

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND
LIVE STOCK
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A Dinner Lubricates Business.—Lord Stowell

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Philadelphia Boston New York Baltimore

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Guide to Good Things

GRANDMOTHER could tell, by rubbing it in her hand, whether the goods in a suit or overcoat was all-wool. Grandfather could tell good leather by the feel of it. Both had ways, or thought they had, of knowing good silver, brass or copper.

But you buy so many more things than our grandparents did, that it is almost impossible to be a judge of quality in every-

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Advertising has taken the place of grandfather's and grandmother's knowledge. You may be sure a thing advertised is as represented. If it is not, the person making it, and the one

selling it will quickly lose your confidence and your patronage. People do not dare misrepresent in their advertising—to do so is to invite closed factories and stores.

The advertisements are your guide to good things. Whatever you need, there is an advertisement in these pages that will take you to it—just the kind you want.

Read the advertisements to know what is best
and where to buy it

News of the Week

National

A coal strike is imminent, the anthracite miners of the United States having broken off negotiations for a new contract with the operators. The present contract expires August 31. Operators bid for another parley.

By a four to one vote the United States shipping board accepts the bid of Henry Ford for 200 steel vessels to be scrapped.

Lookout Mountain near Chattanooga, Tennessee, is to become a public park.

The new system of examining British immigrants to America at ports of embarkment instead of on this side, is proving most satisfactory, according to reports from London. Now, it is hoped that the decisions made in England will be accepted as final at Ellis Island.

It is reported that strong financial interests, including Standard Oil and General Motors, are behind the development, manufacture and sale of a synthetic gasoline to be offered the consuming public. A new type of engine is said to be possible by the use of this fuel.

Russell Scott, who recently had been sentenced in Chicago to hang, has been declared insane.

A wholesale consolidation of the railways of the country into about twelve systems for the improvement of service and the reduction of freight and passenger rates is advocated by President Coolidge.

For each of two successive weeks, ending July 25, car loadings exceeded a million cars per week.

The Ford Motor Company is asking the Michigan Public Utilities Commission for approval of the incorporation of the Ford Hydroelectric Co., which plans to operate power enterprises in northern Michigan.

Companies doing a large sample distribution business by mail are protesting against the new rates of the post office department, which practically doubles the postage cost of sending these samples.

According to the Shipping Board Commission, American vessels are constantly gaining a stronger hold on the shipping business of South American countries.

Foreign

The Russian Soviet government issues a statement showing large gains in trade with the United States.

General Pershing is presiding at the arbitration meet in Chili between representatives of Chili and Peru over boundary disputes.

Greek troops have been ordered to the Bulgarian front.

Paris bank clerks are on a strike.

Treaties are being signed in Washington by the representatives of nine powers. It is hoped that through the protection afforded by these treaties the financial status of the Chinese central government may be rehabilitated. The treaties will fix tariff rates on goods imported into the Oriental country.

DAIRY BUSINESS IN BETTER CONDITION.

IT has been a long time since general conditions in the dairy industry were more satisfactory than as the 1925 season of flush production draws to a close, according to A. M. Loomis, of the National Dairy Union. On August 1 the storage holdings of butter were about twenty-five per cent less than last year, while reports from the field generally indicate that no abnormal increase in storage can be apprehended this year. Another satisfactory condition is an apparent decided increase in the amount of butter scoring ninety points or better, which is being received at the principal markets as compared with previous years.

There has not been a boom, but a normal growth in dairy production, says Mr. Loomis. While butter production has fallen behind in such states as Ohio and Indiana, Colorado, Kansas, and several other western states have made remarkable increases in butter production during the past three years.

Bill Sparks says one of the great-mysteries in his household is the ten piece cereal set they got for a wedding present. He never knows when he opens the one marked "Coffee" whether it's going to have prunes or fishing tackle in it. He says that he has yet to open one and find in it what the sign has lead him to expect.

The European Starling, a bird of doubtful benefit to the farmer and imported from Europe in 1890, has been found in six Ohio counties.

DEVOTED
TO
MICHIGAN

VOLUME CLXV

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL
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A Practical Journal for the Rural Family
MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE

NUMBER SEVEN

Absorbing a Little Horse Sense

Team Draws Writer's Attention to a Most Satisfactory Permanent Pasture Plant

By Jason Woodman

ON a day in the early part of August about twenty-two years ago, I was "hitching up" a team for the purpose of plowing in a field where I intended to sow rye. As the horses came from the barnyard they began to feed on some stools of orchard grass nearby. The grass was fresh and green; all other grasses were dried up. As I drove down the lane by a pasture that was furnishing the cows little except exercise, my mind went back to the green orchard grass and I wished I had a field of it for pasture.

That evening I looked in my books on agriculture for information and read that orchard grass was valuable for pasture, which I knew, and that one should sow from one to two bushels of seed per acre, which would cost at that time from four to eight dollars per acre, more money than I felt inclined to spend.

The clumps of grass in front of the barn remained green and grew in spite of rainless weather, and I could not dismiss the pasture notion from my mind. The question presented itself—Why should I sow from one to two bushels per acre of a seed, a kernel of which was only one-fifth as bulky as a kernel of rye, when five pecks of rye would produce a stand as thick as one could wish to have of orchard grass.

The field we were plowing for rye was to be seeded to mammoth clover and timothy, according to a plan taught me some years before by a Kalamazoo County sandy land farmer. It occurred to me that I could add orchard grass to the mixture. I did

so with very satisfactory results.

Here is the plan I followed: The field was plowed early in August, harrowed, "floated" with a plank drag for the double purpose of securing a level surface and smashing the clods turned up by dry weather plowing. During the month that followed the field was harrowed repeatedly until a fine surface layer of soil, free from lumps, covered a compact moist seed bed. About the tenth of September, for each acre in the field, to be seeded,

I mixed one bushel and one peck of rye, seven pounds of mammoth clover seed, three pounds of timothy and four pounds of orchard grass, stirring the clover, grass seed and rye together. The field was then harrowed diagonally with a spring tooth drag, care being taken to work only the loose surface dirt. Then the mixture was drilled in very shallow, the shoes of the drill just skimming through the surface of the diagonal ridges left by the harrow. But little of the seed was

covered more than an inch deep. Most of it had a lighter covering; some was not covered at all. The rye, grass and clover seed came up together in the drill row, and when cold weather came the rye had made a top that covered comfortably the little clover and grass plants underneath.

When the rye was harvested there was a fair stand of clover and plenty of both timothy and orchard grass. No live stock was permitted to run on the stubble during the rest of the summer. The best year the field was summer. The first year the field was removed the ground was covered with a thick even stand of orchard grass, green as a field of young wheat. In a week's time it afforded fine pasture and continued to do so until plowed up some years later. From that time we seeded a field to orchard grass about every other year, and it was our main reliance for upland pasture until alfalfa took its place.

In years gone by I have recommended this plan to other farmers. I have seen it tried on many farms generally with success. There have been some failures. These failures have occurred:

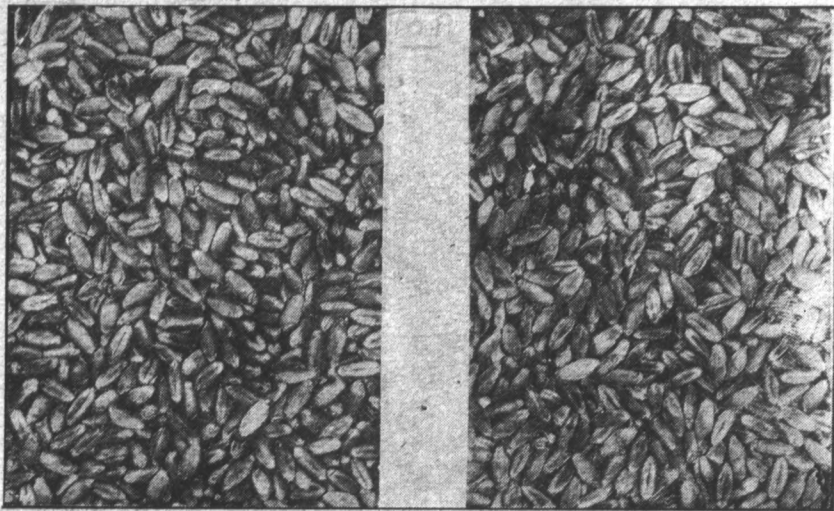
First, when the land was plowed too late and there was a poorly prepared seed bed.

Second, from sowing too late.

Third, from drilling the seed in too deeply.

Fourth, from seed that would not grow, and one case where the seeding was made on a field of very poor sour sandy soil. In the latter instance the orchard grass came up and (Continued on page 130).

Fertilizers Improve Quality



These Two Samples of Wheat Show the Effect of Fertilizers on Quality. At the Left is Wheat Supplied with a Complete Fertilizer, while at the Right is One Grown Under Similar Conditions But with no Fertilizer Applied.

The Corn Borer in Michigan

A Statement of the Present Status of this Pest in this State

By L. R. Taft

SINCE the European corn borer was first found in Monroe county in 1921 it has spread over the eastern portion of the state, and in 1924 it was found in practically every township in Monroe, Wayne, Macomb and St. Clair counties, also in a number of townships in the eastern portions of Lenawee, Washtenaw, Oakland, Sanilac, Lapeer, and Huron counties.

Up to this time the damage has been hardly noticeable except in the townships bordering on the Detroit and St. Clair rivers which have become badly infested through corn borer moths which have flown or been carried by the air currents from Canada, where they are found in great numbers.

Judging from what has taken place in New England as well as in Canada we may expect that the insect will increase so rapidly in the sections where it is now located that in from one to three years very serious damage will be done in the area in Michigan now infested unless active measures are taken to control it.

For the purpose of determining the actual spread of the insects into new territory and the amount of damage done during the present season in the

more seriously infested townships, scouting parties have been sent out by the State Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Federal Department of Agriculture. From the data thus obtained it will be possible to determine the territory to be placed under quarantine and also the sections in which clean-up methods will be compulsory.

In order to prevent the spread of the European corn borer by means of sweet corn and other products which might be carried by automobiles from sections now infested, into those which are free from the insect, the quarantine line for the present year has been established through the middle of Lenawee, Washtenaw and Oakland counties, also along the western line of the eastern tier of townships in Sanilac county. The township of Sherman in Huron county and Almont, in Lapeer county, are also under quarantine.

Under the authority conferred by the legislature, guards will be stationed on all of the leading trunk lines at the points where they leave the quaran-

tined area. In addition to the uniformed guards provided by the department of agriculture, the cooperation of the state police in this work has been secured.

In order to lessen the work of enforcing the quarantine, parties who have cause to frequently cross the quarantine line may secure an exemption tag to be attached to the automobile, provided the owners sign a pledge that their automobiles will not be used for transporting corn. The principal danger will be from sweet corn grown in the infested areas which may be taken to the summer homes located outside of the quarantine lines.

It is not considered that any spraying or dusting of corn fields will serve to control this insect. Experience in other states has demonstrated this. If all growers of sweet and field corn adopt certain restrictive measures, the spread will be slow and the injury will not be serious.

The early and low cutting of the corn will leave few, if any, borers in the corn butts which remain in the

field. When the corn is cut previous to September 15, and within four inches of the ground, it will be possible to remove practically all of the corn borers from the fields, and if placed in silos the heating process which it will undergo will destroy the borers.

However, only a comparatively small proportion of farmers own silos and special methods will be required if these farmers hold the insect in check. The moths do not appear until about the first of June, and if all corn stalks and corn cobs which have not been consumed are raked up and burned it will give a good clean-up of the insect. This will in many cases necessitate a special feed-lot, since if the corn is fed in barns or sheds, or even in a small barnyard, the refuse will become so mixed with the manure that it will be a difficult matter to burn it.

In the very lightly infested sections it may not be necessary to insist on the thorough clean-up of the premises upon which corn stalks have been fed, but it will certainly be helpful if in all areas where the European corn borer has been found all refuse stalks and corn cobs are destroyed before May 15 of each year.

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CURRENT COMMENT

Progress and Organization

AT the recent Farmers' Day program, given at the Michigan State College, President Butterfield declared that one of the needs of agriculture today is organization. This need, we feel, cannot be over-emphasized.

There are an untold number of desirable things which it is impossible for an unorganized mass of people to do; but, once they have gained faith in each other, organized and placed leadership into the hands of the wisest and best men in the group, no imitations can be placed upon the potential possibilities for improvement and accomplishment.

Long ago economists learned that organization was the key to industrial development. Without it, psychologists tell us, the primal instincts have sway, which accounts for the soap-box orator appealing to the passions of the mob rather than to the finer qualities. To the unorganized, the appeal of the scholar, the humanitarian, and the preacher is unheard. But, if this same people can, in some manner, be thoroughly organized, their best men naturally will be selected as leaders, and, instead of sinking to the level of the most undesirable members, the individuals of this group will tend to rise to the level of the highest.

This is not mere theory. It is working out. Communities by the score can be pointed out showing how organization tends toward a richer and fuller life, and better farming. The big trouble is that seventy-five per cent of us hold firmly to the idea that it is the other fellow's business to go out and do the organizing, while we in the meantime reserve the right to ostracize him should he fail.

Barberry Army Moves

AN army of forty-two barberry eradicators is now working in seven northern counties of Michigan. Every farm in these seven counties will be visited and a careful search made for barberry plants which, when found, will be destroyed. The reason for this, as many know, is that these common barberry plants harbor the black stem rust of wheat during a portion of the life cycle of the pest. Ridding the premises of the barberry is about the only

effective way known to control this rust.

This work began in 1918, and has been carried on under the supervision of the United States Department of Agriculture, the Confederation for the Prevention of Rust, and the Michigan State College. There are twelve other states besides Michigan in which systematic campaigns for the eradication of this plant are being carried on.

This thought comes to mind: How quickly, effectively and inexpensively could all this work be done if our farmers knew this plant and all of them set about on a certain day to rid their premises of it. But, it appears that the education of the farmers to that point where they would actually set about doing this work, would be a more difficult task than sending men out to destroy the bushes.

The Farmers' Independence

Each one of these farmers is his own boss.

Some people can't stand a boss. They have initiative of their own and want to exercise it. They want to do their own planning and thinking. And this is a great privilege for those who have this initiative. On the other hand, there are those who have need for a boss to accomplish anything. They lack initiative and can't do things without being told.

Now, it galls one who has initiative to have some one tell him when to do this, and when to do that, and how to do it, when he knows better how and when to do it himself. He chafes under this restraint and, just as soon as he can, he gets a business of his own and is much happier even if he doesn't make as much money as when working for others.

The farmer, by planning and doing a little extra work can now and then take a day off without detriment to his business and without asking the boss. Is that worth anything? To the man with initiative it is worth everything. It turns drudgery into pleasure. It makes a man feel that life is worth living. That is one of the reasons why farming is a good business. It makes independent citizens, men who can be depended upon by the community, or the nation, when needed.

Now is the Time to Enter

THE number of students taking agricultural courses in the forty-eight land grant colleges of the United States during the past ten years have decreased, notwithstanding that the total enrollment in all the courses of these colleges have more than doubled in the same period.

Much comment has been made on these facts and many causes have been ascribed. The most common of the causes given is the reduced income resulting from the economic depression through which the business of farming has passed in recent years, or the relatively more attractive opportunities offered in industrial and professional lines.

As a result of the general conditions obtaining, the whole atmosphere of our homes and schools is charged with sentiment against agriculture as a line of study suited to the sanguine young men and women who have ambitions to make their mark in the world. Teachers and parents alike are, generally speaking, advising these young folks to look to the shops, offices and professional lines as the most likely places to impress the coming generation with their ability.

But is this the best advice that can be given to our high school graduates who are about to make one of life's most important decisions? Is not the very fact that fewer students have been taking agricultural courses for

several years past the very best of reasons why more of our square-shouldered young men and intelligent, attractive young women should be enrolled in agricultural studies this fall? This is the only logical conclusion we can reach from the data at hand.

About Broody Hens

READING over a poultry item on the breaking up of broodiness in hens, which stated that the hens with the broody persistency should be treated kindly, recalls the old methods of breaking up broody hens.

Breaking-up was the right word in those days. It literally meant breaking-up the hen herself. After half killing by ducking her in the water, starving her and using other methods of the dark ages, the hen had to go through a convalescing period. It would take a long time for the hen to get back to normal, to say nothing of getting into egg laying condition.

How absurd such methods seem when we think of them, and how practical good care and feeding seems. The object is to get the hen back to laying again, not to scare her to death.

There are other methods which seem as absurd. And still others which to us are apparently all right but will appear ridiculous to future generations with their greater enlightenment.

All of which leads us to the conclusion that every field of human activity is open to improvement, and therefore, in order to get the most out of life, we should keep our minds receptive to new things.

Up Against It

THE makers of baskets and packages for the marketing of fruit and vegetables are hard hit. This year many of these perishable crops are short, making it unnecessary for growers to lay in the usual amount of containers. The carry-over of baskets and packages will, therefore, be very heavy, so manufacturers and handlers are using every effort to sell as large a percentage as possible of available stock. As a result, prices are low.

Naturally, growers are sorry for this situation, but from experience and observation, it is not to be expected that growers will go far out of their way to extend sympathy to these men. Nevertheless, it would seem that farmers in some sections of the state, at least, have an unusual opportunity to serve themselves. Perhaps for a long time many of our good producers have been thinking of trying to grade and pack their fruit better than they have been doing it, to learn, if possible, what effect it will have upon the buyer. The very best time to prove to oneself that it pays to carefully grade and pack, is when the crop is not too large and packages are plentiful and cheap.

Almost a Challenge

RECENTLY a team of blocky Belgian geldings at Regina, Saskatchewan, in a pulling contest, dragged the dynamometer for the required distance when set at the tractive pull of 3,300 pounds. This is equal to starting a load of 128,532 pounds on steel rails.

The event set a world's record for horse pulling. The Canadians have an idea that it will not be equalled on the American side of the line, and they are wondering if they are better horse-men, have better horses, or whether it is in the abundance of high-class feed that enables them to possess such animals.

It, of course, is presumptuous to think that in a general farming state like Michigan such records can be made; but, since we are to have several pulling contests at our big fairs this fall, we shall await the results with a great

deal of interest, knowing that the owners of good teams in this state will not allow a challenge of this kind to go unaccepted.

Bean Becomes Movie Hero

THE humble bean, the subject of much jest, has at last come into its own as the "hero" of a film. In the new educational film of the United States Department of Agriculture entitled, "Beans and Beetles," the importance of beans as a food is stressed.

If seeing this picture would to any degree increase the demand for beans among the millions of theater-goers, then, judging from the fine way Michigan's big crop is coming on, the producers could well afford to secure reels and reels of this play and offer them without charge to the movie operators. For, unless providence intervenes with unfavorable weather, we are going to need every particle of publicity on bean food values to move profitably the coming crop.

Injustice of Justice

THE other day when I was in the big city I come back to my Oughto and found a ticket on it asking or demandin' me to go to the police court fer parkin' in a forbidden zone. I see I was parkin' near a fire plug.

Well, I went to the police court and the man takes my ticket and goes back to look up my past criminal record, I guess, and comes back and says, "Five Dollars." Well, I did what you call demonstrated and remonstrated with him but he only answered, "Ten Dollars," so I began to think that it was cheaper to keep still and pay.

Now, I see by the paper that if a man wants to kill anybody all he is got to do is to act crazy, then he can kill anybody he wants to and the state will pay his board bill the rest o' his life in a asylum.

I see by the Michigan Farmer they got a blind pig near them what turns out drunkards every day. The whole trouble is, the pigs ain't blind, but the police department is. They simply can't see them pigs what make monkeys outta men.

It looks to me like it is a bigger crime to park in the wrong place or to go twenty-five miles an hour where you should go only twenty than it is to run a "pig" or kill a person. When you bump into a person with a auto you likely only half kill him, and make him a expense to his relatives, but when you shoot him dead the relatives is sure they're goin' to get the money he leaves.

They say in Chicago they kill one a day and sometimes they increase the productshun to two, and nine-tenths o' the murderers is enjoyin' a free and easy life somewhere else because o' their accomplishmunt. If they get caught the lawyers'll prove the murderers insane, if they're paid enuf fer it.

If you want to commit a crime, don't steal a loaf o' bread, 'cause you'll be punished fer it, but steal a \$1,000,000 and it will be all right. You kin use the million to get away with or to defend yourself if you get caught.

The whole trouble is, crime pays too well. The dollars the police get from blind pigs is so close to their eyes they can't see the pigs, and the lawyers is makin' too much fer gettin' folkses out o' trouble, to see that justice is done.

It's us common folkses what is gotta get up and demand more justice and less law, and to help keep justice from bein' a joke by doin' the right things ourselves.

HY SYCKLE.

"Quality Pays"

Otsego County Farmers Prove it

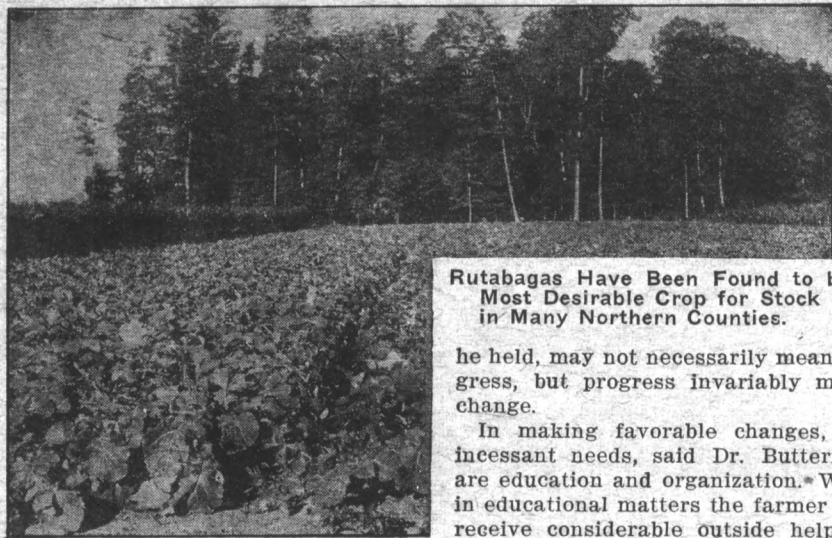
A GROUP of farmers in Otsego County, Michigan, under the leadership of their County Agent, growing tired of the incessant chatter about "a quality product" in regard to their potatoes, made up their minds, two years ago, to try it out. As one farmer put it, "Let's do a little quality instead of talking it."

And they "did." In the short space of two seasons, they have built up a market in Detroit for all of their fancy product at a premium far greater than they dared to expect in less than five years. Without any advertising except that of satisfied customer to prospective customer, they sold over forty carloads of potatoes in Detroit, one of the poorest potato markets in the country, and received an average premium of 40% on their fancy brand over the average price for U. S. No. 1's as obtained by the largest potato selling agency in Michigan—the Cadillac Exchange. Whereas the latter netted the growers an average price of 44.01c a hundredweight, this fancy

ment of the buyer for the G. & R. McMillin Company, one of the largest grocery establishments in Detroit. He said, "The Kind Spud potatoes are, without a doubt, the best potatoes we have ever handled. They are graded the way our customers want them. They are always willing to pay a handsome premium for potatoes of such quality. I hope the supply will not run out because our customer demand the King Spud." A similar testimony could be obtained from almost every customer.

ADDRESS FARMERS AT MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE.

THAT farmers are continually facing new difficulties which, in their worst moments, tend to make them pessimistic, was the observation expressed by President Butterfield, of the Michigan State College, to an audience of farm folks who packed the gymnasium on the occasion of the recent annual Farmers' Day. Change,



Rutabagas Have Been Found to be a Most Desirable Crop for Stock Feed in Many Northern Counties.

he held, may not necessarily mean progress, but progress invariably means change.

In making favorable changes, two incessant needs, said Dr. Butterfield, are education and organization. While in educational matters the farmer may receive considerable outside help, he realizes fully that the organization job is chiefly up to himself.

Former Governor McKelvie, of Nebraska, in emphasizing the value of the farm, took special notice of its moral contributions. On the basis of city standards, he calculated that the good farm home is worth easily \$200 per month. While some of our criminals come from the farm, it is noteworthy that in all his contact with the penal institutions of his state not a single member of a state boys' club ever appeared before the pardon board. The governor held that boys so engaged were too much occupied in raising calves, chickens and pigs to get into mischief.

On account of pouring rain, the inspection of experimental plots and other out-door exercises were brought inside or dispensed with. The horse-pulling contest went forward in the college pavilion, with unusually keen interest from the spectators. Teams owned locally took the bulk of the honors. The country church choir singing contests proved a winner for interest. Woodland Methodist Church won first; Mason Baptist, second; Urbantale Methodist, third; Orleans Methodist, fourth.

It was estimated that 8,000 persons were in the campus during the day.—Powers.

Nut growers, dealers, manufacturers and specialists, from various sections of the country, will convene at St. Louis for the annual convention of the Northern Nut Growers' Association, September 22-24 inclusive.

The number of lambs saved in Michigan this past spring was 15.8 per cent greater than in the spring of 1924, while for the country as a whole, the increase over last year was 5.5, according to our state federal statistician, Verne H. Church.

brand—Kind Spud—netted the growers 62.08c a hundredweight, or a net gain of almost 18c or 40%.

This premium stands out more when it is compared with the premium obtained on the only other well-known fancy brand of Michigan potatoes,—Chief Petoskey—which yielded a premium of 4 1/3c or less than 10%.

Naturally these results were not obtained without a great deal of effort. Mr. A. C. Lytle, the County Agricultural Agent, preached quality from winter to summer, from seed to harvest. Mr. Arthur Menzies of Gaylord supervised all the loadings personally and permitted nothing but the very best to be shipped under the Kind Spud brand. The growers, noting the stringent grading, gritted their teeth, but relaxed into a broad smile when the checks came in.

There were some disappointments but all could be traced back to a relaxation in grading. Fifty bushels of frosted potatoes, slipped into the sacks while the manager was absent, cost the growers three faithful customers. One poorly graded car caused a severe depreciation in the premium on several cars which were shipped later.

Two strong allies were found ready to lend a helping hand. A commission firm in Detroit, operated by F. L. Bloom, a graduate of M. S. C., introduced the new brand to its trade and gave it every assistance possible. Mr. Bloom has had considerable experience in developing markets for fancy products and looks upon the growers' problems with a sympathetic understanding. The Agricultural Agent of the Michigan Central has also worked hand in hand with this project, especially in bringing the producer and selling agency together.

The attitude of the buyers in Detroit is fairly summed up in the state-



Have you ever tasted the salt you feed your stock?

Salt—you feed it to your stock because you know it means better weight and larger milk yields for your cows; bright, clear eyes and glossy coats for your horses; greater gains for your hogs. But do you know that these effects depend largely upon the kind of salt you use? Have you ever *tasted* the salt you give your stock?

Most ordinary salt burns your lips and stings your tongue. It contains impurities that make it strong and bitter. Because it is so disagreeable in taste, your animals will not eat as much salt as they need.

You can avoid this risk—easily. There is a salt that is exceptionally free from the impurities that make some salt strong and bitter; a salt that is pure and mild, yet costs no more than the ordinary kind. This is Diamond Crystal Common Salt. Thousands of farmers use it regularly to condition their livestock. They have found it the ideal salt for that purpose.

An important difference

Salt, you know, is not "just salt". There is a vast difference between the natural deposits from which salt is mined. Some contain a tremendous amount of impurities.

Diamond Crystal, however, is made from a brine that is pumped from salt beds 2,000 feet deep—it is exceptionally clean and pure. It is the finest natural salt.

Diamond Crystal for every use

Diamond Crystal Salt for table and cooking use, for butter-making and meat-curing, is further refined and purified by an exclusive, patented process. The same process gives it to you in delicate flakes that *dissolve quickly*, instead of in tiny, hard cubes as in ordinary salt. Thus, Diamond Crystal is specially fitted to bring out finer

flavors in food, to cure meat evenly and thoroughly, preventing spoilage.

The guide above shows you just which type of Diamond Crystal Salt you need for every purpose. Use it in buying. For healthier, more profitable livestock—for full, delicate flavor in foods, use Diamond Crystal Salt.

If you don't know where to get Diamond Crystal, write us.

Diamond Crystal Salt Company, since 1887 makers of "The Salt that's all Salt", St. Clair, Mich.

FREE—Many women have been interested in our booklet, "101 Uses for Salt". We will be glad to mail it free upon request.

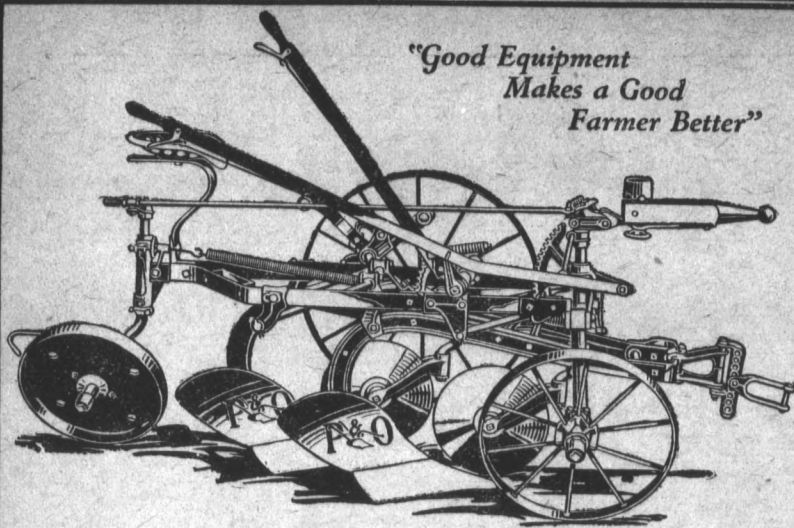
The Diamond Crystal Salt Guide

For Table, Kitchen and Household Use	Diamond Crystal Shaker Salt (free flowing, in handy pouring cartons) or Diamond Crystal Table Salt (in boxes or sanitary muslin bags).
For Curing Meats	Diamond Crystal Coarse Salt (in 35-lb. and 70-lb. bags).
For Butter-Making	Diamond Crystal Flake Salt or Fine Flake (in 280-lb. paper-lined barrels and in bags).
For Cheese-Making	Diamond Crystal Cheese Salt (in 280-lb. paper-lined barrels).
For Canning Vegetables and Fruits	Diamond Crystal Flake Salt, Diamond Crystal Fine Flake (Table Salt) or Diamond Crystal Fine Salt (in 280-lb. barrels or bags).
For Livestock, Salting Hay, Killing Weeds, etc.	Diamond Crystal No. 1 Common Salt (in 280-lb. barrels, in bags and in 50-lb. blocks).

Diamond Crystal Salt



There is a Diamond Crystal Salt for each farm need. No. 1 Common, for stock feeding, comes in 280-lb. barrels, in bags and in 50-lb. blocks



McCormick-Deering P & O Horse and Tractor Plows

Walking Take the handles of a McCormick-Deering P & O walking plow and follow it once across the field, and you will realize what P & O designers have learned in their eighty years of plow building. They know how to build a walking plow that will run true and stay in the furrow without having to be held there. McCormick-Deering P & O Plows are right in quality, right in balance, and right in workmanship.

Riding P & O riding plow features are celebrated among plowmen. See the Diamond, sulky or gang, with its high-lift, double-bail, powerful foot lift, light draft, automatic rear-wheel control, and quick detachable shares. Any boy big enough to reach the foot trip, and old enough to drive, can operate this P & O. Riding plows for all soils and fitted with bottoms as near perfect as man can make them.

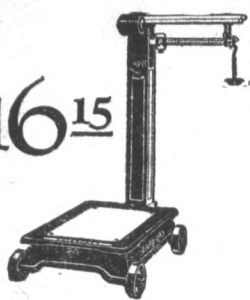
Tractor The famous Little Genius in two, three, and four-furrow, with 10, 12 or 14-inch bottoms, any style. The Little Wonder two-furrow, 14-inch for small tractors. Disk plows for stubborn soils. For the most satisfactory power farming, put the McCormick-Deering P & O Plow and the McCormick-Deering Tractor together. Each is made to fit the other.

See the McCormick-Deering Dealer and Insist on P & O

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Send the coupon for the little booklet "Weighing for Profit." It contains suggestions for increasing farm profits, also a description of the famous Fairbanks wagon and stock scale. If you don't know the Fairbanks dealer in your community, write to

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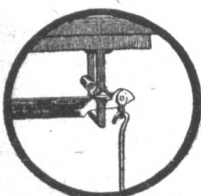
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SELLING CANDY ON STREETS.

I live in the country. Our town has no candy makers or a baker. Could I take orders for, or sell from car on the streets, my own bake goods and home-made candy without a license?—Mrs. H. A. W.

We know of no statute requiring a license to sell baked goods; but for the selling about the streets a pedler's license would be necessary.—Rood.

LOANS MONEY AT CARD GAME.

Can I claim by law the money which I lend to a man during a card game?—W. A. K.

It does not appear that the loan had anything to do with a gambling transaction. The fact that it was made to a person who was playing cards, during the game, would be no defense to a suit for the money.—Rood.

INSURANCE ON MORTGAGED FARM.

A. borrowed money of B. and mortgaged his farm. There was a wind insurance on A.'s farm that has run out. Has B. a right to force A. to renew the insurance? Can A. renew it or let it go as long as B. holds the mortgage papers?—O. E. D.

There is no obligation to insure other than such as is contained in the mortgage.—Rood.

EXCHANGE SCALES FOR CAR.

We bought a second-hand car last February for \$140. We gave a pair of scales in exchange, for which we were to be allowed \$100. The people who sold us the car re-sold the scales, and for some reason they were returned. Now, the people who sold us the car want us to take back the scales which were returned to them, and give them \$140. What can be done?—J. W.

In the absence of warranty or false representations, there is no liability.—Rood.

OWNER OF MORTGAGE.

A husband and wife hold a real estate mortgage. If one dies, does the mortgage belong to the survivor, or must it be included in the estate of the deceased?—H. W. S.

A mortgage is merely security for money, and ordinarily is not entirety. Presumably the debt belongs one-half to the survivor and one-half to the estate. This presumption is subject to rebuttal by parol proof.—Rood.

HORSE HURT BY AUTO.

If a horse breaks out of an enclosure wounded, can the owner of the horse and another man comes along with a car and hits the horse so it is fatally wounded, can the owner of the horse collect damages, or does he have to pay for damages done to the car?—Subscriber.

There may be some question of contributory negligence in allowing the horse to escape. Aside from this there would seem to be no doubt of the liability of the owner of the automobile for damage to the horse. There is no liability for the injury to the car.—Rood.

JUDGMENT AGAINST A HOME-STEAD.

If a person has a judgment against the owner of a homestead valued at less than \$1,500, can they collect on this judgment any money secured from the sale of the homestead? If the owner dies, must the heirs pay it out of the estate?—J. V. D.

The widow and children are entitled to the homestead only while it is occupied as a homestead. The widow and heirs could not give title against creditors, and an attempt to sell might be construed as abandonment. While

the debtor is alive he may sell his exempt homestead, and his doing so is not an abandonment of the homestead, nor can the proceeds be reached by creditors free from the exemption, at least till they have reached the hand of the debtor.—Rood.

HARROWING ALFALFA.

Please tell me what tool I should use for cultivating the grass out of alfalfa.—W. P.

A good sharp spring-tooth harrow will do fairly effective work, providing you do not let the June grass get too well established. If, in places, there are compact masses of June grass, and there are very many of these, it is practically impossible to remove them without destroying the alfalfa. On the other hand, if you will watch the alfalfa and when you see the June grass is becoming established in places and you will harrow it thoroughly, you can keep the grass in check to a considerable extent. You will have to harrow it both ways. You will destroy some alfalfa but the balance of it will do much better and is probably enough benefit to pay for the work.

Some firms make what they call an alfalfa harrow or cultivator. The teeth are shaped a little different than an ordinary spring-tooth harrow. This tool would be a little bit more effective to dig out the June grass than the common harrow. They are well recommended, but I never used one myself.—L.

MIXING LIME WITH FERTILIZER.

Is lime a good filler for fertilizer? Where can I get the needed ingredients to mix with the lime? Do you think it profitable to make our own fertilizer? If so, in what proportion would you mix it?—G. G.

It would not injure the fertilizer to mix ground limestone with it, but it would not do at all to mix hydrated lime. This would cause chemical action and if your fertilizer contained ammonia it would drive it off.

Where a farmer understands the mixing of fertilizer and the different ingredients it contains, and is sure that he knows in what proportions these should be mixed, he can mix his own fertilizer and get good results. He would, of course, have to purchase the nitrogen in the form of nitrate of soda or tankage, also acid phosphate and potash and then mix in the proportion to get the formula he desires.

I do not think home mixing would be practical, except possibly where a number of farmers in the neighborhood would club together and buy would come in very small quantities, so that they could get a low freight rate. Where you buy only a sufficient amount of them for your own use it would come in very small quantities, the freight would be excessive, and by the time you had it mixed I am afraid it would cost you more than to buy fertilizer of your dealer, already mixed. Again, the manufacturer has a special machine for mixing fertilizer and you would have to take great pains in shoveling it over to get anywhere near as perfect a mixture as the manufacturer gets with his special mixing machinery. I am of the opinion that the individual farmer cannot afford to mix his own fertilizer.—L. C.

A five months radio agricultural course, which will include studies in practically every department of the Michigan State College, has been planned for the coming year, according to a recent announcement. The course will begin November 1, and will continue until March. Three lectures of fifteen minutes each will be given on each of five nights every week during that period.



SPRAYER IS 15 YEARS YOUNG.

A TYPICAL example of what careful usage and good care will do for machinery is to be seen on the J. O. Munro orchard near Novi.

Mr. Munro, who by the way is officer of the Michigan Horticultural Society, operates about 50 acres of orchard, growing apples, pears and some small fruits. He has a 250 gallon power sprayer that is putting in its 15th year of service in the orchards this year and doing a very creditable job of it too.

Considering the fact that Munro puts on five or six sprays every year, this is an enviable record for the machine. It is here shown in the pear orchard where the men were applying a spray of lime sulphur and arsenate of lead about the middle of June. From all appearances, it is good for several more years before it will be discarded.

Few of us ever get all of the value out of any machine that a manufacturer builds into it. This is largely due to lack of care in making minor adjustments before they become major repairs. Wear and tear will eventually bring about the end of any machine, be it a mechanical device or a human body, but many machines, just like many men, often wear out before their time because the custodian has not exercised the proper care at the proper time.

MICHIGAN POTATO PRODUCERS ACT ON POTATO CERTIFICATION.

THE directors of the Michigan Potato Producers' Association unanimously accepted the proposal of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association whereby the latter becomes the certifying organization for the seed potatoes grown by the members of the Producers' Association. This action was taken at a meeting at Gaylord on July 24, and it brings about a very desirable situation—the certification of all crops, including potatoes, by the one state-wide organization, supervised by the crops department of the Michigan State College.

The Michigan Potato Producers' Association was the first state organization to foster a certified seed potato program and, for many years, was the sole certifying agency. Its leaders, actuated by lofty ideals, have always had the welfare of the potato industry at heart, and they have initiated a program of market quality potatoes and seed potatoes which is already making a profound impression on the tuber business in Michigan.

This program, according to one of the directors, can best be furthered by getting the entire force of the state-wide Crop Improvement Association back of a certified seed potato program, including in it the improvement of the quality of Michigan's table stock. The Producers' Association will continue to function as an organization looking out for the interests of the potato growers ready to cooperate in any worthy enterprise.

This plan does not interfere with the private sale of certified seed by growers who wish to sell by that method, according to Prof. J. F. Cox, who presented the plan to the board of directors. To those growers who wish to market cooperatively, the Michigan Certified Seed Potato Growers' Association offers its services through a pooling agreement with the Cadillac Exchange. Mr. H. C. Moore will continue to supervise the potato inspection work for the entire state.

Rubbing patent leather with the inside of a banana peeling is also good to clean it as well as to keep it soft.

CHRYSLER SIX



The New Chrysler Six, with Startling New Results

Startling new results are attained in the new Chrysler Six—results made possible by the kind of engineering and manufacturing genius which never rests satisfied.

Walter P. Chrysler and his staff of engineers, with the fine Chrysler manufacturing facilities, had every excuse—every reason, some might say—to rest on the laurels their cars have won. Inevitably, the great tide of public approval would have carried the Chrysler Six to still more conspicuous success.

But Mr. Chrysler, his producing organization and his engineers have never relaxed for a moment their labors to emphasize and enhance its wonderful performance qualities.

The most surprising thing about this greater Chrysler Six is not its new lower price—remarkable though that achievement is.

Its most impressive feature is the amazing ability which succeeded in improving the quality and the performance of a car that everywhere had

met with overwhelming public acclaim—and which marked a revolutionary advance over all previous practice and results.

In this new Chrysler Six, the power is increased approximately 10 per cent. The 70-mile speed is more easily and quickly attained. The breathtaking get-away and acceleration are still swifter. In smoothness, this new Chrysler actually excels the former super-smoothness introduced by Chrysler.

The beauty originated by Chrysler—and which still belongs to Chrysler alone—is re-expressed in refined and attractive body lines and new body colors, with Chrysler-designed closed bodies built by Fisher.

Any attempt to describe this new Chrysler Six is bound to fail. That is why we are eager to have you drive it for yourself.

If you will do that, you will realize as we do that there is nothing in the present market, and nothing likely to appear, to equal the Chrysler Six.

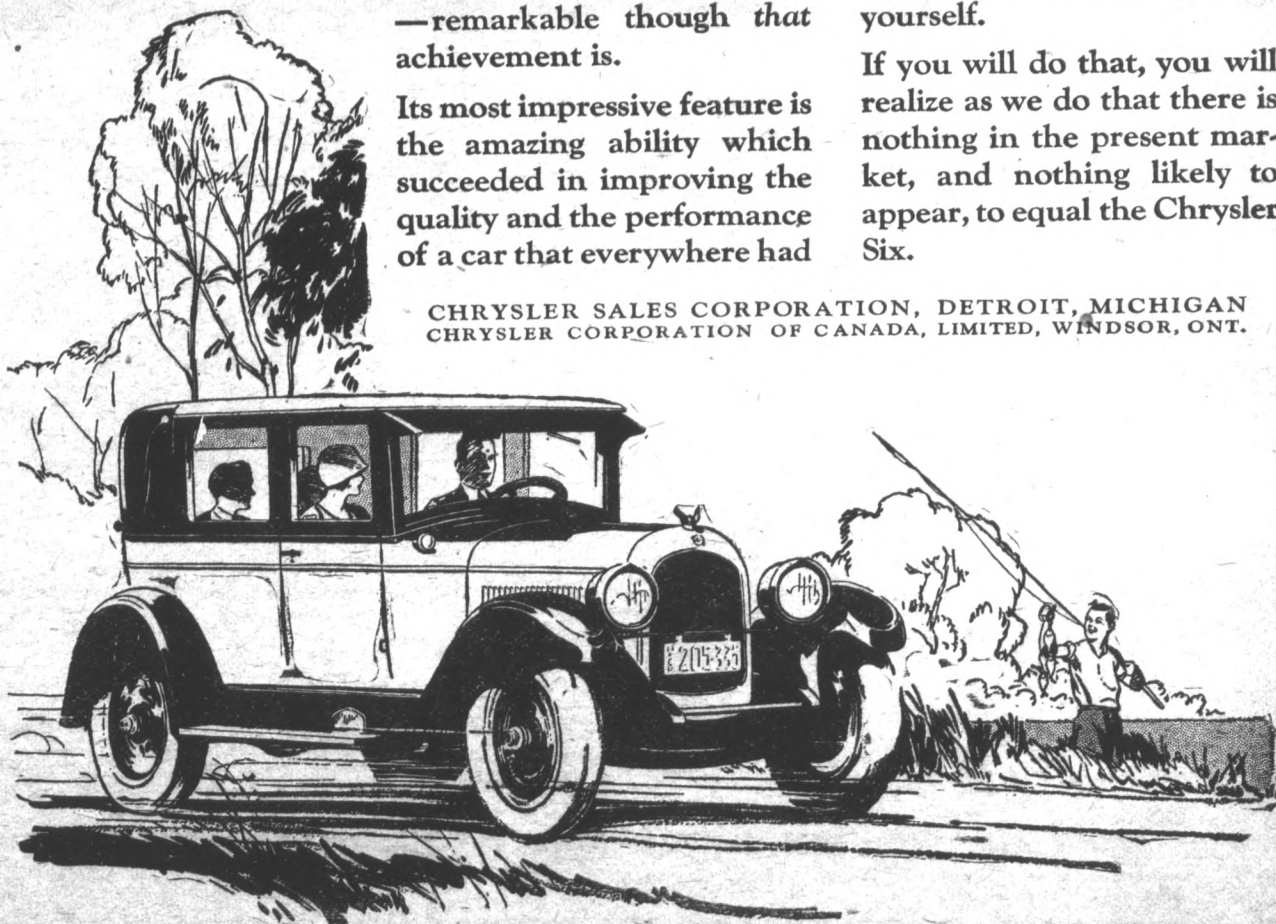
The Phaeton	\$1395
The Coach	\$1445
The Roadster	\$1625
The Sedan	\$1695
The Royal Coupe	\$1795
The Brougham	\$1865
The Imperial	\$1995
The Crown-Imperial	\$2095

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Then take this Famous OHIO Pulverizer and crush every hard, dry lump into fine particles which the roots can feed on.

Firm out all the air spaces in which those roots dry out and die.

Leave the surface with a loose mulch to hold every drop of moisture.

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Write for illustrated booklet.

The Ohio Cultivator Co.
Bellevue, Ohio

Some Things Learned on the Annual Orchard Tour

IF you want a pleasant way to get an education in fruit growing go on a horticultural tour. The Michigan State Horticultural Society has one every year and their popularity proves their value. The tour this year, during the first week in August, showed that the fruit growers take these tours as a means of getting a sociable, educational outing.

The tour started on August 4 at the Graham Experiment Station where over three hundred folks spent the morning traveling through the well-kept orchards to get up an appetite for the excellent dinner on the spacious front lawn at which the society was host. Everything from meat and potatoes to ice cream and cake was served, and no collection was taken there-

Incidentally, of course, those who walked around the station ground learned of some of the experiments which will, in due time, prove something of value. There are fertilizer tests, cover crop and pruning experiments, sod and cultivation tests. For instance, an alfalfa plot in cherries showed the best results until the last two years, but now the regular cultivation and cover crop plots are proving the advantages of that system of culture.

Pruning work shows the value of starting a tree right, and the necessity of placing the scaffold limbs correctly. Too many growers try to do too much in one year. It is not advisable to reduce the leaf surface severely to get the tree properly shaped.

An interesting experiment in grapes is in progress. The Campbell's Early is a good quality early grape but it does not bunch well. Good fertilization and vigorous growth makes larger bunches, so in this test they are top-working Campbell's Early in vigorous growing stocks, some imported and others native, with the hope that they will make this variety profitable, and thus extend the grape season and permit grapes to be grown farther north.

Every man who is interested in fruit growing should keep in touch with the practical work being done at this station.

The dinner having been disposed of, the tourists traveled to the farm of J. P. Munson, where the famous Vinecroft brand of grapes are grown. Some of the vineyards there were planted in 1880, some having borne thirty-seven successive crops. Cherries and small fruit are also grown in abundance, but the main purpose of the stop at this place was to look at the blight control work in a young apple orchard. Here Mr. Cardinell, of the State College, conducted a blight control school, and in young trees it was even necessary to replace roots where the blight went deep. New roots were grafted to the healthy stock above.

The second day's tour was started at the packing house of the Fennville Fruit Exchange, one of the most successful in the state. The system is so efficient there that fruit is handled at about ten cents a bushel, and so quickly that by the time a grower unloads his last crate he can see the first fruit packed in bushel baskets going into the car. Mr. Barron, manager of the exchange, says that quality maintenance is necessary to keep the market good; poor stuff should be kept at home. The time is coming, Mr. Barron said, when growers would keep tree records and would eliminate the poor and unprofitable ones as they do in cow testing work now.

In the Frank Crane orchard, Mr. Gregg, the Allegan county agricultural agent, told of the blight control work carried on during the last two years. In 1924 it took 354 hours to cut the

blight cankers from 900 trees. Over half of the time was spent on 100 trees which were very seriously affected. In 1925 only eighteen hours were necessary. Mr. Gregg said that Mr. Crane had previously spent quite a little time cutting out summer blight which could have been spent more profitably and more pleasantly fishing in the nearby lake. To get real control the winter cankers must be cut out. Summer cutting often spreads the disease. The orchard showed real control of the blight and was convincing to any one as to the value of the blight elimination work advocated by the college.

At the Trevor Nichols orchard, Mr. Cardinell gave an explanation of the interesting work he was doing with various pressures in spraying. He used pressures from 200 pounds to 600 pounds. Up to 300 pounds the force in front of the nozzles was such that one could not stand his hand in front of it, but above that the hand could be held there with comfort. At the higher pressure the spray particles are broken up more and are carried much farther, thus making it easier to cover the tops of the trees thoroughly.

The higher pressures also enabled quicker work. It required only one minute and a half for one man to spray both sides of the tree with a 600-pound pressure, whereas it took three and one-half minutes to do the same job with 300 pounds pressure. In previous work Mr. Cardinell had found that one man can spray a tree in one minute less time, and with seven gallons less material, than two men. The trees in this test were sprayed five times, three times with lime-sulphur and arsenate of lead, and the last two times with arsenate of lead alone.

After a sumptuous dinner furnished by the Ganges M. E. Ladies' Aid in the grove by the lake in Allegan County Park, the tourists started again on their trip of inspection. The first stop was at the air-cooled storage of Dr. E. E. Bronson, near Ganges. This was formerly an old brick building for which Dr. Bronson had no use. He built another cement block wall on the inside and filled between the walls with sawdust. With plenty of openings near the ground to let the cool air in and flues in the ceiling to let the hot air out, the house has given very good satisfaction. Dr. Bronson would not trade it for an ice storage house, because of the satisfactory results it has given.

Another interesting stop was at Milo Vesper's orchard. Mr. Vesper, known as Mike, told of the work he had done in cooperation with the college on pear psylla. Various formulas and pressures were used. The best results were obtained from nicotine and lye, and what is known as the Reynolds formula.

This latter formula, which is secret, was worked out by Chan Reynolds, who cares for the farm and orchard of a widow lady. Working on his own hook, and without preconceived notions, Mr. Reynolds has produced a formula which has done better than anything else. Mr. Cardinell, who conducted the experimental work, says that the Reynolds formula is something which pear growers all over the country have been looking for.

At the Ray St. John orchard the value of pruning peaches was well shown. Some trees which are fillers in a young apple orchard, were pruned while others were not. The value of pruning was evident in the size and color of the foliage and the set of the fruit. By proper pruning peach trees can be left as fillers five years longer than ordinarily.

(There will be more about this tour next week).

Cloverland News

POULTRY SPECIALIST SELECTED.

THE Michigan State College has appointed Mr. Ray Gulliver poultry specialist for the Upper Peninsula. He will also give attention to soldier vocational training under the U. S. Veterans' Bureau. Mr. Gulliver is a graduate of Michigan State College.

STUDY PLANT LIFE IN LAKES.

THE United States Biological Survey will continue, this fall, the survey of Upper Peninsula lakes, carried on last year, for the purpose of determining what plant foods can be profitably grown in these waters.

FARMERS' SCHOOL STARTS.

THE Michigan State College took control of the Menominee County Agricultural School on July 1. New courses in farm motors, farm mechanics, physics and agriculture have been added to the curriculum. The faculty has been enlarged. Mr. Karl Knaus, former agricultural agent of Menominee county, is now principal of the school.

OLD SETTLERS MEET.

THE annual "old settlers" picnic at Curtis, on Manistique Lake, took place this year August 12. President Kenyon L. Butterfield, of the Michigan State College, was the principal speaker. A barbecue was the feature of the occasion.

DAIRY INCOME LARGE.

LAST year Ontonagon county farmers living along the line of the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railway, in the southern section of that county, received from dairy products alone, over \$200,000. This is the result arrived at by a careful check of figures made by the county agent, railway and creamery officials.

SUNFLOWERS BRING CHEER TO GOGEBIC FARMERS.

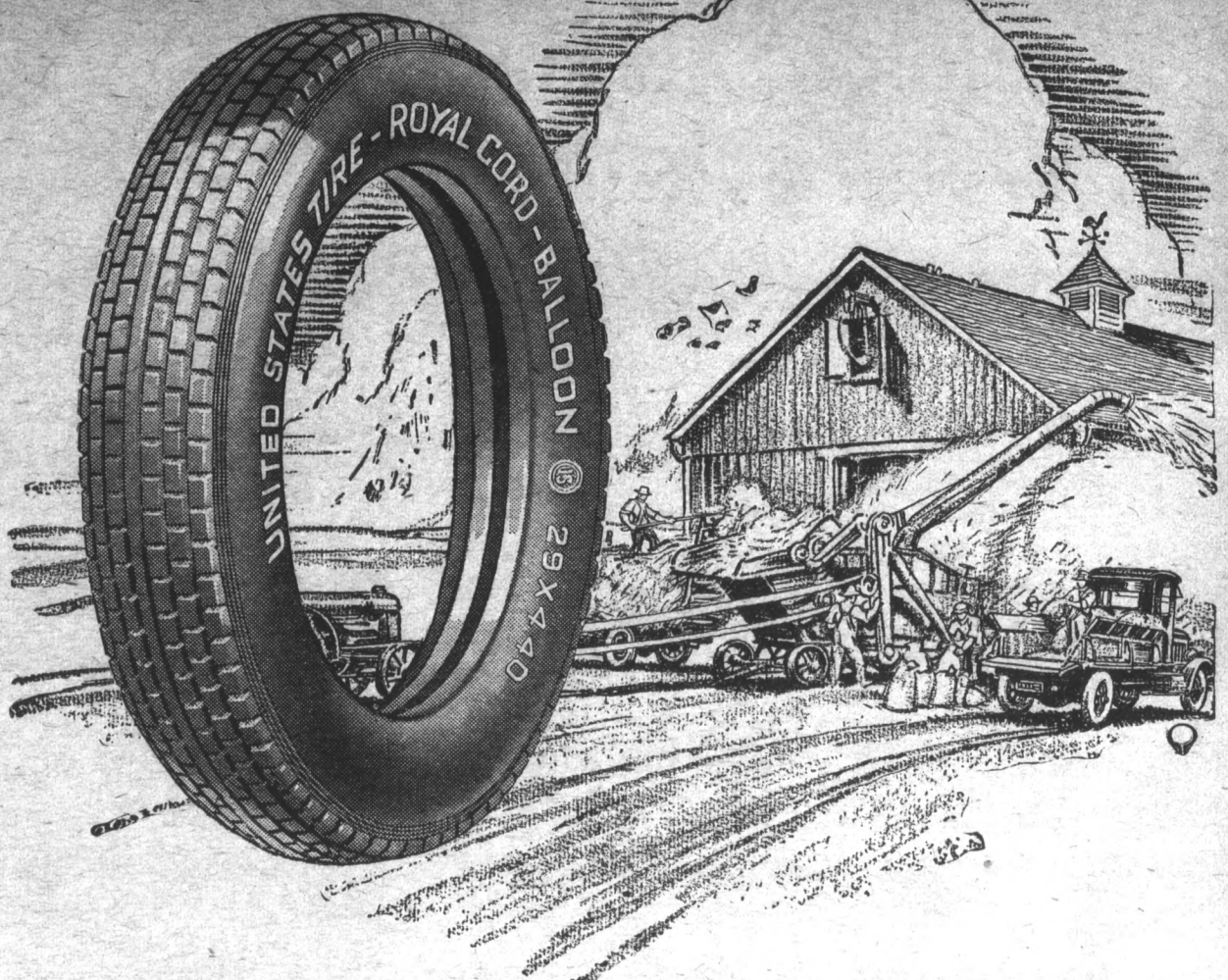
GOGEBIC farmers who have fields of sunflowers for silage are in luck this year, says C. E. Gunderson, county agricultural agent. The hay crop is short because of drought and some corn suffered from frost, but neither of these conditions hurt the sunflowers. In times past farmers have got from twelve, to twenty tons of sunflowers to the acre in this region and they make good ensilage, either mixed with corn or taken clear. Sunflowers are also recommended for the red clay soils of Gogebic as a cultivated crop to be rotated with other crops for the purpose of keeping the soil in good condition through cultivation.

BLIGHT DAMAGES APPLE TREES.

APPLE trees in Northern Michigan have suffered much this season from what the plant pathology expert at the Michigan State College calls the "fire blight disease." His diagnosis is to the effect that the bacterium causing this blight is carried from twig to twig and from tree to tree by bees, plant lice and other insects.

Sprays cannot control it, and apparently the only remedy is to remove and destroy the diseased branches. During the winter the cankers in which the bacteria hibernate can be removed, if the disease is not sooner eradicated. The expert states that blight is less likely to occur close to large bodies of water where insects are less prevalent. This may be true but the blight is bad at Marquette close to the Lake Superior shore this season.

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If you pump them up too hard, you lose the cushioning effect that comes only with true low air pressure.

Yet many balloon tires cannot be run at ideal cushioning pressures without early, uneven and disfiguring tread wear.

This is not so with U. S. Royal True Low-Pressure Balloons.

Here are balloon tires that can be run at genuine low air pressure with perfect safety to the tires.

They have the new flat "Low-Pressure Tread"—a tread that

distributes the weight evenly over the entire tread surface. It gives far greater area of road contact than is possible with a round tread.

U. S. Royal Balloons are built of Latex-treated Web Cord. This patented construction gives the great strength and flexibility essential to full balloon cushion and service.

Ride on U. S. Royal Balloons and you will really enjoy the greater riding comfort that you have been looking for in balloon tires—plus long service.

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You are doubtless going to put back a part of this season's profits in improving your farm buildings.

Your purchase of roofing materials entitles you to the best, and the best is the most economical.

There is a Reynolds product for any type of building. Whether it be individual shingles, strip shingles, or mineral-surfaced rolled roofing, the name **Reynolds** on the package guarantees you service and satisfaction.

Ask your lumber dealer.

H. M. Reynolds Shingle Company

"Originators of the Asphalt Shingle"

Grand Rapids,

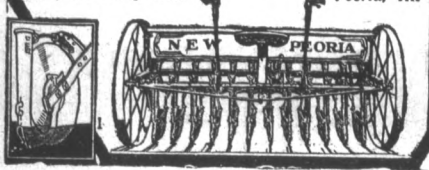
Michigan.

GRAIN FARMERS MAKE MORE MONEY

This "Drill" increases yields sure. Brings bigger profits. You get more bushels per acre—pays for itself in one season.

NEW PEORIA DRILL

Has famous, exclusive Disc Shoe. Cuts trash. Makes furrows; drops seeds on packed bed—covered instantly. Wood brake pin insures against breakage of feeding mechanism. Made for horse or tractor, plain or fertilizer. Write PEORIA DRILL & SEEDER CO. 2513 N. Perry Ave. Peoria, Ill.



20 Yds Remnants \$1.98

Just send us your name and address—no money—and we will send you, postage paid, 20 yards of first class piece goods in remnants from 2 to 5 yards, for the remarkably low price of \$1.98. Every bundle contains such materials as chambrays, fancy color voiles, percales, linens, curtain scrim, crash and lawns. You can't make your own selection of goods. Bundles are worth double our price.

Don't Send 1 Penny Just write us a letter, stating that you want 20 yards of remnants, and we will send this bundle to you. Pay the postman \$1.98 for it. We have paid the transportation charges. If the goods are not better than you expected, return it at our expense and we will cheerfully refund your money at once. Order by No. 3. 20 yards of piece goods, prepaid, \$1.98. **Walter Field Co., Dept. Z 2101 Chicago**

LOW RATES FARM LOANS LONG TERM

If you need a first mortgage loan on farm property this bank can offer you unusual terms. We are organized under the Federal Farm Loan Act passed by Congress to provide money for farmers at reasonable rates on favorable terms. We are allowed to loan you 50% of the value of your land plus 20% of the insurable value of the buildings. No bonuses or commissions to pay.

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We provide money for new loans or to refinance old loans. Your local banker knows about us. Ask him or write to us for detailed information.

Loans \$1,000 and up

Union Joint Stock Land Bank of Detroit

(under Government Supervision)

UNION TRUST BUILDING

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Well Bred Performance

A Desirable Attainment

A CERTAIN noted writer, Mrs. Bal-four, once said that inspiration was "contagious enthusiasm." When the radio bug bit me some two years or more ago, it inspired enthusiasm that became exceedingly contagious, the inspiration of this enthusiasm coming from a "Junior" crystal set with an aerial of six feet of wire attached to the chandelier in the center of the room.

For a year I "radioed" with this inefficient instrument, having to content myself with listening in on nearby stations within a range of fifty miles.

But my radio enthusiasm grew to be so extremely contagious that the beginning of the new year brought with it a three-tube regenerative set installed in what had heretofore been a practically useless phonograph, useless because of the lack of interest in that form of entertainment.

With an hundred foot aerial strung up on the roof, the steam radiator as a grounding connection, and the ethereal waves as the only outside connection, music literally rolled in. The loud speaker unit, of course, is a very important part of the outfit, permitting all to enjoy the program simultaneously. Important, very important, as a young Irish lad of seven recently testified in my hearing. His playmate was boasting that he had a radio at home.

"That's nothin', we got a part o' one at our house, a loud speaker," answered the seven-year-old.

"Don't believe it," answered his playmate, still proud of his boasting. "Well, hain't I got a ma?" was the quick reply.

Anyway, a loud speaker is essential in every home, and very essential to the family's mutual enjoyment of the radio.

If you do not already have a radio installed you have yet to learn that radios, like humans, have their indi-

vidual peculiarities and idiosyncracies. And they seem anxious to show these traits at the most inopportune time, especially when one is a novice with a tube set.

It was somewhat difficult from the beginning to "bring up" my radio and overcome its peculiarities and idiosyncracies. I speak of its "bringing-up" because it is as permanent a part of the household as the skillet or the rolling pin, and needed considerable adjustment.

At the most interesting part of a speech, my neighbors had a faculty of "tuning in," resulting in a very disconcerting "howl" from my apparatus. Gradually I got it educated to overcome this prank. But just as sure as company dropped in for an evening of radioing, the thing would act up like a naughty child. Perhaps the weather man cooperated, but company would eventually leave, filled with excuses that an electric storm must be approaching, or the batteries were run down, or it was a bad radio night! It took some time before my radio was fully instructed in radio etiquette and developed into a well-bred radio. But now it appears in company with much credit to itself and perhaps (with no personal flattery), to myself for properly tuning in.

To one who spends much time alone, a well-bred radio passes many an interesting hour. The wide variety of musical programs has developed my appreciation of good music. The opportunity of listening to so many sermons on Sunday broadens one spiritually, and the instructive programs give one food for thought. Perhaps the radio has not yet become "pure-bred"; like some other products of the farm, it may still need a few improvements, but it has at least become "well-bred," and I couldn't keep house without my radio.—A. I. C.

Rural Health

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

DO BOOKS SPREAD DISEASE?

NO, sir. We don't take from the public library any more. Last time our Jimmie drew anything he thought he was getting Treasure Island and what he really got was scarlet fever. I'm afraid of those public libraries."

Far be it from me to say that no one ever contracted disease through the medium of a library book. I believe it is quite possible. But on the other hand I believe it not at all probable. Even germs demand proper food and moisture in order to live, move and have their being. They do not find favorable conditions between the backs of a book. They can live there for some length of time but it is not a residence of choice. As a matter of fact most disease germs have a pretty hard-time living and place outside of the human body and a few like choice spots. The only reason they continue to make the grade is because new crops come so easily. I'm sure that if a person with tuberculosis smeared sputum on the pages of a book and that sputum was transferred to the hands of some Jimmie within a few hours or days, there would be just a possibility of spreading the disease. But it is not very likely and I do not think your anxiety to prevent the spread of disease need keep you from using library books.

Libraries request patrons who have library books in the home when contagious disease breaks out to notify

them and keep the books out of circulation. They have arrangements with health departments for fumigation. Some go so far as to destroy all books that they know to have been in homes where contagious disease has arisen.

People who do not have special apparatus for fumigating books may do it quite well by using formaldehyde in the 40 per cent solution. Sprinkle a drop on every three or four pages throughout the book. Then place the book in a case into which some formaldehyde has been sprinkled, close it up and put in a warm place. This will give all the disinfection necessary. It is superfluous to attempt disinfection of books that have not been used or handled by the one who has the contagious disease.

NOT HEART TROUBLE.

When I exercise much I become somewhat faint and my heart beats very loud. Is this any sign that I have heart trouble? I also have ringing sounds in my ears which are very annoying. Can these ringing noises be caused by catarrh?—D. D.

I do not think there is any indication of real heart trouble. Such symptoms come for several reasons. A person who is "soft" from lack of systematic exercise always gets them on doing hard work. They also come to those who are under-nourished or anemic. Catarrh of the middle ear is the most common cause of ringing sounds in the ears.

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



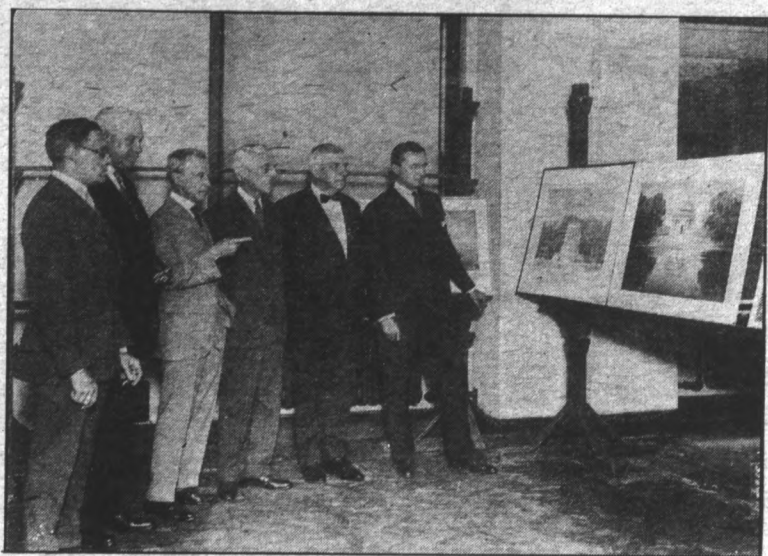
This mile-a-minute carrier pigeon carried army quota message from New York to Texas.



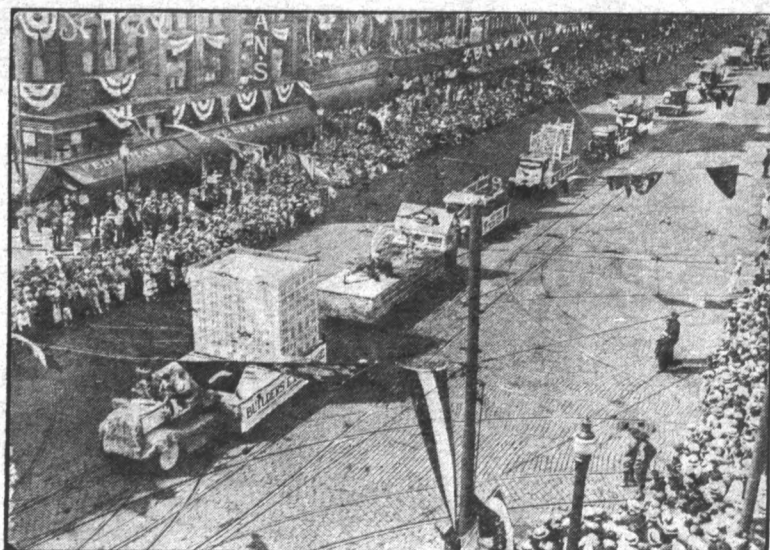
Lieut. Leigh Wade, round-the-world flier, and Linton Wells, adventurer, crossed the continent from Los Angeles to New York in a non-stop trip of 3,965 miles in 165 hours and 50 minutes.



John D. Bradley heads Anti-Blue Law Leagues, which will fight for freedom of thought and action.



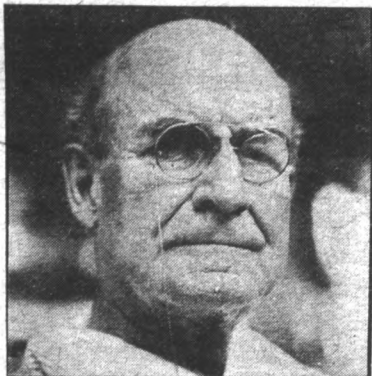
These judges selected the winning design for the memorial of the late President, Warren G. Harding, which will be erected in Marion, Ohio, his home town.



Akron, Ohio, recently celebrated its one hundredth birthday by putting on a Centennial Week. Over one hundred thousand people watched a parade that was four hours long.



To give capable and aspiring motion picture folks a real chance, a famous movie corporation has formed Paramount Picture School.



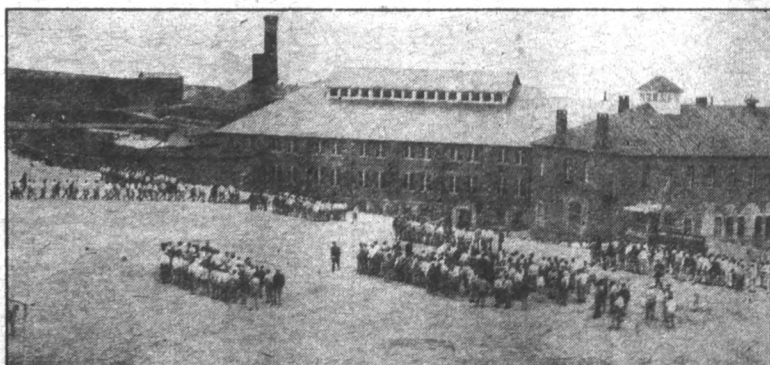
All the nation mourned to hear of the sudden death of William Jennings Bryan at Dayton, Tenn.



This party of tourists on Grinnell Glacier, Montana, are pausing for a backward view of Lakes Josephine and McDermott.



A trickle of water seeping through the pavement of Fifth Avenue, New York, warned the traffic cop of danger, but before aid could be summoned, the water main broke, flooding the whole Avenue.



One of the very few pictures ever taken inside prison walls. This shows the prisoners within the walls of Clinton Prison, Dannemora, N. Y., forming in lines to return to cells after recreation.

HERE were at least seven Lake Erie ports that might have claimed Captain Kidd as a citizen, for the reason that this unusual individual was a frequenter of them all, though he owned property in none. In these seven towns there were seven thousand or more people who could have pointed out Captain Kidd on sight, but it is doubtful if there were more than seven who could truthfully have said that they were personally acquainted with the man and his ship, especially the ship, and not one of these could have sworn as to Captain Kidd's method of livelihood. Some thought that he carried sand. Others were of the opinion that his ship was a tramp. And a few, a very few, winked in a peculiarly non-committal way when the subject was raised, as is the habit of old lake men when in doubt. But the people of busy lakeports are too deeply absorbed during the months of navigation to prod into another man's business unless there are dollars and cents at the bottom of it, and as a result the skipper of the Laura Spreckles, abbreviated to Laura Spreck by her master and owner, was allowed to seek his ways in undisturbed peace.

This fact was properly appreciated by Captain Kidd, who frequently gave thanks for the same to the providence which guided his fortunes. On the other side of the lake, where a bleak stretch of the Canadian shore terminated the famous underground railway which began in Peking, Hongkong and Shanghai, Captain Kidd possessed a reputation which would have won him a life of considerable monotony, if Uncle Sam had known. This, too, was a fact properly digested by this cheerful adventurer. Meanwhile he continued to smuggle Chinamen, and now and then a Chinese girl.

This afternoon Captain Kidd was in a more reflective mood than usual. Ostensibly he was taking up sand. The Laura Spreck lay three-quarters of a mile off a barren stretch of Ontario dunes and marshes, over which the day was fading away in a fiery sunset. Back of him the gray rib-line of Point Pelee trembled like a thread of desert sand in the haze that was shifting seaward from the marshes of Pigeon Bay. That rib-line, which reminded him of the slim white forefinger of a lady's hand, was indissolubly associated with the fortunes of Captain Kidd. Among its barren drifts he had added to his sins; in its loneliness he had piled up the hoard of gold of which no man knew but himself. To him it was the visible end of the underground. That mysterious chain of human mechanism might begin almost anywhere outside the country of which he was a subject, but it ended there. From that point the yellow-skinned contraband came to him, and as he half dreamed now in watching its thin outline, he thought of the secrets that it held for him. From it he had taken Hop Lee, a cousin of Mock Dusk, who had paid five thousand dollars to the head agent for his relative's importation. Hop Lee had taken up with his famous cousin's

Captain Kidd

By James Oliver Curwood

life in San Francisco, and before very long he had become one of the most proficient murderers in his tong. Then there was honest "Joe" Tung, who now owned three laundries in Buffalo, and who annually sent him a present of fifty dollars because of prosperity and gratitude; and there were two score or more others of whom he had lost all account. Now and then there had been a girl, but he could only wonder where these had gone, and each time one of them came to him through the underground his rough heart ached with sympathy.

It was a girl he was waiting for now. For weeks Captain Kidd had been working up an interest in her. There were certain reasons why he had come

that city. The latest despatch read, "Embarked in regular channel, Friday, 6 p. m." This was Friday. It was 5:30 p. m. If all had gone well, a signal of Ah Ho's presence would be shown among the sand-dunes within the next thirty minutes. Arousing himself from his listless contemplation of the shore, Captain Kidd swung down among his men. His strong, thin face was now lit up with eager anticipation. He bared his large teeth in a cheerful smile as he nodded to Stetson, the graybeard engineer. Stetson grinned joyfully, and hurried off to his engines. Billy, the boy coal-passer, followed him with the enthusiasm of the adventurer under twenty. There were two men left: old Grimmsey, the

of the western sky. Captain Kidd leaned out eagerly. He strained his eyes for a signal, and fingered word down to Stetson to stop the engines. As he looked, three men sprang from the car, and he caught the glint of rifle barrels in their hands. They threw themselves upon their faces, and sent a fusillade of shots over the sand-ridge. In another instant the car was tearing down to the beach, its brakes apparently faulty, and while the captain of the smuggler still leaned over the edge of the wheel-house and stared, his face tense, his breath coming quickly, the three men rose against the sky-line and raced after it.

Captain Kidd turned for the space in which one might flip an eyelash. That lightning glance assured him that toward the open lake the way was clear. When he turned again to the tragedy ashore, the car had come down to the edge of the water. It had plunged in to the hubs, and as it came to rest in the surf a boat shot out toward the fugitives from the reeds of the marsh. Then again the skyline was broken, this time by a horseman. Two of the three riflemen were waiting for him on bended knees, and even before the reports of their rifles sounded in Captain Kidd's ears the pursuer lurched from his saddle and fell upon the sand, where he lay a motionless blot. Two female figures jumped from the car into the water, and waded out to meet the approaching boat. Close after them came the armed fugitives, and barely had the scrambled over the side of the craft when half a dozen horsemen tore over the sand-ridge.

Captain Kidd heaved a deep sigh as he faced Grimmsey. The hardness had gone out of his face. "A close shave," he breathed. "A close shave, Grimm!"

Five minutes later the boat ran alongside, and Captain Kidd recognized the chief matron of the underground in her bow. He had met this woman many times, and when he carried female passengers she always accompanied him. She called up to him now from the gloom gathering under the starboard bow.

"You'll have to take us all, Captain Kidd," she cried.

"Certainly, Miss Moore," replied the captain. "Come aboard, all of you. I'll land you gentlemen a few miles down the shore. Of course, you understand that under ordinary circumstances I never allow a man on my deck—unless he's a passenger."

"A Chinaman, he means," explained the matron with emphasis. As she came over the side of the ship, she whispered low:

"They discovered our movements in Montreal, Captain. We didn't know it until the last moment, and then we thought we could beat them out. It will be surprising if we don't have a revenue cutter at our heels before long."

Somebody lifted up Ah Ho, and Captain Kidd leaned over to take her in his arms. He felt her warm breath against his rough cheek, as he hoisted her over the rail. He stared hard as

(Continued on page 129).

Mid Summer Days

By Mary Bowen Casier

Above the eastern hilltops peeps the sun,
The mists are lifting;
Along the dimpled bosom of the stream
The withered leaves are drifting.
Mid clouds of rose and amethyst and gold
The day is born,
And over all the earth breaks, bright and glad,
Mid-summer morn.

Beneath the blazing glory of the sun
The earth lies swooning;
Within the whispering shelter of the trees
The birds are softly crooning.
Across the meadows, rich and golden,

floats
The Bob-White's tune,
And fierce and hot, lies on the quivering earth
Mid-summer noon.

Behind the western hilltops sinks the sun—
The day is dying;
The flowers fold their petals and one by one,
The birds are homeward flying.
Athwart the velvet sky the harvest moon
Shines clear and bright,
And over all the earth steals softly down
Mid-summer night.

to anticipate the time when he would see Ah Ho, as she was named to him in his instructions. In the first place, he was interested in her story. Ah Ho, a letter from the agent of Hongkong had told him, was of Canton parents. Her father was an official of some dignity in a small town, and Ah Ho, he stated at some length, was very beautiful, for which reason the underground charged a big price for her importation. A dozen years before, when her father needed money in order to achieve a certain ambition, the girl had been disposed of to a wealthy and aged Chicago Chinaman named Tai Sing, and after giving her an opportunity to grow up Tai Sing was now claiming her. A copy of a cable-message from Hongkong stated that she had sailed on the Star of the Orient, and still later advice assured Captain Kidd that she had arrived safely in Vancouver. After that she had been passed like a precious parcel along the underground. The head agent in Montreal had reported that Ah Ho was in

wheelman, whose boast was that he could walk his ship in and out of the corners of Lake Erie blindfolded, and Watts, the mate.

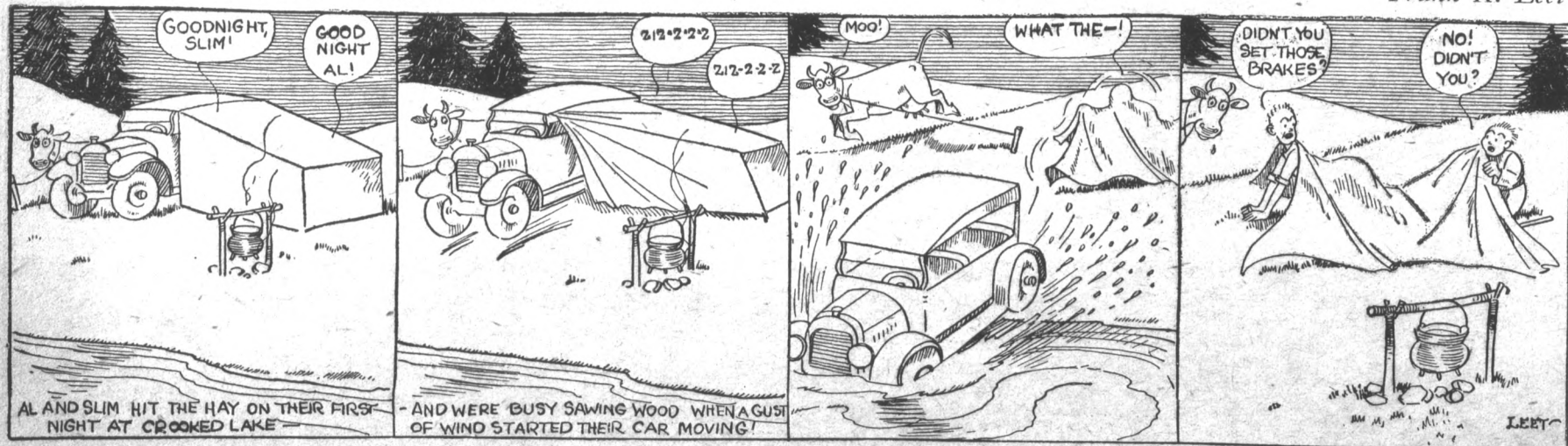
"We'll have to pull in pretty close to see the signal, Watts," announced the captain. "I think it'll come from the edge of the marshes."

He went with Grimmsey into the wheelhouse, and the electric bell down in the engine-room tinkled his orders to Stetson. Over the bow of the Laura Spreck he watched Pelee's rib-line of sand as it broadened out under his advance. The sun had now reached the water-rim. In its last glow the shore burned for a few minutes more brilliantly than before, and the wind-swept tops of the sand-dunes reflected the light, as though each were capped with a million infinitesimal mirrors.

In this interval, when half of the bay was losing itself in the gloom of evening, a car toiled slowly up over the backbone of the point and for a moment stood motionless on its crest, silhouetted in black against the glow

Activities of Al Acres—Babes in the Woods

Frank R. Leet



The Damp Drouth

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

PROHIBITION is such a live subject among us, that I want to give some of the latest facts and opinions on it. Some items have come to my desk the past few days that are, I think, worth passing on.

Prohibition in England has made very slight advance, judging by the reports we get. The drink bill over there has increased the last year very greatly, and this in the face of widespread unemployment. One reason for the dilatoriness of England to grapple with the drink monster in earnest is, we are told, that so many people have stock in the breweries and distilleries. It is simply another case where a strong social conscience has not been developed. Sir George Paish is one of England's leading economists and financiers. He recently gave his opinion on the necessity of prohibition over there. "Prohibition," says Sir



George, "is an economic question. There are two reasons for this. First, we must admit the working classes will command, from now on, a greater share of the world's goods than

they have been getting before. Secondly, the difficulty of securing capital from the classes that formerly supplied capital will be exceedingly difficult because of taxes and fear of the future. Therefore, unless the working people make savings and provide capital, world business will be at a standstill. In England today they spend from 400,000,000 to 500,000,000 pounds on drink. If half that amount were saved in England and elsewhere among the nations, the problems of the world would be solved. As an economist I consider prohibition is necessary and inevitable."

LET us now see how a recent visitor from England looks on prohibition in "The States," as they call us. This is a woman, who, I judge has traveled rather extensively over here. In the British Weekly of July 2 she says, "It is freely admitted on every hand that prohibition has immensely benefited the industrial classes and the working people generally. The closing of the saloons has directed a great stream of hard-earned money into the proper channels—the building up of the family life. No big employer of labor, nor any large body of workers is anxious to go back to the old conditions. That jails and hospitals, however, have been largely put out of active service by prohibition is a fairy tale. A new class of drinkers, also a new class of criminals, have come into existence. There has been an enormous increase of drinking among the leisured classes, and, what is so absolutely deplorable, among the young of both sexes. I have heard not one, but several mothers of college boys deplore the effect of the prohibition laws, pointing sadly to the facts. One whose opinion could not be gainsaid said most emphatically that she did not know a single college boy who did not drink more than was good for him. She added that this was simply a declaration of American independence read in a different light.

"Then a vast criminal section of society—the bootleggers to wit—has been enriched beyond the dreams of avarice, creating a new financial power to be regarded with distrust and anxiety. Perhaps it is too early to pronounce on this tremendous experiment America has so courageously made. But the facts, which all who run may digest, leave one doubtful of its success."

I give this quotation so that the reader may see how other countries look on prohibition in the United States. The fact is, they do not want it to succeed. It interferes with trade, and it has helped to make the United States prosperous in the years following the war, to a degree no other nation dreamed of. We are sober, most of us, and it has made us rich. Think of a mother saying that she knew no college boys who did not drink more than was good for them! How many college boys does she know? Probably her own pampered son and his pampered chum. Such gabble is not worth printing. But it is printed, and it does us vast injury, in the prosecution of the prohibition laws.

TURN now to another side of the question. Some time ago a number of earnest and patriotic citizens organized what they call the Citizens' Committee of One Thousand. It is made up of well known Christian business and professional men. They have sent an open letter to the people of Great Britain which is being published in the religious press there, appealing

to the Englishman's love of fair play. I herewith append a part of this letter. It will warm our hearts to read these words, and see how the best of American manhood appeals for a square deal for its prohibition laws. The letter follows:

"We beg your attention to a matter which deeply concerns us and you. The principle involved is one which is accepted on both sides of the water as a control both of motive and action, namely, the principle of fair play. We are writing not as government to government, but just as plain citizens to citizens.

"We most earnestly ask you to set yourselves against the smuggling of intoxicating liquors over the border and through our coastal waters from the lands to which you are loyal, into that which is to us the Homeland.

"We assure you that prohibition in this country is not a failure. We shall not argue about it—we know it. There are here children who have never seen a drunkard. There are jails which stand closed because they are needless. The saloon is now an evil memory. Our breweries have gone out of business or are being padlocked.

"Prohibition, which to the vast majority of our people is in its effects the safeguard of our homes, the protector of our schools, the hope of the new

generation, is menaced from two sources, and two only: first, illicit manufacture here, and second, importation from your home lands. The first we can handle. Toleration of the few law breakers—and relatively they are few—will cease. They will soon be driven to cover. The second we seem unable to control. We ask you to help us. Stop the wholesale bootlegging from beyond our borders and our case is won.

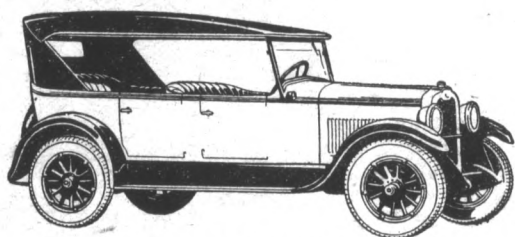
"Multitudes of you are fair. We are kindred. Kin can ask no more of kin than we ask of you, in your sympathy and in your purpose to help. Your ships under your flag bring to our shores what, in this tremendous moral struggle, is contraband of war. The dividends of this merchandising are declared in terms of the life blood of the sons and daughters of our homes and our schools.

"Hands across the sea! Let us play the game together. We ask you to understand us and help us!"

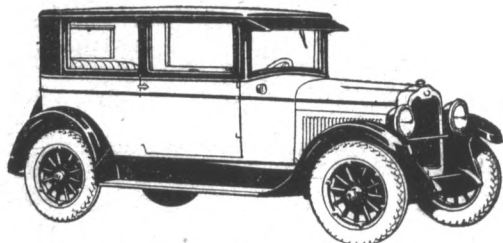
SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR AUGUST 16.

SUBJECT:—Temperance lesson. Galatians, 13 to 24.

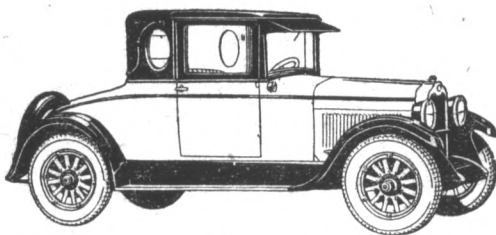
GOLDEN TEXT:—Be not deceived; God is not mocked; for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap. Gal. 6.7.



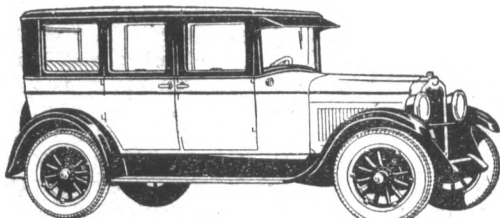
Touring \$1025 (Old Price \$1095)



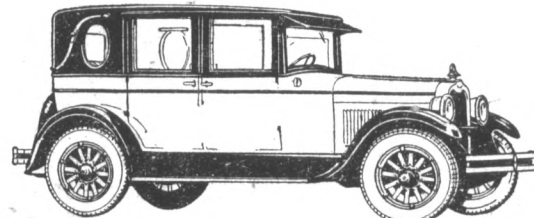
Coach \$1095 (Old Price \$1215)



Landau Coupe \$1125 (Old Price \$1295)



Sedan \$1195 (Old Price \$1545)



Landau Sedan \$1295 (Old Price \$1645)

NEW PRICES \$70 to \$350 LOWER

Here are the five new Oakland motor cars recently announced. In them, striking beauty is combined with performance such as you have never experienced. Acceleration, power, speed, four-wheel braking—all are a revelation.

Too, a new thrill of unmatched freedom from vibration is imparted by the Harmonic Balancer—an exclusive Oakland feature.

Oakland has produced an even better Oakland Six—even further in advance of its field—then crowned this achievement by pricing its cars from \$70 to \$350 lower.

Visit the Oakland Dealer nearest you and see and drive this new Oakland. See for yourself that you can't get equal value anywhere else.

OAKLAND MOTOR CAR COMPANY
PONTIAC, MICHIGAN

ALL PRICES F. O. B. PONTIAC

General Motors Time Payment Rates, heretofore the lowest in the industry, have now been made still lower

WINNING AND HOLDING GOOD WILL OAKLAND SIX

PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS



WOMAN'S INTERESTS



How I Sent My Daughter to College

The Practical Plans of this Farm Woman Worked Well

JUNE 1st, 1923, had arrived at last, a day for which we had looked forward since little Lou entered school. The gradual ascent from grade to grade had been made then on thru high school. Now she stood on the brink of that higher education which would prepare her to take a place of usefulness in the world. As her ambition was to be a school teacher, we studied possible ways of putting her thru college.

One evening in July, while discussing various means employed by our neighbors in giving their children a college education, two neighbors strolled in to discuss plans, that had grown to be the all absorbing topic.

"I have always been a slave for my children," said Mrs. York. "Now, that the last one is thru high school, she will have to shift for herself. If I am ever going to have any leisure it is high time I commenced." So Harriet had arranged to work for room and board while attending college.

"Well," said Mrs. Baker, "I want Mary Jane to devote her whole time and mind to her studies, so she can get the most out of it while she is there. We have just had her life insured. She can borrow money enough to put herself thru school with her life insurance policy as security. When she teaches she can pay the debt. We never know what is going to happen. If it should be anything serious, her life insurance will take care of it. So we will be relieved of all responsibility and financial embarrassment."

We did not want Lou to share her study time with manual labor as we felt she needed it all for study and social recreation. We feel that the social life is very important in one's training. The life insurance plan of Mrs. Baker appealed more strongly to us, but father said, "We are fitting her to be able to take care of herself, why saddle her with a big debt to start with. A dead horse is the meanest animal to pay for I know of."

We studied methods pro and con. We decided our older heads were better fitted to bear responsibilities than a girl of sixteen, and could look ahead with pleasure and satisfaction in doing so.

We decided to deposit a sum of money in the local bank and give her a check book on same. She was too young and careless to carry money. We could keep tab on her deposit and when it grew low, deposit more at our convenience.

Everything moved along splendidly until near the close of the school year. Then something happened we had not planned on. One day we received a letter from Lou saying "There is something wrong. Our checks are all coming back."

We were happy and contented with the fact that we had always protected Lou from heavy responsibilities. Now our little girl was among strangers and penniless. That was truly financial embarrassment. On investigating, we learned that the local bank in which our personal deposit was, as well as Lou's checking account, had failed.

We sent her by registered letter what money we had on hand to square up and bring her home.

But she must go another year and

our money was tied up in a closed bank. We could borrow the necessary money. Debt has always appealed to us as a nightmare—easy to get into but hard to get out of. We could not think of lettering our child start out in life with a cloud of debt on her shoulders unless it were the only possible way.

One day father said, "The only way I can see to send her another year is by rigid economy on our part." So we commenced then and there to economize in every possible way.

Our old clothes would have to do another year. The new suit I had been saving my pin money for must be forgotten. We would have to use the old car another season. It meant

a big sacrifice, but only those who have passed through the same realize the satisfaction, the sweet contentment of it all.

By paying her landlady a small fee she had the privilege of cooking her own meals. We decided to let her try it the fall term. Each week I packed a box with baked and canned goods, meat loaves, an occasional chicken, such things I knew she liked. I sent her fresh eggs in parcel post egg carriers. This helped out financially but we gave it up as poor policy. Lou depended too much on the boxes from home and it meant too many cold meals. Health must be considered before wealth.

By careful planning and the able

assistance of the dependable bossies we have been able to keep her in college without shadowing the pleasure with a cloud of debt.

Then good, sensible, practical Aunt Julia came to visit us. "For goodness sake," she said, "don't make the mistake we did with Edna. The girls who went with Edna to college have to pay back to their people what was spent on them for their education. Their people were all well to do and did not need it. Now those girls are saving their money. We did not want Edna to pay back and just see how she is spending her money on every foolish fad and fancy."

"But," I said, "it would take Lou five years if she paid us two hundred a year." "Take my advice," said Aunt Julia, "let her pay it back. You can keep it for her and when the time comes that she needs it—she will thank you for requiring her to give it to your keeping."

I believe she is right. Young people are not inclined to be saving. Come easy—go easy, applies to most of them. Believe after all, we will take Aunt Julia's timely advice. By doing so we will know she will save at least two hundred each year. We will act as custodian until it is all paid back. Later on when she can use it to advantage it will be on hand.—F. Clark.

DON'T PUT DISHES ALL IN ONE CUPBOARD

SOME economic specialists have found through careful work in their practice house that it is not wise to put all your dishes in one cupboard any more than it is good business practice to put all your eggs in one basket.

After the cooking is done and the meal is ready to be served, they found that the dishes divide themselves into three groups. In the first one are those used to hold cooked food; in the second, the dishes that must be warmed before they are ready for table use; and in the third, those that are used just as they are.

The old method was to assemble all of the china in the dining room china closet. But these home specialists found that by grouping the dishes, many steps were saved. By placing the platters, vegetable dishes and gravy boat in kitchen closet, and the plates, cups and saucers in a closet warmed by a coil from the furnace so that they will be at the right temperature and ready for use at any time, many steps were saved. All the other dishes are left in the china closet which is near the linen closet.

TO CHANGE YOUR WINDOWS.

ARE your front room windows the long old fashioned variety? A good way to make them appear shorter is to have plain curtains of some variety and use with them a colored valance of voile. Use a black fringe on the valance and you will find the result charming and the apparent height of the windows shortened.

The blackest of mildew stains can be removed from white goods by boiling in water to which two tablespoons of peroxide have been added for each quart of water used.

Watch Your Mental Steps!

THE force of education is so great that we may mould the minds and manners of our children along the lines we please and give them the impressions of such habits as shall ever after remain.

With young children one of the first things, tangible or material, that form an impression on their plastic minds, is their playthings and toys. Wise is the parent who selects these toys not only at the Christmas season but throughout the year with an eye toward the constructive development of the child's mind. This does not mean that parents should so mold their

help to exercise and develop his brain as his pedal toys do the muscles of his body.

The child is a great imitator of his elders both in habit and action. If the youngster of the family is the possessor of a tiny engine, motor, wagon or garden tools, the miniature duplicate of "dads," his joy is complete. Such mechanical toys with a long list of others tends to help in developing the initiative of both boys and girls toward the mechanical building or other lines. And every girl needs this sort of training to help her in solving the problems in her future home.



Mechanical Toys Give the Child Food for Thought.

children's mental processes that their own individual childish initiatives are smothered. Rather, that the parent, through wise and tactful direction of the child's play and the selection of his playthings gives him the opportunity to discover himself and what he would like to do.

The sand pile, a trapeze, wagons, swings, slides, pedal toys, balls, and jumping ropes are all exercising and healthy toys that every child should have his wise portion of, to develop himself physically and give his play spirit its natural outlet. But attention must not be given to the physical with neglect to the mental. Certain "mental toys" really give the child food for thought. It is surprising the initiative he will show in working out new things in a formative way.

The constructive toys, the building blocks, engines, trains, mechanical sets, and all the jointed building toys,

The growing boy needs constructive toys to develop his powers as well as the younger child. He will enjoy a supply of shingles and carpenter scraps with which to make bird houses and other articles. To make such play complete give him hammer and nails suitable to his age. The tools should be well made and durable with which he can do his work well.

Almost every little girl is content to play at home with her playmates if she has a large piano box play house. Such a box may be made into a very attractive place when it is furnished with a door, one or two windows and a porch. Furnishing the playhouse is constructive play and develops the child's originality.

Then it is for parents not to starve the mental development of their children to feed their physical development, for a fifty fifty balance is essential for the normal growth of our boys and girls.

Swat the Fly!

SOME splendid suggestions on controlling flies were contained in the heap of letters received in the "Swat the Fly" contest this week. I regret that I cannot publish all of them, but more will appear next week. The other four aprons were won by Mrs. J. H. G., Grand Rapids; Mrs. N. L., Marshall; Mrs. B. S., Vermontville, and F. C., Howell, Mich.—Martha.

I have been entertaining from six to sixteen for the past month and know something about the flies that come in while the doors are being opened.

First, keep all slops, etc., around the back door covered, and spray at least once a day around back door with a good fly spray, such as is used for cattle.

Second, keep floors, etc., clean and keep all unwashed dishes and the victuals covered from flies as much as possible.

Third, do not shoo flies from the screen doors, as this sends them swarming about the space from which we pass into the house; hence they follow with us.

Fourth, I have a regular fly swatting time each day, preferably early in the morning while they are a trifle stupid. I kill off every fly I can hear or see.

Fifth and last, do not allow a single blow fly or bottle fly to escape. They are not very plentiful in the house or thereabouts if kept down, but once they lay their eggs, look out. You have a task. I go after every one of these

that appear, just like I would a hornet. I do not use poisons for flies, as they are dangerous where there are small children.

Our house is close to the barnyard and cattle come loaded with flies.

I have a little girl about three years old, besides two men folks and myself, to let flies in every day. By following this system I haven't but a few flies in the house right now.

Cleanliness and eternal vigilance with the swatter is my motto to keep down the flies.—Mrs. O. L. F.

STUFFED PEPPERS.

I would like to know how to make stuffed peppers.—Mrs. G. M.

To make stuffed peppers saute half cup of finely chopped carrots in two tablespoons of butter until brown. Add three-quarters of a cup of stale bread crumbs, half cup finely chopped ham, moisten with tomato sauce and season highly with salt and cayenne pepper. Cut thick slices from the stem end of four peppers, remove the seeds and parboil three minutes in boiling salted water to which is added one-eighth teaspoon of soda. Place in muffin pans, fill with carrot or mushroom mixture, sprinkle with buttered bread crumbs and bake until brown.

Just the re-covering of some of the old pillows on the couch with a bright colored cretonne (all the same) brings a new color note into a room.—Mrs. E. C.



Doings In Woodland

An Adventure in Kindness

WE'LL have to walk to Happy Land now," said Bruin as the three Woodland Wanderers started off after taking the little sail boat back to its owners.

"But which way do we go?" asked Rolly Rabbit.

"Let us take the road to the right that goes by the little river," said Bruin.

"That road is rough and rocky," said Brownie. "I wish we had another little boat."

"The road to Happy Land is not smooth," said Bruin. "We will have to expect much rough road."

The way was so rough that the trav-



The Little Old Man of the Woods Thanked them for what they had Done.

elers rested many times. After scrambling over the rocks and cliffs for miles and miles they came upon an old man sitting by a big rock. He was an old man, but a very little old man, not even half so big as Brownie. His long white whiskers hung down to his waist and he wore a long peaked cap and peaked shoes. Even as he sat down he leaned on his crooked cane. His clothes were just of the color of the woods so that was why Bruin called him "Little Old Man of the Woods."

"Little Old Man of the Woods, can you tell us the way to Happy Land?"

asked Bruin. As the little old man looked up to answer him, Bruin noticed he had been crying. So without waiting for an answer, he asked, "Are you not well, sir? Have you fallen and hurt yourself?"

"I am rather tired, stranger, and I'm a long way from home," said the feeble old man.

"Perhaps we can help you home," said Rolly Rabbit, forgetting they were on their way to Happy Land.

"But my house is not in the direction you are going. It is back that way over the rough road you have come," said the little old man.

"That makes no difference. We will take you home," said Bruin. So he and Rolly Rabbit made a chair with their hands and carried the Little Old Man of the Woods back home. Brownie trotted along behind him carrying the old man's crooked cane.

But when the three Woodland Wanderers had carried the little old man back to his tumbledown, ramshackle house in the Woods, they found he had no food, water, or wood.

"We cannot leave the Little Old Man of the Woods without food and water," said Bruin.

"I will take a basket and bring some berries and herbs," said Rolly Rabbit.

"I will bring water from the spring in a pail," said Brownie.

"And I will chop the box full of firewood while you are gone," said Bruin.

So in a very little while they had made the Little Old Man of the Woods comfortable and he thanked them kindly for being so thoughtful of a stranger.

Then the Woodland Wanderers started back over the road that they thought might lead to Happy Land. The strange thing about it was the road did not seem to be as rough and rocky as it did when they came that way the first time.



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OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

What's the Matter with Home

According to Merry Circlers

Young folks leaving home is a subject heretofore I haven't seen much in print, but as the contest of this week deals with that subject I will give a few of my views. I think there are several reasons that, if all parents would study, there would greatly decrease the cause of runaways.

In quite a few cases one runs onto the strict old fashioned Mother or Father who have not kept up with the times. They think most all the various ideas young folks have today are all bosh and not worth thinking about. They don't have any confidence in their children. Instead of trusting them to do some little job and giving them a cheerful word or two, they just take it for granted that because the children are not like they were when they were boys and girls, they are incompetent and not to be trusted. This in itself is enough to discourage most children.

Again, one runs onto a whole neighborhood where there is a lack of variety and amusement for the children. Now everybody knows a child has got to have some sort of amusement. Where there is nothing for a child to think about but the same old monotonous grind day after day, it gets on one's nerves so much that they just have to kick over the traces.

Otherwise if a community of this sort would get together and plan something from which both young and old could derive amusement it would be a great help. Then the young folks would have something to look forward to. I am sure that no parents on earth would meaningfully drive their children away from home but they do it every day without knowing it. — Kenneth Tripp.

There are many reasons why young folks do not like to stay at home. I do not believe that any bright, wide-awake boy or girl wants to stay at home forever. They are always glad to go, but just as glad to come home.

Some young folks leave home because there are no social doing in the neighborhood. They like to get to town or someplace where there is plenty of amusement.

Some older folks think it terrible for young folks to leave home, but if they should look back a few years on their own life, I believe that they would see that they had an interest in outdoor life in their youth.

Very few young folks could, or would, resist the temptation of leaving home when they have an opportunity. Some young folks actually run away from home, which is generally the fault of the home surroundings.

Three cheers for the boy and girl who try to "look up and lift up," and make home a worth-while place to live

in, and also tries to help the outside world.—Esther Sjogren.

BOYS ATTEND THREE COUNTY CLUB CAMPS.

FORTY-EIGHT boys from Newaygo, Muskegon and Kent Counties enjoyed a livestock club camp at Sand Lake six miles southwest of Grant, July 20th to 23rd. They were members of livestock clubs in the above counties. The work was in charge of County Agents Stinson, of Newaygo, Knopf of Muskegon and Vining of Kent. The camp was arranged to give the boys some intensive training in judging live stock in preparation to picking teams for judging at the fall

fairs in various parts of the state.

The training work was in charge of Nevels Pearson, assistant State Header of Boys and Girls club work. Mr. Pearson is a good teacher, handles the boys well and gives them good work. The camp routine was not all work. There was plenty of baseball, swimming, halter making and other games to make it interesting. Jerseys were judged on the farms of Ray Stuart, Black Neusema; Poland China pigs at the Jennings farm; Holsteins at F. M. Jacksons; Guernseys at Erwin Pricesfi Shorthorns at Harry Norris and H. Landenberger; sheep at Hugh Renys and Durocs at Harry Norris.

At the conclusion of the weeks work the five high boys were selected from each county. These boys will be given further training for judging at local fairs. The camp was so successful that it will no doubt be repeated another year.—Vining.



Miss Stimpf, of Mt. Clemens, Feeding Her Pet Lamb.

defend the cause. It seems that Lura believes in evolution as she refers to chattering monkeys.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I am rather an old boy to appear in company with the M. C.'s, but have read your paper for a good many years and am interested in the Merry Circle. I am sixty-nine years old, but like to read the letters to Uncle Frank, and his spicy answers.

My answer to your August 1 contest is "The Merry Circle Colors," for the heading, and "White signifies purity, and blue means loyalty."—Charles B. Ward, 76 North Street, Hillsdale, Mich.

I am so glad that you are interested in the Merry Circle, for it shows that you still have much of the spirit of youth. Your answers are correct, but of course you are beyond the age limit. I hope that this department will continue to interest you for many years.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I saw Mr. Herbert Estes' letter and read it. My, he thought he was smart (like all boys). He thinks just girls are "Pipers." Well, if he wants to know, I have brothers, who are older than my sister and I, the youngest of the "Pipers." So here's proof again that the boys were first.

I know now why there aren't so many boys' letters as girls' in our letter box. It's because the boys are lazy, that's all. But, of course, they had to have the excuse that they were too busy. Isn't that just like a man?

Oh, excuse me, Uncle Frank, I forgot you were a man, and worse yet, you were a boy once, too, weren't you? Now, Mr. Herbert, you don't need to think I got mad when I read your letter, like you did when you read mine. Oh, no, girls don't get mad that easy.—Your niece and cousin, Helen Piper, M. C., Spruce, Michigan.

Well, if here isn't the original piper Piper piping. I don't know whether I'll excuse you or not, Helen. You say "you were a man." Do you think I have degenerated into an excuse for one? Come again, just the same, Helen.

My Dear Uncle and Cousins:

I've almost been dying to find time to scribble a line and send my part for the kiddies' radio, so I'm just taking time tonight. Maybe you think it isn't much, Uncle Frank, (seeing as I'm picking berries), but I sure feel just like the "Poor Widow" (as to giving her last bit), as now I'm "just about broke!"

Speaking of being awfully busy, you see I'm Daddy's hired man and Mother's "chief cook and bottle washer" all in one this summer. Don't you think I must be busy? Do-Dad and I took off thirty acres of hay and six of wheat, and didn't hurry at that.

Other M. C.'s have their opinions, guess I'll state mine. I don't use powder. I think it is a very idle habit for girls to get into. I wear knickers only because they are handy—especially for a "Farmerette" like me. I immediately and outrightly condemn smoking. I have Albert's opinion.

OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Uncle Frank:

I have seen a few letters discussing the subject of tobacco, so I thought I would write a letter. It is the first time that I have written a letter to the Boys' and Girls' Department, so it may not be accepted.

I am only sixteen years of age and have no use for tobacco and I also think it is ridiculous for people to use it.

The Bible says that "cleanliness is next to Godliness," and using tobacco is far from being clean, in fact it is one of the most filthy habits that a person can get, both men and women.

Many boys are brought into the habit by older ruffians who think it is cute to see small boys smoking. It often occurs that the parents know nothing of the child's use of tobacco, till several years later and then it is nearly impossible to check the habit because of the boy's lack of "will power."

The use of tobacco is very costly. Some people use more than twenty-five dollars a year, which would buy them a new suit of clothes or some other useful article.

I could say more upon this subject but I will make it short this time and write more next time if you will donate more room.—Sincerely yours, George Nichols, Thompsonville, Mich.

You would make a good anti-tobaccoist. It is fine that you care nothing for the habit. You are better off without it.

Dear Uncle Frank:

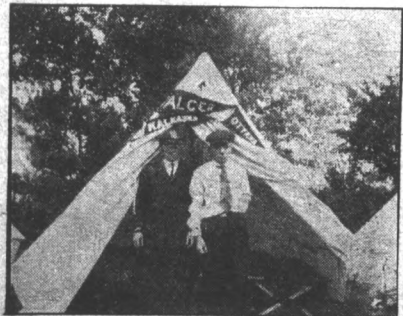
I have tried to get into this merry circle once before, but I guess I'm not merry enough or the waste paper basket likes my letters too much. I am trying again because I remember the saying, "If you do not succeed at first, try, try again." I am going to try till I succeed, so help me along, Uncle Frank.

Oh, don't you like to receive those letters about Nature? I would just love to receive a letter from one of those persons who writes them, especially that wonderful letter from "Jonquil." I wish I could express my thoughts as she did, and have that feeling which she possessed as she walked into that woods. I understand how she felt although I never could express my thoughts as she did.

Well, I certainly think it will be very nice for those children in the sanatorium to have a radio. I'm going to earn some money this summer and I will try to help all I can because if I were sick, I would be very glad to have a radio.

Well, I can't stay solemn any longer because I'm not that kind.

I just love music, don't you. I surely would learn to play a piano, but the trouble is we haven't any piano, but cheer up, we'll have one the fall because we've planted piano seeds.



Walter Kirkpatrick and His Companion at the State Fair Camp.

CORRESPONDENCE SCRAMBLE.

AUGUST is often a vacation month even on the farm. So, I presume there are quite a few girls and boys who have a little time on their hands and sit, wishing that they had somebody nice to correspond with. Of course, they could correspond with me but I can not find time to answer all the letters. Besides, there isn't any fun in writing to an old fellow like Uncle Frank, especially when somebody about the same age can be found.

Many have gotten some fine correspondents through out Merry Circle Scrambles. So, we'll have another at this time to give others a chance to find someone to write to and for those who are now writing to add to their list of correspondents.

The way to take part in this Scramble is simple. Just write a letter to "Dear Unknown Friend," or something like that, address an envelope to yourself, and put a stamp on it, then put the letter and the envelope in another stamped envelope and address it to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan. Then on August 21 somebody else's letter will be put in your envelope and yours in somebody else's and sent out. You will get a lot of fun out of this Scramble if you take part in it.

THE CONTEST WINNERS.

THE answer to the contest which announced two weeks ago is, "The Merry Circle Colors. White signifies purity, and blue means loyalty."

A great many got the answer right, thus showing that they know the meaning of the Merry Circle colors.

Those who were picked out as the lucky ones this week, are:

Pens.

Margaret Standard, Jones, Mich.
Lillian I. Keely, R. 1, Box 100, Pinconning, Mich.

Dictionaries.

Lucie Kent, R. 3, of Mt. Pleasant, Mich.
Stuart Mayo, R. 7, Fremont, Mich.
Charles Wilder, Sherwood, Mich.

Knives.

Florence Brown, R. 3, South Haven, Mich.
Olive Churchill, Deford, Mich.
Arline M. Bohrer, R. 7, Traverse City, Mich.
Jean Chamberlin, Oxford, Mich.
Mildred Faber, R. 7, Clare, Mich.

CAPTAIN KIDD.

(Continued from page 124).

he released her on deck, but a thin veil and the gloom of evening baffled his attempt to see her face. He was conscious that she had been like a feather in his arms, and that something had thrilled him for a moment as he held her. He had thought much about Ah Ho. As she slipped away beside the matron, he did not doubt but that she was beautiful, as the Hongkong agent had said. But the Hongkong agent was a half-breed, and spelled beauty in a different language from his. Anyway, he wanted to see Ah Ho.

"Watts, see 'em to the private room," he said to the mate, who stood near.

The matron laughed back shrilly from the gathering shadows amidships. "He needn't mind," she called; "I know the way."

The men from the boat had scrambled aboard. One of them introduced himself as the new Montreal subagent, and then presented his comrades.

Captain Kidd pointed to the rifles which he carried. "You may have to use them before morning," he suggested.

After a little he instructed Watts as to the course to be pursued by the Laura Spreck, and retired to his cabin. The matron had preceded him and sat at his table coolly sorting a number of papers. As he entered, she looked up and nodded smilingly. Over the captain's shoulder she caught a glimpse of the subagent's boyish face peering in inquiringly, and called out for him to enter.

"I want you to talk with Wilson, Captain," she begged. "Wilson and I are great chums, and I've promised that some day we'd tell him things about the lakes. He's almost a Chinaman. He's lived in Hongkong ever since he was so high." She measured to her knee.

With his big white teeth shining in the glow of the cabin-lamp Captain Kidd held out a frank hand. "I'm going there some day, Mr. Wilson," he said. "I've always had a hankering to see both ends of the workings."

The woman shot the subagent a lightning glance from behind the captain's back. "Captain Kidd knows more about the underground on this side than any other man," she said sweetly. "There was McVeigh—but he's dead." Her eyes scintillated at the subagent. Suddenly she gave an hysterical little laugh, and when the captain turned in her direction her face was buried in her arms. "Ugh-h-h! That back there has shattered my nerves!" she moaned. When she looked up, her face was flushed instead of pale. "We had to kill a man—perhaps two," she said. "You must talk to me, Captain, or I'll go into hysterics. Tell me something, anything. Wilson wants to hear, too."

"Hear what?" grinned the captain. "About the underground, of course!" blurted the subagent.

Captain Kidd leaned toward him. The smile left his face. His eyes shone harshly. "I never talk about that," he said. There was warning in his voice. He would have said more, but his ears caught the cry of a man outside, a cry which he recognized, and the meaning of which he read in the subagent's flinching eyes and pale cheeks. He wheeled upon the woman, and met her smiling at him over a pistol barrel.

"What do you mean—" he began.

"It means," the woman interrupted him, "—it means that I've grown tired of it all, Captain Kidd; that I've turned state's evidence to save myself; that—"

Captain Kidd turned his head slowly. The "subagent" had him covered from behind.

"It means," continued the woman, "that the fight on shore was a ruse; that the men out there are secret service agents; that you're going to be extradited; and that your crew—"

"And Ah Ho?" he interrupted. He faced the woman, gripping the edges of the table fiercely. "What about Ah Ho?"

"Oh, she's all right," laughed the matron nervously. "She'll make splendid evidence, Captain. She thinks we are all her friends, poor thing, and that—"

The woman stopped. Captain Kidd had stretched out his arms to her, his face filled with the agony of his helplessness.

"Nell!" he cried, his voice pleading. "Nell, I didn't expect it of you—" In his despair he seemed to stagger as he approached her. The woman rose. She dropped her pistol upon the table, and her breath came in hurried gasps. "Nell! Nell! Don't say you've turned traitor to me!" he pleaded.

He came nearer, until his hands touched the woman. Then in an instant, she was in his arms. It was as if a vice of steel was crushing the life from her body. Over her shoulder Captain Kidd's face shone triumphantly at the secret-service man. The woman was a shield. For a moment he groped under his coat with one free hand. Then there came a flash of steel, a sharp report, and the white-faced man in front crumpled up with the venom of lead in his vitals. "You she-fiend!" hissed the captain in the woman's unhearing ears. "I knew you would do this some day. I guessed it was coming!" He flung her insensible form to the floor, as a heavy knock sounded from without.

(Concluded next week).

SEVENTY-FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The National Loan & Investment Company

OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

July, 15, 1925.

ASSETS.

Real Estate Mortgages	\$8,333,491.63
Stock Loans	13,207.11
Real Estate	65,980.87
Home Office Building	151,000.00
Real Estate Sold on Contract	9,829.05
Furniture and Fixtures	8,193.42
Due from Members (secured)	81,230.96
Unexpired Taxes	137.50
Accounts Receivable (Ins. & Taxes)	7,728.98
Real Estate Held for Redemption	37,469.94
Cash on Hand and in Banks	231,443.54
	\$8,939,713.00

LIABILITIES.

Class "F" Semi-Annual Dividend Stock	\$6,253,160.00
Class "F" Cumulative Stock	609,860.00
Class "F" Installment Stock	20,007.00
Class "H" Passbook Stock	184,799.62
Borrowers' Stock	1,403,197.60
	\$8,471,024.22

Dividends Credited—		
Class "F" Cumulative Stock	\$ 40,113.92	
Class "F" Installment Stock	1,843.19	
Borrowers' Stock	271,154.82	
		313,111.93

Advance Dues and Interest	3,949.40
Due Borrowers on Incomplete Loans	141.27
Due Agents and Stockholders, Partial Payments	6,082.51
Undivided Profits	48,952.35
Reserve	96,451.32
	155,576.85
	\$8,939,713.00

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ASSETS.

July 15, 1918	\$3,808,873.45
July 15, 1919	4,136,175.14
July 15, 1920	4,700,386.46
July 15, 1921	4,760,979.00
July 15, 1922	5,396,744.30
July 15, 1923	6,611,054.49
July 15, 1924	7,633,995.61
July 15, 1925	8,939,713.00

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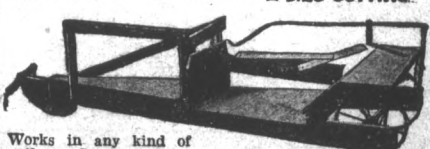
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This expert mechanic is at your service when you use only MonaMotor Oil. Your motor will prove MonaMotor efficiency.

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The white patch that never fails.

Sticks instantly without fire. Becomes self-vulcanized (fused) by tire heat from driving. BEST FOR BALLOON TUBES, truck and all tubes, because e-lastic. Stretches with tire, can't tear out. 50c—Worth it.

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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 Rocks 9c
Buff Orps, Wh. Wyand., Blk. Minorcas 11c
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Lots of less than 100 chicks, 1c more
SILVER LAKE HATCHERY,
Box M, SILVER LAKE, IND.

Pullets Pullets Pullets

On hand, best English Strain W. Leghorns:

6 weeks old, 70 cents.
9 weeks old, 85 cents.
12 weeks old, \$1.00

Please order direct, from this ad.
Knoll's Hatchery, R 12, Holland, Mich.



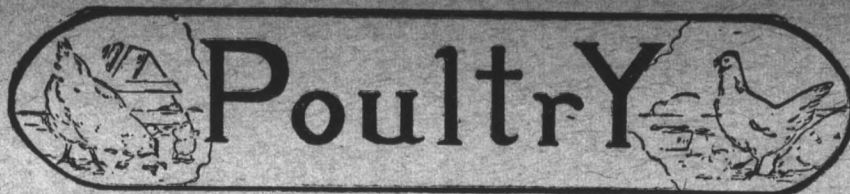
Ferris White Leghorn Pullets Write for special sale bulletin and free catalog. Thousands of hens and males at 1/2 price. Winners for 25 years. Official Contest records. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write today for price. **GEO. B. FERRIS,** 634 Shirley St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

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Producers

Pullets Blue & Gold White Leghorns, Superior Egg Quality & Standard White Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, Cockerels Barred Rocks, B. Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys. STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION, Kalamazoo, Mich.

FERRIS WHITE LEGHORNS Will Make Big Profits For You
\$5.25 per hen official net profit at 5 National Egg Contests. Polished and trapped 23 years, guaranteed by world's largest Leghorn Farms. Eggs, chicks, pullets, hens, males C.O.D. at bargain prices. **GEO. B. FERRIS** 634 SHIRLEY ST. UNION, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

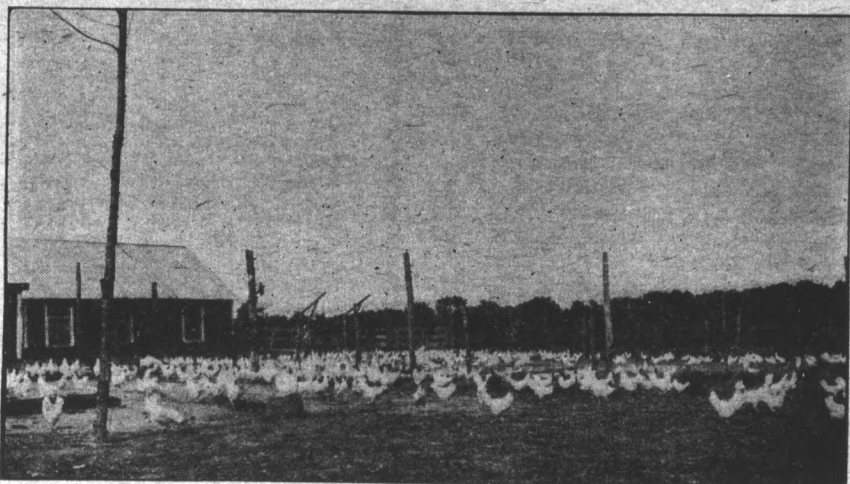


POULTRY LEADS ON THIS FARM.

THE accompanying picture shows part of the flock of pure-bred White Leghorns on the farm of Frank Zerlaut, of Sheridan Township, Newaygo county. Mr. Zerlaut follows poultry breeding only as a side line to regular farm operations, but he makes it one of the most profitable. He has raised this year 1,100 cockerels and 600 pullets. They now weigh from one and one-quarter to one and one-

half pounds each. The cockerels and the culled pullets are now being marketed at Muskegon where they bring forty-five cents per pound, feather dressed.

Mr. Zerlaut keeps 300 laying hens which have produced eggs to the value of \$1,102 from December 15, 1924, to July 15, 1925. The feeding program suggested by the Michigan State College is explicitly followed, practically all feed being grown on the farm.—H. Spooner.



Some of the Pure-bred White Leghorns on Frank Zerlaut's Farm.

Summer Management

By R. G. Kirby

CLEAN colony houses are a help in growing vigorous pullets. A scraper, scoop shovel and stiff broom are handy equipment for removing the litter as quickly as possible. Then spray the floor and roosts with commercial coal tar disinfectant. Colony house dirt soon turns to dry dust and it is not healthful for the pullets to scratch in such litter. It is best to remove the manure to a fenced garden or distant field where it will not be scratched about by the birds on the range.

When it comes time to remove the pullets from the colony houses it is fine to have the houses clean and free from dust. Then you can go into the houses at night with a spotlight and gather up the birds without breathing a lot of dirty air. Snap the light off and on as the different groups of birds are located. Then they can be picked up in the dark with little confusion. If a lantern is taken into a colony house the pullets are greatly frightened and this undoubtedly retards their growth slightly and makes them more frightened when first placed in the laying houses.

I find the running board poultry crates are handy to move pullets. These are narrow, double-decked crates with sliding doors on the sides. They easily fit on a wheelbarrow. Ten or fifteen birds can be placed in each section and quickly moved to a section of a laying house. When hauling from a distant range several of these double-decked crates can be placed on a wagon and then loaded with birds. It is possible to move quite a large flock at one trip.

When the pullets are removed from the crates in the laying houses, I like to treat the bird with blue ointment for lice. This mercurial ointment is mixed with equal parts of low grade vaseline and a dab placed beneath the vent and under each wing. It is rubbed thoroughly into the skin. Possibly the pullets have no lice, but the ointment acts as a preventative and will usually keep them free from such pests until spring.

It is not a bad plan to band the pullets with numbered bands when they are placed in the laying houses. Even if you do not trapnest, the numbered bands will be useful if you wish to test the flock for white diarrhea at a later date. Catching the birds is the hardest part of banding or treating for lice, and if all the jobs can be done when the flock is removed from the colony house it saves time.

When pullets, especially Leghorns, are placed in a laying house it pays to keep them housed for several weeks. This may look like giving the birds a setback due to confinement. But if you supply mash, green feed and plenty of grain in clean litter, the birds will keep right on growing, or soon start laying if they are ready for production. Turning them out on the range within three or four days from moving time will often cause confusion. A lot of the pullets may attempt to go back to the colony houses or roost in trees and on fences all around the laying quarters. Some breeders do not turn the pullets out again after they are housed for the winter. If they are given the freedom of the range it should be after they are accustomed to the roosts in the laying house. Then they will return at sundown and eliminate a lot of the hard work of moving them in bad weather.

Culling the pullets is necessary for the best results in winter egg production. Remove the slow feathering birds and those that seem rough and thin or lacking in vigor. Keep the alert, tight fitting plumage. Birds that are heavy feeders are apt to have the capacity for good egg production. The pullet with the mincing appetite and the small frame can hardly have the vigor or the capacity to be a steady producer of fall and winter eggs.

Holding back production seems to be one of the troubles of some Leghorn breeders. This is especially true with owners of late March or early April hatched stock. The only practical method of retarding production is to take away the meat scrap in the mash

and furnish plenty of hard grain and green feed. Taking away all the mash may be necessary. Feeding plenty of hard corn has a tendency to develop a pad of fat on the pullets and delay production.

Pullets Need Fat.

Pullets on range can scarcely be made too fat by this method of heavy corn feeding. The fat will be used up fast enough when they are on the laying ration and working hard for the winter egg checks. There is nothing much more discouraging for a poultryman than plenty of early fall eggs, followed by the moult which stops production for a large part of the winter when egg prices are the best. When Leghorn pullets are of different ages and all under the same management, it is difficult to obtain the best results. Reducing the growing mash will prevent the late hatched pullets from making a proper growth. It may stimulate the early hatched birds and cause production too soon. The advantage of having most of the chicks the same age is very evident in the fall. And the large hatcheries enable the farmer poultryman to start a large flock all at the same time.

Closing the nests in the pullet laying quarters for about a week will encourage using the regular roosts and help prevent roosting in the nests. This nest roosting habit should be fought from the first night or some birds will persist in using the nests and this results in unclean eggs after production starts. Spending a few minutes with the pullets at sundown helps in teaching them to roost. They readily return to a place from which they have been carried. But they return easily to the roost they select for themselves. Frighten the pullets away from the nests and the corners of the house under the dropping boards and they soon learn the roosts are a place where they will not be disturbed.

ABSORBING A LITTLE HORSE SENSE.

(Continued from page 115).

went through the first winter all right but died out during the following year.

Orchard grass is slow in establishing itself, and if pastured before the second summer after being sown is permanently injured. It is advisable to mow the seeding for hay the year following the harvesting of the rye crop, as that gives the young orchard grass plants still more time to spread out. Another advantage in mowing the field for hay is that when the timothy is ready to cut the orchard grass will have matured some seed. Much of this seed will be threshed and scattered out by the tools used in haying, and when the fall rains come will self seed any vacant places.

For securing permanent pasture this plan is especially adapted to our mellow, sandy loams if they are fairly fertile.

I do not recommend the fall seeding of clover, although it worked well with us. If no clover is sown, wheat is a better crop to seed with than rye, but the farmer who sows wheat timothy and orchard grass following this plan must have the grit to sow the mixture shallow. If it happens to be dry at seeding time probably some of the wheat will not germinate.

Orchard grass seed should be purchased some time before it is needed, and it should be given a careful germination test. It is interesting to cover the seed different depths, varying from one-fourth of one inch to two inches, and watch results. If sixty per cent of the seed grows, sown one-half an inch deep, four pounds to the acre will give a thick, even stand. If eighty to ninety per cent germinates, three and one-half pounds is ample.

In May orchard grass in a mature pasture grows very rapidly, heads out, and the stalks become woody and unpalatable. We found it paid to clip

the pastures about May 25th, running the mower bar above the thick clusters of leaves around the base of the plants. This practice very much improved the mid-summer value of the pasture.

Why do not more farmers use orchard grass? Because they do not know of a good and economical way of seeding it.

Agricultural writers recommend it and extol its virtues highly, but I have never seen in book or farm journal a

detailed, convenient, practical plan adapted to seeding a good sized field.

Therefore, I write this article describing a method that has been used successfully on many southwestern Michigan farms.

I have called attention to the reasons why there have been some failures. As is the case with many other farm operations, if one is to follow this method and win he must "do the right things at the right time and in the right way."



Do Pure Breds Pay Profits?

Some Unbiased Evidence

THERE has been many investigations to prove the superiority of the pure-bred over the scrub, but there are two that the writer has in mind and wishes to quote. Both of these investigations were carried out by the United States Department of Agriculture and are impartial and unbiased.

In the first survey every state was involved and the experiment was to find out the relationship existing between pure-bred dairy bulls and milk production. Each state was listed according to the number, or rather, the per cent of pure-bred males. The forty-eight states were then divided into four groups of twelve states each. The per cent of pure-bred sires was then found and the same figures were used in determining whether or not there was any relationship existing between the twelve states having high milk production and those having a high percentage of pure-bred bulls. The results were strikingly in favor of pure-bred males. It was found that the twelve states having the fewer number of pure-bred bulls also were receiving the lowest amount of milk per cow. On the other hand, the group of states having the largest number of pure-breds received the largest amount of milk per cow. These figures held good for each group and the lower or higher the percentage of pure-bred sires the greater or lesser was the amount of milk received per cow.

The second investigation carried on by the department of agriculture involved approximately 550 experienced live stock owners having under their supervision close to 30,000 head of breeding stock. Briefly, the results of this investigation were as follows:

1. The superiority of pure-breds, including all general live stock and poultry, was forty per cent more profitable than the scrubs.

2. The increase or income from the pure-bred stock was almost fifty per cent greater in favor of pure-breds.

3. The sales of young animals was fifty per cent more in the case of the pure-bred than where scrubs were used.

In this connection something should be said about the aesthetic value that comes from having a herd of sleek cattle. There is more pleasure in caring for and owning a first-class herd of cattle, or other farm animals, than there is in having an ordinary herd. True, it is happiness and pleasure do make money, but they give to the possessor something that money cannot purchase.—H. I. Holt.

SHEEP INDUSTRY GROWS.

A GENERAL expansion in the sheep industry is indicated by a nationwide survey made by the bureau of agricultural economics through cooperation of the post office department and its rural mail carriers. It shows that the number of lambs saved in Michi-

gan this spring is 15.8 per cent greater than in the spring of 1924, and for the country as a whole, 5.5 per cent greater. Increases are general except in some western range states where quite a marked decrease is shown. The percentage of yearling ewes in breeding flocks is found to be more than sufficient to take care of the natural replacements.

There is a marked difference between the native states and the western range states as to the percentage of lambs saved in proportion to number of breeding ewes. In the native sheep states, the percentage is 99.8; for the western states, 78.9 per cent; and for the United States, 85.6 per cent. For Michigan, the percentage is 99.5 per cent, or nearly the same as the average for all of the native states.

The returns also indicate, according to Verne H. Church, agricultural statistician for Michigan, that there is an increase in the number of farmers handling sheep. This fact, together with an early and favorable spring, explains the general increase in numbers and the higher percentage of lambs saved. Michigan is the leading lamb feeding state east of the Mississippi River, feeding not only all of its own native supply, but some from other native states, and large numbers from western ranges. Nebraska is the only state in the Union normally marketing a larger number of finished lambs than Michigan.

GET OF REGISTERED SIRES WINS RECOGNITION.

A NEW class will be inaugurated this fall at the International Live Stock Exposition which should be of interest to many Michigan men. The class calls for groups of five steers from any one county, born after October 1, 1924, out of grade cows used for dairy purposes, and sired by pure-bred beef bulls. The judging will take into consideration the individual merit and value of the entries, both for feeders and for slaughter, and all calves are to be sold at auction at the close of the show.

Liberal prizes are offered in both open and state classes. In the open classes, where all states compete—the prizes are \$100, \$75, \$60 and \$50, and in the state classes where groups from counties compete, they are \$50, \$35, \$25 and \$15. The winner of the national championship in the open class will be barred from competing in his state class, but there is a trophy valued at \$50 for the fortunate winner of the championship in the five-calf group show.

As an inducement to encourage a liberal showing, the management of the exposition offers to pay the round trip railroad fare of the first forty project leaders who apply for it from counties where twenty or more head are exhibited.—Pope.

Get These Feed Facts

Cornell Experiment Station Bulletin, No. 438, shows why the dairymen of Madison County, N. Y., fail to make money:

- (1) Low production per cow.
- (2) Low efficiency of feed—chiefly home-mixed rations.

A total of 2,066 cows, with alfalfa hay, produced an average of only 19 pounds of milk during the winter period.

They were fed 36 lbs of grain to make 100 lbs. of milk.

A survey of Unicorn-fed herds, located in 12 dairy states, totaling 1,267 cows, showed that the average daily production per cow, with alfalfa or clover, was 31.4 lbs.

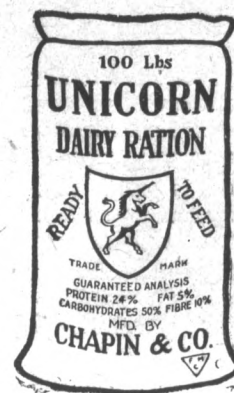
They were fed 25.7 lbs. of Unicorn to make 100 lbs. of milk.

Madison County cows are doing even better than the average of all cows in the 12 states covered by our survey.

Unicorn saves 10 lbs., or more, of feed on each 100 lbs. of milk produced.

Unicorn produces an increased milk-flow of 12 lbs., or more, per cow daily, on the average farm in 12 dairy states.

Buy your feed on the basis of the number of pounds required to make 100 lbs. of milk; not on the basis of its supposed low price per ton.



CHAPIN & COMPANY

327 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

Order Your Chix for July, August and September NOW.

We shall hatch until Oct. 1st this year. Our prices are: White Leghorns, \$11.50 per 100; Banded Rocks, White Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, \$13 per 100; White Orpingtons, \$15 per 100. Parcel post prepaid. We have a reputation of producing not only Chix, but Chix of Quality. 15th year producing One Grade—The Best. Order from this ad and give 2nd choice if possible. 5% discount on all orders placed 30 Days in advance. Reference, Fenton State Bank.

Green Lawn Poultry Farm, Gus Hecht, Prop., Fenton, Michiga

The Truth in Feeds



Milkmaker

Now Being Distributed at 260 Points in Michigan

THIS tremendous distribution deserves attention. Are you feeding to the best advantage?

Cows fed Milkmaker produce more milk and butter fat. They are healthier and stronger animals. Your feed cost is lower.

Every one of the ten milking ingredients is listed on every bag, pound for pound. Not an ounce of filler. You know exactly what you are feeding. Milkmaker is always the same.

If there is no co-operative association or agent near, write for information how to co-operate with your neighbors for car lots of Milkmaker for car door delivery.

Also write for booklet on Milkmaker and feeding suggestions.

See your co-operative Ass'n Manager or our local Farm Bureau agent at once and arrange for your supply.

The Michigan Farm Bureau Supply Service
222 N. Cedar Street, Lansing, Michigan



Why They Are Happy

Shrewd dairymen, cattle feeders and hog raisers are this year feeding a grain mixture containing Corn Gluten Feed to their animals on pasture. The results have made them happy.

Their cows are coming through a long, dry summer in fine shape. These cows are making big records. They are earning a profit. They will go into winter in good condition—on full production.

Thousands of pigs and baby beeves that are getting Corn Gluten Feed on pasture will go into the feed lot in condition to be finished quickly and economically. They will bring top prices.

The good reason for this success is corn. It is the best of all plants for feeding purposes and Corn Gluten Feed is the concentrated meat and milk-making part of the whole grain.

Corn Gluten Feed contains 23% or more protein. It is more easily convertible by the animal than any other feed. It gives you the elements that promote both fertility and lactation in the animal.

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

If you are not up to the minute on what Corn Gluten Feed will do for you, our new Bulletin No. 2 will tell you. Write for your copy.

Associated Corn Products Manufacturers

Feed Research Department
Hugh G. Van Pelt, Director

208 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

No. 9

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

For Sale five registered Guernsey heifers, and one bull calf. W. D. KAHLER, Jones, Mich.

Production Production

58 cows at Newberry average 12,195.4 lbs. During the year ended June 30, 1925, 58 cows and heifers in the Newberry State Hospital Herd of Registered Holsteins produced 707,335 lbs. milk, an average of 12,195.4 lbs. for the entire milking herd.

14 cows produced from 15,000 to 19,854 lbs. 26 others produced from 10,000 to 15,000 lbs. 40 cows and heifers averaged 13,878.6 lbs. 58 (the entire milking herd) averaged 12,195.4 lbs. for the year.

To insure high production in your future herd use a sire bred by MICHIGAN STATE HERDS.



Bureau of
Animal Industry
Dept. C
Lansing, Michigan

Auction Sale

Thurs., August 27, '25
At 9 A. M. Sharp

Having sold my farm, will sell at Public Auction on the Huron Valley Farm, one mile south of Flat Rock on River Road, 60 Head Pure bred and high grade HOLSTEIN COWS

All twice T. B. tested, no reactors. All farm implements. Lunch served at noon.
F. S. Peters Flat Rock, Mich.
E. A. Langworthy, Auctioneer

Holstein Cows and Young Bulls

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

Lakefield Farm, Clarkston, Mich.

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

Hereford Bull extra well bred. and Ram-bouillet ram, for sale cheap. R. W. ANDERSON, Clarkston, Mich.

FOR SALE

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

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

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

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

WILDWOOD FARM

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

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

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 farrow. LAKEFIELD FARMS, Clarkston, 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.

O. I. C.'s 6 last fall gilts to farrow in Sept. Also spring pigs, not akin, the big kind. Otto B. Schulze, Nashville, 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.

FRANCISCO FARM

Poland-Chinas and Shorthorns

Get a boar from us and get a good one. Or a bred heifer worth the money. Only the best suits us: We suit you. P. P. POPE, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

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



Has Phenomenal Growth

FIVE years' growth of the Cow Testing Association work in Michigan shows that the number of Cow Testing Associations has expanded from seven active July 10, 1921, to one hundred and six active July 10, 1925. This period of growth has been constant over the last four years. In July, 1922, there were 18 Associations; in July, 1923, there were 54 Associations, and in July, 1924, 89 Associations operating in Michigan. Another indication of growth is shown in the number of herds and cows under test. During July, 1921, 1056 dairy herds were being tested in Michigan, on the basis of 106 Associations operating in July, 1925, there are 2516 herds under test.

Each year many more dairy cows are being tested under Cow Testing Association methods. In 1921 there were 1775 cows being tested by the seven cow testers on the work in the State. This year in July there are 27220 cows under test by the 106 cow testers employed in the Michigan Associations. No other State in the Union has made such vast steps forward in doing Cow Testing Association work than has Michigan during the past five years. Wisconsin alone has more Cow Testing Associations in operation than has Michigan. The percentage of cows under test in Michigan, however, is greater than the percentage of cows under test in any other State.

DOES COW TESTING PAY?

DOES it pay to belong to a cow testing association more than one year? If results in the Alto Kent County C. T. A. can be taken as an example some one profited in that association by belonging for at least two years. This association was started in June, 1923. When the year ended there was a herd average of 6553 pounds of milk, a test of 4.35 and 285.3 pounds of butterfat.

Sixteen of the men who went through the first year decided to stay. Another year's work has been finished and this year there is a different story. There is a milk production of 7502 pounds. A test of 4.63, and a butter-fat production of 345 pounds. This is an increase of nearly a thousand pounds of milk and 60 pounds of butterfat.

There is a saying that history repeats itself. It was true in this association. Last year the high herd honor went to Robert Ferral and Son with 7 purebred Jerseys. This year they again have the honor with a production of 7830 pounds of milk and 440 pounds of fat.

The high cow in fat was a purebred Jersey owned by C. W. Johnson pro-

ducing 10422 pounds of milk and 641.8 pounds of fat. This cow was also high cow last year. Honors for milk production went to the Holstein herd of Glenn Loveland. Six cows averaging 11335 pounds of milk and 420.6 pounds of fat, the high cow in milk production produced 14085 pounds and 537.6 pounds of fat.

In studying the results of the two years' work some interesting things show up. The first year there were five herds producing over 400 pounds of fat. This year there are seven and of the seven, five have completed two years' work. Last year there were ten herds that produced over three hundred pounds of fat. This year there are eighteen. Of the eighteen there are thirteen who have finished their second year. Evidently someone in that cow-testing association fed better and took better care of their dairy herd.

In the reorganization work this year twenty of the members who were in last year are going back again, several of them for their third year's work. Thirty-five cows have been entered in the Record of Production work and more are planning on going in. Another interesting thing is the fact

Every Tester Present



Eleven testers in northern Michigan traveled 944 miles to attend a testers' conference at Escanaba that was 100 per cent on attendance. The above is a photograph of the testers and others who attended. From left to right they are as follows: (Top Row), T. Maxon; C. E. Skiver, Crops Specialist; A. Gersberg; R. Maxon; G. Amundsen, Engineering Specialist; Dr. F. K. Hansen, Veterinary Specialist; G. Bishop, Secretary Upper Peninsula Development Bureau. (Middle Row), E. Nordgren; L. Cavano; A. Perskari; E. G. Amos, County Agent Leader; H. Adams; R. Bannon. (Bottom Row), A. Werton; J. G. Wells, Dairy Specialist; R. Peterson; A. C. Baltzer, Dairy Specialist; J. E. Turner, County Agent; C. Olson; J. Wanderstar.

that the four poorest herds averaged just a little less than six thousand pounds of milk and 247 pounds of fat. The men having herds over 300 pounds of fat were as follows:—Robert Ferral, C. W. Johnson, Roy Jones, Glenn Loveland, Chas. Foote, Floyd Yeiter, N. W. Stuart and Sons, R. D. Bancroft, C. G. Richards, Albert McConnel, Floyd Foster, Kellog and Behler, J. W. Yeiter and Son, R. J. McDermid, Ira Johnson, J. H. Noyes, G. W. Skidmore, J. Rueggseggar.

There were 51 cows in the association that producer over 365 pounds of fat. Of this number 40 produced over four hundred pounds of fat. The tester reports that every member owns or uses a purebred sire. Twelve members started new fields of alfalfa and nearly every members is using this legume for roughage. The association is reorganized for another year. Chas. Foote is president and Floyd Yeiter is secretary-treasurer. Douglas, who has been the efficient tester for the past two years, was rehired for his third year.—K. K. Vining.

C. T. A. MEMBERS ARE PROGRESSIVE.

LESLIE WILCOX, in his report on the West Allegan Cow Testing Association, mentions the following items of improvements that were made by members during the year 1924: One member built a new barn; four members remodeled cow stables; three members installed litter carriers; three new separators were purchased; one member built a new silo; another installed drinking cups, and still another installed electric lights in his house and barn. Fifteen of the twenty-six members on this association have running water in the home; eight

members have electric lights in the house and barn; two members have gas lights.

The herds which averaged above 300 pounds of butter-fat production during the association year 1924 are owned by the following members: H. M. Atwater, F. Nichols, C. S. Methven, H. N. Johnson, H. Dykhuis, J. D. Wedge & Sons, T. L. Gooding, N. J. Ransom, L. C. Morse, L. A. Johnson, E. A. Fowler, A. J. Starring & Son, C. M. Barden, C. E. Fowler Estate.

This association has been testing continuously for many years. All the members are using pure-bred sires and a trade in selling good cows, both pure-bred and grade, has been developed through the better dairy practices used by these members. The association average on 1913 cow years was 325.5 pounds of butter-fat and 654.9 pounds of milk. Many good cows with C. T. A. records have been sold at good prices.

THIS ASSOCIATION IS GOING STRONG.

FORREST BROWN, tester in the Ionia-Lake Odessa Cow Testing Association, reports that nineteen herds averaged above 300 pounds of butter-fat production during the association year. These herds are owned by the following members: J. L. Carter, Will Curtis, Lakeside Dairy, Fred Reahm, Leon Aldrich, Charles Begerow, Fred Curtis, Charles Carter, Wilbur Smith, James Fellows, Elmer Sheltenbarger, Voight Figg, Will Richardson, Leon Augst, B. F. Carter, Tony McCaul, John Hershberger, Lester Campbell, John Stalter.

This association continued the testing work without the loss of any time. Brown reports that eighteen members are growing alfalfa and that all, except two members, are using pure-bred sires. During the year completed, twenty-six unprofitable cows were sold, five pure-bred sires and four pure-bred cows were purchased by the members.

News for the Busy Man

From Here and There

Public sentiment in Montcalm county is being sounded out regarding the employment of a county agricultural agent. Members of the Greenville chamber of commerce have interested themselves in the proposition.

The Western Michigan Potato Show at Greenville, October 29-31, will give special attention to the baking qualities of Michigan spuds. It appears that the big problem, in this respect, is proper grading and packing, matters which marketing specialists believe can be coped with through proper education and acquired skill.

Federal state and land specialists and county agricultural agents have been invited as guests of the Pennsylvania Railroad at its demonstration farm north of Howard City on Friday, August 21. A feature of the program will be a review by B. O. Haggerman, the railroad's agricultural agent, of the work done on this farm from the time it was first cleared.

Agricultural agents and extension men for the "Top o' Michigan" counties are in session at Otsego Lake in charge of R. C. Carr, assistant county agent leader, and L. L. Drake, regional agent, to lay out a program of work for those counties.

Cyrus G. Tindall, of northern Kent county, pioneer advocate of re-forestation, has white oak seedlings six and seven feet tall which have grown to this height since last spring. Mr. Tindall believes from his experience that proper care of the woodlot will enable the owner to harvest timber much sooner than is commonly believed.

A survey of loss from hog cholera in Michigan during the year ending May first by the Blue Valley Institute indicates that seventeen hogs out of every thousand are taken by the disease. This entailed a financial loss aggregating over a quarter of a million dollars. This, however, is about one-half the loss of the previous year.

The federal department of agriculture has instructed its inspectors in Michigan not to pay claims for indemnity to owners of tubercular cattle until the premises have been properly cleaned and disinfected.

The Illinois College of Agriculture finds lightning rods ninety-nine per cent efficient. A survey of Illinois farms forms the basis of this conclusion.

Since Michigan authorities started the area system of testing for bovine tuberculosis, more than thirty-seven per cent of all the cattle in the state have been tested. The number examined during the last physical year amounted to 404,573.

Michigan shippers, including farmers' service organizations, have been advised to work together if they hope to be successful in preventing a general increase in freight rates. The matter is to come before the interstate commerce commission at sessions to be held in Chicago early in September.

The Michigan ginseng growers recently held their annual convention at Scottville, principally for the purpose of inspecting the gardens of Frank Knowels, the most extensive in the state, and the third largest in the United States.

Reports are to the effect that wheat yields in central Michigan vary widely, running from five to forty-five bushels per acre. The average, however, is higher than was expected, being around seventeen bushels per acre.

The high school team from St. Louis has been awarded first place in stock judging in competition with ninety-six other schools, at the Michigan State College. The team is composed of Grant Hess, Cedric Wardwell, Robert Stevenson, and George Dershem. This team has won the right to represent the state of Michigan at the National Dairy Show at Indianapolis this fall.

Keep the milk yield up



As summer advances and grass becomes mature or scanty, milch cows can very profitably use a grain ration containing Linseed Meal in the proportions shown below. Cows which have been kept on little or no grain will then be prevented from running down in flesh or falling off severely in milk yield.

watch your Pasturage

—the scantier the grass, the more you will need the combined protein and conditioning values of Linseed Meal. Every pound you feed will pay you a good profit. Let Prof. Morrison of the Wisconsin Experiment Station tell you about it in his book, "How to Make Money With Linseed Meal." Write for booklet D-8.

LINSEED CRUSHERS MEAL ADVERTISING COMMITTEE

Room 1126, Union Trust Bldg.
Chicago, Ill.

Linseed MEAL

Rations

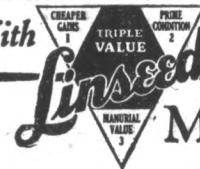
Recommended

By Prof. F. B. Morrison
of the Wisconsin Experiment Station

FOR LATE SUMMER CONDITIONS

(1) Ground corn.....	300 lbs.
Ground oats.....	300 lbs.
Wheat bran.....	200 lbs.
Linseed meal.....	200 lbs.
(2) Ground corn.....	535 lbs.
Wheat bran.....	230 lbs.
Linseed Meal.....	235 lbs.
(3) Ground corn.....	375 lbs.
Ground oats.....	375 lbs.
Linseed meal.....	250 lbs.
(4) Ground barley.....	615 lbs.
Wheat bran.....	200 lbs.
Linseed meal.....	185 lbs.

Balance the Ration With



Costs Little, Earns Much

904

MEAL

Get Our Money Saving Silo Offer

The best investment you can make is in one of our tile or wood stave silos. The extra profit from your livestock will pay for it.

Kalamazoo TILE AND WOOD SILOS

Our Tile Silos are everlasting. Our Wood Stave Silos are the world's standard. Investigate—get facts and figures that will surprise you. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK—a complete silo guide. Ask about Glazed Building Tile if you are planning a building of any kind. Estimates free. KALAMAZOO TANK & SILO CO. Dept. 223 Kalamazoo, Mich.

HOOSIER WOOD SILOS

Better silos for less money made possible by our modern methods of manufacture, sale and distribution. You will want to know about the Hoosier silo before you buy.

If your dealer is not selling the Hoosier silos, write us at once and advise the size silo interested in and we will gladly submit you quotations.

HOOSIER BUILDING TILE & SILO CO.
Dept. M.99, Albany, Ind.



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.

SHEEP

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

The Maples Shropshires One 2-yr. stock ram, yearlings and ram lambs. Also ewes. C. R. LELAND, R. 5, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Delaine Rams Both Polled and Horned for sale. Come and see them. HOUSEMAN BROS., R. 4, Albion, Mich.

RAMS Cotswold, Lincoln, Karakules, Oxford, Tunis & Shropshire, all ages. Sent on approval. LeRoy Kunej, Adrian, 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.

SELL your poultry, baby chicks, hatching eggs and real estate through a Michigan Farmer classified advertisement. See rates on page 135 of this issue.

Why Not PUT THIS NEW MILL ON YOUR OLD TOWER

ALBION

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

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

SELDOM SEE

a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his ankle, hock, stifle, knee or throat.

ABSORBINE

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

will clean it off without laying up the horse. No blister, no hair gone. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. \$2.50 per bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions, and Book 8 R free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins; allays Pain and Inflammation. Price \$1.25 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Liberal trial bottle postpaid for 10c.

W. F. YOUNG, INC., 468 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, August 11.
Wheat

Detroit.—No. 1 red \$1.72; No. 2 red \$1.71; No. 2 white \$1.72; No. 2 mixed \$1.71.

Chicago.—Sept., \$1.60@1.60½; December \$1.58½@1.59; May \$1.62½@1.62¾.

Toledo.—Wheat \$1.67@1.70.

Corn

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow \$1.13; No. 3 yellow \$1.12.

Chicago.—Sept., \$1.06@1.08; December 88½@88¾c; May 90½@90¾c.

Old Oats

Detroit.—No. 2 white at 47c; No. 3 at 45c.

New Oats

Detroit.—No. 2 white at 43½c; No. 3 at 41½c.

Chicago.—Sept., 40½@40¾c; December 43½c; May 46½c.

Rye

Detroit.—No. 2, \$1.14.

Chicago.—Sept., \$1.07½@1.07¾; December \$1.11½; May \$1.15½.

Toledo.—\$1.11.

Beans

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$5.15.

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

New York.—Choice pea at \$5.50@6; red kidneys \$11.50@12.

Barley

Malting 86c; feeding 81c.

Seeds

Detroit.—Red clover cash at \$17.20; alsike \$13.75; timothy \$3.95.

Buckwheat

Detroit.—\$2.10@2.15.

Hay

Detroit.—No. 1 timothy \$24.50@25; standard \$24@24.50; No. 1 light clover mixed \$24@24.50; No. 2 timothy \$22@23.

No. 1 clover mixed \$20@21; No. 1 clover \$18@20; wheat and oat straw at \$11.50@12; rye straw \$12@13.

Feeds

Detroit.—Bran at \$35@36; standard middlings \$37; fine middlings at \$43; cracked corn \$48; coarse cornmeal at \$45; chop \$36 per ton in carlots.

Small Fruit—Prices at Chicago

Blueberries.—Michigan uncultivated, fancy, 16-qt. cases \$3.50@4.50.

Currants.—Michigan, fancy, \$2.50@4 16-qt. case.

Cherries.—Michigan, 16 qts., at \$1.50@3.50.

Blackberries.—Michigan, fancy, in 16-qt. cases \$2@3.25.

Red Raspberries.—Michigan's, 24-pt. cases \$2.50@3.25.

Plums.—16-qt. Burbanks, Michigan, at \$1.25.

Pears.—Michigan's, \$1.75@2.50.

WHEAT

Wheat prices rallied sharply in the past week to the highest level since early in June. A firm cash market, reduced spring wheat forecasts and unfavorable crop news from Canada were some of the strong forces at work. In addition, prominent speculative leaders in last year's bull market, who have been opposing previous advances this summer, were active on the bull side in the past week. The advance has been so rapid that a partial setback may occur at any time.

RYE

Unofficial forecasts on the rye crop have been reduced, receipts at leading markets are extremely light, and the old crop has been fairly well cleaned up so that the domestic situation appears stronger than a month ago. All reports point to a big European crop and small export demand, however. Rye will probably continue to sell at a big discount below wheat.

CORN

Corn prices have moved mostly sideways in the past week. The visible supply showed another moderate decrease, primary receipts continue small, and the distributing demand is fairly active. On the other hand, there is a possibility of a liberal movement of old corn in September, and the new crop still promises a big yield. In spite of severe damage in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska, and in parts of other important corn-growing states, unofficial forecasts on the new crop average over 3,000,000,000 bushels against 2,437,000,000 bushels last year. Further rains are needed to maintain this prospect, but the most critical period will soon be over.

OATS

A big movement of oats to primary markets is under way, and stocks at terminals are increasing. Crop prospects have improved in the last month, and unofficial forecasts indicate a yield about equal to the average of the past five years.

WOOL

The slowing down in the wool market in the last two weeks has resulted in slightly lower prices at Boston in a few cases. An easier tone has developed in foreign markets also. Most sellers are inclined to wait for a fresh wave of buying by mills as a result of the openings on spring goods instead of making concessions in price. The fact that mills were willing buyers wherever small declines were made from recent asking prices, shows that the underlying situation is strong. Buying at country points is slow, as the bulk of the clip has already changed hands. A large part of the wool pool at Jericho, Utah, has been sold at a reported price of 42 cents in the grease. The tendency to expand

POULTRY AND EGGS

Fresh egg prices marked time last week. Quality is running very irregular, and trade was slow on medium grades. Supplies of fresh eggs are declining, however, and country costs are reported to be higher, which lends strength to distributing market prices. Demand for all fresh stock is affected by the increasing use of storage eggs to satisfy quality requirements. The movement into storage is less than a year ago, reducing the surplus somewhat. Total accumulations at the four markets during July were more than 30,000 cases smaller than in the corresponding month last year. Prices ap-

pear firm, and a further upward trend is expected as the season advances.

Chicago.—Eggs, checks at 23@26c; fresh firsts 31@32c; ordinary firsts at 28½@30c. Live poultry, hens 19@26c; broilers 20@26c; springers 27c; roosters 15c; ducks 20@23c; geese 15@19c; turkeys 20c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 30½@32½c. Live poultry, broilers 32c; heavy hens 27c; light do. 26c; roosters 15@16c; ducks 23c; turkeys 25c.

BUTTER

Butter prices have followed an irregular trend during the past week. Production is on the down grade, but reductions from week to week are not large. Storage accumulations are at a slow rate. The total movement during July at the four markets was 12,000,000 pounds less than in July, 1924. Purchases for this purpose have been curtailed by the relatively high prices. The production outlet, on the whole, is favorable for a fairly large make during August, although the output will not equal last year. If hot weather-Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago 44½c; New York 43½c. Fresh creamery in tubs sells for 40½@42½c per pound in Detroit.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Red raspberries \$6.50 24-qt. case; blackberries \$5.50 24-qt. case; huckleberries \$8 case; apples, No. 1, \$1.25 @2 bu; plums \$2.50@3 bu; pears \$2.50 @3 bu; peaches \$3@3.25 bu; beets 60 @75c per dozen bunches; wax beans \$1.50@2 bu; green beans \$1.25@1.75 bu; carrots 60@75c dozen bunches;

leaf lettuce \$1.25@1.50 bu; green onions 40@50c dozen bunches; peas \$2.50 @4 bu; new potatoes, No. 1, \$1.25@2.25 bu; turnips 50c dozen bunches; long radishes 60c@1 dozen bunches; spinach \$1.25@1.75 bu; tomatoes \$1.25 @2 per 15-pound basket; local celery at 40@65c; Kalamazoo celery 20 @50c dozen; summer squash 75c@1 bu; cucumbers \$1@4.50 bu; sweet corn, white 18@25c dozen; yellow 25 @33c; cantaloupes \$3 bu; eggs, wholesale 40@42c; retail 45@50c; Leghorn broilers, wholesale 24c; retail 30c lb; colored broilers, wholesale 35@36c lb; retail 38@40c; ducks 24@28c.

GRAND RAPIDS

The market was barely steady on farm produce in Grand Rapids early this week. Prices were: Apples, Duchess 50@60c bu; Transparent 50c@1 bu; Red Astrachans 75c@1.50 a bu; Sweet Boughs \$1@1.50 bu; plums, Red June and Abundance \$2 16-qt. case; peaches, Dewey and other early varieties \$2@3 bu; cherries, Montmorency \$2 case; English Morello \$1.75 case; blackberries \$3.50@3.75 case; red raspberries \$4.50@5 case; black raspberries \$4 case; potatoes \$1@1.25 bu; wax beans 50c@1 bu; tomatoes \$1@1.50 per 7-lb. basket; cucumbers 50@90c bu; cauliflower \$1.25@1.50 flat; carrots \$1 bu; beets and turnips 75c bu; spinach and rhubarb 50@75c bu; cabbage \$1 bu; red cabbage \$1.75@2 bu; peas \$3@4 bu; celery 20@65c dozen; dry onions \$2.50 bu; poultry, Leghorn fowls 15@18c; Leghorn broilers 18@20c; heavy fowls 20@23c; heavy broilers 24@30c; eggs 34c; butter-fat 46c lb; pork 18@19c; wheat \$1.54 bu; rye 82c bu; beans \$4.30 cwt.

GRANGERS PLAN TOUR.

Starting after a Sunday's camp at the State College Picnic Grounds at East Lansing, August 23, many members and most of the officers of the Michigan State Grange will enjoy a week's auto tour in northern Michigan.

COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

Holsteins.

August 27—F. S. Peters, Flat Rock, Michigan.

A new high figure of \$15.50 was paid for long-fed, mature steers at Chicago. Yearlings have topped thus far at \$15.25. Against these extremes are numerous short-feds and warmed-up steers at \$10@12. The bulk of western grassers are going at \$7.50@8.50 with an occasional sale as high as \$10.75, prices which are about \$1.50 higher than last year.

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, August 11.

CHICAGO

Hogs

Receipts 60,000. Market uneven and mostly 5c lower than Monday's average; light lights 10@15c off; slaughter pigs steady to weak; good 160-225-lb. average \$14@14.20; top \$14.25; bulk better 240 to 325-lb. butchers \$13.65@13.85; 115-150-lb. kind at \$13.50@14; packing sows \$11.90@12.40.

Cattle.

Receipts 8,000. Market on choice fed steers slightly uneven; firm; several loads at \$15.60@15.75; the demand for steers shows some abatement; others slow, steady; bulls are 10@15c lower; good vealers 25@50c, mostly 50c, up; others steady; bologna bulls around \$5; bulk vealers \$13; packers up to \$13.25.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 14,000. Market fed lambs steady to 25c lower; no decline on western; bulk native packers \$14.50@14.75; few loads to small killers at \$15.25; range lambs \$14.75@15; some held higher; odd lot native ewes \$5.50 @7.50; small lot western ewes at \$8; steady; few early sales of feeding lambs steady \$14.75@15.25.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 180. Market is steady but slow.

Good to choice yearlings dry-fed \$10.25@13.00
Best heavy steers, dry-fed 9.25@11.50
Handyweight butchers 8.00@10.25
Mixed steers and heifers 7.00@ 8.25
Handy light butchers 6.00@ 6.50
Light butchers 5.00@ 5.50
Best cows 5.00@ 6.00
Butcher cows 4.00@ 4.50
Cutters 3.00@ 3.50
Canners 2.25@ 3.00
Choice bulls, dry-fed 5.00@ 6.00
Heavy bologna bulls 5.00@ 5.50
Stock bulls 4.00@ 4.25
Feeders 5.00@6.25
Stockers 4.00@ 5.00
Milkers \$45.00@90.00

Veal Calves.

Receipts 449. 50 higher.
Best \$13.50@14.00
Others 4.00@13.00

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 764. Market steady.
Best lambs \$14.25@14.50
Fair to good sheep 6.00@ 7.00
Fair lambs 12.00@13.00
Culls and common 2.50@ 3.00
Light and common 8.00@10.50

Hogs.

Receipts 1,308. Market 5c lower on medium; 10c higher on pigs and lights.

Mixed hogs, heavy yrkrs. \$ 14.60
Pigs and lights 14.60
Roughs 12.00
Heavy 13.75@14.25
Stags 8.00@ 9.00

BUFFALO

Hogs

Receipts 5,510. Market is closing steady; 120 lbs. up \$14.50@14.60; 200-220-lb. average \$14.65@14.75; under 200 lbs \$14.75@14.80; few \$15; packing sows \$12.60.

Cattle.

Receipts 175. Market steady.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 200. Best lambs \$14.50@15; ewes \$6@8.

Calves.

Receipts 200. Top \$14.

SOLVAY

Pulverized LIMESTONE

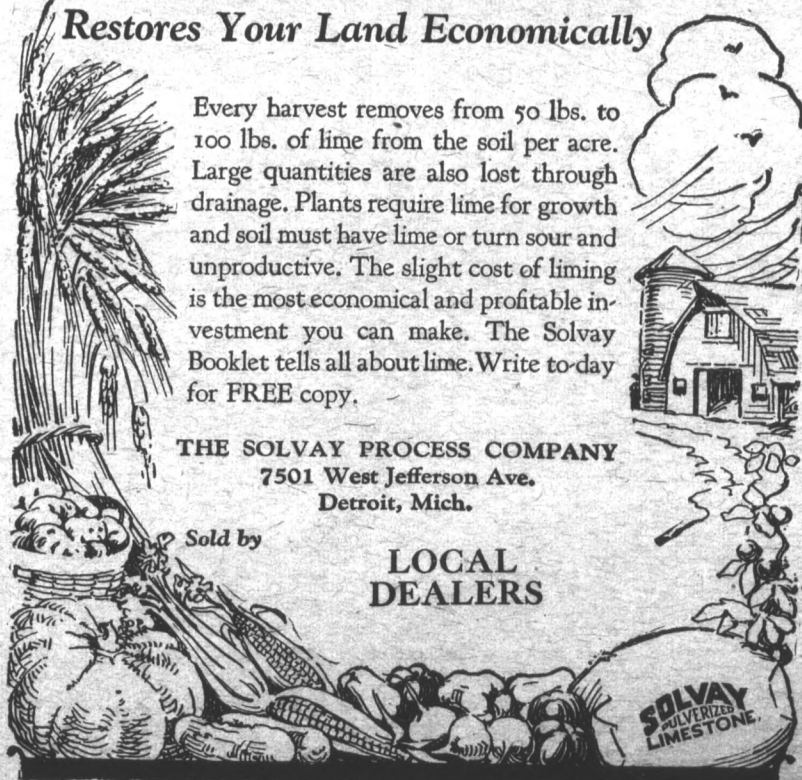
Restores Your Land Economically

Every harvest removes from 50 lbs. to 100 lbs. of lime from the soil per acre. Large quantities are also lost through drainage. Plants require lime for growth and soil must have lime or turn sour and unproductive. The slight cost of liming is the most economical and profitable investment you can make. The Solvay Booklet tells all about lime. Write to-day for FREE copy.

THE SOLVAY PROCESS COMPANY
7501 West Jefferson Ave.
Detroit, Mich.

Sold by

LOCAL DEALERS



BIGGER POTATO PROFITS



SAVE time, labor, expense and do a better job of digging your potatoes, with a Farquhar Digger. Farquhar Potato Diggers have been improved to meet the modern methods and economic conditions forced upon the grower. Every potato raiser will appreciate these changes if he insists upon better profits with less labor.

Cross Bottom and Riddle Bottom Elevator Diggers for the large growers and the "Success Junior" the single horse plow type digger for the farmer who plants an acre or less.

Each one of these diggers will save its cost in labor the first year. Ask for new Implement Catalogue which describes the complete line.



A. B. Farquhar Co. Limited

Engines—Bollers—Sawmills
Grain and Bean Threshers
Hay Balers

Box 212, York, Pa., U. S. A.

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

FARMS & FARM LANDS

Educate Your Children

Rent and live on a 140 acre farm, equipped, 2 miles from Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich., while your children attend college. Farm on interurban. 12-room house, basement barn, concrete silo, etc. Possession Sept. 1st. Inquire of East Lansing Realty Co., East Lansing, Michigan.

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

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

REAL ESTATE

FARMS FOR SALE—Have hundreds of farms for sale, with or without equipment. All sizes, any location within 75 miles of Detroit. Sell productive farms only, priced from \$50 to \$150 per acre. Phone or write us just what you want. Square deal guaranteed, no misrepresentation. All farms shown by appointment. Westrick Farm Agency, 10450 Shoemaker Avenue, Detroit, Mich. Phones Lincoln 1003, Lincoln 7103-R.

400 ACRES, Lamothe Twp., Sanilac Co., 300 Acres, tilable, 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.

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.

Grub in the Head.—Two weeks ago one of my ewes acted dumpy, was inclined to hide her head, some discharge from nose, appetite failed. I gave her epsom salts which worked fine. She gradually grew worse and I destroyed her. I opened her, found none of her organs diseased. The liver was pale and soft. She had a bad odor. What caused her death? J. H. W., Marlette, Mich.—She died from the effect of a grub in the head, an ailment which is often incurable.

Deafness.—About a year ago my dog commenced to hold his head to one side; soon after that he lost his hearing, but I am unable to see anything wrong with the ear. Lately he does considerable sneezing. He is five years old. D. S., Allegan, Mich.—Your dog is incurable.

Thrush.—I have a valuable driving horse that has always had good care, but went lame this spring. She is tender in both front feet; frog is too small, and has very foul odor. She must suffer some pain, for she shifts from one foot to the other. E. B., Gaines, Mich.—Apply equal parts of calomel and iodoform to suppurating portion of frog daily; however, if there is no discharge coming from frog, standing her in wet clay for two hours a day will soon soften her hoofs. She may have corns.

PRODUCTION IN EASTERN EUROPE LOW.

It is the opinion of Dr. Louis C. Michael, foreign agricultural economist in the department of agriculture, that eastern Europe will not produce sufficient food products to sustain its population. It is unlikely, he thinks, that Roumania will ever again export wheat on a large scale, or that Germany will resume her former position as an agricultural producing nation.

THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING.

THE thirty-ninth annual meeting of the Improved Black Top Delaine Merina Sheep Breeders' Association will be held at Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan, Wednesday, August 19, 1925. Picnic dinner in grove. Tables and seats provided, bring your own silver and dishes. If the day proves stormy, go to the Agricultural Building and Professor Geo. A. Brown will provide shelter. Come as early as possible. Business meeting at 12:30 fast time, after which we can enjoy exploring the grounds and buildings.



More Profit from Diversified Farming

The old adage "Don't put your eggs all in one basket" applies to the one crop farmer.

Proper diversification, according to your type of farming, lessens the danger of operating your farm at a loss.

Since the prosperity of the railroads is largely dependent upon the prosperity of the farmer, the Agricultural Relations Department of the New York Central Railroad is interested in seeing the farmers of the country produce high quality products economically and we are co-operating to this end.



NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

BOSTON & ALBANY—MICHIGAN CENTRAL—BIG FOUR—PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE
AND THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND SUBSIDIARY LINES

Agricultural Relations Department Offices

New York Central Station, Rochester, N. Y.

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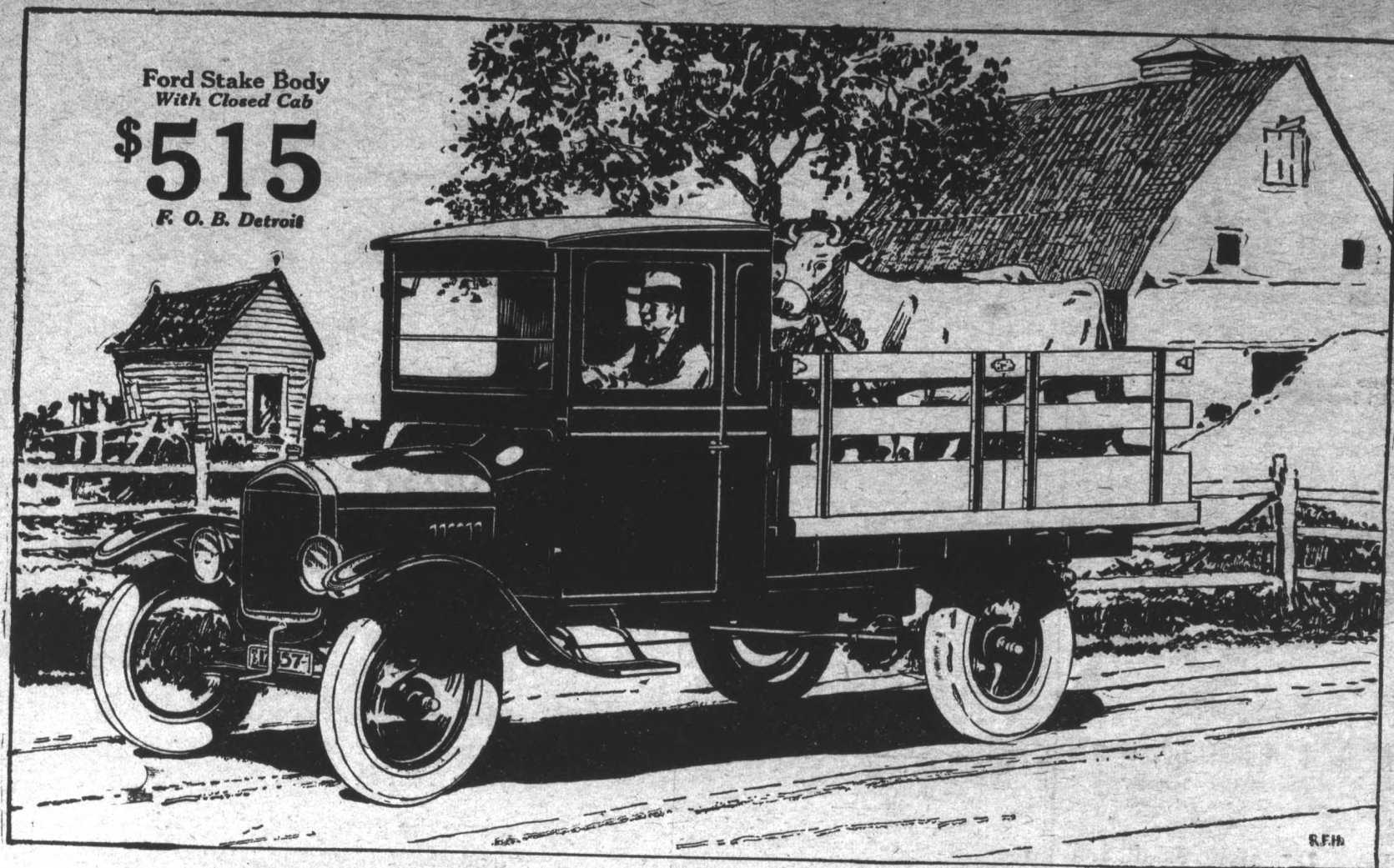
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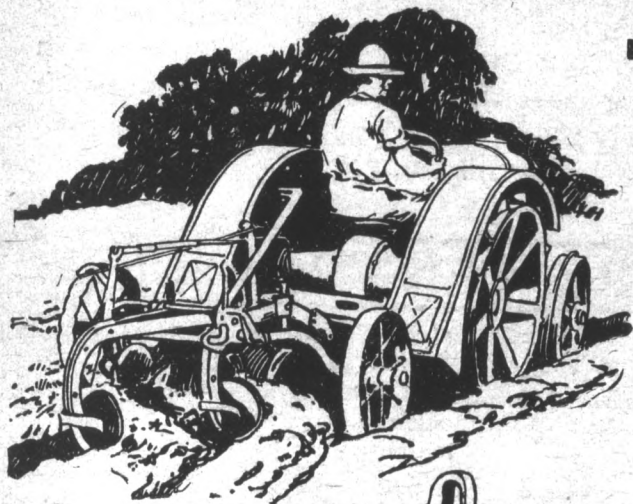
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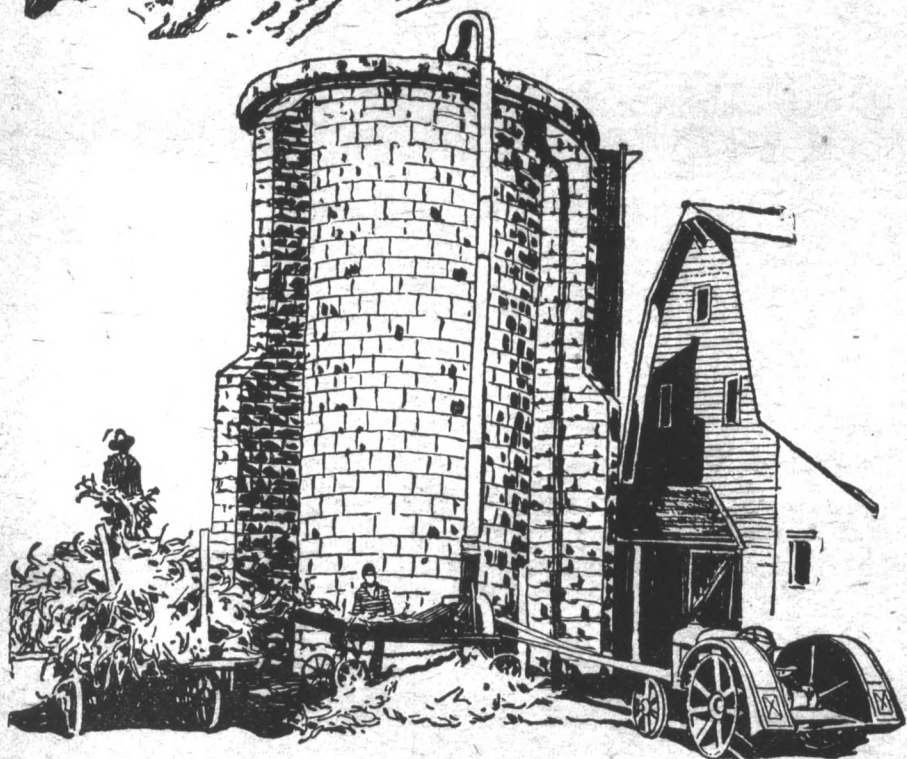
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