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THE DRIVE AGAINST LIQUOR.

THE drive against the liquor law violators is on in earnest. General Lincoln C. Andrews, in charge of federal law enforcement, has been given to understand that he will have the unqualified support of the administration in his attempt to divorce the prohibition bureau from politics. Nevertheless, Secretary of the Treasury Mellon announces that General Andrews will not appoint administrators in any particular district who may be objected to by senators in that district, which means that he has a big job ahead of him. Divorcing any government activity from politics would be a remarkable achievement. It is evident, however, that the government is making headway in prohibition enforcement. It is becoming daily more difficult for the rum runners to carry on their law-breaking business.

BUILDING ACTIVITIES BREAK RECORDS.

BUILDING construction throughout the country has gone ahead of the demand for the first time in several years, according to a department of labor survey. The nation's housing requirements have been met, and there is danger of over-supply and depression in the building trades. Washington is an exception. Notwithstanding the fact that it is not an industrial and commercial city, and the government forces are being reduced, residential building operations continue on a vast scale, with little evidence of meeting the demand. The explanation appears to be that organizations of every description are either moving their headquarters to Washington or establishing branch offices there. This is respon-

sible for bringing thousands of new executive officers and clerks to the capital. Then thousands of families who are able to live on their income investments and who appreciate the beauties and educational advantages of Washington are coming from every part of the country to make their homes here. It is confidently predicted that Washington will have a million population within a few years.

OPPOSE TAX REDUCTION.

SOME farmer representatives say they do not favor the proposed tax reduction scheme; they think that the proper course would be for the government to keep the taxes at the present rate and reduce the government debt with the surplus accumulations. They maintain that the time to pay the government debt is now when wages and the general price level is high and money comparatively easy to get; that it will be unfair to the people to postpone government debt paying until prices and wages fail.

News of the Week

National

Gertrude Ederle, an American girl, failed in her attempt to swim across the English Channel after making record progress. Swallowing too much salt water made it necessary for her to give up when near her goal.

The United States-Belgian debt commission agreed on terms for refunding the Belgian debt to this country. Sixty-two years will be allowed to pay \$427,000,000 with low interest rates.

The Firestone Tire Company has acquired one million acres of rubber plantation in Liberia to insure itself a supply of rubber.

Explorations in Florida show that man was a monster 50,000 years ago. He compared in size with other prehistoric monsters.

The City of Chicago is leading a revolt against rural domination in state legislatures. Chicago wants to have the Chicago district formed into a separate state.

The Wanderwell auto tourists have returned to Detroit after traveling 45,000 miles in thirty-nine different countries.

The big government dirigible, the Shenandoah, will visit Detroit on September 5.

There is quite a fight on regarding the selection of a normal school site in northeastern Michigan. Cheboygan and Alpena are the contestants.

The city health authorities are co-operating with the citizens of Detroit in combating the mosquito nuisance. This is the first time for a long time that mosquitos have gotten on the front page of the newspapers.

The recent rain storms have cost the city of Detroit over a million dollars because of the floating away of the wooden block pavements in certain sections.

Victor F. Lawson, editor and publisher of the Chicago News, and one of the most prominent newspaper men in the country, died recently at the age of seventy-five.

The excursion steamer Mackinac, running out of Newport, R. I., was destroyed by her boiler exploding. Nearly forty people were killed and over a hundred injured.

The MacMillan polar expedition has been ordered abandoned at Mr. MacMillan's suggestion, as the weather makes further progress impossible.

Leopold Schepp, wealthy New York merchant, who recently asked the public's advice on how to spend his money, received 82,000 letters.

Foreign

A Canadian "dry" delegation is in this country conferring with our officials to plan cooperation in the prevention of liquor smuggling across the border.

Twenty-five thousand French troops pierce the Rifian front in Morocco, in a four-hundred-mile drive.

The Prince of Wales is being enthusiastically received in Argentine, South America.

A thyroid gland from a guillotined criminal has restored to normal a mentally defective girl in Paris.

A strike of 2,000 postal employes in Shanghai, China, caused the suspension of deliveries.

Five thousand Rifis have surrendered to the French and Spanish forces.

What Tire Does a Tire Merchant Pick For His Own Hard Jobs?

One of the most interesting facts about the Fisk Red-Top Tire is that the men who sell and repair all kinds of tires, nine times out of ten, use Fisk Red-Tops on their own service trucks.

The Star Service Company of Meridian, Miss., writes this about their Fisk Red-Top Tires:

"Our four service trucks are all equipped with Red-Tops and we find that no other tire gives the service they do.

"The sale of Red-Tops has given us a fine reputation in the tire business and when we sell a customer a Red-Top we always sell him another one."

Try a Fisk Red-Top Tire for your hard jobs.

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TO
MICHIGAN
VOLUME CLXV

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ESTABLISHED 1843.
A Practical Journal for the Rural Family
MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE
NUMBER NINE

The House Beside the Road

Which Made a Success With the Cider Road

WHEN one is touring on M-11 going south from Holland, he comes to a section where there is a turn in the road every little while. There is no chance for speeding because of these turns.

One thing is noticeable; at each of these turns there is a road stand selling fruit and other refreshments. One is also impressed by signs offering cherry cider for sale. It is unusual to see this sort of cider offered for sale, and one begins to wonder why this particular section should specialize in it.

After you have made several of these turns, you come to another turn where there is a stand, a little more pretentious than the others, set in the shade of the trees at the edge of the spacious lawn in front of the house. The place looks inviting. Over the top of the stand one reads, "The House by the Side of the Road."

If you stop there you will probably buy cherry cider. It is cider par excellence, a little different and a little better than any other drink you have had. You will also be drinking cherry cider at its source, and at the stand the success of which has been the cause of the others in the community coming into existence.

The "House by the Roadside" belongs to Mr. Edward House, fruit grower, and incidentally, one of the most successful farm road-side oper-

ators in the state. Mr. House grows various kinds of fruit. His crab apple orchard this year is a sight worth beholding; Hyslop crabs, a bushel to the tree, and about nine hundred trees. Mr. House also has a cherry orchard. This is where cherries grow which are made into the House cherry cider.

Some years ago Mr. House noticed the increasing tourist traffic in and out of Saugatuck, a resort town which lies just south of his farm. He also noticed that the autos had to slow down at his corner. This suggested

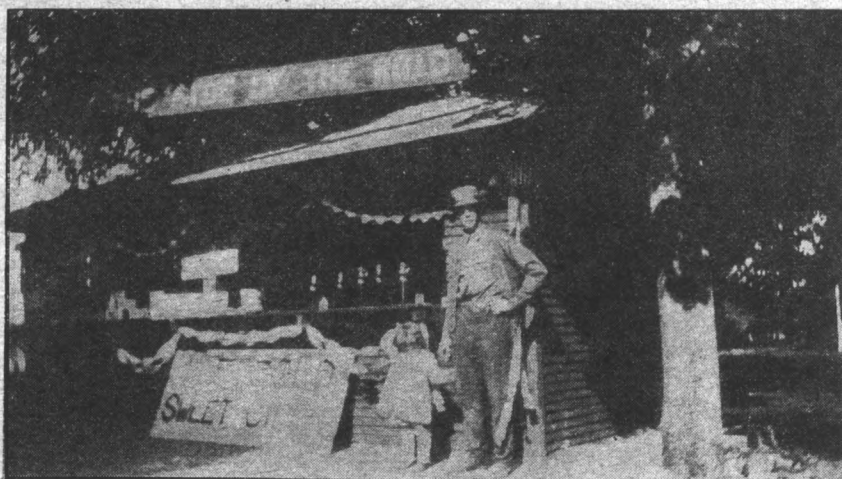
that he had a good road-side stand location. He started with a little table, which is still in use, but now has a substantial and attractive stand.

Mr. House wanted something different, and so he worked out his cherry cider and has put it over in a great way. His success has caused the other stands to start at nearby corners. Their existence is evidence that he has made good, for "imitation is the sincerest form of flattery." And besides, they sell House cherry cider, thus helping the sale of his product.

Mr. House gets a good yearly income from his stand. From good sources we learn that it pays the entire expenses of the farm, and probably a little more. His entire Montmorency cherry crop is disposed of as cider. He has his own mill and makes the cider according to his own formula. Some of the fruit is usually put into cold storage in Holland where it is kept frozen until needed for cider making purposes. Thus he extends his cherry cider season into fall.

The cider is both wholesaled and retailed. From a glass to a gallon is sold at the stand. And if you get a glass full, you will want to take a gallon with you. One thing is noticeable. Whenever a jug of the cider is sold the cork is pierced. Mr. House has said that the cider gets to working quickly when shaken up in transportation. So the vent hole has to be made to keep the bottle from popping.

The "House by the Roadside" sells other things besides cherry cider. The usual stand refreshments are carried, lunches and hot coffee served, such fruits as the farm produces are sold in season, and honey also finds a ready sale. But the big seller is the cherry cider, sometimes over a hundred gallons a day being sold. This is what has made "The House by the Side of the Road" a success for Mr. House, and has given him a market for his cherries which is unsurpassed.



In Both Good and Poor English we Might Say, "Mr. House by His Road-side Stand(s)."

Looking Toward the 1926 Wheat Crop

Larger Yields on Fewer Acres Should Increase Net Returns

By Ove F. Jensen

I AM not one who believes that the present situation warrants an expansion in wheat acreage. A considerable expansion will result in overproduction, low prices and small profits. On the contrary, I believe that poor wheat land should be put to other uses, and that only those soils which can average fifteen or more bushels of wheat over a ten-year period, should be seeded to wheat. Such a policy would eliminate most of the unprofitable wheat production that always accompanies low yields and waste of labor.

Speaking of wheat in Ohio, Director C. G. Williams, of the Ohio Experiment Station, has said, "The experiment station has not yet discovered any land on which it has not paid to use some sort of commercial fertilizer on wheat." Which is a strong statement, considering the fact that the Ohio Station has been studying this subject for thirty-one years. After having made numerous observations in Michigan, over a period of years, I firmly believe that the same can be said of the soils in Michigan. At any rate, it will do no harm to review the wheat situation with especial reference to the profitable production of the next wheat crop through the use of proper fertilizers.

A good variety, good seed, good soil preparation, sowing late enough to avoid Hessian Fly, and a liberal application of a good fertilizer are the secrets of success in wheat growing.

Dr. M. M. McCool and his staff at Michigan State College have studied the question of fertilizing wheat, and have made the following recommendations:

Two hundred to 300 pounds of the fertilizer below is the proper amount to apply at seeding time. In addition, a spring application of forty to seven-

ty-five pounds of ammonium sulphate, or sixty to 100 pounds of sodium nitrate is recommended on sands and light sandy loams.

No mixed meadow, manure, or green manure in rotation	2-16-2	2-16-2
Mixed meadow, clovers, alfalfa, or soy-beans in rotation	0-16-0	0-16-0
Manure in rotation	0-16-0	0-16-0

Some Effects of Fertilizers on Wheat.

Yield.—The primary object in fertilizing is to increase the yield. Tests in Michigan, as well as in Ohio and Indiana, show that of all the general farm crops, wheat generally responds most profitably to proper fertilizing.

Quality.—Every year many farmers lose money by marketing grain of inferior quality. Much of this loss is preventable. Poorly nourished grain will be shriveled, light in weight and

of poor quality. Good quality is usually associated with high yield. The experiences of many growers, as well as tests by state experiment stations, indicate that greater weight per bushel, plumper kernels, earlier maturity, and greater disease resistance, accompany the use of fertilizer on wheat.

Hessian Fly Injury.—Hessian Fly

	Heavy Sandy Loams, Silt Loams, Clays.
Sands, Light Sandy Loams.	2-16-2
	0-16-0
	0-16-0

can be controlled by observing the safe sowing dates recommended by the county agent, college or station. Late seeding makes the use of fertilizer all the more important, because the wheat needs to be given a quick start.

Winter-killing.—Winter injury last year caused the heaviest abandonment of wheat acreage on record. On the average, one out of every sixteen acres of wheat has been abandoned in Michigan in the past fifteen years. Much of this loss can be prevented by proper fertilizing. A good supply of plant food makes stronger plants with heavier tops that protect the plants,

and larger root systems that are not heaved so easily by frost. The stronger plants get an earlier start in the spring, and are carried on to earlier maturity.

Effect on Clover Crops Following.—The effects of liberal fertilizing of wheat are by no means confined to the wheat crop. The influence may extend over several years, especially if clover follows wheat. There are soils where clover fails on account of phosphorus hunger. On such soils, the effect on clover is very striking.

CALLS ANOTHER AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE will ask his agricultural conference to meet again for the purpose of developing a legislative program for farm aid, it is announced from the summer capital in New England. Western politicians who claim to speak for the farmers have visited the President this summer and have told him that the chief need of the farmers is cooperative marketing legislation, and the President has decided to refer the problem once more to his conference, of which Secretary of Agriculture Jardine is a member.

A portable radio station recently broadcasted two concerts for the summit of Pike's Peak in the Rocky Mountains, in an attempt to reach the MacMillan Arctic Expedition.

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CURRENT COMMENT

Something For the Dairyman

THERE are things which can be described more interestingly than they are; other things fail altogether to respond to the power of words. One of these latter is the National Dairy Exposition to be held this year at Indianapolis, Indiana, October 10-17. It is indescribable.

This much might be ventured: This show reflects the very latest ideas and methods in dairying from the production of crops for feeding the cows, down to the effects of the use of dairy products on the human system.

Such an institution naturally has a wide appeal—one that is universal. Every one is directly concerned. The dairyman, however, has besides a physiological interest, all those hundreds and thousands of little suggestions about methods and ways of doing things that go to make the work of producing milk a more attractive business. He, therefore, is the man who can ill afford to stay at home when this up-to-the-instant super-school is in session.

For the next six weeks dairy facts and experiences from every corner of America will be rolling into Indianapolis for the benefit of the cow-man who is alert and ready to become a better husbandman.

Not How Many But How Good

MANY a live stock raiser has learned that quality should come before quantity. When a given line of live stock has demonstrated its usefulness on the farm, the temptation is to increase that line to a point where the profits will show up big. It is very easy, when operating with this idea in mind, to overstock the farm. We mean by that, to gather more live stock about than the farm and its equipment can economically handle. The result, too often, is slower gains, scant pastures, disease and parasites, and, in consequence, less profits than were formerly made with half the stock.

The best and most successful farmers and stockmen have been those who operated on a moderate scale, raising only such crops as they could take good and timely care of, and keeping only such live stock around as their feed supply, their pastures and

their barns could safely accommodate.

In expanding our live stock operations it is well to keep in mind this fundamental principle and remember that enthusiasm can not make up for lack of good judgment. Expansion should extend only so far as quality and good care can keep pace with it. A few of the best hogs, given the best care, will keep right on paying off the mortgage, where the man who has tried to hog the business has many times found the banker foreclosing it. Most farmers have a place for a small flock of sheep to grow and increase at a good profit, but one man was around trying to make a living selling life insurance who had tried to make a killing with sheep and went broke. Our cow testers are demonstrating every day that it is the good cow, given good care, that makes all the profits, and so it goes. There is more truth than poetry in "the little farm well tilled," etc.

Let Competition Continue

A FEW days ago a dealer, who is in full sympathy with the cooperative movement among farmers, called upon us for an opinion on the propriety of undertaking to market a quality product in competition with certain cooperative organizations.

Our reply to him was that we are thoroughly convinced of the final triumph of the principles of cooperation in the conduct of the farmers' major business transactions. But now or in the future, if in fair competition a private company can successfully compete for trade, then that company is rendering a service which it ought to render. In fact, it is just such fair competition that will, with certainty, hasten the day when the soundness of the principles underlying true cooperation will be proven.

We observe that we are not alone in our position. Since advising this man the following statement was made before the Institute of Cooperation at Philadelphia, by George R. Wicker, of Illinois:

"Cooperation must find its justification in service. Unless it can render a service better or cheaper, or with more equitable returns to its members, there is no good reason why it should displace other agencies. If cooperation is to attain that degree of efficiency and success we wish for it, it must necessarily conform to those practices upon which other successful business is conducted. There is no inherent power or magic in the term 'cooperation.' In its literal interpretation it means 'work together,' and in its application we must give emphasis to those two words."

The Youth Movement

THERE are few words which suggest life as the words youth and movement. Youth itself suggests motion, and life and motion are almost synonymous. So the youth movement would indicate life at its liveliest. The term youth movement is given to the organized activities of the young in various countries. In certain European countries these youth movements are much in evidence. Sometimes they are anti-bacco or anti-liquor crusades. Or they might have for their purpose a peaceful rebellion to certain other existing customs. Some are of a constructive nature entirely.

We, in America, have our youth movements. The Boys' and Girls' Scouts, the Boy and Girl Club Work, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., and certain student organizations in college, show that the youth in America are wholesomely active. But there is another youth movement which is regrettable; it is the crime activities among the young. Statistics show that most of our crimes are committed by those

averaging twenty years of age. Perhaps it is because the impetuosity of youth has not been directed into right channels. This has much to do with it, but the profitability of crime is perhaps the big inducement. In this, we more mature people have a responsibility.

Each unlawful drink we take, or each unlawful act we perform which adds to the profits of crime, is making crime much more strongly entrenched, and also much more attractive to our youth. The wealth organized crime has accumulated makes it so much greater a problem, for with this wealth it can often make itself immune to justice. So, aside from the duties we owe ourselves, in being law-abiding citizens, we owe our youth and the future of our country our own obedience to law. The sane law-abiding citizens of this country, of which the farmers are the rock-bed, should actively put their influence with those youth movements which will make better men and women. Full strength for these wholesome activities is needed to combat the enticements of evil. The Boys' and Girls' Club Work affords rural people a great opportunity to support a worthy movement which will make for good and wholesome citizenship in the future.

Keep Co-ops Democratic

AT the recent meeting of the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange there was a contest over the issue of the delegates having a free hand in carrying out the wishes of their constituents. The suspicion that the administration was laying out a program for the delegates to follow may have been all a myth. Nevertheless, that suspicion existed and the delegates insisted that such changes be effected as would do away with all "appearance of evil." This leads to the thought expressed by one cool headed delegate, "that it ought to be the ambition of every director and officer in a cooperative organization to go out of his way to prove to the members that they are having a square shake." Member confidence is the solid foundation rock upon which co-ops are built. It is essential to these organizations as the protected ballot is to American institutions.

Work For Quality Products

INFERIOR products bring in small incomes. Wormy apples, scabby potatoes, ancient eggs, are not wanted. The only way producers can sell the things that are not wanted, is to take a reduction in price. The farmer these days cannot prosper when his products go to market at cut prices.

On the other hand, quality products are sought after. People reach out with eagerness to get them. This zeal on the part of the buyer enables the producer hopefully to ask a compensatory price. Furthermore, consumers of quality products are life converts. There is economy as well as satisfaction in the use of goods of quality. This is the rock foundation upon which quality production is based—satisfaction and economy.

Is He Too Modern?

THE recent "monkey" trial gave the most of us an incentive to think about religion. We could weigh in the balance the different thoughts presented, and decide for ourselves which we preferred.

Of course, there are many folks who ridiculed any opposing thought because they have accustomed themselves to certain conceptions of things and have therefore definitely, and perhaps infinitely stabilized their thoughts.

Such is probably the case down in Indiana. There a man by the name of E. A. Kundred has gained national fame as a breeder of gladioli plants.

By his selection and hybridizing he has added color and beauty to this kind of flower. He has appealed to people's sense of beauty by his endeavors. But, the other day he was banned from an orthodox church because the authorities felt that in his hybridizing work he was interfering with the divine scheme of things; that if God wished a better gladioli he would have produced it.

We just wonder if those people would prefer a sirloin steak from a wild Texas steer, to that from a prize beef; pork from the wild boar than from the modern hog. Would they prefer fig leaves to clothing made from the cotton of the modern cotton plant, or from wool which comes from the modern sheep, which grows so much more wool, and of better quality, than the sheep of ancient times. And fruit, surely a good Jonathan or Spy is much better than the wild apple.

Agriculture is all wrong if such conceptions would generally prevail. When man first tickled the ground, he started to improve things, and has been at it ever since. Perhaps it is a part of the divine scheme to keep man busy improving things. God knows that man must be kept busy to keep him out of mischief, and we feel sure that as long as he is making things better he is not working with the forces of evil. Certainly there cannot be any harm in picking out the best of the things which God grows in such profusion and making them better, more beautiful or more useful.

Paintin'

I SUPPOSE you folks knows it's been rainin' some this summer. Well, you know when it rains you can't work outdoors, so rainy weather is lazy man's weather. But it ain't fer me. No weather is lazy man's weather fer me. Every time Sofie finds somethin' fer me to do. Fer inst., this time it is paintin' the kitchen.

I tell you I kin slap a wicked brush, but I don't like this cleaning every-

thin' before you paint. But that's the regulashuns, so that's what I gotta do. The other day Sofie wanted me to varnish the floor when she was away. Well, I washed it O. K.,

I thought, and then varnished it. But when I come to look at it there's still a lotta dirt under the varnish. Now, the dirt is where Sofie can't get at it.

You know, I learned somethin' about paintin'. Fer inst., it's easy to put a dark color over a light one, but it ain't so easy to put a light one over a dark one. You gotta keep adoin' it and adoin' it 'til the dark don't show through no more.

Now, ain't that just like life. If you do somethin' dark and dirty it's awful hard to cover up. Maybe you'll be as good as you kin be, but still that dark and dirtiness shows through. But be as white as you kin and then let one little black spot get on your character and the white is covered up. So, if you wanta change color, start white and then get darker, if you wanta. But if you start black and wanta turn white you gotta job ahead o' you. But, just like in paintin', it can be done.

It don't make no difference how much you varnish yourself on the outside, if there's dirt underneath, it's goin' to show through sometime.

You know there is some o' this kind o' paint they call sunshine paint. I like it 'cause it makes things bright and cheery. It makes pleasant surroundin's 'cause it reflects all the light and cheeriness there is around. Seems to me there's some folkses what could use some o' this sunshine paint on themselves. Sometimes I gotta look at myself to see if I don't need some myself.

HY SYCKLE.



Government Exhibits

The Department of Agriculture and Michigan State College Plan Super Exhibits at State Fair

ONE of the most interesting exhibits, from the farmer's point of view, at the seventy-sixth annual Michigan State Fair will be the United States Department of Agriculture display which has as its object the teaching of better farming methods.

G. W. Dickinson, secretary-manager of the fair, in keeping with his policy to minister to the needs of the farmer first at all times, obtained this exhibit after lengthy negotiations with the department of agriculture at Washington. The government exhibit will be open every day of the fair, from September 4 to 13.

The Michigan exhibition, by the way, is the first for this new display, which has been prepared by the government chiefly for the purpose of exhibiting at the National Dairy Show in Indianapolis. The fair management, therefore, feels quite elated in having obtained it for its premier showing. The exhibit will be housed in the Dairy Building.

Exhibits Teach Profitable Lessons.

There will be a number of divisions, one showing the value of market news service to the farmer and others. Co-operative marketing is the subject of another division, a symbolic exhibit showing the benefits derived from co-operative marketing.

Another department tells why underfeeding is uneconomical, and shows the importance and profit of proper feeding for dairy cows. The need for better bulls, which shows the worth of rotation of cooperative bulls, is covered in another department.

That pastures can reduce feeding costs is revealed in a division which shows the relation of good pastures to the cost of feeding dairy cows. Better cows, better income, is the title of still another exhibit. It brings out the relation between production of butter-fat and income above feeding costs, and how the type of cow influences improvements of the farmstead.

The value of cooperative cow testing work is covered, too, the worth of this plan being well illustrated. The need for culling is a division that there always has been and always will be a need for culling the dairy herd, as revealed by cow testing records.

A department that covers records over a number of years should be interesting to every agriculturist. It shows the trend of prices for milk, butter and cheese for a period extending from 1907 to 1924.

Dairy Exhibits Exceptional.

How to produce clean milk is a department that by models shows the methods and equipment necessary for this important work. Other subjects covered by the governmental display include: Farm organization, milk for the family, use of dairy products on the farm, dairy industry statistics, soybeans for the dairy farm, value of pure-breds, care of calves, and cooperative bull associations.

"Michigan farmers who attend this year's fair will see in the United States exhibit one of the best displays ever assembled for the benefit of the man on the land," said Mr. Dickinson, in commenting on this feature of the fair. "There will be men from the extension service of the department of agriculture on hand at all times to explain the several exhibits, which should be seen by every farmer who visits the fair."

Michigan State College Exhibit.

Born of the Michigan State Fair back in the ante-bellum days of the Nineteenth Century, Michigan State College has always been closely allied with the parent institution. Every year that the fair is held, and it has been staged continuously since 1849, State College, since its inception in 1856, has participated with an exhibit showing

to the people of the state what the college does for the farmer.

This year Michigan State College will have a finer and larger exhibit than ever before. The building, formerly known as the Gleaners' Temple, and acquired through purchase as its own by the fair, has been turned over to Michigan State College to do with as the school authorities please. Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of the college, has given assurance that every bit of available space will be utilized.

"It may be interesting for those not familiar with the history of the fair and State College, to know something of the start of both," said Mr. Dickinson. "The fair was founded in 1849 by a group of Michigan pioneers who realized what its value would be in developing agriculture, which was then just getting started in Michigan. It was the first fair west of the Allegheny Mountains.

"So successful was the first fair, held in Detroit on the site that is now Grand Circus Park, that it was decided to make it an annual event. Soon there started a movement by the same men to establish an agricultural college. It was not till 1856 that the legislature authorized the school. Work was started as soon as the land at East Lansing was deeded to the school. An interesting feature of the school's establishment was that the president of the fair was the first president of the college, and the fair secretary became professor of horticulture at the school."

DON'T HAVE A "CARRY ME" GATE.

FAR too many farms have gates that have to be carried or dragged around when one wishes to enter or leave the farm. This is poor economy when one stops to consider the amount of time and energy that is absolutely wasted every time the gate is opened. A good gate, serviceable and economical, may be built and "hanged" so that it will open quickly and readily, for a few dollars. Many gates that now have to be dragged around could be fixed to open easily by hanging them on proper sized hinges. Too many times the farm gate is swung on hinges that are too small. Quite often the trouble is in the gate post. In making fence of any description strong end and gate posts must be used if the fence is to remain for any length of time.

A good gate not only saves time and energy, but it also adds to the appearance of the farm: It is one of the biggest labor-saving devices on the farm for what it costs.—H. Holt.

THE BEST PRODUCING DAIRY HERD.

JOHN OLSON, of Ontonagon county, had the highest rank among the dairy herds of the peninsula during June, reports J. G. Wells, dairy specialist of the Michigan State College. This herd of six grade Guernseys and Holsteins produced an average of 1,324 pounds of milk and 51.8 pounds of butter-fat during that month. The Ontonagon county association outranked all other associations in the peninsula during the month. A pure-bred Holstein on the farm of the Michigan State College Experiment Station at Chatham was the high individual cow for the month.

More than 100 dairymen in the vicinity of Carson City have organized a cooperative creamery company. F. G. Bailey was elected president; T. B. Ryan, vice-president; and C. A. Caryell, secretary.



Ordinary Pipeless Furnace

How to Judge a Pipeless Furnace

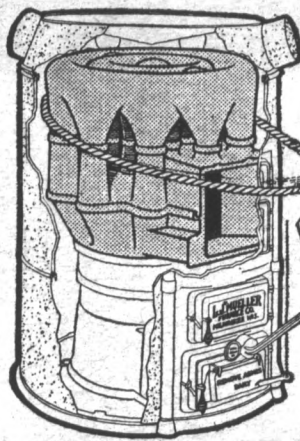
BEFORE you buy a pipeless furnace, look at its throat! A narrow throat causes over-heated air to shoot into the room above the furnace like steam coming out of the spout of a boiling kettle, resulting in violent drafts and uncomfortable heat. This can't happen with the Mueller Convactor, because of its "zone of better heat circulation"—an extra-wide, roomy throat, with straight air passages. This extra-capacity throat permits the heat to rise as steam rises from a boiling kettle with the cover removed—in gently moving, large volume. The whole house is heated uniformly and comfortably.

The GREATER AREA of direct heating surface of the Convactor castings against which the rising air rubs, assures thorough heating of this GREATER VOLUME of air without using any more fuel than an ordinary pipeless furnace—you can get more heat from fuel burned. There are no openings in the Convactor casing to admit musty air from cellar or basement into the rooms above. The Convactor is made by furnace specialists—a concern that has manufactured dependable heating equipment for over 68 years.

Convectors are sold and installed by dealers who are qualified heating men. There is one near you. Let us give you his name. You can buy a Convactor through him on easy monthly terms, if you wish. Fill out and mail the coupon for full particulars.

L. J. MUELLER FURNACE COMPANY, Dept. E9, Milwaukee, Wis.
Heating Systems of all Types

Warehouses: St. Louis, Detroit, Minneapolis, Seattle, Salt Lake City, Boston, Fort Collins, Colo., and Baltimore



Or, If You Prefer a Pipe Furnace—

The Mueller Double Radiator Warm Air Furnace has practically twice as much direct heating surface as any other warm air furnace of equal grate area. Consequently it produces MORE HEAT with LESS FUEL—is tons of coal cheaper than the ordinary furnace. Burns any kind of fuel.

The MUELLER Zone of EXTRA HEATING Capacity

MUELLER FURNACES

TONS OF COAL CHEAPER

L. J. Mueller Furnace Company, Dept. E9, Milwaukee, Wis.

Without obligation, please send me name of nearest Mueller dealer—also free catalog. I am interested in:

(.....) Pipeless Furnace (Convactor) } to heat.....
(.....) Pipe Furnace (Double Radiator) } room house

Name _____

Address _____

Dependable Heat for Farm Homes

OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

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

TRESPASSING CHICKENS.

A man owns a narrow strip of land and keeps about 1,000 chickens on it, letting them run on his neighbor's land, destroying gardens and other things. Have told him to take care of them, but he says they are doing no harm. What can I do?—W. H. W.

The chickens may be taken while trespassing and held until the damage is paid, or suit may be brought for the amount of damage.—Rood.

LIABILITY FOR BAD CHECK.

I sent in an order to a company for a dress. I received word that they were out of stock and after waiting two weeks, I received a check which they wanted me to re-order with. Instead, I cashed it here in the bank. Last week I got a letter from the bank for me to come and settle, as the company was in the hands of a receiver, and the check was no good. Will I have to pay the \$4.98?—A. S.

A person depositing a check in a bank to be cashed, and receiving payment of the money thereon, is liable to the bank for the amount so paid as a purchaser in due course, regardless of any right against the person giving the check.—Rood.

WILD CARROT.

I have a great deal of wild carrot. I keep them cut so they don't go to seed this fall. Will the root winter-kill or will it come up again next spring? Does the seed lay in the ground that is cultivated, and when that field is seeded will it come up again?—R. C.

Wild carrot is not usually much of a pest in cultivated fields, due to the fact that cultivation tends to break the root off just below the crown. If the plants are cut off above the ground this does not injure the crown and the roots will live over the winter.

In case it is not advisable to cultivate the field this season the plants should be kept cut so that the seed bearing parts will not produce seed.—C. R. Megee.

SWEET CLOVER FAILS.

I have several acres of gravelly sand that I sowed to sweet clover this spring and it did not come only here and there a stalk. I am wondering if I should sow alfalfa on it this fall with good commercial fertilizer. Should I put a nurse crop with it? The soil is light and run-down. I want to get it to produce a crop and I find that next to barnyard manure a leguminous fertilizer is best. I thought if I got alfalfa to grow I could pasture it and thus fertilize it with the stock. How much should I sow and what would be the best to sow with it?—E. O.

It may be possible that the dry weather caused the sweet clover to fail. However, from the remarks you make concerning the piece of land, I would advise you to send a sample of your soil to Soil Department, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan, with a request that they make a lime determination for you.

Sandy soil that has been badly depleted in fertility is very likely to be acid and neither sweet clover nor alfalfa do well on poor soils that are extremely acid. In case the soil is found to be acid it will be necessary to apply some form of limestone to correct this acidity. The amount which should be applied will be recommended after the test has been made. On sandy soils, fertilizers containing both phosphorous and potash have been found advisable for alfalfa seedings.

If the soil is so sandy that it blows easily I would recommend that you seed the alfalfa with a small amount of oats, otherwise I would seed it alone.

It is customary to sow ten pounds of scarified Grimm seed, or twelve to

fourteen pounds of Common seed per acre. Alfalfa should be seeded by the middle of August. If seeded much later than this date it is likely to winter-kill badly.—C. R. Megee.

GETTING A JOINT DEED.

If a man buys a farm before his marriage how can he give the woman who becomes his wife afterwards a joint deed? If he fails to do so, what right can his widow have to his property? Can wife have property deeded over in her name if she applies within twenty-four hours after his death?—Subscriber.

No conveyance of any person can be made after the owner dies, except under order of the probate court in payment of his debts. The widow would be entitled to one-third of the property if the deceased left a child or children, and to one-half if he left none. If a man desires to make his property over to himself and wife by entirety they should make deed to another person and have it conveyed back to them as husband and wife.

SEEDING SWEET CLOVER.

I have a field on which I can not get a catch of clover. I seeded it in oats two years ago. Last fall I put wheat in and fertilized it with 250 pounds, and this spring I sowed clover and timothy as the frost was going out. But the summer was too dry. Now about sweet clover. When is the best time to sow it? Should I put it in with wheat in fall or in spring, or is it better to sow it in freshly worked ground as in oats? Should I make one cutting and plow second down for manure, then sow oats and seed with alfalfa? When should you cut sweet clover for seed?—H. A. S.

Sweet clover is usually seeded during the early spring. However, it may be sown most any time from early April until the middle of August. If seeded later than the middle of August the plants are not likely to make sufficient growth to carry them through the winter without a great deal of winter-killing. A few farmers have se-

cured good results by seeding unscarified seed just before the ground freezes up in the fall.

In case you are desirous of sweet clover for next year, I would suggest that you seed on a well-firmed seed-bed by the middle of August, if possible. The method you suggest should get the land in good shape for alfalfa.

Sweet clover should be cut for seed when from sixty to seventy-five per cent of the pods have turned brown. If possible, it should be cut when the plants are slightly touched by dew or mist to prevent the shattering of the pods.—C. R. Megee, Associate Professor of Farm Crops.

DRAINING SURFACE WATER.

Has a state a right to put a tile through a state road, thus draining one man's land on to another? The water flows very near to the house and remains there until it is very offensive. We are afraid of sickness. They had to remove the only tile that was ever there before, after a short time on account of complaint. The water also kills crops where it stands. Could we build a dam on our side of the road to hold the water back?—E. B.

No person has a right to increase, divert or stop the flow of surface water from the course in which it is accustomed to flow. If such an act is done the person injured may sue for the damage, have an injunction, or abate the nuisance. In this regard towns and cities have no greater rights than individuals.

DISEASE ON WHEAT.

A year ago I bought good clean seed wheat and planted it without treatment. It grew fine until May and June when about one-third of the stalks turned blackheads and this became dust and blew off. My crop was diminished. The grain that remained ripened and is very nice looking wheat. Is this black rust or smut? No smut in grain after threshing. Will this grain be satisfactory for planting this fall? If it needs treatment advise me how to treat.—L. E. B.

The disease on your wheat is due to loose smut. This disease should not be confused with stinking smut or bunt.

The last named smut may be easily controlled by the formaldehyde treatment; however, the formaldehyde treatment does not control loose smut. Loose smut may be controlled by the hot water treatment; however, this treatment is quite difficult to handle and is somewhat risky unless suitable equipment is at hand. It is usually more profitable to secure seed wheat known to be free of loose smut than it is to try to treat the seed.

In case there is a portion of your field where the loose smut did not show up, the seed might be saved from this part of the field and planted. While this is no guarantee that the seed will be free of loose smut, still it is quite likely that there will be a much smaller per cent present.—C. R. Megee.

SOME SCHOOL QUESTIONS.

If a director of a school district has the school census taken the latter part of June instead of previous to June 1, as required by law, swears that his report is correct and sends it in, is there any penalty, and what? A justice of the peace is elected moderator of a school district. He said he could swear himself in and did so. Is he moderator in the eyes of the law? The school law states what amount may be expected for maps, dictionary, and globe. If a school director exceeds the state amount can he pay it out of the general fund, or could he be required to pay the excess from private funds?—M. W. A. R.

The school board is liable to the district for money expended contrary to law. No officer can administrate an oath to himself. If a statute provides a penalty for doing an act, no other penalty can be implied.—Rood.

IS SILAGE INJURIOUS?

Please tell me if silage is in any way injurious to cows?—L. R. B.

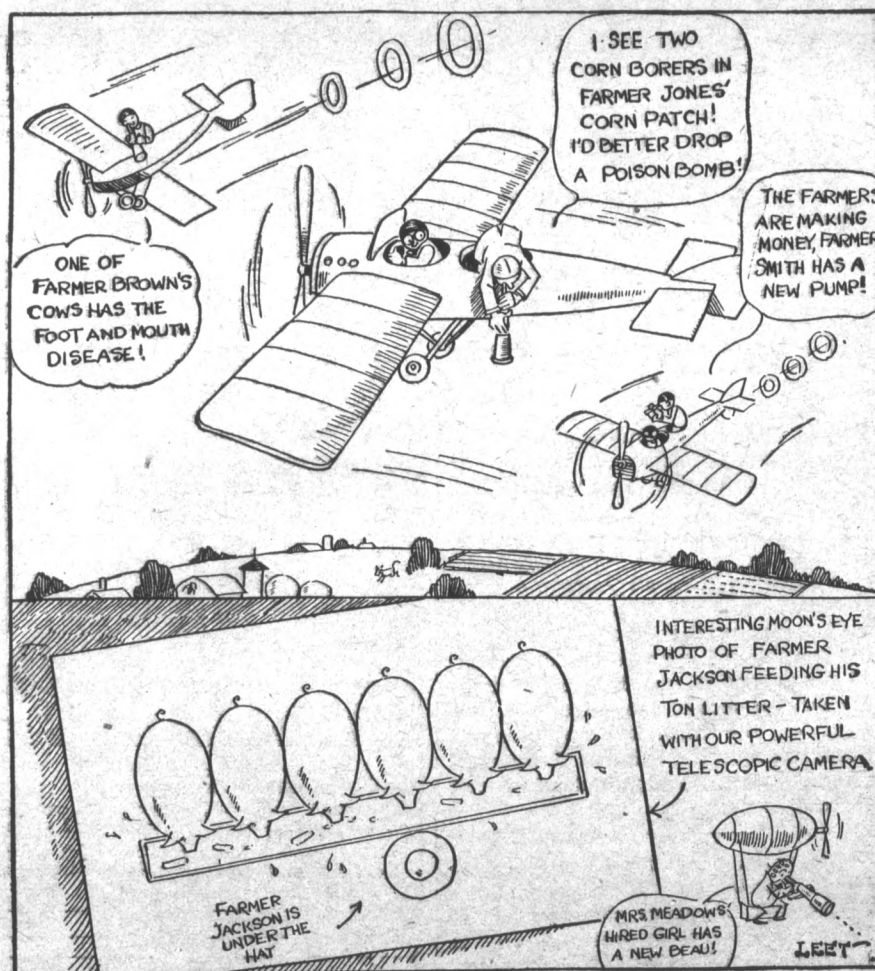
The fact that silos have been used in this country for more than thirty years, and have increased in popularity each year, especially in the dairy districts, is abundant proof that silage is not injurious to cows.

Corn, the giant of the grass family, produces more food per acre for live stock than any other known plant. Its nature is such that it can not be economically harvested at that stage of its growth when it contains the largest per cent of digestible nutrients and stored like other members of the grass family. If allowed to mature it, like other grasses, develops a large amount of indigestible matter—cellulose tissue which is impalatable as well as indigestible. Then, too, it is very bulky, requires a large amount of storage, and is bothersome to feed. Harvested after it becomes ripe, and handled in the very best known way, more than thirty per cent of its food value is lost. But if harvested when green, at the proper time, and stored in a good silo, much more of it is digestible and there need not be a loss to exceed five per cent in food value.

Corn silage contains too large a per cent of carbohydrates and is too bulky to be used as a complete ration. It should be supplemented by such foods as clover or alfalfa hay, and the grain fed in connection with it should also be a protein food.

Silage also furnishes succulency to the ration, and it is common knowledge that a succulent food in the ration is quite beneficial, not only making the ration more appetizing, but stimulating the digestion and assimilation of the dry foods in the ration.

Kernel Kob Predicts Aerial Agricultural Surveys



SWEET CLOVER SCORES AGAIN.

SWEET clover as a pasture crop scores again. This time in Muskegon county. On the farm of G. E. Humphrey near Casnovia, is one of the finest examples of the value of sweet clover we have seen this year. Mr. Humphrey has a sixteen-acre field, thirteen acres of which has a fine stand of this legume, the balance is in June grass.

In the early spring seventy-four hogs were turned in here for pasture. The hogs have done well. In addition, there has been twenty-two Jersey cows in for most of the time. The cows have had no grain but have had green alfalfa at night and when the green hay was not available they had dry alfalfa. Mr. Humphrey says that the milk flow keeps up and he should know, because he is a member of the West Kent Cow Testing Association. He has sixteen acres seeded for next year in oats and barley. He uses lime and sows about fifteen pounds of seed per acre.—K. K. Vining.

FEWER FARMS IN COUNTRY.

A SURVEY conducted by the department of agriculture shows that there were 30,000 fewer farms, and a reduction of land in crops of 1,200,000 acres in the United States last year, as compared with 1923. Of this decreased crop area 1,000,000 acres were used for additional pasture.

Some farmers in nearly all parts of the country are extending the cultivated area, either by clearing, drainage or dry farming, but for the country as a whole the survey shows that many more farmers are allowing plow land to be idle. The area of idle plow land, excluding summer fallow, is placed at over 25,000,000 acres. The decrease in farm units is general in some sections of the south, Michigan and Missouri. The decline is greatest, however, in Colorado, Idaho and Washington. An increase in crop land is indicated by reports from New England and the Atlantic Coastal plain.

OPPOSE CHANGES IN IMMIGRATION LAW.

THE American Federation of Labor has declared its opposition to any modification of the immigration law, charging those who favor permitting entry of aliens ineligible to citizenship with being un-American. It is announced that candidates who believe in flooding this country with foreigners will be opposed in primaries and at elections.

PRIZES FOR BEST GRADED POTATOES AT TOP O' MICHIGAN POTATO SHOW.

POTATO growers in Michigan will have an excellent opportunity to learn about the exact requirements of the United States potato grades through a special class at the Top o' Michigan Potato Show this fall. This special class, with \$100 in cash prizes, is to be fostered by the State Department of Agriculture, and will be called "State Department of Agriculture Special." To compete in this class, an exhibitor is required to furnish one bushel of field-run potatoes, one-half of which he must have graded according to the Michigan grading laws. Thus, he will have his potatoes divided into four lots—half bushel of field run, U. S. No. 1's, U. S. No. 2's, and culis. These lots will be inspected by one of the trained inspectors to see if any potatoes have been misplaced. The premium will be awarded strictly on the ability of the producer to interpret the Michigan grades. The first prize will be \$50 in cash.

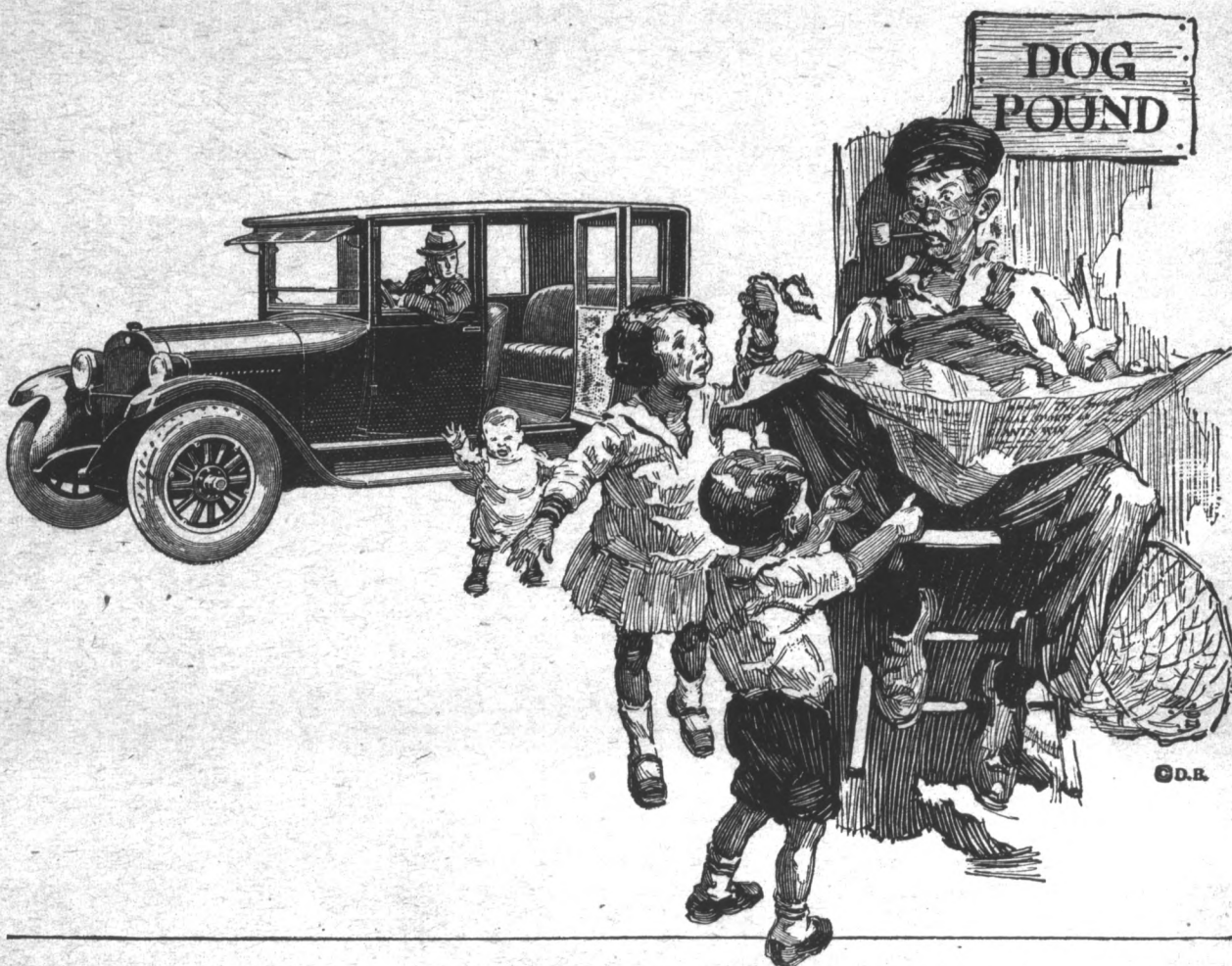
Announcement of this class was made in a letter from Mr. A. C. Carlton, director of the bureau of agricultural industry, to Mr. A. C. Lytle, secretary of the Top o' Michigan Potato Show. According to Mr. Lytle, the growers in northern Michigan appreciate very much the interest which the state department is taking in their affairs, particularly the show. This show will be held at Gaylord on November 4 to 6.

DODGE BROTHERS TYPE-B SEDAN

Its exceptional comfort is commented on by everyone who drives it.

Doctors, tourists, salesmen, and all who find it necessary to spend eight, ten and twelve hours on the road at a time, are particularly emphatic in their praise.

The fact is, that with its admirable spring suspension, deep seats and generous lounging room, the Type-B Sedan delights the most exacting seeker after restful transportation.



Color of Life

YOU use silverware and linen, hang up curtains and pictures, wear fabrics carefully cut and adorned—all for the purpose of coloring the drab facts of food, shelter and clothes.

Advertisements enable you to put this color into your life. They bring you news of improvements to

quicken your pleasure, increase your efficiency, lessen your work—to feed your hours with every comfort and convenience men have thought out for you.

Read the advertisements. Their timely messages, their intimate lessons in economy, their assurance that advertised goods will please—help

you color your life even more.

When you choose from advertised goods, you choose from the safest goods known. They are value-true.

Read the advertisements in these columns. By their guidance you can obtain the best today; economize for the best tomorrow.

Advertising reduces the cost of products that add pleasure and comfort to living

Signing Off

Sine Die

GENERALLY when there is an argument at our house, I sign off first. I might as well anyhow, as a woman always will have the last word. If it is a three-cornered argument there is also an advantage. I can generally get some fun out of what follows—there are two women at our house.

But there are times when I hold the fort at any cost. I know it don't pay as far as results are concerned, but a man must show occasionally that he is boss in his own house. This is more necessary now than it used to be when one could talk over the weather in the grocery store or swap fish stories at the barber shop. Now these safe retreats are gone. The young storekeepers have taken out the chairs, covered the counters, and thrown out the box of sawdust. And as for the barber shop, the flappers keep coming in to get their head shingled or their neck shaved—a man might better stay at home.

But that is not as dull as it might have been without my new music box. Not that I'm so strong for this new jazz music, but I can have the other kind too, if I want it. It's a talking machine, too, and when I turn it on strong, it sometimes stops the argument, if it happens to be over something else.

But last night it didn't work that way. You see, this is one of those new-fangled machines that bring the music or speeches from all over the country right to us. We simply turn the knobs on the box and there it is right in the room. The only trouble is the whole family knows how to run it and all want to be doing it at the same time.

Last night, though, I insisted on having my way. I've got some fat hogs about ready to sell and wanted to get the market reports, so I just told the women to clear out till I was

through with that, and then they could go to it as long as they liked.

Now, I pride myself on always keeping my word—just as good as a bond, and all that. But on this subject, my women folks don't seem to know it. Right away there was an argument that would give somebody all of the fifty-seven varieties of blues at once. They were declaring, separately and severally, that I wouldn't get through—that I didn't realize how rapidly the time passed and that each of them was set on hearing something more important than any old market reports—that I could get the market report any day, but what they wanted were features that wouldn't be repeated.

I mentioned that they would probably not be worth hearing, much less repeating, but anyhow, that business came before pleasure, and this time they'd have to wait. But I realized all right how the time had passed when I finally tuned in on the market reports and heard:

"This is station MKT signing off."

I was too mad to see any fun in what followed. Mother and Sally had a fierce argument about who would have the next chance. I knew all the time how it would come out, but I had some satisfaction along with Sally when the loud speaker said:

"You have just listened to an address by the president of the Women's Rights Club. This is station WRC signing off."

I didn't feel sorry for Sally, either, when she finally got her inning and heard the announcement:

"This is station JAZ signing off."

I've concluded that I might as well "sign off" on the idea that my women folks will get any sense about this thing. I'm going to try to get the department of commerce to regulate it somehow, and if that don't work I'll have to install another radio in the barn.—J. R. B.

Your State Fair

A STATE FAIR is an arena for friendly competition. It is an educational opportunity. It is a medium of exchange for ideas and property. It is a social event. It is a reflection of agricultural optimism. It is an annual census of progressive agriculture. It is a pageant of progress.

The crop and livestock products of a great commonwealth are on display. The best grains, the most nutritious grasses, and the finest farm animals on exhibition give evidence of man's progress in soil husbandry.

Ever keeping pace with the progress of the world's basic industry—agriculture—has been the development of the Nation's arteries of transportation. Interdependent as are agriculture and transportation, it is becoming more and more evident that the prosperity of one depends upon the success of the other.

Always in the lead to recognize the needs of the country, the New York Central Lines have spent millions upon millions of dollars in providing livestock cars, box cars for grain and refrigerator cars.

When visiting the State Fair, consider also the fact that the progress reflected there is, in a large measure, possible through the foresight and progressiveness of the builders of our great railroad systems.

At the Michigan State Fair the New York Central Lines display will include a showing of traffic headquarters and a community exhibit.

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HUNTING & FISHING MAGAZINE

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ALBION

Albion steel and wood mills are quiet and powerful. One-third the working parts of any other mill. Only main Pitman bearing subject to wear. This is oilless, and easily replaceable. Governed by dependable weight without gears. Fits any 4-post steel tower. Why not shorten your chow hours now with a good Windmill?

This is your chance—F. O. B. Albion. Erect a yourself. Ask your dealer, or write direct to

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

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

MILLER-BEAN HARVESTERS

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

Keep Your Fordson Cool With BADGER PUMP

When your Fordson overheats, it burns up the lubricating oil, scores cylinders, and pistons, deposits carbon. A Badger Pump gives vigorous circulation at all speeds.

Prevents Boiling, Overheating

under any working condition. You can install a Badger in twenty minutes without special tools. Thousands giving perfect satisfaction. Oldest Fordson Pump made. Will last a lifetime. Saves its cost 5 to 10 times in avoided repairs. Saves you time and annoyance and long walks for water. Fill radiator once a week instead of twice a day, and forget overheating worries. Sent prepaid for \$18. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

AGENTS WANTED

Big demand for Badger Pump. Write for Special Proposition.

BADGER STATE MANUFACTURING CO.
Room 520-G, McCormick Bldg., Chicago

Potato Growers' Exchange

Notes on Annual Meeting

ALTHOUGH the opening of the business session of the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange at Cadillac last week was tense and somewhat strained, the delegates speedily transacted the business and closed in complete harmony. An entire new set of by-laws was adopted. These provide for the five-year contracts and made provision for the enforcement of the new method of marketing.

The by-law declaring that an officer of the exchange should not also be a member of the board of directors, was retained. Since the present manager, Fred Smith, of Elk Rapids, is also a member of the board of directors, the delegates requested his resignation from the board in order to live up to the letter of this law and still retain him as manager. Action was deferred.

To enforce the five-year contract agreement, the delegates voted to furnish counsel for its locals in all litigation involving contract violations.

The delegates adopted a resolution asking for more aid from the federal government to promote the use of better seed among growers, and enthusiastically indorsed the assistance which the Michigan State College is giving cooperative marketing in this state.

It was voted to continue the short closed sessions of delegates at annual sessions, notwithstanding that the results of such sessions this year did not appear to be altogether satisfactory.

By a large majority C. E. Hawley, of Shelby, was elected director to succeed Samuel Rogers, of East Jordan, and Fred Harger, of Stanwood, was elected to succeed O. S. Wood, of Barryton. Henry Curtis was re-elected by the board of directors as president; Joseph Bussey, vice-president; O. E. Hawley, secretary; Fred J. Harger,

treasurer. No change has been made in management.

During the past year the Exchange shipped 2,926 carloads of potatoes and other products. Of the potatoes shipped, 1,595 cars were plain U. S. No. 1 grade; 1,110 cars of "Chief" grade, and 162 cars were sold as fancy stock. The average price for the season was ninety cents per hundredweight, f. o. b. Cadillac, with the highest price coming on June 1, when a single car brought \$1.72 per hundredweight and the lowest selling on April 29 at fifty-five cents.

The membership campaign which was authorized by the delegates two years ago resulted thus far in signing up 7,800 members on the five-year contract. These members have approximately 33,000 acres devoted to the production of potatoes.

The five-year contracts provide for optional pooling by local associations. The type of pool to be adopted by the locals is left to the discretion of the members.

The total amount of certified seed handled by the seed department this past year was reported at approximately 60,000 bushels. Of these 41,000 bushels were Russet Rurals, 9,000 White Rurals, 3,000 Green Mountains, 6,500 Irish Cobblers, and 100 Early Ohio.

Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of the Michigan State College, emphasized the production of quality potatoes as the first step in the successful marketing of this crop, in his address before the delegates and visitors. There are, he said, between 600 and 700 cooperative organizations in this state.

W. H. Esslinger, who has charge of the grading inspection work of the state department of agriculture, de-

(Continued on page 173).

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



John Coolidge, corporal, son of the President, is in Citizens' Military Training Camp in Mass.



Robert S. Reger, who started as a young messenger boy in the post office department, was sworn in this month by Postmaster-General New as third assistant postmaster-general.



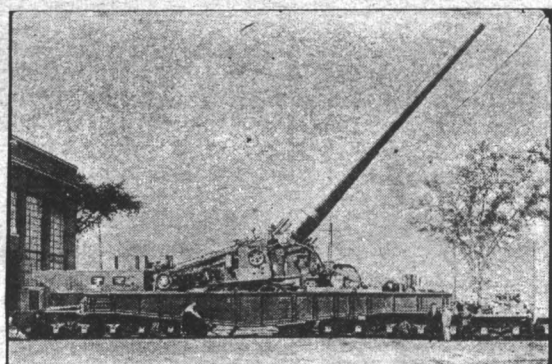
Edwin R. Scott, of San Francisco, claims to have invented a twenty-mile electric death beam.



Federal dry agents raided a garage building in New York and found what they claim to be New York's largest bootleg plant. There were four two-hundred-gallon stills.



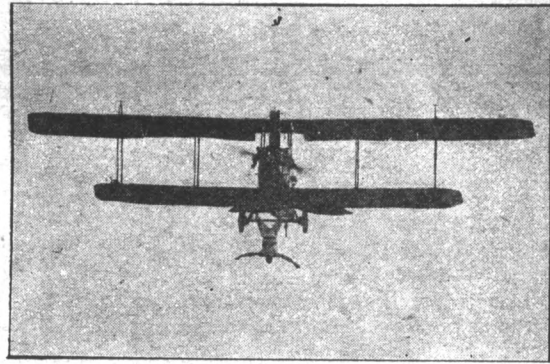
Midshipmen at the United States Naval Academy have just begun a course of instruction from which they will eventually emerge as qualified fliers.



First of the fourteen-inch rifles, hurling shells weighing 1,560 pounds, are ready for defense on the Pacific Coast.



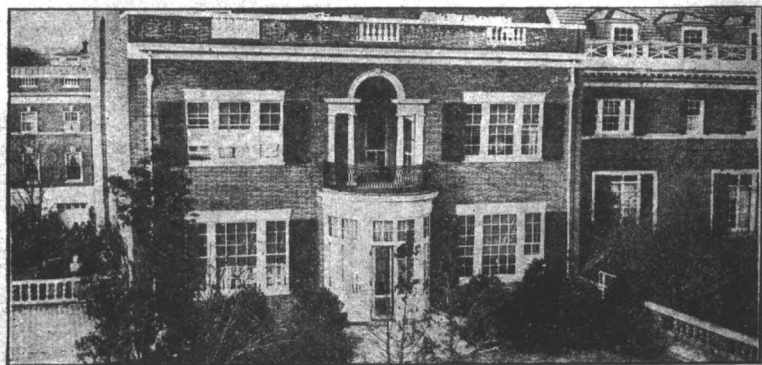
The head of Chief Two Guns White Calf adorns the Buffalo nickel in your pocket.



A large crowd at Bolling Field, Washington, was thrilled to see Diavolo Krantz hang by his knees from the axle of an aeroplane.



A Glacier picnic can be highly recommended for hot summer days. So says this party upon returning from a picnic in one of the great crevices of Nisqually Glacier, in Ranier National Park.



Reports from Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, the widow of America's war time president, indicate that she intends to present the Wilson home in Washington to the Woodrow Wilson Foundation.

JUST outside of a certain town in California there resided a man by the name of Perkins. He owned a small ranch in the mountain section, and as his holdings lay in a kind of gully or ravine between two hills, with a good-sized stream running through, he had plenty of water to tide over the dry times, and raised good crops year after year. The few settlers in the valley below, not having the control of the mountain stream, found it hard to get sufficient moisture to raise even a fair crop, in especially dry seasons.

The town Improvement Club said said that "Old Perkins" was a monopolist, and should be routed out of the hills, and the water running through his land made to benefit the farmers below. A delegation of leading citizens approached Mr. Perkins on the advisability of selling his ranch to the Improvement Club for a dam site, to impound the water for irrigation purposes.

"Wa'al," said the old man to the spokesman of the party, who was lawyer Turner, a man of alleged shady transactions, it was rumored, "I don't know about selling my land. I ain't ready to sell. You come around in about a year and I'll talk to you."

"That won't do, Mr. Perkins!" chirped the lawyer. "The people are suffering down in the valley for want of irrigation, and it's downright hoggishness for you to refuse a fair price for your land. Any public spirited man will say so."

"Wa'al, ye talk well, an' I'd think ye was next door to a saint—if I didn't know different. Yer language is first-rate. I like yer talk, but yer meaning is camouflaged under a cloak of deceit—catch my words?"

"I didn't come here to be insulted!" snapped the lawyer, "and what's more, I will not take no for any answer. I want that land for public benefit, and I represent the town Improvement Club. We'll get the land if we have to start condemnation proceedings. You're an old fogey that has got stuck in there like a tooth-pick in a water-melon. We're going to rout you, and we won't be long about it either. You can just pick up your duds and get ready to vamoose. We have stood you long enough, with your arrogant manner of monopoly of the people's rights," fumed the lawyer, with real or assumed dignity. Turning he took a step or two, then waited to see if the farmer had anything to say, further.

"Just as I thought. I thought ye'd say that. It's just like a shyster lawyer to say things. I notice that ye part yer hair in the middle. Maybe it takes with the women, but it cuts no figger with Old Dave Perkins, except to place ye in the catagory o' a—are ye goin' so soon? Call again, gentlemen, I'll be glad to see yet," was his parting words.

The lawyer, the banker, and three real estate dealers who formed the party, stuck their heads in the air and marched away. Dave Perkins went in the house and talked with his wife, who was a pleasant-faced woman of forty. "Wa'al, Martha, I guess we'll have to get out o' here. Them town

Land Hogs and Others

By Walter Scott Haskell

Improvement Club folks has it in for me, and they won't rest until they start condemnation proceedings to get my land for a dam site."

"Oh, if they'd only wait until you could get that other business settled up, it would give us a chance. Just now, I don't see what we can do if we're ousted from our home."

"Oh, we'll hang out somewhere, I guess, though it'll be a hard pull to get settled right. I guess we can live

his decision in favor of the Improvement Club. He was a member himself. Dave Perkins moved into his barn, and the work of starting the dam begun.

With all this assurance of profitable times when the lower land would be irrigated, and many acres of heretofore unused land brought to a bearing state, the dealers in real estate got busy. First, they pressed the settlers for an immediate accounting. The

Ode to A Farmer Maid

By Helen Janet Miller

Have you seen her blithely swinging through the pastures and the meads,
With her starry eyes, and lips as red as ripe pomegranate seeds?
Have you heard her gayly laughing in the Dawn's blushing face
Where the little streams meander, weaving patterns sheer as lace?
Have you felt her sparkling presence near the gushing, spring-born wells,
Where the crystal bubbles gurgle like a thousand little bells?
I have sought her many mornings where the golden cow-slips bloom,
As fantastic and as exquisite as breaths of rare perfume.
'Ere the break of day I spied her in the periwinkle mist,
And I spied a dainty imprint where her feet the dew had kissed.
Through the clover-fields she rambled, singing to a pink-splashed sky;
Vivid as a tiger-lily, swaying when the wind flees by.
Through her hair a tipsy wind capriced, and tossed it airily—
Oh, the hair that danced and rippled like the waves beside Capri.
I could hear her softly crooning as she tripped her way along,
And I strained my ears to hear her unintelligible song.
As I crossed the fields to meet her, violet eyes were turned to me
From a face like alabaster in its chiseled purity.
'Ere a brief, bewildered moment, like a startled bird she'd flown,
Like the storm-cloud blots the sunshine, left me spellbound and alone.
But I've met her many mornings since that forgotten day
In the twilight; in the moonlight, dallied blissful hours away.
In the morning on the morrow, when the foggy shadows fade,
I shall hasten to the clover-fields and claim my farmer-maid.

in the old barn, on that lower flat lot that I bought of the Atkins boys when they left for Montana," mused Dave, running his fingers through his gray hair and seeming to meditate.

There was no time lost in starting proceedings to oust the gulch land owner. Everybody seemed to be in favor of it, though no one except the heads of the Improvement Club, had any grudge against Dave. They just thought the water should be for public use, and ignored the fact that Dave Perkins was the first settler, and had his pick of the land. Besides, Dave had said of his own accord, that he intended to build a dam across the gulch, and furnish water for the settlers. He wasn't quite ready, he said, but would get at it in a year or so. In the meantime the settlers were only raising half a crop, their homes were heavily mortgaged, and it was nip and tuck to barely exist.

It took a little time to thrash out the trouble in the law courts, and it was mid-summer before the judge gave

mortgages had run long enough, they said, and must be paid. The poor settlers couldn't pay, so the money-lenders, land-sharks and owners, foreclosed and took the lands and houses from the settlers. They professed great sorrow at this necessity, and with seeming generosity, allowed the settlers to remain on their places as tenants, and pay rent—the latter raised to a high figure. All the land had been grabbed up by these dealers, and they advertised farms for sale at nineteen times the former prices.

Dave Perkins was busy with private business that often took him to a distant city. He was seen at the state capitol once or twice, but nobody paid much attention to him, as they thought he was a back number, now that the Improvement Club had it all their way. But old Dave knew his business, and he was a queer old fellow anyway. He used to answer some of the smart Alecks when they were guying him, by repeating an original rhyme that seemed to ease his feelings to a considerable degree.

"Because a man is ignorant,
An' never went to school,
It ain't no sign that he's a runt,
Or even a darn fool.
"A frog that sits upon a log,
May have a homely hump;
But only when ye punch that frog,
Can ye tell how far he'll jump."

It was in the late fall, that a great excitement struck that town and surrounding country. A man who was a descendant of the first Spanish family that tilled land in the west, raked up an old land grant that covered nearly four sections of land in and around the valley. It took in all the high-priced land that the real estate dealers were coining millions on. If valid, it would take first claim of all this now valuable land. It was threshed out in the law courts, and, just as might be expected, Old Dave Perkins had something to do with it. He procured the best lawyer in the land, and after nearly a year of lawing, won the suit. The land belonged to Dave and his brother Sol.

The first thing that Dave did when he got possession of the land was take down all the signs offering land at eight thousand dollars an acre, and place instead, sign reading: "Land at eight dollars an acre, to poor people, while it lasts."

Dave was approached by the settlers who had been paying high rent for their homes that they didn't own. They asked about his terms in regard to rent.

"Them houses," said Dave, "has been paid for over and over, by yer hard work on the land. I guess ye needn't pay any rent; an' what's more, ye needn't pay anything. I figure that the houses and lands o' yours, is yours. I got a lot o' deeds made out for ye, an' here they is. Take 'em, an' call it square. I know ye suffered for lack o' water on yer land, but I couldn't do anything until I got that land grant settled. That's all I was waitin' for, ter help ye."

Dave was the most loved man in the community, from that day. His rhyming replies to duffers and bluffers, became the slogan of the town. Many of the housewives, who now lived in their own homes, had the little rhyme framed and hung up in the best room, as a tender memento of a good man. "A frog that sits upon a log, may have a homely hump, But only when ye punch that frog, can ye tell how far he'll jump."

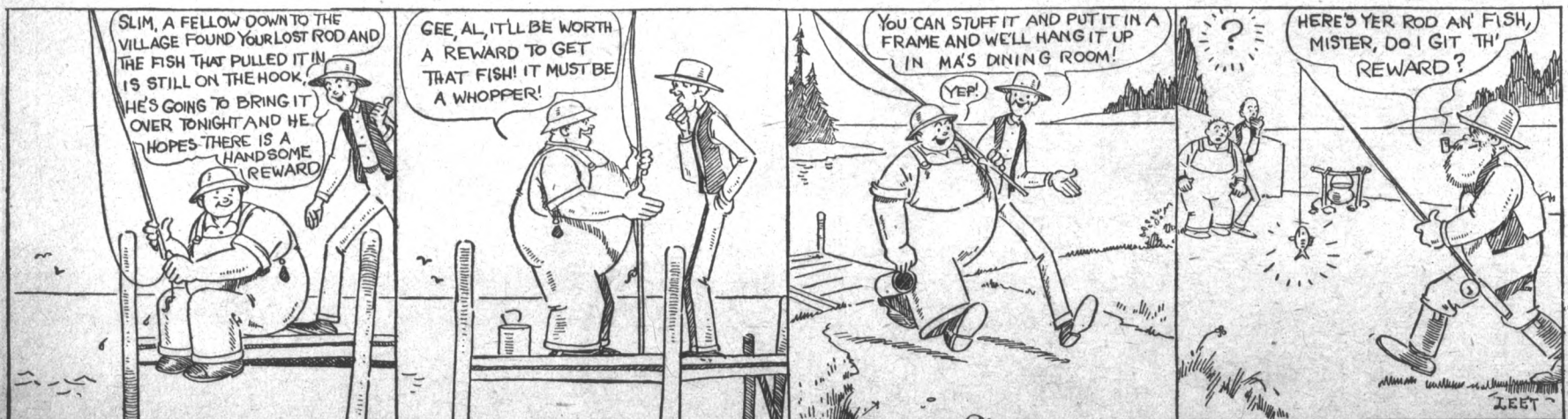
SUNSHINE HOLLOW ITEMS.

Julia Goosen says when boys turn out good their folks are not always to blame. So when they don't turn out bad, why blame the folks. Julia says her folks always worked hard for the kids, and that's all she asks. If the kids don't turn out well the neighbors ought to have a lot of charity. She says lots of things happen in life which heredity don't explain.

Lawrence Morgan has been worrying about the arrival of another brother. In a few years they will have to cut the pies into five pieces. He says a quarter of a pie is none too big.

Activities of Al Acres—Too Young to Stuff for the Wall, and to Old too Stuff for the Table

Frank R. Leet





*That White Arrow means —
more rubber on the road —
safer performance — longer wear*

THE development of the Hood Flat Tread means — dollars saved — greater riding comfort — a feeling of absolute safety.

Destructive side-wall flexure is reduced to a minimum. Road wear is distributed over a wide flat area — which means longer tire life.

The Hood Tread is safe on wet pavements. In traffic, it provides a more ready response to the gas and quick braking.

“Look for the White Arrow” on the tires you buy. Ask your Hood Dealer about them. He is reliable and knows the facts about balloons. Let him give you trouble-saving facts.

Hood Rubber Products Company, Inc. Watertown, Massachusetts

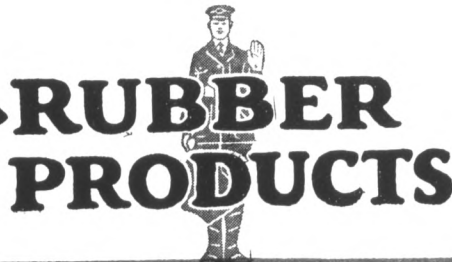


Look for the Hood White Arrow!

The Hood White Arrow is a time tested guarantee of design, materials, and workmanship. Look for this identifying mark — for safety, economy and dependability.

HOOD

BETTER RUBBER PRODUCTS SINCE 1896



Pneumatic and Solid Tires - Rubber Footwear - Canvas Footwear - Rubber Heels and Soles - Rubber Specialties

WILLYS OVERLAND FINE MOTOR CARS



“This Fine Car’s Luxury Would Be Very Unusual Even at a Much Higher Price”

Advanced in all phases of its chassis-design, engine-design and body-design, and advanced in the way it is built—the new Overland with Six cylinders is showing motorists of America an example of continuously fine performance that is all to their liking.

They like its smoothness. They like the substantial *feel* of the car in spurts of speed. They like its 40-horsepower

getaway and pickup. They like the way it darts to the lead in traffic. They delight in the way it whisks past other cars on the hills.

Beautiful to behold, a pleasure to ride in, a joy to drive . . . a car with a bigness, a richness and an air of distinction particularly noteworthy because of its low price. Small down payment, 52 weeks to pay the balance.

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The New OVERLAND SIX

THE STANDARD SEDAN \$895 \$1150 DE LUXE SEDAN
f.o.b. Toledo

Behind Prison Bars

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

HERE is what happened at Philippi. The traveling Christians got there and apparently were there several days, before anything unusual happened. Then it happened quick and hard. A slave girl was owned by a number of men, and from her the lazy parasites got their living. She possessed some unusual powers of ventriloquism, it would seem. The greatest living authority on the journeys of Paul is Sir William Ramsay, professor in the University of Aberdeen, Scotland. Sir William has devoted years of study and large sums of money, delving into the life of the greatest of the apostles. He has traveled the routes that Paul traveled. Of what happened at Philippi he says, "There was a slave-girl who was a skillful ventriloquist, and who gained thereby a considerable income for her masters by pretending to reveal future events and tell fortunes. For the successful practice of such an art it is necessary to possess a certain sensitiveness of temperament; and the girl seems to have appreciated in some subtle way the spiritual influence with which the apostle and his companions were endowed. Day by day she followed them, calling out, 'These men are slaves of the Most High God, who proclaim to you a way of salvation'."



This was not such an advertisement as Paul cared for. These cries did not help him nor his work, and at last he turned on the girl, and, addressing the spirit, which, according to ancient ideas, resided in her, commanded it to come out. "The spiritual sensitiveness which she really possessed placed her under the influence of a more powerful nature, and from that moment she lost her skill," says Ramsay.

THE girl having lost her cunning as a psychic medium, her masters were furious. They had an easy living, better than a government pension. Note that the record does not say that the girl became a Christian, but simply that she no longer exercised her peculiar gifts. To express their revenge, the enraged girl-owners raised the hue and cry of foreigners against the strangers. Very likely they said that Paul, Silas and Luke were not "hundred-percenters." Very likely they were accused of being wops, dagoes, chinks, greasers. Probably they were said to be un-Philippian, foreign, and all the rest of it. And, of course, a certain element of the population was with them. It always is. They all united in the general outcry and brought them before the magistrates.

Now, here is one phase of this Philippian episode that I like. They brought them to the court. Mark that down. Put a pin through it. The mob did not tar and feather the strangers, or stone them, or lynch them. They did not seize them and drag them out of town at dead of night. They were disorderly, but they were orderly in their disorderliness. They brought them before the court. They did not attempt to take the law into their own hands.

HAVING said that, we have to add that the magistrates did not seem any too judicial. They were carried away with the pressure of popular tumult, and did not give the accused, at least so it looks, a fair trial. But still the point remains. It was all done within the law.

The penalty was terrible. Many stripes means that they were beaten unmercifully. The Jewish law prescribed thirty-nine blows, but the Roman law did not limit the number. Prisoners sometimes died under the lash.

In addition, the men were placed in prison, and fastened in the stocks. It looks as though Luke was not arrested with the two others.

The two men, Paul and Silas, were not overwhelmed with fear or sorrow at their treatment. And during the night they sought to lighten their feelings with song. Probably they sang some of the psalms, on which they had been brought up, and which they had memorized as boys.

Earthquakes are not uncommon in this region, but it would look as though this particular earthquake may have had a supernatural origin. It came at the right time, and the operations of nature are expressions of the mind of God. In that sense, it was without question of supernatural origin. Prison walls give way and the terrified jailer is about to kill himself, for it was the law that when an officer permitted a prisoner to escape, his own life was forfeit. The jailer's heart is open and salvation comes that night to him and his.

You will note that when the jailer believed, that "he and all his" were baptized. The same was true of Lydia. The head of the home believed, and the entire family became Christians. That was a type of family authority that we do not have now. I do not mean that the father or mother should do all the deciding for the children, but nevertheless it sounds good to read that when father believed all the sons and daughters did likewise.

THE next morning the scene changed. The authorities wanted to let Paul and Silas go, but the two men said, "Not this time. We are Roman citizens, and we have been condemned and punished without trial. We stand on our rights." We like the sound of that. Just why the two men did not make their Roman citizenship known when they were being whipped, and thus escape it, we do not know. Perhaps the fury of the mob was so great they could not. But now things have cooled off. The magistrates begin to see a bright light, as they learn that these men are citizens of the empire and as such have the right to a full and deliberate trial at law for any offense. One of the most pressing questions before Americans is, how to make the law more respected.

Really, it was not a case of offended pride alone, either. For if the men had left the city quietly and without protest, it would have looked as though they had been guilty. Righteousness must be vindicated. The state represents God, in its civil relations. God does no wrong, and the state should exert itself to the utmost to do right. Righteousness is not the rule more frequently because righteous folk do not press the matter and demand it. A little more of William Lloyd Garrison's "I am in earnest, and will not equivocate, I will not apologize, and I will not retreat a single inch," would be well for the society of our time.

Note how simple and direct is the challenge to the jailer to become a Christian. The response was immediate and baptism followed at once. This does not mean that they needed no instruction. That they got, undoubtedly. The straightforward, direct approach to men is the best.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR AUGUST 30.

SUBJECT:—Paul and the Philippian Jailer. Acts 16-16 to 40.

GOLDEN TEXT:—Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved. Acts 16-31.

Life's greatest idiot is the man who refuses to have anything to do with the man who holds different views from his own.

MICHIGAN STATE FAIR

SEPTEMBER 4-13

COME this year to the greatest of all State Fairs. Take off a day, several days, or a week and bring the family to enjoy this wonderful inspiring, educational and entertaining exhibition.

There is everything to interest the farmer—Agriculture and Horticulture Exhibits, Horse Show, Cattle, Sheep and Swine Exhibits, Dog Show, a wonderful educational display by the United States Department of Agriculture, one by the State Department of Agriculture and another by Michigan State College.

The Fitter Families—Happier Homes contest and Better Babies Contest are interesting departments that should prove attractive to Michigan folk.

In the way of entertainment there will be "The Burning of Rome," and a spectacular fireworks display nightly, high grade vaudeville, daily band concerts, the famous World at Home Shows, Auto Races, Auto Push Ball, Rodeo Contest and many other worth while events.

Don't fail to attend this great exhibition. Most everybody is coming—make your plans now to be one of those who will see this wonderful Fair.

**Inspiring
Educational
Entertaining**



WOMAN'S INTERESTS



Fitter Families---Happier Homes

Experts Will Judge Human Stock by Score Cards at the Mich. State Fair

ONE of the surprising facts we learned from the recent World War was that "human scrubs" were developing rapidly as compared to "human thoroughbreds." Conceding this fact, to the betterment of the health of the families in Michigan, the Michigan State Fair has added a new and interesting department this year, known as the Fitter Families—Happier Homes Contest.

Plans for the operation of the department are now being made by Dr. G. Van Amber Brown, of the Woodward Clinic, who is the superintendent. Mrs. Mary T. Watts, of Des Moines, who has had a great deal of experience in this work, has been named supervisor of the department and will be in Detroit some time before the fair opening to organize her work.

"The new department will fit in nicely with the other educational work the fair has been undertaking for years and I am quite certain that it will be a great success," said G. W. Dickinson, secretary-manager.

"The superintendent, Dr. Brown, has just recently finished a lecture tour through the Upper Peninsula which had an object very similar to this new department of the fair, the teaching of better health to the citizens. He is going ahead with his plans and is de-

cal examination and laboratory analysis. All examinations will be strictly private, only winning scores being announced. Trophies and medals will be awarded for points of excellence but the great benefit that every family entering this contest will derive from it

Better health is the aim of this generation because with this growing factor we are bound to become a happier people. So seldom is it that we get a free trip to a doctor—an expert doctor—let us look to the health of our family and join the ranks of the Fitter

considerable quantity in the garden.

Then I moved to the shore of Lake Superior. There the seasons are too short to grow it very successfully. The fresh corn that was shipped in did not look very fresh and I did not buy any of it. For nine years, during which time I did not happen to be south in the green corn season, we ate only canned or dried corn. It was good and we ate a lot of it.

I returned to southern Michigan near the end of a summer season—in time, however, to get a few feeds of Golden Bantam. My! but it did taste good! That variety was just being introduced when I went north, and I had not yet become acquainted with it. It was worth a long period of abstinence from fresh corn to enjoy that sweet, luscious taste.

The natural way to eat sweet corn is directly from the cob. If you have washed your hands there is no use for fancy silver cob-holders. The only real grievance a person has who must wear store teeth is that he can no longer bite the corn from the cob.

However, it is not to be despised when cut from the cob and cooked with plenty of rich milk and butter, or made into succotash—especially if the beans are limas. No one who is at all reasonable would think of declining tender string-beans and corn boiled with a piece of nice smoked ham or shoulder, or even bacon; and corn-fritters with maple syrup or other good sweetening make an excellent dish.

There are three ways of using sweet corn in the winter:

1. Parch the ripened grains and eat them so, or run them through a coffee mill and eat with milk.
2. Cut and scrape from the cob and can by means of a pressure cooker—the only way to make sure it will keep. The bacteria that infest corn will not always be killed by cooking in an open vessel.

3. Cut and scrape from the cob and dry. This can be done over a range or oil stove, in the sun, or by means of a regular fruit dryer. Because of its tender skin Country Gentleman is preferable to Golden Bantam.

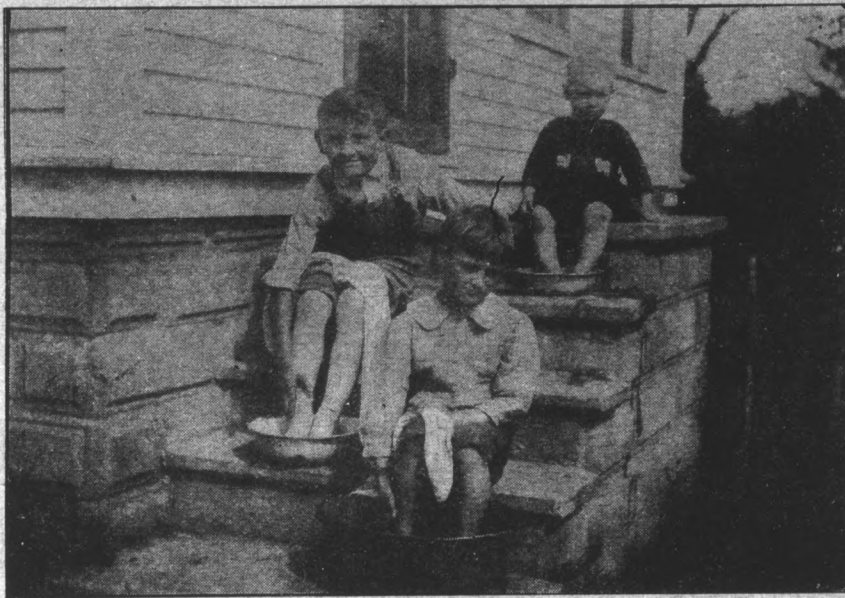
And let me caution the good housewife. Don't make too much fuss in case the boys, and their father, too, if he is of the boy sort, sometimes get into your bag of dried corn and eat quite a lot of it—it will not hurt them.

Let us give thanks that in western New York in 1779, among the Susquehanna Indians, Sweet Corn was discovered and that since that date it has been so greatly improved.—L. K. Long.

WHEN IT'S JELLY-MAKING TIME.

Please tell me how to determine if I have enough apple or pectin in my jelly to make a firm jelly.—Mrs. F. A.

You can determine whether you have just the right amount of pectin in your combined fruits to make a good jelly, by following this test: Mix one teaspoonful of the cooked fruit juice, one-half teaspoonful of sugar, and one-quarter teaspoonful of epsom salts; stir until dissolved and let stand for five minutes; if the mixture "sets" in that time, it will make a good jelly. Or you may use a tablespoonful of cooked juice with one tablespoonful of alcohol. If sufficient pectin is present, it will collect in a solid mass.



Preparing for it Fitter Families—Happier Homes Contest.

is the knowledge concerning the health conditions of its members.

Families will be divided into four classes and the winners in each division will receive awards. The classes are as follows: Man and wife; man wife and one child; man, wife and two, three, or four children; and man, wife, and five or more children.

Family—Happier Homes Contest at the Michigan State Fair.

WHEN IT'S SWEET CORN TIME!

I WAS quite sure that my appreciation of sweet corn was both genuine and adequate. I had eaten it from childhood and had raised a con-

School Days!

ONLY a few short days, now, before the kiddies will grab up their lunch basket and be off to school. "School days, school days, dear old Golden Rule days," as the songster put it. And Golden Rule days they are, even as they relate to the lunch basket. The contents of the school lunch basket often form the "rule" of the child's future food habits, which mean so much to his health in later life.

With this in mind for a contest this week, we will give five handy rubber kitchen aprons for the five best letters describing how you plan the lunches for the better health of the kiddies you are sending to school.

Send your letters to Martha Cole, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, before September 4.

Kiddies' Clothes for School Days

IT is usually quite a problem that confronts the woman with two or three children, for whom she must prepare comfortable and attractive wardrobes, before the school begins. And if she is not a woman of limited means she may buy the ready-made garments; but when this is done, the thrifty mother must sew the buttons on more firmly, work the button-holes over, and go over the seams to make sure there have been no places missed, in the stitching. For this reason, as well as the initial saving, it is a great convenience for farm woman to be able to sew enough to make their children's clothes, and those women who are not so fortunate, will find the time and trouble expended in learning, a very profitable investment.

In regard to materials, we always find linens, cotton suitings and the like suitable for the small boy's wash suits, while for the girls, something a little lighter in weight is to be desired. For spring and fall wear ginghams, chambrays, and cotton crepes are suitable. The younger girls of the family should always have bloomers to match their wash dresses. If the bloomers are worn, petticoats are not needed, except during cold weather. I really think the bloomers matching the dresses are really a little more modest for the average rough and tumble girl, than the white ones, as well as saving work, for all busy mothers.

You will find that the straight one-piece dresses with an unattached sash, or with no sash at all, are the most

sensible for either the six-year-old daughter, or for her older sister who is in high school, for they are so simple and easy to wash and iron. It certainly pays in the long run, to buy goods that wash and wear well, and use trimming that will not fade. And a busy mother certainly should not try to keep a bunch of active youngsters clean, in white or very light school garments. A white muddy suit is lovely for either the girls or the small boys, but blue or pink fadeless wash suiting is just as attractive.

Do not worry if daughter insists on wearing oxfords to school. Her feet may be just as comfortable in trim oxfords as in high shoes, if she wears woolen stockings, and is provided with a pair of jersey leggings for the cold weather. And the fact that "the other girls do" means much to the young girl.

If the girls wear dark wool skirts and middies to school, their bloomers may be of sateen, either black or in a color that matches the skirts.

Do not neglect the little things in preparing your child's school wardrobe. The whole effect of a delightful wash suit may be spoiled by a "stringy" necktie or a crumpled hair ribbon. Plain stockings, neatly mended, are always preferable to cheap ones in the fancy, showy designs or colors. Every school child should have a supply of school handkerchiefs for their own use, so that they may always have a clean one in their pockets, at all times.—Nelle Portrey.

cidedly enthusiastic over the prospects for carrying a better health message to the people of the state.

"The department will be housed in the model rural school house building. Two floors of the school will be used for the contest. The building is now being prepared. We anticipate the entry of several hundreds of Michigan families in the contest, which will be a permanent department."

The contest is open to all Michigan families of ordinary health. Entry entitles every member of the family to a thorough physical and scientific examination by experts. Each person will be scored and examined as an individual, the average of the individuals constituting the family score.

The examinations will include dentistry; eyes, ears, nose and throat; structural tests covering weights, measures, and posture; general medi-

Rural Health

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

FIT AT FIFTY.

FIFTY used to seem like a great age to me. But I am now fifty myself, and justly indignant with anyone who intimates that the fifty line is very far past the confines of youth. For that matter, there was a time when I thought thirty a great age, whereas now a man of thirty is a mere youth. The important question is not "Are you fifty?" but "Are you fit?" And I feel safe in saying that I am fit.

Men and women of fifty must bear in mind, however, that middle life brings with it certain inevitable changes. One of the commonest is the change in the elasticity of the crystalline lens of the eye. It is not so flexible as heretofore. It is beginning to harden and never again will work quite so well as in the days of youth. Your vision may be as keen as ever for long distances but you need "reading glasses" with slightly convex lenses. From forty to fifty there are few who escape these changes.

This is typical of what is going on all over the body. There is a very slight hardening of the arteries. Perhaps it is not sufficient to make two degrees difference in your blood pressure. Still it exists. The heart is no longer equal to the excessive strain that youth puts upon it with impunity. It may stand it once or twice, but if you continue there is trouble ahead. You have not reached the "stop" signals by any means, but on every hand

are signs that, properly interpreted, read "School of Experience. Drive Slow!"

Well, why not? You have had a good time. You are much more valuable now for counsel than for war. Why not save yourself a little so that your days may be long in the house of the counsellors? There are only a few things to observe and practically all of them are written in the great book of Common Sense. But there are a few special matters of immense profit to the man of fifty; things that I have learned from practice and experience; things too confidential to put on the printed page for the eye of the casual reader. I have included in a special letter a number of "Hints for the Man of Fifty" that are of immense value. Any subscriber sending a stamped, addressed envelope may have a copy.

IS A MID-WIFE ADVISABLE?

I am expecting my first baby in October. Do you think it safe to trust a mid-wife?—B. F. T.

A midwife who has been thoroughly trained and is an educated person, able to appreciate surgical cleanliness, is good help in the absence of a doctor. But I know of few such midwives. A young wife expecting her first baby owes it to the little one, her husband, herself and the children yet to come to secure the very best care possible. If the best possible is a mid-wife, let us hope that she is both intelligent, educated and experienced.



Doings in Woodland

Rolly Finds a Way or Makes One

JUST as the sun was bidding "Good morning" to the dew drops, and casting a bright ray into the sleepy eyes of the little birds to waken them to sing their morning song to the world, the three Woodland Wanderers started on their way.

The "Little Old Man of the Woods" had told them to follow their noses if they were to find the way to Happy Land, so, armed with the key he had told them, in the note, they would need, they followed their noses and went straight ahead. Bruin had the



They Pushed Their Queer Boat to the Other Bank.

key securely tied on a long string around his neck to be sure not to lose it.

On their way they found some berries for their breakfast, and they each had a cookie they had saved from their supper the night before.

As Bruin, Rolly Rabbit and Brownie trotted along the rough path they talked of what they might find when they got to Happy Land. Suddenly they came to the end of the path, or rather a big river cut the path in two. Far on the other side they could see where

the path to Happy Land began again, but how to get there they did not know. This was a big river—very wide and very deep.

"I have an idea," said Rolly, "let's make a raft."

"But we haven't any nails and not even a hammer," said Bruin.

"I can make a raft without any nails or a hammer, either," boasted Rolly Rabbit.

Neither Bruin nor Brownie could see how Rolly could make a raft without nails or hammer, but they agreed to let Rolly be "boss" and they would do just as he told them.

It was not long before they had collected together several logs that had drifted down the river and lodged along the bank, and a great heap of vines of every variety. Bruin carried the logs while Brownie brought the vines.

And then the work of building the raft began. With Rolly Rabbit as boss Bruin and Brownie tied the logs together with the vines. They poked them through this way and that, tying them at every turn, and at last had the logs securely fastened together.

"Heave Ho! one, two, three go!" shouted Rolly Rabbit. Bruin pushed and Rolly Rabbit pushed, and even the Little Brown Bear helped, too, and the raft floated out into the water.

One by one the three Woodland Wanderers climbed upon it. By means of some long poles, they soon pushed their queer boat to the other side.

"That's the way to do it," said Bruin to Rolly when they were safely on the other bank. "If you can't find a way, make one."

The First Man

to make practical use of asphalt shingles as a roof covering was H. M. Reynolds of Grand Rapids, late President of the Company that bears his name.

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OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Left in Our Letter Box

Some Interesting Letters From Merry Circlers

Dear Uncle Frank:

At last I have the inspiration to write. You can make up your mind it is a strong one, because I can remember when the boys' and girls' page was first started, and this is my first letter.

I think that oak of yours (ours) needs watering, so here is a drop in the bucket.

I am in favor of dropping the prizes until those radios are paid for.

Uncle Frank, have those twins of yours write to their cousins once in a while.—Roy Anther, Cass City, Mich.

Thanks for the money for the Fund. It helps the fund to grow. Many have favored Roscoe Bloss's proposal to cut the prizes and use the money for the fund, but someone might win a prize and not like it if he didn't get it. Besides, I would like it much better if the fund grew from contributions instead of eliminating prizes. You were

so common with the modern girl and be our true selves.

Please let us have some good essay contests. We mustn't forget how to write during vacation.—An M. C. Niece, Bernice M. Ball, Charlotte, Michigan.

Thanks for your contest suggestions. I'll say Amen to what you say about artificial mask. I hate to see girls make painted puppets of themselves. It advertises immodesty and subjects them to ridicule by men and boys. If the girls who daub it on knew the impression it made they wouldn't do it. We'll have a story contest sometime.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Say, girls, did you hear Herbert's suggestion? I'll tell you something, too: Let's dig in. If we don't we'll be coming behind like a cow's tail. Herbert certainly can "rave" about the girls, can't he?

Quite awhile ago "Cousin Lilly" ask-

ed to hear from some more music lovers. Well, here I am. What is a more thrilling and impressive way of expressing the thoughts or feelings? Name it for me. I think the song, "A Sunbeam," (especially), seems to come directly from our Great Maker to our hearts. Don't you?

Now, Uncle Frank, remember this isn't the only time I've tried, and you don't know how your's truly would jump out of her shoes if this should appear on the "Girls' and Boys' Page" in black letters on white paper.—"Everybody's Little Brother," Sheila Littleton, M. C., R. 1, Amadore, Mich.

Must be you wanted to be a boy, or like boys, signing yourself "Everybody's Little Brother." I really don't think they are such bad things to like, especially good boys, like I was once. Thanks very much for your "Widow's Mite." Please don't jump out of your shoes.

Dear Uncle Frank:

May another lonesome nobody join your circle of merry friends?

I have oftentimes read the letters of the boys and girls but never before have written to you.

I find it very interesting to read their letters, and some of the topics

which they discuss are very beneficial in the way of debate.

Hoping I have not taken up too much space, I will remain, your want-to-be friend, Mae Olger, Weldman, Michigan.

I imagine some of the discussions would be helpful in debate. In fact, they have really been debates on paper. Please don't call yourself a Nobody. You will be lonesome as long as you feel that way. Just be one of us, that's all.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I want to thank you for the fountain pen which you sent me. I am writing this letter with it now. When I found it in the mail box I could hardly wait until I got it unwrapped. I must close now for it is bedtime.—Your niece, Agnes M. Halsey, Charlotte, Mich.

I am glad you like the prize sent.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Here is our contribution to the children afflicted with tuberculosis, for their radio. We both thank you very much for our M. C. pins, and would like to write some friends, but they only give their nick-names and so we can not write. Hoping that all the cousins do their share, we remain, as ever, your niece and nephew, Lola Ewald, M. C., Urban Ewald, M. C., Unionville, Mich.

Those who just give nick-names get left. Even I can't write them, because Uncle Sam does not know where "Bob," "Tommy," "Sweetheart," and such others live. He knows me though, because he is delivering letters to me every day.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Is there room in your heart to welcome another girl as your adopted niece? Goodness knows, you have enough, but perhaps my pleadings will gain admission. I have written, but the Merry Circle card and pin did not come home to me, so I have decided to try again.

Don't you think it would be nice to tell "Ghost Stories?" Halloween Night is not so very far away and all the M. C.'s would like to hear some, so they could be repeated on that night when ghosts are plentiful.

The house we lived in was near a "haunted house" (the memories that phrase awakes), and we often saw mysterious things around there, but one of the most important was a light we could see every evening. It was something like the rays of a lantern, only much brighter. Some neighbors saw it from close range and they said that the features of a man could hard-

Some Descriptions

Which May Furnish Amusement But Not Much Information

By Dagmar Thomsen, Pentwater, Michigan.

In my mind's eye I have a picture of Uncle Frank. I shall describe him to you.

He is a tall man, not overly tall, but just right. He is not fat and he is not thin. He weighs about 150 pounds. He is about thirty years old and has pretty blue eyes, chestnut color hair, and a nose that isn't long and pointed as most of the M. C. artists portray him. He is what I call "good lookin'." He is not so old but what he is interested in the young folks, and he is not too young to think of just his own affairs. (Even if his sweetie does live in the country). He dresses neatly because he wouldn't want "her" to see him otherwise. Isn't that the way, girls, with most boys?

Uncle Frank must have a clean and pure mind or, surely, he couldn't have answered some of the letters he does. He also sees the right and wrong sides to the young folks' quarrels. He is broad-minded and thoughtful. I think part of this comes from traveling.

Those girls you visited on your last trip ought to know what you look like. If you visit around like that, you surely ought to know what the Michigan Farmer readers think of you.

By Ann Mulder, M. C., Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Here is what I've been waiting for, a contest giving us the privilege of writing what we think you are like. Of course, we all know you aren't as bad as some of the cartoons paint you. We couldn't give our true idea of the looks of a person in drawing unless we were real artists.

My idea of you isn't at all funny. I think you are of medium height and build, with blue or gray eyes and brown hair. You are somewhere in the early thirties, and by what you have occasionally written, I suppose that you are married and have a family, I don't know how large.

So much for that. As for your disposition, you wouldn't be human if you didn't get cranky once in a while, but on the whole I guess you are a pretty good sport, and I think I'm not

far out of the way when I say that you have many friends besides the M. C.'s.

You have patience and a keen sense of humor. I say patience, because of what you stand for from the M. C.'s, and a sense of humor because of your answers to our letters and some of the contests you think up.

Another thing in your favor, in my opinion, is your love for the country. I gather this from the work that you do. You wouldn't take the job of communicating with boys and girls from the country if you didn't like it.

I wonder if I am very warm in my guess. I suppose if I am you will think that I have been looking into my crystal. Well, perhaps I have. I believe I saw some things very clearly, but no matter how hard I looked I couldn't see such a funny face as Russel Carter drew of you. I think he had a bad dream.

By Hyacinth Blackmer, Pewamo, Michigan.

Here comes my opinion of you. I hope it is true.

I think you are a happy "woman." I may be wrong, for you could be a man just as well as not.

But I have reasons for thinking so. Here they are: The way you write and answer the boys' and girls' letters. I mean the way it seems when I read it.

Also, once I used to read and write to another farm paper, (we don't take it any more), and there "Uncle" turned out to be a woman.

I think you are about thirty, weigh about 130 pounds, and have brown hair and blue eyes. I think you have a "big smile" for every one.

You said in this week's paper that your "sweetie" was staying on a farm, and I guess "he" is your husband, or still, maybe "he" is "she" and your "wife," for you may be a man. My! What a mix-up!

Anyway, I think you're just the "thing."

I have seen so many funny pictures of you, I hardly know what to think. I hope I may know sometime in the future.



Lucille Burns and Brother Bobbie Have Fun with Pet Calf.

slow in starting, but maybe you'll keep up now. My twins are boys, and boys don't like to write much, you know.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Probably you think I am a most neglectful little niece, because I have written you only once. I was rather startled when I saw a letter from a Webberville Merry Circler. I did not know there was such a thing here.

I like books and, as my teacher says, I am a "regular book worm." I am now reading "The Keeper of the Bees," by Gene Stratton Porter. This is the only story I have ever read about a girl that likes to do Girl Scout work. This is a bee story and it has plenty of bees in it. Say, Uncle Frank, do you like bees? I do! But they don't like me!

My sister Ida wants to know what you put her name on the cross word puzzle for. She says it does not belong there.

We have a radio and I can dimly realize what it would mean to those children at Howell Sanitarium. I will have to close for now.—Your niece, Francis Mastic, Webberville, Mich.

P. S.—She is no little niece. She is your big one. She is trying to fool you some.—Ida.

So, you don't like it when the buzzing bees get busy? Don't you know that this stinging business is harder on the bees than on us? It kills the bees, but only makes us sore. It doesn't make any difference whether they are big or little, they are nieces just the same.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I notice "Dee" spoke about liking to watch an approaching storm. I am sure she is not the only one. Why not have a contest on "The Storm and its Effects Upon Me?" I always think of a Byron in connection with a storm. He expresses the emotions brought about by it so well.

I agree with Emma Benson about being a "pal" to the boys. Take an interest in their games and contests; be ready to help when lessons prove too hard; and leave off the artificial mask



Corine Bellanger's Dog and Hen Both Enjoying Themselves.

ly be distinguished. All the dogs would seek shelter when that light was around. This place is in Macomb county, not very far away from Mt. Clemens. We have sold the farm since then so I don't know if the thing is yet in existence, if an existence it has. I wish someone would tell me what made that thing appear. Sometimes there were two. I shall have to close.—Mary Krause, Holly, Mich.

There is always room for more, so join in with us. Ghost stories are O. K. for a change, but we had better wait until we have a ghost story contest in the near future.

ANOTHER CORRESPONDENCE
SCRAMBLE.

WHEN you read this I will still be on my vacation. No, I am not touring Michigan this year, so don't look for me. While I am gone we'll have to take a vacation from contests also, but we can have another Correspondence Scramble.

Most of you know how they are run. Just write a nice sensible letter to "Dear Unknown Friend," or some similar title, address a letter to yourself and put a stamp on it, (don't forget the stamp), and then put the letter and your envelope in another envelope and address to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich. If you are over twelve years of age put the letter B on the envelope; if under twelve, the letter A. This Scramble closes September 5, so don't wait too long.

INSECT LIFE.

THERE are many wonderful insects in the meadows that we never notice. Even the ugliest worms will change into the most beautiful butterflies and silvery moths.

All insects have no bones. Their skin is hardened into a sort of horn. It has been cut into rings which move easily upon one another. But they are as solid and strong as any animal with bones. Instead of lungs and blood vessels like ours, they have curious little breathing places all along their sides. They have small air veins which are filled from these, and make the whole body light.

Have you ever noticed the long horns on grasshoppers and beetles? These are their feelers. They turn every way and are what they hear with.

If you watch some of them when they hear a noise you will see them stretch out these feelers and keep them motionless, as if they were listening. When the noise is over they will move them about carelessly again.

The eyes of insects are wonderful things; they have many in one. Under a microscope they seem just like paved streets. These strange eyes do not help to see at a great distance, but they are very useful when the insects go inside of flowers. For a fly every-

thing must look rich, for one rose may appear to him like ten thousand, and one drop of honey like ten thousand drops.

There is a funny creature that wears a covering over his face like a mask.

It is a dragon fly. They have broad wings as thin as a fly's, that glitter like glass in the sunshine, and their backs are just like blue steel.

You will always find them in the hot summer months flying through the fields or over ponds and rivers. This swift creature grows from an ugly bug that crawls over the mud at the bottom of the pond.

Little white eggs are laid on the water, the ripples carry them far away and then they sink into the mud. The warm sun hatches them, and from each egg creeps a tiny grub of greenish color. They are very hungry creatures and eat every little insect that comes in their way.

They lift their small hairy legs. But it is not the legs, the head does it. Suddenly it seems to open, and down drops a kind of visor, with joints and hinges.

It is nearly a year before this ugly looking grub gets its wings. A little while after it is hatched four tiny buds sprout from its shoulders. Inside of them you can see the wings coming through.

I have told you of the only creature in the world that wears this mask.

Well, I will close my chatterbox and give somebody else some room.—From another M. C., Margaret Hahn, R. 2, Daggett, Mich.

AN INTERESTED CONTRIBUTOR.

I AM quite an old child, only sixty-eight, but I do like to read the children's letters. There are some that have been so interesting to me, and the one that we are all interested in is the dear afflicted ones, so I want to send our mite. My daughter Cora, and myself send one dollar, fifty cents apiece, for the fund. Hope you will be able to get enough before the cold winter sets in, so they can enjoy the radio.—Mrs. H. H. Smith, R. 1, Woodville, Mich.

I wish to thank you for your contribution. The boys and girls I know, also thank you for helping out on the Fund. I am very glad you find the department interesting.

roosts cracked widely and those cracks were fairly stuffed with mites, each mite red with the blood he had sucked the night before. The crank case drainings sure executed them in fine style.

I did think I was going to originate a new breed by crossing the Blue Dorking with my Jersey Giants. The cross worked all right and I have a number of dark blue hens now, but like all half-breeds, they are full of evil. They take supreme delight in tormenting us in a hundred different ways. Whenever I hear an irate neighbor chasing hens from his berry patch or garden I know it is some of my blue ones. Whenever I see places in our garden where a measly hen has picked holes in tomatoes or melons I know it is one of those pesky blue ones. They won't stay at home, they can creep through a knot hole and fly over a telephone wire, but, on the other hand, whenever I hear a joyous cackle I can be almost sure it is one of those blue hens, as they certainly do shell out the eggs.

The hen house of my dreams, that fairy castle of hen delight which was surely to be built this year, vanished in one night last spring when the freeze cleaned up my grape and peach crop. The old shanty will have to do another year. One good thing about it is, that it certainly does not lack for ventilation; you can throw a cat through a crack most anywhere. Every year about this time a hen comes marching proudly out of the tall weeds with a big flock of chickens and every year I am foolish enough to try and raise them. They always make runs and are a general nuisance. If any come out this year I shall surprise my dearest enemy by making him a present of a hen and a whole flock of chickens. Of course, we ought to kill them at once, but who would have the heart to do that?

Well there, I was going to tell about my wonderful corn and my sweet potatoes over a foot long, and here I

have talked all this time about those pesky hens. Well, anyway, the time has arrived when fried chicken graces the table and it isn't costing us any forty cents a pound either. If it did we would do without, as those boys of mine don't know when to stop eating. Come on over, folks, we have some young Jersey Giant roosters and they are fairly asking to be fried.

THE EGG LAYING CONTEST.

THIS week the Leghorns are leading by one egg. The Royal Hatchery pen stands first with 2,014 eggs. Right behind is the pen of Rhode Island Reds, belonging to the West Neck Poultry Farm, with 2,013 eggs.

Third position is held by the St. Johns Poultry Farm pen which has 1,932 eggs to its credit. This pen is of Leghorns, as is also the next one belonging to J. P. Gasson with 1,855 eggs. The leading Barred Rock pen takes next place with 1,811 eggs.

Among the Leghorn pens there is a gradation in the number of eggs produced, but in case of the Rocks and Reds the leading pens are far above their closest opponents. For instance, the first Rock pen has produced 1,811 eggs, while the next shows only 1,696. The leading red pen has a record of 2,013 eggs and its closest opponent has produced only 1,595.

The leading pen this week is a Michigan pen. The second pen comes from New York, the third from Missouri, the fourth from Ohio and the fifth from Canada. The sixth is a Kentucky pen and the seventh belongs to the home state. So, this year the contest truly shows itself as an international one.

The production is being well maintained. The Leghorns show 59.2 per cent production; the Reds, 52.07 per cent, and the Rocks, 49.04 per cent. Over ten pens produced over fifty eggs during the week, the high pen producing fifty-six. This means that the hens are on the job.

NEWS FROM CLOVERLAND

SOME CROP TESTS.

ON the farm of the County Infirmary of Menominee county, are being conducted a series of demonstration tests, including an oat variety test, a pea variety test, fertilization demonstrations on sugar beets and red beets, a corn variety test, and an "ear to row" test. The last test is for the purpose of determining what variety of corn is best suited to the local situation. One-half of each ear is planted this year and the second half is stored. The ears which mature soonest this season will be seeded next year.

NEW CLUB LEADER.

THE new assistant state leader of boys' and girls' club work in the Upper Peninsula is Mr. Merton Wright, of Wisconsin. He graduated from the school of agriculture of the university of that state in 1917, took part in the World War in the aviation service, was county agricultural agent of Crawford county, Wisconsin, emphasizing club work as his principal activity. For three years he was club leader in Marathon county, Wisconsin.

RE-TEST SHOWS UP WELL.

DURING May, eighty infected dairy herds in Gogebic county were re-tested for bovine tuberculosis. These comprised 933 cattle. Only two reactors were discovered in the process. It is proposed to test twice in the year all infected herds. It is reported that

the testing of tuberculous cattle increases the demand for dairy products in the area.

It has been reported that untested animals were being brought into Gogebic county from the neighboring state of Wisconsin and this led recently to a visit to the county of a representative of the Michigan department of public safety to check up on the situation. Indeed, it was this influx of foreign cattle that has been charged with the making necessary a re-test of Gogebic cattle this year.

ECONOMIC SURVEYS MADE.

A NUMBER of economic surveys have been made by the bureau of agricultural economics in areas surrounding growing cities. These surveys are carried on through the cooperation of the bureau of agricultural economics with the experiment stations and extension division of the state colleges, the state bureau of markets, chambers of commerce, farm bureaus and other local organizations.

These economic surveys involve a study and analysis of the prohibition and marketing of agricultural products. The markets within the area are studied as to quality and quantity of products demanded, source of supply, prices paid, and marketing methods followed. The outside markets for products that are produced in the area or can be produced in excess of local requirements are studied in the same way. An inventory of agricultural production in the area is made. The most effective production methods and practices are studied.



Mostly About Poultry

By L. B. Reber

LAST winter the boys brought home a pup, and therein lies a tale; two tales, in fact, the pup's tail, which quickly wagged its way into a permanent home, and a tale of unceasing vigilance on my part to keep the hens in a healthy condition. Here is how come. The pup drags home all the dead chickens and refuse from calf butchering he can find. This carrion quickly becomes infested with maggots; the hens eat the maggots and acquire a severe case of limber neck. Their symptoms are exactly as described by people who write to the poultry department of our paper. The hen loses the use of her legs, her head droops and even lies on the ground, as the neck seems paralyzed. It is caused by eating live maggots. I have cured some desperate cases by pouring melted lard down the hen's throat. Now the scientists will laugh at this but it seems to be a fact that the maggots stay alive in the crop and at once begin to bore holes in all directions, hence the paralysis. The lard kills the maggots and the hen recovers.

Prevention is a heap better than cure though, and prevention lies in hunting out all such decaying matter and burying it deep. Hens like carrion and will scratch out such matter unless it is buried quite deeply.

While I am talking about hens I might just mention that there is no feed like corn for laying hens. I managed to get a few bushels of old corn from a neighbor. Our hens had apparently quit laying during the hot weather, although I was still feeding them oats and bran. Shortly after I added whole corn to the ration they began to shell out eggs and once more we take the full egg basket to town. Thirty-five cents a dozen for eggs helps out finely with the weekly grocery requirements. The other day I finally found time to clean out the hen house. I oiled the roosts with crank case drainings and thus wrote the obituary for thousands of mites.

Some one once told me to use sassafras poles for roosts and the mites would not stay on them. He was mightily mistaken. The sassafras pole

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

Additional Stock Ads. on Page 171

LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING

Makes More Money

Even When Conditions Are Less Favorable

THAT proper, practical dairying despite a lower price for milk practices will produce profits and a higher cost of feed has been demonstrated during the last year by Israel Chantiny, of Standish township, Arenac county. Mr. Chantiny gives full credit for his year's showing to his membership in the cow testing association.

"I have been a member for two years," he says, "and I am going in for a third year because I believe it to be one of the best investments I can make."

Other farmers in Arenac county—some not affiliated with the association—through following out conscientiously the methods of their association member neighbors are also metamorphosing potential red figures on the ledger to fascinatingly attractive black figures.

Mr. Chantiny neglected to keep figures during his first year's connection with the cow testing association. However, he has been keeping books since and during the last year these figures show conclusively that with a lower price for milk and a higher cost of feed, he has made more money than in the previous year.

Here are his figures for two years: Three cows were sold during the first year's testing. Two more were disposed of in the second year, and three well-bred two-year-olds were added to the herd. The average production per cow has increased 2,015 pounds of milk and sixty-four pounds of butter-fat during the year.

With a decrease in price, the gross return was greater the second year than the first through the increased production. The net profit was greater despite the increased feed cost.

Culling gave Mr. Chantiny a better

herd, but the above results were appreciably aided also only after better feeding practices were effected. More production requires more protein feed. So sweet clover pasture and mixed hay in winter instead of straight timothy were the agencies to this end. Mixed hay, though better than timothy, is low in protein. Mr. Chantiny knew, so cooked cull beans were fed to a greater extent than previously. He increased the amount of grain fed about seventy-five per cent.

While the cost of feed and the increase in feed lowered the return from each dollar of feed from \$3.11 the first year to \$2.78 the second year, the increased flow of milk cheapened the unit cost. Even with no reduction in this cost, however, an increase of units of product produced would have increased the profit.

What Mr. Chantiny has done by culling the least profitable cows, and also through the use of sweet clover pasture and more grain of higher protein analysis in boosting profits can be done by anyone.

A Successful Sheep Ranch

Mr. Cassabone's Experience in Northern Michigan

DURING the war period a number of sheep men came to northern Michigan from the western range country. The western range at that time was overstocked and that, together with some other adverse conditions, made the sheep game out there a difficult one.

But northern Michigan conditions were different. Most of these ranchmen could not or would not adapt

their operations to the conditions found here. At about this same time the post-war slump threw the sheep business into a chaotic state. Wool and lamb prices took a sheer drop to the lowest levels of recent years.

The result of this combination of conditions was to practically wipe out this new industry which promised much toward utilizing our idle cut-over lands.

Among those who came from the western country was John Cassabone. He experienced about all the losses and discouragements incident to that period. Others dropped out one by one, but he stuck. Just why is not hard to know after you have a talk with him. He has grown up in the sheep game. He knows sheep and, more important still, he is a student of his business and can adapt himself to conditions. He can change his ideas. These things, coupled with perseverance and hard work has "brought him through."

He came first to the Sagola district with several others, but finally transferred to the Kenton district where he is now operating. His partners have drifted back west, but he is strong for northern Michigan.

Mr. Cassabone says that the chief basic points for profit in the sheep business here are to hold down "overhead," to feed right, but only as much as necessary, to regulate lambing time so that the lambs are born not earlier than May 20, and to breed according to market needs.

He owns no land, but finds no difficulty in leasing plenty of range on satisfactory terms. The large land companies have the land on their hands. There is no present market for it, and the ever-mounting taxes have caused much land to go back to the state through the delinquent tax route. Thus, many of the land companies are glad to lease the land for a period of years, with the payment of taxes as the rent.

About ten miles of woven wire fencing have been put in this spring. It is thirty-two-inch wire with two barb wires on top.

Very few improvements of a permanent or expensive nature are required. The sheep shed is fifty feet by 100 feet, which is plenty large enough for the 1,000 sheep wintered at present. In fact, the owner says it would suffice for 2,000 head. It is constructed entirely of rough lumber.

The most profitable and desirable type of sheep, according to Mr. Cassabone, is to cross the Merino, or fine wool type, with the long or medium wool type. He has worked out a definite system of breeding on this basis. It would appear that there is a differ-

Getting Facts on Dairy Cows

By O. E. Reed

THERE are now 106 Cow Testing Associations organized and in operation in Michigan. More than 2,540 farmers in these 106 communities have joined these cooperative testing associations in order to know just what their cows are doing in the way of making profits or loss.

A Cow Testing Association is an organization of not more than twenty-six farmers who hire a man to go from place to place and keep records on their cows and make suggestions regarding feeding and management of the herd. This tester spends one day out of each month at each dairyman's place, weighs the milk of each individual cow morning and night and tests the milk for its butter-fat content. He also weighs the amount of feed consumed by each cow. These records are recorded in a book and from them he is able to determine the profit or loss made by each cow.

At the end of each year the farmer knows just exactly what his cows have done and he is able to better judge as to whether he is making any progress in this farm enterprise. These records show whether the individual cows are paying more or less than the market price for the food they consume and they can be used as a guide in selecting breeding animals to be kept in the herd. It is also possible to determine the merits of the herd sire, that is, whether the daughters of the herd sire are equal or superior to their mothers.

One of the greatest advantages of a Cow Testing Association is in its relation to economical feeding. Cows should be fed a balanced ration and should also be fed according to the amount of milk and butter-fat produced.

Cow Testing Association records create values on cows, they take the guess work out of the business. An example of how values are created by Cow Testing Associations was recently reported by one tester. A farmer had a grade cow that was struck by lightning. The appraiser from the insurance company called to appraise the loss that had been sustained. He placed a value of \$60 on the cow. The owner objected to this value, stating that this cow had produced more than 354 pounds of butter-fat during the year in the Cow Testing Association. He presented his figures and the value was promptly increased to \$85. Many other instances can be cited to show that Cow Testing Associations pay. The greatest value of Cow Testing Associations is that the owner has an exact record of his cows and is able to handle this farm enterprise on an intelligent and businesslike basis.

other sheep men; but, be that as it may, this system seems to serve the purpose in this case to good advantage.

As stated above, no lambs are born before May 20. By this time the sheep are out on the range and have been there for some time, and have recovered from any adverse conditions incident to the winter feeding season. The range supplies all the feed until after the lambs are sold in November. At that time they weigh about seventy pounds each and bring near the top of the market in Chicago. They are shipped in regulation double deck sheep cars of 225 to 250 to the load.

The ewes are kept on the range without any other feed until about December 15, when the snow gets too deep. The winter feeding then begins. Clover hay or oat straw is fed at the rate of two pounds per day per ewe. A small amount of corn is also fed. The hay is fed outside on the snow, and the corn in the same way, only on the tramped down places where hay has been fed. Even during the feeding season the sheep are allowed to run out on the range as they want to, and "my shed is always open."

The feeding season lasts about 100 days, after which the range supplies all their sustenance. In order to supply a deficiency in minerals during the feeding season a small amount of a commercial brand of mineral feed is given at intervals, totaling one pound per ewe for the season.

At the present time there are about 2,000 sheep, including the lambs, on this place. This year's lamb crop is about ninety per cent. In small flocks a larger percentage can be obtained. The owner says that a minimum unit of about 250 ewes is necessary for economic handling as it takes that number of lambs to make up a carload.

One of the greatest dangers to sheep is from coyotes and timber wolves. Foxes also kill very young lambs. This matter has been worked out so that very small losses are entailed. State Trapper Bennett is stationed at Kenton and, of course, cooperates in this work of controlling predatory animal losses. Only three sheep have been lost this year from this cause.

Veterinary.

CONDUCTED BY DR. W. C. FAIR.

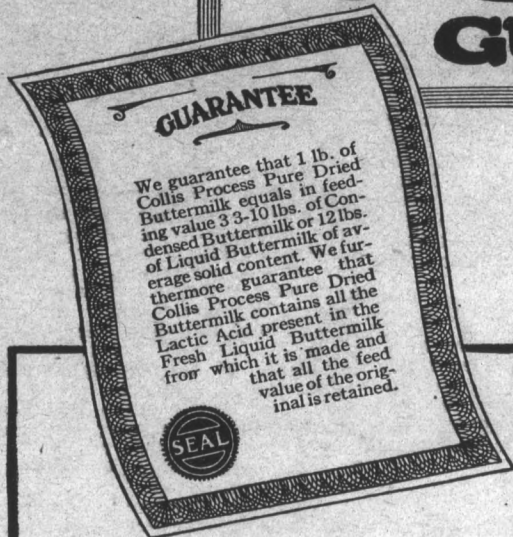
Advice through this column is given free to our subscribers. Letters should state fully the history and symptoms of each case and give name and address of the writer. Initial only are published. When a reply by mail is requested the service becomes private practice and \$1 must be enclosed.

Bruised Foot.—We have a three-year-old colt that bruised her foot; since then she has been lame and seems to be growing worse. We applied a blister to coronet, this failed to help her. We then applied turpentine with no better results. I have been told she had thrush. She has bog spavin on both hind legs, which I have blistered, but the bunches are still there. T. E. C., Pickford, Mich.—If she has thrush, apply calomel daily. If bruised, poultice with bran, or stand her in wet clay for two hours daily.

Goitre.—Have a Holstein cow and bull. Ever since I bought them her calves were born with bunch in neck, which gradually left the calf. Are this breed of cattle likely to have such an ailment? G. L. Whittemore, Mich.—The cause of goitre has never been definitely ascertained. However, if the mother be supplied, during pregnancy, with a limited quantity of potassium iodide, her produce will more than likely be born free from enlarged thyroid glands. After birth, give calf five grains of potassium iodide twice daily until the glands reduce in size, or paint the bunches with tincture of iodine three times a week.

Indigestion.—I would like to know what can be done for a calf which does not have a very good appetite for milk. It was strong when it came, bowels are in fairly good condition. R. H. S., Whittemore, Mich.—Give calf a half teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda in its milk four times a day. The calf's bowels should be kept open, if it is constipated, give one ounce of castor oil.

The COLLIS GUARANTEE



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Prices used are for example only. Change prices to suit price you pay.

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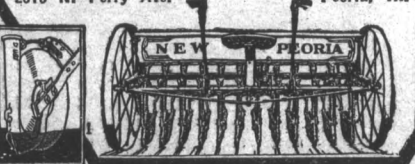
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FEEDERS

Two cars for sale, 550 lb. average, mostly steers. May be loaded any time after September 1st. Also about 20 lambs. **GLEN LINCOLN**, Leroy, Mich.

TWO cars of choice feeders, 750-pound average, mostly steers, to be loaded Oct. or Nov. **JOHN FERWERDA**, McBain, Mich.

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Large Type Berkshire Bred Sows and Gilts

Also have some choice unbred gilts and boars. **WRITE TALCOA FARM**, R.F.D. 7, LANSING, MICH.

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Bred Sows, Spring Boars, Shropshire Rams. **LAKEFIELD FARMS**, Clarkston, Mich.

Big Type Chester Whites—Real spring boars with size and quality. A few good gilts. **LUCIAN HILL**, Tekonsha, 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.

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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.

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

SHEEP

Rambouillet Rams Extra fine large yearlings, few ewes, all registered. From ram shearing thirty pounds. **H. W. HART**, R. 2, Greenville, Mich. Phone Grattan, Mich.

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THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, August 25

Wheat

Detroit.—No. 1 red \$1.70; No. 2 red \$1.69, No. 2 white \$1.70; No. 2 mixed \$1.69.

Chicago.—Sept. \$1.58% @ 1.59; December \$1.57% @ 1.61; May \$1.60% @ 1.61. Toledo.—Wheat \$1.71 @ 1.72.

Corn

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow \$1.09; No. 3 yellow \$1.08.

Chicago.—Sept., 98% @ 98% c; December 85 @ 85% c; May 88% @ 88% c.

Old Oats

Detroit.—No. 2 white at 49c; No. 3 at 46c.

New Oats

Detroit.—No. 2 white at 42c; No. 3 at 40c.

Chicago.—Sept., 38 @ 38% c; December at 41% c; May 45% c.

Rye

Detroit.—No. 2, \$1.13.

Chicago.—Sept., \$1.00%; December \$1.04%; May \$1.19%.

Toledo.—\$1.19.

Beans

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$4.55 @ 4.60.

Chicago.—Navy, fancy, \$6.50; red kidneys \$12.00.

New York.—Choice pea at \$5.75; red kidneys \$11.75.

Barley

Malting 83c; feeding 78c.

Seeds

Detroit.—Red clover cash at \$17.00; December alsike \$13.95; timothy \$3.65.

Buckwheat

Detroit.—\$2.20 @ 2.25.

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 \$34 @ 35; standard middlings \$36; fine middlings at \$41; cracked corn \$46; coarse cornmeal at \$43; chop \$34 per ton in carlots.

Small Fruit—Prices at Chicago

Blueberries.—Michigan uncultivated, fancy, 16-qt. cases \$3.00 @ 4.25.

Blackberries.—Michigan, fancy, in 16-qt. cases \$4.

Red Raspberries.—Michigan's, 24-pt. cases \$4.00 @ 4.50.

Huckleberries.—16-qt., Michigan fancy, \$2.50 @ 2.75; choice, higher.

Plums.—Michigan 50c @ \$1.

Pears.—Clapp's Favorite \$1.75 @ 2; Duchess \$2; Sugar pears \$1.75 @ 2.

WHEAT

Wheat prices swung back and forth over a range of several cents in the past week. Stocks of wheat in commercial channels are usually light at all points of the compass. The effect on prices of the light stocks has been minimized by the fact that Canadian and European wheat will move to market in increasing volume through the next eight or ten weeks. Also, the spring wheat movement in the United States is getting under way. Strength in Liverpool has been relatively firm due to the small stocks abroad and afloat and to the failure thus far of new European wheat to come to market in volume. Total exports, including flour, since July 1 have been about 15 million bushels.

RYE

Rye prices are largely dependent on wheat. Receipts at leading markets have increased, but demand from mills and a moderate movement for export have absorbed the arrivals and resulted in a further decrease in the visible supply. The ample European crop will probably become available in the next month and reduce our export business to smaller volume. Russia is supposed to have a goodly surplus, but transportation and trading conditions in Russia are such that clearance of both wheat and rye will probably be deferred for several weeks yet.

CORN

Corn prices had a fair bulge in the past week. Speculative activity was largely responsible as there has been a strong bull party in corn for several weeks and conditions have been turning a little more in its favor. The visible supply is small and it has decreased for nine consecutive weeks. The new corn crop outlook continues favorable, although opinions are

divided as to whether the government's forecast will be fulfilled. Some observers believe the crop will exceed three billion bushels. The possibility of an early frost remains the only serious menace.

OATS

Our prices dragged to the lowest point since last April. New oats are moving rapidly to primary markets, cash demand is only fair, and large additions are being made each week to the visible supply. Sales for export have been made, and reports from abroad indicate that further business may develop.

SEEDS

Prices of clover and timothy seed are slightly lower in some markets than a week ago, although they are substantially higher than at this time last year. Unofficial reports suggest a decline of 10 to 20 per cent in the crops of clover and alfalfa seed.

HAY

Hay prices are holding firm in most markets, particularly in the west where dry weather has increased the demand. Some buyers are willing to accumulate because of the small crop and expectation of light receipts. In general, the receipts of good quality hay are less than the trade requirements, and the tendency of prices is upward.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Egg prices have declined during the past week. Receipts of eggs of good quality have been fairly generous as a result of recent moderate temperatures and arrivals of all kinds of eggs are rather heavy for this time of the year. Interior dealers have been holding back shipments in order to take advantage of the seasonal advance in prices, and these eggs are now coming into sight.

Prices for spring chickens are slightly lower than a week ago. The carry-over of frozen poultry in storage is larger than usual, and the season is near at hand when storage accumulation usually begins. Dealers suffered losses on poultry stored last year and are not inclined to buy freely at the prevailing level. Receipts have not been especially heavy, however.

Latest Quotations: Chicago—Eggs, fresh firsts, 29 @ 29% c; extras, 34% @ 35% c; ordinary firsts, 28 @ 28% c;

checks, 20 @ 25c; Live poultry, hens, 19 @ 25c; broilers, 28c; springers, 27c; roosters, 17c; ducks, 19c; geese, 16 @ 18c; turkeys, 20c.

Detroit—Eggs, fresh candied and graded, 30% @ 31% c. Live poultry, broilers, 27 @ 30c; heavy hens, 23 @ 29c; light hens, 21c; roosters, 17c; geese, 18c; ducks, 22 @ 24c; turkeys, 25c.

BUTTER

Butter prices advanced slightly in the past week. Receipts at the leading markets are showing the usual seasonal decline, and dry weather is affecting production in parts of the northwest. Some operators continue willing to buy butter for storage. Stocks of butter in storage are not far from the average for this season of the year. Prices are higher than last year, for this season of the year. Prices are higher than last year, but about the same as two years ago when the storage situation and the outlook for fall production were much the same as this year.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago, 41% c; New York, 43c; Boston, 44c; Philadelphia, 44c.

POTATOES

The potato market took a downward course in the past week. The movement of the late potato crop is getting under way at an earlier date than usual, and the price level in the past month has been relatively high. On the Chicago carlot market, Minnesota partly graded Early Ohio are bringing \$1.75 to \$2 per 100 pounds, and Wisconsin Round Whites, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at \$1.85 to \$2.

APPLES

Summer and early fall varieties of apples are bringing mostly \$1.25 to \$2 per bushel basket in Chicago.

BEANS

Present indications are that Michigan will produce the largest crop of beans in her history, the outlook now being for an increase of one and one-half bushels over the crop of 1924. Contrary to expectations operators in New York saw prices turn upward last week when they were confidentially waiting for declines. In Chicago the "street" demand continues good with spot fancy navy beans quoted at \$6.50 by jobbers.

WOOL

While buying is by no means general, manufacturers have been taking

some classes of wool more freely. It is possible that the recent decline has gone quite far enough. Demand for goods is fairly satisfactory with some mills reporting the best business in worsteds in several years. Foreign auctions are rather irregular because of variations in the quality of offering. British buying in Australia has been resumed since the British mill wage dispute has been practically settled.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Saturday's markets were flooded with produce of all kinds. Buying was made active but not heavy enough to clean up all that was offered. The small supply of huckleberries and strawberries cleaned up quickly, and the small offerings of peaches did not last long. More plums were offered but the demand wasn't much stronger. Pears were in fair demand with Clapp's Favorites showing an advance in price. Apples were moderate sellers. First quality cantaloupes moved off well but others had few buyers.

Good firm tomatoes were good sellers. Some early pink ones were snapped up at \$5.00 to \$6.00 a bushel. Spinach and peas were in ready demand and No. 1 cauliflower was an easy seller at \$2.50 to \$3.00 a bushel. There was a fair demand for bunched stuff, though radishes slumped with many being sold for 75c a bushel. First class sweet corn had a good early sale, but old stuff went begging. Lettuce and other greens were taken slowly. The demand for beans, cabbage, peppers, squash and celery was quite limited. Potatoes had a fair sale at \$1.50 to \$1.65 for the average run. Offerings of poultry and eggs were heavier and the demand a little more brisk.

Saturday morning's prices were: apples, No. 1, \$1.25 @ 1.75 bu.; No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25 bu.; crabapples, \$1.50 @ 2.00 bu.; elderberries, \$1.50 bu.; grapes, No. 1, \$2.00 @ 2.75 bu.; No. 2, \$1.50 @ 1.75 bu.; pears, No. 1, \$2.00 @ 3.00 bu.; No. 2, \$1.50 @ 1.75 bu.; peaches, No. 1, \$3.00 @ 3.25 bu.; No. 2, \$2.00 @ 2.50 bu.; plums, No. 1, \$2.00 @ 2.50 bu.; No. 2, \$1.25 @ 1.75 bu.; beets, 50c @ 60 doz. bchs.; beets, 75c @ 1.00 bu.; wax beans, \$1.25 @ 1.50 bu.; green beans, \$1.00 @ 1.25 bu.; carrots, 50c @ 60 doz bchs.; cabbage, green, 75 @ 90c bu.; red, \$1.00 @ 1.25 bu.; cucumbers, slicers, 50c @ 75 bu.; dills, \$1.00 @ 2.00 bu.; gherkins, \$2.00 @ 4.00 bu.; leaf lettuce, 50c @ 65 bu.; Iceberg lettuce, 75c bu.; green onions, 60c doz. bchs.; dry onions, \$2.00 @ 2.50 bu.; pickling onions, \$4.00 @ 7.00 bu.; peas, \$2.00 @ 3.00 bu.; new potatoes, fancy, \$1.80 @ 1.90 bu.; No. 1, \$1.50 @ 1.75 bu.; No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25 bu.; round radishes, 30c @ 50 doz. bchs.; spinach, \$1.75 @ 2.00 bu.; local celery, No. 1, 65c doz.; No. 2, 35c @ 50 doz.; Kalamazoo celery, No. 1, 35c @ 45 doz.; No. 2, 25 @ 30c doz.; turnips, 50c doz. bchs.; dill, 40c @ 50 doz. bchs.; Italian squash, 50c @ 2.00 bu.; summer squash, 50c @ 75 bu.; sweet peppers, 50c @ 1.00 bu.; hot peppers, \$1.00 @ 1.50 bu.; sweet corn, white, 8c @ 13 doz.; yellow, 8c @ 15 doz.; butter, 60c @ 65 lb.; eggs, wholesale, 40 @ 41 doz.; retail, 45c @ 55 doz.; hens, wholesale, 30c lb.; retail, 32 @ 35 lb.; leghorn broilers, retail, 32c lb.; colored broilers, retail 32c @ 35 lb.; ducks, 25c @ 29 lb. Dressed poultry: hens, 39c @ 40 lb.; springers, 45c @ 50 lb.

GRAND RAPIDS

State inspection of cantaloupes is improving the demand for this Michigan product in Grand Rapids. Consumers are buying more melons as few green melons are coming to market with the inspectors on duty at producing points. Sales were brisk here this week around \$2 bu. or crate for the best. Peaches also were in good demand. Prices were: Peaches, St. Johns, \$4 @ 4.50 bu.; Carmens, \$3 @ 4 bu.; early Michigans, \$3 @ 3.50 bu.; plums, Bradshaws, \$1 @ 2.50 bu.; Burbanks, \$1 @ 1.25 bu.; Lombards, \$1 bu.; Green Gage, \$1 bu.; pears, Clapps, \$2 @ 2.50 bu.; sugar pears, \$1.50 @ 2 bu.; grapes, Champions, \$1 jumbo basket; tomatoes, \$1.75 @ 2 bu.; cucumbers, 40c @ 1 bu.; pickles, \$1 @ 2 bu.; cabbages, \$1 bu.; cauliflower, \$1.25 flat; onions, \$1.50 @ 2 bu.; turnips, 50c @ 1 bu.; potatoes, 80c @ 1 bu.; celery, 15c @ 50c doz.; leaf lettuce, 50c bu.; head lettuce, 50c @ 85c box; wheat \$1.48 bu.; rye, 88c bu.; beans, \$4.10 cwt; livestock and poultry, unchanged; butter fat, 44c @ 45 lb.; eggs, 30 @ 34c doz.

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, August 25

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 169. Market steady. Good to choice yearlings dry fed \$10.25 @ 11.00. Best heavy steers, dry-fed 9.50 @ 11.00. Handyweight butchers 8.00 @ 9.50. Mixed steers and heifers 6.00 @ 7.50. Handy light butchers 5.00 @ 6.25. Light butchers 4.25 @ 5.00. Best cows 5.00 @ 5.50. Butcher cows 4.00 @ 4.75. Common cows 2.75 @ 3.25. Canners 2.25 @ 3.00. Choice bulls, dry-fed 5.00 @ 5.75. Heavy bologna bulls 4.50 @ 5.25. Stock bulls 4.00 @ 4.25. Feeders 5.00 @ 6.00. Stockers 4.00 @ 5.50. Milkers \$45.00 @ 90.00.

Veal Calves.

Receipts 249. Market steady. Best \$14.50 @ 15.00. Others 4.00 @ 14.00.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 1161. Market steady to 25c lower. Best lambs \$13.00 @ 13.75. Fair lambs 12.00 @ 12.50. Fair and good sheeps 6.00 @ 7.00. Culls and common 2.50 @ 3.50. Light and common 3.00 @ 10.00. Heavy sheep 4.50 @ 5.00. Buck lambs 12.00 @ 12.50.

Hogs.

Receipts 1270. Market 30 @ 35c lower. Mixed hogs and yorkers \$13.25 @ 13.35. Mixed hogs 13.60. Pigs 13.25. Roughs 11.00.

CHICAGO

Hogs

Receipts 18,000. Market moderately active; medium and heavy weight butchers, 10 @ 15c lower and others largely 25c lower than average; all buying better; 160-210 lb. weight, \$11.75 @ 13.00; top \$13.10; bulk 140-150 lb. weights, \$12.50 @ 12.80; 225-325 lb. butchers, \$12.00 @ 12.50; bulk packing sows, \$10.00 @ 10.65; good strong weight slaughter pigs, \$12.25 @ 12.60.

Cattle

Receipts 7000. Market better grades fed steers 25c higher; top up; lower on weighty kind; last weeks decline regained on choice yearlings and good heavies; top \$15.75; long yearlings, \$15.60; bulk grain fed, \$11.00 @ 14.00; western killers steady at \$7.50 @ 8.25; bulk packers slow; top firm, bulk higher; vealers steady at \$12.50 @ 13.00.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 21,000. Market fed lambs active; bulls steady; early bulk natives, \$14.00 @ 14.25; few sorted loads, \$14.50; medium to good western, \$14 @ 14.50; few fed lambs, \$14.25 @ 14.35; steady; best feeding lambs, Monday, \$15.50; few fat native ewes, \$7.00; steady.

BUFFALO

Hogs

Receipts 3610. Hogs closing steady; heavy, \$13.00 @ 13.60; medium, \$13.50 @ 13.65; light weight, \$13.50 @ 13.75; light lights and pigs, \$13.75; packing sows and roughs, \$11.25 @ 11.50.

Cattle

Receipts 500. Best lambs, \$14.25; ewes, \$5.00 @ 7.00.

Calves

Receipts 200. Top, \$14.60.

POTATO GROWERS' EXCHANGE.

(Continued from page 160).

clared that good grading was never more important than in our present competitive markets. He brought attention to the new grading law which went into effect on August 27 and has penalties that should promote discretion.

* * *

Hon. Perry F. Powers delighted the three hundred banqueters on Wednesday evening with his singularly pleasing but effective paragraphs on the essentials of business stability. On the same occasion, Prof. J. F. Cox, of the Michigan State College, pictured how Michigan's work in the standardization of seeds is being published throughout the country. Clark L. Brody also sounded the new note in cooperation as a more serious feeling of responsibility on the part of the members for the success of the organization to which they belong. The last address by Congressman J. C. McLaughlin, of Muskegon, reviewed the steps leading to the adoption of our present extension policy by the department of agriculture and the state agricultural colleges.

MICHIGAN CROP REPORT.

THERE has been a decided improvement in the condition of nearly all crops during the month of July, and the cultivated crops are now generally above the ten-year average. Wheat and rye are yielding much better than expected and, while oats and barley are short in straw, they are more promising than estimated earlier in the season, according to the August 1 report issued by L. Whitney Watkins, commissioner of agriculture, and Verne H. Church, United States Agricultural Statistician.

Corn.—The present condition of 85 per cent is four per cent better than one month ago, four per cent above the ten-year average, and 17 per cent better than one year ago. The present outlook is for a production of 58,757,000 bushels, as compared with 43,836,000 in 1924. Stands are generally good throughout the main producing counties.

The United States crop is estimated at 2,950,340,000 bushels, against 2,436,513,000 last year.

Wheat.—The average yield per acre as reported in the August 1 inquiry is 16.5 bushels, a marked increase over earlier predictions. This increases the state's production to 15,576,000 bushels, which is nearly up to the ten-year average, although over four millions less than last year's bumper crop. The quality is excellent, being rated at 90 per cent. Spring wheat shows a condition of 79 per cent, equivalent to a production of 126,000 bushels.

For the United States, the estimate for winter wheat is 415,697,000 bushels, and for spring wheat, 262,749,000 bushels. Last year, the country produced 590,037,000 bushels of winter wheat and 282,636,000 bushels of spring wheat.

Oats.—There was a gain of 11 per cent in condition since one month ago, the present figure being 70 per cent, equivalent to a production of 46,267,000 bushels, in comparison with 67,200,000 last year. Eight per cent of the old crop is still on farms as compared with six per cent one year ago.

The country's crop totals 1,387,349,000 bushels, while that of last year amounted to 1,541,900,000 bushels.

Barley.—The condition is rated at 68 per cent, a gain of eight per cent during the past month, and represents a total production of 3,488,000 bushels against a crop of 4,743,000 bushels in 1924. The carry-over is reported to be two and one-half per cent, last year it was two per cent.

The entire country will harvest an estimated total of 213,596,000 bushels, in comparison with 187,875,000 in 1924.

Rye.—The prospective yield is 12.5 bushels per acre, or a total crop of 4,275,000 bushels. Both the acreage and yield are less than last year when 6,006,000 bushels were harvested. The quality is rated at 89 per cent.

The United States has an estimated production of 51,968,000 bushels in comparison with a crop of 63,446,000 last year.

Buckwheat.—There is an indicated increase of five per cent over last year in the acreage planted, making a total of 64,000. The present condition of 81 per cent is equivalent to 881,000 bushels from this acreage, a slightly smaller crop than that of last year.

The production for the entire United States is placed at 16,378,000 bushels. Last year it was 15,956,000 bushels.

Potatoes.—The stand varies greatly in different localities and in individual fields but, on the whole, the outlook is for a normal crop, the condition being 81 per cent. This condition, if maintained to the end of the season, will result in a crop of 26,629,000 bushels against a production of 38,252,000 in 1924; 35,796,000 in 1923, and 37,342,000 in 1922.

The total for the country is estimated

ed at 353,266,000, which is 101,518,000 bushels less than last year's crop.

Beans.—While there are some thin and uneven stands, the greater part of the fields are in excellent condition. The present outlook is for 88 per cent of a crop, a gain of six points over last month, and five per cent above the ten-year average, and equivalent to a crop of 7,282,000 bushels. If this volume is realized it will be the largest on record for the state. The 1924 crop totaled 5,848,000 bushels.

Sugar Beets.—Sugar beets have also made a decided gain over the July 1 report, the condition being 82 per cent. While there are some more or less irregular stands, the majority of the acreage has a normal stand and making an excellent growth. Diseases common to the plant have caused but little damage to date.

Hay.—The hay crop has improved during the past month and the present estimate is for a total tame crop of 2,427,000 tons as compared with 5,010,000 tons in 1924. The condition is rated at 50 per cent. The yield of timothy is placed at .55 ton per acre; clover, .56 ton; clover and timothy mixed, .65 ton. The condition of alfalfa is 76 per cent, a gain of three per cent over last month. While it is in the best condition of any hay crop, it is somewhat below the average of other years.

The tame hay crop of the United States is estimated at 77,713,000 tons as compared with a crop of 97,970,000 tons last year.

Fruits.—Apples are of excellent quality and show a prospective total crop of 8,356,000 bushels, of which 1,448,000 barrels are rated as commercial. These figures are a little higher than last year, the total crop having been 7,333,000 bushels, and the commercial, 1,222,000 barrels. The crop is lightest in the southwest counties and the percentage generally increases northward through the state. Winter varieties are relatively better than summer and fall.

Peaches show a decline of four per cent during the month, the present outlook being for 36 per cent of a crop, or 588,000 bushels. Last year's production was 464,000.

Pears are generally light and show a prospect of only 27 per cent of a full production. This is equivalent to 410,000 bushels, which is about one-half the amount harvested last year.

The prospect for grapes is very discouraging, especially in the southwest counties where the condition in Berrien county is only 18 per cent and in Van Buren county, 28 per cent. The crop is estimated at 24,811 tons for the state.

The condition of other fruits is as follows: Blackberries and raspberries, 64 per cent; plums, 29 per cent; and melons, 70 per cent. The production of cherries amounted to 52 per cent of a full crop as compared with 70 per cent last year.

The United States total production of apples is estimated at 161,148,000 bushels, and the commercial portion at 30,364,000 barrels; last year's crop was 179,443,000 bushels and the commercial portion, 28,701,000 barrels. The estimated total crop of peaches is 47,385,000 bushels, against 51,679,000 last year; and of pears, 17,669,000 bushels, compared with 17,961,000 last year.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

St. Joseph Co., Aug. 14.—Wheat and oat harvest completed. Threshing is nearly finished. Wheat and oats are yielding extra good. Second cutting of alfalfa good. Corn promises heavy crop. This year's seeding of clover and alfalfa looking fine. Plenty of moisture for fall plowing. Wheat at \$1.54; rye \$1; oats 40c; potatoes \$1. Club picnics well attended. Acreage of all crops same as last year. Fruit very scarce.—H. C. S.

Calhoun Co., Aug. 14.—The acreage of alfalfa is being increased. Farmers finding out that they can not depend on clover. First crop of hay nearly a failure. Farmers have not cut much of second growth. Many pieces will go better than a load to the acre. Wheat and rye just about half. Oats very poor. Not many auto trips planned by farmers, as they haven't the money. Everything growing, and lots of rain.—L. J. D.

Kalamazoo Co., Aug. 13.—Corn crop acreage is normal, but backward. Potato crop acreage small, but looks well. Hay short, except alfalfa and sweet clover. Buckwheat normal and looks fine. Oats are fair. Cucumbers larger and bearing well. Farmers picnic was held August 12, with a large attendance.—A. H. W.

Kent Co., Aug. 17.—Crop conditions are very good. Corn about the same as last year. Beans about fifty per cent increase. Wheat is turning out from ten to thirty bushels, average is about fourteen bushels. Oats twenty to fifty bushels, average about thirty bushels. Wheat \$1.56; rye \$1; oats 50c. The Farmers Cooperative Elevator had the best report in six years. Paid interest on stock and have a sur-

plus. Picnics every day here. Kent County Grange picnic will be held at Lowell on August 28. This will be some picnic. Most wheat ground is plowed in this section. Many have learned the alfalfa lesson this year, so much of it will be sown.—C. P. M.

Houghton Co., Aug. 14.—Farmers' tour attended by 100 farmers, took place at different farming centers in the county August 5. Pure-bred live stock and poultry, Kota wheat (rust resisting), certified Green Mountain potatoes, and alfalfa fields started last spring were given special attention. Crops made a good showing the early part of the season, but with only two inches of rainfall in the last seven weeks the crops have suffered a severe setback and caused earlier maturity of grains with smaller heads. Early potatoes are in the market and are selling for 50c per peck.

COOPERATION CONTINUES TO GROW IN DENMARK.

AN official survey of cooperative activity in Denmark was made last year. The results as reported to the United States Department of Agriculture are remarkable. It was found that the milk from eighty-six per cent of the milk cows in Denmark was manufactured into butter in the cooperative creameries in 1923, as compared with eighty-four per cent in 1909 and eighty-one per cent in 1903.

During the twenty years from 1903 to 1923 the percentage of pigs slaughtered in cooperative bacon factories increased over one-half. Twice as large a percentage of the cattle in the kingdom was handled through cooper-

ative export associations in 1923 as in 1909. Nearly one-third of the farmers of Denmark buy feeds and fertilizers through their cooperative associations. The cooperative egg marketing associations were handling the eggs from 26.5 per cent of the hens in 1923. About twenty-seven per cent of the cows of Denmark were tested through cooperative cow testing associations in 1923.

SUGAR CROP DEVELOPS UNDER FAVORABLE CONDITIONS.

PROSPECTS are reported favorable for both the cane and beet sugar crops by the department of agriculture. The Cuban crop will probably be as large as the one now nearly completed. In the Philippines and Hawaii favorable growing seasons are reported. A larger cane crop in the United States than last year is predicted, which will partly offset the expected decrease in the beet sugar crop.

Ophthalmia.—Have young mare that first had trouble in one eye; this eye has partially cleared, but now the other eye is clouded a little. A. W. G., Chelsea, Mich.—Dissolve a teaspoonful of boric acid in quarter pint of clean water, apply to eyes three times daily.

Splint Lameness.—I have a horse that has a splint which is causing lameness. F. R., Applegate, Mich.—Clip off hair and apply one part red iodide of mercury, eight parts lard to bunch every four or five days. The splint may be caused by striking; if so, apply shin boot, or other protection.

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 a separate department and is not accepted as classified. Minimum charge 10 words.

One	Four	One	Four
10.....\$0.80	\$2.40	26.....\$2.08	\$6.24
11......88	2.64	27......216	6.48
12......96	2.88	28......224	6.72
13.....1.04	3.12	29......232	6.96
14.....1.12	3.36	30......240	7.20
15.....1.20	3.60	31......248	7.44
16.....1.28	3.84	32......256	7.68
17.....1.36	4.08	33......264	7.92
18.....1.44	4.32	34......272	8.16
19.....1.52	4.56	35......280	8.40
20.....1.60	4.80	36......288	8.64
21.....1.68	5.04	37......296	8.88
22.....1.76	5.28	38......304	9.12
23.....1.84	5.52	39......312	9.36
24.....1.92	5.76	40......320	9.60
25.....2.00	6.00	41......328	9.84

Special Notice
All advertising copy 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 Shearwater Avenue, Detroit, Mich. Phone Lincoln 1003, Lincoln 7103-R.

IMPROVED FARMS. extreme South Georgia, any size, fifty to 2,000 acres, liberal terms. Write for information. Fields Roberts, Quitman, Ga.

FOR SALE.—First-class farm, 122 acres, free and clear. Good buildings. 3 miles from Lansing on improved road. Poor health. Special price for quick sale. S. W. Hempy, R. 7, Lansing, Mich.

40 ACRES. good land, 3-room cottage, 15 acres clear. Near Houghton Lake. Address, Charles Borgeson, Houghton Lake, Mich.

WANTED.—good farm to rent or manage. Box 98-A, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED.—To hear from owner of farm for sale, for fall delivery. O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED.—Old postage stamps, on or off envelope. Will pay good price for those I can use. W. T. Livingston, c/o R. H. Fyfe & Co., Detroit, Mich.

HAY.—Timothy, clover and mixed—also alfalfa. Quality guaranteed. Ask for delivered prices. Harry D. Gates Company, Jackson, Mich.

ALL WOOL KNITTING YARN for sale from manufacturer at great bargain. Samples free. H. A. Bartlett, Harmony, Maine.

NEW SAGANA SILO with roof, size 10x30, price, \$100. Geo. H. Shanklin, R. No. 10, Box 88, Detroit, Mich.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

AN INDUSTRIOUS, WELL-TO-DO FARMER, with well-grown sons, anxious to help, may learn of an exceptional opportunity to become interested in the Dairy business on most favorable terms. A well located two-hundred-acre farm in one of the best of the southern tier of counties in Michigan. A herd of 30 Registered Dairy Shorthorns, Percheron Horses, hogs and numerous other animals, alfalfa, corn, oats, etc., everything modern and up-to-date. Details and proposition to right man. Recommendation required. Address "Shorthorn," Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

PET STOCK

I SPECIALIZE IN RAISING FERRETS.—30 years' experience. September prices, males, \$3.25 each; females, \$3.50 each. One dozen, \$36. Yearling females, special rat catchers \$5.00 each. Yearling males \$4.00. Will ship C. O. D. Instruction book free. Levi Farnsworth, New London, Ohio.

FOR SALE.—A litter of extra fine Walker and English foxhound pups, \$10 and \$12 each. Guaranteed to make good or money back; also four good foxhounds. Ten days' trial. James Milligan, Lincoln, Mich.

GERMAN POLICE PUPS FOR SALE.—Prices reasonable. Dr. R. E. Bergman, Cassopolis, Mich.

HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS cheap. Fur finders. Catalogue, Kaskaskennels, F 183, Herrick, Ill.

AIREDALE PUPPIES.—Pedigreed. Fine farm dogs. Cheap. Wm. C. Brown, R. 2, Battle Creek, Mich.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO.—Chewing five lbs. \$1.50; ten \$2.50; smoking five lbs. \$1.25; ten \$2; pipe free, pay when received, satisfaction guaranteed. Co-operative Tobacco Growers, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO.—Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10, \$2.50. Smoking 5, \$1.25; 10, \$2. Mild 10, \$1.50. Pay when received. F. Gupton, Bardwell, Kentucky.

FARM MACHINERY

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only \$26.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvesters. Box 523, Salina, Kans.

FARM DITCH DIGGER.—Build your own. For particulars write C. G. Alden, 225 E. 10th Street, Erie, Pa. Representatives wanted.

POULTRY

PURE 200-EGG STRAIN White Rock Cockerels, \$3 up. Fully guaranteed. Sent on approval. Exceptional value for early orders. Woodroad Place, Buchanan, Mich.

COCKERELS.—Pullets; Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, Turkeys, Geese and Ducks. Send for prices. State Farms Association, Kalamazoo, Mich.

TANCRED WHITE LEGHORNS. Buff Orpingtons. Barred Rocks. State Fair Winners. Fenner Bailey, Montgomery, Mich.

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

PULLETS, WHITE LEGHORNS, small, medium, large. Wholesale and retail, 60 cents and up. H. Knoll, Jr., Holland, Mich., R. No. 1.

500 SINGLE COMB White Leghorn hens, pullets. John Hass, Bettendorf, Iowa.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS.—Prices reasonable. Willard Webster, Bath, Mich.

BABY CHICKS

SUPERIOR CHICKS.—90 up, 12 varieties. Heavy layers. Delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Bank references. Catalogue Free. Superior Hatchery, Box 556, Windsor, Mo.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

SEED WHEAT FOR SALE.—Michigan No. 1, a heavy yielding headless red wheat, and American Banner, a headless white variety; both produced under the finest conditions, and thoroughly cleaned and graded. We are the largest growers of wheat in the state, and use the best seed obtainable. Write at once for prices. Gotfredson Farms, Ypsilanti, Mich.

STATE INSPECTED seed wheat for sale. Orval Walker, R. 3, Pontiac, Mich.

PRIZE WINNING pedigreed Red Rock Wheat. C. D. Pinkbeter, Clinton, Mich.

HELP WANTED

WANTED.—An experienced cow stable man, married; must be a good milker. Reply, stating wages, Dept. Balmoral Farms, Ithaca, Mich.

AGENTS WANTED

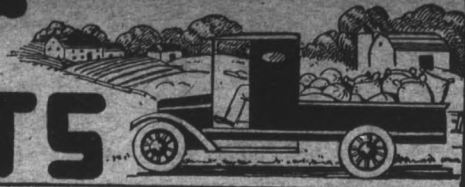
MICHIGAN MEN with sales ability and well known through county, can make large income weekly selling guaranteed Motor and Tractor Oil in drums and half-drums on thirty-day terms to farmers and preferred dealers. Must have auto. State age. Will arrange interview. We ship direct from nearby branches. Division Manager, Lock Box 135, Saginaw, Mich.

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

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



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, August 25

Wheat

Detroit.—No. 1 red \$1.70; No. 2 red \$1.69, No. 2 white \$1.70; No. 2 mixed \$1.69.

Chicago.—Sept. \$1.58½@1.59; December \$1.57½@1.58; May \$1.60½@1.61.

Toledo.—Wheat \$1.71@1.72.

Corn

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow \$1.09; No. 3 yellow \$1.08.

Chicago.—Sept., 98½@98¾c; December 85½@85¾c; May 88½@88¾c.

Old Oats

Detroit.—No. 2 white at 49c; No. 3 at 46c.

New Oats

Detroit.—No. 2 white at 42c; No. 3 at 40c.

Chicago.—Sept., 38½@38¾c; December at 41½c; May 45¾c.

Rye

Detroit.—No. 2, \$1.13.

Chicago.—Sept., \$1.00½; December \$1.04½; May \$1.19½.

Toledo.—\$1.19.

Beans

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$4.55@4.60.

Chicago.—Navy, fancy, \$6.50; red kidneys \$12.00.

New York.—Choice pea at \$5.75; red kidneys \$11.75.

Barley

Malting 83c; feeding 78c.

Seeds

Detroit.—Red clover cash at \$17.00; December alsike \$13.95; timothy \$3.65.

Buckwheat

Detroit.—\$2.20@2.25.

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 \$34@35; standard middlings \$36; fine middlings at \$41; cracked corn \$46; course cornmeal at \$43; chop \$34 per ton in carlots.

Small Fruit.—Prices at Chicago Blueberries.—Michigan uncultivated, fancy, 16-qt. cases \$3.00@4.25.

Blackberries.—Michigan, fancy, in 16-qt. cases \$4.

Red Raspberries.—Michigan's, 24-pt. cases \$4.00@4.50.

Huckleberries.—16-qt., Michigan fancy, \$2.50@2.75; choice, higher.

Plums.—Michigan 50c@1.

Pears.—Clapp's Favorite \$1.75@2; Duchess \$2; Sugar pears \$1.75@2.

WHEAT

Wheat prices swung back and forth over a range of several cents in the past week. Stocks of wheat in commercial channels are usually light at all points of the compass. The effect on prices of the light stocks has been minimized by the fact that Canadian and European wheat will move to market in increasing volume through the next eight or ten weeks. Also, the spring wheat movement in the United States is getting under way. Strength in Liverpool has been relatively firm due to the small stocks abroad and afloat and to the failure thus far of new European wheat to come to market in volume. Total exports, including flour, since July 1 have been about 15 million bushels.

RYE

Rye prices are largely dependent on wheat. Receipts at leading markets have increased, but demand from mills and a moderate movement for export have absorbed the arrivals and resulted in a further decrease in the visible supply. The ample European crop will probably become available in the next month and reduce our export business to smaller volume. Russia is supposed to have a goodly surplus, but transportation and trading conditions in Russia are such that clearance of both wheat and rye will probably be deferred for several weeks yet.

CORN

Corn prices had a fair bulge in the past week. Speculative activity was largely responsible as there has been a strong bull party in corn for several weeks and conditions have been turning a little more in its favor. The visible supply is small and it has decreased for nine consecutive weeks. The new corn crop outlook continues favorable, although opinions are

divided as to whether the government's forecast will be fulfilled. Some observers believe the crop will exceed three billion bushels. The possibility of an early frost remains the only serious menace.

OATS

Our prices dragged to the lowest point since last April. New oats are moving rapidly to primary markets, cash demand is only fair, and large additions are being made each week to the visible supply. Sales for export have been made, and reports from abroad indicate that further business may develop.

SEEDS

Prices of clover and timothy seed are slightly lower in some markets than a week ago, although they are substantially higher than at this time last year. Unofficial reports suggest a decline of 10 to 20 per cent in the crops of clover and alfalfa seed.

HAY

Hay prices are holding firm in most markets, particularly in the west where dry weather has increased the demand. Some buyers are willing to accumulate because of the small crop and expectation of light receipts. In general, the receipts of good quality hay are less than the trade requirements, and the tendency of prices is upward.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Egg prices have declined during the past week. Receipts of eggs of good quality have been fairly generous as a result of recent moderate temperatures and arrivals of all kinds of eggs are rather heavy for this time of the year. Interior dealers have been holding back shipments in order to take advantage of the seasonal advance in prices, and these eggs are now coming into sight.

Prices for spring chickens are slightly lower than a week ago. The carry-over of frozen poultry in storage is larger than usual, and the season is near at hand when storage accumulation usually begins. Dealers suffered losses on poultry stored last year and are not inclined to buy freely at the prevailing level. Receipts have not been especially heavy, however.

Latest Quotations: Chicago—Eggs, fresh firsts, 29@29½c; extras, 34½@35½c; ordinary firsts, 28@28½c;

checks, 20@25c; Live poultry, hens, 19@25c; broilers, 28c; springers, 27c; roosters, 17c; ducks, 19c; geese, 16@18c; turkeys, 20c.

Detroit—Eggs, fresh candled and graded, 30½@31½c. Live poultry, broilers, 27@30c; heavy hens, 28@29c; light hens, 21c; roosters, 17c; geese, 18c; ducks, 22@24c; turkeys, 25c.

BUTTER

Butter prices advanced slightly in the past week. Receipts at the leading markets are showing the usual seasonal decline, and dry weather is affecting production in parts of the northwest. Some operators continue willing to buy butter for storage. Stocks of butter in storage are not far from the average for this season of the year. Prices are higher than last year, for this season of the year. Prices are higher than last year, but about the same as two years ago when the storage situation and the outlook for fall production were much the same as this year.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago, 41½c; New York, 43c; Boston, 44c; Philadelphia, 44c.

POTATOES

The potato market took a downward course in the past week. The movement of the late potato crop is getting under way at an earlier date than usual, and the price level in the past month has been relatively high. On the Chicago carlot market, Minnesota partly graded Early Ohio are bringing \$1.75 to \$2 per 100 pounds, and Wisconsin Round Whites, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at \$1.85 to \$2.

APPLES

Summer and early fall varieties of apples are bringing mostly \$1.25 to \$2 per bushel basket in Chicago.

BEANS

Present indications are that Michigan will produce the largest crop of beans in her history, the outlook now being for an increase of one and one-half bushels over the crop of 1924. Contrary to expectations operators in New York saw prices turn upward last week when they were confidentially waiting for declines. In Chicago the "street" demand continues good with spot fancy navy beans quoted at \$6.50 by jobbers.

WOOL

While buying is by no means general, manufacturers have been taking

some classes of wool more freely. It is possible that the recent decline has gone quite far enough. Demand for goods is fairly satisfactory with some mills reporting the best business in worsteds in several years. Foreign auctions are rather irregular because of variations in the quality of offering. British buying in Australia has been resumed since the British mill wage dispute has been practically settled.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Saturday's markets were flooded with produce of all kinds. Buying was made active but not heavy enough to clean up all that was offered. The small supply of huckleberries and strawberries cleaned up quickly, and the small offerings of peaches did not last long. More plums were offered but the demand wasn't much stronger. Pears were in fair demand with Clapp's Favorites showing an advance in price. Apples were moderate sellers. First quality cantaloupes moved off well but others had few buyers.

Good firm tomatoes were good sellers. Some early pink ones were snapped up at \$5.00 to \$6.00 a bushel. Spinach and peas were in ready demand and No. 1 cauliflower was an easy seller at \$2.50 to \$3.00 a bushel. There was a fair demand for bunched stuff, though radishes slumped with many being sold for 75c a bushel. First class sweet corn had a good early sale, but old stuff went begging. Lettuce and other greens were taken slowly. The demand for beans, cabbage, peppers, squash and celery was quite limited. Potatoes had a fair sale at \$1.50 to \$1.65 for the average run. Offerings of poultry and eggs were heavier and the demand a little more brisk.

Saturday morning's prices were: apples, No. 1, \$1.25@1.75 bu.; No. 2, \$1.00@1.25 bu.; crabapples, \$1.50@2.00 bu.; elderberries, \$1.50 bu.; grapes No. 1, \$2.00 bu.; 20c lb.; cantaloupes, No. 1, \$2.00@2.75 bu.; No. 2, \$1.50@1.75 bu.; pears, No. 1, \$2.00@3.00 bu.; No. 2, \$1.50@1.75 bu.; peaches, No. 1, \$3.00@3.25 bu.; No. 2, \$2.00@2.50 bu.; plums, No. 1, \$2.00@2.50 bu.; No. 2, \$1.25@1.75 bu.; beets, 50c@60 doz. bchs.; beets, 75c@1.00 bu.; wax beans, \$1.25@1.50 bu.; green beans, \$1.00@1.25 bu.; carrots, 50c@60 doz. bchs.; cabbage, green, 75c@90c bu.; red, \$1.00@1.25 bu.; cucumbers, slicers, 50c@75 bu.; dills, \$1.00@2.00 bu.; gherkins, \$2.00@4.00 bu.; leaf lettuce, 50c@65 bu.; iceberg lettuce, 75c bu.; green onions, 60c doz. bchs.; dry onions, \$2.00@2.50 bu.; pickling onions, \$4.00@7.00 bu.; peas, \$2.00@3.00 bu.; new potatoes, fancy, \$1.80@1.90 bu.; No. 1, \$1.50@1.75 bu.; No. 2, \$1.00@1.25 bu.; round radishes, 30c@50 doz. bchs.; spinach, \$1.75@2.00 bu.; local celery, No. 1, 65c doz.; No. 2, 35c@50 doz.; Kalamazoo celery, No. 1, 35c@45 doz.; No. 2, 25@30c doz.; turnips, 50c doz. bchs.; dill, 40c@50 doz. bchs.; Italian squash, 50c@2.00 bu.; summer squash, 50c@75 bu.; sweet peppers, 50c@1.00 bu.; hot peppers, \$1.00@1.50 bu.; sweet corn, white, 8c@13 doz.; yellow, 8c@15 doz.; butter, 60c@65 lb.; eggs, wholesale, 40@41 doz.; retail, 45c@55 doz.; hens, wholesale, 30c lb.; retail, 32@35 lb.; leghorn broilers, retail, 32c lb.; colored broilers, retail 32c@35 lb.; ducks, 25c@29 lb. Dressed poultry: hens, 39c@40 lb.; springers, 45c@50 lb.

GRAND RAPIDS

State inspection of cantaloupes is improving the demand for this Michigan product in Grand Rapids. Consumers are buying more melons as few green melons are coming to market with the inspectors on duty at producing points. Sales were brisk here this week around \$2 bu. or crate for the best. Peaches also were in good demand. Prices were: Peaches, St. Johns, \$4@4.50 bu.; Carmens, \$3@4 bu.; early Michigans, \$3@3.50 bu.; plums, Bradshaws, \$1@2.50 bu.; Burbanks, \$1@1.25 bu.; Lombards, \$1 bu.; Green Gage, \$1 bu.; pears, Clapps, \$2@2.50 bu.; sugar pears, \$1.50@2 bu.; grapes, Champions, \$1 jumbo basket; tomatoes, \$1.75@2 bu.; cucumbers, 40c@1 bu.; pickles, \$1@2 bu.; cabbages, \$1 bu.; cauliflower, \$1.25 flat; onions, \$1.50@2 bu.; turnips, 50c@1 bu.; potatoes, 80c@1 bu.; celery, 15c@50c doz.; leaf lettuce, 50c bu.; head lettuce, 50c@85c box; wheat \$1.48 bu.; rye, 88c bu.; beans, \$4.10 cwt; livestock and poultry, unchanged; butter fat, 44c@45 lb.; eggs, 30@34c doz.

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, August 25

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 169. Market steady. Good to choice yearlings dry fed \$10.25@11.00 Best heavy steers, dry-fed 9.50@11.00 Handyweight butchers ... 8.00@ 9.50 Mixed steers and heifers 6.00@ 7.50 Handy light butchers 5.00@ 6.25 Light butchers 4.25@ 5.00 Best cows 5.00@ 5.50 Butcher cows 4.00@ 4.75 Common cows 2.75@ 3.25 Cannors 2.25@ 3.00 Choice bulls, dry-fed 5.00@ 5.75 Heavy bologna bulls 4.50@ 5.25 Stock bulls 4.00@ 4.25 Feeders 5.00@ 6.00 Stockers 4.00@ 5.50 Milkers \$45.00@90.00

Veal Calves.

Receipts 249. Market steady. Best \$14.50@15.00 Others 4.00@14.00

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 1161. Market steady to 25c lower. Best lambs \$13.00@13.75 Fair lambs 12.00@12.50 Fair and good sheep 6.00@ 7.00 Culls and common 2.50@ 3.50 Light and common 8.00@10.00 Heavy sheep 4.50@ 5.00 Buck lambs 12.00@12.50

Hogs.

Receipts 1270. Market 30@35c lower. Mixed hogs and yorkers, \$13.25@13.35 Mixed hogs \$ 13.60 Pigs 13.25 Rought 11.00

CHICAGO

Hogs

Receipts 18,000. Market moderately active; medium and heavy weight butchers, 10@15c lower and others largely 25c lower than average; all buying better; 160-210 lb. weight, \$11.75@13.00; top \$13.10; bulk 140-150 lb. weights, \$12.50@12.80; 225-325 lb. butchers, \$12.00@12.50; bulk packing sows, \$10.00@10.65; good strong weight slaughter pigs, \$12.25@12.60.

Cattle

Receipts 7000. Market better grades fed steers 25c higher; top up; lower on weighty kind; last weeks decline regained on choice yearlings and good heavies; top \$15.75; long yearlings, \$15.60; bulk grain fed, \$11.00@14.00; western killers steady at \$7.50@8.25; bulk packers slow; top firm, bulk higher; vealers steady at \$12.50@13.00.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 21,000. Market fed lambs active; bulls steady; early bulk natives, \$14.00@14.25; few sorted loads, \$14.50; medium to good western, \$14@14.50; few fed lambs, \$14.25@14.35; steady; best feeding lambs, Monday, \$15.50; few fat native ewes, \$7.00; steady.

BUFFALO

Hogs

Receipts 3610. Hogs closing steady; heavy, \$13.00@13.60; medium, \$13.50@13.65; light weight, \$13.50@13.75; light lights and pigs, \$13.75; packing sows and roughs, \$11.25@11.50.

Cattle

Receipts 500. Best lambs, \$14.25; ewes, \$5.00@7.00.

Calves

Receipts 200. Top, \$14.60.

POTATO GROWERS' EXCHANGE.

(Continued from page 160).
clared that good grading was never more important than in our present competitive markets. He brought attention to the new grading law which went into effect on August 27 and has penalties that should promote discretion.

Hon. Perry F. Powers delighted the three hundred banqueters on Wednesday evening with his singularly pleasing but effective paragraphs on the essentials of business stability. On the same occasion, Prof. J. F. Cox, of the Michigan State College, pictured how Michigan's work in the standardization of seeds is being published throughout the country. Clark L. Brody also sounded the new note in cooperation as a more serious feeling of responsibility on the part of the members for the success of the organization to which they belong. The last address by Congressman J. C. McLaughlin, of Muskegon, reviewed the steps leading to the adoption of our present extension policy by the department of agriculture and the state agricultural colleges.

MICHIGAN CROP REPORT.

THERE has been a decided improvement in the condition of nearly all crops during the month of July, and the cultivated crops are now generally above the ten-year average. Wheat and rye are yielding much better than expected and, while oats and barley are short in straw, they are more promising than estimated earlier in the season, according to the August 1 report issued by L. Whitney Watkins, commissioner of agriculture, and Verne H. Church, United States Agricultural Statistician.

Corn.—The present condition of 85 per cent is four per cent better than one month ago, four per cent above the ten-year average, and 17 per cent better than one year ago. The present outlook is for a production of 58,757,000 bushels, as compared with 43,836,000 in 1924. Stands are generally good throughout the main producing counties.

The United States crop is estimated at 2,950,340,000 bushels, against 2,436,513,000 last year.

Wheat.—The average yield per acre as reported in the August 1 inquiry is 16.5 bushels, a marked increase over earlier predictions. This increases the state's production to 15,576,000 bushels, which is nearly up to the ten-year average, although over four millions less than last year's bumper crop. The quality is excellent, being rated at 90 per cent. Spring wheat shows a condition of 79 per cent, equivalent to a production of 126,000 bushels.

For the United States, the estimate for winter wheat is 415,697,000 bushels, and for spring wheat, 262,749,000 bushels. Last year, the country produced 590,037,000 bushels of winter wheat and 282,636,000 bushels of spring wheat.

Oats.—There was a gain of 11 per cent in condition since one month ago, the present figure being 70 per cent, equivalent to a production of 46,267,000 bushels, in comparison with 67,200,000 last year. Eight per cent of the old crop is still on farms as compared with six per cent one year ago.

The country's crop totals 1,387,349,000 bushels, while that of last year amounted to 1,541,900,000 bushels.

Barley.—The condition is rated at 68 per cent, a gain of eight per cent during the past month, and represents a total production of 3,488,000 bushels against a crop of 4,743,000 bushels in 1924. The carry-over is reported to be two and one-half per cent, last year it was two per cent.

The entire country will harvest an estimated total of 213,596,000 bushels, in comparison with 187,875,000 in 1924.

Rye.—The prospective yield is 12.5 bushels per acre, or a total crop of 4,275,000 bushels. Both the acreage and yield are less than last year when 6,006,000 bushels were harvested. The quality is rated at 89 per cent.

The United States has an estimated production of 51,968,000 bushels in comparison with a crop of 63,446,000 last year.

Buckwheat.—There is an indicated increase of five per cent over last year in the acreage planted, making a total of 64,000. The present condition of 81 per cent is equivalent to 881,000 bushels from this acreage, a slightly smaller crop than that of last year.

The production for the entire United States is placed at 16,378,000 bushels. Last year it was 15,956,000 bushels.

Potatoes.—The stand varies greatly in different localities and in individual fields but, on the whole, the outlook is for a normal crop, the condition being 81 per cent. This condition, if maintained to the end of the season, will result in a crop of 26,629,000 bushels against a production of 38,252,000 in 1924; 35,796,000 in 1923, and 37,342,000 in 1922.

The total for the country is estimated

at 353,266,000, which is 101,513,000 bushels less than last year's crop.

Beans.—While there are some thin and uneven stands, the greater part of the fields are in excellent condition. The present outlook is for 88 per cent of a crop, a gain of six points over last month, and five per cent above the ten-year average, and equivalent to a crop of 7,282,000 bushels. If this volume is realized it will be the largest on record for the state. The 1924 crop totaled 5,848,000 bushels.

Sugar Beets.—Sugar beets have also made a decided gain over the July 1 report, the condition being 82 per cent. While there are some more or less irregular stands, the majority of the acreage has a normal stand and making an excellent growth. Diseases common to the plant have caused but little damage to date.

Hay.—The hay crop has improved during the past month and the present estimate is for a total tame crop of 2,427,000 tons as compared with 5,010,000 tons in 1924. The condition is rated at 50 per cent. The yield of timothy is placed at .55 ton per acre; clover, .56 ton; clover and timothy mixed, .65 ton. The condition of alfalfa is 76 per cent, a gain of three per cent over last month. While it is in the best condition of any hay crop, it is somewhat below the average of other years.

The tame hay crop of the United States is estimated at 77,713,000 tons as compared with a crop of 97,970,000 tons last year.

Fruits.—Apples are of excellent quality and show a prospective total crop of 8,356,000 bushels, of which 1,448,000 barrels are rated as commercial. These figures are a little higher than last year, the total crop having been 7,333,000 bushels, and the commercial, 1,222,000 barrels. The crop is lightest in the southwest counties and the percentage generally increases northward through the state. Winter varieties are relatively better than summer and fall.

Peaches show a decline of four per cent during the month, the present outlook being for 36 per cent of a crop, or 583,000 bushels. Last year's production was 464,000.

Pears are generally light and show a prospect of only 27 per cent of a full production. This is equivalent to 410,000 bushels, which is about one-half the amount harvested last year.

The prospect for grapes is very discouraging, especially in the southwest counties where the condition in Berrien county is only 18 per cent and in Van Buren county, 28 per cent. The crop is estimated at 24,811 tons for the state.

The condition of other fruits is as follows: Blackberries and raspberries, 64 per cent; plums, 29 per cent; and melons, 70 per cent. The production of cherries amounted to 52 per cent of a full crop as compared with 70 per cent last year.

The United States total production of apples is estimated at 161,148,000 bushels, and the commercial portion at 30,364,000 barrels; last year's crop was 179,443,000 bushels and the commercial portion, 28,701,000 barrels. The estimated total crop of peaches is 47,385,000 bushels, against 51,679,000 last year; and of pears, 17,669,000 bushels, compared with 17,961,000 last year.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

St. Joseph Co., Aug. 14.—Wheat and oat harvest completed. Threshing is nearly finished. Wheat and oats are yielding extra good. Second cutting of alfalfa good. Corn promises heavy crop. This year's seeding of clover and alfalfa looking fine. Plenty of moisture for fall plowing. Wheat at \$1.54; rye \$1; oats 40c; potatoes \$1. Club picnics well attended. Acreage of all crops same as last year. Fruit very scarce.—H. C. S.

Calhoun Co., Aug. 14.—The acreage of alfalfa is being increased. Farmers finding out that they can not depend on clover. First crop of hay nearly a failure. Farmers have not cut much of second growth. Many pieces will go better than a load to the acre. Wheat and rye just about half. Oats very poor. Not many auto trips planned by farmers, as they haven't the money. Everything growing, and lots of rain.—L. J. D.

Kalamazoo Co., Aug. 13.—Corn crop acreage is normal, but backward. Potato crop acreage small, but looks well. Hay short, except alfalfa and sweet clover. Buckwheat normal and looks fine. Oats are fair. Cucumbers larger and bearing well. Farmers picnic was held August 12, with a large attendance.—A. H. W.

Kent Co., Aug. 17.—Crop conditions are very good. Corn about the same as last year. Beans about fifty per cent increase. Wheat is turning out from ten to thirty bushels, average is about fourteen bushels. Oats twenty to fifty bushels, average about thirty bushels. Wheat \$1.56; rye \$1; oats 50c. The Farmers Cooperative Elevator had the best report in six years. Paid interest on stock and have a sur-

plus. Picnics every day here. Kent County Grange picnic will be held at Lowell on August 28. This will be some picnic. Most wheat ground is plowed in this section. Many have learned the alfalfa lesson this year, so much of it will be sown.—C. P. M.

Houghton Co., Aug. 14.—Farmers' tour attended by 100 farmers, took place at different farming centers in the county August 5. Pure-bred live stock and poultry, Kota wheat (rust resistant), certified Green Mountain potatoes, and alfalfa fields started last spring were given special attention. Crops made a good showing the early part of the season, but with only two inches of rainfall in the last seven weeks the crops have suffered a severe setback and caused earlier maturity of grains with smaller heads. Early potatoes are in the market and are selling for 50c per peck.

COOPERATION CONTINUES TO GROW IN DENMARK.

AN official survey of cooperative activity in Denmark was made last year. The results as reported to the United States Department of Agriculture are remarkable. It was found that the milk from eighty-six per cent of the milk cows in Denmark was manufactured into butter in the cooperative creameries in 1923, as compared with eighty-four per cent in 1909 and eighty-one per cent in 1903.

During the twenty years from 1903 to 1923 the percentage of pigs slaughtered in cooperative bacon factories increased over one-half. Twice as large a percentage of the cattle in the kingdom was handled through cooper-

ative export associations in 1923 as in 1909. Nearly one-third of the farmers of Denmark buy feeds and fertilizers through their cooperative associations. The cooperative egg marketing associations were handling the eggs from 26.5 per cent of the hens in 1923. About twenty-seven per cent of the cows of Denmark were tested through cooperative cow testing associations in 1923.

SUGAR CROP DEVELOPS UNDER FAVORABLE CONDITIONS.

PROSPECTS are reported favorable for both the cane and beet sugar crops by the department of agriculture. The Cuban crop will probably be as large as the one now nearly completed. In the Philippines and Hawaii favorable growing seasons are reported. A larger cane crop in the United States than last year is predicted, which will partly offset the expected decrease in the beet sugar crop.

Ophthalmia.—Have young mare that first had trouble in one eye; this eye has partially cleared, but now the other eye is clouded a little. A. W. G., Chelsea, Mich.—Dissolve a teaspoonful of boric acid in quarter pint of clean water, apply to eyes three times daily.

Splint Lameness.—I have a horse that has a splint which is causing lameness. F. R., Applegate, Mich.—Clip off hair and apply one part red iodide of mercury, eight parts lard to bunch every four or five days. The splint may be caused by striking; if so, apply shin boot, or other protection.

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 a separate department and is not accepted as classified. Minimum charge 10 words.

	One	Four	One	Four
10.....	\$0.80	\$2.40	26.....	\$2.08
11.....	.88	2.64	27.....	2.16
12.....	.96	2.88	28.....	2.24
13.....	1.04	3.12	29.....	2.32
14.....	1.12	3.36	30.....	2.40
15.....	1.20	3.60	31.....	2.48
16.....	1.28	3.84	32.....	2.56
17.....	1.36	4.08	33.....	2.64
18.....	1.44	4.32	34.....	2.72
19.....	1.52	4.56	35.....	2.80
20.....	1.60	4.80	36.....	2.88
21.....	1.68	5.04	37.....	2.96
22.....	1.76	5.28	38.....	3.04
23.....	1.84	5.52	39.....	3.12
24.....	1.92	5.76	40.....	3.20
25.....	2.00	6.00	41.....	3.28

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 Shookmaker Avenue, Detroit, Mich. Phone Lincoln 1003, Lincoln 7103-R.

IMPROVED FARMS, extreme South Georgia, any size, fifty to 2,000 acres, liberal terms. Write for information. Fields Roberts, Quitman, Ga.

FOR SALE.—First-class farm, 122 acres, free and clear. Good buildings. 3 miles from Lansing on improved road. Poor health. Special price for quick sale. S. W. Hemphry, R. 7, Lansing, Mich.

40 ACRES, good land, 3-room cottage, 15 acres clear. Near Houghton Lake. Address, Charles Borgeson, Houghton Lake, Mich.

WANTED.—Good farm to rent or manage. Box 98-A, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED.—To hear from owner of farm for sale, for fall delivery. O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED.—Old postage stamps, on or off envelope. Will pay good price for those I can use. W. T. Livingstone, c-o R. H. Fyfe & Co., Detroit, Mich.

HAY.—Timothy, clover and mixed—also alfalfa. Quality guaranteed. Ask for delivered prices. Harry D. Gates Company, Jackson, Mich.

ALL WOOL KNITTING YARN for sale from manufacturer at great bargain. Samples free. H. A. Bartlett, Harmony, Maine.

NEW SAGANA SILO with roof, size 10x30, price, \$100. Geo. H. Shanklin, R. No. 10, Box 88, Detroit, Mich.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

AN INDUSTRIOUS, WELL-TO-DO FARMER, with well-grown sons, anxious to help, may learn of an exceptional opportunity to become interested in the Dairy Business on most favorable terms. A well located two-hundred-acre farm in one of the best of the southern tier of counties in Michigan. A herd of 30 Registered Dairy Shorthorns, Percheron Horses, hogs and numerous other animals, alfalfa, corn, oats, etc., everything modern and up-to-date. Details and proposition to night man. Recommendation required. Address "Shorthorn," Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

PET STOCK

I SPECIALIZE IN RAISING FERRETS—30 years' experience. September prices, males, \$3.25 each; females, \$3.50 each. One dozen, \$38. Yearling females, special rat catchers \$5.00 each. Yearling males \$4.00. Will ship C. O. D. Instruction book free. Levi Farnsworth, New London, Ohio.

FOR SALE.—A litter of extra fine Walker and English foxhound pups, \$10 and \$12 each. Guaranteed to make good or money back; also four good foxhounds. Ten days' trial. James Milligan, Lincoln, Mich.

GERMAN POLICE PUPS FOR SALE.—Prices reasonable. Dr. R. E. Bergman, Cassopolis, Mich.

HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS cheap. Fur finders. Catalogue. Kaskaskennels, F 183, Herrick, Ill.

AIREDALE PUPPIES—Pedigreed. Fine farm dogs. Cheap. Wm. C. Brown, R. 2, Battle Creek, Mich.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing five lbs. \$1.50; ten \$2.50; smoking five lbs. \$1.25; ten \$2; pipe free, pay when received, satisfaction guaranteed. Co-operative Tobacco Growers, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO, Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10, \$2.50. Smoking 5, \$1.25; 10, \$2. Mid 10, \$1.50. Pay when received. F. Gupton, Bardwell, Kentucky.

FARM MACHINERY

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only \$28.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Box 528, Salina, Kans.

FARM DITCH DIGGER—Build your own. For particulars write C. G. Alden, 225 E. 10th Street, Erie, Pa. Representatives wanted.

POULTRY

PURE 200-EGG STRAIN White Rock Cockerels, \$3 up. Fully guaranteed. Sent on approval. Exceptional values for early orders. Woodsroad Place, Buchanan, Mich.

COCKERELS—Pullets; Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, Turkeys, Geese and Ducks. Send for prices. State Farms Association, Kalamazoo, Mich.

TANCRED WHITE LEGHORNS, Buff Orpingtons, Barred Rocks. State Fair Winners. Fenner Bailey, Montgomery, Mich.

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

PULLETS, WHITE LEGHORNS, small, medium, large. Wholesale and retail. 60 cents and up. H. Knoll, Jr., Holland, Mich., R. No. 1.

500 SINGLE COMB White Leghorn hens, pullets. John Hass, Bettendorf, Iowa.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS—Prices reasonable. Willard Webster, Bath, Mich.

BABY CHICKS

SUPERIOR CHICKS—90 up, 12 varieties. Heavy layers. Delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Bank references. Catalogue Free. Superior Hatchery, Box 886, Windsor, Mo.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

SEED WHEAT FOR SALE—Michigan No. 1, a heavy yielding seedless red wheat, and American Banner, a beardless white variety; both produced under the finest conditions, and thoroughly cleaned and graded. We are the largest growers of wheat in the state, and use the best seed obtainable. Write at once for prices. Gotfredson Farms, Ypsilanti, Mich.

STATE INSPECTED, seed wheat for sale. Orval Walker, R. 3, Pontiac, Mich.

PRIZE WINNING pedigreed Red Rock Wheat. C. D. Finkbeiner, Clinton, Mich.

HELP WANTED

WANTED.—An experienced cow stable man, married; must be a good milker. Reply, stating wages, Supt. Balmoral Farms, Ithaca, Mich.

AGENTS WANTED

MICHIGAN MEN with sales ability and well known through county, can make large income weekly selling guaranteed Motor and Tractor Oil in drums and half-drums on thirty-day terms to farmers and preferred dealers. Must have auto. State agents. Will arrange interview. We ship direct from nearby branches. Division Manager, Lock Box 135, Saginaw, Mich.

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

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

HUDSON'S

DETROIT—WOODWARD & FARMER AT GRATIOT

44TH ANNIVERSARY ~ SALE ~

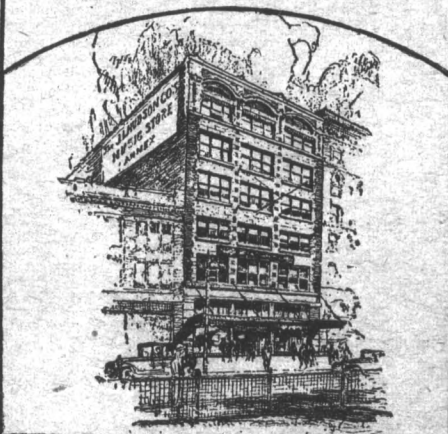
Begins Tuesday, September 1

Watch the Detroit Daily Newspapers for Details

THIS sale celebrates not only the forty-fourth anniversary of the founding of this business but the completion of our new fifteen-story building. ¶ The increased facilities of this new Farmer Street building, together with the addition of two stories to our entire Woodward Avenue building, have made it possible for us to provide for this sale greater assortments, greater quantities, greater values and better service than ever before. ¶ Every department in the store will be represented. Every piece of merchandise in the anniversary sale is new, for fall and winter—of Hudson quality—and at a decided saving.



Pictured below are the new 15-story Farmer Street building, the Hudson Music Store at 1250 Library Avenue and the 12-story Woodward Avenue building



State Fair at Detroit, September 4 to 13, During the Hudson Anniversary Sale