

NEED MORE WHEAT AND RYE IN 1919

These Crops Should Be Given
Precedence, M. A. C. Man
Declares.

ROSEN AND RED ROCK HELP

Polished Varieties of Rye and Wheat
Originally Developed by College
Giving Highest Yields.

By PROF. J. F. COX,
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East Lansing, Mich.—For many Michigan wheat and rye growers the past season was a discouraging one. Some were inclined to feel that the fall-planted grains, in certain cases where winter grains are not adapted or where seed beds cannot be prepared for planting, such a change may be advisable, but during these wet days, we must have more wheat and more rye than ever before. To accomplish this the knowledge and practice of every experienced wheat and rye grower is needed, and before any drop out of the ranks let us hope that they will consider the following points:

1. The past discouraging season was an abnormal one, the most severe recorded by the weather bureau. It is not likely that another will come for many years.
2. The great majority of those who planted Rosen rye, Red Rock wheat and other hardy strains at a sufficiently early date, on well prepared seed beds, secured good yields during even the past season.
3. A half-century of wheat and rye growing has proved Michigan's fitness for these crops. Thirty years ago our average was nearly double what it is today. At present prices wheat and rye are again profitable.
4. Bread grains are needed to win the war. Our boys abroad win out because they are drilled to come back doubly hard after each reverse. Dr. Red Rock wheat and Rosen rye in the same field.

Good farmers like great generals lay their campaigns after a careful survey of the field, nature of the ground, and the weather, and of the number and strength of their enemies. They profit by the experience of others under like conditions. While conditions vary on every field it is nevertheless possible to arrange a composite plan of handling the rye and wheat crops which will mean success in Michigan in spite of weather conditions and insect diseases.

Wheat Campaign Plans

Variety.—Red Rock is best. In the great majority of cases where it has been compared with other varieties on the farms in Michigan, Red Rock has proved to be the most resistant to winter injury and the highest yielding. As a winter wheat it is of the highest quality grown in Michigan.

Soil preparation.—Early plowing, thorough packing and frequent harrowing to secure a firm-worked seed bed mean half the battle of wheat growing.

Fertilizer.—The use of 200 to 300 pounds of acid phosphate per acre applied at the time of drilling gives a marked increase. A good dressing of manure, disced or harrowed in after plowing and preparing the seed bed, and applied as a light top dressing in late fall or early winter, goes a long way toward preventing winter killing and greatly increases the fall crop. On acid soils lime should be used not only for its effect on the wheat but particularly because it means good clover with the wheat.

Mulching.—A light top dressing with straw manure or straw in late fall or early winter is advisable where winter killing is likely.

Seed treatment.—Thorough cleaning with a fanning mill removes light chaffy kernels and most weed seeds. Formaldehyde treatment insures freedom from smut. Treatment is as follows: Use formalin or formaldehyde solution at the rate of one pint for 25 bushels and other amounts in proportion. Put the fresh formalin, just as it comes from the drugstore into a pint or quart hand sprayer (cost about 75 cents) and spray the grain which has been spread out on the barn floor. Spray the grain as it is shoveled over and over. Keep the sprayer close to the grain and the penetrating odor of the formaldehyde will give no discomfort. When the right amount of formalin has been applied, shovel the grain into a heap and cover it for exactly four hours and no longer, with bags, canvas or blankets. At the end of this period it should then be spread out for a few hours airing. It may be sown at once, or stored in clean or disinfected sacks after a thorough airing. It should not be held in storage for many days.

Planting time.—Late planting is disastrous in Michigan. A great majority of failures during the past season was due largely to late planting in the fall. It is important that both wheat and rye be planted by the first of September, before the winter sets in. Good seed, sown before the winter sets in, will stand any central Michigan winter without being planted before September 1st.

Where Hessian fly outbreak has been noted, a few days later than these dates will help control the fly.

Spring Clover Seedlings.—Seed with June clover or red and alsike clover mixture as soon as winter breaks. Early spring seedlings give best results on all except light soils which are inclined to blow. On these, April or May seedlings give better results.

Joint Worm.—Avoid planting wheat where extensive joint worm damage has been noted this season. Plant oats or barley next year instead.

Rosen rye has changed our ideas in regard to the place of rye on Michigan farms. Owing to its high yield, this variety has been rye into areas where it was not before grown. There is now an ample supply of this variety to plant the entire state, with a surplus to answer outside demands. These are coming not only from adjoining states but from Washington, Georgia, Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina. In all these states recent trials with the Rosen have given remarkable results. On the soil not adapted to wheat or where the joint worm has been noted, a great extension of the rye acreage is warranted.

"Coming Through" With Rye. Variety.—The cross-pollinated ryes should be eradicated. The variety known as "Rosen" is superior. Rye is the corn in the rye varieties in adjoining fields may mix through cross-pollination. Care must be taken not to plant Rosen rye near common rye. Unlike oats, wheat and barley, which are self-fertilized, rye will mix by crossing. Rye is open-pollinated and cross fertilizes to a great extent.

Soil Preparation.—Early plowing, thorough packing and frequent harrowing is the formula to secure a firm-worked seed bed. Clean corn land or bean land needs disking only. Rye responds to proper treatment but will do better on a properly prepared seed bed than wheat.

Fertilizer.—Acid phosphate at the rate of 200 pounds, and manure disced in after plowing or as a top dressing in late fall or early winter are best. There is a prevailing idea that rye does not need much fertilizer as other crops, but try it and see how this so-called "poor land crop" responds to good feeding.

Seed Treatment.—Fan thoroughly and discard seed badly infected with smut.

Time of Planting.—Early September plantings are recommended, though rye can be planted later than wheat with assurance of success. Good yields have frequently secured from mid-October seedings.

During a recent trip by the writer through St. Joseph, Branch and Calhoun counties, Rosen rye was visible in all these districts. The remainder of the crop, by the spread of this rye proves its great worth. It was distributed from the plots of Plant Breeder F. A. Sprague of the Michigan Agricultural College in 1910 through the agency of the Michigan Crop Improvement association and county agents throughout the state, and has become a standard crop in many counties. While the Red Rock wheat has not come into use quite as rapidly, its record during the past two years has proved it to be the leading variety in Michigan. These two varieties can do more than any others towards helping acres do their utmost to furnish war grains.

KEEN DEMAND FOR RAMS

"Buy Early" Is Tip Being Given to Michigan Flockmasters.

East Lansing, Mich.—In the light of the exceptionally heavy demands made this season for Michigan rams, the word "buy early" is being passed to sheepherders and farm flock owners within the state.

"It is advisable now," according to Verne A. Freeman of the M. A. C. extension staff, "to look up and buy or contract for a ram to use in the spring. It is better to look into this matter early, because of the unusual demand of late has developed for Michigan rams. Western flock managers, who as a rule have seemed more keenly aware of the value of a good ram in breeding up a flock, are already purchasing and carrying out of the state many of the rams we will need.

"Under the circumstances, the man who waits until the last minute this season is liable to be out of luck, and of pocket. The early buyers will also have the advantage of being able to secure the best animals should be grasped to select and purchase strong, vigorous and purebred rams for service this fall. If you have all the good young ewes you can carry, you will need a few good rams, select them of size, early maturing and thickly fleshed over the ribs, loin and legs. If you wish to save your ewe lambs, look to the density, length and covering of the fleece, as well as to the firmness, breadth and smoothness of the body."

Anti-typhoid Vaccine Urged.

Dr. A. C. Gullman, writing in La Nature, insists that vaccination against typhoid is about as small a part of the civil population, as it is already in the armies and navies of all civilized people.

He bases this demand on the virtual elimination, of typhoid, from the fighting forces of the world, although these have for three years been exposed to conditions ideal for infection.

Dr. Gullman says that typhoid in the United States is now, 42 per million, and Dr. Gullman places at 100,000 the number of lives of French soldiers that would have been lost if it had not been for anti-typhoid vaccination.

WHAT CAN WE DO?

Nurses Are Needed for Immediate Service.

The American Red Cross has issued several flyers and booklets in a campaign to enlist trained nurses for an increasing army and under the heading quoted above has this to say:

The enemy thinks he can win before the United States mobilizes all its resources for making war—and among these resources nurses are vital. Ask yourself this heart-searching question: "Is our incomplete mobilization due in part to my holding back?"

Trained nurses are needed today—needed in the training camps at home and desperately needed in the hospitals in France, where there are hundreds of wounded daily.

The American Red Cross does not pretend that you can serve your country without sacrifice. You will receive less compensation in war work, measured in dollars; but you will receive infinitely larger compensation, measured in self-respect, patriotism and unselfish devotion to your country in the hour of its greatest need.

Longfellow said:

"Trust no future, however pleasant—
Let the dead past bury its dead;
Act! Act! in the living present.
Heart within and God overhead."
Nurses, if YOU feel, HE dies!

In a small booklet issued by the Red Cross various questions are answered. For the benefit of trained nurses who may wish to enlist some of these questions are repeated here with their answers. Nurses desiring general information, or young women who wish to be trained for nurses should write to the Red Cross addressing: "Department of Nursing, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C."

Negligees Are Trousered and Georgeous



Pajamas, worn instead of night dresses, have proved so acceptable and so fetching that they have become an established institution in the realm of lingerie. Now we accept them as a matter of course. It was because they proved pretty and fascinating that they were followed by negligees that adorned skirts and revealed in trousers, inviting all sorts of gorgeous oriental silks and furbelows, to come and be at home with them. Japan, China, Persia, Turkey and even our own country have been raided for inspirations.

The designers, once having landed an idea, exploit it to suit themselves. In the picture the over-grown negligee, the picture of the negligee, is a robe of color, green and gold, with a wide collar and cuffs, and a long, flowing skirt. It is a negligee of the past, a negligee of the future, a negligee of the present. It is a negligee of the past, a negligee of the future, a negligee of the present. It is a negligee of the past, a negligee of the future, a negligee of the present.

Bright green, or black and gold, made up with straight trousers and short jackets in the fashion of Chinese costumes, we may pass by, but not without casting one lingering, longing look behind. Black satin trousers and jacket, bordered with gold satin and encased in gold colored silk make negligees that one will never tire of. Vivid and audacious shades of green with touches of brilliant colors in embroidered decorations are wonderful in georgette or in satin. Turquoise and blue are good choices in color, and then there is gold color and pail.

Collar and Cuffs of Scarlet. A blouse of white silk poplin has a collar and cuffs of scarlet, from which drape pointed ruffles of white. A satin blouse has extra piece at front in simulated button effect, and a touch of blue embroidery.



Meat Must Be Sold

Fresh meat is perishable. It must be sold within about two weeks for whatever it will bring.

A certain amount of beef is frozen for foreign shipment, but domestic markets demand fresh, chilled, unfrozen beef.

Swift & Company cannot increase prices by withholding meat, because it will not keep fresh and salable for more than a few days after it reaches the market.

Swift & Company cannot tell at the time of purchasing cattle, what price fresh meat will bring when put on sale. If between purchase and sale, market conditions change, the price of meat must also change.

The Food Administration limits our profit to 9 per cent on capital invested in the meat departments. This is about 2 cents per dollar of sales. No profit is guaranteed, and the risk of loss is not eliminated.

As a matter of fact, meat is often sold at a loss because of the need of selling it before it spoils.

Swift & Company, U.S.A.

Powder Plant Planned.

The largest hydraulic power system in Europe is to be built in Bavaria and operated as a public utility, according to plans completed recently. The power is to be obtained from Walchen lake in South Bavaria, and will be transmitted by cable from Koepf to all towns and villages throughout Bavaria. A commission, which has been studying the undertaking for two years, has submitted a detailed memorandum to the Bavarian diet estimating the cost of the enterprise at 73,000,000 marks. The cost of the system is to be borne proportionately by the Bavarian government and the municipalities benefiting by this great electrical plant.

Danger to Ojibway Finger.

An Ojibway Indian would not point his finger at the moon, as fair Lums would consider it a great insult and instantly bite off the offending member.

A Painful Silence Is Unknown to Men.

—but with women it's different.

Had His Indorsement. Rev. William E. Barton tells of a father disconcerting incident of his early ministry.

"It was a deeply impressive occasion," he says; "the general memorial service, I believe, I had reached the point in my discourse where I quoted 'The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away.'"

"Suddenly from the rear pew a perfect roar uncertainly to his feet, and in a voice reminiscent of Poe's 'Raven' announced solemnly to the entire congregation: 'Nothin' could be fairer! Nothin' could be fairer!' and sat down."

English Words on Increase.

The English vocabulary has grown great size. The number of words found in old English literature does not exceed 30,000; recent dictionaries have listed more than 400,000.

A British scientist claims to have discovered a simple and inexpensive process for converting ordinary pat into a highly concentrated fertilizer.

Easy to figure the Profits

Where in Western Canada you can buy at from \$15 to \$30 per acre good farm land that will raise 20 to 45 bushels to the acre of \$2 wheat—its own figure and profit. Many Western Canadian farmers (scores of them from the U.S.) have paid for their land from a single crop. Such an opportunity for 100% profit on labor and investment is worth investigation.

Canada extends to you a hearty invitation to settle on her

Free Homestead Lands of 160 Acres Each

or secure some of the low priced lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Think what you can make with wheat at \$2 a bushel and land so easy to get. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Rich farming and cattle raising.

The climate is beautiful and agreeable; railways facilities excellent; good schools and churches everywhere. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Sept. 1st, 1919, Ottawa, Canada, or to

M. V. MacKINNES
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Canadian Government Agent