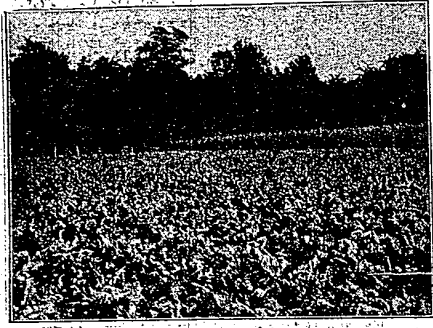


Harvesting Root Crops

By R. S. SHAW, Director Michigan Agricultural College.



Mangolds on Agricultural College Farm—Roots Help Maintain Health and Vigor of Herbs During Winter.

The prevailing opinion that root crops are difficult to harvest, involving much hard manual labor, has prevented many from growing them. Modern tools and methods have afforded much relief in such harvesting operations.

Turnips and rutabagas can be topped readily with a sharp hoe while still in the ground and the roots tipped out with the plow. If the tops from each pair of adjoining rows are left in the space between it is an easier matter to gather and haul them out of the ground for feeding if so desired. To plow the tops or rutabagas out select a plow with a narrow share, nine inches preferred, remove the coupler or jointer and set the draft over to one side so that the plow will cut a V-shaped furrow. Then with one man to drive a second man can so hold the plow as to trim off the top roots and overturn the roots without burying them with earth, if buried somewhat, burrowing will expose all the roots. Exposing to the sun for a few hours or even a slight frost, during the night makes the earth drop readily from the roots when bumped together by a heavy being thrown into the wagon.

Short, thick-bodied roots such as the golden tankard mangold or giant feeding best may be uprooted by dragging an inverted harrow both ways across the row after which the tops can be twisted over by hand and the best are loaded in the wagon. The extremely large, long-crooked varieties, such as the man gold wuzzel cannot be harvested in this way without some damage to the breaking, which interferes with their keeping qualities. These sorts should be pulled and the tops twisted off by hand.

In the case of a few rows of carrots grown for hogs' feeding the following method may be followed if the best litter is not available: Run a deep narrow furrow close along the row of carrots, exposing their surfaces, then lift by hand and pile in places for topping. The method will apply to the harvesting of sugar beets for feeding purposes, but a best litter should be procured if they are grown to any great extent.

These remarks are intended to apply to the average farmer's conditions where a few roots are grown for feeding purposes and where the small areas devoted to this work will

Home-Town Helps

TO KEEP THE CITY CLEAN

Moved Recently Made by People of New Britain, Conn., Is Well Worth Copying.

Recent years have witnessed movements upon the part of citizens and officials in many municipalities to cure the sanitary conditions. The assemblage of a large number of persons in a restricted area inevitably creates problems involving the health of the community, and the proper solution of which requires constant and intelligent attention. Civic uplift should be both an ideal and a practice. Among the cities whose citizens recently took hold of this matter is New Britain, Conn., and its committee there issued a series of recommendations which may well commend themselves to the inhabitants of other municipalities. One of their drafts was entitled: "What you can do to help make New Britain a clean city, and read:

Take away all the ashes and dirt from your back yard immediately. Send your rubbish to the dumping ground. Clean out your cellars, stables and sheds. Whitewash your cellar walls. Burn all rubbish that will burn. Clean your vacant lots and alleys and avoid collecting refuse and garbage. This is against the law. You may be fined five dollars.

Refrain from throwing old paper, banana or orange skins into the streets. Plant some grass and flower seeds to make your home beautiful. Every house should have a little green grass and a few trees.

When you have cleaned up for Easter, keep your yard clean all the time. Dirty yards cause fleas, sickness, death.

Old tin cans hold water; water breeds mosquitoes. Rotten garbage makes bad air, bad air makes weak bodies, weak bodies make big doctor's bills.

NEED MORE PLAYGROUNDS

No Greater Opportunity for Philanthropy Can Be Afforded Than In This Instance.

In many cities of the United States citizens of wealth have given tracts of land for playgrounds, or have given buildings and other equipment where grounds have already been acquired. In most places the city funds are too limited to meet all the splendid opportunities that are open on every block to further a great work. More playgrounds are needed; children are playing for their lives in factor, the playground that could be used all the year round; funds are needed to develop to their greatest capacity the musical work and dramatic work of the club houses and the classes in sewing and cooking and in arts and crafts; summer camps should be established in the mountains; and by the sea, where the children and mothers whose lot compels them to an urban life, are to get some of the benefits of nature. To give to the cause of recreation means healthier bodies, more alert minds and better social spirit in the generations to come.

Embellish the School Grounds.

The principal life and happiness of an individual is largely dependent upon his knowledge of the things about him—of their relations to each other and to himself. Born into this branch of public improvement would be much easier had the children of the previous generation been educated to a love and knowledge of plant life. Public indifference to the improvement of school grounds is in some cases almost criminal; unfortunately many members of school boards have no interest in the line of improvement. This is very unfortunate—such neglect should not be chosen for important places.

Building Natural Parks.

In arranging planting it is worth while for one to study the works of nature. Note the outline of young birches, the way they creep into the clearings. You will find that line is irregular, deep bays showing here and there, separated by strong, massive projections. Observe the way the wind or the wind or two standing out from these strong masses. The straight line is entirely absent, while the outline of the foliage presents long, graceful curves.

Practical. "My good woman," said the social reformer, "your children seem to be slightly obstreperous. Have you any clearly defined theories about bringing up your little ones by scientific methods?"

"No, I haven't, madam," answered the much-tried mother, as she firmly grasped a squirming child in one hand and her slipper in the other. "It brings them up by hand."

Reaching Their Limit.

"Mrs. Perry had a horrid time on her return from Long's."

PROFIT IN SHEEP

Feeder Sheep and Lambs Are Now Cheap.

GOOD MONEY IN PROSPECT

A Self-Evident Proposition.

Good growing stock of any kind that is selling below the cost of production is always a safe investment, if the purchaser is prepared to take good care of it.

Who buys and develops such stock is almost certain to make a good profit in doing so, because production will not long continue at a loss, while consumption of staples must go on steadily.

Not many others are buying such stock, or else it would not be selling so cheaply, and it follows logically and consistently that when a heavy supply of fat sheep and lambs for market, there will then be a comparative scarcity of such finished stock and such good prices will be realized for it that a handsome profit will result from the deal.

The reasoning is self-evident, and applies with especial emphasis to the present situation in feeder sheep and lambs.

Last year's conditions are now reversed. Formerly nearly everybody was crary to feed sheep and lambs, and an immense number were sold and shipped to the country at about the highest prices in record. This is to be expected with an enormous corn crop of high feeding value, a world of perfectly cured roughage and a splendid winter feeding season were factors that combined to produce a heavy supply of fat sheep and lambs for market during the early part of this year, while retailers of meats held up prices to consumers, so that consumption was limited, and the result of low prices and feeders' losses in most instances.

In consequence of last year's unprofitable experience and present scarcity of grass and hay, sheep and lambs are many professional feeders of sheep and lambs are now avoiding the market, and very few are being shipped to the country, while prices are dropping as they were in 1914. In fact, feeders of sheep and lambs are selling on the market today for less than the cost of production.

These facts mean that early next year there will be a scarcity of fat sheep and lambs at market, and comparatively high prices will prevail. Those who have the nerve to go contrary to the crowd and invest in good, thin but thrifty feeder sheep and lambs at the present low price, will have no cause to regret their enterprising independence when they come to market than in finished condition.

The consensus of opinion of the best minds in the trade is that since both prices for feeding stock and prospects for fat stock are much better than they were last year, therefore the opportunity for profit are correspondingly better. In fact, the whole situation is the reverse of last year. Now is the time to buy, because range conditions are such that most of the sheep and lambs will come to market in the next few months ready for slaughter, while fewer of the feeder classes will be marketed during the remainder of this year, and the supply will not equal the probable fall demand. The chances are likely to be materially higher in October and November.

Left Him Far Behind. Childish standards of greatness are interesting—perhaps because they are at once so like yet so unlike the standards of grown folks. Many an adult, for instance, has been proud with no more reasonable basis than that which little Johnnie displayed in attempting to "top" the boasting of a juvenile comrade.

"We've got a real railroad train, with an engine that goes, an' a real, live pony, an' a really, truly, run, an'—"

"That's nothing," interrupted the sage disinterested listener. "Once I knew a boy that sat up until 11 o'clock twice in one week!"

Forswearings. Webster had made his great speech in reply to Hayne.

"Some day, I suppose," he mused, "it will devolve upon Henry Cabot Lodge or Winthrop Chagny to squelch Ben Tillman, and I'm not so blamed sure they can do it!"

Important to Mothers. Especially Mothers of a Bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the

Signature of *Dr. J. C. Hatherton* in Its Top. Children Cry for *Eli's* Castoria

No Doubt About It. "Do you consider yourself good enough for my daughter?"

"No, I'm afraid not, she is like you."

How About It? It may also be true that the rolling mists gather no rocks.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays the pain, cures wind colic, &c. a bottle.

Boomer or later most of us get what we deserve.

HAVE YOU SUSPECTED YOUR KIDNEYS?

Thousands suffer from backache, headache, dizziness and weariness without suspecting the kidneys. Henry C. Leach, Liberty St., Sturgeon Bay, Wis., says: "My kidneys were in such a bad way that the kidneys are creations passed, every few minutes. I doctored with the best physicians and treated with all prominent specialists, but received only temporary relief. Doan's Kidney Pills helped me at once and soon I was permanently cured. I really feel that Doan's Kidney Pills saved my life."

"When Your Back Is Lame, Remember the Name—DOAN'S."

For sale by druggists and general storekeepers everywhere. Price 50c. Foster-McMillan Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

A Trifle Whipped. In his native tongue no one could have made more graceful speeches than Monsieur Blanc, but when he essayed compliments in English he was not quite so successful.

"Have it changed in the five years since we met in Paris?" asked the elderly woman who desired above all things to be thought younger, much younger than she was.

"Oh, madame," said the coquette, his hand on his heart, "you look like a rose of 20 years!"—Youth's Companion.

Lingering. "Did you have a trial before you hanged that horse thief?"

"We sure did," replied Philip Pete. "He was a mighty fine man and he wanted to give him all the unpleasant suspense possible."



Cement-Talk No. 6

Repairs are the bane of the property owner. Today it is new porch steps; tomorrow it will be a new sidewalk, soon it will be a well-curb. Why not cut out bothersome patching? Why not build those things once and for all, using concrete? It will stand the frost, rain and sun for years, if you make it carefully. Use clean, coarse sand, well graded gravel or crushed stone and UNIVERSAL PORTLAND CEMENT and stop that repair nuisance.

The best dealers sell UNIVERSAL and are proud of its record of quality and price of its work. Ask for helpful booklets and prices or write us.

UNIVERSAL PORTLAND CEMENT CO. CHICAGO-PITTSBURGH. ANNUAL OUTPUT 10,000,000 BARRELS.

Pleasant, Refreshing, Beneficial,

Gentle and Effective.

NOTE THE NAME

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. In the Circle on every Package of the Genuine.

DO NOT LET ANY DEALER DECEIVE YOU.

SYRUP OF FIGS AND ELIXIR OF SENNA HAS GIVEN UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION FOR MORE THAN THIRTY YEARS. PAST, AND ITS SUCCESSFUL SUCCESS HAS LED US SCrupulous MANUFACTURERS OF Imitations TO OFFER IMPROPER PREPARATIONS UNDER SIMILAR NAMES AND COSTING THE FULL LESS THEREFORE, WHEN BUYING,

Note the Full Name of the Company CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

PRINTED STRAIGHT ACROSS NEAR THE BOTTOM, AND IN THE CIRCLE, NEAR THE TOP OF EVERY PACKAGE OF THE GENUINE. REGULAR PRICES FOR BOTTLE OR SIZE ONLY. FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS.

SYRUP OF FIGS AND ELIXIR OF SENNA IS THE MOST PLEASANT, WHOLESOME AND EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR STOMACH TROUBLES, HEADACHES AND DILIGENT USE FOR CONSTIPATION AND TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS IT IS NECESSARY TO BUY THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE WHICH IS MANUFACTURED BY THE

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50 & \$4.00 SHOES

WOMEN wear W.L. Douglas stylish, perfect fitting, easy walking boots, because they give long wear, as well as W.L. Douglas Men's shoes.

THE STANDARD OF QUALITY FOR OVER 30 YEARS

The workmanship which has made W.L. Douglas shoes famous the world over is maintained in every pair.

If you take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W.L. Douglas shoes are made, you would understand why they are warranted to hold their shape, fit better and wear longer than any other make for the price.

CAUTION The genuine have W. L. Douglas shoes in your town. Do not buy any other make of my BOOTS \$8, \$2.50 or my SHOES \$2.50. \$3.00. \$3.50. \$4.00. \$5.00. \$6.00. \$7.00. \$8.00. \$9.00. \$10.00. \$11.00. \$12.00. \$13.00. \$14.00. \$15.00. \$16.00. \$17.00. \$18.00. \$19.00. \$20.00. \$21.00. \$22.00. \$23.00. \$24.00. \$25.00. \$26.00. \$27.00. \$28.00. \$29.00. \$30.00. \$31.00. \$32.00. \$33.00. \$34.00. \$35.00. \$36.00. \$37.00. \$38.00. \$39.00. \$40.00. \$41.00. \$42.00. \$43.00. \$44.00. \$45.00. \$46.00. \$47.00. \$48.00. \$49.00. \$50.00. \$51.00. \$52.00. \$53.00. \$54.00. \$55.00. \$56.00. \$57.00. \$58.00. \$59.00. \$60.00. \$61.00. \$62.00. \$63.00. \$64.00. \$65.00. \$66.00. \$67.00. \$68.00. \$69.00. \$70.00. \$71.00. \$72.00. \$73.00. \$74.00. \$75.00. \$76.00. \$77.00. \$78.00. \$79.00. \$80.00. \$81.00. \$82.00. \$83.00. \$84.00. \$85.00. \$86.00. \$87.00. \$88.00. \$89.00. \$90.00. \$91.00. \$92.00. \$93.00. \$94.00. \$95.00. \$96.00. \$97.00. \$98.00. \$99.00. \$100.00.

DIDN'T FIGURE RIGHT. The Grocer who sells an unknown flour because he makes a few cents extra on a sack, doesn't figure right.

Henkel's Bread Flour That every housewife knows, is sure to suit better than an unknown and uncertain grade. Insist on Henkel's.

NOTE—Henkel's Velvet Pastry, Pastry Flour and Corn Meal are other helps to good table supply.

GOLT DISTEMPER

Color more good brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One package covers all. They dye in hot water better than cold water. You can dye any garment without rubbing apart. Write for free booklets—How to Dye, Bleach and Clean. HAWKOP DRUG COMPANY, Quincy, Ill.

The Use of Peat as a Stable Litter

By C. S. ROBINSON, Research Assistant in Chemistry, Michigan Experiment Station

Stable litter has four chief uses in the preservation of manure. First, it absorbs the liquid manure and prevents its draining away; second, it absorbs ammonia, one of the most valuable constituents of manure; third, it makes manure easier to handle and fourth, it acts as a deodorizer and makes the presence of manure less objectionable. The first two of these functions are exceedingly important from a financial point of view. In the manure formed by horses, sheep and cows practically 65 per cent. of the nitrogen and 80 per cent. of the potash are found in the liquid manure. Most of this is directly available for plant food, while a considerable portion of that in the solid manure is not available for immediate use. For these reasons more attention should be paid to the conservation of the liquid portion of the manure than the customary in common farm practice. As is well known, ammonia is very valuable for fertilizing purposes and by no means the least expensive fertilizing material on the market. The strong odor of ammonia noticeable in the vicinity of any ordinary manure pile is sufficient indication that it is there in large quantities and is seeping into the air to be a complete loss to the farmer. The prime requisite for a good litter, then, is that it shall have strong absorbent powers for both liquids and gases. In addition it must be cheap, easy to obtain and convenient to handle. The most common litter is, of course, straw, which, however, fulfills very poorly the requirements given above for a good stable litter. It is a poor absorbent for either liquid manure or

ammonia and has no value as a deodorizer or disinfectant. It has some little value in handling, but when one remembers that the solid portion contains less than one-third of the plant food this one advantage assumes minor importance.

material which answers more fully all of the above-mentioned specifications is raw muck or peat and, where it is available, is by far the best material for the purpose. In most parts of the state it can be readily obtained and many farms have more or less of it which is considered waste land by the owners. Ordinarily as it comes from the bog, it is mostly water, one hundred pounds of it contains about three inches of straw, five pounds of moisture, though in dry seasons this may be considerably diminished. By absorbing over, on dry ground, and exposing to the sun, the water of about three inches of straw may be reduced to ten or fifteen pounds. The dry material can then be hauled to the barn and stored under some sort of shed for use as required. In an air-dry condition it has extremely high absorbent powers and can take up many times its weight of liquid and large quantities of gaseous material, thus drying and making it much more convenient and easier to handle.