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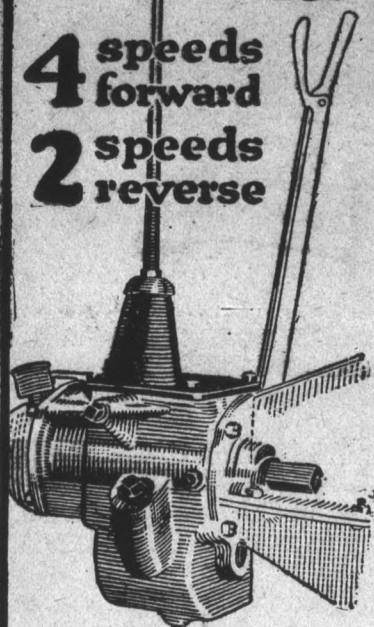
DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1924

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WASHINGTON NEWS

SIXTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS QUILTS.

THE sixty-eighth congress adjourned its first session on June 7, after having introduced and discussed more bills for the relief of agriculture, indulged in more political speech-making, and passed less constructive legislation than any of its predecessors in recent years.

The soldiers' bonus law was enacted but with no provision made for making the bonus available to the veterans. Nevertheless, President Coolidge is determined that there shall be no delay in making arrangements for the payment of the bonus or issuance of policies, and has ordered the various departments to go to the limit in finding legal means for providing for the necessary work.

A very satisfactory immigration law was enacted. The new tax reduction law, while not meeting the desires of Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, is regarded by those who represent the agricultural interests as an improvement on the so-called Mellon plan.

The child labor amendment proposition was adopted and referred to the states for final acceptance. This amendment would empower congress to enact laws regulating and prohibiting the labor of persons under eighteen years of age.

The department of agriculture was given ample appropriations to carry on its work. The federal highway program was continued. A bureau of dairying was created. While the Ketcham bill providing for the extension of the foreign service of the department of agriculture was left pending in the senate, there are fears that sufficient sentiment in favor of the Winslow bill, giving the department of commerce sole jurisdiction over all agricultural agents in foreign countries, may be created between now and the time congress convenes in December to give it precedence over the Ketcham bill.

Many efforts were made during the session to weaken and nullify the prohibition law, but they were decisively defeated by large majorities, and laws were passed that should effectively strengthen prohibition enforcement. The brewery interests are well organized with abundant funds, and will concentrate their efforts to defeat congressmen who voted for law enforcement, and replace them with men in favor of so-called light wine and beer, and who will oppose enforcement of legislation.

Twenty-five or thirty federal cooperative marketing bills were left pending in congress, and it is believed that they will be given extensive hearings next session. The cooperative marketing associations are studying the various bills and have given notice that they want an opportunity to be heard for or against them.

President Coolidge vetoed the postal employees' salary increase bill. In this veto the President has run the risk of incurring the displeasure of a large number of postal employees, many deserving of more pay, but it is in line with his demand for greater economy in government expenditures. The postal salary increase would have cost the government \$68,000,000 annually.

The national reforestation policy bill as it passed congress authorizes the secretary of agriculture to cooperate with state authorities in developing the best methods of forest fire prevention, to make a cooperative study of the effect of taxation on forest planting and maintenance, to procure and distribute tree seeds for reforestation purposes, and assist farmers in the care of farm woodlots. The federal government is empowered to acquire

cut-over or forested lands whenever necessary for the aid of navigation on streams. The law calls for an annual appropriation of \$2,700,000 to be used by the secretary of agriculture in matching payments of like amounts by the states.

Among the minor bills that were passed was the extension of the power of the War Finance Corporation to advance credit to agriculture for a period of nine months; a resolution to provide for an investigation into the losses to wheat growers because of government price fixing during the world war; and the Hoch-Smith bill providing for an investigation of freight rates by the Interstate Commerce Commission with a view to a readjustment downward on farm products.

PRESIDENT CONSERVES FUNDS.

THE President's insistent demand for economy in government expenditures has been effective to some extent so far as the federal government is concerned. The government will close the present fiscal year on June 30 with a surplus of more than \$350,000,000, according to Director Lord, of the budget bureau.

ATTACK RECLAMATION PROJECTS.

THE agricultural situation was the subject of several addresses and much discussion at the recent annual meeting of the National Association of Real Estate Boards in Washington. It was the conclusion of the committee on taxation that reclamation projects costing hundreds of millions of dollars are unjustified when the present farm area is capable of so much over-production. The United States has already spent \$150,000,000 on irrigation projects that serve land occupied by 36,000 families. About 540,000 acres of this land, enough to provide forty-acre farms for another 13,000 families is unoccupied. The wisdom of diversification by dairying was questioned. If followed to its logical conclusion the diversification propaganda in the spring wheat states would transfer the distress of the Dakota wheat farm to the Wisconsin dairy farm.

ADVISES CHANGE IN TAX SYSTEM.

CHANGE in our system of taxation so as to base taxation of farm lands not directly on their capital value but on the net value from year to year of the farm product was suggested by Dr. L. C. Gray, in charge of the division of land economics of the department of agriculture. "Taxes have come to take so large a part of the total net income from farm lands that under the hazards of modern farming a searching re-examination of the whole method of tax levy is needed in order to mold the system of taxation in accordance with the needs of American agriculture. Failure of states and local communities to readjust taxes to the conditions brought about by severe post-war depression in agriculture has resulted in a tax burden on farm real estate that is excessive and well-nigh intolerable," said Dr. Gray, who cited statistics showing that as a lack of readjustment of farm land assessments to the actual changes in market valuations, the average taxes per acre on farm real estate were relatively higher in proportion to its market valuation than they had been a decade earlier.

Sun and light make for sanitation in the pig sty.



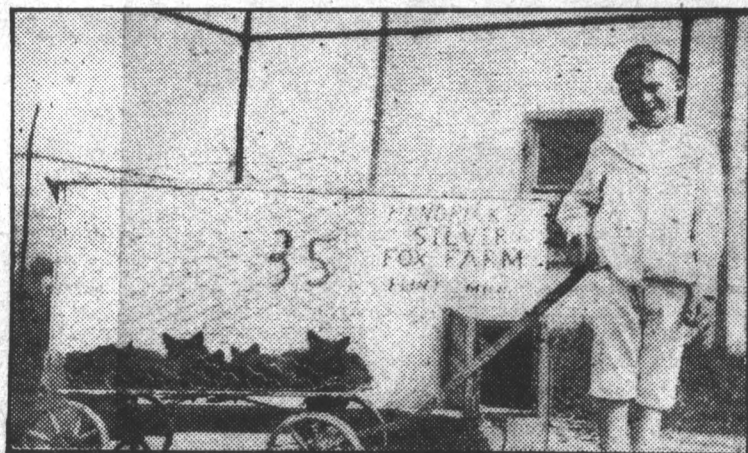
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Strong broiler chicks, no breed guaranteed, \$7.00 per 100, after June 1st. Order early, right now! Late customers were disappointed last year. Quality and price talk. Act now.

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Raise Silver Foxes

Lift that mortgage on your farm or business by raising a few pairs of foxes, the above picture represents a litter of nine silver fox puppies raised on the Hendricks fur farm last year and netted their owner more than the price of two car loads of fat steers. If interested in raising silver foxes for your own benefit, first get our price and terms, we have no salesmen to call on you, but we can save you the selling price of a pair of foxes on your purchase.

Our ranch is now open to visitors and it is up to you to investigate, come buy first and then investigate.

Hendricks fur farm is located seven miles southwest of Flint. Out of over a hundred foxes inspected last fall by the National Fox Breeders' Association, every fox was announced eligible for advanced registration, every fox sold by us must make registered points. We can give you price, quality, and service.

HENDRICKS' SILVER FOX RANCH,

Flint, Michigan

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TO
MICHIGAN

VOLUME CLXII

MICHIGAN FARMER

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

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE

NUMBER TWENTY-FIVE

Spraying for Quality Spuds

Better Quality as Well as Insect and Disease Control Result from Thorough Spraying

By H. C. Moore

IT is generally recognized by growers that careful spraying is necessary in order to get good yields; the effect that spraying has upon the quality of the potatoes, however, is not so commonly appreciated. As has been previously stated, good quality depends upon uniform and uninterrupted development of the tuber. Spraying with Bordeaux mixture and arsenicals ward off attacks of Colorado potato bugs, leaf hoppers, flea beetle, late blight and early blight and thus keeps the plants in a healthy, vigorous condition, allowing the tubers to develop normally.

Even where insects and foliage diseases are not present, applications of Bordeaux are beneficial to the plants and during dry, hot periods are a big factor in promoting satisfactory vine and tuber growth.

Growers of certified seed are obliged to spray at least five times with Bordeaux mixture, using a machine that can maintain a pressure of 180 pounds or more. This practice aids them in producing good yields of good-type potatoes. It is one of the reasons why the average yield per acre last season for nearly 2,500 acres of certified seed was 191.6 bushels, compared with 114 bushels, the average yield for the state. Spraying was one of the big factors that enabled twenty-six mem-

bers of the 300 Bushel Potato Club to obtain an average yield of 353 bushels per acre. The quality of the club members' potatoes was as satisfactory as the yield. Fortunately, methods that make for good quality make for good yields and economical production.

The first spray should be made when the plants are four to six inches high; other applications should be made at intervals of ten days or two weeks throughout the season. In periods of drought when leaf hoppers may be especially numerous, spraying should be done every seven days or

so; more frequent spray applications are also called for when late blight threatens the crop.

To do effective work all parts of the plant must be covered. Machines equipped with three nozzles to the row so that both the upper and lower surfaces of the leaves will be covered with Bordeaux are the kinds to use. When the plants are large approximately 100 gallons of spray material will be required for each acre.

Spray rings were organized last season in a few counties and the results secured were very satisfactory. The spray rings are composed of several growers in a community who have an aggregate of about fifty acres of potatoes. They join in buying a good spraying outfit and use it on a cooperative basis. This plan has proven very valuable to the grower with only three or four acres who may not feel justified in buying a sprayer for his small patch. Detailed information on organizing spray rings can be secured from county agricultural agents or from the Michigan Agricultural College.

When the quality crop is finally produced the good work should not be undone by careless methods in harvesting, grading and storing. These factors will be discussed in a subsequent article.



A Convenient Way of Doing a Thorough Job of Spraying.

High Quality Makes Marketing Easier

The Solution of the Marketing Problem Starts with Production

By J. T. Horner

LAST winter I clipped a news item from a western Michigan daily paper which told of plans to improve apple marketing conditions. The heading of the article was, "Seek Better Apple Market Conditions." Upon reading this item I found that plans were already being made to improve the market conditions of the next crop. The plan, which was being furthered by the county agricultural agent and the manager of a local cooperative marketing association, consisted first, of an analysis of the difficulties of the market conditions, and, second, of remedies.

This story did not contain anything startling. There was no new plan of marketing suggested which would eliminate all the abuses of our present "inefficient marketing system" nor prevent "middlemen from robbing the farmer." In fact, this plan was so simple and sensible that it did not attract a great deal of attention.

These men, who were familiar with the marketing of apples, discovered that poor apples could not be sold at a profitable price. Apples coming to the local market were small, not uniform as to size or color, and some scabby or wormy. Buyers did not want such apples because consumers did not like them. There were too many varieties being grown. Some of these varieties were desirable and commanded a good price, while others— which cost just as much to produce and prepare for market—did not bring a good price because people did not want them. Too many varieties made marketing difficult. So the conclusions these two men came to were that their apples were not of the right

quality, there were too many varieties, and many of the varieties grown were not desirable.

The plan they outlined to improve these unsatisfactory marketing conditions included proper trimming of the trees and the elimination of undesirable varieties by grafting in those varieties preferred by the market. When the apples come to market next fall only good marketable varieties will be handled. The inferior fruit will not be sent to the central markets where it would have a depressing influence on price.

A good lesson in market economics is contained in this news item. It indicates that agriculture is turning its attention to those practices which will render a real service to farmers rather than merely create a lot of commotion. This sort of a program will not stir up a lot of enthusiasm and prejudice; but it will bring more dollars into the pockets of the farmers and better fruit to the table of the city consumer. The better the quality of the fruit the more desirable it will be and the greater the consumption. Increased consumption will be beneficial to the fruit industry as a whole.

In this program there was no call for someone to help. The job is going to be done by the farmers themselves assisted only by the scientific specialists from the agricultural college. Nothing is being asked from the government. No price guarantees are being requested. No claim is made of dishonesty or uselessness of any marketing agencies. On the other hand, bad

conditions were discovered which were recognized as problems for agriculture to solve.

Many of those who feel called upon to solve the farmer's problems by some sort of magical system are constantly telling us that we have had too much attention given to production; that we no longer give attention to production problems. They want nothing more of this "two blades of grass business;" but want to know "how to sell the one blade already grown."

Such persons cannot recognize that there is a difference between productive practices to bring about quality and low costs and those to increase production. To them, all productive activities mean increased production.

Such is not true. These men in western Michigan recognize that in order to market properly one must produce properly. They recognize that no constructive marketing program can possibly bring about the desired results unless good produce is grown and offered for sale. They know that if good produce is to be grown the right productive practices must be followed. They recognize that the job of production and marketing is a continuous process and must be considered as a whole.

Another great truth brought forward in this newspaper story is that profitable marketing can result only when market demands are known. If the farmer is to sell apples at a profitable price he must know what kind of apples are wanted. His job then, as

a sensible farmer, is to produce the kind of apples consumers want whether they are the kind he likes best or not, and produce these at the lowest possible cost. The farmer must realize that, in this day of commercial agriculture, he is not producing things for himself but for consumers in distant markets. If success is to come the desire of the consumer, not that of the farmer, must be the guide to production. This is the policy followed by the successful manufacturer and trader.

There have been decidedly too many people chasing to the end of the rainbow to find some mysterious and all-healing power or scheme to solve all the economic ills of the farmer. Plans have been submitted by the score which seem right in theory, but in practice have never been of any value because they would not work. Cooperation in agriculture is going to be a great aid in improving marketing conditions if the impossible is not demanded of it. The cooperative marketing association in this apple community is going to be of value because it will be the agency through which productive improvement work can be conducted. Such organizations permit group action to do those things which could never be accomplished individually.

Farmers have been misled by many enthusiastic and misinformed theorists who would solve economic problems by the complete introduction of a new marketing system. They have been greatly disappointed in the failure of cooperation to bring the promised benefits. Cooperation has been

(Continued on page 814).

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DETROIT, JUNE 21, 1924

CURRENT COMMENT

Coolidge
And
Dawes

THE delegates to the republican national convention held in the city of Cleveland last week, named Calvin Coolidge, of Massachusetts, and Charles G. Dawes, of Illinois, as the standard bearers of the party in the coming campaign. There was no contest in the selection of a nominee for president, for after the masterly presentation of President Coolidge's name by Dr. M. L. Burton, president of the University of Michigan, no other names went before the convention as candidates for this, the highest office in the power of the country to give.

The first choice of the convention for second place on the ticket went to Frank O. Lowden, former governor of Illinois. But maintaining his former position that he would not consider the nomination, Mr. Lowden refused to accept. Sentiment of the delegates then swung to Colonel Dawes, who was nominated upon the third ballot.

The Age
Of
Power

IN a quarter of a century, or possibly less, the whole country will be tied together with a network of high voltage electric lines. From giant stations located near coal mines and from restless turbines revolved day and night by rapid streams, will shoot forth over copper wire held aloft by stilted towers, that mysterious and powerful electric something which now promises to revolutionize our whole civilization.

Steam made the great cities; but, according to modern students of human affairs, electricity will dot the country-side with mammoth manufacturing institutions around which will dwell on spacious lots, the workers therein employed. This will come, in the opinion of these men, because it will make for cheaper production, and it will combine in such industrial communities all the advantages of living in the modern city with those of the country, and without the drawbacks of either. The change, too, should result in the development of a sturdier race of men and women.

Under such a regime, farming, particularly in a state like Michigan, where industrial development is bound to be large, will be called upon to meet the changed conditions. Markets will be local; a variety of products will be in demand; transportation will not enter so largely into the cost of farm products delivered to the con-

sumer; many farm laborers will become factory workers in winter when duties are slack in the fields, and electrical energy will find a much wider use in farm operations.

While this change will be gradual, it is no myth, since evidence of it is already at hand. It is the direct road to greater efficiency, better health and more happiness.

Fundamentals Are
Essential

IN recent issues, we have published a number of articles by Prof. J. T. Horner, touching upon some fundamentals of co-operation. His thoughts are especially timely, as co-operation in Michigan is now going through a process of refinement and readjustment. This change will be a healthy one if the bare facts regarding co-operation, instead of emotional effusions, are thoughtfully considered.

Over seventy-five per cent of man's convictions come through his emotions. Salesmen have found that it is the emotional appeal which puts their propositions across. Also, in politics, or in any of our great public movements, such as co-operation, the emotional appeal has been the outstanding one. Promises of greater profits with less responsibility, etc., always "listen good." But the working out of these promises often "is something else again," as Potash and Perlmutter would say.

In Professor Horner's last article, he hits a most fundamental fact in saying that quality production must be accomplished before quality prices can be obtained.

We believe that the experience of our potato cooperators proves the truth of this statement. A big cooperative organization was formed with the hope of gaining greater profits and cutting expenses. A brand name was established and everything was on the highway to success, but it didn't get there because for the one reason, that quality goods were not put behind the quality name. But now, after expensive experience, it has been learned that good goods put up in the right way will gain recognition. Michigan potatoes are now establishing a reputation for quality on the markets of the country.

Professor Horner takes the position that co-operation, like many other worth-while movements, is not a cure-all, and that it will not succeed without work along those fundamental lines which for ages have been deemed essential for success.

Beans A
Last
Resort

FARMERS in Michigan take to beans when, for one reason or another, they have failed to plant other crops on time. Planted as late as the first of July, beans give a reasonable promise of maturing a fair crop. This accounts for its popularity in a season like the present when wet, cold weather has delayed from two to three weeks the time of sowing spring crops.

This popularity, however, is a little out of line with the usual practice of planting heavily of crops which sold high during the last marketing year, and lightly of crops which then met with poor demand. Bean prices have not measured up to growers' expectations during recent months. Largely as a result, many farmers had early planned to reduce their acreage of this crop, but, when the cold weather continued they gradually realized that the season was too far along for the proper maturing of other crops. So beans are now coming into the breach to round out the annual planting.

This may not prove amiss. It is better to plant that which will naturally mature than it is to sow a crop out of season. Then, too, having the ground plowed, as is true of the large majority of those who will sow extra beans, it is more prudent

to put in beans than to allow the land to lie fallow. Further, we are growing beans more efficiently these days, having lessened the damage from anthracnose and introduced more prolific seed.

Still another condition may justify farmers in growing a good acreage of the crop. Labor may not be so closely employed during the months ahead as it has been the past year. People with deflated incomes, find beans desirable because they get much for their money. Hence, the demand may be increased. So, all in all, Michigan farmers may have reason for congratulations upon the fact that they have a cash crop like beans to resort to.

Are Farms
Assessed
Too High?

FOR many years the relative assessments of farm and city property have been a mooted question. Recently several county farm bureaus of the state have undertaken an examination of the conditions in their respective counties. At a recent conference of these representatives at Lansing, it was reported that gross inequalities existed in, at least, those counties where an examination of records had been made.

It appears that these studies were not superficial. The agents conducting the investigations based their comparisons on the tax rolls and the records of property transfers from the various offices of register of deeds, and not upon mere estimates of property values. The same method was used for both farm and city property.

Where this condition obtains, and it will not be surprising to find it general over the state, it becomes not only a duty of the boards of supervisors of the counties affected, but a matter of pure loyalty to their constituency, to the state and to the nation to rectify the injustice.

Political
Vs Natural
Law

THE failure of the sixty-eighth Congress to enact much legislation designed to relieve agriculture is viewed by many thoughtful farmers as not entirely a loss to the country. Congress might have produced more laws than it did, and done worse. Anyhow, there is a steadily growing sentiment among the electorate for less legislation, especially that which requires additional appropriations from the public funds with the consequent increase in taxes.

It is altogether possible, too, that the defeat of some of the proposed relief measures may leave the farmer in quite as favorable a situation as he would have been with this legislation on the statute books. For instance, the present promise of a two-hundred million bushel reduction in our wheat crop for 1924, a substantial cut in the hog population, and other trimmings may bring the supply of some staple farm products to a point where they can be marketed at a profit to the grower.

If the desired results come through natural sources, we shall be more happy than we would by getting those results through class legislation.

The
Country In
June

JUNE, and the out of doors—they go well together. There is a subtle something about the great open country in the month of June that gets inside of one. If there is a spark of appreciation in his make-up for the innumerable parts of the big natural world, it can not help making its appearance at this time. Nature in all her loveliness is at her best. I think it must have been in June that the poet wrote his Thanatopsis, for it is hard to conceive of anything that can enter one's very soul and stir up poetic sentiments like nature in the month of June.

It is at this time that the new year

reaches the full bloom stage. Like the young man or maiden finishing high school or college, June is laden with the joy of living, overflowing with vitality, and full of promise, well prepared to turn in a good account in the days that are to come. Her stocks are quoted high, they are in strong demand, for on all sides there is visible, living evidence that the increase will be sure. Strikes, hard times, or presidential elections have no effect upon her.

Regardless of the political situation, all nature in June is attuned to the beautiful. The sun shines the brightest, the grass grows the greenest, the birds sing the sweetest, and whether congress accomplishes anything worth while, or the compensation is high or low makes little difference. She puts her best foot foremost, dresses up in fresh new verdure, assumes a happy frame of mind and does her best each day, each hour, each moment, to make this great, wide, wonderful world of ours habitable for man and beast.

Let us not look down always at the clod beneath our feet, but lift our eyes and enjoy nature's treat. The air, the woods, the fields, are full of things these days to bring pleasure through our senses of hearing, sight and smell; to these things no legal deeds are given, nor—thank God—are any taken away. They are free for all of us and limited only by our ability to drink them in.

My Acquisitions and
Dispensations

I WAS readin' in a very excitin' part of Mr. Webster's dictshunary on the page where there was pictures of aceroses leaves, acolytes and acroteria, when I come across the word acquisitions.

Well, after I read about that word, I found that it was just what I was doin', but not very much. There is another word what is opposite of acquisition what I've been doin' more, and that is dispensation. A acquisition is what you get, and a dispensation is what you give or dispense with. I've been doin' both lately.



Fer inst. the other week I told you about acquisition in an invitashun to see the jedge and makin' a dispensation of five dollars after I see him. But that's the way it is; you can't acquisite no priviledges without payin' or dispensin' somethin' fer them. Fer inst., if you get a invitashun to a weddin', you gotta buy rice ta dispensate in the what you call proximity of the weddin'.

That just goes ta show that life is mostly give and take. Fer inst., if a man makes a acquisition of a wife he makes a dispensation of a whole lotta priviledges.

This acquisition and dispensation principal of life is O. K., 'cause if it didn't work some of us would have nothin' and somebody else would have everythin'. And sometimes it looks like some folkses kin make their acquisitionator work faster than their dispensationator. But I guess it ain't so; they pay in some way. With us farm folks it looks the other way. Our acquisitionators looks like they have been havin' the sleepin' sickness, but our dispensationators is got what the M. D.'s call insomnia, which means they is been workin' overtime.

Now, if it wasn't fer me believin' that acquisitions and dispensations come out even some way, I'd quit farmin'. But I'm sure the day's comin' soon when we farmers is goin' to have our acquisitionators workin' better.

I'm hopin' so anyhow, 'cause I gotta have a new Oughto by 1928. Otherwise Sofie says she'll like walkin' better.

HY SYCKLE

Getting Out of the Woods

Or How Cloverland Farmers are Working Out a Self-Supporting Agriculture

By G. W. Putnam,

Superintendent of Chatam Experiment Station

MOST people, who are unfamiliar with this great Northern Peninsula, have the idea that it is a vast wilderness of timber land and mining area in which agriculture plays a very minor part; and it is very true that lumbering and mining have been in the past the principal occupations of the area.

But, if a glance is taken at the 1920 census report it will be noticed that the value of all farm property, including land, buildings, implements, and live stock was worth \$69,226,850. When one further considers that of the 10,702,240 acres of land in the area only 4,221,240 acres is left of standing forest and that approximately one and a quarter million acres of the area are now in farms, he understands that what is really happening here now is what happened to the northern part of the Southern Peninsula forty or fifty years ago. Lumbering had its day and close in the wake of lumbering came the pioneer farmer with his few acres of cleared land.

We, who are interested in the agriculture of the Upper Peninsula see in this area the same onward trend. Lumbering is at its height. Soon the areas to be cut off will be limited and agriculture will become more and more important as this transition takes place.

In 1920 there were 12,317 farms in the Upper Peninsula. What do they do to make a living? What is their program of work? Are they real farmers? These questions would require a very careful survey in order to an-

swer them in every detail. But, if one has been in touch with the development of these 12,000 farms during the past five years, he is in a fairly good position to know what they are doing and how they are doing it.

These farms can be grouped in classes that would include, first, the new settler who has just recently located in an area where a big percentage of the land is either standing for-

est or cut over, and where he and his neighbors are building farms and farm homes under the very strictest of pioneer conditions.

Then there is another class of farms that passed through this pioneer stage some fifteen or twenty years ago. They still have much of the pioneer conditions about them, and yet, on their own farms, if they are progressive, they have most of the land clear-

ed, usually reserving a part to meet their pasture requirements and many are saving sufficient standing timber to form a nucleus of future wood lots.

Then there is a third class of farms which were cleared and settled during the earlier days. Many of them are forty, fifty and sixty years old. Some of them are among the oldest farms in the state. Particularly is this true on some of the areas around the Sault Ste. Marie, Menominee, Delta, Luce, Schoolcraft, and Marquette counties have areas that have been cleared and farmed sufficiently long to resemble in many respects old-established southern sections.

The Program of Work on These Various Classes of Farms.

The settler who is just establishing himself in a newly cleared area has before him the problem of clearing his land, building a home, and making both ends meet while he is doing it. In order to do this he resorts to all sorts of schemes. We find that many of them are what would be considered "summer farmers." During the summer months they clear a small area, put in a few potatoes around the stumps and usually manage to get enough feed crops in on the farm to carry a team and a cow or two through the winter. Then, in the fall, they go to the woods with their team and work in the lumber camps, save sufficient money to carry on their small clearing operations, and enlarge their live stock holdings for the next

(Continued on page 814).



A Big Pull Toward More Efficient Farming.

Nothing to Crow About

Some Shots at Shooting Our Feathered Friends

By Harv Hess

I WAS reading in one of the papers a few days ago, where some ammunition manufacturer was sponsoring a nation-wide crow shooting contest, with something like \$2,500 in prizes to the individual or club, which at the end of the three months season had crowed the greatest number of crows. The article also stated that 90,000 people had already signed up and were soon to begin this bird slaughter.

Well, after giving that proposition a think, I'm sorry to say that I can't hand it three rousing cheers and, if you'll pull over to the side of the road for five minutes, I'll tell you why.

In the first place, this concern produces shooting material. They are what you might call a "bang-up" affair, making all kinds of powder, except talcum and, as there hasn't been a good war for several years, they have a lot of surplus ammunition on hand that they wish to dispose of. Now, if they'd just selected rats, which are twenty times more destructive, they'd be promoting a contest that was really meritorious. But rat hunting would be too tame. All a person would have to do would be to stay in their own basement or barn and use traps, and it isn't the idea of merely exterminating a pest that this powder outfit is starting else they might have suggested roaches. What they want to do is to get the people to shooting but, personally, I wish they had picked the jail birds instead of the crow.

In my opinion, this company knows more about birdshot than they do birds. As far as old Jim Crow is concerned there's two sides to his question with reputable ornithologists lined up pro and con. If you were to ask me, I don't believe the old boy is as black as his feathers, and I know

that autopsies conducted over the remains of the vast majority of our birds, including the crow, reveal the stomachs containing such delicacies as cutworms, weed seeds, June beetles, boll weevils and, very rarely, corn, beans or other vegetables.

However, we hay-shakers are fond of alibis. If we don't get a good yield of corn we blame it on the crows, blackbirds or pheasants. To hear us tell it, corn shouldn't be more than deuce high. Yet, it's still King. Some of our little chickens disappear and we immediately shove the responsibility on the shoulders of the "pirates of the skies." I have raised chickens and turkeys for several years and I never had them bothered any by birds except at Thanksgiving time, but those birds were the kind that walked. We lose more young poultry by our own carelessness than we can ever expect to feed the birds. A year ago this spring our local fruit growing element was all agog on account of the appalling destruction wrought by blue-jays, chickadees and partridges on the fruit buds of our apple trees. It actually sounded like there wouldn't be enough left for a good jag. Yet, ask any fruit grower in this county if there was an apple shortage last fall and you run a good chance of needing a trained nurse. I suppose we'll next be accusing the cow birds of tapping our Jerseys.

Of course, there are places and times when birds need killing, just like bootleggers or bandits. If they get to bothering a farmer and he wants to shoot a few, why, fair enough. That's his business, not a city manufacturer's. What I mostly object to is the idea of trying to im-

bue a lot of people, half of whom don't know the difference between a crow and a gnat, with the idea of exterminating the former. No telling what's liable to happen. I know that when ninety per cent of the nimrods begin leaning against the rear end of a gun barrel they're liable to shoot anything but craps. Not only that, but how long do you suppose the rest of the birdies are going to hang around with a lot of banging going on on all sides.

Old Frederick the Great, erstwhile king of Prussia, liked cherries, and so did the little English sparrows that used to spend their summers over in Prussia. Well, this riled old Fritz to such an extent that he passed out orders to kill all the sparrows. In following out his instructions, the mighty Prussian hunters not only wiped out the sparrows but drove all the other birds away and, in just two years' time, the cherry and other fruit trees as well, were so badly infested with insects that they bore no fruit at all. Then the emperor, seeing his mistake, imported birds at a great cost, and I don't blame him, for I'd sure hate to be without cherry pie.

Each spring, Pine Lake, which I call my front yard, is dotted with flocks of water fowl. They are perfectly harmless, interesting to watch, and everyone likes to have them around. Less than ten minutes ago I saw a man, who kills for the fun of killing, shoot five times into a flock of wild ducks. He killed two. This, in itself, is against the law, which makes it bad enough, but here's the part that really gets me all steamed up. There won't be another duck, loon, hell diver or grebe that will give us a look-in on

their way north this spring. I've seen it happen year after year.

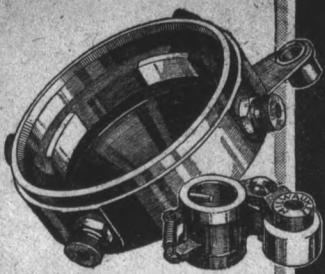
In 1892, in a certain locality in Siberia, nearly all the birds were killed for their feathers, which were sent abroad for the millinery trade. In a year's time the foliage of all the trees, all the grasses and other crops had been destroyed by cutworms, locusts and other insects. This precipitated a famine and the people had to pass laws forbidding the killing of any birds.

A few years ago the tent caterpillar and forest tree caterpillar struck our territory and, I'm telling you, they were here by the billions. I saw entire orchards and whole strips of timber that didn't have any more foliage left than a whiffletree. But by the following year, thanks to our feathered friends, they had practically disappeared and the vegetation was saved. Now, did the birds get any of the credit? You bet they didn't!

You can't get along without birds, I don't care whether you're a farmer or a hair dresser. Maybe that's one reason why the good old state of Michigan, after bringing the crow up before the crow bar of justice, discovered he was of some benefit and, consequently, lifted the twenty-five cents bounty.

If that gunpowder company wishes to conduct that contest somewhere else they have my consent, and I hope they put it across with such vigor that they drive all the birds up our way. And you can tell any old crow you happen to meet that there's one hundred and twenty acres of land right near the top of Michigan with a "Welcome" sign hanging on the uppermost limb of a good big hemlock. I've always got room for the bird that never complains without caws.

That's all.



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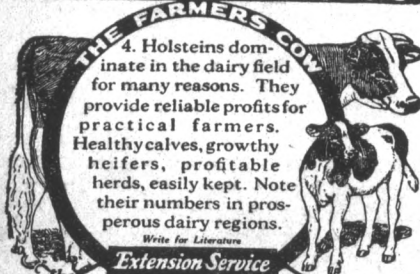
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THE HANDY MAN'S CORNER

Soy Bean Boosters

HERE are five satisfied producers of soy-bean hay and forage. In the whole list of answers received there was not a kicker. The fact that these men have succeeded in nearly every section of the state leads to the belief that soy-beans will in the near future, be a crop of importance on Michigan farms.

MAKES A DE LUXE HAY.

I HAD seven acres of soy-beans last year which I cut for hay. I never had a roughage that looked nicer or was relished more by the stock. All kinds of animals appeared to enjoy it, even the little pigs.

I planted the beans in rows twenty-eight inches apart, cut them with a mowing machine and loaded with a hay loader. I harvested fifteen loads from the seven acres. The hay was fed to milch cows, calves and pigs. I had part of the same field planted to

ate this with much relish. This venture saved us from buying six tons of hay, besides leaving the ground in better shape than it was before. As a result, I am a booster for soy-beans.—C. Ward.

HAS FAVORABLE EXPERIENCE.

IN 1922, I mixed some soy seed with our corn. It failed to make a uniform stand, but where the plants came a good many pods were matured. The next year I planted an acre of new ground, sowing broadcast and harrowing them in. This was the last of June. In September, just as the bottom leaves began turning yellow, I mowed them and, after a day or two, bunched and, when well cured, drew them to the barn. From the acre I harvested two big loads. The cattle relished them much better even than they did clover hay.

For a quick hay crop, they have no equal. The protein content is almost as great as alfalfa. Stock eats the hay readily and, when the crop is properly inoculated, it becomes a splendid soil builder. They will grow without inoculation, but better results follow the practice.—R. Carroll.

IS ENTHUSIASTIC FOR SOY HAY.

AFTER four years of experience in raising soy-beans for hay and seed, I have found three things essential in growing them: First, plow early and keep the ground well worked to kill the weeds; second, plant as soon as you get the corn in, in order to cut and harvest the crop during the hot,

dry weather of August; be sure and inoculate the seed; third, plant in rows with a drill, twenty-eight inches apart at the rate of one-half bushel per acre; cultivate shallow as soon as the plants come up.

When pods are formed, cut with a mowing machine, rake with a side delivery rake, and, when partly cured, put in small bunches and let stand a few days. Then open the bunches to the air an hour or two before you draw them to the barn. This will give you a hay that in every respect is equal to alfalfa.

Would advise the Manchu variety. Ito San is also very good. One may also mature seed which can be threshed with a regular grain thresher. The bean straw makes a good feed. The beans may be ground with corn, oats or rye as a feed for cows or horses.—E. A. Thorne.

USES CROP FOR FORAGE.

WHILE I have grown soy-beans a number of years past, I have not cured it for hay. But I have used it as a forage crop for horses, cattle and hogs, with good results.

I grow it mostly with silage corn, using four quarts of beans and eight quarts of corn to the acre, drilled with grain drill thirty-five inches apart. Beans sown alone are drilled twenty-eight inches apart, using three-fourths bushel to the acre. These are harvested with a regular bean puller. I have tried the mowing machine, but the loose soil is hard on the knives.

Soy-beans cure slowly unless the weather is favorable. On the other hand, they do not spoil or deteriorate much in wet weather. I have allowed them to stand in the double windrow as pulled, until ready to feed them over the fence to the cattle and horses as late as the last of November. I like them better than corn as a forage crop. The pods or fodder from threshed soy-beans are relished by cattle, horses and sheep.—G. S. N.

OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

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

AUTO LICENSE.

A man owns land in Florida and property in this state. He spends about six months in each state and is in Florida when the new auto licenses come out, and gets one in that state. Is he obliged to get a Michigan auto license on his return to this state?—A. L. F.

Ownership of land is of no consequence as to license for motor-vehicle. Residents of the state are not allowed to drive cars without license by this state. Residents of other states, passing through the state, and here for only a few days or weeks, are allowed to ride on their license issued by the state of their residence; but if they remain for any considerable time, they must get license from the secretary of state of this state.—Rood.

DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY.

Can a man who married rather late in life, and who had accumulated some property, will it otherwise than to his wife? Can a wife hold a share regardless of husband's will or deed? Can a husband will or deed property away from his wife and to a person who is in no way related to him? Can a husband hold one-half or any share of property a wife had before their marriage?—R. F.

A man can dispose, during life, of any of his personal estate and all of his real estate except the homestead, without any consent by his wife, and the buyer will take the title to the land subject only to possible dower for life, in one-third being assigned to the wife should she survive him. The relationship of the grantee is of no consequence. The husband has no

control of any property of the wife in this state at the present time. And unless she dies without disposing of it, and without issue, he takes no interest in it after her death.—Rood.

FIRE-BLIGHT.

Are the specimens of Transparent and Steel Red apple twigs which I am sending you, affected with fire-blight?

I find no evidence of fire-blight, but am of the opinion that the killing-back is due to winter injury. On some of the limbs there is evidence of a minor canker which under some conditions becomes severe with apple trees grown in northern Michigan. This canker shows itself by killing strips along on the under side of the limbs and the bark breaks off in checks or square patches. Where the trees are making rapid growth the penetration by the fungus is slight and the injury is sloughed off. Where new growth is slow the fungus may kill clear to the wood and large, unsightly cankers are formed. Woolly aphids commonly come into these cankers and make the lesions more unsightly. Great success has come from stimulating the growth of the trees and enabling them to outgrow the injury caused by the fungus. With young trees I would advise that you make every effort to stimulate the growth by fertilizers and by cultivation. The trees that show the dead wood arising from winter injury may perhaps be put into shape by pruning, or it may be that it will be necessary to replace the injured trees. Where the bark is dead clear to the wood, various moulds will enter and the canker is likely to get worse.

Cramped in a Wash Tub

Dad Makes First Move in Providing Better Bathing Facilities

By A. J. Bell

MARTHA, is there any hot water? I must take a bath."

John had been harrowing all day and was tired and dirty; but water must be carried in and heated before he could climb into the wash tub and take a bath.

"I wish to goodness we had a hot water system and a bath tub," complained John while he waited for the water to heat. "Don't suppose we can, though, until we get a furnace in."

"Why don't you write to the agricultural college and see if they have any information on water systems, Dad?" asked fourteen-year-old Ned, who attended the agricultural school in the neighboring town.

"Do you suppose we could get anything there, Ned?"

"I think so; we could try it anyway."

That night John wrote to the Extension Department at M. A. C. and in due time received a bulletin entitled, "Simple Water Systems Adapted to Farm Homes Without Furnace Heat," by O. E. Robey, extension specialist.

That night they all drew their chairs around the library table and began to study the bulletin.

They found that two very satisfactory water systems could be installed at a cost of from \$80 to \$100 each, depending on the quality of the fixtures used. The first system described could be installed in small units, but in the second, the entire system must be installed at one time.

Nearly every farm home has the foundation for the first system. It consists of a cistern pump at the kitchen sink. By substituting a cistern force pump for the pitcher pump and installing a range boiler and a range water front, running water can be obtained at the sink. This eliminates the carrying of water, which is a very decided advantage.

The operation of this system is simple. Water is pumped into the range boiler, circulates through the range water front and becomes heated. When hot water is wanted at the sink, the faucet on the pump is closed and cold water is pumped into the range boiler; this forces the hot water out of the pipe at the sink. If cold water is wanted at the sink, open the faucet and pump. Cold water will flow out of the faucet into the sink. The hot water pipe is left open at the sink at all times to take care of the steam and hot water which will escape there when the water is heated. The range boiler must be full when the fire is started in the range; otherwise the cold water coming in contact with the red-hot water front might cause an explosion.

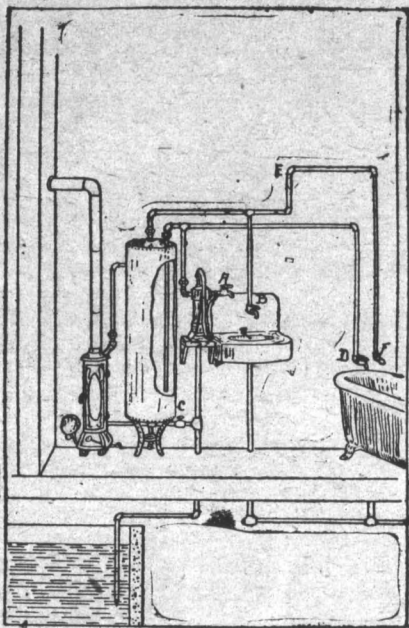
If a bath tub is desired, one can be easily installed either on the first or second floor. To do this, add a faucet at the sink and run two pipes, one for cold water and one for hot, to the bath tub. If the tub is placed on the first floor, a loop one foot high is made in the hot water pipe. This loop prevents the water from running out at the bath tub when it is desired in the sink. If the tub is on the second floor this loop is not necessary, as the height to which the water must be raised prevents it from flowing out when the faucet at the sink is open. In either case the hot water pipe at the tub is left open at all times. The cost of this system is approximately \$100.

A Better One for Less Money.

The second system has many advantages over the first: The entire outfit can be placed in a small room, one six by six feet being sufficiently large; it can be installed without tearing up the floors or walls; the heater that heats the water also heats the room; the range water front, which some-

times impairs the efficiency of the range, is not necessary; and the cost is slightly less, about \$85.

The bill of material is as follows: A 30-gallon range boiler; a range boiler stand; a bath tub, 5 ft. or more, with waste pipe and connections for 1½-inch pipe; a lavatory with spud and iron pipe connection for 1½-inch iron pipe; a kerosene heater; a cistern force pump; seventeen ¾-inch galvanized ells; three ¾-inch galvanized tees; a 1x1-inch by ¾-inch tee; six 1-inch by ¾-inch bushings; two ¾-inch compression bibbs; six ¾-inch unions; a ¾-inch gate valve; twelve 2x¾-inch nipples; forty feet of ¾-inch galvanized pipe; twenty feet of ½-inch



This Diagram Shows the Arrangement of the Pipes in the Second Water System Described. The Loop Shown at (E) is Very Necessary and Should Not be Omitted.

galvanized waste pipe; twenty feet of 1-inch galvanized suction pipe; two 1-inch ells.

The heater, range boiler, and lavatory are placed along one side of the room, in the order named, and the tub along one end.

The cold water pipe leads from the pump to both the range boiler and the bath tub. The one that leads to the bath tub is fitted with a compression bib. The one to the range boiler must extend down into the boiler to within one foot of the bottom. To install this pipe, thread one end for about 2½ inches and screw on a 1-inch by ¾-inch bushing. A ½-inch hole is bored in the pipe about two-thirds of the way down to prevent all of the water siphoning out with subsequent injury to the coils in the kerosene heater. To locate this hole, measure down from the top of the boiler to a point three or four inches above the top of the heater. After the hole is bored, insert the pipe in one of the openings on top of the range boiler and screw the bushing down.

The heater is placed close beside the range boiler and a pipe connected from the bottom of the heater to the suction pipe. This pipe has a gate valve placed in it to allow the water to be drained from the heater in cold weather. Another pipe leads from the top of the heater to the range boiler.

The hot water pipe is attached to the other opening in the range boiler and leads to the bath tub. The loop, one foot high, is made in this pipe, which is left open at the bath tub, the same as in the first system. A tee is placed in this pipe directly over the lavatory and a pipe, fitted with a compression bibb, is installed to carry hot water to the lavatory.

To operate this system, pump the boiler full of water, light the kerosene

(Continued on page 814).



We've Made You A unique Shaving Cream

Will you please accept a test?

By V. K. CASSADY, Chief Chemist

GENTLEMEN:

Here is a Shaving Cream which millions are discussing.

It does five things which men desire in a surpassing way. Countless men have written their amazement that one creation could so excel the rest.

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The result surprised us no less than others. We never dreamed that Shaving Cream offered such room for improvement.

Five astonishing results

- 1—Palmolive Shaving Cream multiplies itself in lather 250 times. A tiny bit suffices for a shave.
- 2—It softens the beard in one minute, by causing the hairs to absorb 15% of water.
- 3—Its lather maintains its creamy fullness for ten minutes on face.
- 4—The extra-strong bubbles, acting like wedges, support the hairs for cutting. That means a quick, clean shave.
- 5—The palm and olive oil content makes the cream lotion-like in its effect. The results are delightful.

The result has been a sensation. Few new creations have won so many folks so quickly. Few articles have ever been so talked about as this.

To add the final touch to shaving luxury, we have created Palmolive After Shaving Talc—especially for men. Doesn't show. Leaves the skin smooth and fresh, and gives that well-groomed look. Try the sample we are sending free with the tube of Shaving Cream. There are new delights here for every man who shaves. Please let us prove them to you. Clip coupon now.

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The shaving mug is now being discarded for this more sanitary, better and quicker way by men on farms and city men everywhere. Make the test. And you'll know why.

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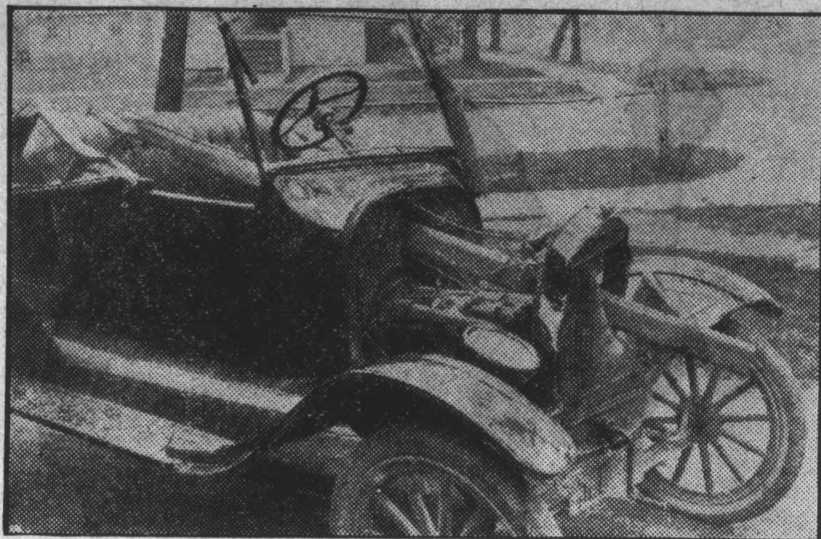
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Simply insert your name and address and mail to Dept. B797 Address for residents of Wisconsin, The Palmolive Company (Wis. Corp.), Milwaukee, Wis. Address for residents other than Wisconsin, The Palmolive Company (Del. Corp.), 360 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Highway Danger!



HAROLD CRANDALL, who lives on a farm a few miles from Howell, while driving toward Howell on May 17, saw a runaway team coming toward him. He drove to the right side of the highway and stopped. One of the horses attempted to pass on the right side and the other on the left side, the wagon tongue going through the radiator and front of the car, just missing Mr. Crandall, who was riding alone. The horses broke loose, leaving the car badly wrecked.

Mr. Automobile Owner, can you take the risk on the highway today without proper insurance? The above automobile was insured with the Citizens' Mutual Automobile Insurance Company of Howell. The company is now starting its tenth season and with one annual premium, which is very reasonable, it has accumulated total assets of \$500,000 and paid over 19,000 claims since organization. It has an agency force in every county seat in Lower Michigan.

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CITIZENS MUTUAL AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HOWELL, MICHIGAN

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A grade wood baskets, standard quarts, by freight or express f. o. b. cars, Lansing, as follows:	Waxlined paper baskets, standard quarts, by freight or express f. o. b. cars, Lansing.
200 for \$ 2.00	200 for \$ 1.50
500 for 4.50	500 for 4.15
1000 for 8.75	1000 for 6.25
5000 for 42.00	5000 for 30.00

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SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

Special prices to dealers in lots of 20,000 or more. Write us at once. Special Parcel Post prices to points within 150 miles of Lansing as follows:

200 A grade wood baskets, postpaid.....\$2.25	5 16-qt. crates, K. D., postpaid.....\$1.40
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600 Waxlined paper baskets, postpaid..... 4.75	1000 Waxlined paper baskets, postpaid..... 7.25

16-qt. crates in the flat to fit above baskets as follows, f. o. b. cars Lansing, by freight or express.

5 for \$1.10; 10 for \$2.10; 25 for \$5.00.

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Bee hives, sections, comb foundations, smokers, etc. General Agents in Michigan for Root's goods. Send for catalog.

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These experts have found that a new powerful hypochlorite solution kills the germs that sour milk. This new improved method is now known as the B-K rinse. B-K keeps milking machines, separators, cans, bottles, strainers and all milk utensils free from bacteria. Your utensils can't sour milk when they are kept sweet, pure and odorless with this famous rinse. Because the

germicidal strength of B-K is always the same, you get reliable results in purifying, every day. This B-K rinse makes sterilizing and purifying a quick, easy job. It is the cheapest method ever found. Try it. You can get a jug of B-K at your dealer's. He guarantees results or your money back. See free offer below. Valuable bulletins every dairyman needs.

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STATE HORT. TOUR.

THE summer tour of the Michigan State Horticultural Society this summer will be held in conjunction with the tour of the American Pomological Society. The tour of the national organization will cover eight states, but the Michigan society will only travel with the American pomologists during their trip in this state.

The tour starts at Benton Harbor on July 21 and will make its way up through the grape and small fruit sections of southwestern Michigan, after which it will turn eastward, where some of the important orchards in the south central part of the state will be visited. Some of the stops scheduled for this section of the state are at Farley Brothers' orchard, near Albion; the farm of L. Whitney Watkins, near Manchester; the Huron farms, near Ann Arbor, and the orchard belonging to E. J. VerDuyn, near Novi. The last day of the tour, which is July 23, will be spent in visiting the Detroit city markets and the nurseries at Monroe.

Those wishing further information regarding this tour should correspond with Secretary H. D. Hootman, of the Michigan State Horticultural Society, at East Lansing, Michigan.

GETTING OUT OF THE WOODS.

(Continued from page 811).
year. This is the real pioneer step and is one that has been followed in practically every well cleared area in the Upper Peninsula.

The Next Class Has Different Problems.

The second class of farms—those that are beginning to be self-supporting, have a somewhat different program than has the new settler. They are just in the transition stage. They have been making money in the lumber woods, on road building, or from some other source, with which to clear land, and many times to build homes. He is now ready to make the farm pay an income. What kind of a program is he going to follow to do this?

Similar to every other area where there are well established farms, he has a choice of several lines of endeavor. If he is inclined to live stock he will find that dairying and sheep raising are probably the two most profitable classes of live stock enterprises for the Upper Peninsula. If he is a cash crop man it will depend somewhat upon his location as to what he can grow. If he happens to be in the sugar beet producing area about the Menominee sugar beet factory he will find this crop a profitable cash crop to grow. If he is located anywhere in the Upper Peninsula on the sandy loams to loam types of soil he will find that he is ideally located for the growing of potatoes. If he is by chance located on one of the heavy clay areas of the Ontonagon valley or in the vicinity of the Sault Ste. Marie, he will have to look to some other form of cash crops, usually turning to the production of wheat and in the last few years many of the farms in these particular areas have found that they were particularly well located for the production of various kinds of farm seeds, and these, when properly handled, make a very desirable cash crop to grow.

We, however, find that the average farmer who would classify in this group of farms is really a combination farmer who has a few cows, who may or may not have a few sheep, depending upon his personal inclination and who, in practically every case, grows a few potatoes for a cash crop and many times he is producing some wheat or some field crop for seed purposes.

The third class of farms as we have outlined them, that is, those of the older, more fully developed sections, have as a rule, already established themselves in their communities as dairy farmers, general farmers, or in a few instances, as cash crop farmers. Their program of work is very similar to what we have discussed under the

second class of farms with the exception that they have either made good or failed.

It is interesting and profitable to study the conditions which have brought about the failures as well as it is to study the conditions which have made the real successful farmers of these areas. In some instances, the failures are due to the fact that the farm operator was never intended, by habit or inclination, to be a farmer. He is not adapted to farm life. In some cases the failures are due to poor judgment in buying live stock and in attempting to go it on too large a scale. Other failures have been caused by the unavoidable things that come to any location.

In interviewing some of the successful farmers of these areas, we find some things that could well be taken note of. In the first place, they are usually what we would call business men—men of keen judgment. They have worked with, and developed the right kind of live stock—live stock that will pay for the feed they eat and show a profit at the end of the year. They are men who have been able to hit the proper balance between their live stock work and their crops work. Usually, too, we find they are men who have seen the necessity of making the farm produce the feeds necessary to carry on their live stock operations.

In the developed areas we find conditions no different from those in any other well established agricultural community of our northern states. The farmers have sufficient cleared acres to grow their crops, have developed judgment in choosing the right kind of live stock, and have realized the necessity of a proper rotation of crops and the economical use of fertilizers.

CRAMPED IN A BATH TUB.

(Continued from page 813).
heater, and allow the water to become hot.

When hot water is desired at the bath tub, close all cold water faucets and the hot water faucet at the lavatory and pump. This will force hot water out at the tub. If hot water is desired at the lavatory, open the faucet at the lavatory and pump, then operate the pump and cold water will be delivered at the lavatory. If cold water is desired at the tub, open the cold water faucet at the tub and close the one on the pump, now when you pump, cold water will be delivered at the tub.

When only a small amount of water will be required at one time, it will not be necessary to pump the hot water, simply open the cold water faucets, (either A or D in diagram) and hot water will be siphoned from the boiler.

One tank of water is sufficient for at least two baths.

This system is readily drained and is, therefore, admirably adapted to farm homes without furnace heat, and to summer homes.

HIGH QUALITY MAKES MARKETING EASIER.

(Continued from page 809).

discredited in many localities. However, the future looks bright. The farmer and those working with him are taking a saner and more intelligent view of economic conditions. They are recognizing that the cooperative organization is a very effective and beneficial institution if properly managed and that by itself it won't assure success in agriculture.

The western Michigan apple market improvement program, while it received very little newspaper publicity and attracted very little attention, is the type upon which the economic improvement of agriculture is to be builded.

Cod liver oil is not only good for children but it puts strength into the legs of little chicks as well.

DAIRY IMPROVEMENT WORK

A Little Silo Talk

By Prof. O. E. Reed

THE silo is not a new thing to Michigan dairymen because there are nearly 50,000 silos in use in the state at the present time. The very fact that there are this number in use proves their value in economic dairying and live stock farming. There are many dairymen and cow owners in the state who do not have silos at the present time. These men could produce meat or milk more economically if they had silage to feed.

Briefly the advantages of silage are as follows:

1. The silo saves feed. A large per cent of the food value of the crops ordinarily used for silage goes to waste on the farm. If this food is saved, production costs of live stock and live stock products can be reduced.

2. More cattle can be kept per acre where silage is utilized efficiently.

3. Silage furnishes a green juicy food for the cows in winter. This kind of food aids digestion and keeps the digestive tract in good condition.

4. Less labor is required and it is by far a more pleasant job to feed the crop through the silo than when the same crop is fed in cured form.

5. Silage saves on the hay bill. A ton of good silage is worth about one-third as much as a ton of mixed hay.

This is the time of the year to plan for your silage for next winter. Build your silo before the "rush work" season begins and have it ready to fill when the crop is ready. Silos are built out of a variety of materials. Regardless of the kind of material used in construction the silo must be made air tight at bottoms and sides! A succulent feed should be provided for the milk cows if the best results are to be obtained. If the herd is not large enough to make the use of a silo practical the next best thing to do is to grow roots for the cattle, sugar beets, mangels, rutabagas, carrots and other roots give good results.

For further information regarding silos and the value of silage, see your neighbor who has had experience with a silo, or see your county agricultural agent, or write to the Michigan Agricultural College.

GENESEE TESTERS GOING STRONG.

EVIDENCE was presented at a recent meeting of the testers of Genesee county showing that the dairymen of that district were very appreciative of the work being done by the testing associations.

Otto Wenger, tester of No. 3 Association, reported all of his members continuing for another year's work in the cow testing association. There were six men reported as waiting to get into the Genesee No. 3 Association. Albert Greiner, of the No. 4 Association, reported that his association year would be completed June 11 and that there were fifteen men waiting to come into his association at that time.

J. J. Hill, tester in Genesee No. 5 Association, indicated that there would be seven or eight men wanting to come into that association at the wind-up of his year at the end of June. Harold Pine, tester in the No. 2 Association, showed that there were seven men waiting to come into his association. Mr. Simmons, of the No. 1 Association, is finishing his second year and has more than twenty men waiting, in addition to his own membership, wanting to come into the association.

DO NOT QUIT THE ASSOCIATION.

OCCASIONALLY there are a few members of a cow testing association who have been members for the first time, who talk of dropping out of the association. Some do drop out at the end of their first year. Men who have continued to test their cows for a period of years have found it profitable. Mr. Raymond Kempf, president of the Newaygo County Association, has been a member of that association since it was organized in 1906. His continued membership is evidence of his belief in this sort of work.

It is impossible to get the greatest

good out of an association in one year. Continuous records one year after another are valuable. Some cows do not do so well one year as another. When their records are kept for several years it is possible to really judge their value. Such records set a value on the cows and their offspring. Heifers should be tested out with their first calf. It is possible to judge quite accurately the future production of a cow by the record she makes with her first calf. Without definite knowledge of what really is going on a dairyman is likely to get careless in his feeding or some other detail in the management of his herd.

A breeder of registered Holsteins joined a cow testing association just to be a good fellow and support his neighbors, he knows cows, and has made many excellent official records. Last month when the tester came on his first trip he checked up on the tester when he made up the feed record on the herd. He was surprised to find that he had gotten careless in his feeding and was able to cut down his feed bill more than \$50 during the following month simply because he had a definite record of what was going on. He feels that the tester has already paid his way for the year.

There is only one method to fairly judge a bull as a producer, and that method is through keeping records of his offspring. Proven sires are always at a premium and many good sires are sacrificed because there is no attempt made in many cases to really prove their merits.

There is no more effective way to advertise a herd of cows than through the cow testing association.

Butter prices have taken a drop. Now is the time the cow testing work shows up. Only efficient cows can produce at a profit when we reach the flush season of production which always forces a decline in prices.

The Seal of
Quality and
Service



ARE YOU THE MAN

We need in your locality to represent us?

---to tell your neighbors about Pontiac Foxes and the Pontiac Plan.

---we have inquiries from all parts of Michigan resulting from our advertising.

---these inquiries indicate that thousands are interested in Pontiac Strain Foxes.

---out of this interest money can be made by you.

---all or Part Time.

Sign and send the Coupon for our proposition.

**Detroit Silver Fox Farms,
12-243 General Motors Bldg., Detroit.**

Gentlemen: What is your proposition for representatives of the Pontiac Strain Organization?

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Address.....

City..... State.....

Full or Part Time.....

Send for Catalog

FARM WAGONS

High or low wheels—steel or wood—wide or narrow tires. Wagon parts of all kinds. Wheels to fit any running gear. Catalog illustrated in colors free.

Electric Wheel Co., 35 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.

**Complete Milker
\$123!**

Nothing to Install No Expense No Bother

Comes complete and ready to use; no installation. Simple, easy to clean. Costs less and works better just because it is so very simple. Tremendous improvement in machine milking. Only \$123—think of it. Special Offer—rock-bottom price direct. 30 Days Free Trial. A special offer good C.O.D.—no deposit. Easy Monthly Payments. We'll make that milker pay for itself every day as it goes along.

SEND FOR FREE BOOK

Send for our free book on milking. Tell us how many cows you have. Write today, while this offer lasts.

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CONCRETE STAVE SILOS

Specially processed. Fire and wind resisting, and will last for all time. No painting, no guywires, no tightening of hoops. Unequaled for cold climates. Keep silage fresh and sweet. Cost no more than wood silos and are endorsed by thousands. Special terms if you order now. Our free Silo book tells the story—write for it. Agents wanted in unoccupied territory.

MICHIGAN SILO COMPANY
KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN

Factories: Kalamazoo, Mich. Peoria, Ill. Bloomfield, Ind.

OUR EXPERTS WILL QUICKLY ERECT THEM

Hoosier

Prompt delivery from stock at special low prices. Yellow Pine or Oregon Fir, best material for wood silos. With or without hinged doors. Best anchoring system on the market. Cost little to erect. Purchase NOW insures quick shipment. Write for literature. Special proposition to agents. Also HOOSIER TILE SILOS & BUILDING TILE. Ask for circular.

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

A WAY on the minute; and all quite right with Number Twenty when it left here," Callson, the Paris manager, assured into the telephone.

"Fresnoy piloting?" inquired Dowse, from the London airdrome of Glosten Air Services.

"Yes; and never more fit. Right as rain, he was."

"Usual passengers?" London persisted.

"Just four; three women, one man."

"Much express."

"A few small packages; no unusual weight."

"How was visibility there?"

"Good at five o'clock; and reported clear over Channel."

"That's why it's so annoying, Fresnoy not showing up, Callson. Our sixteen checked in on the clock this afternoon; Airco's four-thirty bus was in two hours ago. Handley, Page and Instone had no delay with their last crossings. What do you think happened to us?"

"You mean, are we crashed or are we in the Channel?" Callson replied a bit tartly; for he, too, was annoyed. "You can call the card as well as I. If Fresnoy was forced down this side the Channel, he'd have given me a ring; he ought to have rung you, if he made a landing in England."

"Exactly," London agreed; "if he made a landing * * * I say, Callson, should I give Dover a ring and ask them to look over the Channel for us?"

"Peach of an advertisement for us that, when we've not had a smash in the year. Every tupenny sheet'll be shouting we've asked for destroyers to fish us out of the sea. No one will ever read we were quite snug all the time in somebody's sheep pasture in Kent. Ten to one we are, you know, Dowse."

"I'll wait a bit," Dowse decided. "But hold the line for reports." He handed the telephone instrument to his secretary, and stepped impatiently and anxiously out of the office to the green sward of the airdrome.

By all right and reason, on such an evening as this, Number Twenty should have been in from Paris an hour and a quarter ago; for almost a year, in storm and calm, Glosten Air Services had maintained its scheduled flights to and from Paris and never lost a passenger. They had made such a record, indeed, that recently their agents had become bold to boast of it. "Never Lost a Passenger" had become the popular phrase describing their line.

Dowse passed the idle mechanics and groundsmen, sitting about and gazing at the eastern sky while they awaited Number Twenty. Long ago they had put away big Nineteen, which had brought over its score of passengers precisely on time at four o'clock; they had put away Twenty-four and Twenty-six, back from local flights in England. The pilots of these machines were home at dinner long ago. In the hangar was Thirty also—the little two-seater special for stunts and errands of sudden importance, flown more for love than for money by young Eric Keddlesley.

Eric had done some twenty consecutive "loops" and several "nose dives"

The Mid-Air Rescue

By Edwin Balmer

Author of "Keeban," "The Breath of Scandal," "Ruth of the U. S. A.," "The Indian Drum," etc.

that afternoon, and he had got back at seven and he should have been at home at dinner; but he was forever fooling with his engine, there he was now with his brown head bent under the airscrew of Thirty.

When Glosten Air Services advertised the perfect safety and reliability of their transport, they assured that their passenger pilots, in addition to possessing excellent war records for flying, were all sober, married men,

mind, I'll take a turn down by Dover. "Will you?" Dowse accepted gratefully.

"Wanted on the telephone, Mr Dowse," a boy from the office called. "Local wire, sir; not from Paris."

"One minute, Eric," Dowse said, and hastened to the instrument.

"Lord Trundall," a man's voice informed him. "His lordship understands that your last machine from Paris has not yet arrived, though due at quarter

BE LIKE THE BEE

By James Edward Hungerford

There's the busy bee,
And the "buzzy" bee,
And the bee that's just a "drone;"
There's the singin' bee,
And the stingin' bee,
And the "queen bee," all alone;
And they live their lives
In a world o' hives,
'Till they've hummed their final hum,
And left the proof
'Neath their earthly roof—
That some have been "going some!"

There's the "nifty" chap,
And the "thrifty" chap,
And the chap that's just a "drone;"
There's the "spendthrift" chap,
And the "driftin'" chap,
Whose "pep" and "ambish" have flown;

And the thrifty thrive,
And in life they strive
To make all the "drone" chaps see,
That by "going some"
They can make things hum!—
And be like the busy bee!

There's the "slaving" chap,
And the "saving" chap,
Who add to their bank-account,
With each month's pay,
For a "rainy day"—
'Til the figures mount and mount;
Like the "honey-bees,"
These wise "money" bees
Are someday going to rank,
Among the "comers"—
The busy "hummers,"
Who "buzz" to the savings bank!

with no personal inclination to be reckless; but the page of the Glosten booklet which mentioned terms for hiring Thirty was carefully excepted from this general assurance.

"Flown by ex-flight Lieutenant Keddlesley, V. C., formerly Royal Air Forces," was all that the booklet guaranteed about Eric, "who will undertake any special commission by arrangement."

The booklet also cautiously excluded Eric's flights from the schedule of regular services, so that no mishap of his should endanger the record, "Never Lost a Passenger." As a matter of fact, Eric had never lost anyone; indeed, no one in the service of the line was more jealous of its record than he, who lived, dreamed, and ate aerobics, and invested every penny of his own in Glosten shares.

The air was so much his element that he simply could not consider it dangerous, and he objected to the advertisement, "Never Lost a Passenger." "It sounds as if we expected to lose people and are hanging medals on ourselves because we haven't. Why should an airline ever lose anybody?"

Upon hearing Dowse approach, he straightened and hailed his superior cheerfully. "Hello; still blanking about Twenty? There's absolutely no reason, Dowse; but if it'll ease your

past seven. It is most inconvenient to his lordship; he will speak to you about it himself, sir."

"Inconvenient!" Dowse breathed to himself, as he waited for the noble reproaches. He recalled from his morning's reading of the "Times" that Lord Trundall's son was this evening marrying the daughter of Sir Edward Allenstone.

"It is now twenty minutes to nine," Lord Trundall said. "At five minutes to five Froissard's in Paris entrusted to your pilot a package to be delivered to me not later than half past seven."

Dowse felt himself stiffening with strain. "What was in that package, if you please, my lord?"

"Pearls—the necklace which was to be my wedding present to my son's bride."

"How valuable are they, Lord Trundall?"

"They were the pearls which had been Lady Trundall's; Froissard was to make some additions. He valued his work at ten thousand pounds. The string was insured for one hundred thousand."

"What's all of that?" Eric asked as the manager put down the instrument in his hand and reached for the special Paris line.

"Callson!" Dowse cried. "Fresnoy was carrying the Trundall pearls to-

night! Who were the passengers?"

"Mrs. Wallace C. Pickett, American from Kansas City, about fifty; tourist type, nice, quiet little woman. Mrs. William Byford, also from Kansas City; regular tripper too, she looked. Maybe fifty; stout; talkative. Both from Continental Hotel here. Then there was a girl; about twenty-two; good-looking; well-born sort. Passport said she was from Louisville, Kentucky. Simply impossible to associate them with much wrong, Dowse. The man looked up to nothing. Louis Evard, French; registered twenty-eight years; from Paris. Looked like a clerk."

"That all you know, Callson?"

"Froissard's after the police, who are here now. * * * Hold the line a minute * * * The police have brought a photograph of Emile Geoux, who worked the big diamond haul at Mentone. The French depart inspector here says he's Evard, undoubtedly."

"What? That means—"

* "What do you think it means, Dowse?"

"My heavens!" said Dowse. "What can you do now?"

He thrust down the telephone, and hardly had time passed for the breaking of the connection when it rang again; and, seizing it, Dowse heard: "St. Leonard's-on-the-Sea has been trying to ring you for several minutes, sir."

"Yes," said Dowse.

"This is a resident of St. Leonard's," a gentleman's voice said. "Has your machine designated Number Twenty—on your Paris service, I believe—arrived safely at your airdrome?"

"No. Why?"

"This evening at about twenty past eight," the resident of St. Leonard's related, "I observed a large biplane flying over the sea about a mile altitude; eccentricities of its course attracted us, thinking that a pilot might be doing 'stunts'; but finally we saw that it was not under proper control. It came near enough once, after a long drop, for me to make out through a glass your line mark and number; it then swooped over the sea, but ten minutes later returned and some papers fluttered down, one of which I recovered. The message, evidently written by a woman in extreme agitation and upon most uncertain support, is: 'Aboard Glosten No. Twenty from Paris. The Lord knows where. We are three women; our pilot was shot dead at seven o'clock. No one knows how to fly. Pray for us. Mrs. W. C. Pickett, Kansas City.'"

"Which way did it go?" Dowse demanded.

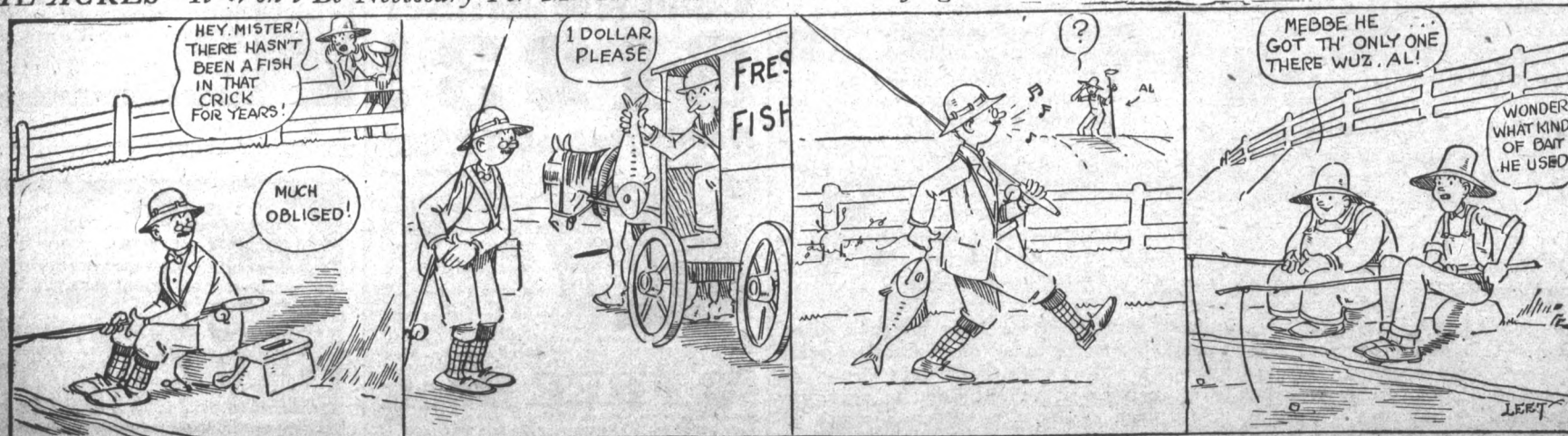
"Toward Heathfield, the last we saw or heard."

The London manager put down the telephone and turned about to face Eric. A minute later Eric Keddlesley, (V. C., formerly R. A. F.), ran out the door. "Artie! Oh, Art!" he yelled to the mechanic who frequently flew with him. "Something on; shake up!"

(Continued next week.)

AL ACRES—It Won't Be Necessary For Ma Acres To Grease The Frying Pan

By Frank R. Leet



An Adventure in Optimism

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

A FEW years ago an athlete of New England plunged into the forests of Maine, stark naked, to prove that he could live as primitive man lived in the long ago. He had with him no clothes of any kind and no tools. He whirled a stick and struck fire. Sprang from ambush, throttled a deer and skinned it for clothes. Made a bear pit and caught his bear for its skin. Dammed a brook and caught trout, gathered berries, built a hut of bark and boughs, fought off loneliness, and after many weeks emerged from his wild, prehistoric existence, brown as a last year's leaf, and sound as the hoot owl that screamed at him every night. Clothed in the skins he had trapped, and holding aloft his bow and arrow, he rode through the streets of Boston, amidst cheering thousands. This was a sure-enough adventure, one that most of us would hesitate to undertake, lest our deer-catching, bear-trapping exploits might not be so successful; lest also the mosquitoes which we have known of old might return and find us most delicious and defenseless meat.



But the adventures of Ezra and Nehemiah were scarcely less desperate than the adventures of this hardy New England cave-man. They were willing to take a chance. Yet they did so in the spirit of faith and hope. They held that a good God would make all things possible. That is the difference between taking a chance in the gambling sense and taking a chance on God. One may win and may not. The other believes that he cannot possibly lose. It is the difference between twelve o'clock midnight and twelve o'clock midday. The difference is utter and complete. And yet the element of adventure, or going into the unknown, of running risks is not absent from the man of faith, any more than it is absent from the wild strikes of the gambler.

EZRA and Nehemiah were willing to venture, for God. Some one has said, "What is wanted is not orthodox churchmen, but adventurers for God." That is right to the point. Hedodotus, who wrote the first history, says this: "It is a law of nature that luxurious countries produce faint-hearted men; for you never find the same soil producing delicacies and heroes."

And Carlyle cries, that life is not a May-game, "but a battle and a march, a warfare with the principalities and powers; no idle promenade through fragrant orange groves and green flowery spaces, waited on by the choral Muses and the rosy hours: it is a stern pilgrimage through burning sandy solitudes, and regions of thick-ribbed ice." We like to read such sentiments, but living them is a different matter. Being a hero in the movies is not synonymous with being one in real life. But surely our modern brand of Christianity is in sore need of the heroic element, the element of sacrifice and abandonment to a cause. Not that it isn't there, for it is, but that it should be more common. Dean Inge, of England, declares that "We are losing our Christianity mainly because Christianity is a creed for heroes and we are harmless, good-natured little people, who want everybody to have a good time." Notice the adjectives—"harmless," "good-natured," "little." We may not all be able to escape being little, but at least we do not need to be harmless, and if we can lose our good nature in grim earnestness, it will be a wholesome exchange.

EZRA made his return journey from Babylon probably by the long, circuitous route, about a thousand miles

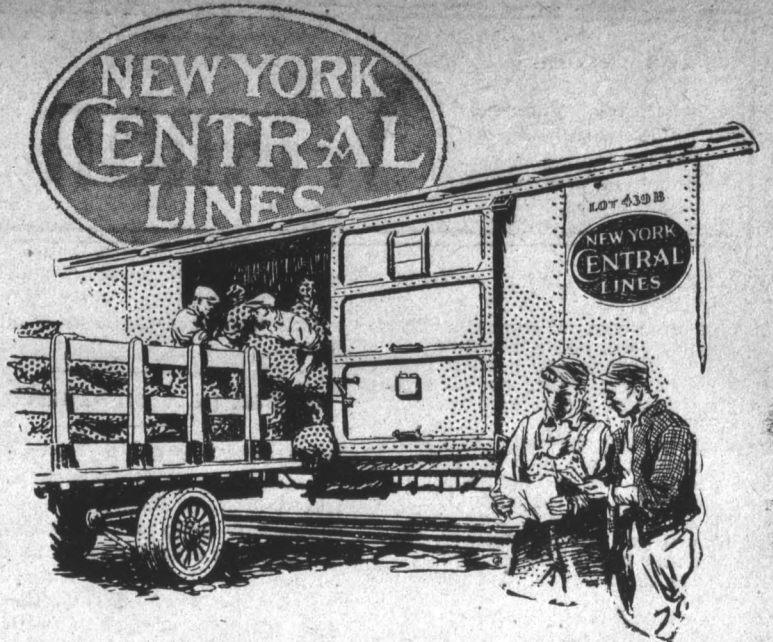
in distance and requiring four months. That is pretty nearly as good as venturing naked into the Maine woods, especially as they almost certainly would have a brush or two with the desert nomads. The reformer was much disconcerted to find at Jerusalem that his fellow countrymen had married with heathen wives, and thus the holy religion of the Hebrews was in danger of dying out. With Babylon stealing the hearts of the vast majority of the exiles, and with heathen wives relaxing the emphasis on religion at the holy city itself, Ezra felt that something should be done. What he did may not appeal to our easy ways of thinking and may offend our sentiments. But we at least admire the audacity and desperate sincerity of the man who dared make the proposal. He persuaded the Jewish husbands to put away their wives! Would you like to have tried that? Getting mixed up in one family quarrel is bad enough. Save us from several thousand! But that was his proposition, and he put it through. Ezra, don't come to Michigan. Keep away. We have one divorce to six marriages now. But in actual deed, it did not work much hardship on the grass widows, as they returned to their heathen families with their children, taking their dowries with them. It is a good lesson now. Young women marrying young men with no religious belief, or the other way around, is liable to result in disappointment and divorce. The per cent of divorces among the church-going people is quite small, did you know that? That is, where both husband and wife are members. Religion makes a difference. The reason we have so large a per cent of divorces is because so large a per cent of us are pagans. Pardon the frankness of my speech, but this is written on Memorial Day, and candor must out.

NEHEMIAH arrived, a different type of man from Ezra, although he was fully as religious as his colleague. The first thing Nehemiah did was to make an investigation of the wall. It had been broken down in large part, when the long siege by Nebuchadnezzar's army took place. He went secretly, and made his reconnaissance by night. With a few dependable companions he looked over the scene of desolation. It must have tugged at his patriotic heart, to see the heaps of ruins, the long breaches in the walls, the piles of stone masonry, gaunt and ghastly in the moonlight, where once had stood the pride and beauty of Zion. But he had not come all the way from the court of Artaxerxes to waste time in regrets. He was a man of action, and at once organized the community into an efficient body of workers. His enthusiasm was infectious. Everybody got it and the work went forward. So great was the pressure of outer enemies, that all the masons and hod-carriers had to be armed. Spears and trowels, swords and mortar boxes were side by side. "So we built the way," he says; "for the people had a mind to work." No union hours, there. No beginning at eight and quitting at quarter to four, with time and a half for overtime. It was all overtime, because it was a labor of love, and love does not watch the clock. "So we labored in the work; and half of them held the spears from the rising of the sun till the stars appeared." Such a spirit is unconquerable.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR JUNE 22.

SUBJECT:—Reforms under Ezra and Nehemiah. Ez. Chaps. 7 to 10. Neh. Chaps. 5, 8, 13.

GOLDEN TEXT:—Return unto me, and I will return unto you. saith Jehovah of hosts. Mal. 3.7.



Ship now—and insure against a car shortage

IDLE freight cars in the spring are no guarantee against a car shortage at crop moving time. But the use of available equipment now to make shipments in anticipation of fall and winter needs will insure against the costly delays that are the inevitable result of the periodical harvest time traffic congestion.

The railroads were never better equipped. They have made heavy outlays for new cars, engines and facilities. Operating morale is at a high level. Performance records reflect high credit on men and managements.

But railroad men are not supermen—and there is a limit to the amount of traffic that can be promptly handled in yards and terminals. Car shortages are the result of the slow movement of cars rather than the lack of cars.

Shippers who take advantage of the present ease of transportation to move fuel, raw materials and finished products that will be needed later in the year will not only protect themselves against business losses due to traffic congestion, but will help to insure the prompt movement of the crops to market.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

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

General Offices—466 Lexington Ave., New York

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

Reduces Strained, Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula, Boils, Swellings; Stops Lameness and allays pain. Heals Sores, Cuts, Bruises, Boot Chafes. It is a **SAFE ANTISEPTIC AND GERMICIDE**

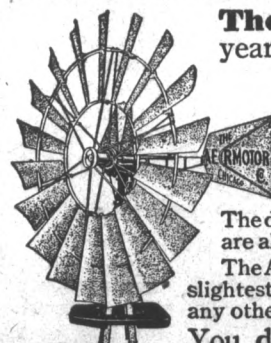
Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Pleasant to use. \$2.50 a bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 5 R free. ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces strains, painful, knotted, swollen veins. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. Price \$1.25 per bottle at dealers or delivered. W. F. YOUNG, INC., 468 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

Why Not PUT THIS NEW MILL ON YOUR OLD TOWER

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

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

The WINDMILL with a RECORD



The Auto-oiled Aermotor has behind it 9 years of wonderful success. It is not an experiment.

The Auto-oiled Aermotor is the Genuine Self-Oiling Windmill, with every moving part fully and constantly oiled.

Oil an Aermotor once a year and it is always oiled. It never makes a squeak.

The double gears run in oil in a tightly enclosed gear case. They are always flooded with oil and are protected from dust and sleet. The Auto-oiled Aermotor is so thoroughly oiled that it runs in the slightest breeze. It gives more service for the money invested than any other piece of machinery on the farm.

You do not have to experiment to get a windmill that will run a year with one oiling. The Auto-oiled Aermotor is a tried and perfected machine.

Our large factory and our superior equipment enable us to produce economically and accurately. Every purchaser of an Aermotor gets the benefit from quantity production. The Aermotor is made by a responsible company which has specialized in steel windmills for 36 years.

AERMOTOR CO. Chicago Kansas City Dallas Minneapolis Des Moines Oakland



Woman's Interests



Rondeau of a Hot Stove

"When winter comes," says Ma, "I'll go To where the summer's overflow Of all the things our garden grew; Our berry patch; our orchard too; Stand waiting in a shining row."

"Atop my pantry shelves. You know, They're pretty, even as they grow, But prettier, I'm telling you, When winter comes!"

"But stoves are hot in summer, so There's many hunts the portico, And fans themselves, and takes the view; (I understand their feelings, too!) The same hot stove's a blessing, though When winter comes!"

WHY AM I, AS A FARMER'S WIFE, INTERESTED IN LEGISLATION?

BECAUSE of the fact that I am interested in everything that affects the prosperity of our business. Out

er, ignorance is weakness. Then let us arm ourselves with the power which knowledge gives.—Your Farm Sister.

CHEESE IN A DIFFERENT WAY.

BECAUSE of the texture of cheese, and because it is such a concentrated food, it should be served with something crisp or something which necessitates chewing, such as crackers or toast.

Bake the muffins, split them open, and sprinkle each half with grated cheese. Return the muffins to the oven until the cheese has melted.

An open sandwich may be made by placing a slice of cheese on either bran or white bread, next a slice of tomato, and then a strip of bacon. Place the sandwich under the broiling flame and toast until the bacon is

crisp and the cheese has been melted. —Mary Barber.

FINE FOR SUPPER AFTER A WARM DAY.

WHEN there is a small quantity of canned salmon or other fish meat left from a meal, a delicious luncheon dish may be made of it in the following manner: Take a cupful of medium thick white sauce made with two tablespoonfuls of butter, two tablespoonfuls of flour, one cup of scalded milk, and salt and pepper.

Free the remaining salmon from the skin and bone and separate into flakes. Have ready two or three chopped hard boiled eggs. Add salmon and eggs to the white sauce and season with a little paprika and onion salt. Serve upon half slices of buttered toast. Garnish with a half a slice of lemon, and a little minced sweet pimento and green pepper. The dish is delightful to look at and delicious to eat.—E. W.

TESTED RECIPES.

Best Ever Potato Salad.

6 cold (diced) potatoes	1 medium-sized cucumber in thin quartered slices
5 eggs (more or less)	1/2 doz. tender radish-seed pods or nasturtium seeds, cut fine, and a few "shavings" of green and ripe pepper or pimento
1 or 2 red radishes sliced very thin	1 lb. salt.
2 (or more) green onions cut fine, using part of tops	
3 lettuce leaves rolled and sliced	

The dressing, which I consider "makes" the salad, is:

1/2 cup vinegar (some water if strong)	1 tsp. butter (more if cream is not used)
1/2 cup sugar blended with	1 tsp. salt
1 tsp. flour and added while vinegar boils	1 tsp. celery seed
	1 tsp. paprika

After removing from fire add one beaten egg, and when cool half cup of

cream (sweet or sour). The mustard and black pepper are conspicuous by their absence. We believe what would irritate the outside is not good inside. —Mrs. B. R.

Strawberry Pudding with Fruit Salad.

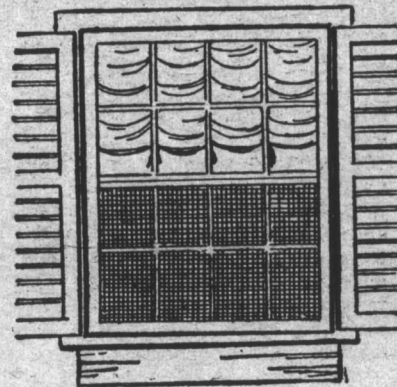
1 1/2 lb. of powdered gelatine	3/4 cups of sugar
1 cup hot water	1 1/2 cups of mashed strawberries
Juice of 1/2 lemon	Some seasonable fruits

Dissolve the gelatine in one-half cupful of the hot water, add the lemon juice, sugar dissolved in the remainder of the hot water and strawberries rubbed through a sieve. Turn into a wet ring, mould and allow to become firm. Serve with cream.

FIGHT THE FLIES.

THE best thing I have ever heard of for the fly pest is to use about a small spoonful of formaldehyde in a saucer of water. Set it in the room and keep it closed if possible, but remember, it is poison. It has a sweet taste, therefore draws the flies.—Mrs. S. P. Alpena, Mich.

In spite of all precautions, if there are flies outside they find their way into the house—especially if there are children. This is a most effective means of exterminating them after



Well Fitted Screens Keep Out the Flies.

they get into the house. I have a baking powder can nailed to the end of a broom handle. I set a glass filled to within a half-inch of the top with warm soapsuds, in the tin can, and in the evening after the flies have gone to the ceiling, go around and catch them. The jar of the glass against the ceiling startles them and when they try to fly they drop into the glass of soapsuds. The room should not be brightly lighted. This is much easier than it sounds, and is quicker and more sanitary than a swatter.—Mrs. R. R. B., Benton, Harbor, Mich.

Household Service

RE-SIZE YOUR RUG.

I have an inexpensive rug in my bedroom that is not worn badly, but it wrinkles and does not stay in place. —Mrs. B. A.

If you will re-size your rug, it will stay in place better. To do this, dissolve one pint of powdered glue in two quarts of boiling water. Heat slowly until the glue is dissolved. Turn the rug wrong side up on the floor and tack to hold in place. Paint this solution on the wrong side, covering every inch. Let stand for twenty-four hours then turn back.

GREEN SHADES CAN'T BE MADE WHITE.

I notice Mrs. H. E. asking about painting green window shades. I am wondering if the green ones could be painted white, using the same method. —Mrs. K.

Would not advise painting green window shades white, for in places where it did crack off, they would look streaked and spotted.



Big Sister Tries to Teach Baby Brother to Build Church with His Fingers.

of our profits comes the money to buy the necessities and comforts of our home, modern conveniences, the privilege of sending son and daughter to college, good magazines, daily papers, things to beautify our outside surroundings, money for a trip to the city that we may come back to the farm with a broadened viewpoint of the value of cooperation as exemplified in the great business interests of the city.

Legislation can and has done much to help us, but we have grasped the idea that we, as farmers, must work out our own salvation, that our prob-

crisp and the cheese has been melted. —Mary Barber.

SEPARATE LETTUCE QUICKLY.

IF you wish to separate a head of lettuce, so that it will be attractive rather than torn apart, try this plan.

From Six Months to Six Years

THE child's first school is the family," says Froebel, and so it is that with mother as teacher, the child's training cannot begin to early.

"Just look at the little dear, he is sucking his little thumb. How perfectly sweet!" is often the comment of admiring friends when they first see little three-months-old. But habits that are so pleasing in a little baby look stupid if the child continues to make them his own as he adds two or three years to his life's calendar. What may seem to be nature's pacifier for the nervous baby will only be the cause of shame and deformity when the child grows to school age.

Of the deformities caused by the thumb-sucking habit, the modern mother is usually aware. But it is often a difficult task for her to break this habit.

Physicians say that as soon as the baby is old enough to suck his thumb, he is old enough to be broken of the habit. The most common among the methods of preventing this habit is painting the thumb or finger with some bitter substance, such as quinine or quassia. Another measure that is effective is the mitten. But when the determined little finger feeders will even suck through the mitten, mother may resort to the card-board method that prevents the child from bending his arm. The card-board is wrapped around the elbow and help in place with a bandage. The elbow should be padded with cotton when this method is used.

The same is true when baby first begins to talk. The half intelligible "baby talk" he first learns is taught him in many cases by his mother.

"Does muzzer's little snooky-ookums want a d'ink of wawa?" "Baby see zé titty tat?" is his first impression of talking, and first impressions are lasting.

When he begins to talk, he combines his own lisp with this erroneous pronunciation and construction. It sounds so irresistibly cute that no effort is made at home to correct it. But later, when the child enters school, this becomes a serious problem. The child's progress in reading is seriously retarded. Reading is doubly difficult for him, for beside putting forth an effort to grasp the idea of the words and acquire new words, he must overcome his baby talk.

How unnecessary for a child to launch upon his school life so seriously handicapped. Let the baby habits and baby talk be so thoroughly mastered by early training that the cute ways of the six-months-old will not be stumbling blocks for the six-year-old.

Canning Time is Here

THE busy canning season is well upon us. Are you debating whether you had better can some of those peas, beans or corn for winter use?

Our canning bulletin, "Canning Fruits and Vegetables in the Home," will perhaps answer some of the canning difficulties you had last year. For a copy, send five cents in stamps or coin to Martha Cole, Michigan Farmer, Desk M, Detroit, Mich.

lems must be solved through cooperation—that only sound principles of cooperation are an economic remedy for our economic ills. We farm wives are vital members of the farm firm. We work with our husbands, do essential work, that binds us each to the other, and is one of the most beautiful parts of farm life, one that you must live to appreciate.

Then tell why we would not be interested in everything pertaining to farm legislation? Knowledge is pow-

Rural Health

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

PREVENTING GOITER.

GREAT advances have been made within the past five years in the prevention of goiter. The fact that certain regions in the United States formed a "Goiter Belt" has been known for a long time, but only in recent years was the discovery made that there was a marked deficiency of iodine in the water supply of the goiter belt territory. It has been found since that, even within the confines of the same state, districts may differ markedly as to the liability of their people to goiter, and always is there a corresponding difference in the iodine content of their diet. The more iodine in food and water the less tendency to goiter is the rule.

You may remember that a test was made by the Michigan State Department of Health, under Dr. Richard M. Olin, Commissioner. Fifty samples of water were collected, of fifteen gallons each, and four counties were chosen as showing the greatest diversity in iodine in the water supply. In each of these counties six samples of water were collected and analyzed. In Macomb county, with an average of 8.7 parts of iodine per billion of water, it was found that a quarter of the 10,000 school children examined were goitrous; Midland county, with 7.3 parts per billion, showed a rate of thirty-two per cent among its 3,645 children; Wexford county, where the iodine sank to 0.5 parts per billion, had a goiter rate of 55.6 per cent of its 2,216 children; and Houghton county, with no trace of iodine in its water supply, a rate of 66.4 per cent of its 13,725 children.

The solution of the problem is obvious. In districts in which iodine is markedly lacking it must be administered systematically. The times of

special need are the growing ages. Thus the pregnant mother should take small doses of iodine throughout her pregnancy, for the sake of the developing child. The next most important time is the age of puberty, so especial attention should be given from ten to eighteen years of age, small doses of sodium iodide being given at regular intervals. In addition to these precautions people living in the goiter belt should remember that the deficiency of iodine may produce varied symptoms, and any chronic ailment should suggest the possibility of its need.

HAS STOMACH TROUBLE.

A man, nearly forty-five, has been troubled with stomach for a long time. He is getting very nervous and irritable lately. His stomach feels heavy, like a stone, and when lifting it gets worse, and no matter what he eats it seems to hurt him. Have tried several kinds of patent medicines.—P. J.

Why should one waste money on patent medicines? This patient may have a prolapsed and dilated stomach. Patent medicines will do no good. He must have a careful examination, including an examination of the stomach contents. Perhaps the best means of cure will be found in special diets and in eating very small meals. But no one can tell definitely until after the examination.

FURTHER INFORMATION WANTED.

Mrs. L. R. M., G. K., and others: I shall be very glad to reply to your inquiries by personal letter if you will write again, giving full name and address and enclosing stamp for reply. The subjects about which you write are perfectly proper but not such as can be answered in this column.



Doings In Woodland

Rolly Rabbit Has His Picture Taken

IT was a queer looking fellow that stopped at Rolly Rabbit's house. He was so tall and thin, with sharp eyes and ears, and behind him he dragged a big bushy tail, almost as big as himself. Of course, you have guessed that this visitor was Sir Fox. Sir Billy Black Fox was his real name. In his hand he was carrying a small black box.

"Rap tap, rap tap, tap," echoed on Rolly Rabbit's door.

"Well, well, good morning, Billy Black Fox," greeted Rolly Rabbit. "Won't you come in?"

"Good morning, Rolly. A fine morning this," said Billy Fox.

"And what have you there in that funny looking box?" asked Rolly.

"That's my picture-making machine," said Billy. "With it I can make a picture of you."

"Fine, fine. If you can make a good picture of me," said Rolly.

"Really, can you take pictures with that black box?"

"I can take real pictures with it that will look just like you," answered Billy Black Fox. "Will you let me take yours?"

"Perhaps I will," consented Rolly.

"That will be a fine surprise for Bruin when he comes back from the woods."

So Rolly brushed his hair all sleek, put on his stiffest white collar and his primmest bow tie and was all ready to have his picture taken.

As Billy Black Fox started to get the big black box ready, it looked very scary to Rolly. It reminded him of the time when Mr. Hunter had pointed his big bang bang gun at him and he had dodged behind a bush just in the wink of time.

"Will that go off, Billy, like a bang bang gun?" asked Rolly trembling.

"Oh, no, no, don't be afraid, Rolly," consoled Billy Black Fox as he arranged the picture machine at just the right distance. But all the time Rolly's heart became more faint.

"I must have my ears up straight," thought Rolly to himself, for Rolly Rabbit was very proud of his big long silken ears, all pink inside.

"Now are you ready?" asked Billy Fox when he had the picture machine all fixed.

"Yes," answered Billy in a trembling voice. But as Billy ducked his head behind the big black curtain on the picture machine, Rolly was so scared that he forgot all about his long ears, and down they went, just as you see them here in the picture.

And that's why rabbits most always have crooked ears when they have their pictures taken.



The Switchboard Comes to Life

Zero hour approaches. Wire chief and assistants are set for the "cut-over" that will bring a new central office into being.

In the room above operators sit at the new switchboard. Two years this equipment has been building. It embodies the developments of hundreds of engineers and incorporates the scientific research of several decades. Now it is ready, tested in its parts but unused as an implement of service.

In the terminal room men stand in line before frames of myriad wires, the connections broken by tiny insulators. Midnight comes. A handkerchief is waved. The insulators are ripped from the frames. In a second the new switchboard becomes a thing alive. Without their knowledge thousands of subscribers are transferred from the old switchboard to the new. Even a chance conversation begun through the old board is continued without interruption through the new. The new exchange provides for further growth.

This cut-over of a switchboard is but one example, one of many engineering achievements that have made possible a wider and prompter use of the telephone.

To-day, in maintaining a national telephone service, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, through its engineering and research departments, continuously makes available for its Associated Companies improvements in apparatus and in methods of operation.



AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

BELL SYSTEM

One Policy, One System, Universal Service.

SAVED \$30.00

Get Brown's New LOW PRICES.

W. T. Greathouse writes: "Fence received yesterday. I saved \$30.00 in buying from you." Our new cut prices are way below others—and Brown Pays Freight.

Write for our new 1924 cut price catalog—see the dollars you save 150 styles. Double galvanized, open hearth wire. Roofing and paints. **THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO.** Dept. 2501 Cleveland, Ohio.



Between trips to the barber's

A pair of Brown & Sharpe clippers will keep the children's hair trim and tidy. Let us send you our Head Barber's booklet that makes hair clipping easy.

Brown & Sharpe Mfg. Co. Providence, R. I., U. S. A.

Brown & Sharpe Mfg. Co. Providence, R. I.

Please send me a free copy of your new booklet, "How to Use Clippers."

Name.....

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M.F. 6-21-24

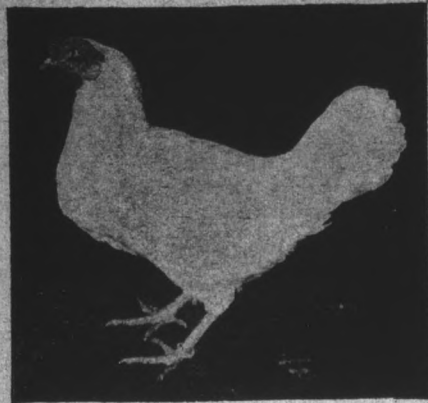


Is materially affected by your location. Find out why Southern Md. poultry-raisers make unusually large profits. Address the Southern Maryland IMMIGRATION COMMISSION, University Bldg., College Park, Md.

Advertising that Pays

TRY a Michigan Farmer Classified Ad. to sell your surplus poultry, or to get that extra help. They bring results with little cost, see rates on page 825 of this issue.

The Michigan Farmer,
Detroit, Mich.



Get Chicks from Some of the Best Flocks in Michigan

100,000 Reliable Certified Baby Chicks
AT REDUCED PRICES

From Michigan's best flocks, Hogan tested 200 to 250-egg strain. Personally culled and rated by experts and certified by Michigan Baby Chick Association. English strain White Leghorns, large combs, deep bodies, and Sheppard's strain Anconas. Chicks from selected stock. 50 chicks, \$5.00; 100 chicks, \$10.00; 500 chicks, \$48.00; 1000 chicks, \$90.00. Chicks from extra selected stock two cents higher per chick. White Wyandotte chicks 15 cents each. Broiler or mixed chicks \$8.00 per 100. Postpaid, 100 per cent live delivery. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue free. Order direct from this advertisement to save time and get stock you are looking for at the lowest possible prices, quality considered, from the heart of the poultry industry. **RELIABLE POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY**, Paul De Groot, Mgr., R. 1, Zeeland, Michigan, Dept. M.



For Persistent Layers--- Raise Wolverine Baby Chicks

Bred for heavy egg production since 1910. Specially priced for June Delivery, June 3-10-17 and later. Shipped by parcel post, prepaid, up to your door. 100% safe arrival guaranteed.

BLOOD WILL TELL	S. C. English Type White Leghorns			
	50	100	500	1000
Selected mating	\$4.50	\$9.00	\$45.00	\$90.00
Our best mating	\$5.00	\$11.00	\$52.50	\$105.00
25% with Order and Will Ship C. O. D. for the Balance.				
Order direct from this Ad. to save time and get your chicks at once, or first write for our free 32-page catalogue.				
WOLVERINE HATCHERY				
H. P. WIERSMA, Prop. R. 2, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN				

KEYSTONE QUALITY CHICKS

From Early Maturing Stock. Bred in Mich.-Hatched in Mich.
All Pure Bred Stock From Carefully Culled And Mated Flocks,
Full Live Delivery Guaranteed

Prices on	50	100	500	1000
Extra Select B. P. Rocks & R. I. Reds	\$6.00	\$11.00	\$50.00	\$100.00
Foreman Strain B. P. Rocks	8.00	15.00	70.00	130.00
R. I. Reds, from Choice Matings	8.00	15.00	70.00	130.00
W. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons & W. P. Rocks	7.00	13.00	60.00	110.00
Utility & Eng. S. C. W. Leghorns	5.50	10.00	45.00	90.00
Special American S. C. W. Leghorns	6.50	12.00	55.00	110.00
Mixed, all varieties, \$7.00 per hundred. Mixed, all heavies, \$9.00 per hundred.				
Order direct from this ad. to save time. Send P. O. Money Order, Bank Draft or Certified Check.				
Member I. B. C. A. Bank Reference.				

The Keystone Hatchery & Poultry Farm, Box 8, Lansing, Mich

PRICES SLASHED ON EGG BRED Certified CHICKS

Late May, June and July delivery. Shipped postpaid, 100% live delivery guaranteed. Barron Improved English Type and Hollywood American Type of S. C. White Leghorns. Sheppard's Strain of S. C. Mottled Anconas Direct. Dark Brown S. C. Brown Leghorns and Barred Rocks. Scientifically hatched in New-town Incubators from Pure-Bred Free Range Flocks which have been carefully culled and mated by experts and rated and certified by the Mich. Baby Chick Assn. Our birds are winners at leading shows and Egg Laying Contests. Also hundreds of 8-wk-old pullets ready for shipment. Prices: Special Star Mating chicks from flocks of one and two-year-old hens mated to 270-280 Egg Strain Males.

Townline Poultry Farm, Dept. M, Zeeland, Mich.

"Egg-Bred" Pullets

S. C. White Leghorns Exclusively

Eleven years' experience in raising pullets and breeders. All stock on free range. Let OTTAWA Pullets make money for you. Get our free circular before you order your laying stock, it will save you money.

OTTAWA HATCHERY AND POULTRY FARM, Holland, R. 10, Michigan.

BABY CHICKS---SPECIAL PRICES JUNE

and July. Delivered anywhere. White Leghorns, \$10 per 100. Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds, \$12 per 100. All flocks culled and inspected. Our own breeding flock of large type American White Leghorns, Laying and standard, qualities combined. 13 years' breeding, hatching and marketing experience. Modern plant. Live delivery guaranteed. Order from this advertisement to insure prompt shipment.

DEAN EGG FARM & HATCHERY, Big Beaver.
Mail Address Birmingham, Michigan, R. 4.

BABION'S QUALITY CHICKS

Varieties.	Prices on:	25	50	100	500
White, Brown, Buff and Black Leghorns		\$3.00	\$5.00	\$9.00	\$44.00
Barred Rocks, S. & R. C. Reds, Anconas, Minoras		3.50	6.50	12.00	58.00
White & Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes		3.75	7.00	13.00	63.00
Sil. Wyandottes, Buff & White Orpingtons		4.25	8.00	15.00	72.00
Mixed Chicks, Light, \$5.00; Heavy, \$6.00 per 100					
Prices quoted are for chicks hatched from OUR GOOD UTILITY FLOCKS. Chicks from Stock of BLUE RIBBON PENS will be \$5.00 per 100 higher. Postpaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Bank references. You cannot go wrong. Order from this ad. Thousands satisfied. Ten years' experience. Our slogan: the best chicks are cheapest, not the cheapest the best. Also hens and pullets \$1.00 and up.					

BABION'S FRUIT AND POULTRY FARMS, Flint, Michigan.

FIRST CLASS CHICKS

\$7.00 PER 100 AND UP

We are big producers of pure-bred chicks from heavy laying flocks. Postpaid to your door. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Flocks on free range. Culled by an expert.

Varieties.	Prices on:	25	50	100	500	1000
English White Leghorns		\$2.50	\$5.00	\$9.00	\$42.50	\$85.00
Brown Leghorns, Heavy Type		3.25	6.00	11.00	50.00	85.00
Barred Rocks, R. C. & S. C. Reds		3.00	6.00	11.00	52.50	105.00
Mixed Chicks		2.00	4.00	7.00	35.00	
Reference: Zeeland State Bank. You take no chance. Order TODAY with full remittance and get them quickly. HUNDERMAN BROS. POULTRY FARM , Box 25, Zeeland, Mich.						

New Low Prices On Dundee Pure Bred Chicks

COMMENCING JUNE 23.

	100	500	1000
Barred Rocks	\$10.00	\$47.50	\$90.00
R. C. R. I. Reds	10.00	47.50	90.00
Anconas	9.00	42.50	80.00
White Leghorns	9.00	42.50	80.00

Get your order in early. All birds culled by M. A. C. Graduate, 100 per cent live delivery, postpaid. Reference Dundee State Savings Bank. Order direct from this Ad or write for catalog.

THE DUNDEE HATCHERY, Box A, Dundee, Michigan



Found in the Letter Box

Some Interesting M. C. Correspondence

Dear Uncle Frank:

I don't agree with Polly about all boys being rude to girls. Boys do like to tease the girls sometimes, but I guess the girls like to tease the boys, too. But as for the boys being rude to the girls, lots of girls are just as rude to the boys.

I am seventeen years old, have blue

would rob the world of some very up-lifting literature!

I take pleasure in introducing myself as one of "those bobbed-haired flappers with her teeth showing," who seem to send poor, timid, little Harold into such inane qualms of terror. Bashful little boy! I wonder if he's the kind that hides behind mamma's skirts when company comes. Obviously, he is!

Now, Harold, just overcome that petty prejudice. You may not like girls, but let me tell you, young man, silly boys and carbolic acid have the same definition for me.

I have bobbed hair, but I do not use rouge or powder, for a very good reason. I already have "that school-girl complexion" and "the skin you love to touch," so you see, cosmetics are useless.

I do wear knickers out camping and hiking. I'd like to see any boy win a fifty-yard dash or high-jumping contest with skirts twisting around his legs.

Of course, I don't approve of knickers on the street, and the average sensible girl doesn't wear them!

I warn you, Harold, you had better be friendly to girls who bob their hair and wear knickers for comfort, or you may end by marrying either a Mack Sennett bathing beauty, or a chorus girl from Ziegfeld's Follies!

I am sending a free-hand picture, which I drew, of the modern girl, so that Harold can see how charming and attractive she really looks in her out-of-door costume.—Yours very sincerely, Margaret Gravelle, Rapid River, Mich.

After Margaret has handled her subject so well, the best thing I can do is to say nothing. Must be Margaret reads the movie magazines and ads.



Margaret Gravelle's Free-hand Sketch of the Modern Girl.

eyes and brown hair, which is bobbed. It won't be if it will ever grow out again. Lots say they like bobbed hair because it's easier to take care of and isn't near so much bother. It is easy to comb, but it has to be combed about every little while or it doesn't look like it had been combed at all. I think it's more bother than long hair.—Your niece, Zetta Graves, Billings, Mich.

So you are one of those who are sorry they had their hair bobbed. It will grow again in time if you will let it. Yes, some girls are rude, too. I've known some myself.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I think a M. C. aid fund would be nice. I don't agree with Polly, though. I don't think boys are rude to girls, at least I have never seen any that are down this way and live. My older sister thinks the boys are right, especially one.—Your niece, Emalene Barlow, R. 5, Quincy, Mich.

I think Polly had better take your suggestion. It seems odd that your sister should think that way, doesn't it?

Dear Uncle Frank:

Tonight daddy came home and told me if I would go over to our neighbor's and get a little pig I could have it, so as soon as I get this letter written, if my daddy will go with me, I will go over and get the little pig.

I have tried five times to have my letter printed in the Michigan Farmer but each time it has taken a header into the waste-paper basket, but I hope this one won't.

Well, my letter is getting pretty long now, so I guess I will go and get the little pig.—Your loving friend, Frances M. Ehinger, N. M. C.

I suppose you have your pig by this time. I hope he will grow fat fast.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I've been reading Harold Coles' ap-probrious letters for a long time in silence, but now my sensitive girlhood rises in righteous indignation to meet his unjust attacks. Although this letter may not convince him, other M. C.'s (especially girls) may indulge in wee giggles of satisfaction. I hope Mr. Waste Basket doesn't get this. It

Dear Uncle Frank:

I sure think the Merry Circle Aid Fund would be a very nice thing to have. I am a Merry Circler and I will be willing to send a dime every month and I am sure that every Merry Circler would be willing to do the same. And I am sure that the poor orphan children need all the help they can get.

This is the fourth letter I have written. Mr. W. B. always got the others before they could be printed. He will no doubt get this one; if he does, I hope it will choke him.—Your nephew, Clarence Miller, M. C.

Another good suggestion. Perhaps we will make use of one of these suggestions this fall. To save W. B. from being choked I use this letter.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Well, last Friday was our examinations (eighth grade), and my! I'm glad they're over with. I have tried a few of the contests and haven't won anything, but I will "Try, Try, Again."

Here are a few questions: Does it matter whether you answer the contests in ink or pencil? Why don't you put your picture in the girls' and boys' page again? There are more M. C.'s coming all the time who would like to see what you look like.

Well, my fingers and arms are so tired from writing exams that I will have to ring off.—From another M. C., Frances Sheridan, Flushing, Mich.

I'm glad you are the "try, try, again" kind. It makes no difference whether you use ink or pencil. Maybe some day my picture will appear again. I hope you passed those exams.

Dear Uncle Frank:

You asked if boys are rude to girls. Most of them are not. Some girls are rude to boys, and I know it, because we had some rude girls in school last year. They slapped the boys' faces and did every mean thing they could think of. When one of them got slapped back, they began to bawl and ran in and told the teacher.

The other day I climbed a tree in the woods and got a half-grown crow out of a nest, and brought it home. Every time it wants something to eat it opens its mouth and I feed him—Well, Good-bye, Leon Nieb, Niles.

The mean things, those slapping girls. And boys, being gentlemen, can not slap back. I don't like tattle-tales, do you? Isn't it funny that the crow should open his mouth when he wants something to eat? Come again, Leon.



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Flies — Ants
Roaches, Fleas
Mosquitoes
Bed-bugs
Chicken mites
Potato-bugs
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Plant lice and
many others.

Harmless to people, pets or plants, yet deadly to insect pests. Safe, sure, inoffensive and cheap. No other non-poisonous powder or liquid so effective. Loaded metal Hofstra guns, 15c.

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THE KIND THAT PAYS BIG PROFITS. PINE BAY FARM CHICKS are backed by our 20 years' experience in the poultry business and a reputation for fair dealing with thousands of satisfied customers. Our experience protects you.

CHICKS FROM 60¢ UP FOR JUNE DELIVERY. Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas and Leghorns. — We breed and own International Egg Laying Contest Winners. Free Catalog. — Get full prices before ordering elsewhere.

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GREAT CUT IN PRICES. STRONG, VIGOROUS CHICKS FROM OUR BRED-TO-LAY HENS. LEGHORNS & ANCONAS, 10¢ EACH. ROCKS, REDS, MINORCAS, WH. WYANDOTTES, 13¢. ORPINGTONS, SIL. WYANDOTTES, 15¢. MIXED, 10¢. POSTPAID. FULL LIVE DELIVERY GUARANT'D. FREE CATALOG. HOLGATE CHICK HATCHERY, Box O, Holgate, Ohio.

Cockerels and Pullets

Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Anconas, Minorcas. Also Geese, Turkeys, Ducks. All Pure Bred. Send for complete Circular with full description of stock and price list.

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Send No Money for Silver Lake O. D. 100% live chicks, postpaid, from pure-bred, heavy laying stock. White & Brown Leghorns, 8c; Barred Rocks & Reds, 10c; White & Buff Rocks, Buff Orps., White Wyandottes, 12c. Silver Lake Egg Farms, Box M, Silver Lake, Ind.

READ-AND-WIN CONTEST.

IT must be fun to look through the paper to hunt answers to questions for the Read-and-Win contests have always been popular. For that reason here is another of our old-time Read-and-Win contests.

Please make your answers to the questions as short as possible. Put the number of the page on which you found the answer after your answer. Do not write out the questions, as that is unnecessary. Put your name, address and age in the upper left-hand corner of your paper. If you are a Merry Circle, put M. C. after your name.

All papers which are correct, neatly written and arranged, will be put together in a basket and the first ten drawn will be given prizes, which include fountain pens, flashlights and candy. All the rest, who are not M. C.'s, will be Merry Circle buttons and cards.

Send your contest papers to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, before June 26.

1. How many farms were there in the Upper Peninsula in 1920?
2. Who claims that some girls slap boys' faces?
3. Who has room for the bird that never complains without "caws?"
4. How many cases of eggs did New Jersey market in New York last year?
5. How many silos are there in Michigan?
6. Is raw cod liver oil useful in preventing leg weakness in chickens?
7. How many members of the 300 Bushel Potato Club averaged a yield of 353 bushels?
8. At what cost can a satisfactory water system be installed in the farm home?
9. How many gallons of spray are necessary to thoroughly spray one acre of potatoes when the plants are large?
10. What bitter substance should be used on the thumb to prevent thumb sucking?

WORD CONTEST WINNERS.

IT seems as though boys and girls, especially girls, like to make words, as this contest "went over big." I find, too, that many young folks follow directions, for in writing up this contest I asked that the name be put in the upper left hand corner, so many just put their names there and left their addresses off entirely. I can not blame the contestants for this, as it was really my oversight.

Those who only made out a few words from the letters in the words "Waste Basket," will be surprised at the large number that the prize winners got.

The prize winners, and the number of words they made out are as follows:

Fountain Pen.
Julia E. Hibbard, R. 3, Sturgis, Mich.—175 words.
Howard Haight, R. 7, Allegan, Mich.—171 words.

Flashlight.
Josephine Tucker, R. 5, Holland, Mich.—154 words.

Ella Sessions, 903 State Street, St. Johns, Mich.—153 words.
Robert A. Harpham, Bloomingdale, Mich.—150 words.

Candy.
Ruth Galbreath, Fennville, Mich.—147 words.

David Kurtz, R. 3, Holly, Mich.—146 words.
Oliver Gordan, Quincy, Mich.—146 words.

Dorothy Draper, Montgomery, Mich.—146 words.
Eathl Carncross, R. 1, Clare, Mich.—143 words.

Dear Uncle Frank:
Well, Uncle Frank, how would you like to adopt a niece from Deckerville? I am just a plain country girl and have been reading the M. C. letters in which I enjoyed very much and would like to join your happy band.

Now for my looks. I am a darkish yellow (please don't fall over), I am fifty-nine inches tall, and eleven years old, and in the fifth grade. —Your want-to-be-niece, Margaret E. Phillips, R. 3, Deckerville, Mich.

Yep, we are glad to have you join our happy band. If you will answer the contests, before you know it you will be an M. C. Plain country girls are the kind we want.

WYNGARDEN'S "EGG-BRED" BABY CHICKS

English White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Anconas
Order Direct from this Ad. for Prompt Shipment

Selected Matings | Extra Selected Matings
\$ 8 per 100 | **\$10 per 100**
\$35 per 500 | **\$45 per 500**

Odds and Ends, (Broilers) \$6.50 per 100; \$30 per 500
100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. For specifications of our different breeds and prices of pullets, send for illustrated catalog.

WYNGARDEN FARMS & HATCHERIES
Box M Zeeland Mich. U.S.A.

ONE MILLION BIG VALUE CHICKS AT LOW PRICES No Culls but 'BETTER QUALITY CHICKS'

\$7.50 Per 100 and Up

Varieties.	Prices on 50	100	300	500	1000
American, Tom Barron, Wh. Leghorns.	\$4.50	\$9.00	\$25.00	\$40.00	\$75.00
S. C. Brown & Buff Leghorns, Anconas	4.50	9.00	25.00	40.00	75.00
Barred Rocks, R. C. & S. C. & Rhode I. Reds.	5.75	11.50	32.00	48.00	95.00
S. C. & R. C. Rhode I. Reds.	5.75	11.50	32.00	48.00	95.00
White Rocks	6.25	12.50	34.00	50.00	105.00
White Wyandottes	6.75	13.50	38.00	60.00	115.00
S. L. Wyandottes, Buff Minorcas	8.50	16.00	46.00	75.00	

Mixed Chicks, Light Breeds, \$7.50; Heavy Breeds, \$9.00 per 100 straight.
From flocks wonderfully developed for high egg production and beauty of type and plumage. Our chicks are properly hatched and shipped and this is the reason they are STRONG, HEALTHY, and HUSKY, and satisfy our customers from Maine to Florida and from the Atlantic to the far West. Postpaid. Order right from this ad. with full remittance and they will reach you in safety, alive and full of pep. We guarantee it. You take no chances. Member I. B. C. A. Bank References. EAGLE NEST HATCHERY, Box 51, UPPER SANDUSKY, OHIO.

ONE MILLION ROCK BOTTOM PRICES ON READY MADE GOOD LUCK CHICKS \$8.00 PER 100 AND UP

Good Luck Chicks

Varieties.	Prices on 50	100	300	500	1000
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns, Anconas	\$4.75	\$9.00	\$25.50	\$42.00	\$80.00
Barred Rocks, R. C. & S. C. & Rhode I. Reds.	6.00	11.50	33.00	52.00	100.00
White Rocks, White Wyandottes	7.00	13.50	39.00	62.00	120.00
Black Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons	7.00	13.50	39.00	62.00	120.00
S. L. Wyandottes, Buff Minorcas, Lt. Brahmas	9.00	17.00	48.00	80.00	

Mixed Chicks, Light Breeds, \$8; Heavy Breeds, \$9.50 per 100 straight. Postpaid.
FULL LIVE DELIVERY GUARANTEED. Bank Reference. Catalog Free. Member I. B. C. A. and Ohio C. A.
NEUHAUSER CHICK HATCHERIES, Box 72, NAPOLEON, OHIO.
CHOICE BREEDING BIRDS. Cockerels and Pullets all ages. Cocks and Hens. In any of our pure-bred varieties, at all times. Prices reasonable. Write your wants.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS FOR JUNE

Highest Quality Certified Baby Chicks
From Michigan's Old Reliable Hatchery, the best equipped and most modern Hatchery in the State. Pure-bred Tom Barron English and American White Leghorns, Anconas, Barred Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Reds. Strong, well-hatched chicks from tested Hoganized free-range stock that make wonderful winter layers. Chicks sent by Insured Parcel Post, Prepaid to your door. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Sixteen years of experience in producing and shipping chicks, giving absolute satisfaction to thousands. Write for valuable illustrated free catalog and price list. Get lowest price on best quality chicks before placing your order.

W. VAN APPELDORN, R. 7, Holland, Mich

Great Northern Hatchery LOW JUNE PRICES

Postpaid. 100% Live Delivery
Strong, Sturdy, Northern-grown Chicks. Selected, pure-bred stock. Healthy flocks on free range insure strength in every chick.
Varieties. Prices on: 50 100 500 1000
Wh. & Brown Leghorns, Grade A.....\$6.00 \$10.00 \$47.00 \$92.00
Rhode Island Reds, Grade A.....7.00 12.00 57.50 112.00
Mixed Chicks, Light Breeds, \$8.00; Heavy Breeds, \$10.00 per 100 straight. Double A grade chicks, \$2.00 per 100 higher than above. Hatched under best conditions. Every chick carefully inspected. Reference: State Commercial Savings Bank. Order right from this ad. with full remittance. There is no risk.
GREAT NORTHERN HATCHERY, Box 56, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN.

CHIX PLACE YOUR ORDER FOR CHICKS NOW

English Strain S. C. White Leghorns at.....\$ 9.00 per 100
Rhode Island Reds S. C. at.....11.00 per 100
Rhode Island Reds Rose C. at.....11.00 per 100
Barred Rocks at.....11.00 per 100
Anconas at.....10.00 per 100
Broiler Chicks at.....7.00 per 100
Order from Ad. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pullets and Hens from above varieties for sale. PROGRESSIVE POULTRY FARMS, Zeeland, Michigan.

For Proper Growth Feed your Chicks DICKINSON'S Globe Growing Mash (With Dried Buttermilk)

BOS Quality: Class A Chicks Only:
Strong, healthy. From heavy layers. S. C. Tom Barron Eng. White Leghorns, S. C. Leghorns, Shepherds Anconas, 9c. Assorted chicks, 8c. No money down with order. 100 per cent live delivery. Postpaid. Catalog. Also pullets. Bos Hatchery, Zeeland, Mich., R. 2M

Leghorn B-A-B-Y---C-H-I-X Heavies
Black, Brown, Buff, White. | Brahmas and Orpingtons, Anconas and Minorcas. | Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, Allegan Hatchery on Highway No. 83. Sent for 1924 price list. Crescent Egg Company, Allegan, Mich.

LOOK BABY FEED with order. FREE CHICKS
Stock. Quality Supreme. Catalog free. NABOB HATCHERIES, AVE. 20, GAMBIER, OHIO. Member Int. Baby Chick Ass'n

SULLIVAN QUALITY BABY CHICKS
Husky Chicks, 7c up. 14 heavy laying, pure-breeds, Hogan tested. Real Quality Chicks. 100% live delivery. Summer prices. Catalog free. QUALITY FARMS, Box 110, Wellsville, Mo.

Whittaker's R. I. Red
Chicks and eggs for hatching. Both Combs. Michigan's Greatest Color and Egg Strain. Reduced prices for the balance of the season. INTERLAKES FARM, Box 39, Lawrence, Mich.

Baby Chicks C. O. D. Pure-bred Leghorns, \$9 per 100. Bars, Reds, Minorcas, \$12; Mixed, \$8. Prepaid. 100% alive. MAMMOTH HATCHERY, BOWLING GREEN, MISSOURI.

Additional Poultry Ads on Page 825

CHICKS of QUALITY

Bred from Sires of
250 to 280 Egg STRAINS

BIG BARGAINS for June and July

Prices now within the reach of everybody. Get chicks in June and July and gather your harvest next winter. This is the most economical time to buy and the most favorable time to raise chicks. You can get them in the big outdoors at once, which saves labor, cuts down your feed bill and makes the chicks grow twice as fast. Bright, balmy days in November. The BIG SAVING in prices gives you an opportunity that you cannot afford to let pass by.

Chicks that are strong, peppy, from high production, egg-bred stock, are the chicks that pay. We have sacrificed on price but the same standard of supreme quality is always maintained regardless of price. Our breeders are producing heavily, our incubators working to full capacity, and this enables us to give these high-grade chicks at such extremely low prices.

EXTRA SPECIAL FOR JUNE AND JULY

Varieties	25	50	100	500	1000
Extra Selected Barron or Hollywood S. C. White Leghorns sired by 250 to 280 egg males	\$2.75	\$5.25	\$10.00	\$45.00	\$90.00
Selected Barron White Leghorns	2.50	4.75	9.00	42.50	80.00
Extra Selected Sheppard Mottled Anconas	3.00	5.75	11.00	52.50	100.00
Selected Mottled Anconas	2.50	4.75	9.00	42.50	80.00
Selected Park's Bred-to-Lay Barred Rocks	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00

Broiler, Mixed Chicks, Seven Cents Straight.

PULLETS AND BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE

After June 1st we offer Selected White Leghorn Pullets, 8 to 10 weeks old, at \$1.10 each; Sheppard Ancona Pullets at \$1.30 each and Barred Rock Pullets at \$1.50. Prices reduced for 100 or more.

After July 15th we have 700 choice Tom Barron and 400 Sheppard Ancona breeding hens for disposal at \$1.25 each. Also, selected cocks of same breeds for \$1.25 each. These must be sold to make room for our growing stock. Our space is limited.

ORDER AT ONCE from this ad. We can make immediate shipment. Cash with order or sent C. O. D. if desired. All chicks sent to your door by parcel post prepaid, 100% alive delivery guaranteed. Pullets and stock shipped by express, charges collect. Catalog FREE.

SILVER WARD HATCHERY, Box 29, Zeeland, Mich.

HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS

OUR 15th. YEAR

1000000 for 1924

Special Summer Prices—By Parcel Post Prepaid

Do not fail to take advantage of these prices for they will include our number one chicks and specials. Our stock is bred for quality and heavy egg production. Flocks culled by experts and they will be money makers. Will ship any number chicks from 25 on up.

S. C. Anconas, S. C. Wh. and Br. Leg.	10c	Silver Laced & Columbian Wyandottes	15c
R. C. & S. C. Reds, Barred and Wh. Rocks	12c	S. C. White Minorcas and Light Brahmas	20c
S. C. Br. Orpingtons & Wh. Wyandottes	14c	S. C. Black Minorcas	13c
Odds and Ends	10c		

Order direct from this ad. Attractive catalogue free. With every order for 100 or more chicks we furnish you a valuable book on how to raise chicks and poultry.

HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, East High St., FOSTORIA, OHIO

ROYAL Egg-Bred CHICKS

S. C. Eng. Type White Leghorns and Brown Leghorns
For Prompt Shipment

\$9 per 100; \$45 per 500; \$85 per 1000
Mixed (Odds and Ends) 7c Each

Less than 100 chicks 10c each. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order direct from this adv. Cash with Order or C. O. D. We pay postage.

Royal Hatchery & Farms, S. P. Wiersma, R. 2, Zeeland, Mich.

CHICKS From World's Greatest Layers

If you want pure bred chicks that are bred right, hatched right, and shipped right, that grow and will make you a profit, get our new low prices and free catalog before you buy. S. C. Anconas

Tom Barron White Leghorns Heavy Type Brown Leghorns
R. C. & S. C. Rhode Island Reds Park's Barred Rocks

Flocks are carefully culled and developed on free range. All chicks are hand picked and inspected, no cripples or weaklings. Every one strong and healthy. Satisfaction and 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postage paid. Write now for our low prices and free catalog. White Leghorn and Barred Rock pullets after May 1, at low prices.

KNOLL'S HATCHERY, R. R. 12, Box M, HOLLAND, MICH.

EARLY MATURING BABY CHICKS

From Carefully Culled Pure-bred Stock

Buy your chicks by comparison. Try our chicks and compare them with others for Early Maturity, Quality, and Livability.

Prices on	50	100	500	1000
Extra Select B. P. Rocks & R. I. Reds	\$6.00	\$11.00	\$50.00	\$100.00
Foreman Strain B. P. Rocks	8.00	15.00	70.00	130.00
R. I. Reds from Choice Matings	8.00	15.00	70.00	130.00
W. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons & W. P. Rocks	8.00	15.00	70.00	130.00
Utility & Eng. S. C. W. Leghorns	6.50	10.00	45.00	90.00
Special American S. C. W. Leghorns	6.50	12.00	55.00	110.00

Mixed, all varieties \$7.50 per hundred. Mixed, all varieties, heavies \$9.00 per hundred.

Full Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid. Order direct from this ad. and save time. Send P. O. Money Order, Bank Draft or Certified Check. Member I. B. C. A. Reference, Milan State Savings Bank.

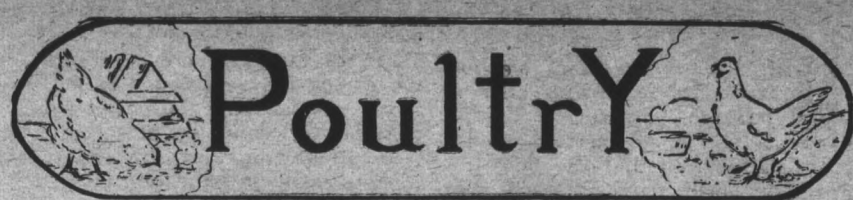
MILAN HATCHERY Box 4, MILAN, MICH.

BIG REDUCTION NOW SELLING

Pure Bred Big Value Chicks. Prices After June 20th

Leghorns, White, Brown & Buff	9c each
S. C. M. Anconas	
B. Minorcas, R. & S. C. R. I. Reds	11c each
Barred & White Rocks	
White Wyandottes	
Buff & White Orpingtons	8c each
Broiler Chicks	

Wolf Hatching & Breeding Co., Dept. 5, Gibsonburg, Ohio



OHIO POULTRY MEN STUDY THE MARKETS.

FARMERS who go in for quality production and who, by strict contract grading establish a reputation for their product, need not bother seemingly, about a good market, no matter how far they are away from the center of consumption.

Three Ohions, one representing the state farm bureau, one the college of agriculture, and one the Ohio Poultry Producers' Cooperative Association, brought back this word from New York where they went to inspect the cooperative egg terminals lately established by Pacific and Atlantic coast producers.

"Pacific coast poultrymen sold cooperatively in New York last year 751,000 cases of eggs, or five times the number that they sold there in 1921," reports L. L. Rummell, of The Ohio Farmer, appointed by the Ohio State University as representative on the committee.

"However," he adds, "since New Jersey poultrymen marketed 1,783,000 cases in the metropolis last year, it would seem that the New York market approaches glut."

Accordingly, he advises extreme care in packing and grading for the metropolitan market, and advises Ohio's rapidly developing egg marketing association to follow Virginia's example and create nearer home a demand for highly graded eggs, counting on New York less and less as this home trade is developed.

Entrance into the new Ohio cooperative will be under a three-year contract. The association will begin active work when the owners of 300,000 Ohio hens have signed up.

CHICKS NEED MOIST SOIL.

I received 200 chicks lately. They became lame and the skin dries on their feet and then falls off and they soon die. Was wondering if you could give me a remedy for this.—E. R.

I think the chick troubles may be due to faulty brooder management. Have a small fenced enclosure near the brooder house so the chicks can run in and out even in bad weather. Give them free range on sunny days. Place green sods near the brooder canopy so the chicks can work in the moist soil. Raw cod liver oil is useful in improving the vigor of chicks and preventing leg weakness. It can be used at the rate of a pint to each 100 pounds of the growing mash.

The conditions in a brooder house are not natural for chicks. The brooder stove furnishes a hot dry heat. The floor under the stove is hot and dry. All this tends to dry out the chicks if they have to remain inside nearly all the time for two or three weeks. If your chicks have a grassy range and the weather improves, I think the losses will stop.

DUST CHOKED CHICKS.

Had some little chicks a couple of days old. Kept them from hen till all were out, then dusted with talcum powder sodium fluoride, and in about four hours after found one dead and three others which seemed to be gasping for breath, and frothy stuff coming out of their mouths. All died a few hours later. Will you tell me what the trouble is?—A. B. M.

I think the fine dust from the sodium fluoride probably choked and strangled the chicks and clogged the nostrils. I am not sure that this would kill chicks, and the one which died may have been trampled by the hen. Before placing chicks with hens I always treat the hens with blue ointment mixed with equal parts of low grade vaseline. A small dab is placed beneath the vent and under each wing. It is rubbed in so thoroughly that it

barely shows. I have never found this treatment to injure the chicks with setting hens, and believe it is better than using dusty powders.

POULTS DIE SUDDENLY.

I am having trouble with my young turkeys. They seem strong and healthy, go blind and die in a day. Could you tell me what to do for them?—I. J. M.

I would perform a postmortem on the young turkeys that die, and note the condition of the internal organs, especially the liver. Also examine the contents of the crop. The blindness may be caused by roup. I can give no definite information from your description of the trouble. It might pay to send a specimen to Dr. H. J. Stafseth, Veterinary Division, M. A. C., East Lansing, Michigan, for a laboratory examination. He is an expert along that line and the laboratory examination is really needed for definite information.

OVERFEEDING WEAK DUCKLINGS.

Would you please tell me what ails my ducklings, also a remedy? They get weak and cannot walk. I get over it for a while, then get it again in about a week or ten days and then die. They are on clover for green feed, in a good-sized pen, and get a wet mash twice a day, of bran, corn meal, a poultry regulator as directed, and oat meal once a day. They eat well, and have shade if they want it. I have lost two about seven weeks old, and now have three younger ones with it.—H. W.

I think that overfeeding may be a cause of the losses. Ducklings often have big appetites but they should be fed rather sparingly as this will induce exercise on the range, which helps to develop vigorous bodies. Five or ten per cent ground beef scrap in the mash will give them the animal feed required for a normal growth. Five per cent coarse sand should also be added to the mash. I would reduce the corn meal in the ration. As a starting feed for ducklings I would prefer equal parts of rolled oats and bread crumbs by measure, with a sprinkling of about three per cent sand.

FEEDING RABBITS.

We have been trying to raise rabbits for some time and we don't seem to succeed. When they get about six weeks old they begin to die. Is it in the care or feed? We have lost five already. We feed them corn, oats, hay, dry bread and water.—G. S. S.

You do not state any symptoms, but probably the rabbits died from indigestion due to sudden changes in the feed. Too much green feed may cause losses among young rabbits. Possibly a lack of vigor in the breeding stock may be responsible. Try feeding small quantities of bread and milk with a little hay, oats, and occasionally a piece of carrot. Keep the hutches clean and free from any feed that may become sour or mouldy. Spray them every few weeks with a hand potato sprayer filled with commercial disinfectant.

See that the hutches are in a sheltered place where the rabbits are protected from strong winds, but try and get plenty of sunshine in the hutches. It is a valuable disinfectant. Feed regularly. Do not skip one feeding and attempt to make it up by stuffing the hutches full of feed. This often makes rabbits sick.

It is bad that women who, because of poorly arranged kitchens and lack of conveniences have to walk about fifteen miles per day, do practically none of the journey out where the air is fresh.

MINERAL MIXTURES.

MINERALS for live stock are important. The particular kind of mineral mixture, however, is not so important. It is the certain fundamental ingredients that the body requires for normal growth and the building of healthy tissue that should be supplied. They are (1) sodium, found in common salt; (2) calcium, found in ashes, lime, or ground limestone; (3) phosphorus, found in bone meal, raw phosphate rock or acid phosphate; and (4) iodine, found in potassium iodide.

Crops grown on land rich in these elements, especially fresh leafy leguminous forage, may supply the animal's most insistent demands. They will get some minerals also from direct contact with the soil. In winter when the ground is frozen and forage dry, the mixture of minerals is most important.—P.

EFFECT OF SUCKLING UPON DAIRY CAPACITY.

THE opinion has been quite generally prevalent that cows are spoiled for dairy purposes after they have, for a season or more, been allowed to raise their calves in the open pasture.

The theory seems to be that the frequent suckling of the calves does not allow full development of the udder and if, during later periods of lactation, calves are weaned and the cows milked twice a day, udder troubles are apt to develop.

It is also a commonly accepted notion that cows, accustomed to having the milk drawn in the natural way, are averse to giving it down to the manipulation of the hand.

During these times of cheap beef and cheaper beef breeding stocks, these theories are being tested out in beef breeding herds. Good prices for dairy products and next to no demand at all for beef calves, are leading many cows that have formerly run free in the pastures with their calves toward the milking stables, and the calves are either going to swell the blatant wallings of the stock yards, or growing up into skim-milk beef.

On the farm of E. B. Salisbury, near Shepherd, Michigan, we have a good demonstration now being carried out along this line. There are some sixty pure-bred Shorthorns on the farm. They have always done more or less hand milking, but this year they are doing more than usual and raising the calves on skim-milk. One of the older boys who works the farm told me recently that they are hand-milking for the first time some big-uddered cows that have raised in the open their first three or four calves.

He says the cows very soon accustomed themselves to the change and after the first three or four days very little trouble is experienced with the cows holding up their milk. Likewise their trouble with udders failing to respond normally has been confined to one individual. It is these occasional cases that have no doubt given foundation for the above theories.

The Shorthorn is primarily and naturally a dual-purpose breed. One of the best known breeders in the country told me several years ago that all you needed to do to make good milkers out of Shorthorns was to milk them. That this statement is true is proven in the Salisbury herd where it only takes six of these big beef cows to fill five twelve-quart pails full of milk.—Pope.

HOLSTEINERS HOLD ANNUAL CONVENTION.

MICHIGAN seated a higher percentage of eligible delegates at the annual convention of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America than any other state having over three. Eight Michigan Holsteiners out of a possible nine sat as delegates at Richmond, Virginia, on June 4.

And the 1925 gathering will be held at Grand Rapids next June. The dele-

gates were assisted in getting the meeting for next year by a small bunch of Michigan breeders who attended the convention, and by Mr. McBierce, secretary of the Grand Rapids Chamber of Commerce.

The Richmond convention was marked by good feeling on the part of seventy-eight delegates representing twenty-three states and Canada. Business transacted was largely of a routine nature and will be reported in detail in breed papers.

One provision adopted that will be of general interest to dairymen and breeders was the establishment of a yearly or ten months' test division in which not over three times a day milking will be allowed, except for the first forty-five days. It is expected that many breeders who find it commercially profitable to milk three times daily, will avail themselves of their new test division.

Ex-Governor Frank O. Lowden was unanimously re-elected as president of the National Association. D. D. Aitken, of Flint, nominated Governor Lowden in a very clever speech, answering Lowden's statement that he could give but little time to the presidency another year, by saying that he knew of "no other man who could give so little time and yet accomplish so much good for the association as could Governor Lowden."

The annual consignment sale following the convention found Michigan represented by eighteen head. These were all sold at fair prices, mainly in the south. The highest-selling Michigan entry was Traverse En Train, a four-year-old cow from the Traverse City State Hospital herd. This cow brought \$430. She had previously been selected out of 143 head as most desirable animal to use in a true-type demonstration.

Michigan Holstein officials are already laying plans for the convention and sale next year at Grand Rapids.

PROPER COMBINATION OF OATS, BRAN AND COTTOSEED MEAL.

I have oats and would like to buy bran and cottonseed meal to feed to milk cows. Please tell me how to mix these grains and how to feed them.—C. F. G.

The roughage part of the ration must be known in order to answer this question. If you feed alfalfa hay containing 11.7 pounds of protein in every 100 pounds you will not require so much cottonseed meal or other protein feeds as you will if you feed timothy hay with only 2.8 pounds of protein per 100 pounds.

A fairly good ration can be compounded with cornstalks and straw for roughage by using the right concentrates (grains) to give the right proportion of food nutrients to meet the cow's requirements. But these concentrates should be different with the cornstalks and straw for roughage than they would if you were feeding alfalfa or clover hay.

With timothy hay as roughage a cow ought to have two pounds of cottonseed meal a day and then a sufficient amount of ground oats and bran mixed half-and-half to make one pound of grain for every three pounds of milk she gives in a day if it is rich milk (4.8% or five per cent) and one pound of grain for every four pounds of milk if it is not better than 3.5 per cent.

But if you were feeding alfalfa hay in place of timothy you could leave out the cottonseed meal entirely and still have an equal amount of protein in the ration.

During the past forty years the pasture land in the United States has decreased about 3,000,000 acres a year on an average, while crop land has increased about 4,500,000 acres per year. Two-thirds of the increase in crop land has come from pasture and the other third from forest land.

Unless pastures are improved and made to return larger volumes of feed they will slowly give way to crops.

FARMERS!

Prices Now Ready On

M-I-C-H-I-G-A-N

PRISON
BINDERMADE
TWINE

Made In YOUR OWN FACTORY at Jackson, Mich.
BUY NOW and SAVE MONEY

We are first to announce Binder Twine prices for 1924 season. The prices are very low considering condition of Yucatan sisal situation which is serious. Prices may be higher. Don't wait. See the secretary or proper official of your organization or dealer today. They have the prices. Do it today! Tomorrow prices may be higher. Prices direct on request. If you cannot get our twine of them, we will ship you direct.

HARRY L. HULBERT, Warden
MICHIGAN STATE PRISON, JACKSON, MICH.

MAIL THIS COUPON FOR FREE SAMPLE
and Prices on Michigan Standard Binder Twine

Harry L. Hulbert,
Manager State Industries,
Jackson, Mich.

Name
P. O. Michigan

Safe and
effective

Better than
firing or cautery



GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam is better than firing or cautery, because it does not scar, or discolor the hair; it grows back natural color. For 41 years horse owners have depended upon Gombault's for quick and dependable results. Its use will keep your horses sound and working. Directions with every bottle. \$1.50 per bottle at druggists or direct upon receipt of price. Good for human use, too. The Lawrence-Williams Company Cleveland, Ohio.

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BALSAM

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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Twelve Days before date of publication

Reg. Guernseys Choice Bull Calf 10 mo. old.
J. M. WILLIAMS, North Adams, Mich. out of a good A. R. O. cow.

Guernseys For sale, Reg. yearling heifers, bull calves, May Rose breeding, prices very reasonable. W. W. Burdick, Williamston, Mich.

May Echo Sylvia Breeding
From Traverse City State Hospital

Bull calf, born September 15, 1923, two-thirds white.

Sire: A 34-lb. grandson of May Echo Sylvia.

Dam: A 20.27-lb. Junior two-year-old, whose dam has three records in three successive years of 30.05 to 35.5 lbs. butter in seven days, and a 305-day record of 950.75 lbs. butter and 21.146.1 lbs. milk. Her dam made 33.27 lbs. butter in seven days. His seven nearest dams average 32.04.

Bureau of Animal Industry,
Department C Lansing, Michigan

FOR SALE Maplehurst Holstein. We find we have about ten Reg. Holstein Heifers, more than we care to milk next winter. These heifers are sired by a 30-lb. Bull, fine individuals and from tested dams. **WHITNEY BROS.**, Onondaga, Mich.

FOR SALE Jersey bulls ready for service. All cows Register of Merit. Accredited herd. Would take a bankable note. **SMITH AND PARKER, R. 4, Howell, Mich.**

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

Registered Jersey cattle, young bulls, for sale. Tuberculin tested **J. L. CARTER, Lake Odessa, Mich.**

BIDWELL SHORTHORNS Revolution Jr. 573938 heads accredited herd 23917. Now offering 2 January roan bull calves of exceptional merit, reasonably priced. **BIDWELL STOCK FARM, Box D, Tecumseh, Mich.**

Real Milking Shorthorns As I have sold my entire herd of cattle, 35 head of hand-milked cows, pair fed calves and young heifers. **CHAS. A. BRAY, Okemos, Mich.**

FOR SALE

A few choice young Shorthorn bulls. Write for delivered prices. **H. B. PETERS & SON, Elsie, Mich.**

GRADE HEREFORD STOCKERS
and **FEEDERS FOR SALE**

Two carloads yearlings, two carloads two-year-olds, one carload three-year-olds, also cows with calf at side, all female stock of our own raising, would make good breeding stock.

SANILAC STOCK FARM,
Berkshire, Sanilac County,
Detroit Office, 1422 Broadway.

Hereford Steers

64 Wt. Around 800 lbs. 70 Wt. Around 750 lbs.
88 Wt. Around 650 lbs. 44 Wt. Around 600 lbs.
46 Wt. Around 500 lbs. 50 Wt. Around 500 lbs.
Well marked and show splendid breeding, deep reds, good stocker order. Herefords are usually market toppers when finished. Anxious to sell your choice one carload or all. Give number and weight preferred.

Van B. Baldwin, Eldon, Wapello Co., Iowa

FOR SALE One cow, two heifers, and beef breeding. Young cattle sired by Revolution, Jr. Cheap if taken soon. Also a few young cows of strong milking inheritance. **BELAND & BELAND, Tecumseh, Mich.**

RED POLLED CATTLE M
E Buy from Michigan's Leading Herd. Owned by L
F WESTBROOK BROS., Ionia, Mich. K

YEARLING Brown Swiss Bull for sale. Also Poland China Fall Boars. **A. A. FELDKAMP, Manchester, Mich.**

Red Poll Cattle
both sex, all ages. **E. S. Carr, Homer, Mich.**

HOGS

Registered Durocs

FOR SALE—Young boars and gilts bred from the best herds in Michigan and Ohio, at reasonable prices and fully guaranteed. **W. E. Bartley, Alma, Mich.**

Additional Stock Ads. on Page 825



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Wednesday, June 18.

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 1 red \$1.20; No. 2 red \$1.19; No. 3 red \$1.16; No. 2 white \$1.21; No. 2 mixed \$1.20.

Chicago.—July \$1.16½@1.16%; September \$1.17½@1.17%; December at \$1.19½@1.19%.

Toledo.—Cash \$1.19@1.20.

Corn.

Detroit.—No. 3, 90c; No. 4 yellow 85c; No. 5, 80c.

Chicago.—July 86¼@86½c; September 86@86½c; December 77½@78½c.

Oats.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 white 56c; No. 2, 54c.

Chicago.—July 47½c; September at 43½@43¾c; December 45½c.

Rye.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2, 78c.

Chicago.—July 77½c; September at 77½c; December 80c.

Toledo.—79c.

Barley.

Barley, malting 85c; feeding 80c.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$4.60 per cwt.

Chicago.—Navy \$5; Red kidneys at \$7.25@7.35.

New York.—Choice pea at \$5.15@5.25; red kidneys \$7.75@7.90.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Prime red clover cash at \$11.45; alsike \$10.25; timothy \$3.70.

Hay.

Strong.—No. 1 timothy \$24.50@25; standard and light mixed \$23.50@24; No. 2 timothy \$22@23; No. 1 clover at \$19@20; No. 1 clover mixed \$21@22; wheat and oat straw \$11.50@12; rye straw \$13@14.

Feeds.

Bran \$28; standard middlings \$30; fine do \$32; cracked corn \$37; coarse cornmeal \$36; chop \$30 per ton in 100-lb. sacks.

WHEAT

The June 1 forecast of the wheat crop was 693,000,000 bushels, or 93,000,000 bushels less than last year's harvest, and 188,000,000 bushels under the 1918-1922 average. The low estimate coming on top of a strengthening world's situation resulted in an advance of nearly nine cents a bushel. This is the largest fluctuation in so short a time in many months and a setback is likely. The cash wheat situation is improving as demand for flour has been stimulated by the advance in the market and foreign buyers have taken more interest in contracting our new hard winters for later shipment. Large exports continue from Canada and the Argentine with prompt absorption by importing countries and consequent reduction in the world's available supply of old crop wheat.

CORN

Adverse crop reports, coupled with the sharp upturn in wheat have caused a rise in the corn market to the highest point since March. Unfavorable new crop prospects have served to strengthen the cash demand for corn and tighten the grip of holders. The June run is heavier than last year but it has not been above the average and it has not caused any accumulation at terminals thus far. Exports are small as Argentina is putting afloat more than the average weekly absorption by the international market. The market is beginning to act a little strained and a setback is likely to occur if wheat has a reaction.

RYE

The rye crop forecast was about the same as a month ago. The outlook for rye prices gains by the change in the wheat situation. Demand for the old crop reserves, most of which are in the visible supply, has improved greatly. Exports also continue at the larger rate established a few weeks ago.

OATS

The unfavorable season caused less than the intended acreage of oats to be planted, the actual increase over last year being only two per cent. The June 1 condition was the lowest known for that date with one exception. The crop forecast was 1,232,000,000 bushels, against 1,300,000,000 bushels harvested last year. The oats market has been strong along with other grains.

BARLEY

Instead of an increase of nine per cent in barley acreage as shown by

the intentions report, a decrease of 4.5 per cent occurred compared with last year. With a low condition report, the crop forecast is only 160,000,000 bushels against last year's harvest of 198,000,000 bushels.

BEANS

The bean market advanced again last week, reaching \$4.65 to \$4.70 per 100 pounds for C. H. P. Whites f. o. b. Michigan shipping points. Demand has been good for this season of the year and California interests have been buying again although it is reported that their purchases made several weeks ago are still in storage in Michigan elevators. Deliveries have enlarged slightly on the advance in prices which has been accompanied by more favorable weather for hauling and for planting the new crop.

SEEDS

Clover and grass seed prices have been fairly steady during the past week. Reports on the new crop of clover and timothy are not favorable either in this country or abroad and the carry-over of seed from last year is rather small.

FEEDS

By-product feed markets developed more strength last week, partly because of lighter production and partly in sympathy with the stronger grain market. Demand from consumers is slow. Stocks of wheat feeds in storage at lake ports are reported large.

HAY

The condition of the hay and pasture crops on June 1 was estimated at 83 and 82.2 per cent, respectively, as against 84.4 and 84.8 per cent last year, and ten-year averages of 88.7 and 90.6 per cent. Rains in some of the dry areas and warmer weather since June 1 have been helpful but the crop prospect remains below normal. Timothy hay prices have been rather firm because of light receipts.

POTATOES

New potato prices have been declining rather steadily for several weeks as carlot shipments have been extremely heavy. Prices on old stock have held quite well under a dwindling supply. U. S. No. 1 Northern round whites are quoted at \$1.70 to \$1.85 per 100 pounds with Carolina Cobblers at \$4.75 to \$5 per barrel in Chicago.

POULTRY AND EGGS

With receipts of fresh eggs falling behind the corresponding time a year ago, an active trade, and reports from many sections of production being retarded by unfavorable weather, prices advanced again last week. Holdings of eggs in storage are smaller than at this time last year, which was an

other factor in the advance. Poultry is being shipped to consuming markets in larger quantities. Prices on both broilers and hens were marked lower during the week.

Chicago.—Eggs, miscellaneous 24½@25c; dirties 23½c; checks at 23½c; fresh firsts 25@25½c; ordinary firsts 24@24½c. Live poultry, hens at 23c; broilers 35@38c; roosters 14c; ducks 25c; geese 12c; turkeys 20c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 24½@26c. Live poultry, broilers 38@44c; heavy hens 25@26c; light hens 22c; roosters 15@16c; geese 15@16c; ducks 24@28c; turkeys 24@25c.

BUTTER

After holding the market steady throughout last week, butter prices advanced slightly at the close as buying for storage increased. In spite of the fact that the flush of production is under way and the quality of receipts is excellent for storing, the movement into storage continues to fall short of last year. Consumption continues large so that although production is increasing from week to week and the amounts taken for storage are small, receipts are not burdensome. Prices for 92-score creamery butter were. Chicago 40¼c; New York 42½c; Boston 42½c; Philadelphia 43c.

Ninety-score creamery, Chicago 40c; New York 40½c; Boston 41½c.

CHEESE

The cheese market was strong last week although prices were unchanged. The supply of full grass cheese is steadily increasing and heavier buying for storage was a factor in the market's strength. Trading for consumptive demand was quiet, however, and at the close of the week dealers pushed sales more freely.

WOOL

Wool prices were marked down again last week. Demand is very light in seaboard markets and buying in the country has slowed up. Most sales on the range are being made at 35 to 38 cents, with 40 cents paid occasionally. It is estimated that about one-third of the new clip has been sold. Foreign markets are slow with a downward tendency. Boston quotes fleece wools similar to Ohio and Pennsylvania grease basis as follows: Fine strictly combing 50@52c; fine clothing 40c; ½-blood strictly combing at 50@52c; ½-blood clothing at 44@45c; ¾-blood strictly combing 50c; ¾-blood clothing at 44@45c; ¼-blood strictly combing 45@46c; ¼-blood clothing 42@43c; low ¼-blood strictly combing 43@44c; common and braid 39@40c. The better class of Michigan, New York, Wisconsin and Missouri wools are one to two cents less.

Live Stock Market Service

Wednesday, June 18.

DETROIT

Receipts 316. Market steady.
Good to choice yearlings \$8.50@9.25
Best heavy steers 8.50@9.50
Handyweight butchers 8.50@8.75
Mixed steers and heifers 7.25@8.00
Handy light butchers 6.25@7.00
Light butchers 5.00@6.25
Best cows 5.00@6.00
Butcher cows 4.25@5.25
Cutters 3.50
Canners 2.50@3.00
Choice bulls 6.00@6.75
Bologna bulls 4.50@5.50
Stock bulls 3.75@4.25
Feeders 6.00@7.00
Stockers 5.25@6.50
Milkers 4.50@8.50

Veal Calves.

Receipts 843. Market opened at 50c lower; closed \$1 lower.
Best 10.00@11.00
Culls and heavies 4.00@9.50

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 163. Spring lambs 50@75c lower; others steady.
Best lambs 14.00@14.75
Fair 11.00@12.25
Fair to good 5.50@6.50
Light to common 7.00@9.50
Culls and common 2.00@4.00
Spring lambs 15.00@15.50

Hogs.

Receipts 1,654. Market is 5@25c higher.
Mixed 7.60
Pigs 6.50
Roughs 6.25
Light yorkers 7.00

Heavy yorkers 7.60
Stags 4.00@4.50

CHICAGO

Hogs.

Receipts 21,000. Market generally 10c higher; desirable grades selling, others slow; bulk of good 250 to 325-lb. butchers \$7.45@7.50; tops \$7.55; majority of good 170 to 225-lb. weight \$7.20@7.40; packing sows largely at \$6.40@6.75; pigs steady; good strong weight \$6@6.25.

Cattle.

Receipts 11,000. Best steers carrying weight; market strong; yearlings slow and steady; top matured steers \$11.10, some held higher; fed steers and yearlings at \$8@10.25; she stock, grain-fed, steady, others dull; bulls 15c lower; vealers 25c lower, selling at \$8@9.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 12,000. Market slow. Few early sales native lambs 50c lower, culls weak to \$1.00 lower; no early sales; sheep slow; good to choice native lambs \$14.75@15; sorting about like yesterday; culls \$9 down.

BUFFALO

Cattle.

Receipts five cars. Market is slow.

Hogs.

Receipts 25 cars. Market is strong. Heavy and yorkers \$7.75; pigs \$6.75.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts two cars. Market is slow. Top lambs \$16; yearlings \$8@13.50; wethers \$8@8.25; ewes \$4.50@7. Calves at \$11.

APPLES

The condition of the apple crop on June 1 was placed at 74 per cent, as against 75.5 per cent a year ago, and a ten-year average on June 1 of 70.1 per cent. The market is dull, with prices in much the same position as they have been for weeks. Shipments of old stock will probably cease in two or three weeks.

FRUITS

The peach crop estimate is 52,500,000 bushels against 45,700,000 bushels harvested last year. The yield is larger than expected. Carlot shipments are increasing rapidly.

The strawberry movement is gradually falling off. Illinois and Missouri Aromas are quoted at \$3.75 to \$4.50 per 24-quart crate in Chicago.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Buying was moderately brisk and the liberal supply of produce offered on Saturday's market moved easily. Apples, No. 1, \$1@1.25 bu; asparagus, No. 1, \$1.50@2 dozen bunches; No. 2, \$1@1.25 dozen bunches; lettuce 75c@1 bu; head lettuce \$1@2 bu; potatoes 30c@1 bu; radishes 40@60c dozen bunches, rhubarb 40@50c dozen bunches; cabbage plants \$1 per 100; tomato plants \$1.25 per 100; eggs, wholesale, 28@30c per dozen; retail 30@38c; old hens, wholesale 27c lb; retail 28@30c lb; broilers, retail 40@48c; roosters 22c; small pigs \$4 each.

GRAND RAPIDS

Michigan strawberries were offered here this week around \$4 a case, 16 quarts. The first fruit came from Berrien county. The local crop is late but gives prospects of beginning to move late in the week. Canners are contracting cherries at 4½@5½ cents a pound in western Michigan. Lower prices asked for southern potatoes caused old stocks to decline to 60@75c a bushel. Quotations on other commodities follow: Radishes 10@12½c dozen bunches; leaf lettuce 8@10c lb; head lettuce \$1.50 bu; new beets 50@60c dozen bunches; spinach 30@50c bu; rhubarb 50c@1 bu; parsley 40c dozen bunches; asparagus 75c@1.25 dozen bunches; white pea beans \$4.15 cwt; wheat 96c bu; hogs, higher, 7c lb; veals 12½c; lb; poultry, lower and weak, Leghorn broilers 18@21c lb; heavy broilers 25@28c lb; heavy fowls 18@20c lb; light fowls 14@15c; eggs 22c dozen.

HOGS NEAR YEAR'S LOW SPOT.

Hog prices declined last week, although a recovery was setting in at the close. From the high point on May 19 the June break thus far has carried top prices 40 cents lower. The average has declined 60 cents, owing to the arrival of a larger number of unfinished light hogs and more packing sows, which are widening their discount below the butcher and bacon grades.

How soon the supply will let up remains to be seen, but the week corresponding to the present one as an average of the last ten years has registered the peak of the June movement. With a poor prospect for the new corn crop and higher prices, pressure to get out of hogs will be strong and this tendency will have some bearing on summer receipts. In spite of this situation, interest in stock pigs, which are selling on an extremely low basis, is broadening.

LAMB MARKET SLIGHTLY LOWER.

The bare spot in the lamb market in the latter half of May is definitely over and prices have declined sharply from the peak of the season, especially for fed lambs, yearlings and sheep. Choice spring lambs are still on a high level although they are lower than a week ago. Top range lambs have held above \$17 at Chicago with best natives at \$16.25. Culls are selling at a heavy discount. Receipts will probably double in the next three months and, even though feeders will take an increasing share, prices are likely to work lower. Breeding ewes are in demand with few available on the market. The Department of Agriculture reports a larger lamb crop than in 1923 in the states that furnish the bulk of receipts in July and August, but range and pasture conditions are such that there is some uncertainty as to whether there will be a normal movement to market in this period. The weather henceforth will be the determining factor.

MARL EXCAVATING DEMONSTRATION BY M. A. C.

LIVINGSTON county starts a new phase of soil extension work when on Thursday, July 10, a marl excavating demonstration will be launched at Hartland by the Michigan Agricultural College Farm Mechanics Department, with the help of the county agent. The work of the department will be headed by L. F. Livingston, who also has charge of the land-clearing work of the state.

A machine has been made by Prof. Musselman for excavating marl right from the lake. So far it has worked very successfully. The advantage of the machine is that it is built simply, economically and at such a size that an ordinary farm gasoline engine is capable of furnishing sufficient power to do the work.

Anchor posts were set in the lake during the winter for tailholds, so everything is in readiness to hitch on.

There will be two demonstrations in the county where work of excavating marl will actually be done. The first demonstration will be held on the farm of R. J. Crouse, William Lee, manager, where conditions are ideal to handle many hundred yards of marl.

The second demonstration will be held at Gregory, on Monday, July 14, on the J. Potts farm adjoining Williamson Lake. T. H. Howlett, a hardware dealer of Gregory, has taken an active part in making this demonstration possible. At each demonstration the noon hour will be occupied by a pot-luck dinner, followed by a short program.

These are two of thirty-eight demonstrations which will be carried on in lower Michigan. Every farmer should make an effort to take in, at least, one demonstration to understand the economy of using this machine.

THE EGG-LAYING CONTEST.

THE eighth four-weekly period of the contest closed June 11 with the Leghorns maintaining a production of 62.9 per cent, the R. I. Reds 57.9 per cent; Anconas, 48.1 per cent; Rocks, 46 per cent, and White Wyandottes 43 per cent.

Mr. W. C. Eckard's White Leghorn one pen still maintains a big lead in the contest. This pen has a total production of 1,609 eggs to its credit. The second highest pen, also Leghorns, belongs to L. F. Heasley; it has produced 1,485 eggs. Eckard's second pen comes third with 1,457 eggs.

The leading pen among the R. I. Reds belongs to the Milan Hatchery; it has produced 1,299 eggs. Evergreen Poultry farm has the high White Wyandotte pen which has 1,295 eggs to its credit. J. V. Sheap's Rocks lead that division with a production of 1,162 eggs, and C. M. Beckwith's pen has first place among the Anconas with a production of 1,053 eggs.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

Osceola Co., June 12.—Our growing weather did not start until June 11. Previous to this date frost had been more or less prominent. There is a fair prospect for fruit. About the usual acreage of potatoes will be planted. Fewer beans are going in. Many men are now drifting back to the farm, but farmers are not hiring to any great extent. Potatoes are bringing \$1 cwt.; beans \$4; butter-fat 44c. Taxes are high.—A. M.

Van Buren Co., June 12.—The season has been backward and much of the acreage intended for oats did not get sown. Corn planting is in progress. Old seeding of alfalfa is looking fine. New seeding not so promising. Timothy outlook is not the best. Potato planting will soon begin, with the acreage about normal. Beans will not equal a normal acreage. The cucumber plantings will be normal.—D. L.

Ontonagon Co., June 11.—Weather conditions have been somewhat unfavorable. Prospects for hay and grain crops are not the best at this time. Fruit and berries look fine. The apple trees are just beginning to bloom. There are plenty of idle men traveling through here on freight trains.

Creamery butter is quoted at 39c lb; fresh eggs 30c.—J. F. F.

Genesee Co., June 10.—About the usual acreage of beans will be planted. Corn is now pretty well in. The wet weather has changed plans of farmers considerably. Eggs bring 24c; butter-fat 38c. Oats, barley, wheat and hay are looking fine.—L. R. T.

Grand Traverse Co., June 10.—Crops are about twenty days late. Wheat, oats and rye are in fine condition. Hay looks good, except that it is small. The potato acreage will be about 100 per cent. Buckwheat is now being sown. The big crop is below normal. Hay is \$16; wheat 90c; rye 50c; oats 50c; potatoes 50c; butter 35c; eggs 18c. Farm help more plentiful than last year, at \$35 to \$40 per month and board.—F. M. H.

Gladwin Co., June 10.—Wheat and rye are looking very good, but the acreage is small. Oats were damaged by the cold, wet weather, and will be about 50 per cent of a crop. Corn is just coming up. Some is rotting in the fields. There is good prospect for fruit. Pigs and lamb crops good. The farmers are hiring but little help.—E. G.

Kalamazoo Co., June 9.—The season has been cold and wet. Corn not all planted. Wheat is looking fair, but will not be in full head for ten days. Clover hay will be short. With the exception of peaches, fruit of all kinds is well set. The pig crop is only about 75 per cent of normal. Young lambs have done well. Wheat 97c; corn 67c; oats 45c; hay \$16@20. There is scarcely any labor in the country, the road gangs having absorbed all available men.—L. F. H.

Bay Co., June 9.—Labor is now more plentiful. The number of pigs and lambs is less than usual. Winter grains are very promising. The fruit trees are now in bloom. Planting is progressing. Prices are only fair and farmers are not marketing much at this season.—J. N.

Figures just gathered reveal the smallest lamb crop raised in years.

"The Postal System" heartily endorsed and recommended by Postal Authorities. Tells what you wish to know of postal laws and regulations; what to mail, how to mail it; maps and rates showing mailing cost to any point. Very valuable to rural and suburban people. 50c. AD-SERVICE BUREAU, Elkhart, Indiana.

Poultry Shippers Attention

Make your shipments of poultry and veal to

J. W. Keys Commission Co.,

2478 Ropelle Detroit, Mich.

"House of quick action and a square deal." Quotations and shipping tags furnished on request.

Eggs, Etc.—Small consignments from producers in your territory bring very attractive prices NOW. Prompt return and rates showing mailing cost to any point. Ship us your next case, ZENITH BUTTER & EGG CO., 170 Duane St., New York, N. Y.

Ship Your Hay and Grain to the OLD RE LIABLE HOUSE GEO. E. ROGERS & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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. Real estate and live stock advertising have separate departments and are not accepted as classified. Minimum charge, 10 words.

Rates in Effect October 7, 1922

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10.....	\$0.80	\$2.40	26.....	\$2.08	\$6.24
11.....	.88	2.64	27.....	2.16	6.48
12.....	.96	2.88	28.....	2.24	6.72
13.....	1.04	3.12	29.....	2.32	6.96
14.....	1.12	3.36	30.....	2.40	7.20
15.....	1.20	3.60	31.....	2.48	7.44
16.....	1.28	3.84	32.....	2.56	7.68
17.....	1.36	4.08	33.....	2.64	7.92
18.....	1.44	4.32	34.....	2.72	8.16
19.....	1.52	4.56	35.....	2.80	8.40
20.....	1.60	4.80	36.....	2.88	8.64
21.....	1.68	5.04	37.....	2.96	8.88
22.....	1.76	5.28	38.....	3.04	9.12
23.....	1.84	5.52	39.....	3.12	9.36
24.....	1.92	5.76	40.....	3.20	9.60
25.....	2.00	6.00	41.....	3.28	9.84

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

MISCELLANEOUS

VEGETABLE PLANTS. 10 Million fine field grown plants for sale. 12 Leading varieties. Cabbage plants 300, 75c; 500, \$1.25; 1000, \$2.00; mailed prepaid. Express, 5,000, \$10.00; 10,000, \$18.00. Tomato plants, 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50; 10,000, \$20.00. Mailed prepaid. Express 10,000, \$15.00. Sweet potato 300, \$1.50; 500, \$2.00; 1000, \$3.50; mailed prepaid. Express 10,000, \$30.00. Largest and oldest growers in Virginia. Positively guarantee good order delivery or money refunded. J. P. Council Company, Franklin, Virginia.

CABBAGE, Collard and Tomato Plants, 300, 60c; 500, 90c; 1000, \$1.40; prepaid, 10,000 Express, \$3.25. Good order delivery or money refunded. Vasser Plant Company, Franklin, Virginia.

POULTRY

Certified White Leghorn CHICKS
Hollywood Mated at the RIGHT PRICE

Reduced Prices for June

Hollywood mated, 11c; Rural strain, 8 1/2c; Brown Leghorns, 8 1/2c; Anconas, 9c; Barred Rocks, 12c; mixed broods (broil. ers, 7c. Discount 1c per chick on 1,000 lots, 1/2c on 500. Telegraph orders accepted.

Special Prices on Pullets

100 certified White Leghorns, 10 weeks old, 190c each. In smaller lots, \$1 each. Large illustrated catalog free.

RURAL POULTRY FARM
Box 109-A ZEELAND, MICH.

HOGS

DUROC fall and spring boars of the best breeding and quality, at prices to sell. Fall pigs at bargain prices. W. C. Taylor, Milan, Mich.

Duroc Jerseys Extra choice bred gilts at reasonable prices. CAREY U. EDMONDS, Hastings, Mich.

DUROCS We have Sons and Gr. Sons of Great Orion Sensation, Twice International Winner. Buy your fall boar now and save money. Let us tell you about our Sensation Durocs. J. M. WILLIAMS, No. Adams, Mich.

Francisco Farm Poland Chinas

Our spring pigs are the best ever. 75 head to choose from. Outstanding herd boars at \$25; pairs \$40; trios, \$50. \$5.00 off if you come and get them. F. P. POPE, R. 3, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

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

Hampshire Bred gilts, spring and fall boars, at bargain prices. 12th year. Write your wants. John W. Snyder, R. 4, St. Johns, Mich.

DUROC SPRING PIGS

Every Pig guaranteed satisfactory when you receive it. Send for actual photo and description. STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION, Kalamazoo, Mich. Member Michigan State Farm Bureau

DUROCS Stock for sale at all times. Write for breeding and prices. F. J. Dredt, Monroe, Mich., R. No. 1.

Registered Durocs For Sale. Spring pigs of quality and best of breeding. ROBERT ANDERSON, R. 3, Bear Lake, Mich.

O.I.C.'s Spring pigs, Sired by "Giant Boy" and "Jumbo Bell Boy," also Brown Swiss bulls. MILO H. PETERSON, R. 2, Ionia, Mich.

PET STOCK

GERMAN SHEPHERD—Airedales, Collies, Old English Shepherd dogs, puppies, 10c illustrated instructive list. W. E. Watson, Box 55, Macon, Mo.

REGISTERED Scotch Collie Puppies from natural heelers. Silvercrest Kennels, Gladwin, Mich.

GERMAN Police and English Sheppard cross Puppies. A real cattle and watch dog. Males, \$8; females, \$6. Milan Black, R. 3, Howard City, Mich.

COLLIE PUPS, blooded, 10 weeks old. Arthur Bortel, Britton, Mich.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.75; Ten, \$3.00. Smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; Ten, \$2.00. Pay when received, pipe and recipe free. Farmers' Union, Paducah, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing, five pounds, \$1.75; Ten, \$3.00; smoking, five pounds, \$1.25; ten, \$2.00; pipe and recipe free. Pay when received. CO-OPERATIVE FARMERS, PADUCAH, KENTUCKY.

BABY CHICKS

OHLS BIG VALUE BABY CHICKS at Reduced Prices: White or Brown Leghorns, \$9 per 100; Buff Leghorns, Anconas, \$10; Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, \$11; Black Minorcas, White Rocks, Buff Rocks, \$12; White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, \$13; Golden or Silver Wyandottes, Partridge Rocks, White Orpingtons, \$14; Light Broilers, \$6; Heavy Broilers, \$9; 5% discount on 500 or more, 10% discount on 1000 or more. Order from this ad. Ohls Poultry Yards and Hatchery, Dept. 166, Marion, Ohio.

BABY CHICKS—Rocks, Reds, Silver L. Wyandottes, White Wyandottes, Anconas, White and Brown Leghorns and Mixed, have been culled and inspected. Reduced prices after May 20th. Sheppard Poultry Farm, Litchfield, Mich.

CHICKS—A Hatch every week of good strong chicks. White Leghorns \$10 per 100; Barred Rock and R. I. Reds, \$14 per 100; White Rocks, \$14 per 100; 100% live on delivery guaranteed. Hatchery 4 Miles east of Mt. Morris on Mt. Morris road one mile north and one mile east. Phone No. 14-5 rings, Meadow Brook Hatchery, Mt. Morris, Mich.

PURE-BRED CHICKS—reduced prices, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Light Brahmas, 100, \$10; 50, \$5.50. Postpaid. 100% delivery. Member International Chick Ass'n. Earlville Hatchery, Earlville, Illinois.

BABY CHICKS—Remarkable for size and strength. Reasonable prices. Leghorns, Anconas, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas, Spanish, Brahmas. Tyrone Poultry Farm, Fenton, Mich.

CHICKS—All Popular Varieties. Egg production and Standard Quality. State Fair Winner. No better chicks available at same price. Extremely low prices after May 20th. Litchfield Hatchery, Litchfield, Mich.

BLOOD TESTED STOCK—Rocks and Reds, all tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea. Other leading varieties. Our catalog tells all about them. Write for it. H. H. Pierce, Jerome, Mich.

QUALITY CHICKS—Postpaid. Leghorns, 10c. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Anconas, 12c. Lt. Brahmas, 15c. Assorted, 7c. Catalog gives quantity price. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

BRED TO LAY Bred Rock chicks of quality. Culled by experts. \$10.00 per hundred, postpaid. 100% live delivery. Order from this ad. Krueper Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Milan, Mich.

CHICK BARGAIN—June and July Barred Rocks, M. A. C. Stock, \$11; Tom Barron E. S. White Leg., \$8. Circular. Hillsdale Hatchery Farm, R. 3, Holland, Mich.

REDUCED PRICES—June Chix, R. I. Reds, \$10.50 100; large mixed, \$8.50. Ida Prause, Maple City, Mich.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN Baby Chicks from good laying strain. Willard Webster, Bath, Mich.

MY HATCHERY will run until December. Grace Miliken, Box 455, Fenton, Mich.

RICHARDSON'S ROCKY RIDGE pure Parks strain Barred Rock Baby Chicks, \$16 per 100. Hanover, Mich.

POULTRY

STOCK & EGGS—Buff & W. Leghorns, Orpingtons, Reds & Anconas, \$1 for 15; \$2 per 100, postpaid. Turkey, Ducks & Geese. Indianapolis winners. W. G. Jackson, R. 3, South Bend, Ind.

BLACK MINORCA and White Leghorn Pullets, Hens and Chicks. Pullets 60c and up. Chicks 6c and up. Hens 75c and up. Robert Christophel, Holland, Michigan.

BOSE COMB Rhode Island Reds. Hatching Eggs \$1.25 per 15. Postpaid. Mrs. Albert Harwood, R. 4, Charlevoix, Mich.

SINGLE COMB REDS—Hatching eggs, from all pens, will be half price, after May first. Harry J. Theis, 283 Hunter St., Battle Creek, Mich.

TURKEY EGGS from our famous Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and White Holland flocks, \$4.00 for 12 eggs; \$7.50 for 24, prepaid. Hens either breed, \$6.00 each, to be \$11.00. All orders filled promptly. Walter Bros., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

PULLETS—Pullets—Pullets—Tom Barron White Leghorns, Barred Rock, Reds and Anconas. H. Knoll, Jr., R. 1, Holland, Mich.

HELP WANTED

WE WILL PAY YOU at the rate of \$8.00 per barrel selling quality lubricants to auto and tractor owners, garages and stores, in small towns and country districts. Best selling season of year at hand. We have been in business 40 years. The Manufacturers' Oil & Grease Company, Dept. 18, Cleveland, Ohio.

SELL COAL in Carload Lots—Side or main line. Experience unnecessary. Earn week's pay in an hour. Liberal drawing account arrangement. Washington Coal Company, 836 Coal Exchange Bldg., Chicago.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—An elderly woman around fifty years, good wages, on farm. German preferred. John Buhl, Mayville, Mich.

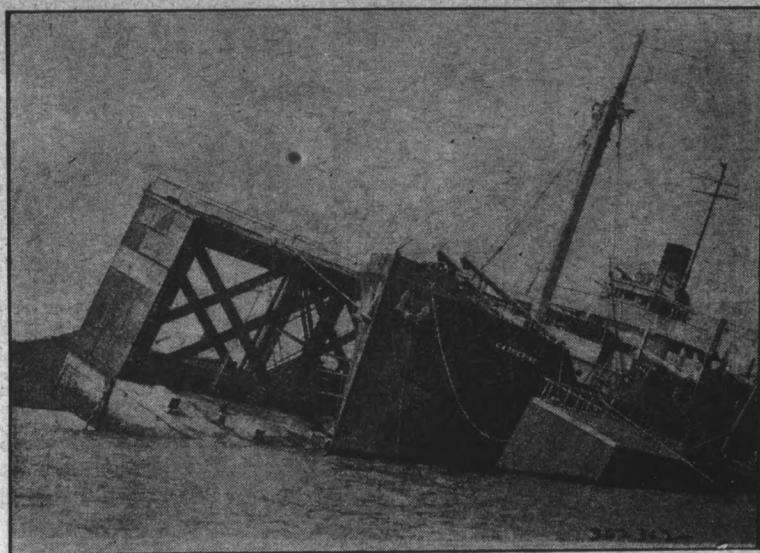
WANTED—Single, steady farm hand at once. Write, stating wages. F. Austin, Bourbon, Ind.

MICHIGAN FARMER
Classified Liners bring results. They cost little.

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



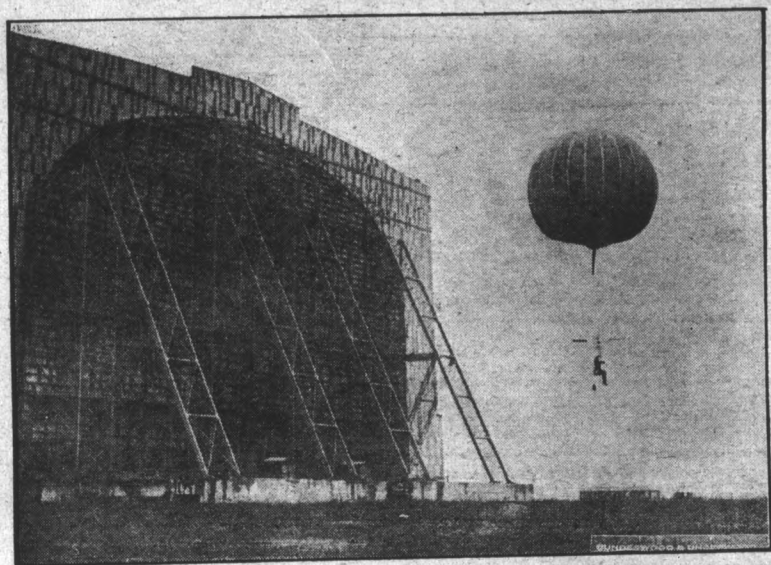
Victor Herbert, composer-conductor of international fame, died recently in New York.



When the old floating dry dock at St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, came up lopsided it nearly wrecked the S. S. Catherine in the West India mail service.



This three-ton bronze statue of Buffalo Bill by Mrs. H. P. Whit will be unveiled July 4.



Sergeant Olin Brown, with his jumping balloon, intends to leap over this huge hangar at Lakehurst, New Jersey, in the Air Circus to be held there.



The gowns worn by these Spence School co-eds are actual wedding costumes worn back in the days of "Little Old New York." The patterns are from fashion magazines in 1871.



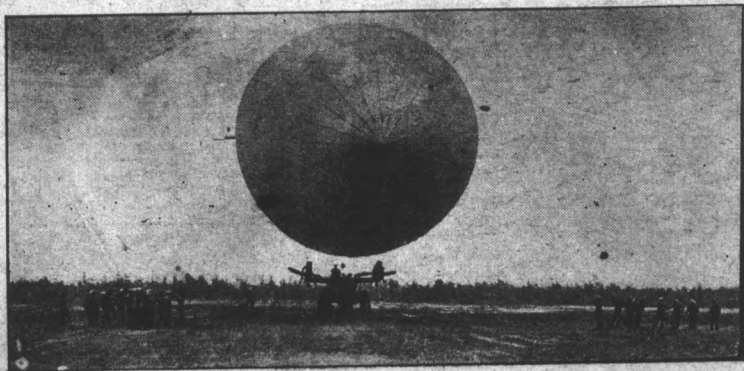
Lieut. J. K. Noble, U. S. A., "shakes hands" with a carrier pigeon which led a squad of thirty-five birds in losing race against plane.



D. W. Mulvane was chairman of Committee on Arrangements for Republican convention.



The oldest radio fan is Benjamin F. Keyser, of New Jersey. He was photographed tuning in on his 104th birthday.



This is the navy's newest dirigible balloon, the J-1, being manipulated by the ground crew in New Jersey, where it shares the same room with the huge Shenandoah.



Washington Square, New York, will be turned into a great open-air restaurant during Democratic National Convention, which will be opened in that city June 24.