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"Look—it glistens.

Hold it—it's heavy. Tap it—it rings."

YOU tell fine glass with your eyes, hands, and ears. In the light, the bowl glistens with the rainbow's colors. In your hand, it is heavier than the common glass bowl. When you strike it, you hear a clear, bell-like ring.

Lead, that dull, unattractive metal, in the form of litharge and red-lead (oxides of lead) is responsible for the brilliance of fine glass. It also gives weight to glass. The piece of fine plain glass or cut glass you pick up may be anywhere from 20% to 50% lead.

Although lead helps to make glass an object of admiration, it conceals itself so that there is no visible sign of its presence. It is in its more general use as paint that you can see it on every hand.

On farm houses, barns, fences, any wooden or non-metallic surface, white-lead stands forth



This man is giving the farm house white-lead protection against the attacks of the weather

boldly, defying storms and sunshine, air and moisture, in their attempts to start decay. On metal farm equipment, red-lead prevents rust from beginning its work of destruction. White-lead paint and red-lead paint are signs of freshness and cleanliness, of safety against weather attacks, of protection against loss of money invested in the property they cover.

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Once upon a time wood was cheaper than paint. That was long ago. It is more economical today to keep house and barn surfaces thoroughly protected with paint—white-lead paint—than to repair and replace rotted parts or to rebuild perhaps after the unprotected house or barn has crumbled under the attacks of the weather.

People everywhere have proved the effectiveness and economy of pure red-lead protection for all metal

surfaces. Red-lead saves iron fences, iron and steel implements and machinery from rusting out instead of wearing out in service.

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A hundred pages of paint facts

If you want to know how to save the surface of wood, masonry or metal on your farm with paint, write for our "Handy Book on Painting." This book is filled with essential paint facts and formulas and will be sent free at your request.

Producers of lead products

Dutch Boy white-lead and *Dutch Boy red-lead* are the names of the pure white-lead and red-lead made and sold by National Lead Company. On every keg of these products is reproduced the picture of the Dutch Boy Painter shown below. This trade-mark guarantees a product of the highest quality.

National Lead Company also makes lead products for practically every purpose to which lead can be put in art, industry, and daily life. If you want information regarding any particular use of lead, write to us.



"Save the surface and you save all."

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

New York, 111 Broadway; Boston, 181 State Street; Buffalo, 116 Oak Street; Chicago, 900 West 18th Street; Cincinnati, 659 Freeman Avenue; Cleveland, 820 West Superior Avenue; St. Louis, 722 Chestnut Street; San Francisco, 485 California Street; Pittsburgh, National Lead & Oil Co. of Penna., 316 Fourth Avenue; Philadelphia, John T. Lewis & Bros. Co., 437 Chestnut Street.

WASHINGTON NEWS

HOW SUCCESSFUL FARMERS DO IT.

A SURVEY of many eighty-acre farms in central Indiana, made by the bureau of agricultural economics, showed that opportunities for success came to those farmers who maintain high standards of organization and management. The most successful farmers had definite crop rotation systems including corn, small grains, and clover and timothy, with a tendency to put more land into corn wherever practicable. On these eighty-acre farms the farmers did most of their own work, with efficient machinery. Successful farming was reflected in comfortable homes with modern conveniences, in educational opportunities given children, and in a high standard of living.

WILL WHEAT COME BACK?

ON his return from an investigation of European conditions, O. E. Bradfute, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, predicted that a wheat shortage was in prospect, taking the world as a whole. By December he thought that American wheat would be in good demand. He found European agriculture handicapped this year by cold, damp spring, such as has prevailed in the Atlantic seaboard states of this country.

Dr. David Friday, director of research in the National Transportation Institute, at Washington, predicts that before Christmas wheat will sell for \$1.35 a bushel. His estimate is based on a probable world-wide shortage in wheat production as indicated by reports from twenty important wheat-producing countries north of the Equator, and representing about seventy per cent of the acreage which show a decrease of more than 6,000,000 acres, or four per cent under last year's acreage.

The revised government estimates show serious deterioration in the winter wheat crop and a ten per cent reduction in the spring wheat acreage. The department of agriculture estimates that this year's crop will be 93,000,000 bushels less than last year's yield. It is estimated that the Canadian crop will fall at least 100,000,000 bushels below last year's figure. These reports have already caused a sharp advance in wheat prices.

COURT UPHOLDS MIS-BRANDING LAW.

A DECISION under the federal pure food act which will be of interest to fruit growers and should have a far-reaching effect in eliminating the misbranding of food products, was rendered by the United States Supreme Court, in a sweeping opinion condemning as misbranded vinegar made from dried apples and labeled "apple cider vinegar."

It was a victory for the government and for the vinegar producers who have been endeavoring for several years to procure the condemnation of this kind of misbranding, and it will be a landmark among pure food decisions because it embraces the broad question of whether any food product made from dried fruits can be sold to the public under a label which always hitherto has indicated a food product made from fresh fruits.

FARM LOAN BONDS SELL QUICKLY.

FARM loan bonds find a ready sale in the money markets. A new offering of \$35,000,000 Federal Land Bank four and three-fourths per cent

bonds offered to the public June 16, were sold within a few minutes at 101. Figures given out by the farm loan board show that in six years of operation to April 30, 1924, the twelve federal land banks built up a capital of \$46,198,442; reserve \$4,792,000; surplus and undivided profits \$4,051,992, and total assets of \$94,839,849. Every bank reports a surplus earned from operation.

The United States government owns \$2,000,000 of the capital stock of these banks. The farm loan associations, during 1922 and 1923, acquired approximately \$19,000,000 of Federal Land Bank stock, part of the proceeds of which was used to retire stock owned by the government as required by the farm loan act. The federal government has purchased and now holds \$100,000,000 Federal Land Bank bonds.

FEDERAL TARIFF COMMISSION FAVORS OLEO MAKERS.

DAIRY organization leaders feel that they have just cause to criticize the federal tariff commission for its apparent discrimination against the dairy industry in the interest of the producers of vegetable oil products.

Not long ago, a resolution asking for an investigation of the cost of producing butter in the United States and in those other countries from which our butter imports come, was introduced by Senator Magnus Johnson, of Minnesota, and adopted by the senate. This resolution was in response to the request of a large number of dairymen and creamery butter manufacturers who believe that the present tariff rate does not afford adequate protection from the competition of foreign butter. It was turned down by the commission on the grounds that no funds were available for the purpose.

At about the same time, however, the tariff commission decided to investigate, at an estimated expense of \$45,590, the cost of producing vegetable oils and has already sent out investigators to study the vegetable oil industry, several going as far away as China and Manchuria. The purpose of this investigation is to see whether it will not be feasible to lower the tariff on vegetable oils, thus enabling the margarine producers to compete with the dairy industry more effectively.

The margarine manufacturers are promoting an extensive propaganda campaign to convince the American consumers that oleomargarine is a purer and more healthful product than butter.

HOLDINGS ARE HEAVY.

THE outstanding feature of the cold storage situation is the large quantity of butter and cheese in storage and the unusually large carry-over of apples. The monthly report of the bureau of agricultural economics of the department of agriculture, issued June 16, shows that on June 1 there were 424,000 barrels and 944,000 boxes of apples in storage, compared with 150,000 barrels and 380,000 boxes on June 1, 1923, and a five-year average of 105,000 barrels and 509,000 boxes on the same date.

MEATS IN COOLERS RUN BELOW NORMAL.

OF meats of all kinds there were 1,029,511,000 pounds in storage, compared with 1,045,224,000 pounds in 1923, and a five-year average of 1,059,990,000 pounds; lard 128,266,000 pounds, compared with 84,530,000 pounds in 1923, and a five-year average of 125,145,000 pounds.

DEVOTED
TO
MICHIGAN

VOLUME CLXII

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ESTABLISHED 1843

A Practical Journal for the Rural Family
MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE

NUMBER TWENTY-SIX

Type In Michigan Hogs

What the Field Editor Has Observed in Rambles Over the State

THERE appeared in the issue of June 7 a very excellent article on "The Hog for the Farmer," by W. J. Crow. Mr. Crow is a practical kind of man who does not easily lose his head over extremes, and his remarks are pertinent.

Many of our Michigan farmers, and breeders as well, will hardly grasp the full significance of his "grasshoppers" and "skyscrapers," as comparatively few of them have ever been seen in the state, thanks to the level-headedness and practical sense of most of our breeders. There are exceptions of course, but they have already bumped to earth along with most of the extremes and freaks.

It has been my pleasure to meet personally many of the swine breeders of Michigan and see their hogs, and I can say that with very few exceptions they are putting forth an honest effort to improve the hog from a utility standpoint. They do not aspire to transform the swine into elephants, grasshoppers, rainbows or skyscrapers, they are satisfied to keep them just hogs. They are not trying to produce the extreme in any direction, they know from the standpoint of good judgment, as well as experience,

that the chuffy kind do not grow fast enough nor produce pigs enough to be profitable. They also know that extreme coarseness is undesirable from many angles. It does not appeal to the producer of market pork nor to the butcher nor to the eye of the showman.

Michigan breeders are not immune from fadism, to be sure. They are human and it is but human to lean toward the sensational. People like excitement, they enjoy thrills and there

have been plenty of both in the pedigreed hog business, but the conservatism and sound common sense of the Michigan swine breeders have saved them the great losses that have ever attended the chasing of extremes in any direction. Michigan men who have lost their farms and come to financial grief through wild speculation in pedigreed stocks are few and far between.

The type of hog that fills with satisfaction the requirements of Michigan

breeders, farmers or feeders, and the type they are earnestly endeavoring to produce is closely in line with the Crow type as described in the article above referred to. Hogs that conform to this type are the kind, regardless of pedigree, that any intelligent judge will pick to lead the classes in any show ring. They will have good strong backs, smooth, deep sides, full hams, neat shoulders, and all supported by well-set, strong, straight legs and feet. The head does not carry much pork, but it furnishes an index to character, disposition and feeding quality, which characteristics are hard to describe but easy to see, and very important items in the hog's make-up.

The ton litter club is bringing to our attention with considerable force, the importance of prolificacy, not only in pigs farrowed but in pigs raised.

About the next thing in line will be a record of merit in the swine world, based upon actual pork production and the efficiency thereof. The thing is already being proposed in several places and we feel certain that Michigan will not be far behind. Our breeders will do well to give this suggestion due consideration in the selection of future herd building material.



Hogs with Good Strong Backs, Deep, Smooth Sides, Full Hams, Neat Shoulders, Appeal to the Farmer.

"There Is a Long, Long Trail"

Two Weeks of Delightful Touring Into Nature's Realm

By L. Maude Gibbon

NOW that the spring days have finally come, one's thoughts turn to the summer vacation and where to spend it, in order to derive the most lasting benefit, physically and mentally; that one may return rested and refreshed to take up the burden of life and carry on with renewed courage.

Let me tell you of a vacation I took a few years ago, that still lingers in my memory as one of the best and most restful two weeks I ever enjoyed.

One bright morning in mid-summer we packed our tent and bedding in the back seat of our little old car—I won't say flivver, for we have it so well camouflaged, it is difficult to tell the make. In fact, we have had a boy on a bicycle follow us a block or two, in the city to find out, and at last yell back to his companions, disgustedly, "Nothing but a flivver," at the same time giving us a withering look out of the tail of his eye. But smiling serenely we continued on our way, happy in the knowledge that no matter what the make or year, we would eventually arrive at our destination. Such is our faith in our car. Then why let little things like the scorn of a newsboy mar our happiness. What mattered a broken front spring or blowout? Hadn't we time and time again dissected her vitals, so that we knew by heart every part of her anatomy and all her strength and weaknesses?

We left our home in southern Michigan, almost on the Ohio line, at ten-thirty, and camped north of Mt. Pleasant that night, wishing to put as many miles between us and home as it were possible, and anxious to join the other members of our party who had gone

on ahead to visit some friends at Vanderbilt.

We had finally decided on Camp Annias, on the Taquemenon river as our destination, forty-five or fifty miles down the river from Newberry into the depths of the forest, amid spruce, balsam and pine trees.

Tales of the north woods had always had a great fascination for me, and I have sat by the hour and listened to Morgan, the other member of our party, tell of the months spent there, for as a hunter and trapper he has been going north every year for the last twenty or twenty-five, and has come to know wild life, its haunts and habits, as few are privileged to know them. And I had always wished to get far enough away from other people so that my next door neighbor would not know every time we had onions for supper.

Joining our friends at Vanderbilt we traveled the main thoroughfare to Mackinaw, one thing to remember in northern Michigan, is to keep on the main roads. Don't try any short cuts or side issues or you are apt to regret it.

While the men of our party were looking after the tickets, etc., the noon boat from St. Ignace drew up to the dock, and as we sat waiting we heard a sizzling noise and wondered what could be the matter, but on looking around we noticed one of the tires on the old car slowly flatten and the old boat listed to leeward. But skilled hands and quick work soon made the

change and we boarded the boat a few minutes before it was ready to leave on its return trip. And by the way, this was the only auto trouble we had during the two weeks' trip. Our auto came through without even a change of temperature.

We reached Newberry without any further trouble, and storing our cars, hired a man with a motor boat to take us down the river, taking only such articles of clothing as we would need in the woods, our bedding and provisions enough to last until his return. For we knew there would be no stepping down to the corner grocery for some forgotten article, whatever was overlooked we would do without.

The trip down the river was delightful after the first few miles, where deadheads or submerged logs made it rather dangerous for boats, but later with nothing to obstruct traffic, and no police cop to shake a threatening hand, we relaxed and left all cares behind, thinking only of the enjoyment of the present moment. The putt-putt of the motor was the only sound to be heard as it gradually carried us farther and farther away from civilization and into a new land of surprise and promise.

Trees lined the bank on either side, overhanging the water's edge and as the river curved this way and that, it left one wondering what might be just around the next bend, and I thought of the words of that once popular song, "There's a long long trail a winding into the land of my dreams,"

and I began to think I might be on that long long trail.

Once as we rounded a bend in the river a young buck swam across, just a few yards ahead of the boat, but as he gained the bank he stopped long enough for one startled look before bounding away among the trees.

Young fawns played on the shore nearby, while one a little bolder than the rest stood in the water up to her knees and watched us pass.

Near the island camp we saw deer feeding on the marshes, and one bounded away in great high leaps, so easily it seemed no effort at all on its part. And while I watched these innocent-looking creatures, I thought of the fall when the hunters came, and the great slaughter of wild life that would take place, not as a necessity but under the name of sport. How much slaughter is committed under that name—sport. And my mind wandered to the stories of wild life written by Emma-Lindsay Squier and knew that hers was a heart that beat in unison with the wild things of the forest, and realized that somehow she could look deep into the wild throbbing life of these forest creatures and find some good in each one and give to us a new conception of kindness towards our dumb friends.

Finally I asked, "Are deer as plentiful as this in the fall when the hunters come?"

And Morgan replied, "No, something seems to warn them of danger and they leave."

We saw over twenty on our trip down the river and back, and to me, who had never been privileged to see

(Continued on page 841).

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CURRENT COMMENT

A New Marketing Program

A BIG battle is always preceded by skirmishing. This also appears to be true of struggles for progress along every line of human effort outside of the military field. The movement to improve the marketing of agricultural products evidently is following the same laws.

The present marketing battle started with the organization of producers. It was the general opinion that organization was the last step in the solution of the perplexing problem of selling and distributing the products of the farm. It is now realized, however, that this organization work has merely been the preliminary skirmishing—the lining up of the forces—the studying of the strength of the conflicting elements.

This preliminary organization work resulted largely from appeals to the feelings and prejudices of those induced to get together. The rank and file of the members of these organizations are almost as much in the dark as to dependable marketing information as they were when selling their products to private buyers. This, we believe, is not the result of a deliberate effort on the part of officers or leaders of farmers' organizations to withhold information, but is due largely to the fact that such information is not to be had.

If this be true, we should take hope. According to late advices, plans are being formulated for a careful study of the whole field of marketing as related to the distribution of farm crops. This, as we understand it, is not a program designed to support any theory about marketing, nor to sustain or destroy any institutions now existing; but it is for the single purpose of obtaining real facts on the subject.

This new marketing program looks toward the analysis and classification of marketing experience. Members of the staff of our own agricultural college are now lining up to take a leading place in this sensible and worthwhile work.

Room for More

ON another page in this issue are given figures showing the growth of cow testing associations in this state during the past two years. Remarkable as this growth has been, there is much room for further expansion in a service founded on such sound business principles as this type of cooperative work is.

Naturally cow testing leads to bet-

ter dairying. Weeding out the poor cows and thereby increasing the percentage of good cows, feeding these good cows a ration designed to give the highest returns at the minimum of cost and breeding to sires of quality, all lead directly to more economical production of dairy products.

But the influence of cow testing associations is reaching beyond this matter of dealing with boarder cows and replacing them with good ones. The men chosen as testers of some associations are now aiding the members with problems of production. They carry from farm to farm as they go on scheduled monthly trips, valuable information about farming in the community in which they operate. One month these men, at the advice of the county agent or other extension men, may emphasize the use of lime, the next month he may post his patrons on the values of legumes and adaptable varieties and kinds. He may go so far as to cull the poultry flocks and perform many other tasks which make his efforts valuable to those whom he visits.

This very definite service in addition to the regular duties, is going far in selling to the business farmer the advantages of having a cow tester come to his farm once each month.

Conservative or Radical?

IF one is a conservative he often wonders "why in thunder" we have such folks as radicals to disturb our peace of mind. If one is of radical turn of mind he undoubtedly tries to figure why such a thing as a conservative should be included in the general scheme of things.

As a matter of fact, both are necessary to our progress and to our stability. Every one who has a place in history as one who has helped the progress of civilization was a radical in his time. But he was one who had such soundness to his radicalness that he eventually broke through the great wall of conservatism.

In all walks of life we have those who wish to tear down what our present civilization rests upon. We also have those to whom a change is painful and who are therefore so satisfied with "things as is" that they would fight for it.

If we allowed the radicals to control, our civilization would be chaos. If we gave free rein to the conservative, we would probably still be using the crooked stick as our principal implement of agriculture.

Is it not fortunate, then, that we have the great mass of common people who are middle-of-the-roads, who act as shock absorbers against the radicals and as prodgers to the conservatives? It is the prevailing thought of the common people and its gradual change which makes for progress in our civilization. It is the common people who have generally deemed it advisable to let the conservatives rule and the radicals to furnish the prods with which to stir the conservatives to action.

Taking the Long Range

MORE than ever before, the American farmer is think of the future. He is wondering how long it might be before his turn at the horn of plenty will come and how long economic and political forces will permit him to remain once he arrives.

Our economists have taken the pains to tell us that "the whole economic tide is against an increase of European demands and high prices for American foodstuffs in the immediate future. The solution of the farmer's ills must, therefore, be sought in internal readjustments to a changed world situation."

These conclusions are based largely upon the fact that Europe's agriculture is recovering faster from the effects of war than is her industry; and,

consequently, than the buying power of her cities. But, in time, her industry is certain to go ahead. Then her capital and labor will seek the more attractive lines of industry and her demand for agricultural products will gradually be satisfied with products from other continents.

Since reduced production of crops on American farms this year promises to adjust matters in favor of the farmer, it would seem that his prosperity might continue for some time to come, for Europe's gradual industrial recovery should prove a sustaining factor in helping the American farmer after he has adjusted his production to American demands.

Taking a long range view at conditions as they now exist, it would appear, therefore, that the future holds out a promising situation to the American farmer.

When To Hit The Trail

THERE are times when strenuous work palls on one; it gets on one's nerves and instills a desire to get away. It is rightly so, for we humans are not built for one continuous grind, and for physical and mental welfare a change is often advisable.

The farmer is fortunate in having a variety of work and periods in which his endeavors are not strenuous. But there are times, especially in spring, when there comes a multiplicity of duties which sometimes seem beyond one's ability to attend. Such things are wearing, and that longing to get away, if for only a day, is likely to predominate.

As the season grows into summer the work becomes a little less strenuous, but the old feeling still prevails. Then thought should be given to this inner desire and arrangements made to fulfill it. A few hours, a half day, a day or a few days should be given to going somewhere.

It might pay to neglect a few things and pack the family in the old bus, or in the buggy behind old Dobbin, to go for a change of scenery. You will undoubtedly enjoy yourself, but even if you do not, the change will do you good. And when you get back you will observe with happy wonderment how the corn and other crops have grown. You will be pleased at the bounding glee with which the dog greets you. The cackling of the chickens and the neighing of the horses will be music in your ears. Home will look good again, and work will be resumed with renewed determination for another period.

Whenever work permits, hit the trail, for it does one good to see new things and to experience new experiences. Variety is the spice of life and a little spice now and then makes regular living taste the better.

Those Great Surpluses

HOW fast our little world moves! It takes but a brief period to bring about decided changes in world conditions. The problem of production is one that is ever changing. If we think back just a few years we remember that there was so much talk about the over-production of wool that there was scarcely any market for it. It was freely predicted that wool production in the United States would never again be profitable, yet within two years the great surplus had entirely disappeared and wool was a profitable product again, and sheep and lambs selling at a premium.

We have hardly finished reading about the enormous surplus production of wheat which our farmers have so "foolishly grown and dumped upon the world's markets," and volumes of logical reasons why we in this country could never compete with the cheap production in Russia and other countries, when our noted economists come out and tell us there is no such thing as a wheat surplus with five million

less acres of wheat in this country and a five per cent decrease from foreign countries reporting to date. Presumably the surplus is gone and prices begin to rise.

The great surplus of hogs, so great that they were overflowing from every farmer's dooryard last fall, (according to reports), is apparently close now to a scarcity, and one of our best authorities tells us they will be selling for eleven cents instead of seven cents per pound before the year closes. It is truly a great world to live in, and a great time to be living. We are surely traveling swiftly. We go from poverty to plenty almost over night and vice versa. Evidently the time to go in for production of any farm-grown commodity is when there is a surplus of it. People are prone to be prodigal with anything of which there is a plenty and can be depended upon to quickly eliminate a surplus of anything, whether it be wheat, or dollars.

Commencement.

COMMENCEMENT is the beginnin'; there ain't no doubt about that, 'cause my friend, Mr. Webster, says so in his book. Then fer that reason I can't see why these schools of higher educashun calls the end the beginnin'. They ought ta have more sense than ta show their ignorance by counterdictin' the facts.

I don't know no Greek 'cept "Yes, we have no bananas today," so maybe commencement means somethin' in Greek what it don't mean in English.

Fer inst., they got a lot of these Greek pie societies in those institooshuns o' learnin', but this pie stuff they show you ta read looks like it ought ta belong ta a Chinese washin' foundry.



Well, I went to one of those commencements. At the beginning of the commencement a lotta stewdunts what is goin' to get graduated come marchin' in with black nightgowns on. They also has square hats on, which is ta show they's been square in passin' their examinashuns ta graduate. In other words, they either done their own examinashuns or don't owe nothin ta those what's done the examinashuns fer them.

The main part o' the program is a man what, in a speakerish way, tells them about their duties to the world, and a lotta other advice. Seein' as nobody likes advice, mosta the stewdunts go ta sleep in this part o' the program. So did I, so I can't tell you how that man says fer one to be a success in life.

Well, after you wake up, the stewdunts get their diplomats, which gives them full rights and privileges of learnin' how ta earn their own livin'. They's some what has earned their own livin' goin' ta school; they'll know more about it than the others. But some of the others will find it so hard ta learn that they will maybe join the "I won't Workers" and the "Anchunt Order of Hoboes."

Well, after they get their diplomats, these stewdunts go home ta show the folkses there how much they know, and, in most cases, show their ignorance a whole lot.

I've just found what Commencement means. In goin' ta school these stewdunts think they is souper-humans, which ta me means fulla soup. Well, commencement is when they is going to commence ta realize that they is common folkses just like the rest of us.

A collige educashun makes some folkses and unmakes others. I feel sorry fer the one's what it unmakes, and congratulate those it makes.

HY SYCKLE

Three Belgians Buy a Bull

Forty-nine Other Transactions Show the Tendency of Sentiment in Cloverland

By D. L. Tucker

IT was just a small farming community, a population of a few scattered hundreds, perhaps, but thriving and aggressive withal, with the spirit to grow and improve. It might have been in any good agricultural section of the country, but this time it happens to be the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, and the community happens to be Beaver, in Delta county.

And it might have been a stump speech; a dog and pony show; a passing circus train, or any one of a hundred other bits of local excitement which brings the population out en masse—but this time it was the "Cloverland Dairy Special," a dairy demonstration train which this month (June) is making a tour of forty-two agricultural communities throughout the peninsula, preaching the gospel of better sires; feeding, breeding and weeding.

The day was ideal—bright and warm, one of the first bright and warm days of the upper Michigan summer. The train had been advertised, and though the plowing and planting are a bit late up here this year, there was a goodly and enthusiastic crowd of farmers out to witness the proceedings.

Everything went smoothly—the speeches; the demonstrations; the trip through the stock cars and all, when, suddenly—but just a moment. Aren't we going a bit too fast? Why, you don't even know the whys and wherefores of this "Cloverland Dairy Special" we are talking about.

What It Is.

Dairying, as the branch of agriculture best suited to the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, is on a decided upgrade throughout that district. In fact, so wide-spread has the movement become during the past year alone that there is today an energetic and effective better-dairying campaign now in progress in the twelve agricultural

counties of the peninsula.

Never were things working finer. The whole machinery under full steam power, functioned. College extension workers and local specialists were eagerly listened to by open-minded farmers; while behind the whole program were the business men and the railroads of the peninsula, doing their utmost to anchor northern Michigan agriculture on the solid rock of dairying, buttressed in high production cows.

One definite result of this train is the placing of a half-hundred pure-bred dairy sires in the peninsula. The distribution of pure-bred sires, however, is not the primal purpose of the train, for the present, for accompanying the train are some dozen or more dairy specialists who participate in the program at each stop. And that program includes talks on breeding; feeding; the organization of bull and cow testing associations; financing the dairy herd; marketing the product and in fact, practically every phase of modern dairy management.

And there is a live and kicking animal carried along to emphasize every argument. There is old "Gunpowder," the lowliest "scrub" cow that ever rattled her meager offerings into a rusty pail; last year she gave a small margin over 3,000 pounds of milk;—but right there, standing next to her, is her daughter, from a pure-bred sire, who doubled the production of her low-caste parent on an annual test, and lo and behold, here comes the

grand-daughter, likewise from a pure-bred, whose annual production record more than doubled that of her mother and just about trebled, in milk and butter-fat, the measly mite which grandma gave in return for her board and room.

And there's His Majesty King Segis de Kol—or something—with a placard above him, showing what he contributed to humanity through the production records of his offspring. And he's still going strong. Right beside him—somewhat belittled by the comparison, is the nameless scrub sire, and above him—though small credit to be sure—the records of his offspring, etc.

And so it goes, for an hour—sometimes two—according to the size of the crowd and the interest manifested.

Psychology enters in here a bit—and the boys who organized the train certainly had the right idea. First, they went out into the dairy regions and picked up some forty-five pure-bred, registered, pedigreed dairy sires, at prices which, perhaps, would have been impossible were it not for the "Cloverland Dairy Special." They are largely Holsteins and Guernseys. They shipped them in, with the papers and all records appertaining thereto, and hooked them onto the rear of the train.

So here we are at Beaver, in Delta county. The last of the demonstration animals has been led back to his stall. There is keen excitement and interest. The crowd scrambles for the cars, and pushes through from one

exhibit to another. There is desire written on the face of every farmer in the group—the desire for a better herd—the keen desire for a pure-bred dairy sire with which to begin, at once, the building up of the herd already owned.

And so—three husky looking fellows, Belgians in this case, step up to one of the dairy specialists whom he chances to meet on his way through the cars, and says: "Meester—you show us those pure-bred. We buy—maybe." They are led back into the rear car; they are given their pick of the animals on display there; they are given the benefit of the price which, with the freight and other incidentals added thereto, would have been almost doubled had they bought direct from the breeder, and, there at Beaver, those three Belgians bought their first pure-bred bull, organized their bull association before leaving the train; elected their president and secretary; paid their money; took the animal and his record sheets—and went off home—to build up three more dairy herds for Cloverland, the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

That has been typical of the experience at the first fourteen stops made to date by the "Cloverland Dairy Special," on its swing through the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. Fourteen stops—fourteen bumper meetings—and fourteen pure-bred bulls left behind to preach the gospel of better dairying and bigger profits.

Now that's cooperation. That's planning. That's results, and that's why we say, perhaps a bit boastfully, that the Cloverland Dairy Special is the greatest individual feature of the dairy-improvement program in upper Michigan this year—and the feature which will contribute more to the annual growth and progress of Cloverland's dairy industry than anything else thus far attempted.



Lucky Farmers at Rives Junction

How They Planned to Have Luck Thrust Upon Them

THEY say that farmers won't get together, that they won't stick! That farmers' cooperative enterprises fizzle out, et cetera. Some truth in these claims, all right, so it is refreshing to discover a bunch of farmers that did get together and are still glued.

They also—they that know the farming game from the calloused hand, sweaty-shirt angle—claim that lady luck seldom tries to vamp a farmer. Nothing erroneous about that statement either. Again, then, is interest aroused to discover that luck—"Bull" luck—recently smiled upon this aforementioned cooperating bunch of farmers.

The bunch, alias The Rives Bull Association, all buy sugar and nails at Rives Junction, Michigan. Here they are, with the number of cows pledged to the association:

A. H. Perrine, president, pledges fifteen pure-breds; Ben L. Smith, vice-president, ten pure-breds; L. F. Foster, secretary-treasurer, twelve, (one pure-bred); Will Perrine, member, eight, (two pure-breds); Burt Phelps, member, twelve grades; C. J. Cochran, member, five, (three pure-breds); Lee H. Foster, member, ten, (one pure-bred); Burt Blair, member, ten, (one pure-bred); Clare Darling, member, fifteen, (eight pure-breds), giving a total of ninety-seven cows, of which thirty-one are pure-breds.

What Did They Do?

They got together amongst themselves and decided that what they

needed most as dairymen and breeders of Holstein cattle was a real bull. They figured that collectively they could buy a better bull than any one of them could afford to buy all by his lonesome. They allowed that using an extra high-class sire would mean more profitable cows to milk after awhile, would mean that their surplus stock, either pure-bred or grades, would sell to better advantage if sired by or in calf to a far-better-than-ordinary bull.

In completing their organization in January, 1923, these men were assisted by the county agent of Jackson county, R. E. Decker, and by S. J. Brownell, then with the Dairy Department of the Michigan Agricultural College. J. G. Hays, employed jointly by the Dairy Department of M. A. C., and the Michigan State Holstein Association, also gave a boost or two toward the last.

King Sylvia Ferndale Aaggie 387538.

That's the name of the bull the bunch finally purchased. He was born November 14, 1921. They paid a good sum for him, too, but it did not come so hard on any one member because each paid his share in proportion to the number of cows he expected to breed to the bull.

As to breeding, just "lookit": His sire is Echo Sylvia King Model, the senior herd sire of the Traverse City State Hospital, whose dam has three records above thirty-three pounds, the highest 36.13 pounds, and her dam a twice thirty-seven-pound cow.

Then his dam, Rubertdale Flint

Ferndale Aaggie, put the nice little sum of 32.37 pounds of butter, and 561.1 pounds of milk in the pail in a week; while her dam did 31.05 pounds of butter and 487.9 pounds of milk.

Now, this bull had to have a home, so the bunch provided him with a couple of them. He sojourns with A. H. Perrine for three weeks and is then ambled over to the L. F. Foster farm for a like stay. The rest of the bunch chip in in proportion to the cows they breed to pay these home-makers for the expense of care and feed.

Sixteen months have rolled around and all is well with the Rives Bull Association. Bull looking better every month, stuff getting safe in calf to him, calves starting to come, straight, stylish rascals, members agreeing O. K. All lovely and then:

Here Comes the Luck.

Let the trumpets sound and the Bull Fiddle whang: C. S. Heeg & Sons, of Howell, Michigan, who sold the bull to the Rives bunch re-tested the dam, Rubertdale Flint Ferndale Aaggie, and made 36.18 pounds of butter from 631.3 pounds of milk.

The Rives bull now has an average seven-day production from his three nearest dams of 34.45 pounds of butter. What breeder in Michigan has a sire boasting of better than that? And don't forget that the sire of the Rives Bull, Echo Sylvia King Model, the Senior Herd Sire at the Traverse City State Hospital, has for average production of his three nearest dams 38.16 pounds of butter in a week. He has

eighty daughters in the herd, forty-two of them with A. R. O. records, the highest daughter with over thirty-two pounds as a junior three-year-old.

So, if any bull in active service in Michigan beats the Rives bull for a seven-day average of his three nearest dams it is his own sire.

Checking up on the Cows.

The boys at Rives are sure happy at this good fortune. But they are not leaving the future all to luck, no indeed. They are asking the milk-scales, the Babcock test, their book-keeper to decide whether their cows are fit to mate with so good a sire. For over half the bunch are members of a cow testing association. In fact, Arthur Perrine, L. F. Foster & Son, Ben Smith and Lee Foster are working in their fourth consecutive cow testing association year.

When the daughters of the famous bull come into milk they will undoubtedly have to prove by cow testing association methods whether they are better, more economical producers than were their dams.

Surely farmers who have sufficient interest in their business to belong to a cow testing association, who have enough initiative to get together to buy a fine sire, who have the right amount of real neighborliness so that they hang together, surely these men deserved this fine piece of luck.

As brain is more effective than brawn so is quality more valuable in fertilizers than bulk.

OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

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

FIRST COUSINS CANNOT MARRY.

Can first cousins get married?—B. F. Marriage of first cousins is forbidden by the law of this state, and it matters not where the parties are married.—Rood.

ACCESS TO RIVER BANK.

I have a piece of property with a river running through it. The public from far and near is using it almost continually for a swimming and recreation place. What can I do to stop them? Would it be lawful to throw in old barbed wire and glass to make it unsuitable for a swimming place?—G. L.

At least they have no right of access to the bank of the stream, and can be kept away by wire fence or other barrier. Any person throwing barbed wire in the river would be liable for injury resulting.—Rood.

BITTER CREAM.

What makes cream bitter? I cannot make butter for my cream is so bitter. I keep everything clean, cow has the best of grain and hay. What can I do?—B. H. C.

In some instances some weed or portion of the food has made bitter milk and cream. But usually bitter cream is produced by keeping the cream too long after skimming before churning. Especially is this so in cold weather.

It has been found that it is necessary to churn at least three times a week to avoid this bitter taste.

When the cream is kept for several days in a cold, close place, the bitter taste is liable to develop.

LINE BREEDING EXPLAINED.

Would like to have line-breeding explained and what is the difference between in-breeding and line-breeding?—J. S.

Line breeding may be described as concentration of any one particular line of blood, without resort to breeding too close relatives. For instance, the mating of sire to grand-daughter, dam to grandson, or two relatives farther removed, may be classed as line breeding; whereas, the mating of near relatives, such as sire and daughter, mother and son, or brother and sister, would have to be classed as inbreeding.

It is generally conceded by students of animal husbandry that the concentration of blood will intensify either good or bad qualities. Therefore, it acts as a two-edged sword, cutting both ways, and experience only will tell which way it is going to cut. Therefore, the practice of either inbreeding or line-breeding should be tested carefully before being carried on to any extent.

TAX ASSESSMENTS.

I have a farm on Covert Act state road. Taxes have been and are too high, according to what neighbors pay on better farms with better buildings. Supervisor says he can tax me or anyone for full value, and he will not lower assessment. I believe he can only assess for three-quarters of value. Tell me what to do besides going to township board.—J. R.

The statute requires assessment at actual cash value. If not satisfied with the supervisor's assessment the only recourse is appeal to the board of review at their meeting for the purpose of enabling such hearings, which the statute requires them to hold every year.—Rood.

QUARREL OVER PRICE.

I bought roofing from a dealer about three years ago, and covered my hen house with it, when I found that this was not the roofing I ordered. I told the dealer about it and he told me

that it was just as good as any. I had twenty-seven rolls, so I covered the barn. When I had it on the dealer told me that this roofing should cost \$3.75 and I had paid only \$2.25. Do I have to pay the \$3.75 or not? He now threatens a law suit.—F. S.

If there was no meeting of the minds on the price there was no contract, and F. S. is liable only for what the goods are reasonably worth.—Rood.

CONTROL OF ONION MAGGOT.

Will you please tell me how I can raise onions to keep same from being destroyed with the maggot?—A. S.

The onion maggot is the larvae of a small fly which closely resembles a miniature house fly. The eggs are laid in cracks of the soil and on the base of the young plant. As soon as the young maggot hatches it bores into the stem of the onion and as it works entirely inside of the plant it cannot be reached by poison.

The best method of control is to trap the mature fly before it lays its eggs. Make a mixture of one-fifth ounce of sodium arsenite, one gallon of hot water and a little cheap molasses. Place pans in onion field, using about twenty pans per acre. The pans should be covered with coarse screen, with mesh large enough to admit the fly, but small enough to exclude bees. This mixture is very poisonous.—G. E. Starr.

PERSONAL PROPERTY OF HUSBAND.

What share or what control has a wife in the personal property of her husband? There is one child, one mortgage on real estate, and some debts. Real estate is held by joint deed; but if husband dies without a will, what disposition can be made to pay the debts? Can a will be made that will give her charge of affairs to sell, etc., while the child is a minor, or for all time?—Mrs. R.

The husband can sell his personal property without wife joining, but exempt personal property of certain kinds, including cows, team, etc., he cannot mortgage without her joining. No will can affect the property held by entirety. That belongs to the sur-

vivor absolutely. Personal property is primarily liable for debts of the deceased, costs of administration, widow's and children's allowance during administration. By will testator may appoint his wife executrix with such powers as he desires, or give her powers though she be not executrix.—Rood.

CANNOT COLLECT DAMAGES.

There was a car going west on M-14 and my daughter was going south on a street in Shepherd and was going to turn on M-14 east. They struck our car in the center and threw my daughter out and broke the car up quite badly. My daughter was bruised up. She is past sixteen years old and has driver's license. They want me to pay damages. Their car was insured and ours was not. Can I collect damages from them?—O. F. C.

The answers to the questions involve several other questions. Nobody can recover damages resulting from negligence of himself, even if the negligence of another also contributed. Usually in such cases both parties claim that the other was altogether to

blame. It does not appear that the questioner has lost any services of the daughter as a result of the accident. Without loss of service he could recover no damages for injury to her. In no event could he recover anything without alleging and proving that the injury resulted from the negligence of the defendant, and that he and the driver of his car were wholly free from fault.—Rood.

AGE OF BOY'S INDEPENDENCE.

What age must a boy be before he can go away from home? Can a father collect the boy's wages after he is past eighteen years old? He is an illegitimate child. Would the father have the same claim on him as though he could give him his name? Is one doing a criminal act by allowing the boy to stay with them? He is my nephew and a good boy and I do not feel like sending him away, for he will not go home if I do. He was not used well at home.—Reader.

The father has no claim on the wages of an illegitimate child. There is no offense in harboring such person.—Rood.



POULTRY MANURE FOR THE GARDEN.

POULTRY manure is an ideal garden manure. It is very strong. It contains more phosphorus than other manures. I found that if the dropping boards were dusted with ashes or soil to absorb the ammonia, and the scratching material was mixed with the droppings from the board in a compost pile it made a top-dressing for use during the summer that had no equal among fertilizers, improved only by using acid phosphate or absorbing material on the dropping boards. It made my plants dark in foliage and rapid in growth. It will be improved by the addition of some bonemeal if acid phosphate is not used as an absorbent.—A. H.

RID MANURE OF WEED SEEDS.

MAKING deep hot-beds every year for years and using the manure afterward in the garden taught me

some points about ridding it of weed seeds. Manure that has been subject to the heating process where every particle of it is affected, will have the germs in the weed seeds killed. Now I have found that a pit is the best place to compost manure and it need not be anything elaborate, for I have had excellent success with a trench three feet wide and two deep, filling from one end and covering with soil to hold heat and absorb ammonia. When the first put in is well rotted I quit adding length and as I remove compost fill up again. Wet the manure when putting in or it will fire-fang.—A. H.

SMALL FRUIT FOR CANNERS.

THE necessity for organization on the part of growers of small fruit is seen in the present "black cap" raspberry situation which is essentially a canning company proposition and the berry which the canners put up with the least loss and the lowest labor cost. Five years ago canners paid \$4.00 per sixteen-quart case and at this time many acres were set. The price has declined every year since going to \$1.75 last year, and now comes a farther cut to \$1.50. One not familiar with the black cap may consider this a fair price, but the grower knows that there is no money in the crop at \$1.75, and \$1.50 is under the cost of production. The black cap is the hardest of all fruit to grow, being subject to a number of diseases which not only take the crop, but the plant as well, and for which, like yellows in peaches, there appears to be no remedy other than the pulling out of the plant. The crop is usually caught in the mid-summer dry spell and fails to mature more than half the berries that set. In fact, the average yield is not above fifty cases to the acre, and it takes three years to grow the plant. It is the most expensive of berries to get picked. It does not take much figuring to show that there is very little profit in the crop, no matter how high the price, and that the berry can not be grown for what the canners are now offering. The efforts of the canners to force a low price will kill the industry for no one who knows the game will set a new patch at present prices and the old fields are rapidly dying. The canned product of the canners is selling at retail just as high as when \$4.00 per case was paid for the fruit. Many growers are of the opinion that the canning industry as conducted at present is in no way a benefit to the fruit industry, but a positive detriment.

It Looks as If Uncle Got the Worst of It



DAIRY IMPROVEMENT WORK

LINING UP FOR THE NATIONAL SHOW.

MICHIGAN dairymen have a rare opportunity of having the National Dairy Show at Milwaukee this year. Livingston county, the center of Holstein activities, is arranging for a special delegation of dairymen and interested business men to be there on Michigan Day, set for October 2. Besides a delegation from the Holstein Association expects to have an exhibit and some stock for the show ring. In the exhibit cow testing work will be featured. The Howell High School Jacky Band, consisting of forty pieces, will accompany the Livingston delegates. Farmers, who can possibly get away, should plan on attending, at least, for Michigan Day.

WHAT BETTER FEEDING DID.

PROPERLY balanced rations are a big factor in making greater herd profits, according to the experience of D. L. McKendry & Sons, of the Arenac Cow Testing Association.

Seventeen cows were in this herd throughout the year. Three cows were dry in the first month and four cows were dry in the twelfth month under test. The price of the product, the barn, the equipment and all other things remained unchanged, but the feeds were balanced and each cow fed to her weight and actual production.

The seventeen cows produced 5,422 pounds more milk and 161.1 pounds more fat during the twelfth month than in the first month and the extra feed cost was only \$12.22.

WATCH THE YOUNG COWS

ONE purpose of the cow testing association is to cull out unprofitable cows. Many Michigan cow testing associations have culled out from eight to ten per cent of the original 300 to 350 cows tested in each association during the first year.

How long should a young cow be kept in the herd before deciding whether or not she is unprofitable? What are the earmarks of profitable production for a two-year-old. Do 150 pounds of fat, or 200 pounds, or 250 pounds of fat production a year determine unprofitable from profitable animals? To what extent is it safe to judge a heifer by her first milking period?

Figures collected by Prof. Eckles, of the Dairy Department of the University of Minnesota, on the life-time record of ninety-eight cows, representing three breeds, give some light on this question. This study shows conclusively that the two-year-old record bears a definite relation to the production of the animal when mature.

If the right inheritance exists in the animal she shows it when she freshens the first time. Professor Eckles

M. R. M. OLIN, commissioner of the Michigan Department of Health, in reviewing medical statistics says: "Seventy-five per cent of gland cases in children is bovine. Sixty-six per cent of generalized tuberculosis in children is bovine. Eighteen to twenty-six per cent of deaths from tuberculosis in children is caused by the bovine bacillus. By wiping out the tuberculous cattle throughout the state we can save the lives and prevent the maiming of thousands of boys and girls."

finds from this study that in more than nine cases out of ten it seems safe to divide the profitable from the unprofitable after one year in milk. If the heifer is well matured, healthy, and freshens in good condition, and no reasonable excuse exists for low production, it is entirely safe to draw conclusions at the end of the first lactation period.

If the heifer proves inferior and is to be sold it might be advisable to let her freshen again and milk her while profitable. Her calf, if sired by a superior bull, may be worth saving.

STILL BEARING RESULTS.

YEARS ago Rosalind Wilson bought a Holstein heifer for calf club work. At that time her pure-bred Holstein calf was placed second best animal in the calf club judging contest. This club was fostered by Mr. E. B. Stebbins, of the Farmers' and Merchants' State Bank, Carson City. Mr. W. E. J. Edwards, of the M. A. C., assisted in organizing the club, and recalls that Rosalind's calf was purchased from the McDonel Farm north of Lansing.

Rosalind Wilson took much interest in the raising of this pure-bred heifer and the calf grew into quite a promising cow. Her calf, grown into a mature cow, was the individual high-butter cow in the North Clinton Association. This cow, McDonel Colantha Johanna, eight years old, made 557.9 pounds of fat and 14,991 pounds milk. Two hundred twenty cows were tested in this association.

Soys sown especially for hay should be drilled fourteen inches apart, about June 15, harrowed with a weeder or light spike harrow until the beans are three or four inches tall. Harvest with a mower, rake, cure in winrows and bunched.—G. S. M.

The total milk production of the United States represents the annual yield of 24,552,000 cows, averaging 4,469.5 pounds of milk per cow. The consumption of whole milk per person last year was fifty gallons.

Two Years' Growth

THE growth in cow testing association work in Michigan during the past two years has been most rapid, as the following figures show conditions on May 10 of each year:

Associations operating	14	38	84
Associations reporting	12	38	78
Herds tested	261	943	1,939
Cows tested	2,597	9,637	19,116
Cows dry	327	1,271	2,397
Total cows	2,924	10,908	21,513
Cows producing over 40 lbs. fat.....	459	1,470	2,794
Cows producing over 50 lbs. fat.....	135	464	1,025
Cows producing over 1,000 lbs. milk.....	504	1,736	3,390
Cows producing over 1,250 lbs. milk.....	212	650	1,661
Unprofitable cows sold during month.....	18	160	222
Pure-bred sires purchased	5	15	45
Members weighing milk	76	248	423

Important News about the Value of Fertility



1. Authorities have estimated that from $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of all our barnyard manure is absolutely wasted, the annual loss totaling about \$800,000,000. This loss is not alone on poorly managed farms but it includes many that in other respects are operated efficiently.

2. A Nebraska farmer reports this result of an experiment in manure spreading over a 3-year period—

Six acres, manure spread by hand from a wagon box, average number of bushels of corn raised per year: 336.

Six acres, manure spread evenly by a manure spreader, average number of bushels of corn raised per year: 420.

Three-year gain in bushels of corn, by the use of a good manure spreader, on the 6-acre area: 252.

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LATE-AGRICULTURAL-NEWS

DEAN SKINNER HANDS OUT GOOD ADVICE.

At the call of Prof. George Brown, of the Animal Husbandry Department of the Michigan Agricultural College, scores of Michigan breeders and feeders gathered at the college last Wednesday to study the results of feeding experiments with cattle, swine and horses and to listen to a short but excellent program. The result of the feeding experiments will be given next week.

At the afternoon program, Dean Skinner, of Purdue University, Indiana, out of his extensive experimental work in the feeding of live stock, brought to the packed house of breeders information and advice of the highest value. He spoke particularly upon the extensive tests conducted by the Indiana Experiment Station.

The one big purpose of this work was to aid farmers in profitably disposing of roughage. The first step of progress was to show that farmers cannot afford to feed timothy hay to beef cattle. They next proved that by adding cottonseed meal, it was not only possible to increase the daily gains of the cattle by a half pound, but that also the prime condition of the stock when delivered at the market was such as to bring a premium of over six cents to the seller.

They next proved that there was very little difference in the feeding of clover and alfalfa hay to steers. The profits from each were about the same. Silage, however, greatly reduced costs even when fed in limited quantities. And the average profit was unchanged when fed all they would consume, but when the results from hogs following

the cattle were taken into consideration, the profits were substantially more.

Oat straw might well serve to fill the need of dry roughage where legume hay is not available. Cottonseed meal added to shelled corn, clover hay and silage increased both the daily gain and the quality of the beef.

He stated that in their extensive work the most profitable results came when cattle were full fed. This is illustrated when testing out the effect of feeding different quantities of corn. Where feeding steers no corn, the daily gain was 1.9 pounds and the selling price \$10.85 per hundredweight. When fed half a ration of corn, the daily gain was 2.07 pounds and the selling price \$11.08. When fed a full ration, the daily gain was 2.42 pounds and the selling price \$11.61.

The speaker made this further observation, that the original cost and the feeding cost together make up eighty-six per cent of the total cost in fitting steers for the market. It is, therefore, of the greatest importance that the feeder look closely to the matter of purchasing his animals and to the cost and quality of his feeds. These two costs will have much to do with the outcome of the enterprise.

The other speaker on the program was C. A. Stewart, of the National Live Stock Producers' Association. Mr. Stewart laid before the farmers present figures showing advantages coming from producer-controlled local and terminal markets. Such control, he believes, will answer some of the market problems which heretofore have confronted the sellers of live stock.

THE BIG SUMMER HOLSTEIN MEET.

THIS year lovers of Holstein cattle will hold their summer classic at the farm of the Detroit Creamery Company at Mt. Clemens, on July 1. This meeting will be under the joint auspices of the Macomb County Holstein Association—the largest in the state—the State Holstein Association, and the Detroit Creamery Company Farms.

This establishment is located one and one-half miles south of Mt. Clemens on Gratiot avenue, or eighteen miles out of Detroit on Gratiot. In the forenoon visitors will "get an eye-full" as the farms include 1,800 acres, there are twenty-four silos, the milking herd numbers over 500, etc.

The noon picnic dinner will occur at the Detroit Creamery Company picnic grove. Free ice cream will be furnished by the Macomb County Holstein Association.

The feed will be followed by short, snappy talks by representatives of the national and local Holstein associations. Prof. O. E. Reed, head of the Dairy Department, M. A. C., has been especially invited to talk.

In the afternoon a huge judging demonstration will be held at the farm of the Detroit Creamery Company, by Bob Haeger, who is the outstanding national Holstein judge.

Everyone is invited to this big meeting. You don't have to own pure-bred Holsteins to be eligible; if you are interested in the dairy business you are welcome. Young breeders and boys and girls interested in calf club work are especially urged to accept this opportunity to learn from an expert the fine points of judging Holstein cattle.



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NEWS FROM CLOVERLAND

THE SUMMER ROUND-UP.

THE farmers' round-up at Chatham, on the grounds of the Michigan Agricultural College Experiment Station, has become an annual event of much significance in the agricultural life of the peninsula. This year the round-up will occur on August 9. At the same time as the round-up, the boys and girls club members will hold their annual camp on the banks of the Slapneck River at the station. The experiment station is going to award a pure-bred calf to the winner in a farmers' stock-judging contest. A scrub bull funeral will also be staged, it is announced. This season at the station special studies are being conducted relative to crop diseases, testing of varieties, cultural methods in relation to certain of the newer crops, including sunflowers for ensilage. This work will interest farmers attending the round-up. Mr. G. W. Putnam, superintendent of the experiment station, Chatham, has charge of the arrangements for the event.

A MODERN TOWNSHIP SCHOOL.

BATES township, Iron county, has completed a school, of which the people there are justly proud. The building is two stories in height, finished in stucco. There is hot and cold running water on each floor, toilets, laboratories and sanitary drinking fountains. The furnaces are controlled by thermostats and air is forced through the ventilating system by fans. The building has electric lights, bell system and fire gongs. All floors have fire extinguishers ready for use. Asbestos shingles and metal lath reduce the fire hazard. The gymnasium is equipped with shower-baths. The building has an auditorium and gymnasium. There is a well-equipped home

economics room, and this will serve for rural gatherings. The building is intended as a community center as well as school. There is a manual training room. The auditorium has a stage and scenery for school theatricals. Various organizations in the township make use of the school for such meetings as they care to hold there. The building cost \$65,000. When one compares this school equipment with the services offered by the old one-room school, comment is hardly necessary.

A MUNICIPAL MARKET.

ESCANABA is to have a municipal market which will be ready for business August 16, it is announced from that city. Local farmers have decided that home-grown vegetables and other garden produce will not be ready for sale before that date, owing to the late spring, which is the reason for the delay in opening the market. Farmers from the several townships of Delta county have elected township representatives as an advisory council for the market. Joseph Greenfield will be market-master and the farmers' committee will keep in touch with him in regard to the policies and conduct of the market.

MORE CORN GROWN.

GOGEBIC farmers are expected to increase considerably this year the acreage of corn and sunflowers and a number of new silos have been erected. The favored variety of corn is Wisconsin No. 25 and the Mammoth Russian sunflower. It is also stated that there will be an increased acreage of the American purple-top rutabagas.

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



Rev. Robt. Bell, of Denver, styles himself a divine healer and asserts he has cured 5,000 people.



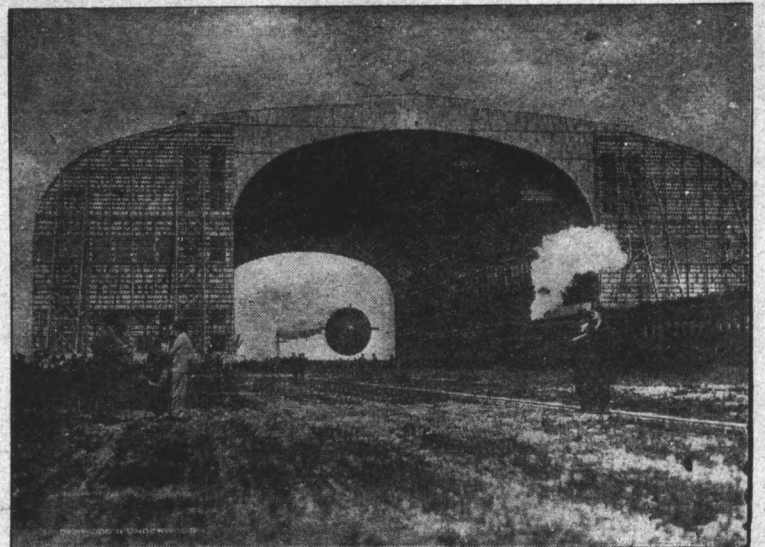
This is the team of Mexican athletes, with their mascot, who has sailed for Paris to take part in the Olympic games that will be held there.



Gwendolyn Lazier rode 700 miles to invite Pres. Coolidge to 140th anniversary of Upper Canada.



The international council of women met recently in Copenhagen, Denmark. The U. S. A. representative, Mrs. Whitney, is the second from the left, standing.



A special train on tracks runs right through the big steel shed which houses the Shenandoah and the J-1. The giant zeppelin and the "blimp" can be seen in the distance.



It is estimated that four million listened in to the radio wedding service of Marion Martin and Wendel H. Hall, of Chicago.



Richard Eaton, of Seattle, escaped from Red Russia after having been sentenced to death.



George Lenox, of Baltimore, with championship trophies that he won at the National Marble Tournament at Atlantic City.



Only nineteen of the eighty-five mermaids who entered in the final try-out for the American Olympic swimming and diving team, but they made quite a splash.



This splendid line-up of the United States army equestrian team recently sailed for France to bring home honors in Olympic riding contest.

A moment later, the roar of Thirty's get-away came to Dowse, and in the twilight he saw the special stunt machine skimming up. "What the devil," Dowse challenged himself, feeling a further sinking within, "does he think he can do? Three women; no one knows how to fly; the Lord knows where."

The three women—none of whom had ever flown—had met at the Paris airdrome at about a quarter of five, Helen Rudd, the girl from Louisville, Kentucky, arriving first. She felt decidedly nervous as she presented her ticket and her passport for the depart inspection, because not only was this to be her first flight; but, also, she was undertaking it without the knowledge of her father and mother and aunt, who had brought her to Paris, and who supposed she was spending the afternoon in no place more dangerous than the shops of the Rue de la Paix.

Once past the barrier and in the airdrome beside Number Twenty, her uneasiness gave way to thrilling excitement as she examined the airplane in which she was to fly the Channel. It was standing quite still, like a huge stiff toy pointing toward the west, from which direction the afternoon breeze was blowing. It was a biplane, beautifully finished and painted gray and blue, with slightly hollowed wings, double on each side, and with the upper and lower planes connected with strong streamlined braces. Directly behind the engine was the pilot's position with his controls at hand, and with many interesting dials on the dash before his seat. She recognized fuel and oil gauges similar to those she had inspected once at an airplane exhibit in New York; she recognized the peculiar barometer, called altimeter, by which pilots estimate their height above ground; there was also a compass and other fascinating instruments of aerial navigation which she had previously seen at the exhibit and whose uses had been explained to her. The body ran back in a long, hollow, fishlike form to the tail, where was the perpendicular rudder and also the horizontal steering surfaces for guiding flight up or down.

Under the trailing edge of the upper wings, and directly behind the pilot's pit, was the cabin. A ladder led to it up the side of the fuselage, and Helen Rudd gasped as she climbed up, stepped over and actually was on board an airship in which she was to fly. She was in a rectangular space, high enough for her to stand upright even when the top was closed; it was open now. There were four large upholstered arm chairs fixed to the floor, two in front, two behind, with a narrow aisle running down the middle of the cabin. There were electric lights in the top; a cloth-covered hand rail beside the seats; a silver flagon and cups for drinking water. Big panels of clear, fabricated isinglass offered views through the top of the cabin and through the upper half of the sides. Upon the front wall was a chart

showing the area between Paris and London.

Helen Rudd sat down in the chair marked C; she was still excited, but conscious of a little disappointment, too. Ever since the war, when many of her boy friends went off to be pilots, she had planned some day to fly; she had talked about airplanes, pored over books and airplane publications; she had actually handled controls; but never had she been permitted to fly. Now, at the risk of much

count of their adventure. Helen confided, in return, that her family were in Paris, and knew nothing about what she was doing and she meant to wire them from London when everything was over.

"There's still someone else to come," Mrs. Byford reminded.

"No," said Mrs. Pickett. "Here he is now."

The passenger for seat D, who now stepped over the side into the cabin, was a Frenchman, dark and small—

THE BURDEN

By W. Leonhardt

My heart is sad and lonely,
And my soul is filled with care,
And I'm resting by the roadside
That's beset with every snare.

There's sadness and there's sorrow,
Vales the world we travel in;
Mine seems to be the greatest;
It's a guiled, sort of sin.

I know there is no other
That has such a load of woe;
I ne'er could find another
No matter where I'd go.

Then I heard a voice beside me,
Saying, "Child, what can it be?
There is no sorrow greater
Than the sorrow, now with me."

"And yours is only shadows,"
Said another seeking rest,
"I've the only heart that's breaking
I'm the one that knows the best."

So I took my load and started
Lest some other tale of woe
Would shame me into silence
On the road, that I must go.

family displeasure, she had stolen away to this adventure and, in this all-too-comfortable and safe-looking cabin, it seemed as if she was not undertaking anything so frightfully eventful.

Hearing voices, she looked out and saw two plainest-of-the-plain, middle-aged American women walking about the airplane, half scared, half critical, much as she had been. With some difficulty, they climbed the ladder and helped each other over.

"You take seat A, Mrs. Pickett," the stout one in the brown suit said.

"No! I insist upon your taking it. That's your seat, Mrs. Byford," the thin one in blue protested earnestly. "And I'm sure it's safer if anything happens. Don't you think so?" Mrs. Pickett appealed confidently to the occupant of seat C.

Helen replied politely that she did not think there would be any real difference; and when Mrs. Pickett remarked that as fellow-passengers on a trip which might easily prove the death of all of them, it was foolish for Americans to stand on ceremony, she introduced herself and her friend. She said they both had good husbands and grown children at home in Kansas City; and when they landed safely in London—as they expected to, of course, for this line had never lost a single passenger, but you never could tell what would happen in a flying machine—they were going to cable an ac-

almost insignificant, indeed, with thin, nervous hands. One would say that his place was in a shop for women's things on the Rue de Rivoli.

He bent forward with some curiosity when the pilot appeared carrying a couple of small packages wrapped in paper and sealed with blue wax. The pilot, who was a slight, active man, sprang to his seat; porters brought Mrs. Pickett's and Mrs. Byford's hand bags. An attendant closed the cabin; a clatter forward became a thunder as the airplane moved.

Mrs. Pickett seized the hand rail and looked about, pale. Helen Rudd pushed back in her seat, her heart thumping and her throat spasmodically closing. She knew she was pale, and she saw the Frenchman's dark skin go sallow. They were rising in a gentle enough slant but going forward so fast that the buildings and trees dashed below them.

Mrs. Byford thrust a shaking hand within her waist and produced a handkerchief.

Mrs. Pickett swallowed several times and shook her head. Helen Rudd was doubtful of herself for a few moments, but none of the women were actually seasick. The Frenchman was, he opened the window beside him and leaned out so far that Mrs. Byford feared suicide.

"You'll be better in a minute," she shrieked encouragement. He drew in his head, closed the panel, and as-

sumed the role of guide. "Voilà, la tour Eiffel, le bois de Boulogne!" he called, motioning to the diminutive Paris.

Number Twenty was rising above the layers of bumpy air; it still swayed but not agonizingly as the pilot put the nose down the valley of the winding Seine which, as the map before the passengers plainly showed, flows not to the Channel and England but to Havre and the sea.

Mrs. Byford discerned the direction suspiciously. "He's going the wrong way," she screamed in Mrs. Pickett's ear.

Mrs. Pickett shook her head resignedly.

"We must be in a strong southwest wind up here," Helen shouted in reply, "and it's drifting us off to the north-west."

Mrs. Byford sceptically reconsulted the map. They seemed to have actually moved in the direction of Calais; but as they continued to point somewhere else, the appearance of the Channel itself did not end her mistrust.

A slight haze seemed to hang toward the far-away cliffs of Kent; but, indubitably, England was there. Seed-shaped specks of ships were on the water, trailing streamers of smoke. The airplane, still pointing westward, swept roaring on through a clear sky. It sidled from the air above the Calais coast to the air above the water; and the air seemed absolutely steady now. The cabin rode like a cushioned limousine of a motorcar on new tires over a perfect road.

Mrs. Byford smiled and sat back; Mrs. Pickett was the embodiment of peace. Helen Rudd sat back. At moments she felt like singing from pure delight.

"Have you ever felt so pleased in all your life?" Mrs. Byford called out.

Alone among the passengers, the Frenchman looked perfect satisfaction. He went between Mrs. Byford's and Mrs. Pickett's seats and examined the chart; he poured a cup of water and gulped it down; he looked over the ladies hesitantly and then, quickly stooping, he kicked out the thin panel at the end of the cabin and thrust himself forward to the pilot's position.

Mrs. Pickett arose in alarm.

"Do you like that man's actions?" Mrs. Byford yelled. Helen Rudd slipped past them and was going forward when, through the thrashing of the airscrew, they heard a shot; the air plane swayed, straightened and flew on, fluttering.

"What happened?" Mrs. Byford cried, shutting her eyes. Helen Rudd went through the panel to find, on the floor, the Frenchman, limp and crumpled. With Mrs. Pickett's help, she pulled him back upon the cabin floor.

Mrs. Byford opened her eyes to see him at her feet with blood running from his forehead. "Who shot him?" she screamed.

"He's not shot," Mrs. Pickett replied. "He fired the shot we heard," and she pointed to a pistol in his hand.

(Continued next week).

AL ACRES—Al Says that Bobbed Hair is Very Refreshing to the Memory.

By Frank R. Leet.



Looking at the Speedometer

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

There is some satisfaction, when one has traveled on his own four wheels, and the machine has worked pretty well, in looking at the figures under the windshield, to see how far you've come. Just how far we have traveled during the past three months in the Bible depends on the individual, almost wholly. Men have found inspiration and light, reading these Bible pages, while others have discovered but dullness and aridity. Sometimes windows are stained so badly that the light which shines through is murky at best, while with others the red or blue colors give their tints to everything.

Many men have passed before us. Rehoboam is a splendid example of the man suddenly coming into a position of power who had not enough



experience with men and events to know how to face a difficult situation. There are those who say that this was the weakness in President Wilson. Possessed of a perfectly working brain, a will that was steel riveted and fire-proof, a knowledge of the facts the result of long study, an idealism akin to that of Lincoln, he was not able to handle men. Perhaps he could never have acquired this, his nature forbidding it, but again he might have come to the art of molding others when they supposed they were doing things their own way, somewhat as Harding did. His idealism, his devotion to a great and holy cause, seemed to be thrown away on politicians that did not care, and on a public that did not understand. A working knowledge of one's human associates is of immense value, in going through life. Neither Rehoboam nor many of the other monarchs of Judah and Israel had it.

On the other hand, Elisha did have it to a high degree. He was a man of the people. Their little household problems were his, as well as the vast, overshadowing problems of national welfare. This is a great gift, and it can be cultivated. Probably this did more to hold the nation steady in the Civil War, than any gift which the President had. The poor and fearful, the colored people who came to the White House found a heart that beat with theirs. When Elisha's servant is frightened to death because of an invading army, his master calmly prays, "Lord, I pray thee, open his eyes, that he may see. And he looked, and behold, the mountain was full of horses and chariots round about Elisha."

To be calm when others are frustrated, to be steady when others are fidgety, to be composed when others are wringing their hands, is art indeed. It comes partly through a personal knowledge of religion. The Bible glows with passages that steady the soul and soothe the troubled breast. Joshua comes to his great task of succeeding a giant leader, and to him is said, "Have I not commanded thee? Be strong and of good courage; be not afraid, neither be thou dismayed, for the Lord thy God is with thee, whithersoever thou goest." Isaiah bursts out with the exclamation, "Trust ye in the Lord forever, for in the Lord Jehovah is everlasting strength." When Lincoln had been assassinated and bewildered crowds gathered in New York, General Garfield calmed them, saying in the words of a psalm, "Clouds and darkness are round about him, righteousness and judgment are the habitation of his throne."

The other day a doctor, who was a lieutenant in the Great War, was awarded the D. S. C.—the Distinguished

Service Cross, for "extraordinary heroism," under fire. This man we know is a Christian, a church-going doctor. His religious training probably had something to do with his action which now brings him the greatly coveted D. S. C. This is the citation of the war department: Lee A. Hadly, first lieutenant, Medical Corps, attached to 106th Infantry, 27th Division. For extraordinary heroism in action near Ronssoy, France, September 29, 1918. Under observation of the enemy and with complete disregard for his own safety he ran and crawled two hundred yards to a shell hole where eighteen of his men had been killed or wounded by shell fire. Dressing the wounds of twelve of the surviving men, he carried each of them one hundred yards to a place of safety under intense machine-gun and artillery fire; from this point they were evacuated by members of a sanitary detachment. Two of the wounded men were killed by enemy fire while being carried in the arms of this officer. The undaunted bravery of Lieutenant Hadly was an inspiration to every member of his organization. Issued under the official seal of the Adjutant General's Office, War Department." The fact that the hero preferred to have the decoration bestowed in his own little boyhood town rather than go to Washington, was an indication that he possessed a certain calmness of spirit unperturbed by an unusual event, which indicated the source of his successful heroic exploit.

AGAIN you look at the speedometer, you note that we have traveled a pretty stretch of road that might be labeled thus: Highway of Mutual Welfare. You will remember that when the nation began to get low in morals and from that went lower in material conditions, that everybody was involved. The rich began it and the nobility and the other hedge-rows of privilege, but as time went on, more and more of the population became involved. Finally everybody was caught in the same net, that the nation had become hopelessly weakened and nothing could prevent a foreign invasion. The people were blest with leaders of giant mold, such as Jeremiah, but they could not stay the onrushing flood. "No man liveth unto himself," no, and no man getteth drunk unto himself, or stealeth unto himself, or taketh another man's wife unto himself, without injuring the other man. We all live together. If ancient life was a mutual undertaking, much more so is modern life. In any town there is one water system for all, one lighting system for all, one school, one post office, the same papers are read, the same public men influence for good or ill all the residents.

AND also good affects all the people. Going by the statue of Nathan Hale in Union Square, New York, the other day, I stopped to look once more at this heartening bronze which has attracted the eyes of thousands. "I regret that I have but one life to give for my country." That has put a new light into the hearts of multitudes of American youth. The reform of Joshua was a gleam of sunlight between storms. The whole nation breathed freer and deeper. The pluck and principle of the young king was an infectious moral tonic.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR JUNE 29.

REVIEW:—Rehoboam to Nehemiah. GOLDEN TEXT:—Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people.—Prov. 14:34.

If the slats in the pig creep are placed vertically instead of horizontally, the creep can be used without changing until the pigs are much older.

FARMERS!

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Advertising that Pays

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The Michigan Farmer,

TAKE
Las-Stik Tube Patch for emergencies. Adheres instantly without heat. Can't come off.
Elastic - stretches with inflated tube. Can't creep or tear out. Trade-marked white sheets 50c and \$1.00 sizes.
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Las-Stik
TUBE PATCH



Woman's Interests



To Bob or Not to Bob?

Hippity hop, to the "Bobber's" shop
To make myself in style
If I can't abide it,
A switch will soon hide it
And then it'll grow after a while.

BOBBED hair is always a topic for discussion among women of all ages. However, to a great majority it is one thing for the fair young schoolgirl with her slim grace to have shorthair, and quite another for the mature woman with face and figure of more dignity.

Let me say this to those older women who wonder whether or not they would like bobbed hair. If you will put the same amount of time, effort, and expense on your unbobbed hair that you would be obliged to on your bobbed hair, you will look a great deal better and be more satisfied with your appearance, than if you part with your locks.—Mrs. E. C.

WAR AGAINST MOTHS CALLS FOR SUNLIGHT.

MOTHS and cedar chests don't dislike each other as much as tradition would have us believe.

From the Federal Department of Agriculture comes information that, while the odor of red cedar will kill the newly hatched moth larvae, it will not interfere with the development of the older worms, nor will it kill the eggs. These precautions are needed, if the red cedar chest is to be made effective:

Clothing to be stored in the chest must first be brushed or beaten thoroughly, and then given a sun bath. If this process is thorough, the larvae will be brushed from the clothing, or else killed by exposure to the sun.

With such treatment, the specialists say, any box will do as well as a red cedar chest, provided it is as tightly

the east side of a bush where I can watch and keep moist. The box should have good drainage. When the cuttings show sign of growing they are potted up and kept growing steadily, repotting until in the size of pot they are to have in the window, and then not repotted again for they want to be root-bound for best blooming. The pot should be rather small for the size of the plant.—A. H.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

CONTROL your thoughts. To be slaves to unpleasant ones is the worst kind of bondage.

Some folks are like plants, they will do better if transplanted.

It takes both mind and muscle to make a home-maker.

SLIP YOUR FLOWERS.

IHAVE a neighbor that has a window full of beautiful flowers, one is a geranium red blossom with a white eye in the center of each flower. I asked her for a slip and she said there was none but what had a bud on. Had I been Mrs. Neighbor, I would have broken off a slip and given it. In the spring I slip all my plants and I buy seeds of primrose, cyclamen and cineraria and sprout them in a sunny

NATURE repairs her ravages,
repairs them with her sun-
shine and with human labor.—
George Elliot.

made, and provided the garments are liberally sprinkled with naphthalene flakes when they are put in the box.

If no chest or box is available, garments can be protected from moths by wrapping them in paper with naphthalene flakes, after a thorough cleaning and brushing. The paper should be sealed to exclude all moths.

STANDARDS DON'T CHANGE.

HOW do you judge a good cook? Here is a score card made up early in the seventeenth century by Gervase Markham in his book of Country Contentments, published in London in 1623.

"First she must be cleanly, both in body and garments; she must have a quick eye, a curious nose, a perfect taste, and a ready ear. She must not be butter-fingered, sweet-toothed, nor faint-hearted; for the first will let everything fall, the second will consume what it should increase, and the last will lose time with too much niceness."

PREPARING GERANIUMS FOR WINTER FLOWERS.

TO have geraniums blooming from early in the winter until spring, it is necessary to start preparations in July. The cuttings taken now and rooted slowly and grown on will make the ideal plants as they will not be too large, and will have time to fill four or five-inch pots with roots, when they will begin blooming. I take firm tips that are thick and short-jointed and leave one leaf on each and place two inches deep in a box of half soil and half sand and set outside under

The Weight of Women

IT is so hard to diet. I want to reduce, but I get hungry and just have to eat."

How can women avoid that hungry feeling and yet not over-eat? The first step in reducing is to find out what is the normal weight for a woman of your age and height. Then get weighed—this is sometimes a shock!

When you have decided how many pounds you are going to lose, list on paper the approximate amount of food you have eaten for the last few days and see where you can best make some readjustments. Usually the first cut is in the amount of food you eat. And this is what sometimes causes a feeling of emptiness—often wrongly called hunger. A glass of water will relieve this to some extent. Get in the habit of drinking water, or a cup of bouillon, when you have this sensation—but don't let any food accompany your beverage.

The foods which are considered the most fattening are bread, butter, nuts, candy, sugar, rich cake, and pie—all things we like! It will not be much of a hardship, though, to make substitutions, if you really have a will to reduce.

Eat bran bread, or bran muffins, instead of white bread, and be very sparing of the butter! A thought which may give you encouragement is the smaller butter bill at the end of the month. Eat dried fruits—dates, prunes,

window. When large enough I put them in pots. They bloom in the fall or winter and I carry them to the sick or aged and sometimes to a bride. They all love them. You never make a mistake when you give a plant to anyone.—Mrs. J. O.

WHAT I HAVE DISCOVERED.

BEFORE stitching heavy material, such as canvas or khaki, I rub the seams with hard yellow soap. The needle will penetrate the cloth more easily.

When making children's rompers and dresses, I work the buttonholes with embroidery thread to match the embroidery or the trimming. It makes a very pretty trimming and is quicker than using ordinary thread.—Mrs. E. M. V.

To remove the shell from a coconut, place the coconut in a warm oven and when heated a slight blow will easily crack it, causing the shell to be removed without difficulty.—Mrs. L. D.

Machine-stitch around the tops of the new summer stockings, using a loose tension, and the stockings will not develop "runs" where the supporters cause so much strain.—G. S.

MAKE IT DIFFERENT.

Egg Fluff.

1/2 cup chopped cooked meat, 2 tb. bread crumbs, 4 eggs, whipped, 1/2 tsp. salt, 8 tb. sweet milk, Pepper

Mix, fry in butter. When a golden brown, turn and serve.

Meat Gems.

Meat gems are made of cold roast or cold beefsteak. Chop meat fine and to each cup add one cup of bread crumbs, and a little pepper. Fill gem pans nearly full and set in oven till hot. Then break an egg over top of each and bake until egg is done.

Codfish and Tomato En Casserole.

1 can tomato soup, 1-2 tsp. pepper, 2 cups cooked spaghetti, 1/2 cup flaked codfish, rice or macaroni, 1/2 cup buttered crumbs, 1 onion, sliced

Simmer the tomato and sliced onions with seasonings until the onion is tender, adding a little water if necessary. In a buttered casserole place a layer of fish, then a layer of spaghetti and then one of sauce until the ingredients are used up. Cover with buttered crumbs and bake in a moderate oven for fifteen minutes.

Scalloped Codfish.

1 1/2 cups white sauce (seasoned with chopped onion, green pepper, red pepper, capers or green pickles), 1 1/2 cups flaked fish, 1/2 cup buttered crumbs

Mix the codfish, sauce and seasoning. Put in a buttered dish, cover with buttered crumbs and bake until the crumbs are brown.

CANNING PROBLEMS SOLVED.

ARE you having difficulties with your home canning? Do your vegetables sometimes flat sour, or the berries rise to the top of the jar with the syrup in the bottom?



Little Betty is Learning to Help Mother.

These difficulties and others are explained in our canning bulletin which contains a complete time-table and directions for canning fruits and vegetables by the cold pack method. For a copy of this bulletin send five cents in stamps or coin to Martha Cole, Michigan Farmer, Desk M, Detroit, Michigan.

Household Service

Use this department to help solve your household problems. Address your letters to Martha Cole, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

TO WHITEN YELLOWED SILK.

I have a white silk blouse that has turned yellow by several launderings. Can you tell me how to whiten it?—Miss O.

White silk or wool that has turned yellow may be whitened by hydrogen peroxide. To five quarts of lukewarm water, add one pint of hydrogen peroxide and a few drops of ammonia. Soak the garment in this until white.

CHICKEN SALAD.

Please send me recipe for chicken salad.—Mrs. M.

2 cups cold boiled chicken cut in pieces, 2 hard-boiled eggs, 2 cups mayonnaise dressing, 1 tsp. salt, 6 olives, 1-2 tsp. pepper, 1-3 cup French dressing

Mix chicken with celery, seasonings and one egg cut into small pieces. Marinate with French dressing and let stand in cold place about an hour. Serve on lettuce leaves. Spread mayonnaise over top and garnish with olives and remaining egg cut into slices. Sprinkle with chopped parsley.

Suggested Menu For a Day.
Breakfast.
Crumbed bran with orange juice (instead of cream)
One egg (not fried)
One slice bran bread, toast or muffin
Coffee
Mid-morning Lunch.
One cup bouillon
Luncheon.
Vegetable Salad
Whole wheat bread sandwich
Soft custard
Afternoon Tea
Tea
Dinner.
Lean steak
Spinach Cabbage
Sliced tomatoes
Brown bread
Fruit

—Mary Barber.

Rural Health

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

PROTECTION FROM SCARLET FEVER.

TWO Chicago doctors, George F. Dick and Gladys Henry Dick, who have long been seeking a preventive serum to protect against scarlet fever, believe that their work is now successful. They are investigators of high standing and the medical profession of America attaches much importance to their findings. They have been able to show that the germs causing scarlet fever produce a definite poison. Injecting small doses of this poison into susceptible human beings produces a rash like that of scarlet fever, and also the other symptoms of the disease.

Their experiments were made on the lower animals but they have now produced an antitoxin that is safe to administer to human beings.

Scarlet fever is so terrible a disease when it attacks a community in virulent form that the discovery of an antitoxin that will protect our children from its ravages is of the highest importance. If your family doctor is sufficiently enterprising he will learn about the "Dick test," and about the scarlet fever antitoxin. You should be prepared to cooperate with him and if some sad occasion should arise for its use in your family you should agree.

It is experimental as yet. Its real value can be determined only when it has been used in extended series of cases. Let us hope that it will be as effective an antitoxin against scarlet fever as the one developed to fight diphtheria.

HAS MASTOID OPERATION.

Our boy, eight years old, had a mastoid operation a year ago, also had tonsils and adenoids removed. When he "takes cold" the ear that was op-

erated on discharges. I asked the specialist that did the work about it and he said he would be that way more or less. He didn't say why. Is there anything to be done about it?—C. A. J.

I do not feel satisfied with the results that you have in this case. It may be that these were conditions that prevented the operator from getting better results at the time, but it is very evident that the operation is not a complete success and I do not think that a good operator would be willing to let the matter go with such a statement as was made to you. I think that you should take the matter up further, and I believe that it will be found possible to clear up the infection that still lingers, perhaps with no great amount of effort. I do not consider that it is safe to leave it.

HAS GALLSTONES.

I have a brother who suffers terribly with gallstones of the bladder. He has tried a number of doctors but gets no relief. Has had as high as six attacks in two weeks.—Mrs. G. T.

The only sensible treatment in such a case is surgical removal. If these are stones of the urinary bladder they can be removed quite readily. In any event there is no warrant for refusing to take advantage of surgical relief in a case that is so obviously serious.

BABY IS TROUBLED WITH DIARRHEA.

Please tell me if it is a good thing to boil cow's milk before giving it to a baby who has diarrhea.—M. L.

Diarrhea, especially in the summer months, is a very serious complaint in a young baby. As a general thing it is best to stop all food for a period of at least twenty-four hours. When you begin to give the milk again it is better to boil it, and mixing it with barley water will make it still safer.



Doings In Woodland

Jackie Rabbit and Willie Woodchuck Go Fishing

IT was an excited little rabbit that went running over to Willie Woodchuck's house one bright morning soon after school was out.

"Oh, Willie," shouted Jackie Rabbit, "mother says I may go fishing this afternoon if I get the garden hoed. Can you go?"

Willie didn't wait a minute to answer. He just winked his eye at Jackie and waddled into the house as fast as he could. In a minute he was back again and the broad smile that stretched from ear to ear told how tickled he was.

"Mother says I may go just as soon as I get the berries picked," he said.

"Hurray," shouted Jackie, "I know where I can get some nice big fat wiggly worms that will be just fine for bait." And off he skipped toward home to finish the hoeing.

So it was that early that afternoon Jackie Rabbit and Willie Woodchuck found themselves down by the Fishing Hole at the bend of the big creek.

Carefully they climbed out on the old log, that they always used to fish from. With their hooks baited with big ugly worms, the fish began to bite fast, but once when Jackie threw out too far, his fishhook caught on a log nearby. He pulled it and pulled it and wiggled it east and wiggled it west. Willie did his best to help him and finally off it came.

But what a frightened "Oh! Oh!"

Oh-h-h" it was that they both cried when they saw what had happened. In attempting to loosen Jackie's fishhook, the big log they were on had drifted away from shore and they were out in the middle of the big river, drifting, drifting toward the Big Sea.

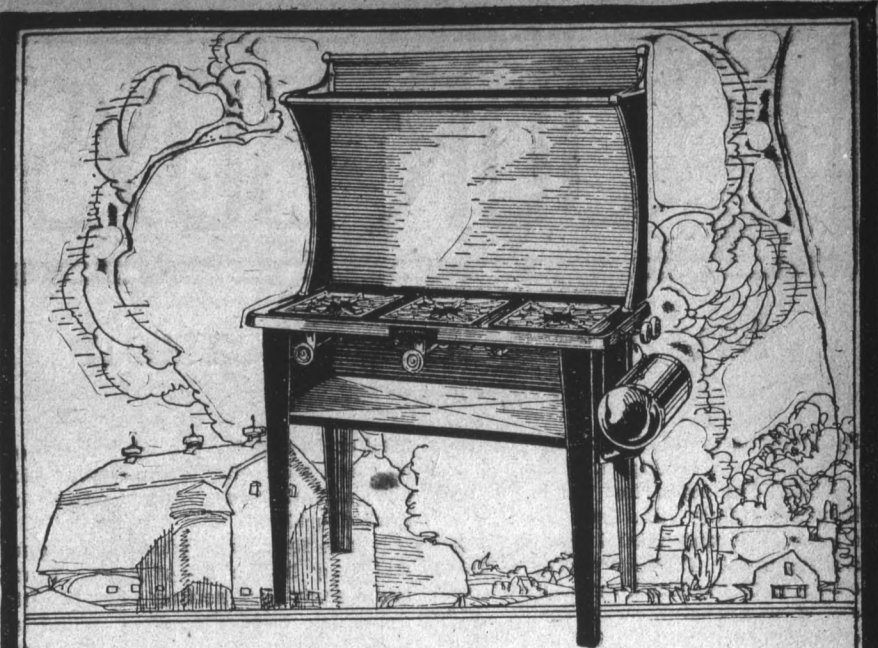
"Whatever shall we do?" asked Willie with a splashy tear forming in each of his little black eyes. "We can't swim that far."

"Oh, no, no," said Jackie, "we can't



swim hardly at all. But sailors don't cry, Willie, and we'll have to play we're sailors. Just sit awfully still so you don't fall off. Perhaps a merry little breeze will come up and blow us toward shore."

But Jackie was just as scared as Willie as they went drifting, drifting on toward the Big Sea.



ALBERT LEA KITCHEN KOOK

THE IDEAL COOK STOVE

The service you want in a kitchen stove you get in the Albert Lea Kitchenkook. It places within the reach of every home, no matter where it is located, conveniences equal to those of city gas service.

The Albert Lea Kitchenkook is entirely different from other liquid fuel stoves and from 50 to 100 percent faster by actual test. Makes its own gas from common motor gasoline. The master burner may be turned on full force within two minutes from the scratch of the match. Additional burners turned on or off like city gas. No delays, no smoke, soot or odor. Has no wicks or chimneys, requires no cleaning. Several styles to meet all requirements at surprisingly low prices.

There is a Kitchenkook dealer near you. Ask him to show you this faster, more economical stove.

AMERICAN GAS MACHINE COMPANY, Inc.
38 Clark Street Albert Lea, Minn.

The safety test shows the remarkable safety of the Kitchenkook. This picture is a reproduction of an actual photograph made while the stove was burning.



Write for folder showing the complete Kitchenkook line and telling all about them.

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at World's Original and Greatest School. Become independent with no capital invested. Write today for free catalog coming term. Jones Nat'l School of Auctioneering, 28 N. Sacramento Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Carey M. Jones, Pres.

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MAPLEINE

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Albion steel and wood mills are quiet and powerful. One-third the working parts of any other mill. Only man Pittman 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 churning 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.

Michigan Farmer Patern Service



No. 4153—Ladies' Dress. Cut in seven sizes, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 3 1/4 yards of 54-inch material. The width at the foot with plaits extended is about 2 1/4 yards. Price 12c.

No. 4192—Ladies' Dress. Cut in seven sizes, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 5 1/4 yards of 36-inch material. With short sleeves 4 1/2 yards are required. The width of the dress at the foot is 2 1/4 yards. Price 12c.

MICHIGAN FARMER
Classified Ads. pay well
Try one.



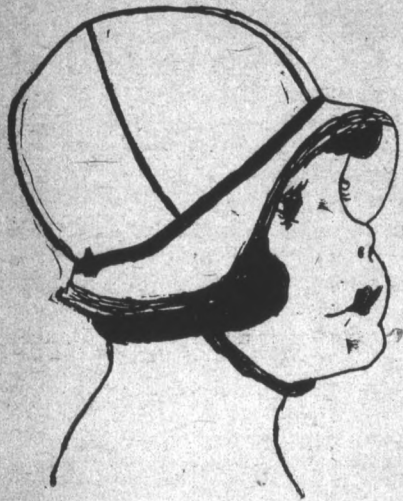
OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

My Vacation Vocation

By the Prize Winners

By Polly Svinicki, M. C., Stephenson, Michigan.

Well, I'm intending to be a real helpful Henry this summer. (Of course, you understand that's what I always am!) I'll take a pair of dad's overalls, or my knickers, at six o'clock every morn, and fly to milk three cows. This I will do for dad free of charge, just so he'll realize what a good daughter he has, but I'll overtax him on other things, so it won't be



"Little Sister," by Olive Marble, of Coldwater.

any loss to me. I'll milk in the evening, too.

The remainder of my ninety days I'll spend thus: Fifteen Sundays for pleasure and for church, three days planting corn, two days cutting potatoes for seed, two weeks in the beets, one week leading the wobbly horse cultivating corn, one week helping mother in the garden, two weeks hauling in the hay, and one week helping with the grain. I don't like housework, so the remainder of the time I'll pick berries and make trouble.

By Viola Brunals, M. C., Chief, Mich.

During my vacation I intend to spend my time working to earn money, so I can help a sick little girl. She has no home, no mother or father. She has a rich aunt who lives a long ways away from here, and who does not care for her sick niece.

All summer long I will make or buy her something that she can enjoy.

When it comes fall I will take every penny I have saved, and have some older person see that she is cared for. Because it is only money which is wanted to get doctors and nurses to care for her.

The little girl is lame and can not walk. She is staying with some neighbors who are very poor.

When it comes spring she will be well and able to work for herself, or help the neighbors that kept her, or some other sick children.

By Lillian Luepnitz, M. C., Allenville, Michigan.

Vacation vocation? Well, that is a subject I will like to write on, as I am going to do what I like to do this summer.

I am going to plant a large garden and a garden cannot grow without care and hoeing, so I will have to hoe, and hoe hard, but I like to see how nice I can make things grow.

Another thing is when berry time comes I am going to go berry-picking, and half of them I will give to my

mother to can for the winter, the other half I will sell. The different kinds are strawberries, raspberries and huckleberries.

I have four large white Pekin ducks and they laid a lot of eggs. I have some duck eggs setting now. Six little ducklings have already hatched and they are very lively, so in the meantime I will try to raise ducks.

Next fall I am going to kill one of the large ducks for Thanksgiving and at Christmas we will kill another for our Christmas dinner.

So my occupation will be gardening, berrying and raising ducks, but it is the kind of work I like.

I am going to help my mother and father by helping with the hay and grain. I will also help with the milking and in the care of my baby sister.

By Wilhelmina B. Miller, M. C., Bristol, Indiana.

My father bought a small printing press about three years ago for a reasonable price. He bought it for the purpose of doing a little advertising and job printing for other people. He has now turned it over to me and I am doing the work. I have earned a small sum of money since I began a few weeks ago, by printing calling cards, envelopes, and tax receipts. I am now printing some blotters to advertise my work.

My father is also going into the flower business and it is my job to

see that all the flowers are watered every night, and what flowers I sell I will get half of the money.

I also help my mother in the house and earn seventy-five cents each week for my music-lesson.

Printing is the most profitable proposition if you have the machinery.

By Alice Lambright, Manchester Michigan.

This vacation's vocation I hope will be the best one I ever had, and I want to be the bestest girl that ever lived, and to be of good use to my folks.

I will help all I can at housecleaning and help keep it clean till next time, learn how to do helpful things, bake bread, pies and cakes when I have time, take care of my little chicks, and take care of my cat, dog and lamb.

I will help pick strawberries, raspberries, huckleberries, apples, peaches and cherries. I will go to church, help keep the weeds down in the garden help draw hay and shock oats.

By Ethel Evans, 715 South Division Avenue, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

We are going to live on a main road just outside the city.

I have decided to make myself useful by running a stand in the front yard, and sell vegetables, lemonade and sandwiches. While I am waiting for people to come and buy I'll make crocheted centerpieces, lace and yokes to sell.

All the money I get from selling that will help me in high school, then I will find something else to help.



OUR LETTER BOX



Dear Uncle Frank:

I thank you very "muchly" for the cute little box of candy I got. It is indeed a prize worth working for and I was certainly surprised to get it.

Uncle Frank, do you think it all right to take up a M. C. collection? The question is, what would we use it for? Would we get enough to build some home, or other monument of the M. C.'s? If it would go for some good purpose, however small, I would be glad to donate my share. I suggest this as a topic for discussion among the M. C.'s.

I suppose most of the members are enjoying their vacation now. Well, I think I deserve some pity, for my school isn't out until June 20.

How would you go about it to start a local Merry Circle? The young people around here don't seem to have the "club spirit" and it is hard to organize them.

I am afraid I am asking too many questions, so will close for this time. —Edna Federspiel, M. C., Sterling, Michigan.

You have asked several questions which have been in my mind for some time. We certainly do not want to organize local clubs or take up collections until we have some definite purpose for doing so. To do these things without a purpose would be useless.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I do not go to school any more. I stay home and do all the spring work on our land and the neighbor's ten acres. Sometimes I work late and sometimes I don't.

Uncle Frank, have you a radio at your house.

I bet you a shuper of beer I know your name. It is ——. If I am right, don't print your name if you print this letter. If anyone with eyes can't find the name, he or she is blind.

Some girls think they should be handled as angels, but they are no better than boys. Some are even worse,

don't you think so, Uncle? I hope the waste paper basket has a stomach ache so he can't eat this letter. —Yours truly, John Stutzman, Utica, Michigan.

No, I wouldn't bet a shuper of beer, because I don't like the stuff. Besides, it isn't exactly legal now. Yes, some girls are worse than some boys.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I have just finished reading the girls' and boys' section. Ione Maguire must be the club poet. Hope she writes more letters to us in the same way.

I don't think boys are any more rude to girls than some girls are to boys. Teasing (in a sense) isn't necessarily called rude. I'm sure every one has at one time teased some one or other and would dislike being called rude.

When Ruby ran away from the rat she didn't really "work-to-win." What I mean is, she didn't stick to her ground and act unafraid, as her mother said she should have done.

I am one of those "bobibes" that Harold Coles speaks about, but I don't show my teeth. Don't wish him any bad luck, but I hope the battery burns out. —Your loving M. C. niece, Marian Pickup, R. 2, Pontiac, Mich.

It seems both boys and girls like to tease and to be teased. If the teasing isn't rude it is often enjoyable.

Dear Uncle Frank:

It is getting quite hot about this "Are boys rude to girls?" question. If you think boys are rude to girls, you must be an exception. Of course, some boys are different than others. But I don't think any of the Merry Circle boys are so rude but the girls can stand it. Also, a person notices the actions of others quicker than he does his own. I think that if the girls would take notice of their own a little more, and when they are perfect, tell us boys about it, we will try to be a little more careful. Won't we, fellows?

I think a great many would like it if we would change the subject. Wouldn't you, Uncle Frank?

Well, W. B., I'll close for this time. —Martin Lerg, Lake City, Mich.

Yes, I agree that we have quite thoroughly covered the subject of rudeness. There is no doubt that if we could see ourselves as others see us, we would not talk so much about the other fellow.

Dear Uncle and Cousins:

About boys being rude to girls, this is my opinion, Uncle Frank. Some are and some are not. At our school the boys killed a snake. They thought it would scare the girls, so they brought it in, but we just simply picked it up and put it down the boys' necks. They never tried to scare us again. —Good-bye, Adelaide Blake, Engadine, Mich.

You used a good cure on those boys. They must have miscalculated your braveness.

Dear Uncle Frank:

When you ask, "are boys rude to girls?" I will answer, yes. It isn't any fun when you are on a teter board to have the boys come and push you off, or it isn't any fun to have them put a dead bird or an angle worm down your neck. Was you rude to the girls when you were a boy, Uncle Frank? —Mattie Fisher, R. 1, Pentwater, Mich.

Your question is a very hard one to answer. If I were to tell you that I was one of the nicest boys there ever was, you would not believe me. So I might as well say that I was one of them rude ones, too.

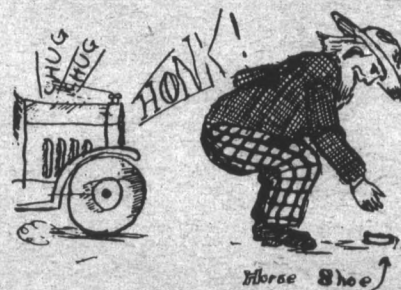
Dear Uncle Frank:

Uncle Frank, don't you really think that the bobbed hair, knicker question, and are boys rude to girls? questions and discussions are rather silly and unimportant topics for discussion? Why not have the M. C. members give their opinions on some live wire subject, such as "Is the soldiers' bonus profitable?" "Do we need tax reduction?" or "What can education do to reduce the crime wave?"

Well, I have written more than I should, but I would like to hear some "wide-awake" M. C.'s express their opinion on the subject. —Your hayseed nephew, Birney Marble, M. C., R. 4, Allegan, Mich.

The subjects you suggest are very good, although I don't think we had better discuss the first one. I would be glad to have someone start the ball

THE WORST IS YET TO COME



What Russell Guldenstein, of St. Clair, Thinks of Horse-shoe Luck.

rolling on the other two. I agree that they are more substantial questions than those of the knicker and bobbed hair type.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Well, I see Harold Coles had a little spare time today. I sure agree with Harold Coles about running into the bobbed-haired flappers all the time. I think girls look as good in knickers as boys would in wearing dresses. Don't you? Now, this is my opinion about girls. Let's hear your's, Uncle Frank. —From Alfred Fritsch, R. 3, South Haven, Mich.

I am glad to get your opinion, but I do not care to give mine on such personal matters.

My Ambition

By Dorothy Henry, Camden, Mich.

My ambition is to be a music teacher, and earn enough to pay back to my parents what they have done for me. I have taken a few music lessons, and I think I will like music better than anything else.

Also, I am going to learn to do housework, too, because I know it would not be very nice to know nothing about housework. Once my mother let me bake a cake, and I had such good luck with it that I felt very proud of it. So you see I am going to put some time on housework, too. I hope to pass the seventh and eighth grades and go to high school, and train for a music teacher. But it will sure take a lot of practice, won't it?

There are lots of things I have ambition to do, but there is only one thing that interests me, and that is to be a music teacher.

By Charles Wilder, Sherwood, Mich.

What I want to be when I grow up is a mechanic. I like to make automobiles just the right size for me. I made one which was shown in the Sunday School paper by A. Nelley Hall. I would like to make one with bicycle wheels. They don't look much like the large cars, but it is fun to play with them.

I like to be around a garage whenever I can, so I can see the different parts of cars and see myself as a mechanic in a large garage. I am making a little car now and work on it after school and Saturdays, and sometimes a neighbor's boy comes to see a car that I have made.

PET PICTURE WINNERS.

SPeAKING of pictures, I had a regular menagerie during this contest. There was present everything from little chicks to horses, including hawks, owls, deers, goats and other unusual pets.

To have pets should be a part of every boys' and girls' life. It gives them a chance to express affection, and to show tenderness and kindness to dumb animals in their care. The time spent with pets is well-spent, wholesome pastime.

I received many pictures in which the subjects were very good, but the pictures were not clear enough to make good cuts for printing purposes. For that reason some could not be included among the prize-winning pictures.

Some of the prize-winners will be printed next week; the others will be used as we can find space for them. Other interesting pictures which did not win prizes will also be used some time in the future.

The prize winners are as follows:

Fountain Pens.

Ronald Blakeslee, R. 1, Williamsburg, Mich.
Llewellyn Garrison, R. 7, Adrian, Mich.

Flashlights.

T. C. Rossman, R. 1, Metamora, Mich.
Frederick Yeider, Norvell, Mich.
Roger Sloat, R. 2, Dewitt, Mich.

Candy.

Myrtle Collins, Onondaga, Mich.
Opal L. Bielby, R. 1, Centerville, Mich.
Laura Klynstra, R. 3, Hudsonville, Mich.
Eathel Fay Sharp, R. 3, Akron, Mich.

David Brubacher, Brutus, Mich.

I can't help but notice in looking over this list, how the boys captured the big prizes. I am sure that this is the first time this has occurred. Congratulations boys. Do it again.

THERE'S A LONG, LONG TRAIL.

(Continued from page 829).

them in their wild state, it was a sight I shall never forget, and well worth the cost of the trip.

We reached our destination about 4:00 P. M., and I had my first glimpse of Camp Annias, silent, alone, it nestled on the bank of the Taquemenon,

with its latch string hanging out, breathing hospitality and refuge to the lone wanderer of the forest. We at once entered and made ourselves at home and after an early supper soon piled into our bunks and was lulled to sleep by the murmur of the river as it hurried on its way deep in the heart of the great forest where the whimper

4th of July Contest

WE are nearing our great national holiday which celebrates our independence. This holiday is celebrated in various ways. It used to be devoted to the shooting of firecrackers, etc., but the law prohibits them now, in many cases.

I would like your idea of what would be the most ideal way of celebrating this day. Tell this in about two hundred and fifty words, or less. Write on one side of the paper only, and put your name and address in the upper left hand corner of the first sheet of your contest papers. If you are a Merry Circle, put M. C. after your name.

The subject is, "My Idea of the Best Way to Spend the Fourth." The usual prizes will be given.

This contest closes on July 3. Send your papers to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

of the porcupine or the stealthy tread of some wild creature were the only sounds to be heard, excepting the wind in the spruce boughs.

Days passed in long tramps through the woods, far from the noisy city, in a world of mystery and silence, where no speed limits were to be observed, or no parking signs to bother us. Idly sitting at the foot of some tall pine tree, talking, laughing or silent, as the spirit moved us, we rested and relaxed, happy, hilarious, carefree, the days passed all too quickly.

In fact, I think the thing I enjoyed most was to go to the door of the shack and let out a yell that would put a comanche to shame, "That grub was ready, fall in," and fall in they surely did. Some different from stepping out on the back porch at home and in carefully modulated tones call, "Dear, supper is ready anytime you are."

Below the camp about a mile and one-half, was the Big Falls, where the water tumbled over a solid wall of rock down about forty feet, and by a stiff climb, where you wanted to be sure all breaks were in working order, and the bushes and trees you clutched were firmly rooted, you could, if your courage held out, reach the foot of the falls, and there where the roar of falling water filled your ears, sit and gaze on its turbulent surface and watch the foam pile up in great masses and float away down the river.

Tanned but happy, we finally turned our faces towards the south and home, consoling ourselves with the thought that we would surely come again another year.

Dear Uncle Frank:

There have been a few suggestions as to what to do with the money if we start an M. C. fund. I thought first that we might give it for some foreign missionary work, but upon after thought concluded that there are probably too many denominations represented in the Merry Circle for it to be satisfactory. So I thought maybe we might find some crippled child that might be made well if they had the money. This would be mission work and I think it also suggests our M. C. pledge.

Just the suggestion of another M. C., Dorothy L. Sowles, R. 9, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Thanks for your suggestion. We would be spreading happiness to do as you suggest. Let's have some more suggestions.

BERRY SUPPLIES

A grade wood baskets, standard quarts, by freight or express f. o. b. cars, Lansing, as follows:

200 for	\$2.00	500 for	\$4.50	1000 for	\$8.75	5000 for	\$42.00
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Waxed paper baskets, standard quarts, by freight or express f. o. b. cars Lansing.

200 for	\$1.50	500 for	\$4.15	1000 for	\$6.25	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
200 Waxed paper baskets, postpaid	1.75	10 16-qt. crates, K. D., postpaid	2.00
500 Waxed paper baskets, postpaid	4.75	1000 Waxed 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.	
50 for \$9.50; 100 for \$18.00.	Send in your orders.

BEE SUPPLIES

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

M. H. HUNT & SON, Box 525, Lansing, Michigan.

EARLY MATURING BABY CHICKS FROM CAREFULLY CULLED PURE-BRED STOCK

BRED IN MICHIGAN HATCHED IN MICHIGAN

Prices on	50	100	500	1000
Extra Select B. P. Rocks & B. I. Reds	\$6.00	\$11.00	\$50.00	\$100.00
Foreman Strain B. P. Rocks	8.00	15.00	70.00	130.00
It. 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 heavies, \$9.00 per hundred.
Order direct from this ad. and save time. Send P. O. Money Order, Bank Draft or Certified Check. Member I. B. C. A. Bank reference.

MILAN HATCHERY Box 4, MILAN, MICH.

Guaranteed Pure-Bred Chicks and Pullets

Day-old, Three-wk.-old chicks, 5-wk., 8 to 10-wk.-old pullets. Breeding Cockerels and Mated Stock. Extra heavy breeds. Per 100 500 1000

Selected Rocks and Reds	\$12.50	\$60.00	\$115.00	Heavy Mixed, \$9.00
Selected Barron Whites	\$10.00	\$47.50	\$90.00	Light Breeds, Mixed, \$7.00
Sheppard's Strain Anconas and S. B. Brown Leghorns				
Three-wk. Chicks, Barron Whites & Sheppard's Strain Anconas	\$30.00	per Hundred		
Pullets of Quality at Moderate Prices				
Rocks & Reds	85c	\$1.25	\$1.50	3-mo. 4-mo.
		5-wk. 8-wk.	10-wk. 3-mo.	4-mo.
		85c	\$1.00	\$1.25

Eng. Barron S. C. White Leghorns & Shepard Strain Anconas, \$1.00 each, 10 wks. old.
Early Breeding Cockerels, \$1.00 each, 10 wks. old.

Am also offering Mated hens, good breeders, while they last. \$1.50 Each Per 25 Per 50
Order from this or write today. FAIRVIEW POULTRY FARM, R. 2, Box E, ZEELAND, MICH.

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

Varieties. Prices on 50 100 500 1000

White, Brown & Buff Leghorns, Anconas	\$4.75	\$9.00	\$25.50	\$42.00
Barred Rocks, R. C. & S. C. & Rhode I. Reds	6.00	11.50	33.00	52.00
White Rocks, White Wyandottes	7.00	13.50	39.00	62.00
Black Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons	7.00	13.50	39.00	62.00
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	\$8.00	\$10.00	\$27.00	\$42.00
Barred Rocks (Aristocrat) Grade A	7.00	12.00	37.50	62.00

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 Ross 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.

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

MAY AND JUNE CHICKS

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 6% 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.

PINE BAY POULTRY FARM, HOLLAND, MICH.

Cockerels and Pullets

Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Anconas, Minorcas. Also Geese, Turkeys, Ducks. All Pure Breed.

Send for complete Circular with full description of stock and price list.

STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Member International Baby Chick Association
Member Michigan State Farm Bureau

FARROW CHIX FOR SUCCESS

Profit Makers - Early Layers
Leghorns, Anconas, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas. Lowest prices. Write for catalog.
D. T. Farrow Chickeries, Dept. 22, Peoria, Ill.

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

Send No Money for Silver Lake Chicks. We ship C. 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, etc.; mixed chicks, 7c. Silver Lake Egg Farms, Box M, Silver Lake, Ind.

Additional Poultry Ads on Page 845

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 bring splendid development. Our June chicks will begin to lay in October and July chicks 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 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.

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.

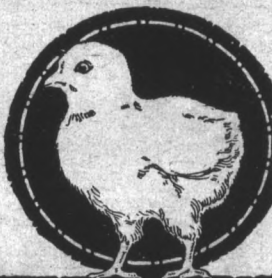
CHICKS From World's Greatest Layers

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.



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	90.00
Utility & Eng. S. C. W. Leghorns	5.50	10.00	45.00	80.00
Special American S. C. W. Leghorns	6.50	12.00	55.00	110.00

Mixed, all breeds, \$9.00 per hundred.

Order direct from this ad, and 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

ONE MILLION BIG VALUE CHICKS AT LOW PRICES

No Culls but "BETTER QUALITY CHICKS"

\$7.50 Per 100 and Up

Varieties	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 & Buff Rocks, Blk. Minorcas	5.75	11.00	32.00	48.00	95.00
S. C. & R. C. Rhode I. Reds	5.75	11.00	32.00	48.00	95.00
White Rocks	6.25	11.50	34.00	53.00	105.00
White Wyandottes	6.75	13.00	38.00	60.00	115.00
S. L. Wyandottes, Buff Minorcas	8.50	16.00	46.00	75.00	140.00

Mixed Chicks, Light Breeds, \$7.50; Heavy Breeds, \$9.00 per 100 straight.

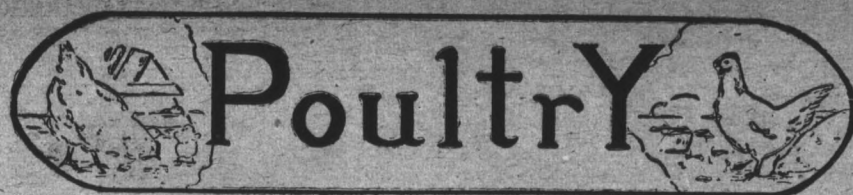
From flocks wonderfully developed for high egg production and beauty of type and plumage. Our chicks are properly hatched and shipped and this is the reason they are STRONG, HEALTHY, and HUSKY, and satisfy our customers from Maine to Florida and from the Atlantic to the far West. Postpaid. Order right 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 Reference.

EAGLE NEST HATCHERY, Box 81, UPPER SANDUSKY, OHIO.

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.



GOSLINGS DIE SUDDENLY.

Could you please tell me if there is anything to be done for goslings when they die at about two weeks of age? They are only sick about a day. They act so weak that they can't walk, and let their wings hang.—Mrs. W. K.

The losses may be due to faulty feeding or lack of vigor, partly due to the breeding stock and bad weather. Stale bread soaked in milk and squeezed out is a good first feed. Some breeders add chopped boiled eggs to the bread and milk. Provide plenty of grassy range and fresh drinking water. Stagnant drinking water and spoiled feed sometimes cause a diarrhea and the goslings sicken and die. Exposure to hot sun may result in loss so the young birds should have a shady range.

Goslings may be killed from eating rose chafers the same as young chickens. If these insects are abundant around the roses or grape vines or on weeds where the goslings range, it might pay to keep the birds inside for a few days, or at least keep them on a range which apparently is not infested with the chafers.

PREVENTING SCALY LEGS.

Can you tell me of a cure for scaly legs on chickens? Is it harmful to them? What is the amount of feed to be given laying-hens and what kind of food should they have?—H. N.

Scaly legs are caused by parasites which travel from one bird to another on the roosts. Remove as much as possible of the scaly encrustations with warm soapy water and then rub the legs with kerosene oil or a five per cent solution of commercial coal tar disinfectant. I find that if the roosts are often painted or sprayed to keep down red mites that it also seems to control the scaly leg parasite. This pest probably reduces the vigor of hens by keeping them uncomfortable, especially at night. It greatly injures the appearance of the carcasses of hens marketed for meat.

The amount of feed needed by a hen depends on the range and the size of the hen. A good dry mash can be made of equal parts of ground oats, ground corn, middlings, bran and beef scrap. Reduce the beef scrap one-half if you are feeding plenty of sour milk. Two-thirds wheat and one-third corn makes a good summer scratch grain. Place the dry mash before the hens at all times. Feed about a third of the scratch grain in the morning and give them all they will clean up at night. Fresh water is very essential, also green feed, grit and oyster shells.

FEEDING DUCKLINGS.

When my ducks are four weeks old, they will list around for an hour or so. They can not stand on their feet, and soon die. I have brought them in the house at night, and keep them in on cold days. What is best to feed them while they are small? I gave them oatmeal, bran and chick feed. Have about fifty more coming off soon.—Mrs. B. M. S.

A good starting feed for ducklings consists of equal parts by measure of bread crumbs and rolled oats plus about three per cent sand. The leg weakness may be caused by lack of exercise which sometimes results from overfeeding with concentrated rations especially mashes containing too much corn meal.

After ducklings are a week old try a mash consisting of three parts bran, one part corn meal, one part low-grade wheat flour. Then add about ten per cent green feed, five per cent beef scrap and three per cent sand. Animal feed in the form of beef scrap, and plenty of green feed and exercise seem essential to the healthful growth of ducklings. Feed only the amount they will clean up in a short time so they

will range and gain strong legs through exercise.

GOSLINGS HAVE DIGESTIVE DISORDERS.

Can you tell me the cause of my losing three goslings, which acted as follows: They were about two weeks old—had been out on range for about four or five days—when the weather permitted—they were growing and doing just fine. Today it started to rain and I brought them into the house. They acted all right until about one hour ago when there seemed to be a sticky, watery colored matter come from their throats—one died inside of ten minutes after that started to come from their mouths. Can you tell me what would cause this? They had been perfectly healthy and doing so nicely, and losing them was so sudden that I cannot account for it.—D. C. C.

Goslings sometimes have diarrhea and digestive disorders, due to heavy feeding with sloppy mashes or because of eating spoiled feed or drinking stagnant water that is quite unclean.

A good mash for goslings can be made of equal parts corn meal, bran, middlings and rolled oats mixed with skim-milk. Perform a postmortem on any goslings that die, and note the condition of the internal organs and contents of the crop. Usually there is little trouble raising goslings when they have plenty of fresh green grass and shade.

BUYING HENS AT SALES.

I bought some hens at a sale the other day and lost three of them. More of them have the same trouble. They have diarrhea and get lame. They start with lameness first.—H. E. F.

The lameness, diarrhea and loss of the birds indicates tuberculosis. A postmortem may show spots on the liver, which is another symptom. It is necessary to kill and burn hens with tuberculosis as there is no cure. It is often best to have a veterinarian personally inspect the flock and make recommendations. There is considerable danger of introducing disease into the home flock from buying low-priced hens at auction. Do not buy such birds unless they have plump, meaty bodies and show the evidence of good care and plenty of vigor. When hens are to be sold as a flock it is often fairest to all for the farmer to market them as meat unless they are in fine physical condition. When butchered any carcasses not in the best of condition can be culled out. Then the chances of spreading contagion from any weak, diseased birds is promptly eliminated.

DUCK WITH SORE FOOT.

My duck has a sore foot. It is like a chicken that has bumble foot, only larger, and it has a thick scab on it. The whole foot is swollen so that she can hardly walk. This duck is a little over two years old.—Miss A. G.

I think the duck has an abscess of the foot, sometimes called bumble-foot. It may be caused by stepping on a nail or sharp object, or by an injury from some farm animal. Any slight wound or bruise on the foot which became infected, might develop that condition. Lance the swelling by making a rather wide incision with a sharp knife. Drain the wound and wash it with iodine, and then bandage. Several dressings may be necessary before healing results. Such cases in birds greatly differ. Some may be easy to heal, while others result in lameness and great loss of vigor. Your own inspection of the bird can best determine whether it is worth trying to save through surgery.

Those who quit feeding the poultry flock mash now are inviting the hens to molt early. A good mash will keep them laying.

CONTENTMENT IN THE PASTURES.

I THINK I have never gazed upon greater contentment than the pastures hold at this time of year. The grass is at its best and flies have not yet come. The cows are free to graze in comfort until their hides are stretched with fullness, then they lie down in groups upon the sodded earth, stretch out and groan and chew their cuds. Around them on all sides nature's axminster covering hugs the earth. The nap is deep and green, they walk upon it, they lie down on it, they eat of it and relish it as they do no other food.

Contrasted with the sights that make us dizzy with their movement upon the city's streets, there is no comparison if contentment is the thought in mind. To roam about the pastures on a pleasant afternoon with an eye given to observe the things its vision rests upon, is an adventure in contentment for man as well as beast.

Neither need his mind dwell wholly upon the sentiment of the scene for have not those mossy coated, mellow hided, sappy youngsters gained much in weight and stature since last week, when he saw them frolicing on the green. The matrons, too, have put on new sleek coats, are padding their frames with flesh, or filling heavy udders with mankind's richest food, and of greater interest than all, perchance, there may be a tiny wobbly calf hidden somewhere in the tallest grass.

This combination of the useful and the beautiful, the practical and the sentimental, the partnership of man with nature, as expressed in fields and woods and pastures, has the trivial or magnificent artificialities of man as seen in city streets, beaten in a thousand ways. So, at least, in the estimation of one who claims to love the great outdoors in general, and one small plot of it, commonly known as Francisco Farms, in particular.—P. P. Pope.

ENJOYS FORTIETH BIRTHDAY.

THE bureau of animal industry in the department of agriculture is forty years old, having recently celebrated its fortieth anniversary. Although in the act of creating the department of agriculture, the commissioner, then the executive head, was directed specifically to collect new and valuable seeds and plants and engage scientific men versed in the propagation and culture of fruits and plants, animal life being apparently overlooked, the animal industry bureau is the oldest bureau in the department.

It was not until 1878 that any attention was given to animals. Then a special appropriation of \$10,000 was made for the study of farm animal diseases. Largely through the efforts of Commissioner of Agriculture George B. Loring, assisted by Dr. D. E. Salmon, the bureau of animal industry was established in 1884. The first appropriation for the bureau amounting to \$150,000, was devoted mostly to the study of animal diseases, which was apparently the main function of the new bureau. Now the bureau spends more than \$10,000,000 annually and employs 4,200 men and women in its meat inspection, quarantine and research work. This year it has had appropriated \$3,500,000 additional to fight foot-and-mouth disease and other contagious diseases of animals.

The new bureau of dairying which will begin operations on July 1, will undoubtedly be a larger unit than was the bureau of animal industry a few years ago.

As the margin of profit grows narrower the more important it is to weed out the poor cows, and the greater the percentage of cows falling below the profit line.

Politics and the Railroads

To the present generation of Michigan Railroad men it is a grateful thought that this Peninsular commonwealth is appreciative of the fact that Railroad Service is today the best in Michigan history.

We know this appreciation by actual expressions—spoken and written—and by the gradual disappearance of that ancient hostility which featured an era of Railroad long past.

Most people realize that Railroad Service has been re-established despite laws which restrict management in every detail—laws which add huge burdens of expense to Railroad operation without assisting in any way toward Railroad progress or the development of Railroad Service.

Those who understand these facts give full credit for the achievement of Michigan's twenty-four steam Railroads and are prompt to resent selfish attacks on them. Before this defense—a defense based on facts—railroad aspersion is becoming out of date, except for spasmodic revivals at election time, when office seekers, desperately fighting for votes, sometimes endeavor to turn Railroad abuse into political capital.

Railroads have small chance to meet such attacks. Railroad men are too busy furnishing transportation and conducting negotiations with the various Government boards and commissions which so closely supervise our every act. In this extremity we must rely on you to protect and defend us, and to insure us a square deal.

Is this reliance well placed?

Michigan Railroad Association

508 Railroad Exchange Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

(9-27)



BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

Wallinwood Guernseys

Young bulls from A. R. cows for sale. F. W. WALLIN, Jenison, Mich.

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

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 November 2, 1923, nearly all white.
Sire: A 34-lb. grandson of May Echo Sylvia.
Dam: A 32-lb. daughter of Echo Sylvia King Model, grandson of May Echo Sylvia.
Second Dam: A 30-lb. cow with a 305-day record of 908.72 lbs. butter and 20,513.2 lbs. milk.
The seven nearest dams of this calf average 33.3 lbs. butter and 682.8 lbs. milk.

Bureau of Animal Industry, Department C. Lansing, Michigan.

Holsteins 2 bull calves, sire by a 30-lb. bull, \$40 and \$50. Reg. One white, other half. Ask about them. B. E. KIES, Hillsdale, Mich.

BUTTER BRED JERSEY BULLS FOR SALE CRYSTAL SPRING STOCK FARM, Silver Creek, Allegan County, Michigan

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. Lillis, 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 28017. Now offering 2 January born bull calves of exceptional merit, reasonably priced. BIDWELL STOCK FARM, Box D, Tecumseh, Mich.

Real Milking Shorthorns As I have sold my farm I will sell 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.

FOR SALE One cow, two heifers, and one young bull of best 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.

BEEF-MILK SHORTHORNS. Several choice heifers and cows, sired by General Claymore Walgrove Star or Walridge Laddie. We can please you. Prices right. J. J. FOSTER & SONS, Niles, Mich.

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

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

D UROC 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 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.

Chester White Boars Size, type, quality and price will please you. Registered free. F. W. ALEXANDER, Vassar, 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. P. 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.

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

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

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.

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



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Monday, June 23.

Detroit.—No. 1 red \$1.18; No. 2 red \$1.17; No. 3 red \$1.14; No. 2 white \$1.19; No. 2 mixed \$1.18.

Chicago.—July \$1.13½ @ 1.13%; September \$1.15½ @ 1.15%; December at \$1.17½ @ 1.17%.

Toledo.—Cash \$1.17 @ 1.18.

Corn.

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

Chicago.—July 87½c; September at 86½c; December 77½ @ 77½c.

Oats.

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

Chicago.—July 46½c; September at 42½c; December 44½c.

Rye.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2, 78c.

Chicago.—July 75½c; September at 72½ @ 72½c.

Toledo.—77c.

Barley.

Barley, malting 85c; feeding 80c.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$4.50 per cwt.

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

New York.—Choice pea at \$5.35; red kidneys \$8 @ 8.25.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Prime red clover cash at \$11.50; alsike \$10.45; timothy \$3.85.

Hay.

Strong.—No. 1 timothy \$23.50 @ 24; standard and light mixed \$22.50 @ 23; No. 2 timothy \$21 @ 22; No. 1 clover at \$19 @ 20; No. 1 clover mixed \$20 @ 21; wheat and oat straw \$11.50 @ 12; rye straw \$13 @ 14.

Feeds.

Bran \$30; standard middlings \$30; fine do \$34; cracked corn \$41; coarse cornmeal \$39; chop at \$35 per ton in 100-lb. sacks.

WHEAT

The advance in the wheat market which started when the government's estimate showed an unexpectedly small crop prospect continued most of last week. Prices have dropped from the highest level reached, but the undertone is strong. On the whole, wheat crop conditions are much the same as a week ago, with the possible exception of some improvement in the spring wheat belt. Reports of foreign crop conditions are mixed, but the official estimates of acreage for 19 countries and of production for two countries show decreases of three per cent from last year. Canada reports a near normal condition, with the acreage pointing to a material decrease. Foreign needs continue large as shown by the way in which large world shipments, coming chiefly from Canada and the Argentine are being absorbed. The Canadian surplus will be nearly all cleaned up in the next two months at the present rate. The market is unlikely to make much headway until the first rush of new wheat is over or fresh crops of an extremely unfavorable nature develop.

CORN

Continuation of unfavorable crop news, coupled with a broader demand for corn, lighter offerings from the country, and the bull market in wheat, caused a further advance in corn prices last week to a new high point for the crop year. Weather conditions have improved to some extent, but a season much better than normal will be required to overcome the poor start which the crop now has. Farmers are not disposed to sell old crop reserves with the outlook for the new crop so uncertain, and the disappearance of corn into consumptive channels for two months has belied the reports of inadequate demand. Prices will probably react to changes in the weather and the behavior of the wheat market.

OATS

Oats prices have been inclined to lag behind other grains as there is no such change in market conditions as exists in wheat and the new crop prospect is much better than for corn. If corn becomes scarce, however, the demand for oats will broaden.

SEEDS

Both clover and grass seed prices advanced last week. Unfavorable crop conditions, together with the strength in the grain market, stimulated speculative buying. The June 1 condition

of the alfalfa hay crop was estimated at six per cent below the ten-year average, while clover hay was four per cent below. Small quantities of foreign seed are dribbling in.

FEEDS

The advance in grain prices has strengthened feed markets and wheat feeds are \$1 @ 2 higher than a week ago. Gluten feed has advanced 50 cents, while cottonseed cake and meal are sharply higher and linseed meal prices are firm. Jobbers and retailers are inclined to buy sparingly on the advance, but mixed feed manufacturers are taking hold, particularly in the cottonseed meal market.

HAY

The hay market is dull, with prices slightly lower at most points than a week ago. Buyers are awaiting the new crop of timothy hay and are unwilling to increase stocks at present prices or to accumulate present offerings, most of which are of poor quality. The alfalfa harvest in the central west is being delayed by rains and the crop is becoming over-ripe.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Light receipts, reports from the country of hot weather and decreasing production, and an increase in the relative supply of undergrades, kept prices on fresh firsts advancing last week. A shortage of a million cases of eggs on June 1, as compared with a year ago shown by the government's report caused an eleventh-hour rush for eggs to store and this demand gave added strength to the market. Consumption of all kinds of poultry has been excellent recently and large supplies have been moved at generally unchanged prices. Prices on heavy fowls are higher, due to an active demand and a scarcity of hens in good flesh.

Chicago.—Eggs, miscellaneous 24½ @ 25c; dirties 23 @ 23½c; checks 23c; fresh firsts 25½ @ 26½c; ordinary firsts 24 @ 24½c. Live poultry, hens 22½c; broilers 39 @ 41c; roosters 14c; ducks 20c; geese 12c; turkeys 20c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 25 @ 26½c. Live poultry, broilers 40 @ 42c; heavy hens 25c; light do 20c; roosters 15 @ 16c; geese 15 @ 16c; ducks 20 @ 25c; turkeys 24 @ 25c.

BUTTER

Butter prices declined about two cents last week, although the loss was regained at the close. A substantial gain in receipts, a steadily increasing production with the "flush" still to be encountered, and a heavy surplus of storage holdings over a year ago were responsible for the decline. Consump-

tive demand was more active at the lower prices, however, and prices became a little stronger. Holdings of butter on June 1 were more than 12,000,000 pounds heavier than on June 1, 1923, and were the heaviest known for that date with one exception. The current into-storage movement continues to show a substantial gain over the preceding week and the same week a year ago.

Prices for 92-score were: Chicago 40½c; New York 42½c. In Detroit fresh creamery in tubs sells for 37½ @ 39c.

POTATOES

Carlot shipments of potatoes fell off sharply last week but consuming markets were well supplied from the extremely heavy movement out of producing sections in the previous week. In addition, home-grown potatoes are gradually becoming available farther north and reducing the demand for shipped-in stock. Total shipments of new crop potatoes for the season to June 16 were 17,641 cars against 13,696 cars to the same date last year. Prices declined last week with Alabama Triumphs quoted at \$2.25 @ 2.55 per 100 lbs. sacked in the Chicago carlot market. North Carolina Cobblers are bringing \$3.75 @ 4 per barrel.

APPLES

Cold storage holdings of barreled apples on June 1 were four times as large as the five-year average for that date. Holdings of boxed apples were nearly twice the five-year average. The amount of stock moving from day to day is dropping rapidly to the vanishing point.

STRAWBERRIES

Carlot shipments of strawberries are falling off rapidly as the season is well past the peak. Illinois Grandys are quoted at \$4 @ 4.50 per 24-quart crate, while Michigan berries are bringing \$3 @ 3.50 per 16-quart crate in the Chicago market.

PEACHES

Carlot shipments of peaches are now rolling at the rate of about 125 cars per day. Prices are sharply lower than a week ago, with Georgia Uned-as at \$1.10 @ 1.50 per bushel basket and six-basket carriers in the consuming centers.

BEANS

The bean market is quieter than a week ago as speculative buying has diminished and consumptive demand has not been brisk enough to keep the market advancing. Prices are in the same position as a week ago, with C. H. P. whites at \$4.65 @ 4.70 per 100

pounds, f. o. b. Michigan shipping points. The method of disposal of the speculative holdings will probably determine the course of prices in the next few weeks. The new acreage promises to be a large one.

California has very few beans left to ship. The new acreage of limas is 35 to 40 per cent less than last year. Half of the crop is on non-irrigated land and is suffering severely from drouth.

WOOL

The volume of wool changing hands both at seaboard markets and in producing sections is smaller than usual at this season of the year. The mills seem to be confining their purchases to occasional lots offered at bargain prices. Buyers in the west as well as in the fleece wool states have reduced their bids five to eight cents from the level at which the season opened and are not very active buyers even at the decline. In spite of these conditions, however, a more hopeful tone seems to be developing. Foreign markets are a little firmer, with prices at an Australian sale during the week rather better than expected.

Boston prices as follows: Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, fine strictly combing 50 @ 52c; fine clothing 39c; ½-blood strictly combing 50 @ 51c; ½-blood clothing 44c; ¾-blood strictly combing 48c; ¾-blood clothing 44c; ¼-blood strictly combing 44c; ¼-blood clothing at 42c; low ¼-blood strictly combing 42 @ 43c; common and braid 38 @ 39c. The better class of Michigan, New York, Wisconsin and Missouri wool one to two cents less than above.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

The market was liberally supplied with produce, buyers were out in force and the market was moderately active. A few home-grown strawberries were offered and moved at 35 @ 40c a quart. Bunched beets, turnips and kohlrabi had easy sale. Lettuce was very slow to move, and most greens were in light demand. Green onions sold easily, while the bigger supply of radishes moved poorer. Few potatoes were on the market and the demand was light. Eggs sold readily and the demand for poultry was heavier.

Apples, No. 1, \$2.50 @ 2.75 bu; asparagus, No. 1, \$1.75 @ 2 dozen bunches; No. 2, \$1.50 @ 1.75 dozen bunches; beet tops 50 @ 75c bu; bunched beets 75 @ 90c dozen; cabbage greens 50 @ 75c a bu; kohlrabi 75 @ 90c dozen bunches; leaf lettuce, outdoor 30 @ 50c bu; head lettuce \$1 @ 1.25 bu; green onions 40 @ 80c dozen bunches; potatoes 70 @ 90c bu; radishes, round 40 @ 50c per dozen bunches; long 50 @ 60c dozen bunches; rhubarb 40 @ 50c dozen bunches; spinach, fancy 60 @ 75c bu; No. 1, 40 @ 50c bu; turnip tops 35 @ 50c bu; turnips 50 @ 75c per dozen bunches; cabbage plants 75c per 100; tomato plants \$1 per 100; pansies \$1.75 per 15-box flat; strawberries 35 @ 40c per quart; eggs, wholesale 30 @ 32c dozen; retail 33 @ 40c; old hens, wholesale 25 @ 28c lb; retail 28 @ 30c; broilers, wholesale 33 @ 45c lb; retail 35 @ 45c; roosters, retail 25c lb; small pigs \$5 @ 5.50 each.

GRAND RAPIDS

The larger offerings of strawberries caused prices on this market to turn downward early this week. This fruit sold in a wide range of \$3 @ 4 per case of 16 quarts. Berries received last week were mostly Everbearers. The Dunlaps of excellent quality began moving this week. The supply of home-grown vegetables was increased by offerings of carrots, celery and beets. Old potatoes were weak. The prices early in the week were: Potatoes 45 @ 50c bu; asparagus 75c @ \$1 dozen bunches; radishes 10 @ 15c dozen bunches; carrots 65 @ 75c dozen bunches; beets 65 @ 75c dozen bunches; celery 65 @ 75c bunch; turnips 50 @ 60c dozen bunches; spinach 30 @ 50c bu; rhubarb 65 @ 90c bu; head lettuce 50c @ \$1 bu; leaf lettuce 50c bu; beans, white pea \$4.25 cwt; wheat \$1.02 bu; poultry, weak; Leghorn fowls 14 @ 15c lb; heavy fowls 17 @ 20c lb; Leghorn broilers 17 @ 18c lb; heavy broilers 18 @ 20c lb; eggs 22 @ 22½c dozen.

The general business situation seems to be shaping up for a moderate revival in industry and trade to begin before 1924 is over. The present trend is toward further slackening of activity, but the decline in industrial operations in the last two months has been so drastic that it brings the probable date of an upturn nearer than expected.

Live Stock-Market Service

Monday, June 23.

CHICAGO

Hogs.

Receipts 78,000. Market moderately active, uneven, 15 @ 25c lower. Good 250 to 310-lb. butchers at \$7.10 @ 7.20; tops \$7.20. Better grades 160 to 225-lb. average \$6.75 @ 7.10; bulk of good 140 to 150-lb. weight \$6.50 @ 6.70; bulk of packing sows \$6.25 @ 6.50; good and choice strong weight killing pigs at \$5.75 @ 6.

Cattle.

Receipts 23,000. Market on killing classes very dull, largely 15 @ 25c lower, little done. Long-fed weighty steers comparatively scarce; lights and yearlings predominating. Choice South Dakota steers held at \$11; Best early \$10; vealers steady at \$9, mostly.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 17,000. Better grades native lambs steady, others weak to 25c lower; culls steady; no early sales; lambs bidding 25c or more lower; sheep steady; bulk native lambs \$13 @ 14; sorting moderate; cull natives \$8 @ 8.50; heavy fat ewes \$4 down.

DETROIT

Receipts 664. Market is slow and steady.

Good to choice yearlings \$8.00 @ 9.25
Best heavy steers 8.50 @ 10.00
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 @ 6.50
Butcher cows 4.00 @ 5.00

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 \$45.00 @ 85.00

Veal Calves.

Receipts 804. Market higher.
Best \$10.00 @ 10.50
Culls and heavies 4.00 @ 9.50

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 406. Market slow.
Best spring lambs \$15.00
Fair 11.00 @ 12.50
Fair to good 5.00 @ 6.50
Light to common 7.00 @ 9.50
Culls and common 2.00 @ 4.00

Hogs.

Receipts 1,795. Market on mixed and yorkers 30c lower; others steady.
Mixed and heavy yorkers \$7.40
Pigs 6.50
Light yorkers 6.75 @ 7.00
Roughs 6.25

BUFFALO

Cattle.

Receipts 18 cars. Market dull.

Hogs.

Receipts 20 cars. Market is slow. Heavy and yorkers \$7.75 @ 7.80; pigs \$6.75 @ 7.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts five cars. Market is slow. Top lambs \$15; yearlings \$8 @ 10.50; wethers \$7 @ 8; ewes \$4 @ 6.50. Calves at \$10.

Veterinary.

CONDUCTED BY DR. W. C. FAIR.

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

Loss of Appetite.—My cows seem to have lost their appetite for food and are now giving very little milk. They have too much bowel action; this may have been caused by eating some grass a few days ago. G. G., North Branch, Mich.—Mix equal parts of powdered gentian, ginger, bicarbonate of soda together, give each cow a tablespoonful at a dose in ground feed three times a day.

Thrush—Teat Polypus.—I have a young horse with foot badly diseased with thrush, this ailment causes him to occasionally limp. I also have a cow with growth in teat that hinders milking badly. E. B., Kingston, Mich.—Keep foot dry and clean, apply equal parts calomel and boric acid to bottom of foot twice a day. Your veterinarian can remove polypus, then milk will flow more freely.

Incipient Heaves.—Our six-year-old mare is showing symptoms of having heaves. Can she be cured? J. D., Iron Mountain, Mich.—Feed her mostly grain and grass, give her a half-ounce of Fowler's solution three times a day in feed or in drinking water. You can safely try any of the commercial heave remedies that are regularly advertised in this paper.

Diseased Uterus.—Have four-year-old cow that came fresh in January, 1924. Since then she has gradually lost flesh, comes in heat regularly, but fails to get with calf. I found neck of womb closed and inner wall of the uterus diseased, covered with tissue much like afterbirth. F. G. B., Three Oaks, Mich.—Flush her daily, using one part lysol in 100 parts water. Give her a teaspoonful of acetate of potash in drinking water twice daily.

Cow-pox.—I have a four-year-old cow whose teats are covered with blisters or growths which make milking unpleasant. J. O. Q., North Street, Mich.—Dissolve half-ounce of hyposulphite of soda in one quart of water, wet udder and teats twice a day.

Lumpy Jaw.—My Jersey heifer freshened in March and seems to be in good condition, but about a year ago bunch came on face near mouth, now it reaches the eye and is hard as bone. Can she be cured? Mrs. E. J. F., Alanson, Mich.—Your cow is incurable, but her flesh is perhaps fit for human food.

Abnormal Appetite.—What had I better do for cows that are inclined to eat rubbish in preference to good quality of grain. J. R. M., Imlay City, Mich.—Feed grain and grass, also give her a tablespoonful of ground gentian at a dose two or three times a day.

Chronic Garget.—What can be done for a cow that has caked udder? She shows no symptoms of ill health, but her bag remains caked hard. There are also some little bunches or sores the size of a marble. E. M., Hunters Creek, Mich.—Apply one part iodine and ten parts lard to caked portion of udder three times a week. Apply equal parts of oxide of zinc and boric acid to sores twice a day.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

Tuscola Co., June 19.—All crops but potatoes in. There will not be many beans, but potato acreage is normal. Corn two weeks behind, but growing rapidly. Winter grains 50 per cent of normal, hay average crop with new seeding good. More alfalfa and sweet clover sown than usual. Not much grain being marketed. Buyers are offering 70c for old potatoes; butter-fat 38c; dairy butter 35c; eggs 23c. Pig crop good, but market poor. Indications are for 100 per cent winter apple crop. Small fruit injured by the cold spring. Labor mostly employed on county and city highways. Nobody else able to hire at city wages. Many buying autos.—J. B.

Ottawa Co., June 19.—Many are still planting corn, beans and potatoes. Wheat better than average and old meadows are very good. New seeding only fair. Federal tuberculosis clean-up test finished, with about nine per cent of cattle affected. Condensary is paying \$1.50 per hundred for three and one-half per cent milk. Help not as scarce as it was; \$30 to \$50 being paid for single men.—F. C. H.

Charlevoix Co., June 16.—Spring is very backward. Froze ice cream today with last winter's snow found along railroad track. Farm labor is scarce, but being employed in lumber camps. Wheat, rye, alfalfa and clover are fine but backward. All kinds of fruit look good. Wool sells at 34c; butter-fat 33c; eggs 20c. Pasture fine

and stock in excellent condition. The farmers are discouraged and public sales are frequent.—W. H. B.

Osceola Co., June 14.—Spring backward and dry. Corn two weeks late. Some are planting potatoes, others just plowing. Potato acreage smaller than usual, but beet acreage is larger. Here corn brings 40c; hay \$10@12; oats 55c; field peas \$1.50. We need rain badly.

Newaygo Co., June 15.—Everything two weeks late. Warm weather is helping some. Wheat and rye look normal. Corn has been coming slow. Bean and potato plants the order of the day, about the usual acreage will be planted. Wheat sells for \$1; rye 50c; oats 55c; corn 80c; pork, live 7c; dressed 10c; eggs 21c; butter-fat 40c; hens 10@18c.—O. D. P.

Missaukee Co., June 14.—Planting is nearly all done, with acreage normal. Warm weather is making things grow, but it is getting too dry for the meadows. Wheat and rye look good. Pig crop about 80 per cent. Early apples blossoming full and late varieties about 50 per cent. A few cattle are being picked up at 3@4c.—H. E. N.

Shiawassee Co., June 18.—Wheat is doing fine. Corn is all planted and many farmers are cultivating their beans. A large acreage of potatoes is being planted, but sugar beet acreage is small. There is enough rain to keep crops growing well. The meadows look good but are backward. Alfalfa is being cut.

BETTER WHEAT PRICES THIS YEAR.

If any confirmation were needed that the world's wheat situation was changing for the better and that the depression which has afflicted the American wheat farmer had reached a turning point, it was furnished by the government's June forecast.

At 593,000,000 bushels, the crop is the smallest since 1917 and, with two exceptions, the smallest since 1911. The spring wheat acreage estimate is the smallest since 1900 and the June 1 condition was the lowest on record for that date.

A TOTAL of 6,944,000 cases of eggs were in storage compared with 7,890,000 cases in 1923, and 6,806,000 for the five-year average; frozen eggs, 29,401,000 pounds, compared with 20,730,000 pounds in 1923, and a five-year average of 18,266,000 pounds. This indicates that buyers have been less inclined to store heavily, which may explain the cause of the prevailing low prices of eggs during the storing season.

Ship Your Poultry

Direct to
DETROIT BEEF CO.

Write for our shippers' guide, how to ship live poultry, how to dress and ship dressed poultry.
Detroit Beef Co., Detroit, Mich.



Reduced Prices for BEST Chicks

For JUNE-JULY-AUGUST—Pure bred chicks, hatched right, large and strong, postpaid live delivery to your door. INSTRUCTIVE CATALOG FREE.

Breeds 25 Chicks 50 Chicks 100 Chicks 500 Chicks 1000 Chicks
White Leghorns.....\$2.50.....\$5.00.....\$10.00.....\$25.00.....\$50.00
Barred Rocks.....3.00.....6.00.....11.00.....22.50.....45.00
S.C.R.I. Red.....3.00.....6.00.....11.00.....22.50.....45.00
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.
BRUMMER-FREDRICKSON Poultry Farm, Box 20, Holland, Mich.

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	One time
10.....	\$0.80	\$2.40	\$2.40
11.....	.88	2.64	2.64
12.....	.96	2.88	2.88
13.....	1.04	3.12	3.12
14.....	1.12	3.36	3.36
15.....	1.20	3.60	3.60
16.....	1.28	3.84	3.84
17.....	1.36	4.08	4.08
18.....	1.44	4.32	4.32
19.....	1.52	4.56	4.56
20.....	1.60	4.80	4.80
21.....	1.68	5.04	5.04
22.....	1.76	5.28	5.28
23.....	1.84	5.52	5.52
24.....	1.92	5.76	5.76
25.....	2.00	6.00	6.00

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

FOR SALE—30x40 Red River Special Thresher. S-31 Blizard Silo Filler. Very low price. S. D. Storer, R. F. D. No. 2, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Buy the Old Reliable
SO-BOS-SO
TRADE MARK
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
And Add \$9.50 To Your Profits
From Each Cow This Summer

\$8.00 for 6 gal. cans
\$5.00 for 15 gal. drum
DELIVERED VIA PREPAID FREIGHT.
Send check or money order and deduct 2% discount. First thousand dairymen ordering a drum will be sent FREE a quart sprayer for applying. GUARANTEED TO RID YOUR COWS OF FLIES or money promptly refunded. Write for So-Bos-So Kilfly More-Milk Folder. It's free. Very attractive proposition for Salesmen.

H. E. Allen Mfg. Co., Carthage, N. Y.

MINERAL COMPOUND
FOR
SYMPTOMS OF HEAVES
Booklet Free
\$3.25 Box guaranteed to give satisfaction or money back. \$1.10 Box Sufficient for ordinary cases.
MINERAL REMEDY CO., 463 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

"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.

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

POULTRY

June-July and August Prices Barred Rocks, White Rocks, White Wyandottes or R. I. Reds, 13c; White Leghorns or Broiler Chix, 10c in lots of 25 or more. We produce only one Grade—the Best. March, April, May, biggest in our 14 years of hatching. If convenient send full amount, if not send 10% balance few days before chix are to be shipped. Sept. Chix 14c straight. 100% Delivery by parcel post prepaid. GREEN LAWN POULTRY FARM, Gus Hecht, Prop., Fenton, Mich.

LOOK BABY CHICKS \$9 a 100 and up. FREE FEED with order. Postage Paid. Live arrival guaranteed. 300 Egg Stock. Quality Supreme. Catalog free. NABOB HATCHERIES, GAMBIER, OHIO. Member Int. Baby Chick Ass'n.

SULLIVAN QUALITY BABY CHICKS
Husky Chicks, 7c up. 14 heavy laying, pure-breds, 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.

BRED TO LAY Barred Rock Chicks of quality. Culled by experts. \$11.00 per hundred, postpaid. 100% live delivery. Order from this ad. KRUEPER POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, Milan, Mich.

MICHIGAN FARM Near River, 60 Acres, \$2,800; 11 cows and young stock, horse, hogs, poultry, furniture, cream separator, machinery, tools, hay, potatoes, corn, etc., included; beautifully situated, best markets, advantages; productive fields, spring-watered pasture, valuable woodland; pleasant oak-shaded dwelling, barn, box and poultry houses. Personal affairs make low price, \$2,800 if taken now. Part cash. Details page 33 big illus. Bargain Catalog money-making farms. Copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 205BO Kresge Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

PET STOCK

SCOTCH COLLIES—Male, Black and White, 10 Months, \$15; Sable and White Male Collie pups, \$10; Females, \$5.00; Male Airdale, year old, \$20; Two Female Airdales, each \$10; White Spitz Male Pups, Boston, Fox and Beagle Hounds. We buy live and \$20; Females, \$15. Fox Terrier Males, Bull Terriers, mals, Pea Fowls, Pigeons, Rabbits. Detroit Bird Store, Detroit, Mich.

GERMAN SHEPHERD—Airedales, Collies, Old English Shepherd dogs, puppies, 10c illustrated instructive list. W. R. Watson, Box 35, Macon, Mo.

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