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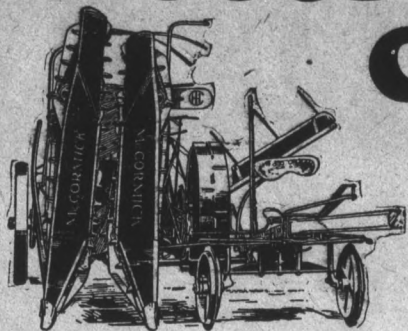
DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1925

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The wonderful efficiency of McCORMICK-DEERING Corn Machines has a great deal to do with making corn the money crop it is. Save time, hard toil, costly labor charges, and corn, by using this modern equipment:

FIVE to seven acres a day with a one-man outfit, and the one man does the work of a half dozen men with corn knives. McCormick and Deering Corn Binders are light, strong, substantial, and of roller-bearing light draft.

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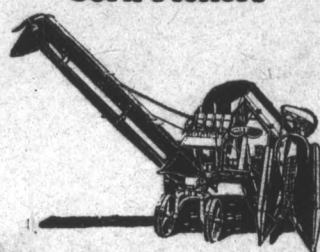
THE sensation of the corn belt these days is the McCormick-Deering Corn Picker which will go through your standing corn, husk it cleaner than hand husking, and do it at the rate of 6 to 10 acres a day (depending on whether you use horses or a tractor). One man does that. Add a boy or two with wagons and your crop is harvested and stored—and the expensive farm help problem solved. Write for corn picker catalog.

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SEVENTEEN COUNTIES TO HAVE MARL DEMONSTRATION.

WHITE gold" digging will be the work of Michigan State College extension specialists who began a marl-digging tour in Tuscola county on June 30. Prospecting for marl will carry the marl diggers into seventeen counties of the state over a period of twelve weeks. Counties certain to be visited during the summer tour include Livingston, Eaton, Shiawassee, Hillsdale, Branch, Cass, Van Buren, Kent, Kalamazoo, Allegan, Montcalm, Mecosta, Newaygo, Oceana, Wexford, and Grand Traverse.—P.

SUMMER SCHOOL POPULAR.

WITH a goodly number of superintendents and principals of consolidated high schools, and rural teachers attending, the enrollment of the Michigan State College summer school has surpassed the 420 total.—P.

News of the Week

National

A series of severe earthquakes did over forty million dollars damage to Santa Barbara, a prominent California resort. Twelve persons are reported dead.

Cloudbursts in New York City flooded basements and subways.

Colonel John Coolidge, the President's father, took suddenly ill and was operated on. The President was called to his father's bedside. The colonel is recovering nicely.

The Lutheran missionaries going to darkest Africa are taking White Leghorn and Rhode Island Red chickens, pigs, cattle and goats along, with the hope that these animals can become acclimated there.

Fourteen states now observe daylight saving time always, and fifteen part of the year.

Indications are that there will be a coal miners' strike about August 31 when the present contract between the operators and miners ends. Operators will probably ask for a fifteen to twenty per cent reduction in wages. President Coolidge is endeavoring to effect a peaceful settlement.

Assistant Secretary of Labor W. W. Husband, said that ignorant foreigners who are trying to evade the immigrant quota law are being mulcted of thousands of dollars by immigrant smugglers.

A son was born to Mrs. Charlie Chaplin, wife of the famous screen comedian.

A Syracuse, New York, teacher wins against the local school board which refused to have her granted a life teacher's certificate because she smoked cigarettes in her home.

Farmers in New Jersey held praise services after a drenching rain, the first in seven weeks.

White Court at Swampscott, Mass., where the President is spending the summer, may be bought as a permanent summer White House.

Blanche Cavitt, an Oklahoma perfume specialist, has had her nose insured for \$50,000.

The Modern Woodmen of America bar bootleggers from membership in their organization.

Foreign

American banking interests have loaned \$15,000,000 to the city of Berlin, Germany, for the purpose of extending its subway system.

The general feeling against foreigners in Shanghai and other Chinese towns is still serious.

Quebec's, (Canada), oldest newspaper, 161 years old, suspended publication June 30. It was the Quebec Daily Chronicle and Weekly Gazette.

General Pangalos, who headed the successful revolt against the old Greek government, heads the new cabinet. He promises to aid refugees and punish profiteers.

American interests headed by Harvey Firestone, are endeavoring to secure huge rubber plantation concessions in Liberia.

Hunger among the lower classes in Mexico City is killing five a day, it is reported.

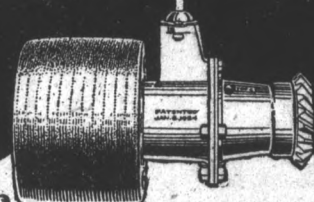
President Kalenin, of the Russian Soviet government, admitted that communism failed. He states that the present system is one of transition.

Ex-Kaiser Wilhelm wrote a letter to the celebrators of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Fehrbellin, in which he hoped that Germany would return to Prussian virtues. This has aroused the anti-monarchists.

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The Auto-Oiled Aermotor has behind it a record of 10 years of successful operation. In all climates and under the severest conditions it has proven itself to be a real self-oiling windmill and a most reliable pumping machine.

An **Auto-Oiled Aermotor**, when once properly erected, needs no further attention except the annual oiling. There are no bolts or nuts to work loose and no delicate parts to get out of order.



There are no untried features in the **Auto-Oiled Aermotor**. The gears run in oil in the oil-tight, storm-proof gear case just as they did 10 years ago. Some refinements have been made, as experience has shown the possibility of improvement, but the original simplicity of design has been retained while greater perfection of operation has been achieved. **The Aermotor** is wonderfully efficient in the light winds, which are the prevailing ones. The self-oiled motor works with practically no friction, and the wind-wheel of the Aermotor is made to run in the lightest breeze. It is also amply strong to run safely in the strongest winds. In any condition of wind or weather you may be sure that the **Auto-Oiled Aermotor** will give you the best of service. It is made by the company which established the steel windmill business 38 years ago.

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VOLUME CLXV

MICHIGAN FARMER

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

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE

NUMBER TWO

The Sheep Industry in Michigan

A Discussion of the Conditions Affecting This Important Branch of Livestock

By G. H. Brown

Prof. Animal Husbandry, M. S. C.

MICHIGAN has always been one of the leading farm states in mutton and wool production, at present ranking second only to Ohio among the states east of the Mississippi River. The feeding and fattening of western lambs is also an important and thriving industry throughout southern Michigan. This article will deal only with the breeding flock.

While sheep raising is an important industry the census of 1920 shows that sheep are found on only 35,454 farms of the 196,447 farms in the state, and that the average farm flock numbers only twenty-four head over one year of age. It is not my intention to recommend an expansion of the sheep business, but rather to advise that every farmer should carefully study his situation and the market outlook with the idea of engaging in the sheep business where all conditions are favorable.

The sheep business, like all other industries, is subject to marked fluctuation, periods of low prices being followed by higher prices and lucrative returns. Since the last depression in 1922 sheep have been one of the most profitable classes of farm live stock. Many express the opinion, therefore, that after this year we will see lower prices. No doubt there will be considerable fluctuation in the market and the present dry weather may cause a sufficient liquidation to temporarily demoralize the market this fall. This should, if it develops, provide an excellent opportunity to lay the foundation for a farm flock and at the same time should be an incentive to every man who is in the business to retain his flock if at all possible to do so.

Regardless of the number of sheep raised industrial conditions which often result in much unemployment will always cause a rather wide fluctuation in the price of mutton and wool. Rather than discouraging the producer, these should but serve to stimulate the practice of more economical methods, the use of more efficient animals, and a careful study of the industrial situation.

As yet there has been no marked increase in the numbers of sheep since the last period of low prices, the high

temporary fluctuations due to industrial conditions and erratic marketing, the outlook for sheep production is especially favorable.

Why Live Stock?

There are three main objects in keeping live stock. The first is to utilize the coarser roughages which every farm produces. Due to the high freight charges the most profitable way of marketing roughages is through the medium of live stock.

Second, the live stock population largely determines the price of our

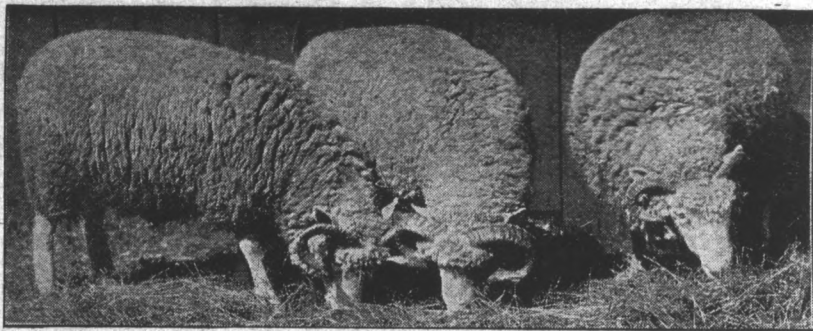
is forced to a point where it is not profitable to feed, as a result of which feeding operations may be conducted at a loss for a short time.

Third, a rational system of live stock production enables the farmer to market his crops at a remunerative price and still have left on the farm three-fourths of the fertility which the crops took from the soil, and with the liberal use of legumes the nitrogen content of the soil may be even increased.

Sheep fulfill all of these objects to a marked degree. Under many conditions a flock can be maintained and the lambs sold without the use of high-priced grain. Under practically all conditions the proportion of roughage utilized is greater, and grain less than with other classes of live stock. Sheep require less feed per hundred pounds of gain than 30 cattle, and give a larger return for grain used. The conditions under which sheep are kept provide ideal conditions for the conservation of a maximum amount of the fertility contained in the excrement. Sheep render valuable assistance in keeping a farm free of noxious weeds and, in the newer sections, aid materially in land clearing by keeping down the second growth. Other advantages of sheep are that the investment in buildings is comparatively small and a minimum amount of labor is required in caring for them.

Most sales or purchases of breeding ewes are made during the fall months as they are usually lower in price at this time, and it is during the fall season that the foundation for the next season's success or failure is laid.

A great deal depends upon the type
(Continued on page 32).



They Convert Coarse Roughages Into High Priced Products.

prices serving to stimulate the marketing of ewe lambs. For several years the sheep population has been decreasing and the human population increasing. Forty years ago there was in the United States one sheep for each person; today there is but one sheep for each three persons. The world sheep population has also decreased to a marked extent. Baring

grain crops. Over eighty per cent of the corn, barley and oats produced is fed to live stock. Any marked decrease in the numbers of live stock fed results in a surplus of grain being placed on the market and consequently much lower grain prices. On the other hand, an over-production of farm animals will often create such a demand for feeding grains that the price

Sweet Clover Keeps up Milk Flow

The Experiences of Five Kent Farmers

By K. K. Vining

THIS season has been one to demonstrate the value of alfalfa and sweet clover both for hay and pasture. The man who has had to depend upon red clover for hay has found himself on the short end of a forage crop. The man with any kind of a stand of alfalfa has fared better, having superior quality and more tonnage. Sweet clover has not been used so much as a hay crop, but it is filling the pasture bill. Here is a crop that in the driest weather does not wither up and blow away and leave the dairy farmer in the lurch when his resources are taxed to keep up the milk flow.

In Kent county are five farmers who can testify to the value of sweet clover as a pasture crop during the past six weeks of extremely dry weather. Lynn Bradford, who lives north of Sparta, had a twenty-acre field with a fifty per cent stand of sweet clover. There was June grass and other clovers in the balance of the field. Sixteen head of cattle have been pasturing in this field. They have been getting rye, oats and clover hay ground together for a grain ration. These cows have held their production. Mr. Bradford knows, because he belongs to the West Kent Cow Testing Association. One thing Mr. Bradford noticed, and that was

that the cows kept the June grass down but readily ate the sweet clover. He has sweet clover seeded for next year.

Jacob Spangenberg, a neighbor of Bradford's, has fifteen acres of a good stand. This was seeded in oats last year and pastured last fall. About five weeks ago the cattle were turned in—twenty-eight cows, five two-year-old heifers, and twelve yearlings were in part of the time. The sweet clover is pretty well chewed down, but the herd has been tided over a precarious time and production has been maintained. The cattle had no grain in this time.

Mr. Spangenberg estimates that \$100 in grain bills was saved the first month the sweet clover was pastured; in fact, he got more milk than on winter grain. Or, to put it another way, he figures that he received more money off an acre of sweet clover than any other acre of ground this year. He has twenty-two acres seeded for next year.

Elmer Jacobs is another Sparta man to find value in sweet clover pasture. He has ten acres which was seeded in oats last year. Part of the field had lime, and here was the heaviest of the

sweet clover. He is pasturing ten Jersey cows and three horses. His production is keeping up. For grain the cows are getting a little ground oats. The thirteen head are not eating all the sweet clover, by any means, and what is left Mr. Jacobs intends to plow down for corn. He, too, has a field seeded for pasture next year.

Still another Sparta man to find this legume valuable for pasture is G. S. Felt. He has ten acres that was seeded last year. He pastured it hard last fall and so kept off for awhile this spring. Eighteen head have been pasturing on this field this spring. The first day the cows were turned in they didn't come up at milking time and on going to the field Mr. Felt found them still eating. He has no trouble to get them to eat it and his cows have come up on production since feeding on the sweet clover. He, too, has a field seeded for pasture next year.

Up at Kent City is another dairyman who has found sweet clover pays for pasture. He is H. A. Fick. He thinks there is nothing like sweet clover. He has twelve acres in the field. The stand is far from a perfect one.

Eighteen head have pastured on it for the past six weeks. His production has kept up and there has been no grain fed. On examination of Mr. Fick's Cow Testing Association herd book the fact is revealed that cows which freshened in December are producing more milk now than the month they were fresh. Fick has a field seeded for pasture next year.

Here Are Some Observations From These Men.

The cows will eat the sweet clover but keep the June grass and other clovers nipped down.

There is apparently no trouble from bloat.

Production will keep up. Four of the above five men belong to a cow testing association and their herd books show it.

That more than a cow to the acre can be kept at the pasture, and still the sweet clover will grow.

Sweet clover can be pastured in the fall.

They have faith enough in it as a pasture to seed fields for next year's pasture.

Their neighbors are interested and the acreage in these neighborhoods will rapidly increase.

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NUMBER TWO

DETROIT, JULY 11, 1925

CURRENT COMMENT

Country Women Live Longer

IN spite of her long hours of work, the country woman has the best chance of attaining a ripe old age, according to Hygeia, a medical publication. The authority states from a study of mortality statistics, that she lives longer, on the average, than the city woman, the city man, or her country husband.

No attempt is made to explain why this is so. It may be that her life is a testimonial to the advantage of hard work, or living a quiet existence, or to being in and out of doors. However, this longevity is some compensation for the burden she has carried, and it is to be hoped that she may continue to enjoy the blessing of long life, and at the same time have the advantage of modern home conveniences. These advantages may enable her to establish still greater records in Marathon living.

Important Bean Meeting

AN open meeting of bean growers and those interested in the industry has been called for July 13 at one o'clock in the afternoon at the Michigan State College, East Lansing. This call by the secretary of the State Farm Bureau is the result of a general feeling that the time is ripe for some forward step to be taken in the merchandising of one of Michigan's major cash crops.

While no definite program of action has been prepared for this occasion, it so happens that growers and handlers of beans have been working to perfect a plan for pooling of beans not immediately wanted by the trade, particularly during the fall months when deliveries are heavy. As indicated elsewhere in this journal, this plan will be presented at the East Lansing meeting by a large committee of influential growers, elevator men and jobbers.

While this venture will require the cooperation of the whole industry, the tentative plan is in effect a growers' pool. Unless it has the general support of a large body of bean growers, it cannot be successful. With their cooperation it promises to mean as much to Michigan bean producers as the Idaho pool has to growers of great northern beans, and the Lima pool to the Californians producing that variety.

We bespeak for the plan the careful and unprejudiced consideration of those readers who grow this freakish but most convenient cash crop. We would urge, too, that bean growing communities send representatives to the East Lansing meeting to participate in the discussion of this and other matters that may come up for deliberation.

An Experiment in Tenancy

THE relations between landlords and tenants has often been fraught with many misunderstandings. It has most always been an unsatisfactory relationship, perhaps because the tenant could seldom see anything ahead of him. It usually seemed like a big up-hill climb for the tenant to emerge from the tenant to the ownership class.

In cities it is easy for a tenant to become an owner; almost too easy. Real estate men often bring about a hardship by offering property at a small payment down and monthly installments. This property, however, is not income producing, it is for a home. But as long as a man keeps his job he can probably make his payments on his place. In farming, though, the farm is both a home and a source of income, and the selling of farms on small payments down and the rest on installments has not been worked out satisfactorily.

In the west they are now trying a new plan. The Laura Rockefeller foundation is backing a corporation which has for its object the purchase of farm land and tenantry it with the thought that it will be eventually sold to the tenant. The strong point in this plan is that the corporation will have experts advise the tenants so that they can get maximum returns from their lands. In a proposition of this sort the company must of necessity be interested in the success of its patrons, and do all it can to help bring it about.

One of the chief objections to farming is that it requires quite a little capital, especially to do it right. But it seems that with the backing of a good corporation and under its direction, an ambitious young man can become an owner in due time, and also become a better farmer.

It is hoped that this experiment will prove a success. If it is, it may result in similar institutions being developed in other sections of the country to make farm ownership possible to many, to whom it has been almost impossible before.

Are Parents People?

THIS peculiar question was suggested by a movie billboard. We don't know what the movie was, but the question is a legitimate one; one which exists in many young minds.

To young folks, parents are different. They act differently to them than other people do. Other people would not think for one minute to boss them around, telling them to wash their faces or behind the ears, as parents do. Other folks don't tell young people when to go to bed and when to get up, and all such things.

Perhaps one reason why this question arises in the minds of young folks is that often parents maintain too much the governing attitude of mind toward their children. Unconsciously they impress upon the child the superiority of parenthood instead of showing the palship of parents and children.

It seems to us the parents should be the guides of the children, not their overlords. They should get back of the young folks and say, "now, you go ahead and I will tell you when you are going wrong," instead of being over them and dictating their actions.

We read of one well-known man whose son always called him "John" instead of father or dad. This is un-

usual, but it showed a good trait in this man, in that he was always on the same level with his boy. Are parents people, will cease to be a question when parents and children become pals.

The farm family is a stronger unit than that of the city because there is a common interest and a working together on the farm. So, we feel that fortunate indeed is the child in the farm family where comradeship is the prevailing spirit. There is a sort of family pride and unity wherever that spirit exists. If you haven't already, try it on your children now and see how it works.

Promote Farming Efficiency

A CENTURY ago it required, according to one economist, six times as many men to grow a thousand acres of wheat as it does the average American farmer of today, and twenty times more men than where the most advanced methods known to our farmers are used.

If these figures be true, and good judgment would seem to confirm them, it appears that our farmers can reduce the labor required in the production of this crop a greater amount than has been done since Jefferson's time.

Another case in point is the efficient methods of curing alfalfa hay worked out by the crop experts of the Michigan State College. This method saves fully forty per cent of the man labor required to make good alfalfa hay. Yet, in hundreds of miles of travel over the state during the harvesting of this year's first crop, one observes that comparatively few farmers are availing themselves of this new system.

Farm records show that a farmer operating a two-row cultivator can cultivate eleven acres in a ten-hour day as easily as he can five and six-tenths acres with a one-row machine. In other words, it takes a man with the larger cultivator nineteen days to cultivate sixty acres three and a half times; or thirty-seven days with a one-row cultivator. Here the saving in the man's time would be sufficient to pay for the two-row cultivator in three years, or it would pay the difference between the one and two-row machines in a single season.

The fact is that we have not reached perfection in farm practices by a long ways, notwithstanding our American farmers are the most efficient farmers in the world.

Further advance along the line of efficiency in farming means much. It releases great armies of men from producing food to engage in other industries, not only to add to our general prosperity, but to multiply the comforts and conveniences of life. Through it, too, the farm woman is relieved of much drudgery to assume her rightful place as home-maker and citizen, and children of the farms enjoy larger educational advantages.

In truth, efficiency in farming methods is transforming the old farmer of unceasing physical toil into a business man who, besides being a leading factor in production and trade, is capable of utilizing the practical findings of the scientist and the engineer.

Working in the Light

A SCHOOL is being conducted at the Michigan State College this week for instructing solicitors of the farm bureau in membership work, preparatory to launching a membership campaign in twelve counties of the state next month.

The time has come when the work of this organization is fairly definitely understood and it is, therefore, feasible to take advantage of the class room in passing information as to its economic status from experts to others.

At one time the chief requisites for selling farm organization memberships were nerve and enthusiasm. But this type of selling a farmer-service institution is past. The men who do this work now must go out well informed on the thing they plan to pass on to prospects. Surely, more hard work will be required; but, in the long run, intelligent presentation will get farther and will undoubtedly accomplish more good.

The Milk Bottle

EVERY noon we see a demonstration of the change which has come in the past few years, the wets notwithstanding. We see workmen in their noon rush carrying milk bottles from the store instead of beer bottles. It can not help but impress us that it is a change for the good. There is no rushing to the bar for a can of "suds" or for Mike Hogan's big schooner. Instead, nature's own sweet milk, her health-giving food-drink is used.

We do not wish to convey the impression that the substitution is complete, for there is a blind-pig just across the alley. From it come only those who are on the ragged edge of life, often pitiable excuses for manhood.

But, regardless of the prohibition question, we are glad to note that milk consumption is increasing, and that milk bottles are more and more in evidence around our factories.

Bugs

BUGS is, but why they are I don't know. I know potato bugs is, 'cause I kin see them. But why they are I don't know, 'cause I ain't never done nothin' ta them ta' make them take out their spite on my potato crop.

Bugs ain't accommodatin'. If potato bugs would wait 'til the potatoes got ripe, they could have the tops and we'd take the bottoms. What we object to is that they take the tops before there is any bottoms.

Bugs is a small word, and so is bugs small, but they cause a large amount

o' trouble. It just seems ta me like bugs is here fer the poison makers and the sprayer makers ta make some money. If it wasn't fer bugs them fellows would die in the poor house.



And, I guess bugs find rich harvests in poor houses.

Bugs is here fer ta teach man eternal vigilance, the professor says, but it makes me feel more like eternal damnashun. Bugs is fer ta remind a fellow that he ain't in paradise. Now, I don't need bugs fer that, 'cause Sofie reminds me o' that right along. But you know, there's lots o' times on moonlight nights, paradise would a been right there if it wasn't fer muskeetoos, an' such like. And in fishin', there's lots o' times a fellow would get a bite if it wasn't fer said muskeetoos.

If I was a cow I'd give sour milk in fly time fer what flies'd do ta my disposishun. And every time I see a picture o' those girls dancin' on the green with a yard o' cheesecloth on them, I try ta just think o' what I would do if I was a muskeeto.

They say we got bugs 'cause Adam ate that apple. Now, if Adam woulda sprayed and prayed after his act o' indiscretshun, he woulda killed what bugs come from it. But Adam didn't have no one ta sell him a spray machine, so the bugs got the best o' him.

This sure is a buggy world. There's bugs fer everythin'. They even keep you company at night. Sofie says I'm the biggest "bed" bug she ever saw, 'cause I like ta stay in bed so long.

HY SYCKLE.

A Live Open Country Grange

This Grange Proves That Leadership is a Greater Necessity Than Location

By W. F. Taylor

NOW and then some one says to us, "A grange can not be kept at its best in town. When people come to town they come for so many reasons that the grange is neglected, if not forgotten, and we are never ready to call to order. By the time grange is out, every one is so tired they feel like giving it up for good and all."

In a day or two we meet another who will say something like this, "If our grange would meet in town, we could get along much better. The automobile has changed things. These small granges out in the country should be put together in some nearby town and people would drive their cars farther and more willingly to a large organization than to meetings of small granges where even less than a quorum is likely to be present if the night is bad, or if pressure of work is general in the community."

The writer always replies that "It depends." Yes, it depends in town and country alike, upon the local leadership. Here is a story of one grange a few miles south of the straits, out in the open country, and a rather new country at that.

Wilmot Menter Grange is remarkable for a number of things. First, it has a membership that let no small obstacle keep them from the regular meetings. Second, it just naturally and easily, as it would seem to an "outsider," keeps doing things worth while at the meetings, so that every one wants to come next time.

Third, its members have been content and happy so long as they were able to keep their meeting place as convenient and comfortable as the average home in the community. When they met in a schoolhouse, which they

did for years, though it was too small to accommodate the members with much comfort or convenience, they crowded close together, and smiled and waited for a better day when they could build a home of their own.

In the autumn of 1923, the work of building was begun. In planning for this project, they used the same care and good sense that had been in evidence all along. They did not plan larger than they could build and pay for, and they purposed to do most of the work themselves. The building is 24x40, and has a good basement. The hall is seated with benches. They are hardly as easy as chairs, but they are the work of the faithful members of

that grange, and they evidence the kind of manly independence that is less common than we might wish.

The hall is practically finished and is the property of the grange, and free from debt. It stands out there in the open country, modestly witnessing to the quality of those who make up the membership of that grange. The hall will be dedicated some time this summer.

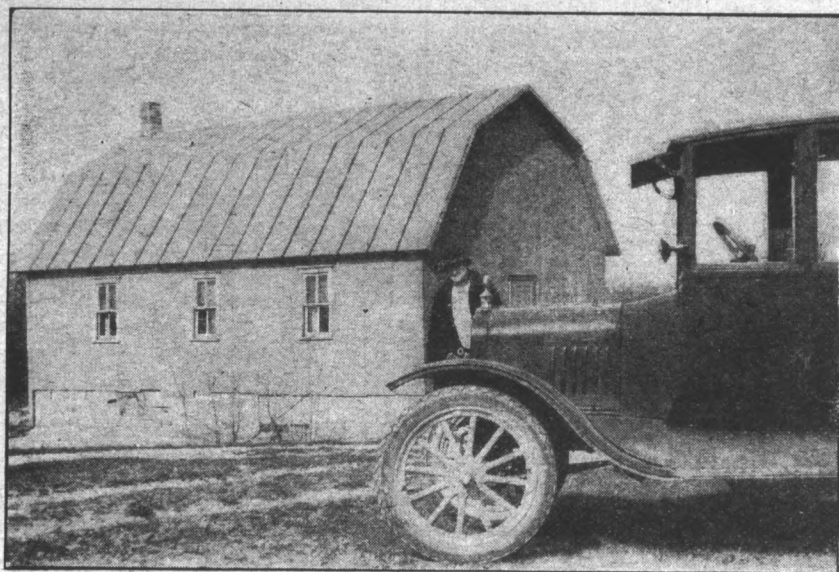
The writer was at a very pleasant meeting of this grange not long ago, and will not soon forget the welcome given him on this occasion.

One cannot be in a meeting of this grange long without noting the remarkable enthusiasm that seems to be

in the air. You need not look long for one of the causes.

Brother Charles Norton is worthy master. Brother Norton is a rural mail carrier. He makes his round before dinner and works on the farm the rest of the day when necessary. Brother Norton is a lot of things that we would mention were he not still alive. After all, the old Roman was wrong. It is the good and not the evil men do, that lives after them. We will chance one or two things about Brother Norton, though, even though he is alive. We mention them because they are necessary to leadership in any public service. First, he has a kindly interest in everyone in the grange. I watched him as the hour for calling to order arrived. Just before his gavel fell, the door opened and in came one of the families of the community. From his desk station, he greeted them. He did not miss the little one either. I do not think he lost a single chance to speak a kind word to a brother or sister, or a child that evening. Another secret of his success is his discipline. He does this as naturally as other things. He does not ask more than is right, and he is obeyed.

Does this grange dance? Yes. Often for a while after the meetings, and now and then the grange puts on a dance. At these dances the same discipline is in evidence. Brother Norton is one of the most kindly men we have met when things go right, but he believes in keeping things clean, and neither these dances, nor meetings of this grange, are good places to bring "moonshine." We could with all our hearts that everybody everywhere in public places had Brother Norton's talent for keeping out certain influences that are poisoning young life in too many places.



The Home of the Wilmot Menter Grange.

A New Era for Farm Women

Economic, Social and Cultural Conditions on the Farm are Improving

By J. T. Horner

THE discussion was about the ills and welfare of agriculture.

Women were there who had spent years of toil in rearing a family and doing a woman's work on a farm. They showed stains of weary toil and self-sacrifice undergone, that their children might have a better lot in this world. Their hands gave signs of doing tasks which are thought of as belonging to men. Their faces showed cuts of sharp winds, the bites of cold and the blisters of heat.

These women were the kind that made the conquering of the wilderness possible, for without woman the farmer is helpless. These women were the kind who underwent hardships and sufferings of the hour in hope of better things in later life. They faced privation, loneliness, and hard toil, to the end that a civilization be founded and the frontier be beaten farther and farther back.

At this meeting these women were looking forward with hope of a better agriculture in the future, as their mothers looked forward with hope in the pioneer days. They had faith in agriculture and their desires were to remain on the farm.

Regret was expressed that the farm boy and girl were being educated away from the farm. It was thought that some effort should be made to educate these growing children in such a way that they would prefer farm to city life.

The lures of the city and attractiveness of city employment have two influences on rural life and rural people. In the first place, it takes the strong, virile young manhood and womanhood of the rural community and it causes

a shortage of labor on many farms.

In pioneer days much more labor was needed on the farm than at present. The land needed clearing. There were fences to build, land to plow and drain, houses and barns to build, and many operations to perform which are now done in the town.

The changes which have come about in industry during the past one hundred years, have caused many of the operations once performed on the farm to be done in the city factory. Machinery is made in the city. Flour is made at the mill and in many instances is baked into the loaf before it gets to the farm. The wool is washed, spun, woven, and made into cloth—a shortage of labor on many farms. Feed for live stock comes from distant sections of the country. The farmer's meat is no longer a product of "butchering day," but comes from one of the large packing centers.

There are not so many people needed on the farms today, because there are fewer things done in the country. Also, the general use of improved machinery makes it possible to get along with less help.

This trend of population from the country to the city is just a natural consequence of our national development. It is not due to the use of city text books in our country schools or the farm boys and girls being educated away from the farm. Economic conditions and economic changes are the reasons for the trend away from the farm.

There are many attractions about

city life which appeal. The vigorous, rapid life in the city appeals to youth more forcibly than the quiet hard toil of the farm. The vim and vigor of youth seeks the activity of city life, longs for the new sights and is lured by the recreational side of life within the town. Youth is ever eager to see new things and learn. The city, with its many phases of industry, commerce, and pleasure offers wide fields for new experiences. Industry in the city also offers a greater immediate reward for the services of the young man or woman, so naturally the trend of population is cityward.

Farm folks who have toiled a lifetime to clear up and improve a farm, dislike to see their children leave and go to town. Every man really wants to establish an estate and family which will continue down through the generations. This, in his mind, should be on the old farm where he has spent his life of toil. The family home for years to come should be on the old farm where the pioneer has given his life labor. These old pioneer farms have really a part of the character of the men and women who have wrung them from the wilderness. The children like the dear old farm, but it is not a part of their lives as it is of their parents. It does not mean the same years of labor and hardships. Youth looks to the future. Age looks backward. Where the brightest prospects are there goes youth, while sentiment perishes.

In the march of economic progress, family ties, ambitions, ideals, go by

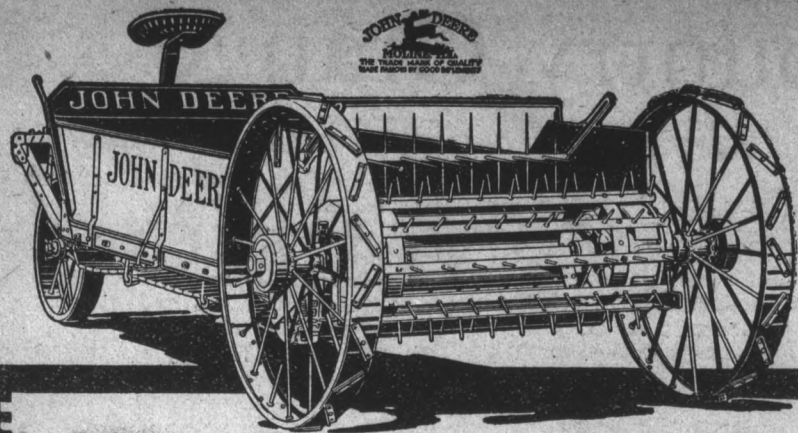
the wayside. Youth forges ahead into those activities which seemingly offer the most. Mothers and fathers back on the farm may regret the movement from the country to the city, but it will continue just as long as the city offers more comforts and a fuller life.

Youth should be taught the real conditions in the city and be able to compare the rewards of city and farm occupations followed for a lifetime rather than compare the weekly wages.

The past generation experienced the change from a hand to a machine agriculture, and from a self-sufficing to a commercial agriculture. The generation prior to that forged its way into the wilderness and made the development of a civilization possible. During both these periods the tasks of the farmer were hard. He lived a strenuous life and underwent many hardships. The signs of the times seem to indicate that the agricultural accomplishments of this nation during the next generation will be a popularization of science among rural people and a marked improvement in living conditions, social life, and culture on the farm.

The day of the farm woman is about to dawn. Not much longer will she be expected to toil like a slave, live in undesirable quarters, deprive herself of wholesome social life, and forego those dainties and cultural things dear to every woman's heart.

The fruit of the vision of the farm women of days gone by is on the tree. The harvest is about to be gathered and with it will come the rural life which has, heretofore, existed mainly in vision.



A Machine You Can't Afford to Be Without

The man who owns a John Deere Spreader wouldn't sell it for several times its cost if he couldn't get another, because there is no machine on the farm that pays for itself more quickly.

It practically doubles the value of your manure pile, saves you time for other farm work and does away with the back-breaking job of spreading with the manure fork.

Bunches and bare spots over your fields are eliminated—it spreads an even coating, heavy or light to meet the needs of the soil and the crop.

It takes only a short time to load this low down, easy-loading spreader and only 3 minutes, average time, to spread the manure on the land—a big time- and labor-saver.

With the John Deere you will get every forkful of manure out on the land—manure spreading will no longer be a dreaded job.

There is no better time than right now to invest in this money maker. During its long life it will pay big returns on your investment. See it at your John Deere dealer's.

THE JOHN DEERE SPREADER IS—

Easier on the Man. Only 36 inches to the top of box—6 to 10 inches lower than other spreaders—a big time- and labor-saving feature.

Easier on the Horses. High drive wheels, 4 to 8 inches higher than others. Load is moved back to the beater on an apron which runs on many rollers—the load is not dragged.

Does a Better Job of Spreading. Revolving rake—a patented feature—prevents bunching. The beater is low down—near the ground. Manure is not lifted high in the air. Side winds cannot cause drifting.

Lasts Longer. Beater drive, mounted on the rear axle, operates in a dust-proof, oil-tight case—lasts for years. No clutches, no chains, practically no adjustments to make. Only about half the parts necessary on other spreaders.

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at the mines. West Virginia lump. Hand picked and shaker screened. Best quality guaranteed. Farmer agents wanted to solicit orders from their neighbors. Write us for delivered price and sample by return mail. THEO. BURT & SONS, MELROSE, OHIO.

PAPEC

"The Cutter That Does Not Clog"

Good Silage Saves Grain

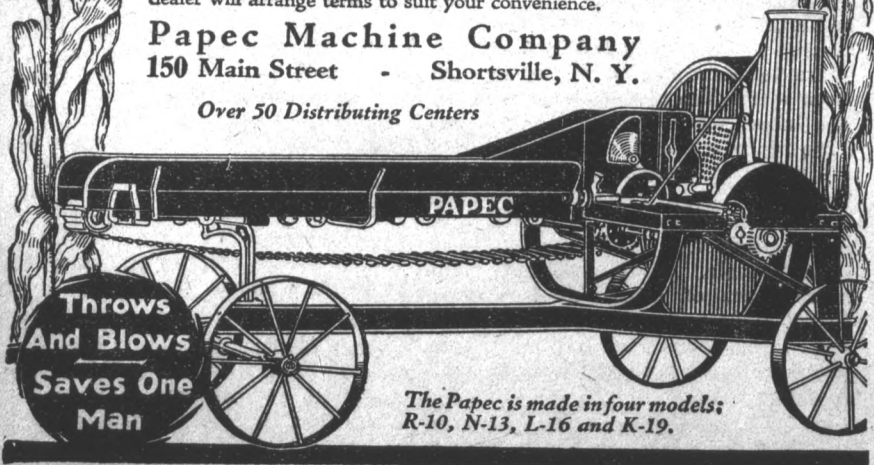
Good silage cuts your feed bills and increases the milk flow. It's easy to fill your own silo when the corn is at its best. Just put a Papec on the job. You can operate it with less help because no man is needed at the feed table. Light draft and low speed fit it for use with any light tractor—Fordson, McCormick-Deering, Cletrac, etc.

A Papec runs year after year without breakdowns and practically without repairs. It fills the highest silo without clogging.

Go to your dealer—today. Select the style of Papec best fitted for your requirements. It will pay for itself in two seasons. Your dealer will arrange terms to suit your convenience.

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OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

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

HAVE IT SURVEYED.

I wish to build a line fence. How shall I proceed to have it right on the line? Is there any chance for a county surveyor to favor either party when he locates the line? To whom can I appeal in case I am not satisfied with the survey? Does only parcel of land (say forty acres) ever contain as much as seven acres over or under forty acres? It has been claimed that this forty acres under discussion contains thirty-three acres. Or I should say quarter of quarter of section.—S. W.

To err is human, but the most satisfactory way to determine the line is by survey. The law provides that the county surveyor shall make survey of any section, or part of section, on request by the majority of the owners, and the costs of such survey may be assessed on the land. All "fortys" vary somewhat in size; but those on the western edge of the township are fractional and vary a great amount, from double or more down to almost nothing.—Rood.

SILAGE FOR HORSES.

I have a silo which is not half full, and my cows do not eat it. Silage is in good condition. How much should I feed to horses and a quick way to fatten them?—N. N. N.

Silage is not a very popular horse feed. Some veterinarians say not to feed it at all. The writer knows of several instances where the death of horses has been attributed to their eating silage. Yet if the silage is in first class condition it can safely be fed.

You should begin with a small ration, a milk pan full, five pounds, and increase carefully. You can never feed horses the quantity of silage you can cows, but a small quantity with their other feed is beneficial. It furnishes variety, and succulency, but be sure it's not mouldy or that the mould, if any is not harmful.

The writer is unable to understand why the cows will not eat this silage, as cows are usually fond of it. It may be it is too sour, made from too immature corn. If so it is a question if you should feed it to horses.

Don't by any means take the other feed away from your horses and try to make them eat a lot of silage. This will do with cattle but not with horses.

FOR NEW SCHOOL DISTRICT.

The township boards of two townships were petitioned to form a fractional school district by taking land out of four school districts. The petition was voted down. To whom would further appeal be made, and what steps would be necessary, and how much would it cost?—W. L. K.

We find no provision for appeal. Make it an issue in the next election and elect favorable boards, and try it over.—Rood.

RUTABAGAS FOR COW FEED.

Is there too much water content in rutabagas so that in winter time cows will nearly freeze if they are fed to them? How many could be fed to a cow a day harmlessly?—L. L. L.

The analysis of numerous samples of rutabagas shows an average moisture content of 88.6 per cent. While the average moisture content of mangels is 90.9 per cent, and corn silage 73.6 per cent. Thousands and thousands of cattle eat silage every day during the winter and do not freeze, and in the past, before we knew how to preserve corn in the form of silage, rutabagas and mangels were fed almost as universally as silage is now. And in some sections roots are fed quite extensively now. There is nothing in this notion except that it is not wise to feed any succulent feed to animals running out of doors in cold

weather. This feed should be fed indoors where the temperature is above freezing.

An animal must have a certain amount of water every day and if they eat a succulent food they require less water to drink. With the weather and air below freezing, the water an animal drinks is warmer than the air, but the succulent food might be, and probably would be, as cold as the air, hence the animal would be more affected by the cold in eating the succulent food than in drinking water. Both the water and the succulent food, however, would gradually become the same temperature as the body, and the animal would not freeze.

A DOCTOR'S SUIT.

In the fall of 1923 I went to see a doctor as I was not well, and he said I had cancer of the liver and he performed an operation for hemroids and did not do a thorough job of that, and gave me about eighteen treatments on an electrical machine known as the "Abram's machine," which is a fake, and we paid him \$125 medical fees and as I was the same as I had been before I went there, we have not paid him the balance and he has put it in the hands of a lawyer to collect, and I would like to know if we will have to pay it.—Mrs. F. C. C.

All the matters stated are likely to be in dispute on a trial, and most of them could only be established or refuted by medical experts. Defense of such a suit without a competent medical expert would be very difficult, and such witness might well cost more than the doctor's bill.—Rood.

A POLITICAL QUESTION.

A farmer would like to know if the inspectors of elections at town meetings should act as inspectors at the one o'clock meetings. Could the supervisor act as moderator and the town clerk as clerk when both on ticket for re-election? Has the town board a right to create a debt against the township and issue orders for the payment of the debt when such debt has not been authorized by vote of township or by provisions of law?—H. C.

The inspectors elected at the opening of the polls act throughout the day. No person up for election can act as inspector. If it appears on the face of the records of the town meeting that the electors took no action to provide money for highway repair and improvement, the town board may vote money for that purpose. Also, if fifteen or more electors of the town petition the highway commissioner for special emergency repairs, and the commissioner thinks them necessary and so notifies the town board, the board may vote an additional amount not exceeding \$1,000.—Rood.

SHARE RENTING.

I saw by your paper, rules for letting farms on thirds, but did not see anything that explains who was to feed the threshers, silo men, hay balers, etc. Some think the landlord is to furnish a portion. Is it ruleable for horses to be fed out of undivided part? And isn't silo filling bill to be paid for on the same shares as other such bills and not all paid for by landlord?—J. H.

In renting a farm on one-third, two-thirds or a fifty-fifty basis, such cash expenses as threshing bill, machine costs for silo filling will be borne by the landlord and tenant, same proportion as income. The boarding of machine crew (men that operate the machine) is a part of the cost and should be borne by both parties same as above. However, all labor and board of labor outside regular machine crew should be furnished by the tenant.

The best and most satisfactory plan is to feed horses out of the undivided feed.—F. T. Riddell.



Express Body—Closed Cab

\$505⁰⁰

F. O. B. Detroit

A load of hogs taken twelve miles to market by old methods shrunk fifty pounds in weight and the journey took an entire day.

With the Ford truck the round trip was completed in a few hours, the hogs marketed with negligible shrinkage.

At \$12.00 per hundredweight the added profit for hogs on this trip was \$6.00, and at a minimum of \$1.00 per hour for his time, the farmer saved at least \$5.00.

It doesn't take many trips at \$11.00 extra profit per trip to pay for a Ford truck.

"Ford Trucks make good markets available."

Get A Demonstration During Display Week

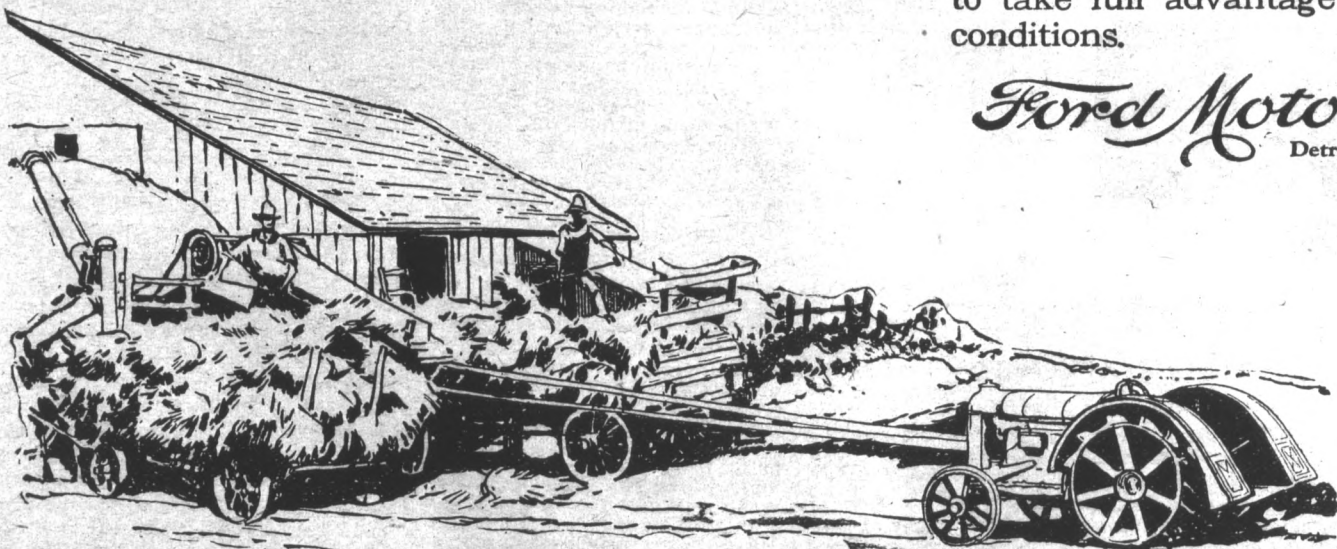
There's a profitable place for a Ford truck on every farm. A demonstration will show you how your marketing and farm hauling can be done to greater advantage with a Ford truck.

Ford new body types are now available for every hauling requirement—for transportation of live stock, grain, gravel, or to get produce to market.

Every Ford truck is a Ford throughout, with all that the statement implies of sturdy, economical usefulness and dependability.

The combination of the Ford truck for hauling and the Fordson tractor in the field allow you to take full advantage of weather and market conditions.

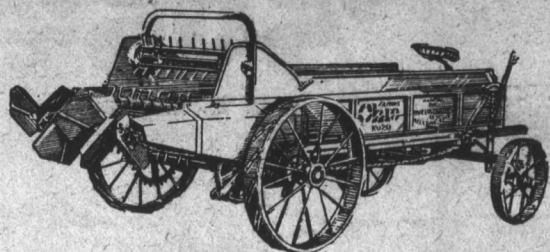
Ford Motor Company
Detroit, Michigan



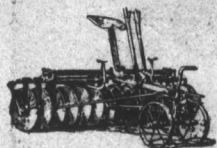
Truck Chassis	\$365
Open Cab	65
Closed Cab	85
Runabout—Pick-up Body	366
[with starter and demountable rims]	
Express Body—Closed Cab	505
Express Body	515
[Canopy Top—Open Cab]	
Stake Body—Closed Cab	515
Express Body	560
[Side Screens—Closed Cab]	
Fordson Tractor	495
[Fenders \$35 Extra]	
F. O. B. Detroit	

FORD TRUCK DISPLAY WEEK JULY 13-18 INCLUSIVE

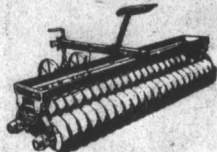
FAMOUS Ohio



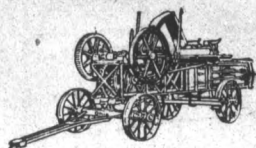
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A remarkable experiment just completed by the Ohio Station shows that manure is worth 53 cents per ton more when it is loaded in the spreader and taken at once to the field.

Every ton of manure so handled actually produced 53 cents more in crops than a ton which leached out its strength in the barnyard.

A Famous OHIO Spreader will pay for itself in a few months and after that it goes on earning 53 cents a ton on all the manure you haul for many years.

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Now Being Distributed at 260 Points in Michigan

THIS tremendous distribution deserves attention. Are you feeding to the best advantage?

Cows fed Milkmaker produce more milk and butter fat. They are healthier and stronger animals. Your feed cost is lower.

Every one of the ten milking ingredients is listed on every bag, pound for pound. Not an ounce of filler. You know exactly what you are feeding. Milkmaker is always the same.

If there is no co-operative association or agent near, write for information how to co-operate with your neighbors for car lots of Milkmaker for car door delivery.

Also write for booklet on Milkmaker and feeding suggestions.

See your co-operative Ass'n Manager or our local Farm Bureau agent at once and arrange for your supply.

The Michigan Farm Bureau Supply Service
222 N. Cedar Street, Lansing, Michigan

Growers' Bean Pool

Plan Similar to Those Successfully Employed in Idaho and California Suggested for Michigan

A MOVEMENT is under way to form a pool for Michigan beans. The object of this movement is to return to the grower a fair price commensurate with the labor and investment involved in production, and based also on the quantity of beans produced each year and the demand therefore.

Several preliminary meetings of growers, elevator operators, and jobbers have been held to consider tentative plans for such a pool. At all of these meetings it has been generally acknowledged that a properly controlled pool would be a great factor in stabilizing the bean trade. As it is now, these groups are compelled to gamble in an attempt to earn a living wage. Close cooperation between them ought to insure a fairer return. To this end the organization of a non-profit corporation which might be called the "Michigan Bean Growers' Pool, Inc.", was suggested at a conference held in Saginaw, July 1.

At this meeting growers, elevator operators and jobbers were represented. Leading farmers from nine important bean-growing counties took part in the discussion. At the end, it was unanimously voted that the following tentative plan (which is slightly abbreviated on account of lack of space) is favored and that a committee be appointed to present it at an open meeting of bean growers and others interested in the industry, at the Michigan State College at one o'clock on July 13. The operation of the tentative pool would be something after the following plan:

Pooling Would Be Optional.

In the fall of the year the grower would sell to the elevator man and receive cash for such portion of his crop as he was obliged to dispose of at that time. The balance could be delivered to the elevator man for pooling purposes. The farmer would receive from the elevator man a pool receipt for the pooled beans reduced to choice basis. These beans would be picked to choice grade, officially inspected and graded, and thereafter moved as fast as the elevator man secures full carloads, to a bonded terminal warehouse. The Michigan Bean Growers' Pool, Inc., would issue a pool receipt to the elevator, the elevator being under bond to the Michigan Bean Growers' Pool, Inc. Should the elevator man be unable to hand-pick these pool beans, within three weeks, then they must be forwarded to some terminal elevator designated by the Michigan Bean Growers' Pool, Inc., to be hand-picked and prepared for the market.

The elevator man will receive for cleaning, picking, bagging, loading into cars, and furnishing bags, fifty cents per hundred weight and cost of hand-picking based on schedule, or for taking in, cleaning, bagging, furnishing bags, loading, but not hand-picking, thirty-five cents per hundred weight. The terminal elevator, where these overflow beans are hand-picked, will be paid fifteen cents per hundred weight for taking in from the elevator, hand-picking and reloading, the cost of hand-picking to be based on schedule.

It is the intent to market the Pool beans throughout the balance of the crop year on a monthly basis, the Pool to be cleaned up each year if consumptive demand permits.

Should the farmer require an advance on beans placed in the pool, such advance would be made through the Michigan Bean Growers' Pool, Inc., up to fifty per cent of their current value, but not to exceed two dollars per hundred weight, hand-picked basis. The current rate of interest would be charged on this loan. After the beans have been shipped, the elevator man's responsibility ceases and the farmer deals directly with the Pool office. The Pool would also pay the elevator man and the terminal elevator the fixed charges mentioned above at the time the beans are placed in the terminal warehouse.

Each jobber would handle the beans contributed to the Pool through his line of elevators. Funds from beans sold would be distributed to various growers contributing to the Pool each

sixty days on business ending the last day of the previous month.

Farmers to Control Board.

The affairs of the Pool would be under direct control of a board of directors consisting of from twenty to twenty-five members. Growers would have a majority representation on this board, a member being elected from each of the important bean growing counties. The Michigan Elevator Exchange and the various important jobbers of the state would also be entitled to representation. It is suggested, too, that the elevator men in different sections of the state be entitled to three men on this board.

The board would meet monthly. At the first meeting of each crop year, the board would establish the opening basis of pool advances. The board would appoint a managing director and financial agent. An executive committee would also be appointed, consisting of seven members—four farmers, two jobbers and one elevator man. This committee would be elected from the directors and by them. The executive committee in conference with the directors would decide on the amount of beans to be released from the pool each month. The executive committee would hold meetings every month, or oftener as required.

The financial agent should be authorized to borrow on beans placed in the Pool to provide funds for paying for services rendered and for loans necessary to farmers.

The farmer would receive the full sum for which the pool beans were sold to the wholesale grower, or consumer, less the following items as heretofore mentioned:

- (1) Fifteen cents per cwt. to the jobber.
- (2) Fifty cents per cwt. to the elevator man and cost of hand-picking per schedule, or
- (3) a—Thirty-five cents per cwt. to the elevator man, and
b—Fifteen cents per cwt. to the terminal picking elevator, and cost of hand-picking per schedule.
- (4) Actual administrative expense for handling the Pool, storage, insurance, shrinkage, etc.

It is further understood that if any grower be able to render the same service as a local elevator in cleaning, hand-picking, and preparing for market, beans in carlots, that he be entitled to the same pay for this service.

Careful analysis, based on the present crop, by those who have given the plan exacting study would make it seem that one dollar per cwt. additional could be paid to the farmer for his crop if marketed according to the above plan.

A. B. Cook, of Owosso, former president of the Michigan Bean Growers' Association, was chosen to act as temporary president of the organization, and J. M. McFarland, manager of the Farmers' Elevator at Merrill, was made secretary. The committee to present the plan to the growers at the Michigan State College on July 13 include the above officials and the following: Earl McCarty, Huron county; William Dowling, Tuscola; A. L. Wright, Sanilac; Earnest Thomas, Genesee; James N. McBride, Shiawassee; L. W. Oviatt, Bay; Clarence Muscott, Gratiot; H. Hubble, Saginaw; C. A. Hart, Ingham; Mr. Doyle, Midland; Mr. Horton, president of the Michigan Elevator Exchange; F. Nolan, president of the Michigan Jobbers' Association.

Since the meeting at East Lansing, which was called by Clark L. Brody, secretary and manager of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, is open to all it is suggested that every farmer concerned in the business of growing beans, should give this proposition careful study and, if possible, be present at the meeting to take part in the discussion.

It should be observed that the above plan is entirely voluntary. No growers' contracts will be required. It is a growers' pool. It would act as a reservoir to hold back beans during the heavy marketing season, which otherwise would work to depress the market below what the annual supply and demand would warrant.

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



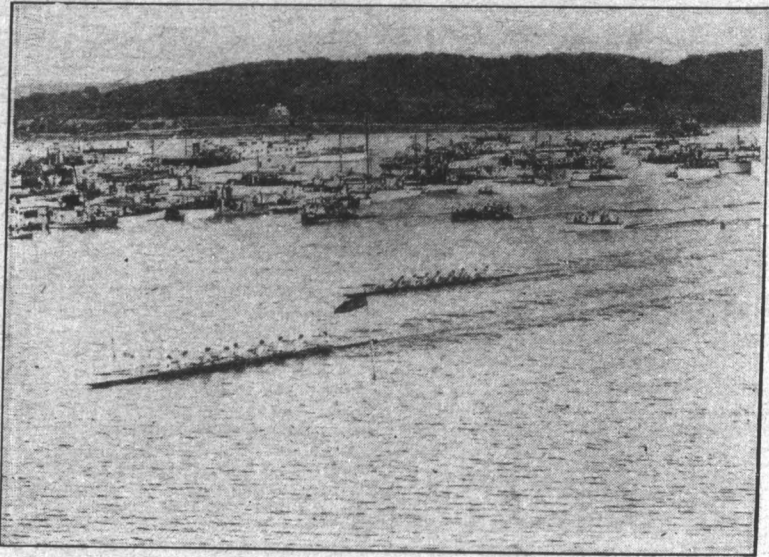
John D. Rockefeller, Jr., takes a short rest from Standard Oil activities, at Hot Springs, Va.



Fifteen thousand Knight Templars visited New York City. Those shown here were preparing for a monster parade which was held on Fifth Avenue.



Fish poles grow wild in China. This bamboo is also used for furniture and other things.



The Yale University eight defeats the Harvard crew in the annual contest between the two schools. Fifty thousand people watched the race.



Thirty-nine were killed in this wreck near Hackettville, New Jersey. The passengers were German-Americans on a vacation trip to Germany.



Showing Commander Donald McMillan just before his departure for the Arctic regions on the steamer Perry.



Frank Neuhauser, eleven-year-old national spelling champion from Louisville, Kentucky.



The girls of the Forest Park High School in Baltimore are given fencing as part of their physical training.



Friendly Moors in Northern Africa flock to the French encampment during the trouble that the European powers are having with the Riff tribes in Morocco.



Secretary of Agriculture Jardine helped to remove the last barriers to the New Victory Transcontinental Highway near the Great Salt Lake.

It is small," Dirk assured him. "Only about forty acres."

"Ah, well, you Americans. In France we farm on a small scale you understand. We have not the land. The great vast country." He waved his right arm. You felt that if the left sleeve had not been empty he would have made a large and sweeping gesture with both arms.

Selina was not in the neat quiet house. She was not on the porch, or in the yard. Meena Bras, phlegmatic and unfustered, came in from the kitchen. Mis' DeJong was in the fields. She would call her. This she proceeded to do by blowing three powerful blasts and again three on a horn which she took from a hook on the wall. She stood in the kitchen doorway facing the fields, blowing, her red cheeks puffed out outrageously. "That brings her," Meena assured them; and went back to her work. They came out on the porch to await Selina. She was out on the west sixteen—the west sixteen that used to be unprolific, half-drowned muckland. Dirk felt a little uneasy, and ashamed that he should feel so.

Then they saw her coming, a small dark figure against the background of sun and sky and fields. She came swiftly yet ploddingly, for the ground was heavy. They stood facing her, the four of them. As she came nearer they saw that she was wearing a dark skirt pinned up about her ankles to protect it from the wet spring earth and yet it was spattered with a border of mud spots. A rough heavy gray sweater was buttoned closely about the straight slim body. On her head was a battered soft black hat. Her feet, in broad-toed sensible boots, she lifted high out of the soft clinging soil. As she came nearer she took off her hat and holding it a little to one side against the sun, shaded her eyes with it. Her hair blew a little in the gentle spring breeze. Her cheeks were faintly pink. She was coming up the path now. She could distinguish their faces. She saw Dirk; smiled, waved. Her glance went inquiringly to the others—the bearded man in uniform, the tall girl, the man with the dark vivid face. Then she stopped suddenly, and her hand went to her heart as though she had felt a great pang, and her lips were parted, and her eyes enormous. As Roelf came forward swiftly she took a few quick running steps toward him like a young girl. He took the slight figure in the mud-spattered skirt, the rough gray sweater, and the battered old hat into his arms.

THEY had tea in the farm sitting room and Dallas had made a little moaning over the beauty of the Dutch lustre set. Selina had entertained them with the shining air of one who is robed in silk and fine linen. She and General Goguet had got on famously from the start, meeting on the common ground of asparagus culture.

"But how thick?" he had demanded, for he, too, had his pet asparagus beds on the farm in Brittany. "How thick at the base?"

Selina made a circle with thumb and forefinger. The General groaned with envy and despair. He was very comfortable, the General. He partook largely of tea and cakes. He flattered Selina with his eyes. She actually dimpled, flushed, laughed like a girl. But it was to Roelf she turned; it was on Roelf that her eyes dwelt and rested. It was with him she walked when she was silent and the others talked. It was as though he were her one son, and had come home. Her face was radiant, beautiful.

Seated next to Dirk, Dallas said, in a low voice: "There, that's what I mean. That's what I mean when I say I want to do portraits. Not portraits of ladies with a string of pearls and one lily hand half hidden in the folds of a satin skirt. I mean character portraits of men and women who

are really distinguished looking—distinguishedly American, for example—like your mother."

Dirk looked up at her quickly, half smiling, as though expecting to find her smiling, too. But she was not smiling. "My mother!"

"Yes, if she'd let me. With that fine splendid face all lit up with the light that comes from the inside; and the jaw-line like that of the women who came over in the Mayflower; or crossed the continent in a covered wagon; and her eyes! And that battered funny gorgeous bum old hat and

father had once said, when you were a little girl, that there were only two kinds of people who really mattered in the world. One kind was wheat and the other kind emeralds. You're wheat, Selina."

"And you're emerald," said Selina quickly.

The General was interested but uncomprehending. He glanced now at the watch on his wrist and gave a little exclamation. "But the dinner! Our hostess, Madam Storm! It is very fine to run away but one must come back. Our so beautiful hostess." He

SO BIG--By Edna Ferber

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A HEAP O' DIGGIN'

(With apologies to Edger A. Guest.)

By Lillie Flanders Overholt

A garden ain't a place that ye can make in just a minute;
It ain't a garden either till there's somethin' planted in it;
Down in it's soil there's got t' be some little seeds an' then
There's got t' be some sunshine an' some rain a fallin' when
Ye've got 'em covered nice an' warm, an' careful in a row,
So ye can walk between 'em a carryin' a hoe;
For weeds will come a prancin' up' long side the plants, an' so,
It takes a heap o' diggin' just t' make a garden grow.

Ye've got t' sweat around yer brow, ye've got t' sit an' fan
When ye've hoed, an' hoed, an' hoed, an' hoed as long's ye think ye can;
An' when the balmy breezes come an' pat yer sunburned face,
An' dry the perspiration till ye lose its every trace;
An' yer weary muscles are relaxed, an' rested is yer back,
An' ye're feelin' somewhat stronger since ye ate the dainty snack;
Ye just start in afresh again adown another row;
It takes a heap o' diggin' just t' make a garden grow.

Ye've got t' wear a smilin' face, an' keep yer courage up;
An' learn t' bunk with hardship if ye'd have a brimmin' cup,
Fer the weeds 'll keep a growin', an' a thrivin' in each row
If ye don't keep always at 'em with a digger, or, a hoe;
An' if ye miss one an' it blooms, an' scatters o' its seeds,
Ye'll find next year ye'll surely have another crop o' weeds.
Ye've got t' love each tender plant, an' tend 'em row by row;
It takes a heap o' diggin' just t' make a garden grow.

the white shirtwaist—and her hands! She's beautiful. She'd make me famous at one leap. You'd see!"

Dirk stared at her. It was as though he could not comprehend. Then he turned in his chair to stare at his mother. Selina was talking to Roelf.

"And you've done all the famous men of Europe, haven't you, Roelf! To think of it! You've seen the world, and you've got it in your hand. Little Roelf Pool. And you did it all alone. In spite of everything."

Roelf leaned toward her. He put his hand over her rough one. "Cabbages are beautiful," he said. Then they both laughed at as some exquisite joke. Then, seriously: "What a fine life you've had, too, Selina. A full life, and a rich one and successful."

"I!" exclaimed Selina. "Why, Roelf, I've been here all these years, just where you left me when you were a boy. I think the very hat and dress I'm wearing might be the same I wore then. I've been nowhere, done nothing, seen nothing. When I think of all the places I was going to see! All the things I was going to do!"

"You've been everywhere in the world," said Roelf. "You've seen all the places of great beauty and light. You remember you told me that your

had sprung to his feet.

"She is beautiful, isn't she?" said Selina.

"No," Roelf replied, abruptly. "The mouth is smaller than the eyes. With Mrs. Storm from here to here"—he illustrated by turning to Dallas, touching her lips, her eyes, lightly with his slender powerful brown fingers—"is smaller than from here to here. When the mouth is smaller than the eyes there is no real beauty. Now Dallas here—"

"Yes, me," scoffed Dallas, all agrin. "There's a grand mouth for you. If a large mouth is your notion of beauty then I must look like Helen of Troy to you, Roelf."

"You do," said Roelf, simply. Inside Dirk something was saying, over and over, "You're nothing but a rubber stamp, Dirk DeJong. You're nothing but a rubber stamp." Over and over.

"These dinners!" exclaimed the General. "I do not wish to seem ungracious, but these dinners! Much rather would I remain here on this quiet and beautiful farm."

At the porch steps he turned, brought his heels together with a sharp smack, bent from the waist, picked up Selina's rough work-worn

hand and kissed it. And then, as she smiled a little, uncertainly, her left hand at her breast, her cheeks pink, Roelf, too, kissed her hand tenderly.

"Why," said Selina, and laughed a soft tremulous little laugh, "Why, I've never had my hand kissed before."

She stood on the porch steps and waved at them as they were whirled swiftly away, the four of them. A slight little figure in the plain white blouse and the skirt spattered with the soil of the farm.

"You'll come out again?" she had said to Dallas. And Dallas had said yes, but that she was leaving soon for Paris, to study and work.

"When I come back you'll let me do your portrait?"

"My portrait!" Selina had exclaimed, wondering.

Now as the four were whirled back to Chicago over the asphalted Halsted road they were relaxed, a little tired. They yielded to the narcotic of spring that was in the air.

Roelf Pool took off his hat. In the cruel spring sunshine you saw that the black hair was sprinkled with gray. "On days like this I refuse to believe that I'm forty-five. Dallas, tell me I'm not forty-five."

"You're not forty-five," said Dallas in her leisurely caressing voice.

Roelf's lean brown hand reached over frankly and clasped her strong white one. "When you say it like that, Dallas, it sounds true."

"It is true," said Dallas.

They dropped Dallas first at the shabby old Ontario Street studio, then Dirk at his smart little apartment, and went on.

Dirk turned his key in the lock. Saki, the Japanese houseman, slid silently into the hall making little hissing noises of greeting. On the correct little console in the hall there was a correct little pile of letters and invitations. He went through the Italian living room and into his bedroom. The Jap followed him. Dirk's correct evening clothes (made by Peel the English tailor on Michigan Boulevard), were laid correctly on his bed—trousers, vest, shirt, coat; fine, immaculate.

"Messages, Saki?"

"Missy Stlom telephone."

"Oh. Leave any message?"

"No. Say s'e call 'gain."

"All right, Saki." He waved him away and out of the room. The man went and closed the door softly behind him as a correct Jap servant should. Dirk took off his coat, his vest, threw them on a chair near the bed. He stood at the bedside looking down at his Peel evening clothes, at the glossy shirtfront that never bulged. A bath, he thought, dully, automatically. Then, quite suddenly, he flung himself on the fine silk-covered bed, face down, and lay there, his head in his arms, very still. He was lying there half an hour later when he heard the telephone's shrill insistence and Saki's gentle deferential rap at the bedroom door.

THE END.

THE FLAPPER ON THE FARM.

We had a visit from a city flapper last summer and she learned a lot—and so did we. The first evening we had hot biscuits and honey for supper, and she said, "Is that honey raised on your own farm?" When I replied that we bought it from a neighbor, she remarked, "Living right in the country, I should think you would keep a bee yourself."

The next morning, she came running downstairs in her nightgown. We were having a four-thirty breakfast as usual. "What's the matter? Is someone sick? Are you going for the doctor? It's the middle of the night."

"I want to help, let me get the eggs," she said. She came back with the brown eggs in the basket and two white ones in her pretty hand. "Should I bring these in, are they done? They are not browned, yet."—L. F. B.

Frank R. Leet

Activities of Al Acres—Percy Pulls Morning Glories and then Some



Another City

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

THE two men, Paul and Barnabas, now go to another city, a second Antioch, known as Antioch in Pisidia. Suppose we quote a line or two from the Bible dictionary, in description of this city. "Antioch (as Arundel discovered) is situated about two miles east from Yalowatch, in a strong situation about 3,600 feet above sea level, overlooking a large and fertile plain, which stretches away to the southeast. The ruins, which are impressive and of great extent, have never been carefully examined. Antioch was a great seat of the worship of Men Askenos. But the large estates and temple-slaves were confiscated by the Romans. Jewish colonists were always favored by the kings,



who found them trustworthy supporters. Many thousands of Jews were settled in the cities of Phrygia, and a synagogue is mentioned in Antioch, Acts 13:14. The influence ascribed

to the ladies is characteristic of Phrygia and Asia Minor generally, where women enjoyed great consideration, and often held office in the cities."

We have gotten a trifle ahead of our story. Two men entered Antioch, not three. John Mark had turned around and gone back. It took Paul a long time to overlook this defection of Mark's, because Paul felt that he quit at a time when he was most needed. Mark may have gone back for reasons of cowardice. Not a few have thought that. The country was mountainous, and the people primitive and savage. Highwaymen abounded. But he may have felt that his mother would worry over his long absence. Health may have been a reason, though that is hard to accept, as, if little Paul could endure the rigors of the roads, the climate and the food, a younger man could. At any rate, he was off. Paul forgave him afterward and reinstated him (Col. 4:10,2. Tim 4:11). Barnabas evidently felt that Mark (his nephew) was justified in going back. This throws a little sidelight on the folk who built up the early church. They were not plaster-of-Paris saints, dressed in white and spending the entire time reading Psalms. They were folks, like the folks we know, like the folks we are, save that they had had a very real and genuine experience of inward religion, which gave them a great zeal.

THE trials of travel of that day have been described by Dr. Geikie thus: "Often there would be hardly any road at all, but a rough camel or donkey track. If any bridges ever crossed the many torrents, they would be traditions of the past. Boulders, landslides washed out in the track; a hundred fordings of ice-cold, arrow-swift torrents, would be the continually changing experience. The scenery was grand, peak rising on peak, on every side."

Paul preached a fairly long sermon the first Sunday. You will find a skeleton of it in chapter 13:17-41. He showed his hearers that the Jews were members of a chosen race, and he traced enough history to prove his point. He came to the big point in his sermon when he said, "To us is the word of this salvation sent." That must have sounded good to the folk who were gathered there that day. It was like saying to us that Americans are the finest people on earth. But Paul was a true preacher. He was not there to curry favor. Life was too short, too real, for that. He now shows them how the people of their race had rebelled against the Christ, had put Him to death. Yet He had overcome and risen from the dead. But the

speaker was there not alone to blister, but to bind up. He held out the offer of salvation to all who would accept the life-giving promise in Jesus Christ.

THE sermon made an impression. People leaving did not talk entirely of the weather, the cold church or the hoarseness of the tenor. The people, many of them, followed Paul and Barnabas and asked them to come and speak again. Next Sunday the ushers had to bring in chairs and put them in the aisles, while others sat on the steps of the platform. "Almost the whole city was gathered to hear the word of God." The message had gotten under people's skins.

But success breeds jealousy sometimes. The professional priests could not stand it to see such attention paid to these foreigners, and they got up a riot. Even the women of the better class joined in. Very likely some of these were office holders, as was the custom with the Pisidians. Their better judgment was over-ruled. They were carried away with the senseless fury of the hour. That happens with good people sometimes. Not every man who has joined in a lynching party would care to have his face published.

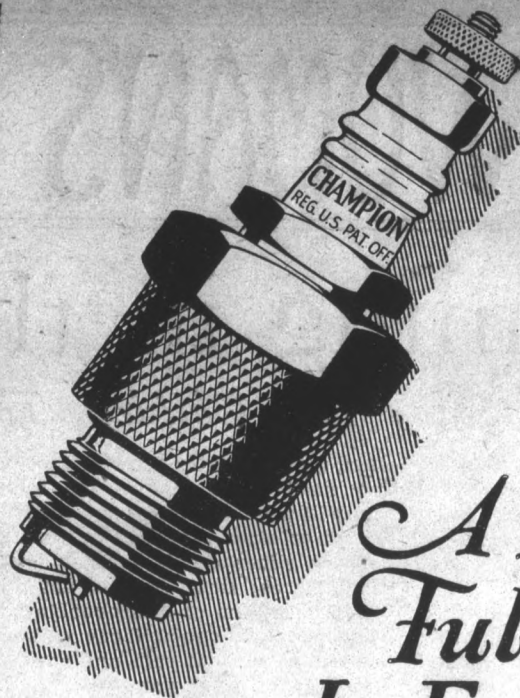
WHEN it was found that the Jews were going to make trouble everywhere the apostles went, they cut the knot in two with a big decision. They would go to the Gentiles, primarily. They would make another sort of appeal, to a different sort of people. It became so, from this time on. Paul felt that his call was to the Gentiles, while Peter kept on with his work very largely among the Jews. How radical a decision this was is evident from the fact that one of the worst things the Jews could say of Paul was, that he consorted with, taught, Gentiles. Listen to the account of his great defense of himself in Jerusalem, long after the time of today's lesson, (Chap. XXII). "And when the blood of thy martyr, Stephen, was shed, I also was standing by, and consenting unto his death, and kept the raiment of them that slew him. And he said unto me, Depart! for I will send thee far hence into the Gentiles. And they gave him audience unto this word, and then lifted up their voices, and said, 'Away with such a fellow from the earth, for it is not fit that he should live. And they cried out, and threw off their clothes, and threw dust into the air.' It was a subject, you will agree, with dynamite in it—TNT.

How much do you suppose it cost St. Paul to come to this decision? To leave his own people and give his attention to the people whom Jews did scarcely consider human? But the divine voice must not be slighted.

Notice also how God led this man. We think of Bible characters as living a sort of unreal existence, as if they acted automatically, like toys with springs in them, that you wind up. It is hard to get the idea clearly that they were men of like passions with us. But so it was. Paul learned his greatest lesson in the school of experience, as we do. He learned, for instance, that he was to go to the Gentiles, only when the Jews refused to hear his message. He learned that divine healing was not for him, only when he found that he could not be healed. He learned by events, as we may.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR JULY 12.

SUBJECT:—The Gospel in Antioch of Pisidia. Acts 13:14-52.
GOLDEN TEXT:—Behold, I have given Him for a witness to the peoples, a leader and commander to the peoples. Isa. 55:4.



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The Michigan Farmer

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WOMAN'S INTERESTS



Winning in the Race of Life

Study Your Children Through Cosmos and Cabbages

OLD Father Time moves ever onward; the great timepiece of Life moves on and on. Each and every one of us are children of Time, members of the large society of the world.

Once more Father Time has decreed the planting season, and again the tiny seeds have been placed in the ground to bring forth abundant harvest or beauty, whichever the case may be. Each and every one of those infinitesimal seeds has its own work to do, its own battles to fight. How very much like humans they are!

Many of them look identically the same—take, for instance, the cosmos seed and the cabbage seed. It takes an expert gardener who has seen many planting seasons come and go, to discriminate them.

But all the cabbage seed in the universe planted just outside your kitchen window would never give you the joy of the picturesque cosmos.

Yes, we certainly do stress the quality and purpose of the seeds we sow. Do we apply as much seed sense to human nature? I'm afraid not. Perchance, it is because our cosmoses laugh at the cabbages because they are too awkward to waver to and fro when the faint zephyr winds are blowing; the cabbages rebuke the cosmoses—"Neither can you make sauerkraut." Certainly they cannot. They aren't supposed to.

Before we can be authentically successful, we must know what we are. If we are a cosmos, we must not try to decide whether we shall be a baby blue or a shell pink one—we were born one way or the other and Father Time himself, or the miracles of Mother Nature can never change us. However, we can decide to be the best flower in the posy bed.

If we are a cabbage, we cannot dictate that we will be an Early Winingstadt or a Flat Dutch; but if we are the former, we can decide to have our hearts so tender that the Maker will never regret our advent; if we are a Flat Dutch, we can be tolerably good keepers.

Perhaps this particular seed sense applies directly to us mothers who are prone to force all our children into the same mold. We forget, oftentimes, that they have different characters, abilities, temperaments, etc.

Right now in the plastic days of childhood, let us give those children of ours the chance that duly belongs to them—a foundation molded four-square, developed simultaneously in body, mind, soul and spirit.

For those years beyond, today, plus a few tomorrows away—are theirs in the future, let us prepare them, if possible, to be as sweet and pure as the cosmoses, stalwart-like and good keepers as the cabbages, each after his own special kind and the nucleus of his character.—Mrs. H. Girard.

A HEALTHY DESSERT.

ONE of the best dishes that I have learned about for a long time is tapioca bread pudding. The ingredients are always in the house and this dish may be prepared in a very few minutes, which means much when company comes unexpectedly. The children enjoy tapioca bread pudding immensely, and I give it to them quite

often, for it contains three of the foods they need—milk, tapioca and raisins. You will need the following quantities for six or eight generous portions:

Three slices of stale bread, cut in small pieces; three cups of hot milk; two tablespoons of quick-cooking tapioca; one egg, one-half cup of sugar; one cup of raisins; salt, and vanilla or lemon flavoring as you prefer.

Cook bread crumbs, tapioca and salt fifteen minutes in the hot milk in a double boiler, stirring occasionally. Add to this mixture the well-beaten egg yolk, sugar, flavoring, and raisins. Put in buttered baking dish and cook for thirty minutes in moderate oven. The beaten egg white may be used as meringue. Serve plain or with cream if you wish. Either way will please you.—Mrs. E. B.

WRAPPING PAPER MAKES FINE LAMP SHADES.

COMMON manila paper, a simple frame, an inexpensive Japanese print, bound round with brown cloth, and held together with liquid glue,



makes an attractive but inexpensive lamp shade. If given a coat of shellac it will sparkle in the daylight and is more easily cleaned.

KENT WOMEN HOLD ACHIEVEMENT DAY.

THURSDAY, June 4, was "Achievement Day" for the women in Kent county who have been participating in the sewing work offered by the Home Economics Extension Department of the M. S. C. How well they have been interested can be attested by the fact that 150 attended the meeting, saw the exhibit and listened to a pleasant program. Miss Agnes Sorenson, who has been the instructor for the past year, is given credit for the successful carrying on of the work. The exhibit and program was held in the First Methodist Church in Grand Rapids. The forenoon was spent in getting acquainted and studying the exhibit. At noon a lunch was served in the church dining room. The exhibit included details of the course. Sewing machine attachments, short cuts to sewing, tailored pockets and buttonholes, pattern alteration, construction of a perfect fitting pocket, selecting proper equipment, making of dress forms and a number of one-hour dresses were shown.

The afternoon program was presided over by Mrs. Leon Dennison, of South Gaines. Instrumental music was furnished by Mr. and Mrs. Simon Clemens and Mrs. Brown. Miss Opal Waddell and Miss Hazel Allen gave readings. Mrs. Frost and Mrs. J. B. Carpenter sang solos. Miss Sorenson gave two very good talks. R. J. Bald-Mrs. Louise H. Campbell, State Leader of Home Economics Extension Work, gave two very good talks. R. J. Bald-director of extension work, gave a talk touching on this phase of extension work.

Miss Sorenson's report showed that 101 meetings were held by the local leaders with a total attendance of 1,145; 364 families were reached, 225 dress forms made, and 248 dresses made, in addition to the work with patterns, sewing machine attachment, better equipment used, and many short cuts in sewing.

No piece of extension work has taken quite so well with Kent county folks as has the sewing work. Fourteen communities started in the fall. Thirteen finished. There has been an insistent demand that the work be carried on the coming season. Some time during the next two months the local leaders will be called in for meeting and plans made for carrying the work on another year. At that time some kind of a women's organization in the county will be set up to foster this kind of work.—K. K. V.

GOLDEN CARROT BALLS.

SCRAP and boil several large carrots in boiling salted water until tender. Rub through a sieve or potato press and measure. For each cup of carrots, put into a sauce pan over the fire, add one-half tablespoon of flour and one-half cup of milk, stir until thick and smooth; season to taste with salt and pepper, a few drops of onion juice, and one teaspoon of chopped parsley, cook two minutes longer and set away until cool and firm. Form into balls, dip each into slightly beaten egg, roll in sifted bread crumbs and fry until a golden brown in smoking hot fat. Serve immediately. White sauce may be poured over if desired.—Mrs. O. E. H.

SUMMER DAYS SUGGEST DINNER OUT-OF-DOORS.

EVERYBODY has enough of the primitive about him to want to break away from his "civilized cave" at this time of the year and to spend a day touring the open country and woodland with some scenic spot for a destination. The farmer and his family should by no means neglect these picnics, especially when the scenic spot is so easily available.

One-meal dishes are considered the most practical if the family prefers to have a hot dish for the picnic rather than the ordinary "sandwich-pickle" type of meal. If the food is baked in a casserole, wrapped in oiled paper and heavy brown paper, and carried in a basket in the back part of the car, it will keep sufficiently hot for the dinner. A hot-cold jar is especially good for keeping the food warm and is a wise investment if the trips are taken frequently.

Savory and appetizing dishes for a picnic of this sort include Spanish

rice, or escalloped potatoes made with cheese, bacon, ham, or pork chops.

A tamale pie offers a pleasant surprise for the children. It may be made by lining a casserole with cornmeal mush, filling it with Hungarian goulash mixture, covering it with another layer of mush, and baking it in a moderate oven.

Buttered rolls or bread and butter sandwiches are the most conveniently carried, and they may be prepared before the journey by the younger members of the family while the mother is preparing the main casserole dish.

Choose Tempting Dessert.

A cold dessert is very appropriate to carry on a picnic of this sort. Children are fond of fruit gelatine puddings which have plenty of uncooked fruit and nuts in them. Fresh fruit is easy to carry and is just as healthful as any prepared dessert. For a real treat, nothing can beat apple turnovers with cheese.

Lemonade or other fruit-ade is the best picnic drink for children, and it may be carried in a thermos bottle or in its own container.

Household Service

TO RENEW JAR RUBBERS.

IF the life and elasticity seems to have gone from your last year's canning rings, try this remedy.

Boil them for three minutes in a solution of one pint of water to which has been added one teaspoonful of soda.

You will be amazed at the number of old rubbers you will be able to use for this season's canning.—Mrs. C. T.

RECIPES FOR RHUBARB.

Please tell me how to make rhubarb marmalade and what fruits to combine with it.—Mrs. G. L.

Rhubarb, like apple, is an excellent foundation for other fruits, the bulk being increased without destroying the fruit flavor. Usually one pound of sugar is used for one pound of rhubarb. If another fruit is not added, the rhubarb needs lemon. Add from one to five sliced, to four pounds of rhubarb, cooking the sliced lemon tender, (twenty to thirty minutes), in a little water before adding to rhubarb. One-quarter cup of cut preserved or candied ginger, or one or two pieces of ginger root, peeled and minced, may be added.

In adding other fruit, use up to half rhubarb. Strawberries alone, or in combination with shredded pineapple, are delicious. Orange is very good, the grated rind of the oranges being added, and if liked a little mace and clove (about half a teaspoon each to two pounds of pulp). A good combination is two pounds of rhubarb, one grapefruit, two tablespoons of grated orange rind, half cup of orange juice, two teaspoons of grated lemon rind, and three tablespoons of lemon juice. Gooseberry is good. To four pounds of each add three tablespoons lemon juice and half cup of orange juice.

Buy a large tooth-brush at the ten-cent counter and use to clean the celery. This beats any kind of brush I have ever used.

Rural Health

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

DAMMING THE BOWELS.

DAMN! I thought I heard the doctor say. I listened closely for he was not a profane man."

"Damn the bowels!" I distinctly heard. This was worse than ever.

"Dam the bowels and you have disease!" My blushes ceased for now he used language that I understood and endorsed. "Sluggish, dammed-up bowels are a frequent source of slow poisoning that makes trouble with the arteries, trouble with the heart, trouble with kidneys, and, of course, trouble with blood pressure."

The doctor was right beyond dispute. We do not believe very much in the old bogey of auto-intoxication but we know surely that an ever sluggish bowel works disaster. It may be caused by absorption of certain poisons that should be excreted, it may be from bacterial invasion of the blood stream; whatever the cause the damage is undeniable.

The cure does not come by repeatedly taking laxative and cathartic medicines. A brisk cathartic may serve well as "the opening gun," but frequent repetition merely encourages constipation.

Twentieth century fashions in table customs gave a vigorous boost to health in popularizing the salad. A fruit or vegetable salad, in good quantity, once daily, will go far in assisting the bowels to regular action and preventing the disastrous damming. Un-

fortunately the salad may be served in too scanty portions to be of value. A good serving of head lettuce with any nice salad oil is a splendid medicine for the bowels.

At this season of the year I commend to all constipated human beings the well-known "apple fast." Try it for two days. Omit all protein foods. Stay your stomach with apples, helped out by appropriate cereals and milk. Your overworked excreting organs will have a rest from the heavy, protein foods with which they have been clogged. You will feel so uplifted that you will be inclined to have an "apple day" every week. You will "keep the doctor away" so completely that he may become profane in another direction.

PETS AND CHILDREN.

If a person keeps a cat or dog and there are small children in the family is there any danger that the animals will suck the breath of children and perhaps kill them?—X. Y. Z.

I think there is no danger whatever. However, there are certain things that need care in such a case. It is quite possible for a big cat to curl itself up on the face of a young child and cause death by suffocation. I have personal knowledge of such an occurrence. Furthermore, domestic pets may carry infectious disease to young children, and this is probably the greatest danger of all. I do not say that no pets should be allowed, but certainly they need watching.



Doings In Woodland

The Woodland Wanderers Meet Peter Porky

THE three Woodland Wanderers were in a strange land now. On every side they saw something new and interesting. Even the people who lived here were strange. Bruin, Rolly Rabbit, and Brownie had never seen them before. But they believed everyone to be their friend and were anxious to make friends with every stranger they met.

But that was where they made a mistake. It was true that most of the animal folks who lived in this strange



The Little Bear Stared at Peter.

land were friendly folks, but not all of them. These animal folks were much like real people are, some are to be trusted but others are not to be trusted.

As Bruin and Rolly Rabbit sauntered along, and Brownie trotted ahead, he saw something move in the grass, and, of course, like all little bears, was anxious to see what it was.

"Who are you?" asked the Little Brown Bear when he was near the stranger.

The little stranger trembled with fear, for even though Brownie was a

little bear he was ever so much bigger than Peter Porky, so big that he towered above him like a giant, or at least it seemed like that to Peter.

"I am Sir Peter Porky," answered the stranger in a voice that he tried to make as deep and gruff as Brownie's had sounded to him.

Nevertheless, Peter's little heart went pitty pat. Brownie stared at this little stranger. What a funny little fellow he was! When he bristled up, he looked like his back was a needle cushion filled full of needles.

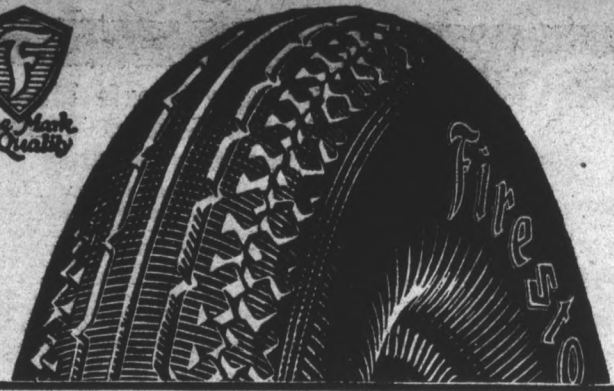
Since the Little Brown Bear stared so at Peter, he was more afraid than ever. But the Little Brown Bear didn't mean to frighten Peter Porky at all. Of course, it was very rude of Brownie to start at the stranger, but to Brownie he was the most unusual creature he had ever seen.

"Come here, quick!" called Brownie to Bruin and Rolly Rabbit, who had been sauntering along behind.

As they came running up, Peter Porky was more frightened than ever. Bruin was so big he thought he must be a really and truly giant.

Right then Peter Porky decided it was time he did something. These stranger people were coming too near to him. He bristled up his back even stiffer than before. Then, swish! Away went the prickly needles from Porky's back in every direction.

"Ouch! Ouch! Ouch!" yelled the three Woodland Wanderers as they scampered away. When safely hidden behind the bushes they stopped to pull out the needles, and between themselves decided to be more careful the next time they made friends with a stranger.



For the Rough Side Roads Off The Highways

Balloon Tires are an even greater necessity for the rough country side roads off the main highways.

Gum-Dipped Balloons—every strand of every cord saturated with rubber—give farmers greater service because this added process provides extra strength to these wonderful tires. Chuck holes, ruts and bumps are smoothed out.

Enjoy the greater safety, economy and comfort of these Full-Size Gum-Dipped Balloons. The nearest Firestone Dealer will equip your car quickly and at low cost.

MOST MILES PER DOLLAR

Firestone

FULL-SIZE GUM-DIPPED

BALLOONS

AMERICANS SHOULD PRODUCE THEIR OWN RUBBER

H. B. Firestone

PULLETS PULLETS PULLETS

10,000 Pullets for immediate delivery, 6 weeks old, 70 cents; 8 and 9 weeks old, 85 cents; 12 weeks old at \$1.00 each. Nothing but the very best English W. Leghorns.

KNOLL'S HATCHERY, R. 12, Holland, Mich.

SEND NO MONEY for Silver Lake Chicks

Just mail your order, we ship C. O. D. and guarantee prepaid 100% live delivery of sturdy pure-bred chicks from healthy bred-to-lay flocks.

White Leghorns	8c
Br. and Buff Leghorns, Anconas	9c
Bd. Rocks, S. C. Reds, Wh. and Buff Rocks	9c
Buff Orps., Wh. Wyand., Blk. Minorcas	11c
Mixed	7c

Lots of less than 100 chicks, 1c more
SILVER LAKE HATCHERY,
Box M, SILVER LAKE, IND.

QUALITY CHICKS

Get your chicks from a hatchery and poultry farm where quality counts rather than quantity.

For July 8 and 16 delivery.
S. C. W. Leghorn Barron Strain..... 8c each
Brown Leghorns..... 8c each
Rhode Island Red..... 11c each
Barred Rock..... 11c each

In Lots below 100, add 35c for postage.

Pullets, 8 weeks, 75c each. Order from this ad.

BYRON CENTER POULTRY FARM
Byron Center, Mich.

High Producers at Special Prices

Blue and Gold White Leghorns, Superior Egg Quality and Standard White Leghorns; Barred Rocks; R. I. Reds; S. L. Wyandottes; Black Minorcas and Ancona pullets. Special prices for delivery this month.

State Farms Association, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Ferris White Leghorn Pullets Write for bulletin and free catalog. Thousands of hens and males at 1/2 price. Winners for 25 years. Official Contest records. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write today for price. GEO. B. FERRIS, 634 Shirley St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Mid-Summer Sale on Pure-bred Stock

Chicks 8c up; pullets 60c up; yearling hens \$1 up. Best paying, leading varieties. Information free. Fairview Hatchery, R. 2, Zeeland, Mich.

Advertising that Pays

TRY a Michigan Farmer Classified Ad. to sell your surplus poultry, or to get that extra help.

They bring results with little cost, see rates on page 35 of this issue.



DE VRIES FAMOUS EGG-BASKET STRAIN - FED ON

Vitality Egg Mash Used on DeVries Grand View Poultry Farm
Maintains Health and Vigor of Flock

KNOWING that scientific feeding is of equal importance with selective pedigree breeding, the DeVries Grand View Poultry Farm uses Vitality Egg Mash, as it contains the most scientifically selected and carefully balanced ingredients—a fact decisively proven by results produced in maintaining health and vigor and a heavy year-round egg production. You can safely and profitably follow the lead of such poultry experts as Mr. DeVries and his breeding expert, Prof. E. C. Foreman, formerly head of the Poultry Department at Michigan Agricultural College. Write for "Scientific Poultry Feeding and Management" and find out how you too can increase your poultry profits.

GRAIN MARKETING COMPANY
 Dept. M. F., 208 S. La Salle St., Chicago
 Successors to ROSENBAUM BROTHERS



Vitality EGG MASH

CHICKS of QUALITY
PRICES SMASHED



Our saving through unusually good hatches has enabled us to cut prices again on our exceptionally high grade chicks. Order now—save money.

Extra Selected Barron or Tancred S. C. W. Leghorns sired by males of 250 to 280 egg hens	25	50	100	500	1000
	\$2.75	\$5.25	\$10.00	\$45.00	\$90
Barron S. C. English White Leghorns, Standard Heavy Laying Stock	2.50	4.75	9.00	42.50	80
Extra Selected Shepard Anconas sired by 200 to 250 egg males	3.00	5.75	11.00	52.50	100
S. C. Mottled Anconas, Standard	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120
Selected Parks Bred-to-lay Barred Rocks	2.00	3.50	7.00	35.00	70

Broiler, mixed chicks
 Choice 8 to 10-week-old Tom Barron English White Leghorn pullets ready for immediate delivery. 12 pullets, \$13; 25 pullets, \$24; 50, \$46; 100, \$90. Get our prices on yearling hens and cocks or cockerels.
 Order at once from this ad. Cash with order or send C. O. D. if desired. 100% live delivery guaranteed, prepaid to your door. We also have pullets ready for immediate shipment. Get our prices.
SILVER WARD HATCHERY, BOX 29, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN.

HOLLAND HATCHERY
Heavy Winter Laying Stock Produced by Michigan's Old Reliable Hatchery



Pure-bred Barron English white Leghorns	500	100	50
Pure-bred Shepards, Anconas	\$40	\$9	\$4.75
Pure-bred Barred Rocks	45	10	5.25
Pure-bred R. I. Reds	50	11	5.75
Pure-bred R. I. Reds	50	11	5.75

By Insured Parcel Post prepaid to your door. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 17 years' experience, giving absolute satisfaction to thousands.

Special Closing Out Bargain Sale

Assorted lots of broiler chicks at \$7.00 per 100 for immediate delivery. Quality of stock guaranteed. Order at once from this ad. and get this low price. Valuable illustrated Catalog free.

Holland Hatchery & Poultry Farm, R-7-C, Holland, Michigan

CHICKS SINCE 1906
Early Summer and Harvest Hatched Chicks



Prices effective June 1.
 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid prices 25 50 100 500 1000

White, Buff and Black Leghorns, Black Minoras	\$2.50	\$5.00	\$9.00	\$40	\$80
Barred & Wh. Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds, Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, S. C. Hamburgs	3.00	5.50	10.00	48	95

A Hatch every Monday until Aug. 1st. You will make good money on these chicks at these prices. Order right from this ad. Ref. City National Bank. To help us fill orders promptly name first, second and third choice, in case of shortage on one variety we can then fill on another choice. Send for Catalog.
LANZ HATCHERY, BOX J, TIFFIN, OHIO. Established 1906.

Early Maturing BABY CHICKS From Pure-Bred Blood Tested Stock

All our breeding stock has been blood tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea. 100% live delivery.

Postpaid prices on	50	100	500	1000
Select B. P. Rocks & R. I. Reds	\$6.00	\$11	\$55	\$100
Extra Select B. P. Rocks & R. I. Reds	7.00	13	60	120
Foreman Strain B. P. Rocks & R. I. Reds	8.00	15	70	140
W. P. Rocks, W. W.	7.50	14	...	...
Utility and Eng. Barron S. C. W. Leghorns	5.00	9	45	90
Tancred American S. C. W. Leghorns	6.50	12	55	110
Mixed (All Heavies)	5.50	10	45	...

Order right from this ad. for prompt attention.
MILAN HATCHERY, Box 4, MILAN, MICHIGAN.

CHICKS W. LEGHORN-BARRED ROCK BLACK MINORCA-ANCONA
 Official International Egg Contest Records up to 254 Eggs.



6c and Up for June
 Before ordering your 1925 chicks send for our CATALOG. Our LOW PRICES will astonish you.
 Over 20 years experience assures your satisfaction.

Established in 1904 Sent by PARCEL POST PREPAID. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.
PINE BAY POULTRY FARM, Holland, Michigan.

FERRIS WHITE LEGHORNS Will Make Big Profits For You

\$5.24 per hen official net profit at 5 National Egg Contests. Pedigreed and trained 23 years, guaranteed by world's largest Leghorn Farms. Eggs, chicks, pullets, hens, males C.O.D. at bargain prices.
GEO. B. FERRIS, 934 UNION, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Barred Rocks & Reds
 Chicks from blood tested pure standard bred Choice selected flocks.

Prices	50	100	500	1000
Foreman Strain B. P. Rocks	\$6.00	\$11	\$55	\$108
Choice select B. P. Rocks	5.50	10	50	100
Choice R. I. Reds	5.50	10	50	100
Mixed Heavy	9	45	90	...

8 to 10-week-old pullets, \$1.00 each. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Order from this ad.
Krueper Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Milan, Mich.

CHIX C.O.D. Card brings them. Per 100: Wh. Br. Leghorns, Anconas, \$9; Bk. Minoras, Reds, B'd & White Rocks, \$10; Ass'd., \$8. We hatch until Sept. Order now. Capper's Hatchery, Box 30, Elgin, Iowa.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Found In Our Mail Box

Some Merry Circle Messages

Dear Uncle Frank:

I think I will also give my opinion on smoking, for we unsmoked must defend ourselves. I do not believe in smoking, because it ruins many a man's health and pocketbook. I know of a man who says he could not do without tobacco, for he smokes from before breakfast till bedtime. I think it is very improper to smoke in society with girls. I will ring off for this time.—Albert Meekhof, Lucas, Mich.

I do not think it necessary for non-smokers to defend themselves because they have nothing to defend. The smokers need to work up a defense. Tobacco is a habit which benefits nobody.

Dear Uncle Frank:

My ambition is not very good, but I play hired girl and hired boy both. My father is alone and is in need of a man. I have to help my mother in the forenoon and my father in the afternoon. I have plowed fifteen acres



Frank Ward and Ralph Enjoying Hot Weather.

of land this year. Some days I can do more than others. Today I helped my mother iron and this afternoon I plowed.

I don't like the boys that smoke.—Margaret Feather, Dowagiac, Mich.

Your ambition is O. K., especially as you make yourself useful. Dividing your time between father and mother is fair to both.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I received my fountain pen and am taking this opportunity to thank you for the same. It is a nice one.

Say, Uncle Frank, I have a scheme to unfold. Inasmuch as the M. C. Fund is growing rather slowly, why not do away with the weekly contest prizes until the coveted sum is reached. Or, at least modify them and use the money thereby gained to add to the fund. I am sure that most of the M. C.'s do not win just for the prizes, but for the sake of winning.

Therefore, we could sacrifice the prizes for a short time perhaps, and enlarge the Fund greatly.

What does everyone think of this?—Yours truly, Roscoe Bloss, M. C., Dunningville, Mich.

I, too, would like to know what the Merry Circle's think of this plan. Your opinions and suggestions will be thankfully received.

Comment vous partes vous, Uncle Frank and Cousins:

Well, I'm back again, but this time have something important to ask you, uncle.

I'm writing you in regard to the M. C. age limit. After a member is eighteen and discontinues to be a member, must he send back his membership card and pin? Can a member still keep on writing to the Boys' and Girls' page?

Also another question: If a member comes to Detroit can she or he pay you a visit? I go to Detroit quite often—in fact, I was there last Sunday. If I had known your address and

had had enough courage I would have been over for sure. If you don't allow anybody to come and visit you, I suppose I'll have to keep my nose at home. I'd just love to see that Mr. W. P. B. I'd give him a piece of my mind. Yes, siree.

Say, uncle, I saw your picture the other day in the Michigan Farmer. I surely was surprised. I'd call you—oh, let's see—handsome! That's it! Ha! Ha! Ha. Your age, I calculate, is around thirty-eight. Your foot about five foot six inches. Brown hair and brown eyes. Am I a fair guesser?

Thank you for printing my last letter. I was disappointed, though. I knew you'd find a way to get out of telling your name, etc. Maybe if you told us your name and we wouldn't like it, we'd stop writing to you—then you wouldn't have so much bother.

Oh, yes, why couldn't you let us organize some branch clubs. Then we could have entertainments, etc. More money for the M. C. would come in, too. Let's hear from all the M. C.'s about this, and you, too, uncle. Of course, you'll find fault with this and that and say "NO."

It's all your fault 'cause I wrote this letter. With my last letter you printed you said, "Come again, Bob." Well, I'm here. I'll close!—Au revoir, Bob, M. C.

Your membership card and button are yours forever, but after eighteen, the members are supposed to retire from active part in the Circle. However, I like to hear from the beyond-age members. Sure you can visit me, but it will be hard to find me Sundays because we usually go out in the country. Yes, you're just a fair guesser and you wouldn't do at all as a judge of—handsomeness, I guess you call it. I'll have to discuss branch clubs some other time.

Dear Uncle and Cousins:

Well, George Conway, I want to tell you that you're kindly mistaken. I write to six people and they're all girls. How much did you bet, George? Hand it over if you please. Now I'm not saying that the other girls don't write to boys, or vice versa, as I know my sister Betty does. Sh! Please don't tell her. She writes to four boys. But, then, she writes to quite a number, (I don't know how many) girls, too.

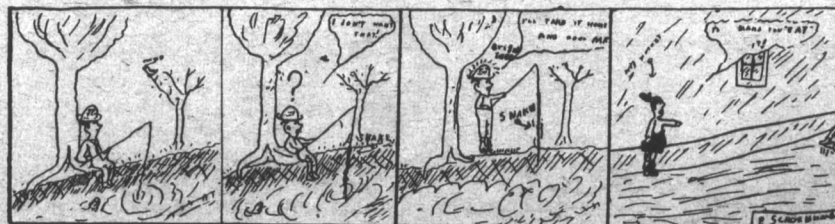
I must say that I do not agree with Garret Klinge. I will admit that I do use powder. But powder is not one-sixth as bad as smoking. I most heartily agree with Marcie Rowe, Nora Severance, and all the others who say cigarettes are unhealthy. I used to sit right in front of a boy who smoked about a package of cigarettes a day. His breath smelled terrible! He is a tough boy and I think cigarettes are to blame for his toughness.—Grace Cramer, Comstock, Mich.

From what I can learn, more girls write to girls than to boys, but what is the difference as long as the correspondence is sensible? I agree about powder and tobacco. I'd rather have powder on the outside of me than tobacco inside. But I don't use either.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Say, Uncle Frank, do you like rubber bands in your eyes and on your legs. Well, that's just what you would get if you were in our school. The boys shoot these on you. Today in school I was hit by one.—Elsie Brolin, Manistique, Mich.

Yes, I know the rubber band stunt, although rubber bands were not as plentiful in my day as in yours. It's a dangerous thing to do.



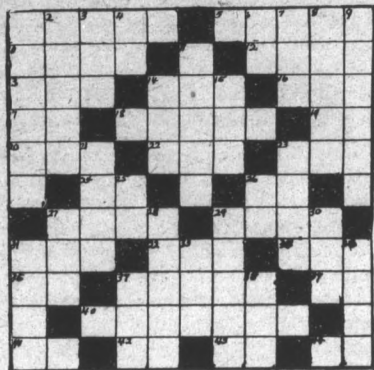
Paul Schonhals Shows the Fisherman Catching Snakes.

CROSS WORD PUZZLE.

HERE is one of the cross word puzzles which won a prize in the cross word puzzle making contest we recently had. It was made up by Beatrice M. Hanis, of Perkins, Mich.

Just fill out the spaces in the outline below, using the two lists to help you find the correct words. You all know how to work cross word puzzles, so it will not be necessary for me to give further directions. Please be sure to put your name and address on the lines below the diagram, and if you are a Merry Circler put M. C. after your name.

All the correct puzzles will be mixed together and the ten lucky ones pulled out. The first two prizes will be found.



Name

Address

tain pens, the next three, dictionaries, and the next five, pocket knives.

Send your answers to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, before July 17, for the contest closes then.

Horizontal.

1. Mother's brother.
5. Boy's name.
10. Emperor who burnt Rome.
12. Used in driving a horse.
13. Climbing plant.
14. Bleat of a sheep.
16. Pay for professional services.
17. Town editor (abbr.)
18. Farm beast of burden.
19. Central America (abbr.)
20. Before.
22. Advertisements (abbr.)
23. Boy's nickname.
24. Perform.
26. Rural route.
27. American coin.
29. Bruin.
31. Adult male person.
32. Girl's name.
34. Kitchen utensil.
36. Conjunction.
37. Lift.
39. Toward.
40. Tilling the soil.
41. Thus.
42. A southern state.
43. Northern state.
44. Like.

Vertical.

1. Brought together.
2. Not ever.
3. To weep.
4. Behold.
6. Railroad (abbr.)
7. American Expeditionary Force.
8. Brother's daughter.
9. Presses in a mass.
11. Poets and singers.
14. Ladies' fur tippet.
15. Beast of burden.
21. First garden.
23. A snare.
25. Upon.
26. Note of the scale.
27. A vehicle.
28. A kind of crown.
29. A hollow vessel.
30. To decay.
31. Angry crowds.
33. Not bright.
35. Part of foot (pl.).
37. Tattered fragment.
38. Finish.

GIRLS ONLY WINNERS.

I BELIEVE that a lot of girls are bashful about writing how they would like to have boys act toward them. At least, they did not respond to this contest as they have to some others. I want to say, though, that the papers I did get were all real sensible ones. Several of these papers will be printed in future issues.

The prize winners are as follows:

Fountain Pens.

Addie Bradshaw, Boyne Falls, Mich.

Emma Benson, R. 3, Stephenson, Mich.

Dictionaries.

Zelda Preston, Chippewa Lake, Mich.
Joy Bradshaw, Boyne Falls, Mich.
Elva McChintie, Homer, Mich.

Candy.

Lura H. Lincoln, Harbor Beach, Mich.

Anne Lucille Osten, Star Route, Crystal Falls, Mich.

Ruth Rawson, R. 3, Manchester, Mich.

Violet Kridner, Elsie, Mich.

Estell Hendricks, Pottsville, Mich.

Poultry

WATCH THE FOUNTAINS.

WHEN the water fountains are dry the chicks suffer. Then they are trampled in the fight for water when the supply is replenished. One poultryman reports marking and watching certain chicks around a fountain for one hour. One chick came to drink fourteen times in an hour. It proved to him that frequent small drinks seemed to be the requirement for the growing chicks. When water is always present the chicks like to take it frequently in small quantities. This is probably much better for growth than a great thirst which can only be quenched by long continued drinking of cold water.

Fill the water fountains at sundown and you are sure to have plenty of water ready for the poultry at sunrise. They are very thirsty in the morning when emerging from a warm brooder house. Growing mash takes a lot of water to wash it down. The chicks can scarcely eat the growing mash unless the fountains are nearby and always filled. Keeping the water supply in the same place is a help in keeping the chicks comfortable. They are creatures of habit and seem to thrive best when they always know where to look for feed and water.

The best fountains we have can be opened up and scrubbed occasionally. Keep a stiff brush near the well and use it about every other day to rub the scum from the inside of the fountains. The cleaner the drinking water the less the chances of spreading disease.

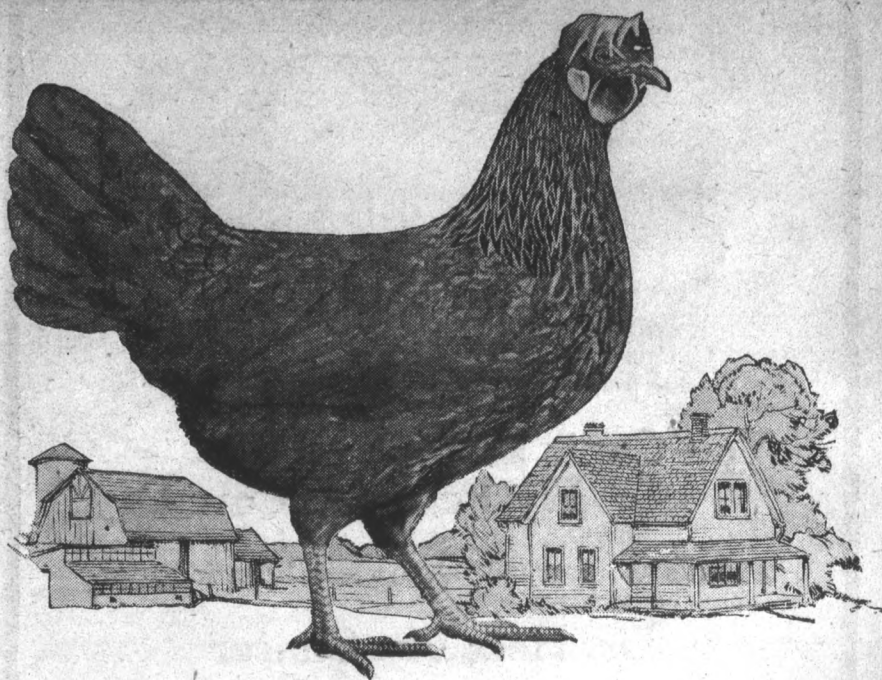
If the dry weather continues many chicks will soon be in yards and on ranges where succulent green feed is very scarce. Swiss Chard on rich moist garden soil will often develop a lot of leaves when field grasses are drying up. The chard leaves are appetizing green feed for the poultry. Green feed helps to keep the digestive system in good condition. I have noticed that chicks seem to thrive the best after a long warm rain has sprouted a lot of fresh green feed. The old dry grass becomes tough and unappetizing and chicks do not like it.—R. G. G.

THE EGG-LAYING CONTEST.

THE Leghorns are now leading the contest; the Royal Hatchery pen having a production to date of 1,682 eggs, while the West Neck Poultry Farm have 1,677 eggs to their credit.

The St. Johns Poultry Farm Leghorns come third with 1,607 eggs, and J. P. Gasson's Leghorns fourth with 1,521 eggs. Next in line are the Barred Rocks of the "Winter Egg" Poultry Farm with 1,471 eggs. Then follow Dr. L. E. Heasley's Leghorns with 1,456 eggs.

Since hot weather has set in the contest hens are being fed a moist mash and a larger amount of green feed. They are given three feeds of green stuff a day which is keeping the hens in good condition. The moist mash in the summer seems to keep up the consumption of mash. Grain rations are being reduced in order to permit of a larger consumption of mash.

BUILDING UP
the Big Producers

One of the finest investments you can make in building up a heavy laying flock, is Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash.

This remarkable feed contains all the elements for swift growth, strong bones, well-formed bodies and the surplus of vigor required for *big and steady* egg production.

When your chicks are six weeks old switch from Chick Starter to Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash and keep them on this ration till five months old—then put them on Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash and watch the eggs roll out and the profits roll in.

Read the Experience of this Successful
Poultry Raiser:

I have been raising poultry for six years and this spring decided to give Ful-O-Pep Feeds a trial. I hatched out 2,000 chicks starting March 1st, and fed them all Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter. I lost less than 4%. This is the smallest loss I ever had and I give Ful-O-Pep the credit. My mortality has never been so low before.

I have about 250 pullets today and they are in fine shape, for I keep them full of Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash. Some of the earliest ones are laying already, but they will be kept on Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash until they are five months old.

Am feeding Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash to my 200 odd old hens and they are laying in great shape.

"The Ful-O-Pep Way makes Poultry Pay" is the motto of every thrifty poultryman. —Martin Hanson

Some good dealer near you sells the Ful-O-Pep line of feeds. See him. Talk it over with him. He can supply your needs.

The Quaker Oats Company

Chicago, Ill.

FREE—Ful-O-Pep Poultry and Record Book

Containing 52 pages of authoritative instructions on poultry raising and all of the essential points contained in our famous correspondence course. Send the coupon.

FUL-O-PEP
GROWING MASH

The Quaker Oats Co., Dept. 75, Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago, U.S.A. Please send me, without obligation, complete new Ful-O-Pep Poultry Book.

Name.....
Address.....
My Dealer's Name.....



Feed Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter first six weeks, for strong bones and swift growth



Feed Ful-O-Pep Fine Chick Feed from second to sixth week



Feed Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash from sixth week through five months



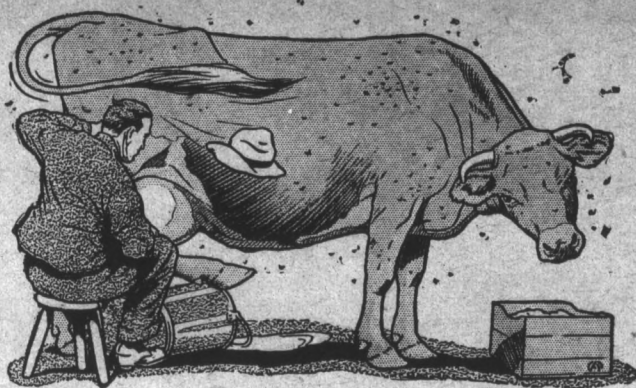
Feed Ful-O-Pep Coarse Chick Feed from the sixth week to the fifth month



Begin feeding Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash at fifth month and feed all year round



Feed Ful-O-Pep Scratch Grains from sixth month on—one quart per day to each twelve birds



You Can't Milk a Fly-Pestered Cow Dry

She retains the last—the richest.
That's why your milk always tests lower in butter-fat during fly-time.

Dr. Hess Fly Chaser

—has the odor of the pines

Pleasant and healthful to folks, but repelling to flies and mosquitoes.

Remember, Dr. Hess Fly Chaser is the fly chaser with a kick.

It's the odor that does it.

It does not taint the milk, gum the hair nor blister. It is most economical to use. A single gallon will last the average farmer all summer.

Unconditionally guaranteed.

If Dr. Hess Fly Chaser does not prevent the milk slump, make your cows milkable in fly-time, save your horse-flesh all summer long, it will not cost you one cent.

Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio

LEWIS' LYE

The Truth About A Lye

For cleaning:
Dairy utensils
Poultry houses
Garages
Hog houses
Outside toilets
and
50 other uses

MANY, many people have made their year's supply of soap with Lewis' Lye year in and year out. They save money when they use Lewis' Lye because they get the best of results and always find it a marvelous soapmaker. Lewis' Lye is carefully tested during manufacture and then packed in safety friction top cans, in our own plant. This guarantees you satisfaction. Try Lewis' Lye;

you'll be pleased with the results. Send this ad for a copy of our free booklet. Your neighborhood grocer who aims to give service will be pleased to order Lewis' Lye for you.

Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co.
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Soapmaker Supreme

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Change of Copy or Cancellations must reach us
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FOR SALE - Reg. Guernsey Bull Calf

Sire by Lone Pine Ranger whose dam has an A. R. record of 17,644.2 lbs. Milk, 936.6 lbs. Fat. No Females for Sale. Write J. M. Williams, North Adams; Gilmore Brothers, Camden, Mich.

GUERNSEY BARGAINS

young bull; Itchen's Daisy May King blood whose two nearest dams have over 450 lbs. B. F. Several good foundation cows. Accredited herd. GEO. E. SPIES & SON, R. 1, Dover, Ohio.

Wallinwood Guernseys

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

For Sale Reg. Guernsey Cows, Bulls and Bull Calves. A. R. Record May Rose Breeding. JOHN EBELS, R. 2, Holland, Mich.

GUERNSEY BULLS ready for service, from A. R. Cows. Priced right. Clean herd. Come and see. Glenn Clark, Eau Claire, Mich.

Holstein Cows and Young Bulls

When buying a young bull, secure one bred for greater production and better type. We have them of desirable conformation out of cows with very creditable records. Also a few young cows safe in calf and with records up to 25 lbs. as Jr. 3-yr.-old. Send for extended pedigrees.

Lakefield Farm, Clarkston, Mich.

Great Production

During the month of May, 620 cows and heifers in the Michigan State Herds produced 745,275 lbs. of milk, an average of 1202 lbs. per cow.

You can increase your herd average by using a herd sire bred by Michigan State Herds.

Bull calves and service bulls from cows with official records of milk and butter production and sired by the great bulls in service in Michigan State Herds at reasonable prices. Send for our printed list, with prices.



Bureau of
Animal Industry
Dept. C
Lansing, Michigan

Hereford Steers

56 Wt. Around 950 lbs.	60 Wt. Around 850 lbs.
66 Wt. Around 740 lbs.	80 Wt. Around 650 lbs.
142 Wt. Around 600 lbs.	47 Wt. Around 550 lbs.
52 Wt. Around 500 lbs.	53 Wt. Around 450 lbs.

Also many other bunches. Deep red, dehorned, good stocker order. Real quality Herefords are usually market toppers when finished. Will sell your choice from any bunch. VAN B. BALDWIN, Eldon, Wapello Co., Iowa.

For Sale Reg. Holstein Bulls, Heifers, Cows. Herd Federal accredited, 2 yrs. C. T. A. Records finished, extra good individuals. Reg. Oxford sheep, show stock. R. C. WOODWARD, R. D. 3, Elsie, Mich.

HOLSTEIN or GUERNSEY dairy calves, 7 weeks old, \$20 each, crated for shipment. Edgewood Dairy Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

THE SHEEP INDUSTRY IN MICHIGAN.

(Continued from page 19).

and breed of animals selected. The breeds most numerous and popular in the state are the Shropshire, Hampshire and Oxford of the down or mutton breeds; and the Rambouillet and Delaine Merino of the fine wool breeds. All of these breeds and their high grades are well adapted to Michigan conditions. Where one is selling his lambs off from grass during the summer or early fall the medium wool or mutton breeds are preferable. Where ewes are being bred to lamb late in the spring and the lambs fed the following winter the fine wool breeds are no doubt preferable. In large flocks the fine wool breeds also prove their superiority.

If abundance of winter feed and warm quarters are available, it is sometimes desirable to breed ewes to lamb during the late fall and early winter and sell the lambs as springers in March and April. Rambouillet, Delaine or Hampshire ewes are excellent for this purpose but, in any case, a compact, thick-set sire of one of the early maturing mutton breeds should be used.

In starting a flock it is preferable to purchase healthy, young, sound ewes of good breeding and individuality. Since a breeding ewe is past her period of usefulness at from five to eight years of age, (fine wool ewes last somewhat longer than medium wool ewes), age is an important factor and can be determined from the teeth. The lamb has eight milk teeth, these are narrow at the base with wider crowns. At about fifteen months of age, the central pair of milk teeth are replaced by permanent teeth which are much larger, closer together and of equal width from base to crown. At about two years of age, the second pair, or one on each side of the central pair of permanent teeth appear. The third pair of permanent teeth appear when the sheep is from two and one-half to three years of age, and the fourth pair, or two corner teeth, at from three and one-half to four years of age, when the sheep has a full mouth, the teeth being close together and at nearly a right angle to the jaw. After this time the age of the sheep is quite largely a matter of guess-work although with advancing age the teeth spread apart and set forward at a greater angle to the jaw.

In starting a flock which is to be retained, ewes from one to four years of age should be purchased. Where a farmer desires a flock for only one reason, to consume his roughages and utilize a temporary pasture, full-mouthed western ewes can often be purchased on the markets at very reasonable prices. These ewes will produce one or two crops of lambs and should be fattened and sold along with their lambs.

Watch the Parasites.

Health is an important matter with the farm flock, especially as regards freedom from parasites. Stomach worms and tapeworms have caused more farmers to abandon the sheep business than all other causes combined.

The presence of worms in a flock is indicated by the lambs becoming dull and listless, the wool dry and harsh; the skin, which should be a bright pink, becomes pale, and the eyelids when turned back shows the membranes to be clear, instead of a network of blood vessels. In the last stages, a dropsical swelling appears under the jaw. When worms are present, the lambs should be drenched with some vermifuge and changed to fresh pasture. Copper sulphate, commonly known as blue vitrol, is an excellent remedy, but one that must be used with extreme care, owing to its poisonous nature.

Sheep to be treated should be kept off feed and water for eighteen hours

before treating. Just before treating, dissolve one ounce of copper sulphate in three quarts of water and administer doses as follows: For a three-months-old lamb, one ounce of the solution; for a six-months-old lamb, two ounces; for a yearling, three ounces; for a mature sheep, four ounces. Any of the solution left over should be destroyed, as it is not safe to use unless fresh. A solution can best be obtained by suspending the ounce of copper sulphate in a cloth and lowering it in the water only far enough to submerge the copper sulphate. In measuring out the doses, the size and strength of the lambs should regulate the amount rather than the age. A weak lamb, somewhat small for its age, should not receive as large a dose as indicated above. We follow the plan of drenching our own flock twice (fall and spring) during the winter season and then starting in early in June, we drench the entire flock of ewes and lambs every four to five weeks, until the middle of October.

Where tapeworms are suspected to be present in addition to the stomach worms, it is well to use tobacco along with the copper sulphate, using one per cent dried snuff. The snuff should be allowed to soak over night in a quart and a half of hot water and the solution strained in the morning. Then the ounce of copper sulphate dissolved in a quart and a half of water, and the two combined and the liquid made up to three quarts. This gives one ounce of copper sulphate and one ounce of tobacco in three quarts of solution, or a one per cent solution of both tobacco and copper sulphate. The dosage is the same as for the copper sulphate alone.

It would be best for one who has never drenched a sheep to have his local veterinarian administer the first treatment and familiarize him with the method.

A healthy flock taken onto a clean farm would not need the above treatment, although the sheep should be examined frequently and the treatment given immediately if the symptoms appear. Ticks and lice when present cause considerable irritation. The sheep will rub or pull their wool and more feed is required to winter the flock. A dipping tank should therefore be a part of the equipment and the flock dipped annually where these parasites are present.

(Another article from Prof. Brown dealing with care, quarters, feeds, etc., will appear in an early issue.—Eds.)

DAIRY NOTES AND NOTINGS.

It does the bull no good to lie around without exercise. Lacking other means it is profitable to lead him out every day for a walk. But, this should be done with a good ring and stout staff. It should be remembered, too, that the end of the staff ought not to be borne to the ground by the head of the bull pressing downward. That gives him a chance to break it, and then there may be trouble.

The best cow has her home on the farm of the best owner.

One milk pail, made of good heavy tin, will outlast three or four of thin, poor material.

No matter how good a strainer we have, we cannot get particles of filth out of milk once they get in. The only way to get them out is to keep them out by clean milking.

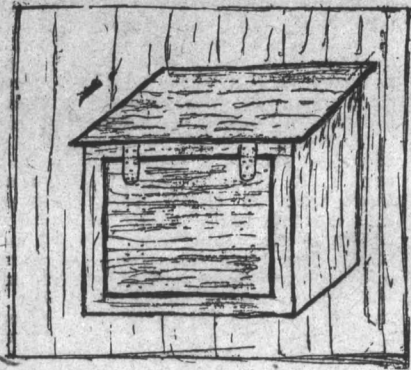
One of the dirtiest tricks any milker can have is that of wetting the hands with milk to make the job a little easier. No such milking should be tolerated on a first class dairy farm.

We take all possible pains to wash clean our pails, pans and cans, but sunshine can make them still purer and sweeter. They should be turned up in the open air every day to let the sun's rays find their way into them.

A good thermometer can guess better as to the temperature of milk and cream than any man or woman can by sticking his finger into it. And it's lots cleaner, too.

A SERVICEABLE SALT BOX FOR STOCK.

I HAVE noted with interest your recent article in the Michigan Farmer treating of the necessity for a proper supply of salt for the farm stock, and the thought came to me to send you a sketch and description of a salt



box which I made and attached to the side of the barn in the barnyard some forty years ago, and from which the stock take salt when they desire.

Dimensions are: Height and width, fifteen inches; depth, twelve inches. The top extends two inches over each end and the front to prevent rain and snow from reaching the salt. The door on the front is of proper dimensions to permit its being pushed within the box by the animal seeking salt. It is hung on leather hinges as indicated in the illustration.—J. T. Daniells.

ALFALFA RESISTS DROUTH.

ALFALFA is proving a life-saver this dry year on live stock farms. Fortunate indeed, is the man who has a field of it well established on his farm. A new seeding of alfalfa on our farm has cut, this dryest of years, a good ton per acre the first cutting. Another ten-acre field of two years' standing has furnished forage for fifty head of sows and pigs since the first green bite was available and we are harvesting the first cutting approximately seven tons of the choicest hay. In comparison we also have upwards of twenty acres of mixed new seeding that in an ordinary season we would expect to cut not less than two tons per acre from. The soil on which it grows is rich and the stand thick and even, yet because of the extreme drouth it will do well if it yields one-half ton per acre. Our hay mows would indeed be scantily filled, and would surely be bare long before

spring except for these good fields of alfalfa. They will give us a sufficient supply of the richest hay to see the live stock through the long winter and thus save the day, regardless of dry weather.—Pope.

DAIRY PRODUCTION INCREASES.

MORE dairy products were produced in the United States in 1924 than in any previous year, according to reports made public by the department of agriculture. The creamery butter production was 1,356,080,000 pounds, an increase of 103,876,000 pounds over 1923. The per capita consumption was also increased. In 1923 it was seventeen pounds, and in 1924 it was seventeen and a quarter pounds. Notwithstanding this large increase in production there was a net import of 11,148,194 pounds. This caused a large quantity of butter to be placed in storage during the summer months, the holdings amounting to 156,440,000 pounds on September 1, but all was removed by May 1, this year.

The production of cheese increased to the extent of 19,243 pounds over 1923, the total producing being 413,940,000 pounds. The per capita consumption of cheese moved up from 3.9 pounds to 4.2 pounds.

The production of condensed and evaporated milk during the year was effected by the heavy stocks at the beginning of the year. This industry, however, was able to control its output and hold it low enough to prevent excessive holdings at the beginning of the present year. The production of condensed and evaporated milk in 1924 amounted to 1,700,548,000 pounds, which was a decrease during the year of 74,333,000 pounds. There were 206,013,758 pounds exported and 6,431,000 pounds imported. The per capita consumption of condensed and evaporated milk for the year 1924 was fourteen pounds, as against thirteen and one-fourth pounds in 1923.

The production of skim-milk powder showed an increase of 6,968,000 pounds, the total being 69,219,000 pounds. Condensed buttermilk increased 12,004,000 pounds, and buttermilk powder production increased 5,026,000 pounds.

The estimated consumption of milk and cream in households for the year was 52,777,000,000 pounds, compared with 50,440,000,000 pounds in 1923, making a per capita consumption of 54.75 gallons.

The department specialists figure that this vast increase cannot be charged to the weather as there was an increase in the number of milk cows on farms. In 1924 the estimated number of milk cows was 24,786,000 while the January 1, 1925, estimate was 25,319,000 head.

There has been a remarkable recovery in the Russian dairy industry, reports to the bureau of agricultural economics show. Before the world war Russia was a large exporter of butter. Exports of butter were resumed in 1923 with shipments to Great Britain of about 1,000,000 pounds. In 1924, the exports of butter from Russia were greatly increased.

Dairy Hints for Hot Weather

By O. E. Reed, M. S. C.

THE hot weather and lack of rainfall thus far in the season are beginning to cut into the profits of the dairymen and this cut will continue if the dairyman does not use all the resources he has to overcome the handicaps he is working under. Most any dairyman or cow man can produce a lot of milk where there is plenty of food in the pastures for his cows, but it takes a real dairyman to keep the flow of milk up under such adverse conditions as are apparent at the present time. Hot weather always causes a decline in milk flow but when it is accompanied by a drouth the decline is very marked.

Every effort should be made to keep up the milk flow even if the cows barely pay for the feed they consume. Dairy cows should have extra feed on the short pasture. If they don't get it they will not be as profitable when the grass does come back or when barn feeding becomes necessary.

Hot weather also affects the quality of the dairy products. It causes the milk to sour because conditions are favorable for bacterial growth. There are many losses sustained by the dairyman who sells milk and cream. Where milk is sold for direct consumption it is returned to the farmer if it is sour, but when sold for butter-making it is accepted. The acid condition of the cream does not unfit the cream for buttermaking, but when the bacteria which causes milk and cream to sour grow so rapidly the same conditions cause other types to grow. These types produce undesirable odors and flavors and the quality of butter deteriorates.

The producer is the one who really stands the loss on quality although he may not realize it. Milk and cream should be cooled to the lowest temperature possible with cold well water or ice water, if practical.

Cream should be delivered to the manufacturer often during the warm weather particularly. Care taken in producing an article of high quality always pays.

De Laval Milker Outfits Now Sold for

\$175.00

and up - depending
on the number of
cows to be milked

The Most Economical As Well As the Best of All Milkers

After nine years, and with more than 25,000 in use, it is an established fact that the De Laval Milker is not only the best but also the most economical of all milkers. This is especially true in view of the recent price reduction and the addition of the De Laval Junior Milker Outfit, for milking small herds, to the line of De Laval Milkers.

Whether you have 5 or 500 cows there is a De Laval Milker Outfit exactly suited for your needs, which will pay for itself in saving time and labor and increasing the quantity and quality of milk, and by making dairying more pleasant and profitable.

It is possible to get mechanical milkers for less than the first cost of a De Laval—but you can't possibly get the same results. During the time that De Laval Milkers have been on the market and with the large number in use, the following facts have been established:

- we have never known of one to injure a cow;
- the action of the De Laval is so pleasing and stimulating that cows almost invariably produce more milk;
- the De Laval is practically fool-proof and does not require a skilled operator;
- it not only milks better but faster, thus saving more time;
- it is easy to wash and keep in a sanitary condition.

Therefore, the De Laval is by far the cheapest in the end. In addition, it is sold on such easy terms that you can have the use of it while it pays for itself.

The De Laval Separator Company

165 Broadway 600 Jackson Blvd.
New York Chicago

61 Beale St.
San Francisco

COW EASE

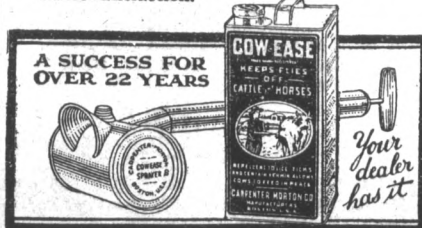
Drives Flies Away

Flies hate it!

Drive off the flies before they drive off your profits. Fewer flies mean a larger milk yield—better work from horses—more comfort for yourself.

One gallon of Cow-Ease sprays about 200 cows. Twice a day at milking time in fly season keeps the flies away. Cattle ticks, grubs, and hen lice and mites hate it, too! Will not blister or gum. Try it! A sixty-cent Cow-Ease Sprayer does the trick.

If your dealer cannot supply you, send his name and address and \$1.50 (\$1.75 west of Missouri River) to Carpenter-Morton Co., Boston, Mass., and we will deliver, prepaid, a gallon can of Cow-Ease. Cow-Ease Sprayer 60c extra. Give both postal and express address, as we ship the cheapest and quickest way. We guarantee entire satisfaction.



FOR SALE

Three excellent young cows, also a few bull calves, from Register of Merit cows. Prices reasonable. COLDWATER JERSEY FARM, Coldwater, Mich.

Flying Fox Jerseys

Young bulls and heifers, 2 months to 2 years, from cows producing 50 to 74 lbs. butterfat per month. Sired by Champion Pretty Fox, Grandson of Oxford's Daisy Flying Fox No. 83284 and Foxhall's Caroba No. 236985. L. RUHSTORFER & SONS, Kawkawlin, Mich.

Jerseys For Sale Bulls ready for service, also a few females. All from R. of M. dams. Accredited herd. Smith & Parker, R. D. No. 4, Howell, Mich.

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

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

Shorthorns Best of quality and breeding. Bulls, cows and heifers for sale. BIDWELL, STOCK FARM, Box D, Tecumseh, Mich.

Gotfredson Farms Shorthorns

Herd headed by Maxwalton Mack, a good son of the celebrated Rodney. Good bulls and females for sale at all times at prices that are reasonable. We invite you to inspect one of the good breeding plants of the country. Write to the Superintendent.
Gotfredson Farms, Ypsilanti, Mich.

Francisco Farm Shorthorns

One beautiful red bull, 10 mo. old, from heavy milking dam. Also one roan yearling heifer, safe in calf, not akin to above bull. P. P. POPE, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

WILDWOOD FARM

FOR SALE—Six splendid young cows and two heifers. Also two bull calves, 8 mos. old. All of best milking ancestry. Beland & Beland, Tecumseh, Mich.

Shorthorn Bulls red and roan, right in pedigree, individuality and price. W. E. MORRISH, R. 5, Flint, Mich.

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

HOGS

BUY DUROCS NOW

Spring pigs now weighing 100 lbs. We can furnish boars and gilts unrelated. These are sired by grand champion boars and out of prize winning sows. Also a few bred sows for August and September. LAKEFIELD FARMS, Clarkston, Mich.

Additional Stock Ads. on Page 35



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, July 7.

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 1 red \$1.73; No. 2 red \$1.72; No. 2 white \$1.72; No. 2 mixed \$1.72.

Chicago.—July \$1.47% @ 1.47%; September \$1.44% @ 1.45%; December at \$1.46% @ 1.46%.

Toledo.—Wheat \$1.64 @ 1.65.

Corn.

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow \$1.07; No. 3 yellow \$1.06; No. 4 yellow \$1.02.

Chicago.—July 99% @ 99% c; September \$1.04% @ 1.04%; December at 87% @ 88c.

Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 white at 54c; No. 3 at 51% c.

Chicago.—July 46% c; September at 46% @ 46% c; December 47% c.

Rye.

Detroit.—No. 2, \$1.04.

Chicago.—July 98% c; September at \$1.00% c; December \$1.02%.

Toledo.—99c.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$5.10 per cwt.

Chicago.—Navy, fancy \$6.10; red kidneys \$10.50.

New York.—Choice pea \$5.10 @ 5.15; red kidneys \$11.75 @ 12.

Barley.

Detroit.—Malting 90c; feeding 85c.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Prime red clover cash at \$16.25; alsike \$13.75; timothy \$3.70.

Buckwheat.

Detroit.—\$2 @ 2.05.

Hay.

Detroit.—No. 1 timothy \$21.50 @ 22; standard \$21 @ 21.50; light clover mixed \$21 @ 21.50; No. 2 timothy \$19 @ 20; No. 1 clover mixed \$17 @ 18; No. 1 clover \$15 @ 16; wheat and oat straw at \$10.50 @ 11; rye straw \$11 @ 11.50.

Feeds.

Detroit.—Bran \$31 @ 32; standard middlings \$33; fine middlings at \$39; cracked corn \$48; coarse cornmeal at \$43; chop \$36 per ton in carlots.

Small Fruit—Prices at Chicago.

Strawberries.—Michigan 16-qt. cases, \$2 @ 3.25.

Gooseberries.—Michigan \$1.50 @ 2.25 per 16-qt. cases.

Cherries.—Michigan, 16 qts., sour at \$1.25 @ 3.25; fancy black \$3 @ 3.50.

WHEAT

The wheat market slumped sharply during the past week. The domestic situation points strongly to higher prices ultimately, but trade sentiment is dominated by bearish factors at present. The carry-over of old wheat in this country is larger than anticipated. Each day without damage being reported makes a big crop in the northwest and in Canada more certain. European crop forecasts continue to point to considerably larger yields with smaller imports than last year. Our prices are above the world level. More important than any of these things, speculative leaders have not begun to give support.

Our new winter wheat is beginning to move to market freely in spite of the smaller crop and the reported tendency in the southwest to hold for better prices.

RYE

Rye prices declined with wheat. Larger clearances for export and light receipts resulted in a substantial decrease in the visible supply last week. It is only half as large as a year ago, but is above normal for the end of the crop year. European rye crop reports continue favorable, with a forecast of 240,000,000 bushels for Poland against 144,000,000 bushels in 1924.

CORN

The corn crop is making splendid progress in practically all sections except the southwest where dry, hot weather prevails. Private forecasts point to an increase in acreage over last year and to a yield of about 3,200,000,000 bushels, which would be close to a record crop and nearly a third larger than last year. Weakness in wheat with a fine new crop prospect pulled corn prices downward last week. The current level of around \$1 at Chicago is curtailing the movement from the country and stimulating the consumptive demand, so that the vis-

ible supply has begun to decrease again. The visible is still so large, however, that commercial scarcity is some distance away.

OATS

Private forecasts of the oats crop show about 1,225,000,000 bushels against the official estimate of 1,295,000,000 bushels on June 1 and 1,542,000,000 bushels harvested last year. Weather conditions are favorable for maturing the crop and final returns may show some increase over present estimates. The visible supply of oats is 35,268,000 bushels against 5,264,000 bushels last year and is next to the largest on record at this season.

SEEDS

The red clover outlook has been greatly improved by rains and cool weather and the market worked lower last week. If present conditions are maintained until harvest, the final yield will be far more satisfactory than seemed probable a fortnight ago.

FEEDS

Trade in feeds was dull last week and prices were generally easier, the wheat feeds being affected the most. Satisfactory pasture conditions were chiefly responsible for the light demand.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Strictly fresh eggs advanced again last week, but values on undergrades were irregular according to quality. Fine quality eggs are scarce and many shipments contain a mixture of held and fresh gathered stock. Production, as measured by receipts at the four leading markets, is decreasing. The daily movement of eggs into storage is gradually declining and holdings are being increasingly drawn upon to satisfy particular buyers. With consumption on a higher scale than last year and the storage situation practically as strong, prices are likely to continue on their upward course with only temporary setbacks.

Chicago.—Eggs, miscellaneous 30% c dozen; dirties 26 @ 28c; checks 25 @ 27% c; fresh firsts 30% @ 31c; ordinary firsts 29% c. Live poultry, hens 22% c; broilers 26c; springers 31c; roosters 13c; ducks 18c; geese 18c; turkeys 20c pound.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 32 @ 33c. Live poultry, broilers 40 @ 41c; heavy hens 27c; light hens

20c; roosters 15 @ 16c; geese 15c; ducks 26c; turkeys 25c.

BUTTER

The decline in the butter market was halted last week, and prices were higher at the close. The cool, rainy weather has given pasture new life and the outlook for butter production has been greatly improved. While more favorable production conditions will tend to check any substantial advance from present levels, it is probable that butter values during the rest of the summer will follow a different trend from last year when prices in July, August and September each were lower than in the preceding month. Receipts at the four leading markets during June were the smallest in that month since 1921. Even if production is maintained at the present level throughout July, total production would not equal 1924. Although June prices averaged the highest for any June since 1920, the amount of butter disappearing into distributive channels at the large markets was only four per cent smaller than in the same month last year, or considerable less than the difference in receipts. Storage holdings of butter are smaller than at the corresponding time in 1924 and buying for this purpose will probably be active during July.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago 41 @ 41% c; New York 41% c; in Detroit fresh creamery in tubs sells for 39 @ 42c per pound.

WOOL

The recovery in wool prices is still in progress, with Boston quotations 15 to 20 per cent higher than at the bottom of the decline about two months ago. Buyers are less active in the bright wool states, but they have raised their bids for territory wools and are purchasing in volume. Utah and adjoining states are said to look for 45-cent wools soon. Some growers are holding for still higher prices. Manufacturers are buying because of their actual needs, and conditions in the goods market suggest that consumption of wool by mills will increase in the last half of the year. American buyers seem to be getting ready to purchase actively both at London and in Australia at sales starting July 7 and July 13.

POTATOES

Potato prices advanced sharply last

week. High prices for new potatoes have sustained the market for old stock and cool weather has helped the quality. The heavy movement of early potatoes is about over and a relatively light crop in intermediate states is forecast. Potato production in eight intermediate states is forecast at 8,520,000 bushels, a reduction of 26 per cent from 1924, but about 13 per cent more than in 1923. Acreage is estimated much below that of the two preceding years, and the yield is materially less than last year. Arkansas and Oklahoma sacked Bliss Triumphs were quoted at \$2.60 @ 2.75 per 100 lbs. in the Chicago carlot market. Northern round whites, U. S. No. 1, were held at \$1.35 @ 1.50 per 100 pounds.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Strawberries were good sellers, while the movement of currants was slower. Peas and wax beans were ready sellers and good white celery was taken quickly. Buyers were eager for spinach, paying as high as \$2.50 a bushel for some top quality stuff. Radishes were bought liberally, but beets, carrots and other bunched stuff did not sell well. There was a fair demand for most green stuff with prices holding firm. Tomatoes cleaned up early. The supply of old potatoes was small. Heavier buying of eggs boosted the wholesale price. The demand for live broilers and hens, on the other hand, was lighter, with buyers taking more dressed stock.

Strawberries \$6.50 @ 10 per 24-qt. case; currants, No. 1, \$3.50 @ 4.50 per 24-qt. case; sour cherries, No. 1, \$3.50 @ 4.50 24-qt. case; sweet cherries, No. 1, \$6 @ 7 case; red raspberries \$7 @ 9 24-qt. case; black raspberries, No. 1, \$6.50 @ 7 case; asparagus \$1.25 @ 2 dozen bunches; beans \$7 bu; beets 75 @ 90c bu; beet tops 50 @ 60c bu; carrots 75 @ 90c bu; collards 40 @ 50c bu; endive 50 @ 60c bu; leaf lettuce 40 @ 60c bu; head lettuce 50c @ \$1 bu; green onions 40 @ 50c dozen bunches; root parsley 75c dozen bunches; curly parsley 50 @ 60c dozen bunches; peas, No. 1, \$3.50 @ 5 bu; potatoes, No. 1, \$1.25 bu; escarole 40 @ 50c bu; kohlrabi 75 @ 80c dozen bunches; round radishes 75c @ \$1 dozen bunches; long radishes \$1 @ 1.50 dozen bunches; rhubarb 40 @ 50c dozen bunches; turnips 60 @ 75c dozen bunches; local celery 60c @ 1.25 per dozen; Kalamazoo celery 40 @ 85c dozen; mustard 40 @ 50c bu; spinach \$1.75 @ 2.25 bu; honey \$1.15 per 5-lb. pail; butter 55 @ 60c; eggs, wholesale 37c; retail 45 @ 50c; hens, wholesale 28 @ 30c; retail 32 @ 33c; Leghorn broilers, wholesale 28 @ 32c; retail 35 @ 40c; colored broilers, wholesale 42 @ 45c retail 45 @ 50c; ducks 26c; veal 15c; dressed poultry, hens 38 @ 40c; young ducks 50 @ 55c; broilers 50 @ 55c.

GRAND RAPIDS

All Grand Rapids markets were liberally supplied with fruit early this week. The double holiday caused an accumulation of ripe fruit and prices averaged lower on some varieties, more particularly on raspberries. Quotations were: Red raspberries \$3.50 @ 4.50 per 16-qt. case; blacks \$3 @ 3.50 24-pt. case; cherries, sour \$1.25 @ 1.50 case; sweets \$2 @ 3.50 case; strawberries \$4 @ 5 case; currants \$1.75 @ 2.50 case; gooseberries \$1.75 @ 2 case; old potatoes 70 @ 90c bu; cabbage \$2 @ 2.50 bu; spinach \$1 @ 1.25 bu; rhubarb \$1 @ 1.25 bu; asparagus \$1.50 @ 1.75 dozen bunches; lettuce 75c @ \$1.25 bu; celery 40 @ 90c dozen; tomatoes \$1.60 @ 1.65 per 7-lb. basket; cucumbers \$1.60 dozen; carrots 25 @ 30c dozen bunches; radishes .10 @ 12% c dozen bunches; pork 17c; veal 14 @ 15c; poultry, fowls 15 @ 22c; broilers 20 @ 30c; eggs 30 @ 32c; butter-fat 43 @ 45c; wheat, old at \$1.44 bu; new \$1.24 bu; beans \$4.65; rye 90c bu.

BOY MISSING.

John Nester, seventeen-year-old son of Frank P. Nester, 1997 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Michigan, commonly called Jack, left home April 26 with a desire to go farming. He is five feet six inches in height, has chestnut hair, brown eyes, wore gray suit, low tan shoes. His mother is sick and would greatly appreciate it if any one who knows his whereabouts would communicate with her. He has a small mole on his neck in front.

COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

Oct. 8—Howell, Mich., Barnes-Van Kuren Dispersal Sale, F. J. Fishbeck, Sales Manager.

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, July 7.

CHICAGO

Hogs.

Receipts 20,000. Market slow. Good light and medium weight are mostly 25 @ 40c lower than Monday's high; plain kind and butchers 10 @ 25c lower than Monday's average; bulk 140 @ 175-lb. average \$13.90 @ 14.20; sorted 180 to 210-lb. kind \$14.20 @ 14.40; early top \$14.50; bulk 225 to 325-lb. butchers \$13.90 @ 14.15; bulk packing sows \$12 @ 12.50; slaughter pigs 25c lower; bulk strong weight \$13 @ 13.50.

Cattle.

Receipts 8,000. Market fed steers and yearlings of value to sell at \$12 upward, steady with Monday's average. Most others are dull and weak. Stots lower; Best weighty steers, early \$13.75; some held higher; several lots at \$12.50 @ 13.40; native grass steers largely \$7.25 @ 9 to killers; little change on other kinds; vealers are 50c higher; packers upward to \$12.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 12,000. Best native lambs are steady. Asking higher on western. Good native \$14.75 @ 15; sorting moderate; heavy bulk native lambs at \$13 @ 13.50; culls mostly \$10.50; one deck of choice feeding lambs steady at \$14; sheep scarce and steady; odd lot native ewes \$6 @ 7.50.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 615. Market is strong and good; very dull on half-fat cattle. Good to choice yearlings, dry-fed 9.75 @ 11.50. Best heavy steers, dry-fed 7.00 @ 10.50. Heavyweight butchers 8.00 @ 9.25. Mixed steers and heifers 7.00 @ 8.00. Handy light butchers 6.00 @ 6.75. Light butchers 5.00 @ 5.50. Best cows 5.00 @ 5.75.

Butcher cows 4.00 @ 4.50. Cutters 3.00 @ 3.50. Canners 2.25 @ 3.00. Choice bulls, dry-fed 5.00 @ 6.00. Heavy bologna bulls 5.00 @ 5.50. Stock bulls 4.00 @ 4.75. Feeders 5.00 @ 6.75. Stockers 5.00 @ 6.00. Milkers 45.00 @ 85.00.

Veal Calves.

Receipts 505. Market steady. Best 13.00 @ 13.50. Others 8.00 @ 12.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 427. Market slow. Best lambs 14.50. Fair lambs 12.00 @ 14.00. Fair to good sheep 5.00 @ 7.00. Culls and common 2.00 @ 3.00. Light and common 7.00 @ 10.75.

Hogs.

Receipts 1,114. The market is 25 @ 40c lower. Mixed hogs, heavy yrkr. \$14.50 @ 14.75. Pigs and light lights 14.00 @ 14.50. Stags 8.00. Roughs 11.75 @ 12.00.

BUFFALO

Hogs.

Receipts 4,180. Culls closing slow. Heavy \$14.75 @ 14.85; medium \$14.85 @ 15; light weight at \$14.90 @ 16.10; light lights and pigs at \$14.90 @ 15; packing sows and roughs \$12.75.

Cattle.

Receipts 100. Market steady.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 100. Market steady. Best lambs \$14.50; ewes \$6 @ 7.50.

Calves.

Receipts 900. Culls \$13 @ 13.50.

MILK PRODUCERS ANNOUNCE MEETING.

THE National Milk Producers' Federation will hold its annual meeting in Philadelphia, November 23-25, in conjunction with the annual convention of the Interstate Milk Producers' Association. In making this announcement, Secretary Charles W. Holman says that during the past year great progress has been made throughout the dairy districts in organizing new cooperative dairy associations and the older associations report substantial gains in membership and more efficient methods of conducting their business.

The present membership of the federation consists of 300,000 active dairy farmers affiliated with twenty-eight regional associations extending from New England to the Pacific Coast. These associations do an aggregate business of \$400,000,000.

COUNTRY WATCHING CROP DEVELOPMENT.

CROP development now holds the center of the stage, say the department of agriculture economists. The season has been fickle, and not altogether encouraging. Winter wheat ripened prematurely over much of the western part of the belt. Threshing so far has turned out unsatisfactory yields. The winter wheat crop is decidedly short of last year's crop. The spring wheat section has better prospects.

The central fact in the present outlook, as viewed by the government specialists, is that while production will be ample, agriculture will not be in the market this fall with any considerable surplus of the major products. Given strengthening live stock markets and fair feed crops, plus fair returns from wheat and cotton, farmers would come out of 1925 better than they have in most of the years since 1919. The present nice balance in both live stock and crop production is a tribute to the readjustments made by the farmers since the fall of 1921.

FARM PRICES STEADY.

THE level of farm prices as measured by the price index of 30 farm products declined from 147 in April to 146 in May, and increased to 147 points in June. Wholesale prices of all commodities and of the non-agricultural groups decreased one point from April to May. As a result, there was no change in the relative purchasing power of farm products in terms of non-agricultural commodities. The present tendencies in the general business situation point to little change in prices of non-agricultural commodities and consequently no change in the purchasing power of farm products need be expected soon.

POULTRYMEN COOPERATE.

POUULTY producers are pretty good cooperators. A survey of D. L. James, marketing specialist of the bureau of agricultural economics, shows that in 1924 a total of 183 farm business organizations handled eggs or poultry. Of these, thirty-one were of the truly cooperative type. More than 70,000,000 dozens of eggs were sold during the year for approximately \$22,000,000.

Cooperation among the specialized poultry and egg producers is a comparatively easy matter, Mr. James finds, compared with the effort to establish a successful cooperative association composed of farm flock producers. By far the larger percentage of the total egg supply of the United States comes from what is termed "the farm flock." In this field an almost completely disorganized marketing condition exists, since very little effort has been made to change or improve the methods that have been in vogue since the beginning of American agriculture. Production conditions are not uniform; the size, color and quality of the farm flock product vary greatly. More care must be exercised in grading and candling in order to put out a uniform product.

The handling of farm flock eggs by the cooperative creameries as is done to a considerable extent in Minnesota and some other states, is ideal for assembling and handling, but it has its limitations in respect to merchandising. The quantity of the product handled usually is not sufficient to warrant the employment of persons experienced in the marketing of poultry products. Mr. James suggests that much better results could have been accomplished if several creameries in a district had been federated into one large organization, each creamery serving as a local unit for receiving, candling, grading and packing the product; the sale of the product being handled by a manager whose training

and experience has made him expert in the merchandising of poultry products.

This suggestion will also apply to the cooperative poultry marketing associations everywhere. Mr. James recently returned from an inspection of the Maine and New Hampshire egg cooperatives. Together they could maintain an efficient selling organization. Separately they are competing with one another, neither one having a sufficient volume of eggs to warrant the employment of an efficient sales manager.

In his investigations Mr. James found that many farmers are producing eggs of inferior quality because of lack of proper feeds, keeping the flocks confined in insanitary pens and yards, and other hindrances to the development of first-class eggs. He regards the production problem as important as the marketing problem in the case of eggs and poultry.

PIG CROP ELEVEN PER CENT BELOW LAST YEAR.

A DECREASE of about twenty per cent in the number of sows farrowing in the eleven corn belt states in the spring of 1925, compared with the spring of 1924, is indicated by a preliminary tabulation of the June, 1925, pig survey. The survey was made as of June 1, by the department of agriculture in cooperation with the post office department through the rural carriers, the result of which has been released by Verne H. Church, U. S. Agricultural Statistician, and L. Whitney Watkins, Commissioner of Agriculture.

The number of pigs saved, however, is indicated as only about eleven per cent less this spring than last spring, due to the larger number of pigs saved per litter. The weather during March and April this year was exceptionally favorable for spring pigs. This condition, together with the smaller number of sows to care for, and the increased value of hogs, resulted in an increase of eleven per cent in the average number of pigs saved per litter.

The number of sows bred, or to be bred for fall farrowing in 1925, is reported as about ninety-eight per cent of the number that actually farrowed in the fall of 1924. Previous surveys have shown that fall farrowings have been from twenty to twenty-five per cent less than the number reported bred. However, because of the very considerable improvement in hog prices over this time last year, it is probable that breeding intentions will be more nearly carried out than they have been during the past three years.

GOVERNMENT TO STUDY GRAIN MARKETING.

A STUDY of grain marketing will be made this summer in Illinois by the United States Department of Agriculture, cooperating with the farmers' elevators and state experiment station.

Information will be collected and assembled regarding the form and method of operation of the farmers' elevators, and the movement of grain to market from every locality in the state, covering the period of a year, the purpose being to bring out a complete understanding of the routes used in moving to point of final sale of grain from each county of the state.

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.

Shy Breeder.—I have a cow four years old which was in heat last fall but I failed to have her served. Since then she has never been seen in heat. Please advise me what to do in order to bring her in heat again. M. E., Dublin, Mich.—Flushing her with warm water twice a day, also giving her one-dram doses of ground, or fluid extract of nux vomica at a dose in soft feed two or three times a day, she might come in heat.

Mare Fails to Come in Heat.—Have a mare ten years old which fails to come in heat. H. H., New Baltimore, Mich.—There is much uncertainty (as to results) in the treatment of such cases as this. Try flushing vagina once or twice a day, using clean tepid water; also give her one dram doses of fluid extract of nux vomica in feed or in drinking water two or three times a day.

Laryngitis.—Have horse that coughs a great deal, but it is not a case of heaves. O. H. G., Ovid, Mich.—Rub

throat with camphorated oil daily, give two drams of muriate of ammonia in soft feed or in drinking water three or four times a day.

Horse Does Not Sweat Enough.—During hot weather my horse sweats some in the morning, but soon dries up and then pants badly. What shall I give him? S. H., Batavia, Mich.—Your horse may have a weak heart. If so, he should not be severely exerted while perspiration is checked. Give him one ounce of sweet spirits of nitre in one pint of cold water as a drench every hour until he perspires. Covering him up with a woolen blanket will help start the perspiration. His bowels should be kept open. Try giving him forty drops of fluid extract of nux vomica at a dose four or five times a day.

Sore Eyes.—For some time my yearling colt has been troubled with sore eyes. He is kept in a roomy box stall, fed clover hay, oats and bran mixed. R. B., Marshall, Mich.—Dissolve forty grains of boric acid, forty grains of borate of soda in a quarter pint of clean water, apply to colt's eyes twice a day. This colt should be in pasture every night, also cloudy days.

Bunches on Teats.—Our three-year-old heifer has two bunches on one teat, but milk flow is not checked. F. S., Millington, Mich.—Apply vinegar to bunches every day or two and it will remove them. Doubtless the bunches are warts.

Imperfect Teat.—On the first day of June our two-year-old heifer came fresh; three of her teats are perfect, the other seems to fill with air and I am unable to draw much milk from this quarter. Mrs. C. W., Rogers City, Mich.—Dilate the lower part of teat canal, using a sprind teat dilator or sound. If the passage can not be sufficiently opened with the sound it may be incised by the hidden bistoury.

Holmes, Stowe Co., 2429 Riopelle St.

Commission Merchants. Dressed Beef, Hogs, calves, poultry, Live & Dressed, Provisions, etc. Correspondence Solicited. Ref. Wayne County & Home Savings Bank. Bradstreet. Detroit, Mich. Cherry 7654

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.

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

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

REAL ESTATE

WANTED—to hear from owner of farm or unimproved land for sale. O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

MISCELLANEOUS

BOYS—One bow, two arrows, one Indian finger trap, all for 50 cents Post Paid. Indian Art Store, Good Hart, Mich.

PET STOCK

MALE FERRETS, white or brown, \$4.00 each. Thos. Sellars, New London, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Pedigreed Police Pups. Best of Breeding. Clifford Persons, Olivet, Mich.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing, five pounds, \$1.50; ten, \$2.50; smoking, five pounds, \$1.25; ten, \$2.00; pipe free, pay when received, satisfaction guaranteed. Co-operative Tobacco Growers, Maxon Mills, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.50; Ten \$2.50. Smoking 5 lbs. \$1.25; Ten \$2. Pay when received, pipe and recipe free. Farmers' Union, Paducah, Kentucky.

LOOK HERE! Guaranteed, fragrant, mellow, rich, homespun tobacco. Five pounds chewing, \$1.50; smoking, \$1.25. Samples, 10c. Clark's River Plantation, 190, Hazel, Kentucky.

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

FARM MACHINERY

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only \$25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Box 528, Salina, Kans.

TRACTOR FOR SALE—Huber Light Four. In excellent condition. J. H. Krause, Box 125, Lansing, Mich.

FARM DITCH DIGGER—Build your own. For particulars write C. G. Alden, 225 E. Tenth Street, Erie, Pennsylvania.



BEE HIVES

section boxes, comb foundation, smokers, etc. Everything for the bees, including beginners' outfit. Top market price paid for beeswax. Send for supply catalog.

Berry Baskets and Crates



We carry high grade wood baskets and 16-qt. crates. Send for price list. Can quote special prices on large orders. Two hundred baskets sent postpaid to points within 150 miles of Lansing for \$2.35; 600 for \$6.85.

M. H. HUNT & SON,

Box 525

Lansing, Mich.

HOGS

REGISTERED O. I. C. GILTS ready for breeding for fall farrow. Boars ready for service. Also some extra good spring pigs, both sex. All stock shipped on approval. **FRED W. KENNEDY**, R. No. 2, Plymouth, Mich.

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

IG TYPE Chester White Spring Boars, show prospects. Prize winning blood lines. Sows bred for fall litters. **LUCIAN HILL**, Tekonsha, Mich.

B. T. Poland China Pigs either sex. Price \$18 to \$20 each. **VIDA JUNE CLARK**, care E. A. Clark, St. Louis, Mich.

HORSES

FARMERS ATTENTION!

We have some extra good Percheron and Belgian Stallions of size and quality. International & State Fair prize winners. If your locality is in need of a good Stallion, you can easily secure one on our breeding association—service fee plan. **FRED G. STEVENS Co., Inc.**, Breckenridge, Mich.

SHEEP

Sheep For Sale Lincolns, Tunis, Cotswolds, Karakulaks, Oxfords and Shropshires. If you want show sheep come and pick them out, or let me send you some on approval. **LeROY KUNEY**, Adrian, Michigan.

DELAINE RAMS

fine ones. Photos free. F. H. Russell, Box 20, Wakarusa, Ohio.

POULTRY

PULLETS—S. C. English W. Leghorns only 6,000 for June 30, July 21 and Aug. 4 delivery at 85 cents each. H. Knoll, Jr., R. 1, Holland, Mich.

HATCHING EGGS WANTED—From pure-bred Barred Rock flocks. Now contracting for next season's supply. Will call and arrange. Write **Howe's Hatchery**, Essexville, Mich.

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

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS and pullets. Willard Webster, Bath, Mich.

BABY CHICKS

JUNE LEGHORNS are profitable if properly bred. A flock of our pullets, hatched July 9th, last season laid first egg November 18th, laying 50% by December 13th and kept it up. Every chick produced on our farm. Every hen trapped continuously. Every male pedigreed from dams over 249 eggs. All birds blood tested. 100% live delivery guaranteed. W. S. Hannah & Son, R. 10, Grand Rapids, Mich.

BABY CHICKS from flocks blood-tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea. All flocks tested—second test on Rocks and Reds. All popular varieties. Ask for Catalogue. **Pierce Hatchery**, Jerome, Michigan.

SUPERIOR CHICKS—9c up. 12 varieties. Heavy layers. Delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Bank references. Catalogue Free. **Superior Hatchery**, Box 886, Windsor, Mo.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

MILLIONS—Cabbage and Tomato Plants, \$1.00 per 1,000. W. W. Williams, Franklin, Va.

AGENTS WANTED

EASY TO SELL GROCERIES, Paints, Lubricating Oils, from samples to consumers in towns and country. Prices meet all competition. No capital or experience necessary. Profitable, steady work. Commission advanced. Satisfaction guaranteed; 53 years in business. Write **Loverin & Browne Co.**, Wholesale Grocers, 1776 So. State St., Chicago, Ill.

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

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

WANTED AGENTS—in every county to sell **Rid-Ezy** Snubbers for Ford Cars on Money Back Guarantee—Something new. Write for particulars, Good Roads Equipment Company, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

SELL WHAT SELLS BIG—percale, gingham, hosiery, notions and other fast sellers. Money makers. **Maurice Schwartz**, 5714 Missouri Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Please Mention The Michigan Farmer When Writing to Advertisers

A good farming program

Good seed, thorough preparation of the seed bed, seeding late enough to avoid the Hessian fly, and a liberal application of a good, high analysis fertilizer, are the secrets of success in profitable wheat growing. This is the experience of leading Experiment Stations and successful farmers everywhere.

Of this program, possibly the most important is the selection of the fertilizer you buy. A liberal use of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizer means bigger yields of high quality wheat.

A large yield in northern Michigan

"On August 15, 1924, I threshed 529 bushels of wheat by machine measure," writes William Stein, of Pigeon, Michigan, "an average of 66½ bushels per acre. I also want to inform you I have been using Red Steer Fertilizer almost exclusively for nearly ten years."

Sowed late, gets 55 bushels

"Although the field was sown very late," writes Milton J. Beader, Akron, Michigan, "it did remarkably well throughout the year. I threshed an average close to 55 bushels per acre. I am more than pleased from the use of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizer on other crops as well as wheat."

What Michigan Experiment Station recommends

The Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station recommends for wheat and rye:

Sands, light sandy loams, heavy sandy loams, silt loams and clay loams; no mixed meadow, manure or green manure in rotation; 2-16-2 or 2-12-2. Mixed meadow, clover, alfalfa, or soy beans in rotation; 0-16-0. Manure in rotation; 0-16-0.

Muck soils: 0-12-12 or muriate of potash.

Come in and see us

Let us tell you how many other progressive farmers in this locality have found the use of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizer the means to profitable wheat growing. We will help you select the analysis and amount per acre of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizer to make you the most profit.

asa

Authorized Swift Agent



Extra profit from wheat

You must raise a certain number of bushels of wheat on every acre to pay for the cost of production. Each extra bushel you raise is profit.

And the number of extra bushels depends largely upon whose fertilizer you buy and the amount used per acre.

The right fertilizer means not only more "extra bushels" but also a much better grade of wheat—the kind that brings the top market price.

Six leading Agricultural Experiment Stations have proved over a long period of years that the use of fertilizer produces an average increase of more than 12 bushels of wheat per acre. Figure the extra profit such an increase in your crop would make.

Why farmers prefer Red Steer Fertilizers

Farmers prefer Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers because they pay big profits in increased yields of better quality wheat. Moreover, they help secure a better catch of clover and bigger yields of hay following wheat. The extra tons of hay, alone, often more than pay the fertilizer bill.

Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers are manufactured to a definite standard of quality. It is a standard always in keeping with the Swift reputation, more than fifty years old, for making each product the best of its kind. Thus, Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers are made from the best and most productive sources of plant food, evenly mixed and thoroughly cured.

They enable you to plant late and thus escape the ravages of the Hessian fly. They furnish the necessary plant food to make a quick, sturdy top growth and a strong root system which helps the wheat crop to resist damage from heaving and winter killing.

Red Steer Fertilizers also promote ample stooling, healthy stalks and well filled heads of high quality wheat.

Learn what Swift Service means

It will pay you to get acquainted with the A.S.A. (Authorized Swift Agent) in your community. He is a man who can give you valuable advice on farming methods as well as fertilizers. Through Swift & Company, your State Agricultural College and your County Agent, this man keeps informed on profitable farming methods. He knows the wheat growers' needs and problems and will give you a worth-while service.

He will explain how you can increase your profits by a liberal application of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers.

Look for the sign that marks his place of business. He is a good man to know. If you cannot locate him readily, write us.

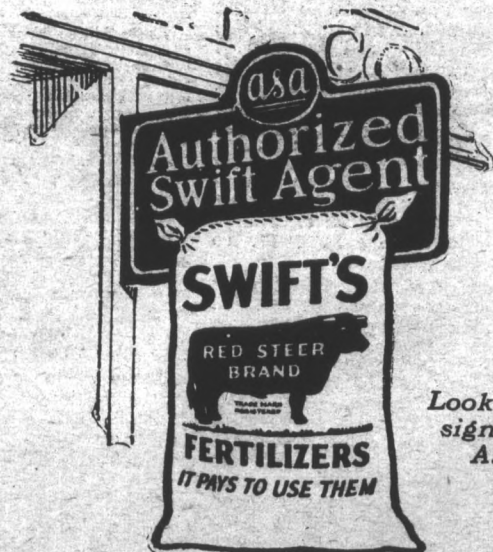
SWIFT & COMPANY
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Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers

"It pays to use them"



Look for this
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A.S.A.