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AND
LIVE STOCK
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DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1925

ONE YEAR \$1.00
FIVE YEARS \$5.00



The "Armstrong" Weed Discourager



Winter Killing

\$10.76

extra per acre

The Experiment Farm in Cass County, Michigan, in a rotation of Soy bean, rye, and wheat, applied lime, phosphoric acid, nitrogen, and potash. The value of the three crops was \$22.20 per acre.

An adjoining plot with same rotation was fertilized exactly as above—but without potash. The value of this plot's yields dropped to \$11.44 per acre. On each plot, the soil was sandy.

Thus, the extra income from potash was \$10.76 per acre. Potash Pays! For mineral soil, 200 to 400 lbs. per acre of a mixture with 2 to 6% potash is recommended. If your wheat tends to lodge, or grain is small and shriveled—use the higher per cent of potash. For muck soil, about 300 lbs. of 0-12-12, or 150 lbs. of muriate of potash alone is recommended.

LIKE a sneak-thief in the night—winter killing robs the wheat grower of money that should be his.

Last year, in some states, it pilfered as much as 28 wheat-dollars out of every 100—4.5 being the average country-wide loss—and all largely due to winter killing.

Your wheat can live through the hardships of winter—only when it goes into the winter well-rooted and vigorous. Plants that are delicate and frail cannot survive.

Seeding time is the time to safeguard your crop. Be sure your seed bed is as fine as you can make it—and your seed the best you can get. Pay special attention to the fertilizer you use—see that it is high grade and well-balanced—with phosphoric acid, nitrogen, and plenty of potash in your mixture.

Use potash because it gives strength to the plants—length to the head—and plumpness and firmness to the grain. And you'll find that your grain shrinks less in drying when plenty of potash is used in your mixture.

Potash Pays!

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The hay crop is short. Farmers should meet the emergency by arranging to fill their silos to capacity.

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News of the Week

National

The over-night air mail service between New York and Chicago was established July 1.

The anthracite coal miners are asking a two-year contract, with a ten per cent raise.

A seat on the stock exchange in New York sold the other day for \$122,000, a record price. In 1871 the highest price was \$4,500.

Captain John Larson brought his ship to the docks of the Ford River Rough plant in Detroit, with supplies from Antwerp, Belgium. This is the first ship to make the trip from Europe direct to Detroit.

Bernard Baruch, New York financier, who has in charge the war finances, has given \$250,000 "to find a way to take the profit out of war and thereby provide a powerful incentive to world peace."

Seven hundred thousand posters will announce the annual observance of Canned Food Week in November.

The June building record is the highest in the history of this country. It amounted to \$500,000,000 in value.

The United States produces over 36,000,000 pounds of artificial silks annually.

Eggs frozen for nearly nine years were found by the United States Department of Agriculture to have kept well. They lost none of their vitamin qualities.

School census recently taken shows that Detroit's population is over 1,400,000.

President Coolidge was fifty-three years old on July 4.

Foreign

The Department of Greek of the Princeton University will conduct a research in Athens, Greece, to uncover the old city of Athens which has been buried about twenty-five feet for centuries.

The Latin American countries are using United States methods in building roads. It may be interesting to know that the first concrete road was built out of Detroit.

Finland, the most heavily forested of European countries is seeking a market for its lumber in America. The efficient way in which that country handles its lumber makes it possible for that country to compete here.

Lincoln Ellsworth, the American who accompanied Amundsen on his polar expedition and financed it after Amundsen failed to get it financed in his country, was slighted in the welcome given Amundsen at Oslo, Norway.

Great Britain backs the United States by refusing to resume diplomatic relations with Mexico. The misunderstanding between America and Mexico resulted from our request for protection of American owned property in Mexico.

Three hundred thousand people have been rendered homeless by floods in Galicia and Poland.

COOPERATIVE FAILURE IN DENMARK.

THE farmers of Denmark have long held the reputation of being the foremost cooperators in the world. Farm business cooperation has been developed more extensively in Denmark than in any other country. It will be disappointing to the friends of cooperation in America, therefore, to learn that the farmers' cooperative bank in Denmark has failed, with the associated farmers' creameries and buying and selling cooperatives sustaining losses running into the millions of dollars.

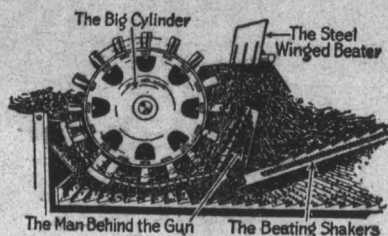
The cause of the collapse of the Danish Farmers' Bank was the unsuccessful attempt of the dairy cooperatives to establish factories for the production of condensed and powdered milk. Large plants were erected for this purpose during the world war when prices were extremely high. With the fall in prices at the close of the war these factories were operated at a loss, and millions of dollars of the bank's funds were sunk in the operations. This is regarded as a serious blow to cooperation in Denmark.

NEW RATES NOT UP TO EXPECTATIONS.

THE increased postal rates are not meeting expectations. They will not meet the \$68,000,000 postal pay advance, according to present indications. The increase in parcel post rates, and especially the unwarranted service charge on perishables, is evidently tending to discourage such shipments, thereby reducing the revenues, while the overhead expenses are going on without reduction. It is now certain that the postal authorities will have to revise their rulings if the parcel post is to continue its usefulness.

Because it SAVES All the GRAIN—

Save All the Grain



with the 4 Threshermen

You harvested your grain when it was ripe, not while it was turning or when it was overripe, but you put the binder in the field just the day the grain was ready to cut.

With the Four Threshermen of a Nichols & Shepard Thresher on your farm, you can thresh the same way, just the day the grain is right, while each kernel is bright and plump. The Four Threshermen, the Big Cylinder, the Man Behind the Gun, the Steel Winged Beater, and the Beating Shakers, send all your grain to the wagon box and not to the straw pile.

Send for this book, that tells you how the Four Threshermen will make sure this year that your grain is threshed before it gets so dry that it shells or so wet that it sprouts in the shock. It is free, a post card brings it.

NICHOLS & SHEPARD COMPANY

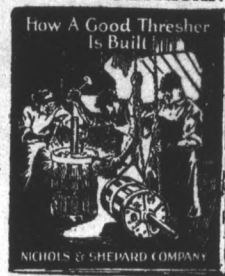
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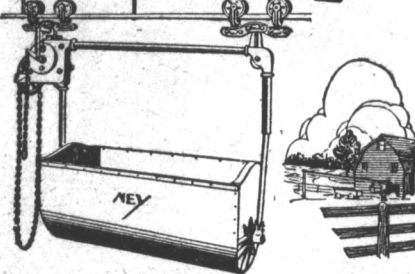
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The book: "How a Good Thresher is Built" is free to farmers. Contains interesting facts of the Nichols & Shepard Threshers.



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MICHIGAN

VOLUME CLXV

MICHIGAN FARMER

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

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE

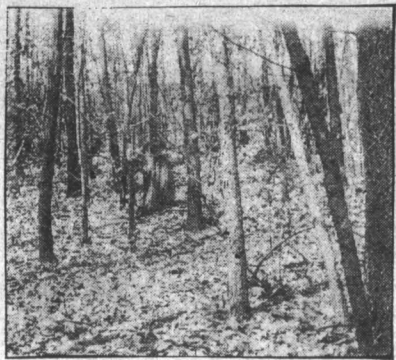
NUMBER THREE

Conserving the Farm Woodlot

Some Practical Work Being Done in Kent County

By K. K. Vining

THE conservation of the farm wood lot is the forestry problem facing not only the farmers of Kent county, but all of Michigan in the Lower Peninsula. This article has to do with the methods that are being undertaken in the above county to



A Part of a Wood Lot That Hasn't Been Thinned.

bring to the attention of farmers the methods for properly caring for their wood lots so that they may cut wood freely and yet not diminish the supply. The census for 1920 gave Kent county credit for possessing 66,200 acres of farm wood lot, or an average of twelve to fifteen acres per farm.

The work started with Kent county board of supervisors, when Julius Tisch, a member from the city of Grand Rapids, urged an appropriation for starting some reforestation work. The money was not forthcoming. About this time F. J. Walsh, a member of the board from Nelson township brought to the board's attention the work in thinning a piece of "oak grubs" by Cyrus Tindall, a neighbor of his. The work Mr. Tindall has done is a story in itself and has been told in this paper.

Kent county has an old fair grounds on the south side of the city of Grand

Rapids. This property had been used as a county work farm prior to the adoption of the eighteenth amendment. Later it was, and is still, used as an aviation field. The two supervisors mentioned conceived the idea of starting a county forest plantation. The soil was none of the best, but in the spring of 1922 in cooperation with the forestry department at the Michigan State College, a start was made in planting some trees. A dry year nearly upset the plans, but the trees planted in 1923 and 1924 have done well and now some fifteen acres are growing some fifteen thousand trees. This work is in charge of L. C. Palmer, forester employed by the Kent County Road Commission. These, of which the varieties are varied, will be sold to Kent county farmers for planting at a very small cost. This is one side of the forestry work. The other has to deal with another phase.

The wood lot conservation work of Cyrus Tindall before mentioned, and which has been written about in this paper, so interested Mr. Walsh that he set about to find a way to get it before the farmers of Kent county. A conservation committee of five members was appointed on the Kent County Board of Supervisors. Mr. Walsh was a member of it. Through this committee and the Kent County Farm Bureau it was decided to put on a series of meetings to interest the farmers of Kent county in a reasonable plan of farm wood lot conservation. Three meetings were held in January and contrary to expectation they were well attended and a live interest shown. At these meetings Mr. Walsh outlined the plan of work for the county. Mr. Tindall told of the work in his wood

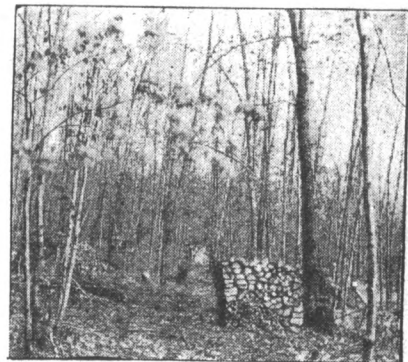
lot. R. F. Kroodsma, extension forester from the Michigan State College, talked on farm wood lot conservation, and L. C. Palmer told of the work the county is doing on its forest plantation. Among some of those attending there was a feeling of doubt as to the value of the work. Yet the comeback following the meetings has been excellent. Any number of those attending, upon reflection have expressed themselves as much impressed with the work. These meetings have been carried on through the grange and farmers' clubs all winter. Everywhere they have been well received, and yet only a small part of the country has been covered.

Another type of work has been attempted with success. That is the actual thinning demonstration. Believing that "charity starts at home," Messrs. Walsh and Tindall staged a thinning demonstration in a neighbor's wood lot early in February. Mr. Tindall went out the previous day and blazed out the trees that were to be cut. Twenty men turned out to thin and when they got through it was an improved piece of woods. And the nice thing of it all is, that it started a number of men in the locality doing the same thing. In Sparta township a number of men met on the Jesse Bettes' farm wood lot. Here Messrs. Walsh and Tindall got in some more of their good work, and since that meeting we have run across one or two men who are planning on doing this work.

Plans are being made for some summer work and for thinning meetings, as well as indoor meetings the coming fall and winter. This work is just getting under way nicely in Kent county.

Interest is awakening in the work of conserving the farm wood lot. Planting and reforestation is not the big idea. It is saving what we have. If Kent county farmers can be brought to realize that their problem is to save what timber they have, to take out the right trees, to let the seedlings come on and be given a chance, then the conservation committee of the board of supervisors, and the directors of the Kent County Farm Bureau feel they have started, and are doing, a real piece of conservation work.

We believe that other counties might find it well worth while to take up the plan as outlined above. A well selected committee of three to five members from the board of supervisors is the first requisite, then a small



F. J. Walsh's Wood Lot Was Thinned Last Winter.

appropriation of two hundred or three hundred dollars is enough for the start. The county farm agent in each county should cooperate with the above committee.

The two main things to be carried out are these: To convince the farmers that the proper care of their wood lot is worth while; then to show them by actual demonstration how to do it.

Better Products Bring Better Prices

Attention to Quality Egg Production Adds Much to Profits

By R. G. Kirby

THERE is a wide range in the prices which producers receive for strictly fresh eggs. Today, June 30, the sign in the Michigan State College dairy building reads, M. S. C. Eggs, forty-five cents per dozen. One wholesale buyer who comes through our section is paying twenty-eight cents per dozen. Another is paying twenty-nine cents, and the twenty-nine cent price is quoted in our local paper. The stores are paying twenty-nine cents and some of them sell eggs as low as thirty-four cents per dozen.

The wholesale buyers furnish their own crates and the producer saves on boxes. But it is evident that the profit on eggs at twenty-eight cents per dozen is very small, compared with the profit on the forty-five cent eggs. Some producers who sell to private customers are receiving thirty-five to forty cents per dozen. Others receive close to the college price. In our district I believe that the producers with a good number of private customers are making the most on eggs.

The cardboard cartons holding one

dozen eggs each can be purchased with the name of the producer on the outside for about \$10 per thousand. That is approximately one cent per dozen. A good-looking box is essential in selling eggs direct. It not only increases the price buyers will pay for the eggs, but gets the business. Buyers do not wish to carry away eggs in paper sacks.

We do not use boxes just to charge more for the eggs. The eggs are worth the money without the boxes. The cartons are just the necessary equipment which enables the producer to sell the eggs for what they are worth.

In developing a private trade it is necessary to keep the number of regular customers down to about the number of eggs which can be supplied at all seasons. When there is a surplus they can readily be sold at wholesale. But a good line of private customers should not be built up in the spring and dropped during the fall and win-

ter in anticipation of bringing them back the next spring.

Keep two classes of customers. The cream of the trade can practically be guaranteed a steady supply of fresh eggs at all seasons. The next installment of customers can be supplied when the eggs are available. They will consist of the transient buyers. All eggs above their requirements can be sold at wholesale. But have your regular customers depend on you and you depend on them. The more of that class of buyers you can accommodate the better the egg profits.

Quality Eggs Pay.

Regular customers exhaust the egg supply promptly so that eggs are seldom held more than two or three days. Then gather the eggs twice a day in hot weather and keep them in a cool room. Even fertile eggs will give good satisfaction in hot weather if properly handled. Of course, it is much better to sell infertile eggs. Then they will

keep in better condition if buyers handle them carefully before they are used.

It pays to grade the eggs and not include any small or unclean eggs among the high grade stock. Eggs that are abnormal in shape spoil the appearance of a dozen box. Form the angel food cake habit during the summer and use up a lot of the off-grade eggs on the home table. There is not much profit in trying to market anything but eggs of good appearance.

Wholesale buyers who go through the country and buy or trade groceries for eggs cannot be blamed for not paying more than most of them pay at present. They frequently take eggs a little too small to grade as first-class stock. They often receive eggs that are very dirty, due to unclean nests or broken eggs. They cannot pay more than the storage companies will give them for the eggs, and if they make a small profit for buying, crating and selling the eggs, it is usually earned. One must expect to pay for such service rendered.

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CURRENT COMMENT

Compensations of the Drought

WE have had an unusual season thus far. One might almost call it a discouraging one. Frosts and dry weather have played hob with many a farmer's prospective 1925 income. But even so, it is not without its value, an example, again, of the fact that there is nothing without its compensations.

The results of the dry spell at a time when rains are usually abundant was the increased appreciation of the value of alfalfa and sweet clover as roughage crops. When other grasses looked burned up, alfalfa and sweet clover were luxuriantly green. Even though they did not make an average crop, they made something, and besides, the rains have come to help out the crops of alfalfa yet to be cut this season. Because of this, an acreage of alfalfa, or sweet clover, has been the salvation of many a farmer as far as roughage is concerned.

The mystery has been taken out of alfalfa growing. All the ifs, buts and ands which existed a few years ago have disappeared. Its value and an understanding of its favorable growing conditions have made alfalfa a common crop. The greatest problem now seems to be to keep worthless seeds off of the market. The State College authorities are doing what they can to get to the farmer seed suitable for good alfalfa growing in this state. A national tour to the Grimm alfalfa seed sections early in August is a step toward bringing to greater realization the need of the right kind of seed.

We are glad that farmers have come to realize the value of alfalfa and are planting freely this year. For this, the drought is due at least one good credit mark. May it not be that the losses resulting from the drought will indirectly be the causes of greater profits in the future.

What is Your Diet?

THAT is the common question now instead of, "What is your medicine?" It shows a change in methods of health maintenance in the human body.

Under natural conditions man's body is self-regulating and self-maintaining because man eats natural foods and lives naturally. But with civilization has come unnaturalness, with changes

so gradually that we have not been aware of them.

The greatest changes in living have come in the last fifty years when, through our commercial development, foodstuffs have been devitalized to make them appeal to the eye and the palate, instead of to the needs of the body.

This has brought on many new diseases and increased the frequency of old ones. With this has come many isms, ologies, germs, toxins and the like. But the fundamental fact remains that disease does not come without cause, and what we eat, drink and breathe brings about most all of the prevailing causes.

Doctors are beginning to realize this and are giving their attention to getting rid of causes instead of symptoms and are therefore turning from dope to diet. Most generally it means that the patient must return to whole grain breads, cut down the consumption of sweets and starches, and add to the consumption of green vegetables and fruits.

The farmer who is a good live stock feeder knows the basic principles of feeding. Fundamentally, they are the same for humans as for live stock. We wonder if these good-feeder farmers have realized that their knowledge would benefit themselves if applied personally.

When we will get to learn such a simple and fundamental thing as right eating, many of our sicknesses will disappear, even such dreaded ones as cancer, tuberculosis, rheumatism, and the like.

Maintaining Farm Population

WITH the great trend toward the cities, one often wonders if our rural population will not dwindle to a danger point. But when one surveys the immigration figures he is assured that it will not, for the present at least.

Through our present selective immigration laws we are getting annually about 25,000 skilled farmers from the countries which are noted for their farming activities. For instance, Holland, which produces the highest type of farmer, has filled thirty-seven per cent of its quota allowed under our laws, with farmers. Germany has sent twenty per cent of its quota in farmers, or about 10,000, and Germans are always good farmers.

Denmark has contributed over 700 to our farm population, and little Switzerland has sent over 800. It leads in percentage of farmers its quota with forty per cent. Sweden, Norway and Belgium have also added to the 25,000 who have come over.

We are glad to add these sturdy, industrious people to our farm population. They make good citizens and help to strengthen agriculture, the bed-rock of our national conservatism and sanity. We are glad that many of these people have realized the advantages of Michigan as an agricultural state. To their industry, Michigan is due her high standing among states in several well-known crops. They have done much to make Michigan agriculture what it is.

Difficulty of Law Enforcement

One of the greatest difficulties of law enforcement is the laws themselves. There are too many of them. For instance, it is stated that a policeman, to fully do his duty would have to know about 25,000 statutes. Probably some of them know twenty-five of them. Not only is it hard for the police, but for the public also. What is the poor law-abiding citizen going to do unless he has a good memory and the time to commit these laws to his memory?

Complexity of our laws is what tends to keep our legal profession a profitable one, just as big names for little bugs and simple diseases, are likely to make the medical profession

more profitable. Simplicity is what we need, and that can only be had by getting down to fundamentals.

But be that as it may, there is another thing which interferes with law enforcement, and that is the profitability of forgetting to enforce it. The blind-pigs which can be noted by all who are not blind, are evidence of that. Everybody knows they are present, even though they are contrary to the law and the law enforcers, the police, pass them every day.

If a law-abiding citizen reports a pig, he is asked how he knows. Seeing drunken men come out is circumstantial evidence, which isn't sufficient. To admit that one was in and had a drink is criminal. And it seems that the law enforcers are more ambitious to enforce minor infractions than major ones.

The forces of evil are well organized. Their money talks so well that it makes some people who should enforce the law financially interested in not doing so.

The fault is not with the law, but with the enforcement of it. One can hardly expect those not in sympathy with a law to make it effective. Not until we have fewer laws to enforce, and more people interested in law enforcement, active in making them effective, can we approach the ideal in this respect.

Habits and Diversification

A REPORT from our Washington correspondent states that the latest census figures show that the number of dairy cows in the south are decreasing. This is despite the efforts of state departments of agriculture and the extension workers.

In 1920 when the slump in cotton came, the south was left flat. Then farmers listened to the diversification appeal, and many attempts at diversified farming were started. But cotton has come back since and all have gone back to raising cotton again.

The cotton-growing south, through many years of activity is all set in social, labor and other aspects, for cotton growing. The customs of farming were established around cotton, and to change breaks up those long established customs.

The habits of a people are hard to change; they are altered only through necessity. As long as old methods are profitable, others are not considered necessary. But times are coming when social and labor conditions, and the matter of profitability will bring about the change in the south. Then will come the awakening of the south and the realization of the potential possibilities of the south in helping to feed this rapidly growing nation.

Not only in the south are habits set. Even in this state it takes unprofitableness to force new methods. The potato growing situation is an illustration of this fact. Greater diversification for the potato grower, and improved methods of growing and handling potatoes themselves are the factors which will solve the problem.

We must ever remember that life is change, and even in farming changes must be made to keep in pace with the altering times.

Predicts Better Times

AGRICULTURE is not on the wane in the United States. In truth, it's condition is rapidly improving. This was the opinion voiced by Dr. David Friday, former president of the Michigan Agricultural College, in an address before the National Association of Credit Men at their Washington convention.

It was predicted by Dr. Friday that this summer will see hogs selling for \$15 a hundredweight in Chicago, and the yearly average for wheat in the same market will run close to \$1.75 a bushel. Hogs were selling at \$6.68 in May last year; they were \$10.78 this

year, and they will rise much higher. Wool is thirty-seven cents, as against seventeen cents in 1913. Lambs are \$12 per hundredweight, as against \$7.17 in 1913, and \$8.14 in May last year. Corn is \$1.07 this year, as against seventy-eight cents last year, and fifty-nine cents in May of 1913. In answer to the argument that the corn crop is short this year, Dr. Friday said that 1913 was also a year of short crops.

It was the contention of Dr. Friday that the people now engaged in farming can increase their output to meet the growth of population for several decades to come if the price inducement is sufficient, without developing new land for agriculture. There is every prospect that prices will be profitable, and that the farmer will find in them sufficient inducement to feed the people of this nation abundantly as he has fed them in years gone by; and that they will yield him a reward which will enable him to maintain a constantly increasing standard of living.

Proclivities

PROCLIVITIES is another word. It was used by the professor the other day and it made me think how smart he was.

I had a look in Mr. Webster's excitin' book fer a long time, but after a while I found Mr. proclivity in the same neighborhood as the word perffessor. It says that proclivity means inclinashun. So, why didn't the perffessor say inclinashun? I guess it was just ta show that he knew somethin' the rest o' us didn't know. Ta use the word proclivity when you kin use inclinashun is what you call false modesty.

But, you know, this word proclivity just shows the proclivities o' the english language. It likes ta spread itself; it ain't effishunt. Why ain't inclinashun just as good? And what's the use o' havin' two words mean the same thing when one will do as well? I



I say the english language needs the waste cut outa it.

Now, there's the word waste. How is a fellow goin' ta know when ta spell it waste or waist. The only thing about this waste business is that you kin crack a joke about it. You kin say when somebody is eatin' food that it is goin' ta waist. You kin laf if you want ta, 'cause maybe you never heard that joke before. Or, if you don't like that one you kin say that a fellow's arm is goin' ta waist on a moonlight night if he is got a girl with him, and it is goin' ta waste if he ain't. Of course, that ain't no joke fer marred men. Their arms is all used up.

But speakin' o' proclivities again. It seems that arms has the proclivities o' goin' ta waist when the conditions is right and sometimes when they ain't. And sometimes she has the proclivities o' lettin' it stay there, and sometimes she ain't. Her proclivities depends a whole lot on the sir and the circumstances.

And speakin' o' proclivities again; mine is rest. And Sofie's is jawin' me about mine. But I don't think a fellow should give his self any more wear and tear than is necessary.

More about this wear and tear business next week. My proclivities is ta stop when I've said enough, and I guess that's about what I've done now.

Quality pays regardless of whether it is in the goods you sell or the goods you buy. The added price of quality products shows value received in the added service or satisfaction one gets from them. Quality often makes the difference between success and failure in farming.

Science Uses Toy Balloon

Wind Velocity Studied by Its Use

By Robert H. Powers

SCIENCE has again claimed one of the pet toys of childhood and made an instrument of necessity to United States Weather Bureaus, according to Dewey A. Seeley, head of the United States Weather Bureau at East Lansing, home of the Michigan State College.

For many days, casual observers have seen toy balloons ascending over the campus, much to their surprise and bewilderment, for Michigan State College is among the higher institutions and not a children's playground. Upon investigation, it was found that the local weather bureau uses ordinary rubber balloons, styled pilot balloons, to make wind and air current explorations in the air.

Within the last week, (June 25), a balloon tag was returned to the East Lansing Station from Ontario, Canada, where it was picked up by a farmer. The East Lansing station is only one of many stations making similar observation.

Eight weather bureau stations, and a considerable number of army and navy posts, now cooperate in making daily observations of the wind direction and velocity in the upper air. These observations are made at three p. m., central standard time, and telegraphed to Chicago where an upper air map and forecast of wind conditions is made for the entire country. This is supplied to those interested, chiefly the air mail service and various flying fields.

The method of making the upper air explorations is not involved. A rubber balloon is filled with a gas, (lighter than air), usually hydrogen, to a diameter of three feet, the size depending upon the weight of the rubber in the empty balloon, and the rate of ascent desired. In other words, it has been determined by experiment that given a definite "lift" the balloon will ascend at a fixed rate each minute. This is important in the calculation of the wind velocity, giving the value of one side of a right angle triangle in which the elevation angle of the balloon is the other factor. The balloon is filled and a tag attached bearing the address of the local station and request that it be returned by finder. It is then released, generally on the sixtieth or thirtieth second point of the watch. An observer now "sights" on it with a stationary surveyor's instrument, called a theodolite. At the end of sixty seconds two readings are made from this instrument, the angles of elevation and azimuth. Successive readings are made every minute, sometimes for over an hour, to altitudes of five miles or more. The results found from these observations are often quite contrary to the conditions at the earth's surface. The surface wind is always less than that found aloft—or almost always so—due to the interference at the ground of trees, buildings, etc., and this fact is quite marked during the first few minutes as the balloon rises above the interfering objects. Then the direction is frequently quite different above the surface than at the ground. The east and southeast surface winds that generally precede a rainy period do not as a rule persist to very high altitudes and as these higher levels are reached there is usually found some westerly direction, southwest, west or northwest. The turning of the earth on its axis gives rise to what is known as the "prevailing westerlies" which are generally found in the higher levels of the atmosphere, regardless of what the surface winds may be.

Observations can not be made during a rainfall as the rain would interfere with the normal ascension of the balloon and prevent accurate or reli-

able calculation of the wind velocity. Clouds, especially low clouds accompanying rain also interfere with the securing of very satisfactory records as the balloon becomes lost in the cloud sheet after several minutes, forcing discontinuance of the observation.

The longest observation made at the local station occurred several years ago when the balloon was seen for three hours and six minutes, to an altitude of approximately fifteen miles. Frequently the balloon is seen to altitudes of seven and eight miles, a height eclipsing the airplane altitude record, which is about 38,000 feet. At this point the air becomes too rarified for successful operation of the airplane engines. High wind velocities are often found in the upper levels of the atmosphere, the highest observed at Lansing being 186 miles per hour at 6,000 meters elevation, in December, 1919. A velocity of 112 miles was found but two-thirds of a mile above the ground one afternoon during the early part of June, this year. The velocities are mainly the result of the pressure distribution at the time of the observation and where there is a particularly steep pressure gradient high winds are usually found in the balloon flight.

The balloons as a rule burst after some hours, their ascent into regions of lighter air resulting in their expansion to the bursting point. They are frequently carried long distances, however, before falling and the little return tags have been sent back from points a thousand miles or so eastward. A tag was returned from Rutland, Vermont, in one instance. Many come in from Canada and states to the east and southeast, Ohio, Virginia, New York, Pennsylvania, contributing their quota throughout the year. The largest per cent fall within the bounds of Michigan, while many tags fall in out of the way places and are never found. A "return" was received June 24 from Electric, Ontario, Canada. The tag was picked up by Martel Coveny, found by him in his hayfield. It had fallen there presumably six months ago, the balloon having been sent up at this station on December 21, 1924. The tag was well weather-marked and the date of release almost illegible.

Pilot balloon exploration of the upper air in the United States began during the World War—by weather bureau and signal corps, U. S. A., and continuous records of five years or more are now available which are sufficient to establish reliable averages or "means" for the different stations making observations. These averages for the local station show the following results: At Lansing, Michigan, velocity and direction at and above surface:

Level—Direction.	Miles Per Hour.
Surface, southwest	7
3,600 feet, west	19
3,600 feet, west	20
7,200 feet, west northwest	24
1 1/2 miles, west northwest	29
2 1/2 miles, west northwest	34
3 1-5 miles, west northwest	38
3 3/4 miles, west northwest	42

URGES STUDY OF VETERINARY SCIENCE.

PRACTICAL demonstrations of veterinary science, as well as highly technical lectures, were part of the forty-third annual summer meeting of the Michigan State Veterinary Medical Association, held at Michigan State College on June 23-24-25. There were over seventy members in attendance at the meeting which also offered recreation and diversion with a well balanced sports program.—P.

Too heavy a load seldom means economy



Mobiloil "E" reduces the expense-load on your FORD

THE sight of a wood-pile often seems to stir a boy's ambition. To an already full armful he adds another log, and then another, and then still one more—with the familiar result! A trail of logs marks his course from the wood-pile to the scene of the final disaster.

But he is just like the man who uses poor quality or wrong bodied oil in a Ford. He puts too much of a load on his engine in a struggle for a penny saving that isn't worth the dollar risk.

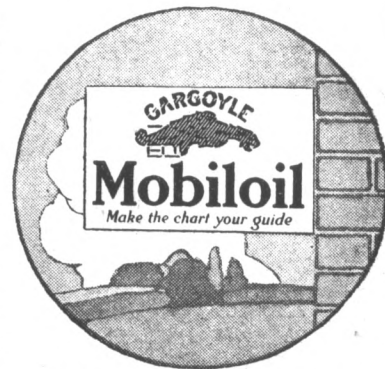
He may reduce his annual oil bill by a few dollars.

But he will probably increase his operating expenses by many dollars.

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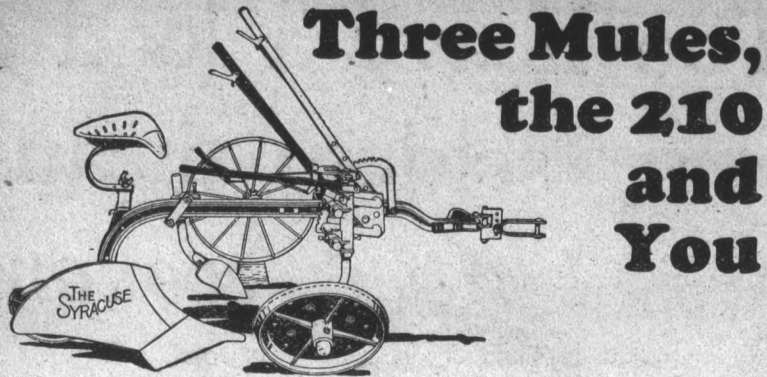
For the differential of your Ford car use Gargoyle Mobiloil "CC" or Mobilubricant as specified in the Chart of Recommendations. For your Fordson tractor use Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB" in summer and Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" in winter.



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There's the outfit that will plow more acres a day. You ride, and the mules require fewer stops for rest, because the John Deere-Syracuse No. 210 Sulky is the lightest-draft plow of its type.

- all weight carried on wheels. Rolling landside supports rear part.
- bottom runs level; plows at even depth even when turning square corners.
- shares stay sharp and last longer; they cannot nose in.
- front furrow wheel casters on turn, and automatically governs plow. All the driver does is release the latch at the turns.

The No. 210 Sulky can be used with either the Syracuse or John Deere clean-shedding bottoms, making it suitable for plowing in any soil.

Sold by John Deere dealers. Write to John Deere, Moline, Ill., and ask for Folder MA-422.

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A NEW puncture-proof inner tube has been invented by Mr. T. B. Bilburn of Chicago. In actual test it was punctured 500 times without the loss of air. This wonderful new tube increases mileage from 10,000 to 12,000 miles and eliminates changing tires. It costs no more than the ordinary tube. Mr. T. B. Bilburn, 331 West 47th St., Chicago, wants them introduced everywhere and is making a special offer to agents. Write him today.—Adv.

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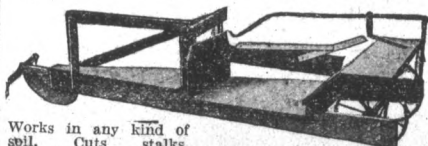
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SCHOOL DIRECTOR HIRING WORK DONE.

Can a director of a school district legally hire his boy, under age, to do team work for his district? Should an assessor pay an order for service?—J. E. H.

None of the officers of the school district can do work for the district for pay, nor sell anything to the district. Presumably the parent is entitled to the earnings of the son. The assessor should not pay the order.—Rood.

GETTING SONS TO WORK.

I have a family and five children under sixteen years of age to take care of. Two sons, one eighteen and the other twenty-one, left home because I insisted on their working, and their obedience. Can I make them help to support me and family, as I am not well and my wife has all the work she can handle.—R. D. C.

The wages of sons under twenty-one years of age and not emancipated, belong to the father. There is no way to compel the sons to work for the father.—Rood.

A DISPUTED FENCE LINE.

About twelve years ago they had this section surveyed before I bought my farm. Some fences have been moved on new survey and others are not making jogs in the line. The man on the north has moved on to me, or on new survey, and the man on the south forbids me moving mine on new survey or on him. What can I do? Is there a law that, if a fence has been built for fifteen years in peaceable possession, that you cannot move it, or you can forbid the other fellow from moving his?—A. S.

Whether title is acquired by fence standing more than fifteen years depends on whether the person in possession has openly and continuously claimed ownership to the fence during the period. Possession up to a fence built merely for convenience and not as a line does not ripen to title by any period of possession. If adjoining owners agree on a line, as a result of a survey, or without any survey, and fence is built on that line, neither can later repudiate it, though the fence has not stood for the fifteen years. A survey made otherwise than by agreement of the parties to determine the line is not binding if either can prove the survey was wrong.—Rood.

FAILURE TO PAY NOTE.

When a man buys stock at your sale and gives just a promissory note, and it is way over due, and he keeps saying he will give it to us at a certain date, and the date comes and he keeps putting us off, what can I do? The bank drew the note up but he had no backer.—Mrs. J. M.

If the note is not paid at maturity judgment may be had on it and execution for same levied on any property held by debtor that is not exempt from execution.—Rood.

SELF-FEEDER FOR HOGS.

Some time ago you had an article in the Michigan Farmer about feeding swine with the self-feeder. Also, you gave plans for making feeders out of barrels, etc. I would be glad to have you give me your plans and specifications, as I have lost the paper the article was in.—L. G.

We took an ordinary oil barrel because it was the only thing we had, knocked both head and bottom out, and drove the hoops down tight and drove tacks on the sides of each hoop so that they would not come off. Then we made a square plank base, six inches wider than the diameter of the barrel. On the outer edge of this base we put edgewise a two by six to prevent the feed from getting off the base. Then we put two two by four's a little longer than the diameter of

the barrel, edgewise on this base, and nailed them securely. These two by four's should be so placed that the space in the bottom of the barrel would be about equal.

The barrel is now placed in on the two by four and fastened there securely by nailing a board to the two by four and to the side of the barrel. Of course, this would work a little better if the sides of the barrel were straight up and down. You may have to look after this feeder once a day to see that the feed does not clog. A cover should be made of the head of the barrel to be placed on top of the barrel so that the feed in the inside will not get wet, then it will easily work down. It is not claimed that this will work quite as well as a made-to-order self-feeder, but it is so easily made and so inexpensive that we find it quite satisfactory.

A CONTRACT OF OBLIGATION.

One year ago I bought a silo of a firm in Jackson. I couldn't pay cash so they let me have it on time. I have paid half and interest and they extended my time to September, but I could pay up by July, but now they write and say they never gave any more time and will make me trouble if I don't pay all the amount now. I can't. What can I do?—M. K.

If it can be shown that the debt is not payable until July, no action could be maintained on it before that time. It is merely a question of fact. If the contract is written it cannot be added to by oral proof.—Rood.

ELEMENT OF RISK IN FARMING.

Our farm is worked on halves by a certain party. There is a large piece of land which was put into beans last year and through lack of attention was mostly weeds when harvested. After the beans were pulled the land was worked very little, and wheat sown there. On looking over the field now we find that mostly June grass is coming up and very little wheat. We have lost our share of seed wheat and fertilizer. What can we do about it? Can we make that party replant the field in something else without any more expense to us, or could we plow it up and plant something ourselves. How can we get back what we have lost, and also not lose a crop of some kind on the land this year? Another man is working the land this year.—R.

There is a certain element of risk involved in growing crops, which man has little or no control over. However, if the tenant was negligent in the preparation of the soil, etc., to an extreme degree, the landlord has a right to make complaint.

It would appear that under conditions described that some other crop should be planted this spring. To do this, I would advise that the landlord come to some agreement with the former tenant, obtaining a release from him of all claim against wheat crop. If a satisfactory agreement cannot be made, I would suggest that each member select a representative and they choose the third. The three members to arbitrate the matter. This would be much better and cheaper than going to court.—F. T. Riddell, Research Assistant in Farm Management.

FINAL CITIZENSHIP PAPERS.

My husband is ready for the September court to get his final citizen papers. Can you please tell me what questions he has to answer, or let me know where to get them?—A. J.

He will be asked numerous questions as to the form of our government, the powers and duties of the various officers, the method of transacting business, prominent facts of American history, and perhaps the names of present officers in principal offices.—Rood.

FALL LETTUCE AND RADISHES
DO WELL.

SCIENTISTS have found that vitamins are necessary for mankind. They have gone further and found that there are no foods any more desirable for furnishing these essential vitamins than lettuce and radishes. Lettuce, especially, is valuable. Since either of these crops may be had until late into the winter, and are always feasible, they should become a part of the diet.

Lettuce may be sown in the fall and will do better than it does in the spring. The writer has gathered lettuce when there was snow on the ground. This lettuce was more tender and palatable than spring-sown lettuce. Radishes will do equally as well. One should not worry about sowing the radish and lettuce seed late in the fall. Several sowings should be made.

Leaf lettuce seems to do better than head lettuce for winter use. The writer always seeds a bed and has never failed to get a good stand of lettuce and radishes.—H. Holt.

SPRAY FOR LEAF SPOT.

YELLOW and spotted leaves on cherry trees often cause considerable damage.

Leaves so affected drop off, leaving the tree poorly prepared to ripen its fruit, and preventing the formation of fruit buds for the next year.

Spraying will give a good control. The first application must be made just before the blossom opens, a second as soon as the shucks fall off the small fruits, a third two weeks later, and a fourth shortly after the fruit is picked.

Lime-sulphur, one gallon to fifty gallons of water, may be used; or Bordeaux mixture, two pounds of blue-stone, four pounds of hydrated lime and fifty gallons of water. For sweet cherries, dry-mixed lime-sulphur is preferred because it does not burn. It is made of eight pounds of sulphur, four pounds of hydrated lime, and half a pound of commercial casein spreader to fifty gallons of water. The materials are mixed together in the strainer and washed into the spray tank.

If affected cherry trees have not yet been sprayed, it would be well to wait until the fruit has been picked, so as to avoid blemishing it. Spraying in the summer will not cure any of the affected leaves, but it will protect the green ones and help make a better crop next year.

POTATO EXCHANGE TO MEET.

THE Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange will hold its seventh annual meeting August 19-20. Two directors are to be elected and the by-laws must be amended. The retiring directors are O. S. Wood, of Barryton, and S. E. Rogers, of East Jordan.

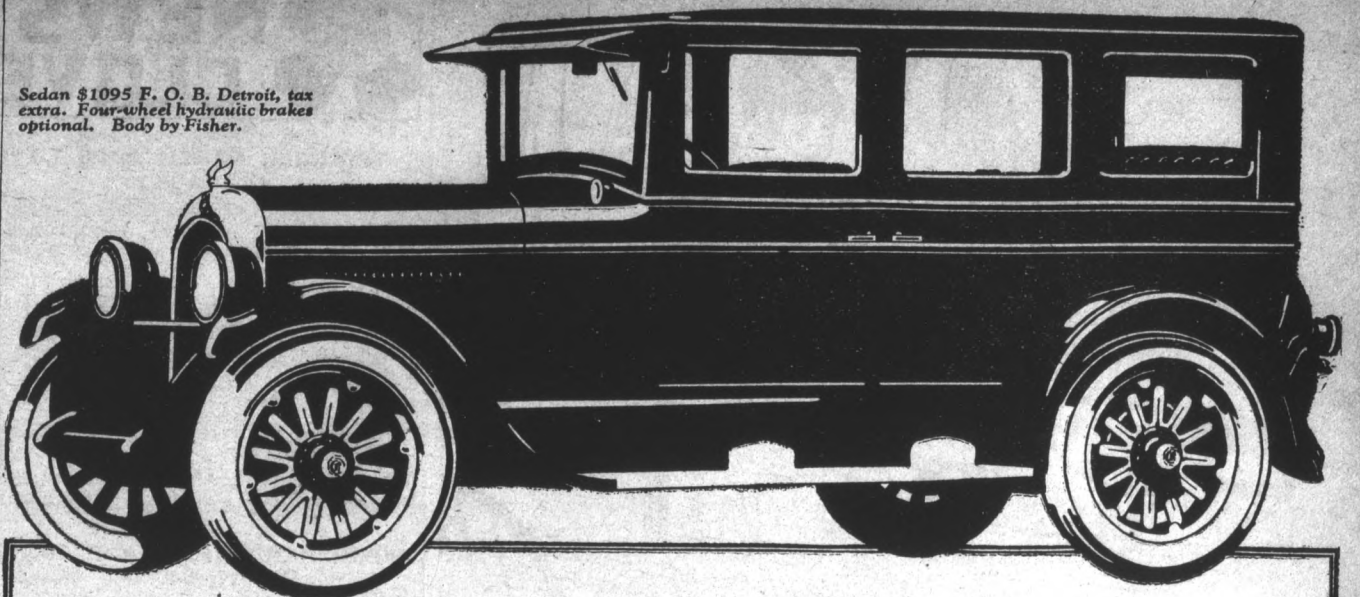
The meeting will also celebrate the crop contract campaign success which, it seems, will greatly increase the benefits the members will derive from the exchange.

TO ADVERTISE CHERRIES.

A RECENT meeting of the Michigan Fruit Growers, Inc., and the Michigan Cannery Association resulted in a plan to advertise cherries. It was agreed that an assessment of one-eighth cent be placed on each pound of cherries delivered to Michigan canneries. The money collected will go into a fund which will be used for advertising Michigan cherries. It is planned to raise about \$25,000 for this purpose.

A transportation authority says that motor trucks are carrying more freight than all the railroads in Michigan combined. Railroad freight traffic in Michigan has been cut forty-six per cent, due to the inroads the trucks have made.

Sedan \$1095 F. O. B. Detroit, tax extra. Four-wheel hydraulic brakes optional. Body by Fisher.



Out in Front of The Entire Field of Fours

The new Chrysler Four—produced after four years of planning by Walter P. Chrysler and his organization—unquestionably delivers more of power, speed, fuel mileage and charm of appearance than any four in the world today.

It is worthy companion to the revolutionary Chrysler Six.

It is made of the same high-quality alloy steels.

It is as finely, and as efficiently, engineered.

It is built to the same close manufacturing limits, by the same Chrysler-trained craftsmanship, in the same splendidly equipped factories.

In four-cylinder practice and four-cylinder results, it is as far ahead as the Chrysler Six is in the six-cylinder field.

It puts an entirely new interpretation on four-cylinder ability and performance, on riding ease and perfect roadability, as it does on quality and value.

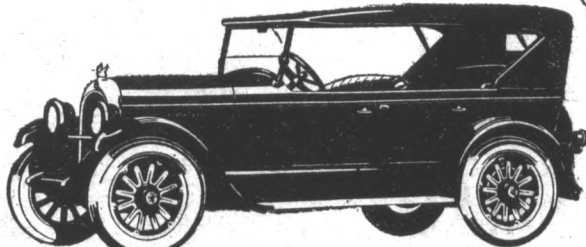
It is the first car of its price with the option of hydraulic four-wheel brakes—at small extra cost. The beautiful closed bodies are by Fisher.

You are urged to go to the Chrysler dealer for a demonstration and the complete story of the new Chrysler Four.

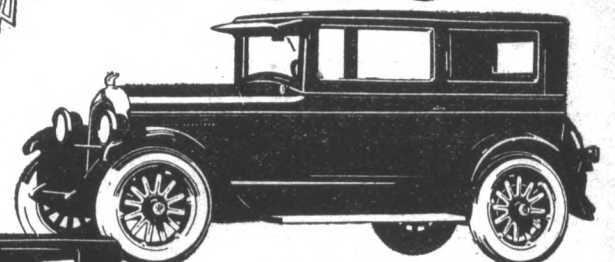
You will learn some amazing facts—the reasons, for instance, why the motor delivers 83 per cent more horse-power than its official rating; why there is practically no sense of vibration; how only Chrysler can produce such unparalleled quality at so low a price. See the Chrysler Four now.

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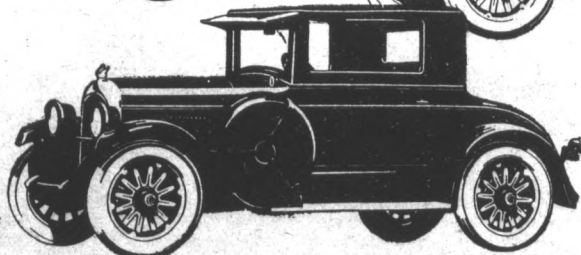
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Club Coupe \$995 F. O. B. Detroit, tax extra. Four-wheel hydraulic brakes optional. Body by Fisher.



Why ordinary salt makes trouble in canning vegetables

Women who take special pride in the vegetables they put up are now deeply interested in some recent discoveries about canning. New light has been thrown on one of their oldest problems.

How often they have worried when a jar or can is opened, to find that the vegetables have lost some of their natural tenderness! That the skins have hardened!

Today it is known that this toughening of the skins is largely caused by impurities that exist in most ordinary salt. Some of these impurities you can easily detect by tasting the salt. They make it burn your lips and sting your tongue. They also prevent the salt from developing the full flavor of any food—canned or otherwise.

A big difference in salt

The various kinds of salt you see in grocery stores are actually very different. Some contain far more of these impurities than others. There is one kind that has always been shown by government tests to be over 99% pure—Diamond Crystal Salt.

You will be astonished and pleased when you first serve vegetables canned with Diamond Crystal. See how wonderfully

tender it leaves them, how remarkably good they taste. Diamond Crystal cannot toughen their skins and it develops their flavor to the full.

This salt is so exceptionally pure because it is refined by a special, patented process no other manufacturer can use. And this same process gives it to you in delicate, little flakes soft as snow instead of in tiny cubes, hard and gritty, as in ordinary salt. That is why Diamond Crystal dissolves so much more rapidly and blends so perfectly with food.

So easy to get better results

For more delicious canned vegetables, for delicate, full flavor in all foods, use Diamond Crystal Salt.

The guide printed above shows which type of Diamond Crystal is best suited to every important need. Use it in buying. If you don't know where to get Diamond Crystal in your locality, write us.

The Diamond Crystal Salt Company, since 1887 makers of "The Salt that's all-Salt", St. Clair, Michigan.

FREE—Many women have been much interested in our booklet "101 Uses for Salt". We will be glad to mail it free upon request.

The Diamond Crystal Salt Guide

For Table, Kitchen and Household Use	Diamond Crystal Shaker Salt (free flowing, in handy pouring cartons) or Diamond Crystal Table Salt (in boxes or sanitary muslin bags).
For Curing Meats	Diamond Crystal Coarse Salt (in 35-lb. and 70-lb. bags).
For Butter-Making	Diamond Crystal Flake or Fine Flake Salt (in 280-lb. paper-lined barrels and in bags).
For Cheese-Making	Diamond Crystal Cheese Salt (in 280-lb. paper-lined barrels).
For Canning Vegetables and Fruits	Diamond Crystal Flake Salt, Diamond Crystal Fine Flake (Table Salt) or Diamond Crystal Fine Salt (in 280-lb. barrels or bags).
For Livestock, Salting Hay, Killing Weeds, etc.	Diamond Crystal No. 1 Common Salt (in 280-lb. barrels, in bags and in 50-lb. blocks).

Diamond Crystal Salt

"The Salt that's all-Salt."



There is a Diamond Crystal Salt for each farm need. No. 1 Common, for stock feeding, comes in 280-lb. barrels, in bags and in 50-lb. blocks

NEWS FROM CLOVERLAND

TRIANGLE RANCH ADDS TO ACREAGE.

WE have from time to time made reference to the Triangle Ranch near Amasa, the largest such enterprise in the peninsula. The owners of this ranch have recently acquired another tract of 20,000 acres in Ontonagon county for the location of a second ranch. On the Amasa Ranch there are 2,000 cleared acres at present, and 1,000 head of Hereford cattle, buildings for housing men and beasts, seventy workmen, and good roads.

UPPER PENINSULA CROP CONDITIONS.

THE department of agriculture's crop report for Michigan for the month of June gives the condition of winter wheat in the Upper Peninsula as seventy-nine per cent, as against seventy-five for the state. The condition of oats is given as ninety, as compared with seventy-eight per cent for the state. Barley had a condition of eighty-three in the peninsula as compared with seventy-seven for the state. Rye's condition was eighty-seven, and for the state was eighty. Hay had a condition of eighty-three in the peninsula, while for the state its condition was seventy-one. Among the fruits cherries had a condition here of eighty-seven, while for the state it was fifty-three.

TWO NEW STATE PARKS.

TWO new state parks are being rapidly whipped into shape in the Upper Peninsula, this summer, and Lower Peninsula farmers who tour the district this season will not want to miss either of them. One of the parks is Old Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, Keweenaw Peninsula, the most northerly portion of the mainland of the state. Here a United States military post was opened up two years before the Mexican War, primarily, it ap-

pears, to protect the newly opened copper mining camps from possible Indian attack. The Indians were, in fact, at this time not in a very healthy state of mind because of a misunderstanding regarding their land cessions just made to the United States preliminary to the opening up of the region to settlers. The soldiers were long since removed and the buildings were falling into decay. The location is a most attractive one, with Lake Superior on one side and Lake Fannahoe close by, and a small river connecting the two, with timbered hills and much second-growth game cover all about. One travels through nearly thirty miles of wilderness—mostly abandoned copper mining locations—to get there. The state now has acquired possession of the site, saving the United States lighthouse station, and the buildings are being put in repair, the old parade ground cleared, the flag staff re-erected, and a real stockade of cedar logs with sharpened ends is being put in to replace the former stockade which has largely disappeared. Many visitors are already reaching the spot for an outing close to nature in all its wild beauty. It is open to all, free of charge. There is a fine road all the way, it being the terminus of state trunk-line No. 15.

The other park is the Bishop's Hill location near Marquette, recently acquired by Marquette county for park purposes and turned over to the state. There is a wonderful view of Lake Superior and the shore line, with the forests and hills around about, from this site, which is now made accessible from trunk-line No. 15 by a new road to the summit, where there is plenty of room for all who come that way. In both parks the usual park equipment of stoves, wells, benches, etc., has been installed. A representative of The Michigan Farmer has visited both parks this summer and is in a position to give positive assurances that they are among the most attractive locations out-of-doors.

Rural Health

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

BABY'S SECOND SUMMER.

MICHIGAN babies who die before they reach their first birthday find their chief dangers in diseases of the intestinal tract—summer complaint. Twenty per cent of all baby deaths are thus explained, reports the Michigan State Commissioner of Health. Here are his recommendations:

"Babies should be breast-fed if possible for the first nine months. The milk for bottle-fed babies should be brought to the boiling point, even though pasteurized, to make sure that all bacteria are killed, then rapidly cooled and placed on ice until used. The infant old enough to receive other foods than milk may have fruit juices, cereals, and strained cooked green vegetables. All food for the young child, including milk and fruits (except orange juice), should be cooked. Even the drinking water should be boiled to avoid typhoid fever and other intestinal infections.

"Let the child be out of doors as much as possible, except in the hottest part of the day. He should be kept clean; a daily bath is essential."

In your grandma's days it was "the second summer" that was the great bugaboo of mothers with young babies. That was not because second sum-

mers were really harder on babies than first summers, but because the baby was more likely to be nursing at the breast during the first summer and it was in the second summer that he was first subjected to the disease bacteria from unclean milk. Now we know that if supplied with clean food and clean clothing, and screened from flies and mosquitoes, the baby will weather the second summer as easily as any.

DARKENING GRAY HAIRS.

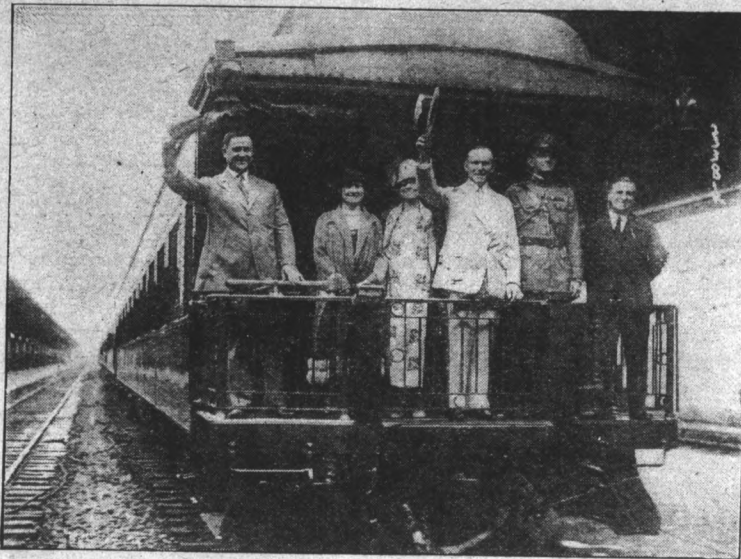
Is there a compound that will darken gray hair and would it be harmful and how would it want to be used? Could you give me any information of what to use? My hair was naturally medium brown.—Mrs. B.

I think most women are better off if they accept gray hair as adding to their good looks and dignity and settle down to it. But I know there are exceptional cases in which it is very desirable, for special reasons, to keep the gray out. It can be done without injury to the hair or scalp but each individual needs her own special treatment. It is an expensive matter, for hair grows constantly and the newly grown hair comes in gray and must be treated. The best way is to go to a professional and learn just what suits your needs and how to apply it.

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



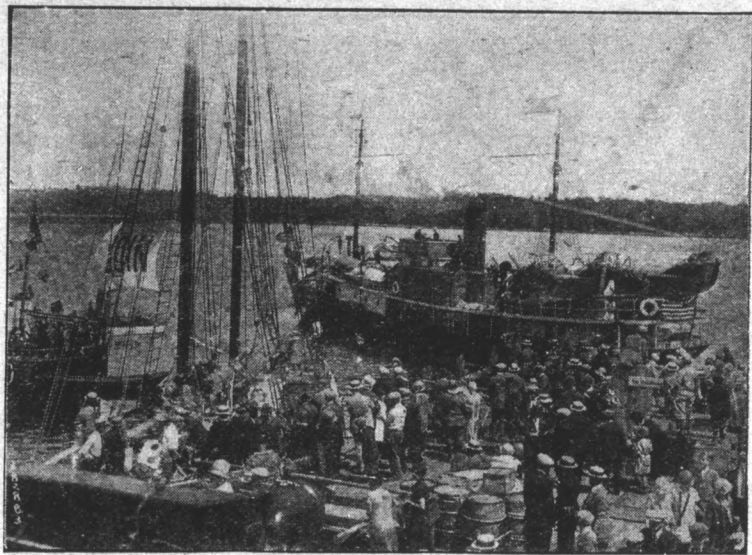
A typical river scene in Canton China, the center of anti-foreign riots and student rebellions.



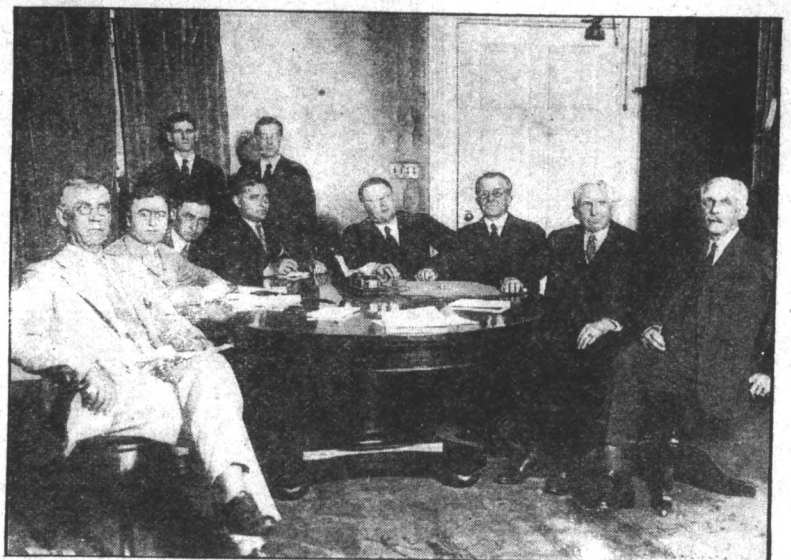
President and Mrs. Coolidge, with members of their party, on the rear platform of the train which carried them to Swampscott, Massachusetts for their vacation.



Joseph Kiselewski, a Minnesota farm youth, wins Beaux Arts Institute Scholarship of \$1,200.



Amid the enthusiastic farewells of several thousand people, the MacMillan-National Geographic Polar Expedition sailed from Wiscasset, Maine, to explore the far North.



Ambassador De Martino, of Italy, and Mario Albertil, leading Italian banker, met with Secretary Mellon and members of the Debt Commission, to discuss the refunding of Italy's debt to U. S.



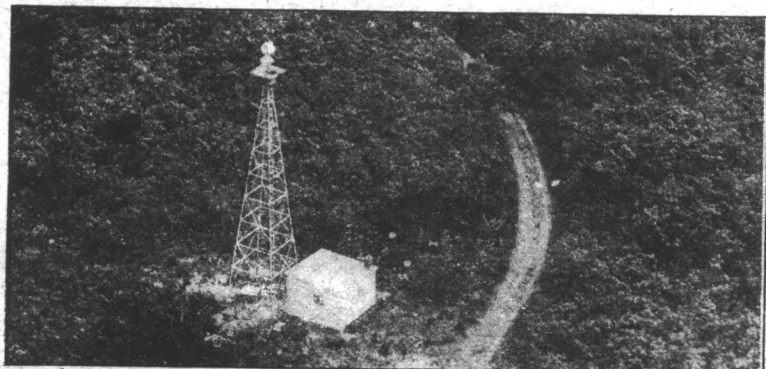
When F. Holland Dutton, of California, caught a forty-four-pound bass, he jumped overboard to safely land the fish.



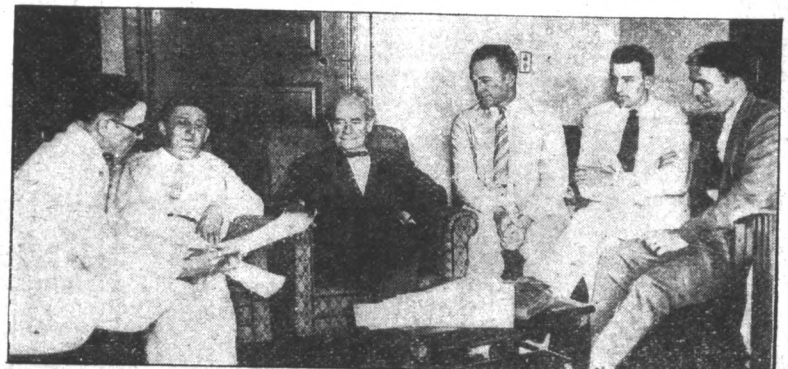
Minister Tchang-Loh visits President of France to discuss the Shanghai situation.



Lincoln C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in charge of prohibition enforcement, will inaugurate new dry policy.



Beginning July 1, night air mail service will be inaugurated between New York, Cleveland and Chicago. Here is one of the beacons at an altitude of 2,000 feet that will guide the fliers.



Five citizens of Dayton, Tenn., met with William Jennings Bryan in Atlanta, Ga., recently to discuss the possibilities of the prosecution of John Scopes for teaching evolution in high school.

THE last variegated streaks of bright color faded from the western sky, the horizon dimmed and merged into a dull, colorless haze, and another sunset was no more. Twilight descended, and gloaming came. That peculiar intermediate and transient space of time in which there is neither night nor day. The joint outline of nebulous moon emerged vaguely from the mist; and on rose-scented vagrant breeze was born the mellow, soft-toned chime of town bells striking the hour.

Mad imps of romance and of adventure gambled and whispered heliothrops secrets in the misty shadows. Invisible love sprites hovered in the near surroundings. The time was imminent; the place ideal.

Yet, significant as were these things, they possessed no unusual amount of interest for the girl.

Sitting quietly 'neath the shadows, on a bench overlooking the terrace lawns, she stared dreamily, unseeing, and took no note.

Why, indeed, should she feel interested in the atmosphere of romance and adventure? Why should she even care to admire the beautiful surroundings, or appreciate the calm and peace of the evening? Was she not, on the morrow, to be united in marriage to a man whom she did not love? And to a man by the name of Hogg, worst of all! Hers not the blame that her father, straightened in money matters, had become financially embarrassed, and decided, because Hogg was rich, to auction her to him in the marriage mart. Hers but to consent to her father's wishes, to pay the price, and save the family's prestige. * * * * She sighed.

Vagrant breezes fanned her face and stirred stray tendrils of her hair. The dew fell and star-specked her transparent cloak with silver mist. From beneath her gown her satin slippers peeped, their gay buckles mysteriously flashing in the semi-light. Nervously she clasped and unclasped her slim, white hands before her.

A shadow fell across her path, and there came the sound of shoes upon the gravel. Quickly glancing up, she saw the form of a man standing before her.

"Good evening," said the man pleasantly. "I hope I am not intruding."

He was dressed in white flannels and carried his straw hat in his hand.

The girl liked his engaging smile, his white even teeth, and his charming manners. But most of all, she welcomed the intrusion—it gave her relief from her painful thoughts.

"What a wonderful evening," said the man.

"Indeed, it is lovely," answered the girl.

"On such a night as this," continued the man, "Leander swam the Hellespont."

"For his lady love?" smiled the girl.

Taking courage, the man dropped down on the seat beside her.

"It is a wonderful night for romance and adventure," he commented.

IN THE GLOAMING

A Short Story

By FRANK KENNETH YOUNG

"And, 'adventures,'" she quoted, "are for the adventurous."

He smiled. "But I cannot swim, unfortunately. However," he added, "I might be your Prince Charming."

Both laughed.

The girl was becoming interested. She believed that she liked this tall, straight-forward stranger. He was undeniably handsome, with his bronzed, clean-cut features and his crisp dark hair.

The man continued speaking.

"Isn't it usually the custom for heroes and heroines to meet in some such

him, her eyes were misty.

"And just to think," she said tremulously, "of all things, his name is Hogg!"

The man beside her moved uneasily on his seat.

"What does he look like?" he asked faintly.

"Oh, I've never seen him," the girl replied. "He is a great friend of father's, I guess; and I've heard he is very successful in business. But he isn't very popular socially. Father says he doesn't care for that sort of thing. We are expecting him tonight."

ACROSS THE FIELDS

By Addie Boon

A cold, high wind was blowing
Over hill and lea,
Chasing sunshine and shadow
Across the fields to me.

Patches of clouds a-scurrying
After each other run,
All seem to be hurrying,
Trying to obscure the sun.

But look! close behind them,
Almost upon their heels,
Comes a flood of sunshine,
Smiling across the fields.

Here I sit in the shadow,
So dense I could scarcely see,
Welcome the sunshine coming
Across the fields to me.

We have no hand in the timing
Of this shine and shadow race,
We are only sure that sometime
The sun will find our place.

Life is pretty well balanced.
Darkness 'round us steals.
But look! you'll see the sunshine
Coming across the fields.

unconventional manner as this?" he asked.

"I believe it is," she replied—"at least, in books. But," she added, "such things, unfortunately, are not for me."

"Why, if I may ask?"

And almost without realizing what she was doing, the girl found herself telling the likable stranger all about her troubles—pouring out the whole miserable story. With slim, nervous fingers clasped before her, large wistful gray eyes up-turned to his gaze, she told the man everything—about the money matters, the marriage arrangement, her sacrifice—all.

"It—it seems rather hard," he said, turning her eyes toward the shadows. "Other girls—"

The man was gazing intently at her. Now, as she ceased speaking, abruptly, it seemed to him he almost knew what she was thinking. And with her he seemed to be seeing the vision of youth chained to staid, gray marriage, while previous days, golden moments, flew by on the wings of time, taking with them all chances for happiness and leaving only the misery of emptiness and regret.

The girl's lips quivered. Her long, slim fingers clasped and unclasped nervously. When next she turned to

He is coming from San Francisco to be here tomorrow in time for the wedding. Then I suppose I shall meet him. And—" with a touch of spirit—"I just know he'll be bald—and fat. The beast!"

Again the man moved uneasily. Grimly, he smiled.

"Just to think," the girl continued, "to be young like me, liking good times, and—and—love—and then to be married to a man for his money—someone I've never seen." The long, slim fingers clenched tightly into fists.

The man's face had grown grave. "I—I think I understand," he murmured quietly. "It isn't right, somehow, is it?"

The girl's eyes softened in appreciation. "Oh, if he were to be a man like you," she breathed.

The man leaned closer to her. His strong, bronzed hands found and imprisoned her slim, white ones. He moistened his lips to speak.

"And—you think you would like me?"

Their eyes met. Under his searching gaze, the girl's fell.

"I—I am sure—" she said in an almost inaudible tone.

For a moment they were wrapped in silence, while the moon in the sky

beamed for a moment from behind a filmy cloud, and then disappeared, leaving the man and girl in yet darker shadows.

"It is tomorrow?" he asked.

She nodded her head, stray wisps of hair brushing his cheeks.

"Yes. Remains but this one short evening. One little hour, and then—"

Suddenly the man grew tense. He drew her hands to his lips.

"Listen!" he said almost fiercely. "It isn't right! You with your youth, your beauty! You should not be sacrificed. A money marriage is not for you. You have the right to happiness—to love, to romance!"

"Don't!" she pleaded, "Please!"

He crushed her to him.

"I must respect my father's wishes," she said.

"Even though," he replied, "you have till tomorrow to do as you choose. Tonight—this one short hour is yours! Why not taste joy for once, before it passes? You like me, you said. Let me be your Prince Charming—just for tonight. When sorrow comes—if it does in after times—you might have one golden moment to recall—one kiss that was yours—"

The girl shivered in his arms. And when she raised her face to his, tears trembled on her long eye-lashes. But her eyes were glorious and filled with a wonderful light.

"You are right," she whispered. "Youth will pass all too soon. Just for an hour—my Prince!"

Closer she nestled to him. Trembling moist lips met his—pressed—clung—and the night became one softly beating heart!

When, finally, he released her, she turned her pale, white face toward the shadows, and sighed.

"I am your Cinderella, Prince," she said quietly. "The hour strikes, and I must go."

With head bent the man listened to the bells in the tower across the town. When their soft-toned chime had ceased, he spoke:

"And you will remember?"

"Always," she replied.

Both arose.

Gently, he kissed her slim, white hands in last adieu.

"Goodbye, Cinderella of my dreams," he said.

Checking a sob, she gathered her cloak about her and flew away into the witching night of which she was a part.

Still looking after her vanished figure, the man smiled gently.

"Poor little kid," he murmured. "Perhaps she won't mind now."

The man's name was Hogg!

SUNSHINE HOLLOW ITEMS.

Mort Higgins chased his chickens around the barnyard with a flivver last spring. It taught them to dodge. He has not had a hen casualty in the road so far this summer.

Benjamin Duval, our local blacksmith, says a lady who beats a man out of his turn at the barber shop is no gentleman.

Frank R. Leet

Activities of Al Acres—We Hope Al Doesn't Get a Flat Tire



The Missionaries in Lystra

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

THIS is another missionary chapter, as is much of the book of Acts. Let no one, however, turn away in disgust, for missions contain more pure adventure than any other modern form of activity. Paul and his traveling companions found it so. Their experiences were punctuated with sundry fiery ordeals that were not soon forgotten.

At Iconium they had some success, but a mob drove them away at last. The modern name of the city is Konieh. When they learned that a mob was forming, they left. That was not cowardice, but good sense. Nothing more could be done at that time. In II Corinthians Paul says, "To the one we are the savor of death unto death, and to the other the savor of life unto life." It proved so in Iconium.



The gospel was to them the savor of death. They hated it and drove it from their city. Missionary retreats take place sometimes. There is nothing else to do. But afterward the work goes forward more strongly than ever. This was true of Madagascar in 1835, when a heathen revival took place. Later, missions prospered there. The same was true of the Boxer Rebellion in China, twenty odd years ago. Christian work went forward in strides, after the fury had died down. However, it was at the cost of many missionary lives.

They had a lively time in Lystra. A cripple was healed. Note the expression that Paul fastened his eyes on the cripple, at the time of his cure. The expression occurs several times in the New Testament, when describing how one person influenced another. In Acts 13:9, "Then Paul, filled with the Holy Ghost, set his eyes on him and said;" in Acts 3:4, "And Peter, fastening his eyes on him with John, said, etc." See also Acts 23:1. The most impressive of these scenes, however, to my mind, is that in Luke 22:61, when Peter had been swearing and denying his Lord—"while he yet spake, the cock crew. And the Lord turned and looked upon Peter. And Peter remembered * * *"

THERE is more to such expressions than they convey on the face of them. They mean, that these men looked at the facts of life squarely, unshrinkingly. Paul did not glance at the cripple in Lystra, then look away and declare that he was suffering from mental delusion. He only thought he was a cripple. No, he looked at him face to face, fastened his eye on him, drinking in the entire meaning of it, and at the same time, offered the poor fellow some hope. If he had not faced the facts as they were, he could not have handed over to him this assistance. It is always best to face the realities of life as they are, and not blink them. Only so can we get anywhere. Moreover, that is the very power and glory of Christianity. Christianity faces the facts of life, death, sin, and their attendant tragedy, and says, "Look up! You can be healed. You can enter on a new life."

The worship of idols was common throughout that country. Much of the old Greek mythology was believed in. When the miracle took place, the priests of Jupiter were so excited that they decided that the gods must have come back to earth, whereupon they proceeded to prepare sacrifices. I imagine that the scene was much more exciting than Luke's story indicates. The crowd was there, greatly wrought up over the presence of miracle workers. They were ready to fall

down in worship of the two missionaries. The priests had come, leading the sacrificial oxen, decorated with flowers. Everything was ready for a grand religious festival, when Paul and Barnabas vigorously interfered, saying that they were but men, and calling on the people to worship God.

PAUL said that the fact of the seasons with their rain and sun were good and sufficient evidence of God, even though these people know of no other way of learning about Him. No man can look at a fruitful orchard or a yellowing wheat field without thinking, if he is a man of any soul, of the good Creator behind it all.

But jealousy once more got in its work, and these two bringers of good were mobbed. This time they did not escape. They were stoned, that is, Paul was, and left for dead. No wonder he wrote in II Corinthians of his experiences: "Thrice was I beaten with rods, once was I stoned, thrice I suffered shipwreck, a night and a day have I been in the deep. In journeyings often, in perils of waters, in perils of robbers, in perils by mine own countrymen, in perils by the heathen, in perils in the city, in perils in the wilderness, in perils in the sea, in perils among false brethren." It is a glorious record.

The late Dr. J. H. Jowett had a sermon, "The Disciples' Sacrifice," in which he refers to what happened in Lystra. You will recollect that Paul later went back to Lystra. Says Jowett, "Having stoned Paul (at Lystra) they drew him out of the city supposing he had been dead. And Paul returned again to Lystra! Back to the stones! Is not the apostle the complement of his Master? Is he not doing in Lystra what his Master had of prisoners."

Take another instance. James Chalmers was a missionary in New Guinea. He worked among primitive savages. He declined to stay in seaports or trading cities, where the natives had had more or less association with white men. He wanted the raw product, and he found it. He eventually was killed by a group of savages. But for years he seemed to bear a charmed life. The club was more than once raised to slay him, but in some way he escaped. He ate freely with bands of prisoners.

READ the life of John G. Paton, for half a century a worker in the New Hebrides. The record of his labors is almost the equal of anything in the Book of Acts. What he did there could only be accomplished by a man who worked with God, hand in hand. Time and again bands of warriors came up to the mission camp, intent on pillage. The blacks finally worked out what they thought a most neat plan of murder. A tropic fever killed off some each year, and one day an old chief was seized with it. The natives were afraid of the government gun boat which visited the islands once in every one or two years. So this little scheme was worked out to meet the facts in the case. The dying chief sent for Mr. Paton, and asked him to come close to his side, as he had a confession to make. As Mr. Paton did so, the man suddenly drew a long sharp knife. Thus he would kill the missionary, would himself die in a few days, and when the government boat came, no one would know who did it. Mr. Paton saw his predicament. He dared not move. He could only shut his eyes and pray. In a few minutes the cannibal whispered to him, "Go, missi, go!"

SUBJECT:—The Gospel in Lystra. Acts 14:1-28.

GOLDEN TEXT:—Blessed are they that have been persecuted for righteousness sake; for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.—Matt. 5:10.



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Some Summer Soups

By Hilda Richmond

IN winter soup bones are quickly snapped up by townspeople because when they are compelled to have a fire all day, they do cooking that requires time, and then the soup meat is cheap in comparison with other cuts, but in summer you can get soup bones easily and cheaply. For fifteen cents we get one big enough to furnish soup and meat both, and the meat is good when well cooked. Of course, prices differ in various localities.

The case against soup in summer is that it is so hot and it doesn't stick to the ribs when work is hard. In the first complaint, it is not hotter than anything else that has been on the fire, and in the second it will stick if it is a thick, nourishing dish. The garden furnishes a great variety of fillings for beef broth, and surely any housewife can make a combination that will taste good, besides being able to add noodles and macaroni, which are always satisfying.

If you want a good, rich and satisfying soup, try putting rice, onions, carrots, macaroni, potatoes, celery and peas in it. Just before sending to the table put a few rings of hard cooked egg in each plate and see if there is any complaint about being hungry in an hour after dinner. Served with bread and butter, the well-cooked soup meat and a dessert will satisfy even growing boys.

Then there is the ever popular chicken soup as a means of getting rid of boarder hens. These hens sold in the market would not bring anything like their value to the family if soup. The best pieces can be saved for a stew

with dumplings and the neck, giblets, wings and back cooked for soup. Stew until the meat leaves the bones, add celery chopped fine, potato cut into dice, and a cup of rice. Cook until thick and rich, with seasoning and a bit of butter, unless the hen is as fat as it should be.

The bacon and ham soups do not receive enough attention on the farm where pork is plentiful. Enough lean meat can be found on a ham bone, together with some fat, to make a delicious bean soup. Parboil the beans till tender and then mash lightly with a potato masher. Put beans, ham, broth from the ham bone, a head of celery cut fine, or a little celery seed, a large onion minced fine, and the seasoning, in a big kettle, with more water added, and cook all day or until it is a good thick soup. If liked, a cup of potato sliced fine can be added. If there is anything better than good bean soup on a summer day, it would be hard to find. Bacon can be used instead of ham, but is not so good.

Cream soups require no meat, but they are not so heavy as the meat soups. Cream of tomato, pea, asparagus, potato, onion, and various other vegetable soups are all good, and easily made. Cook the vegetable in boiling salted water and drain, except in the case of peas, where it is better to use a little water and save it for the soup. Season highly, slightly thicken the milk that is poured over them just before serving with a little flour rubbed smooth with cold milk, add a piece of butter, and serve with crackers.

Cool Salads for Warm Days

Are Health Essentials

CRISP, cool salads for warm days are just what the family need. The wise housewife knows that to feed her family healthful food, she must not fail to introduce plenty of vegetables into the bill-of-fare in this manner. Here are some healthful and refreshing salads from the Wisconsin department of home economics.

Tomato cups are attractive and appetizing. After the tomato has been peeled, it may be scooped out and stuffed with the pulp which has been rubbed through a sieve and mixed with diced celery. A slice of cucumber may be used as a base, and the salad may be served with French dressing. A tomato salad may be made by serving on beds of lettuce tomatoes cut in sandwich style, with cottage cheese as filling; or each tomato may be left whole, peeled, slit in three places on top, and stuffed with cottage cheese. French dressing is good with tomato salads.

Crisp lettuce, slices of cucumber, and tomato make an attractive combination of red, white, and green when served together. The tomato and cucumber may be sliced and served overlapping each other on lettuce. French dressing should be used.

Other salads are made of such combinations as diced celery, pineapple, and grapes, or chopped celery, cream cheese, and nuts formed into balls.

String beans are attractive when used as the foliage for a Lazy Daisy salad. The flower is made by cutting the white portion of a hard-boiled egg to resemble the petals of a daisy and by using the yolk for the center. Arrange the flower on a leaf of lettuce, and serve with mayonnaise dressing.

As a rule, French dressing is used

on all green-leafed vegetables. Raw or coarse vegetable combinations are generally served with French, boiled, or sour cream dressing.

STUDIES CONSUMERS' MEAT-BUYING HABITS.

A HOUSE-TO-HOUSE survey is being made by the United States Department of Agriculture in sixteen cities to determine the meat-buying habits of consumers, and it indicates that beef is preferred by three out of five families, pork being given second choice. Fish is the usual food when meat is not served. Use of foods other than meat by native white American families is prompted more often for variety in the diet than for any other reason.

The survey brought out that most housewives were able to mention only two or three steaks which they could recognize if cut, and that the average number of roasts with which they are familiar was less than two.

The interviewers making the survey encounter many strange habits in meat eating. A Negro minister in Louisiana, for example, declared that his family of two men and two women eat some fifty pounds of meat a week at a cost of \$21.70.

"We have meat every day at every meal," he said. "Sometimes we have two different kinds of meat at a meal. For breakfast we use salt meat, fried brains, liver, or ham. We have a roast four times a week which weighs about four pounds. Roasts usually last two meals except on Sunday, when we usually have company and then consume the whole roast at one meal. We have

porterhouse steaks weighing two pounds every day, either for dinner or supper. We have a ten to twelve-pound shoulder of salt meat every week."

Another questionnaire elicited the reply that "we eat lots of fish because it brings good luck."

VACATION CUSHIONS.

If you are contemplating a motor or camp trip, or even spending a few weeks at a rented cottage, you will appreciate two or three serviceable pillows. Make the covers of black oilcloth or burlap and sew on a handle by which to carry them. Make a pocket in the side to carry your novel or embroidery work. Stencil or embroider a design on them in gay colors. If black oilcloth is used, one-inch slits may be made around the border, and straps of contrasting color in oilcloth woven through them. Very attractive color combinations can be worked out.

ONE MOTHER'S IDEA OF DISCIPLINE.

CHILDREN are one of the beautiful parts that make this world and there is no greater blessing to parents than to have healthy, obedient children. I, myself, am a young mother with former experience in this line, and have had the best of discipline, not by compulsory methods, but in an obliging manner.

I do not believe in the old-fashioned way of spanking children. This method often develops stubbornness and a mother soon loses control over her children. If a child has done wrong and knows of it, it should be punished, either by depriving it of some of its playtime, or given light work that he

or she is able to do, or by keeping them from their usual frolic.

A child should be taught discipline as soon as it is able to follow orders and in this way it becomes a habit, not a drudge. Keep their little minds busy or interested in different things, both of amusing or educational nature, and let us not forget that both father and mother must find time to spend with their children in the home or out of doors. I am convinced that this method will develop well-mannered children with good discipline and with respect for their parents and elders.—Mrs. C. S.

COTTAGE CHEESE.

Please tell me how to make cottage cheese.—Mrs. J. R. D.

There are numerous ways of making cottage cheese, and one must choose the one that most suits their taste.

If you are using whole milk, add equal parts of boiling water to the soured milk. Let this stand until cool. Then drain well and add salt, sugar, and sweet cream according to taste.

If you are using watered milk, the cooking should be done slowly on the back of the cook stove until the curd reaches the firm state. Cut the curd with a knife to break it up that the heat may penetrate it readily.

Another good way to make cottage cheese is to allow the whole milk to reach a temperature about seventy degrees. Then add a quarter of a junket tablet to two quarts of milk. The junket tablet should first be dissolved in warm water. Let this stand for ten or twelve hours and then drain the curd through cheesecloth for two hours or more. The cheese is then ready to be seasoned according to taste.



Doings In Woodland

Ship Ahoy! for the Woodland Wanderers

AFTER the three Woodland Adventurers, Bruin, Rolly Rabbit, and Brownie had met Peter Porky in his coat of needle armor, they made new friends very cautiously in this strange land. What a sore place every one of those needles made in their flesh, just as Peter Porky had intended they would. That was his penalty for strangers approaching too near to him.

It was the middle of the afternoon of the next day before the adventurers saw anything of great interest to them. This time it was Rolly Rabbit whose eyes popped wide as he came around

him. He dared not trust them as readily since their experience with Peter Porky.

"Ship Ahoy!" said Brownie under his breath, as soon as he reached Rolly Rabbit. "Can't I have a ride?"

For it was none other than a little boat with a white sail resting in the tiny river that has so surprised Rolly as he reached the bend in the path, and Brownie and Bruin were just as surprised when they saw it, too.

This river was bound in on either side by high rocky cliffs, foreboding that it led to a new and different country.

"Look at the tracks in the sand!" said Bruin. "Queer folks live here."

"Yes," said Rolly, "I have noticed. The tracks look like they had a very long big toe."

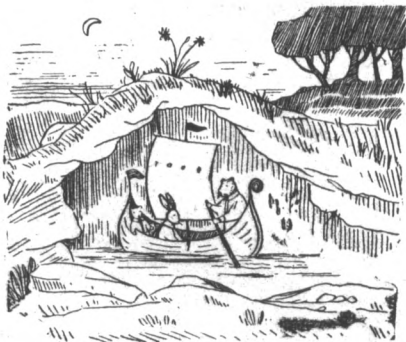
"So it does," said Bruin as he examined them more carefully. "I never saw anything like them before."

Then each one peered among the bushes near by, but saw no one. These three Adventurers just couldn't refuse to take a ride in this little boat with a white sail. It would be a real adventure, indeed.

Not one of the three Woodland Adventurers had ever sailed a boat before, but they were not afraid of getting lost at sea in this tiny river. So, after much discussion and drawing of cuts to see who would get the long one and the short one, it was decided that Bruin should be Captain, Rolly Rabbit first Mate, and Brownie second Mate.

"A-board! Captain Bruin," shouted Rolly and Brownie as they heaved the boat from shore and hopped in beside their newly-made captain.

And now they were off, and we shall hear next week of how they got their supper.



Bruin Was Captain and Off They Sailed.

a bend in the path he and his companions were following. Rolly had felt for some time that this path would lead them to some very interesting place, and now here they were.

"Hip Hurray! Hurry up!" shouted Rolly to Bruin and Brownie who were some distance behind. But the next minute he put his fingers to his lips, signaling them to be quiet. All along the path, Rolly had noticed strange tracks in the sand. Perhaps some of these strange people were spying on



Keep Your Kitchen Cool

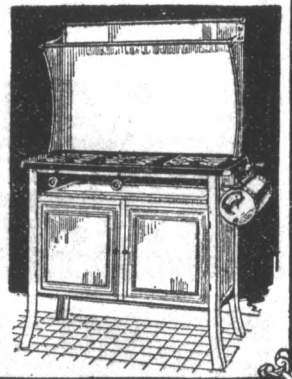
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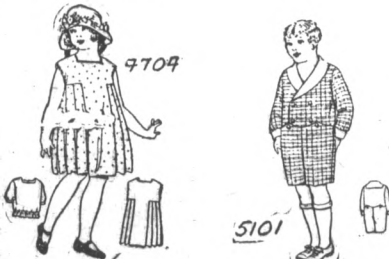
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No. 4929—A Simple "Day" Dress. Cut in seven sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. If made of one material a 38-inch size requires 4½ yards of 40 inches wide. The width of the skirt at the foot is 1½ yards. Price 13c.



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the guimpe alone ¾ yard is required. Price 13c.

No. 5101—Boys' Suit. Cut in three sizes, 2, 4 and 6 years. A four-year size if made as illustrated will require 1¾ yards of 36-inch checked material and ¾ yard of plain. Price 13c.



No. 4839—Misses' and Ladies' Dress. Cut in seven sizes: For misses, 16, 18 and 20 years, and for ladies, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 3 yards of 40-inch material. The width at the foot of the dress is 1½ yards. Price 13c.

No. 5103—Ladies' Jumper Dress. Cut in six sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. To make as illustrated for a 38-inch size requires 3¾ yards for the dress and 3¾ yards for the blouse and godets, of 32-inch material. The width of the dress at lower edge is 1½ yards. Price 13c.

Any of these patterns and many others can be obtained from the Pattern Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan. If you do not find the pattern you wish illustrated here, send for our catalog of Summer Patterns. Cool summer frocks for mother and the kiddies are attractively illustrated. The price is fifteen cents. When ordering patterns be sure to state the size wanted, and write your name and address plainly.

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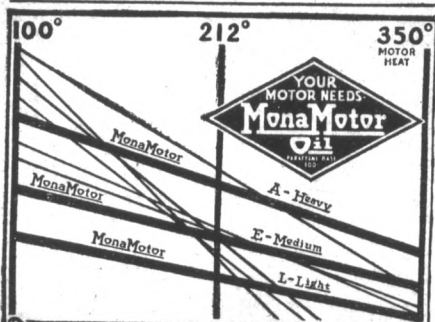
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OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

About Boys' Actions

By Some M. C. Prize Winners

Boys are good companions. They haven't the affected manners of the average girl. To me they seem more frank and generous; don't you think so, Uncle Frank?

However, boys who swear and use vile language are abominable. I have an intense dislike for one who con-

none can see him but me. He stands for all that is good and noble. And if he isn't perfect, and sometimes falls into temptation, he eventually will rise.

When he is educated, (for in my dreamland all are educated), he will be a great physician, lawyer, minister, musician or artist. No matter what his career, all will love him.

At present, he is very kind and attentive to me. And though often merry and carefree, his attitude is always that of a gentleman.

And that is my ideal. And that is how I would have all boys act toward me.—Addie Bradshaw.



A. T. Dibble Says These Are All Orphans Growing Up Together.

verses of liquor, various petting-parties and sprees.

Boys who are Christian citizens of our country and serve God, will grow into brave and honored manhood. They will truly deserve and enjoy their pleasures. Everyone has a chance, whatever his circumstances and influence from others.

I have a special dream-lad. He is my ideal. I cannot describe him, and

Do unto others as you would have them do unto you. This would fit better for this subject if turned around.

I treat my brothers and boy friends as friends or pals, and like to be treated the same.

I don't see any sense in some boys (I don't say all) regarding the girls as something tender and to be amused, or else as weaklings. You cannot be a good pal if you don't enjoy their company and be a good sport. Teasing is a habit of most boys and it don't bother me if I take it in the right way.

Of course, I can't expect to satisfy as a partner for their rough plays or I would be what they call a tom-boy. They usually treat me as I treat them, so it's up to us girls to do our part, and the boys will naturally have more respect for us.—Emma Benson.

OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Uncle Frank:

Tap, tap, tap. May I come in? But what's this? Uncle Frank sleeping?

Excuse me, Uncle Frank, for bursting in upon your meditations. What's a matter, don't you know me? I've visited you before, but now I'm flying under new colors. How do you like 'em? I s'pose them girls are dyin' fer sumpin' to argue about, but my thinker isn't working as well as usual so I guess I'll have to put it off.

I don't think it's right for girls and boys, or anybody else, for that matter, to smoke. It only ruins the health, and, after all, what pleasure is derived from it?—Old Socks.

No, you didn't catch me sleeping. You said it when you question the pleasure of smoking. Tap again, Old Socks.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I want to thank you very much for the dandy prize I received. I always wanted a real nice dictionary and now I have won one. I surely do feel proud over my prize. I took it to school and showed it to the teacher and kids and they all thought it was a jim dandy.

I hadn't the least idea I would be so lucky. So that surely goes to show one must always try again. You're bound to win some time.

Well, I must thank you again and close for this time. With love from your nephew, George Lindgren, Mears.

I am glad you like the dictionary. I think it is a handy prize. It surely does pay to keep on trying.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Jonquil has the making of a writer. At least I think so. If her story part wouldn't be very good, she might still be able to win fame by her descriptions of nature and the world around her. I think that I understand how she felt in her experience with nature. "Wildflower's" hobby is for flowers; mine is for animals, especially those who have been injured. Of course, I do not wish them to suffer, but it makes me love them better. Any creature that is hurt I always want to try

and make well again. I always like my lame pets better than I do the others, and I expect that they get better treatment.

Don't you like to watch the sky when a storm is coming up? I know storms do a lot of damage and I don't like them, but the sky is so awe inspiring just before a storm that it holds one.—Your long silent niece, "Dee."

I, too, thought Jonquil's letter good. I am glad that you like animals, especially those handicapped by injury. For some reason dangerous things are awe inspiring. A big destructive fire is one of the most attractive sights.

Dear M. C.'s and Uncle Frank:

You will find a quarter which I am sending for the Merry Circle Fund. Won't those dear children be surprised when they see the lovely radio? How much money have we in the fund already? My mother is proud of me because I belong in the Merry Circle Club. I told her it is something to be proud of, to have an uncle and so many cousins in this country. You see, I was not born in this country. I was born in Holland or Netherlands. I have no aunts, uncles, grandmothers, cousins, or any relations in this country. Therefore, I am quite proud to have an uncle and cousins in this country. I was two years old when I came across the Atlantic ocean.—Dean Kwekkeboom, R. 10, Kalamazoo, Mich.

We are glad that you are one of us. I hope that you will be a real active M. C.

Dear Uncle and M. C. Cousins:

My, but I'm hot. If you are as hot as I am I feel sorry for you. I feel like going down and jumping into the river.

Say, Uncle Frank, I don't see why you don't put your picture in the paper. I bet you are afraid that if you put it in the paper none of the pretty girls would write to you. I bet your best girl don't even know what you look like, so you won't put your picture in the paper for fear she would

see it and not write to you any more. Say, girls, isn't it fun to ride horseback? I think it is. I ride a horse 'most every day. I ride a bike, too. I like to work out of doors better than in the house. I've got red hair, but I don't care, I'm not going to cry any more.

I enjoy reading the M. C. letters. I always look forward to the day the Michigan Farmer comes. I love to read. I think I enjoyed reading David Copperfield about the most of any book I have ever read. I agree with Wilma Fry about some of those stories that are printed in some magazines.

Will close and get ready for dinner. Uncle Frank, I think you might come out and treat me to a nice big dish of ice cream. I guess I can keep my name secret as well as you can yours, so will sign just—An M. C. Niece.

I would like to treat you to ice cream, but how can I when you don't give your name and address? Yes, my best girl knows what I look like, and so does my best boys. I did have my picture in the paper once and it did not have an effect on my correspondence as I could see.

Dear Uncle Frank:

As so many M. C.'s have written to you about their secret ambition, I thought I would write, too. Maybe I will never realize my burning ambition, but nevertheless I have one. It is just this. I want to teach school and go to college. Not much, is it? But still, it means quite a lot to me. I suppose you are wondering why I can't realize my ambition. Health is the answer. Not good health by any means, but rather the lack of it. I am not going to school now, but I went nearly all winter.

And so many girls and boys are expressing their opinion of boys and men who smoke, I guess I will have to say something, too. I don't like to see young boys smoke, but I really don't think they are hurting anyone but themselves. I have two brothers and neither smoke, but I am sure if they did I would not think any less of them.—Lonesome Lou.

I agree that the smoker hurts himself more than anyone else, but it is hard to convince him that tobacco is hurting him. I sincerely hope your health will improve so that you can work out your ambition. Feel assured that nature heals if given a chance.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I have started to harrow, 'cause my brothers had to get back to school. Their teacher was sick for two weeks. I wear men's overalls and at a distance some folks mistake me for my dad. I've been asked whose "boy" I was, and it makes me feel like a "wooden nickle." Ha! Ha!

I don't think girls are smarter than boys because girls don't invent many things, unless a new cake or dress. In school I think the reason the girls get along so well is because they are more used to being in the house and the boys, used to being out of doors,



Delbert Shomaker, Bare-back Rider.

let their minds drift away, and start looking out the window.

I don't think girls have to work the hardest. Maybe I have quite a bit to do. I have all the housework to do and have to help dad out doors. The reason you hear so many girls say, "Oh, dear, my head aches," is just because they don't get out of doors enough.

Now, girls, write all the saucy letters you want to. I'm used to being "yipped at."—As ever, Edith Kingdon.

I bet you make some "boy." I am glad to get your "boyish" viewpoints of girls.

About the Home

By Prize Winners

What is the Matter with Home?

I do not believe that there is anything the matter with home. It is the jazz age in which we are living that is accountable for the unrest in the young. The daily papers fill their front pages with murders, elopements, child runaways, and doings in Hollywood, for the young eyes to see and the young mind to ponder over. They soon begin to think "everybody's doing it," and long for some unusual excitement themselves. Those who are too weak to resist temptation, and too selfish to think of the sorrow they leave behind, start out to try life, and see the world.

In their restless and jazz-saturated mind, they think there is something wrong at home; dad is not fair, mother too strict, or brothers and sisters have more privileges. But when they get away, I imagine they soon begin to think of Home, Sweet Home, and when dad sends on the dough, come crawling back for the "fatted calf."

The city lures many of the young from the farms and small towns. Some want work with the tempting high wages, others want a good time; movies, dances, joy-rides, etc.

But I think if the most of us were more like Pollyanna in the "glad book" we could find enjoyment in our own homes, and might be pals to our parents and friends.

The best remedy for restlessness is work or good wholesome play. Every child should have something that he is interested in, to occupy his or her mind, and thus keep the seeds of discontent from taking root.—Donna Scribner, Bancroft, Mich.

What I Do to Help at Home.

My idea is that helping your parents while you are at home during the summer vacation is one of the best things anyone can do. You not only please and respect your family, but the work makes a person strong and healthy so that you feel like digging into your studies the next fall, not only knee-deep, but about up to your neck.

During the summer I spend my time in shares to help everyone.

I help my mother with the housework, cooking, mending, washing, and numerous other things, saving many a weary step. When she is tired I comb and brush her hair, which pleases her greatly.

Another portion of my time I spend in helping my father in the field with the haying, reaping of the golden grain, and leading the horse, in cultivating potatoes, so he will not step on the plants. The results of these crops are either fed to the cattle or sold in the market, which bring in the money for clothes and food for all.

Of other work to help: I aid in the milking morning and evening, assist in taking care of my little brothers and sisters, pick berries and can them ready for use during the cold, stormy winter days. Other times I hoe in the garden which supplies the family with vegetables—some win prizes at the fair.

What time I have to spare in helping with this work I spend in recreation, such as reading, writing, practicing music lessons, or doing fancy work, all of which I love dearly.

Yet, there is still another side of the question. If we did not work for others, we would not enjoy the beautiful things which our heavenly father gives us, like the pretty skies, the fragrant flowers, the wonderful songs of the birds.—Lillian Luepnitz, Allen-ville, Mich.

What Is the Matter with the Home?

"What is the matter with the Home?" A home depends on how one makes a home. The father and mother can not make it to suit everyone,

from John, nearly sixteen, to the three-months-old baby. How are just two going to make a home to suit all?

In my home, and numerous other homes, the matter with home is not helping one another enough.

Many boys and girls run away from home because they are not allowed to go to every picture show or party there is. Boys and girls should go to some such things, but so many of the children do not think of when father and mother are to get their turn.

Boys as well as girls have some work to do. They think that they should get paid for it. I agree with this because, if children are paid for what they do, they get interested and do much more to make the home an interesting place, as well as comfortable. It awakens the feeling of helping one another, and makes a pleasant way of making the home the best place in the world for both parents and children.

So, boys and girls, just cooperate with your parents and see how they will begin to make the home pleasanter for you.

If the parents would show interest in what the children do, I think they, too, will find "What is the Matter with the Home."—Ruth Halsey, Olivet, Michigan.

PET PHOTO CONTEST.

IT'S quite a time since we have had a photo contest, especially one of boys' and girls' pets. The last time we had one of these we got some very interesting pictures. I hope that this contest will also bring in some good ones.

The usual ten prizes will be given. The first two will be fountain pens; the next three, dictionaries, and the next five, pocket knives.

Send your pet photos to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, before July 24, for the contest closes then.

RIDDLE ANSWERS.

IT must be hard to answer riddles if you don't know anything about. I know in my day the one who gave the riddle most always had to give the answers also. The way the contest papers look, I believe the same thing will happen now. So far only a few have given all answers correct.

The answers are as follows, (the riddles are also given):

1—Why are soldiers tired in April? Because the have had a March of thirty-one days.

3—If a goat swallowed a rabbit, what would be the result? A hare in the butter.

2—When is a clock on the stairs dangerous? When it runs down and strikes one.

4—Spell hard water with three letters. Ice.

5—Why was Paul like a horse? Because he liked Timothy.

RIDDLE WINNERS.

YOU boys and girls certainly are poor guessers of the correct solutions of riddles. There wasn't one of all the answers received that had all the five riddles correctly solved. The following gave the most correct solutions and wrote the neatest papers.

Fountain Pens.

Agnes M. Halsey, R. 5, Charlotte, Mich.

Wilson Higgins, R. 2, Perry, Mich.

Dictionaries.

Thelma Corey, Litchfield, Mich.

Eleanor M. Richardson, R. 2, Paris, Mich.

Ruth May, Remus, Mich.

Knives.

Mildren Farnan, R. 4, Shepherd, Mich.

Margaret Powell, R. 4, Shepherd, Mich.

Ralph Smaltz, R. 2, Perrinton, Mich.

Natalie Reynolds, R. 3, Grand Ledge, Mich.

Lorraine Lapham, R. 1, East Lansing, Mich.

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When pasturage becomes scanty in midsummer, Linseed Meal becomes a highly important element of the grain ration for all farm animals—but especially for dairy cows. It will prevent the cows running down in flesh and the milk yield from falling off—something which cannot be rectified even by liberal barn feeding in the fall.

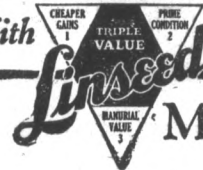
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Dec. 31, 1915.....	4,083.34	
Dec. 31, 1918.....	69,424.91	
Dec. 31, 1921.....	137,392.51	
Dec. 31, 1924.....	565,225.96	
June 30, 1925.....		686,182.93

Liabilities:

Unpaid Claims Reserve..	95,050.00	
Adjusting Reserve.....	5,000.00	
Unearned Prem. Reserve	497,998.32	
Accrued Salaries and commissions	17,840.00	615,888.32
Surplus		\$ 70,294.61

During the months of April, May and June, the company wrote and renewed 21,181 policies, the largest volume of business ever written by an automobile insurance company exclusively in the state of Michigan. The company has paid 30,868 claims at a total of \$2,555,161.18 since organization.

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Howell, Michigan

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VITALITY EGG MASH is the standard feed on many of the largest commercial poultry farms throughout the country—the DeVries Grand View Poultry Farm, Zeeland, Mich., Colonial Poultry Farms, Pleasant Hill, Mo., and White Rose Poultry Farm, Quincy, Ill., being representative. And on the other hand, we receive innumerable letters from small raisers, of which this letter from John L. Hinrichs, 9 Cleveland St., Patchogue, N. Y., is typical: "In 108 days, from Jan. 20 to May 8, my four hens laid 329 eggs, which is pretty good for hens that have no pedigree." Write at once for "Scientific Poultry Feeding and Management" and learn how you, too, can increase your poultry profits.

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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
	50	11	5.75

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Breed	25 Chicks	50 Chicks	100 Chicks	500 Chicks	1000
Tancred and Tom Barron White Leghorns	\$2.50	\$5.00	\$9.00	\$42.50	\$85
Parks' Barred Rocks	3.00	6.00	11.00	52.50	105
S. C. R. I. Reds	3.00	6.00	11.00	52.50	105
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W. P. Rocks, W. W.	7.50
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Tancred American S. C. W. Leghorns	6.50
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We shall hatch until Oct. 1st this year. Our prices are: White Leghorns, \$11.50 per 100; Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, \$13 per 100; White Orpingtons, \$15 per 100. Parcel post prepaid. We have a reputation of producing not only Chix, but Chix of Quality. 15th year producing One Grade—The Best. Order from this ad and give 2nd choice if possible. 5% discount on all orders placed 30 Days in advance. Reference, Fenton State Bank.

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FERRIS WHITE LEGHORNS Will Make Big Profits For You
\$5.24 per hen official net profit at 5 National Egg Contests. Pedigreed and trapped 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.

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

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.

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.

POULTRY

Poultry Status Changing

A Major Source of Profit to Many Now

By J. A. Kaiser

POULTRY raising on the farms of Michigan, has undergone marked changes, in recent years. Today, the farmers are few who consider the hen as a sort of necessary evil. Less than a score of years ago, plenty of farmers could be found who merely tolerated the hen, and who begrudged her the grain she ate. In those days, there were but few flocks of pure-bred hens, except among poultry specialists. Today, you can find innumerable flocks of hens of various varieties, pure-bred and properly housed. The fact is, the poultry business has received an amazing impetus during the last decade, and a good flock of hens is considered by most farmers as a valuable and desirable asset.

Perhaps one of the most striking and interesting illustrations of this growth in the poultry industry, to be found anywhere in the state, may be seen in Litchfield township, Hillsdale county. Here, in recent years, a business in hens and chickens has been built up which has not yet reached its highest point, and which is still growing. The nucleus of this marked increase in poultry raising, was the establishment some fifteen years ago, by A. G. Shepard, of an up-to-date hatchery, located in Litchfield village. Mr. Shepard is a pioneer in the business of producing baby chicks, and farmers of the township learned early to patronize his hatchery. The establishment, much later, of the Litchfield Hatchery, with J. H. Adams, proprietor, influenced still more the amount of business in poultry and eggs done in the township. At present something like twenty-five thousand baby chicks are sent out each week, from these hatcheries.

In any attempt to explain the growing popularity of poultry raising among Litchfield farmers, these hatcheries must be taken into consideration. They have created a demand for a large number of pure-bred hens, to supply the hatcheries with the necessary eggs. With this demand and its accompanying higher prices for eggs, has come a decrease in the old mixed flocks, almost to the point of extinction. Nearly all varieties of chickens are hatched at the hatcheries, giving the farmer plenty of latitude in the choice of breeds.

Still another factor which should be taken into account, in seeking for an explanation of the question under discussion, is found in the demand among egg buyers, for fancy white eggs. These buyers truck their eggs to Detroit and other cities, and pay a high price for strictly fresh white eggs. This has resulted in some neighborhoods in a marked preference for Leghorns and other white egg producers. On the farm of Claude Cronk, of Litchfield township, may be found one of the best equipped poultry plants in the state. More than one thousand White Leghorn layers are accommo-

dated on the Cronk farm. The owner does a small business in broilers, but his main business is fancy white eggs. On the Riker farm in the same township, a house for layers, twenty by one hundred feet, is now under construction. At one time Mr. Riker had as many as 2,500 chickens at his place. The foregoing examples are, of course, the most notable. But instances of poultry raising on a smaller scale are too numerous to cause comment among local residents. It is a common thing for a farmer to keep a flock of from two to four hundred hens. Everywhere the tendency is to enlarge the flock.

What is going on at so noticeable a pace in Litchfield township, is also occurring in other localities of this section. Local poultry buyers report the number of chickens to be increasing each autumn, and the shipments from local stations continue to grow year by year, both in size and number. Hens, then, are considered a paying investment, by most farmers living in the territory under discussion. The change in the farmer's attitude on this question is one of the most significant of recent years. At the same time, too, poultry raising as the main business, is absorbing the attention of more people than ever before. On two farms mentioned in this article, the poultry enterprise is paramount. All other phases of farm activity are considered secondary, and must give way to the care of the hens and chickens. The situation is bringing another major factor into diversified farming, and like sheep raising, the keeping of a flock of hens is considered a profitable and desirable part of the farm activities. The greatness of the American hen yet seems only half realized, and there is promise of much more to come in future years.

RETARDING THE MOULT.

The last two falls my pullets have gone into a moult when they should start laying. Would like to prevent this if I can this fall. I don't change the feed. What should I feed them to hasten their growth?—O. H. S.

Controlling the moulting of pullets depends on at least three factors, which are the date of hatching, method of feeding, and individuality of the birds. Usually the heavy breeds hatched in March and April, and the light breeds hatched in April and May can be brought into production in the fall without great danger of a moult.

To hasten the maturity of pullets feed the balanced laying mash containing beef scrap. To retard maturity, take away the beef scrap, or possibly all the mash, and feed an abundance of hard grain on a good range. The pullets will be apt to develop good frames and a pad of fat, but egg production will be retarded.

When the pullets are of mixed ages it is quite difficult to obtain a good egg yield in the early fall without throwing some of the birds into a moult. The pullets that do moult are much better breeding stock the following spring than the birds which lay heavily throughout the winter. It is hard to hold back production in a heavy laying strain of Leghorns when they are hatched early and have good growing conditions.

Lice and mites are parasites which suck away poultry profits. It is a good investment of time and money to keep them in check.

High
Producers
at Special
Prices

PULLETS

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.

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Twelve Days before date of publication

High Grade Guernseys For Sale

Entire herd, 40 cows, 10 yearlings.
Take your pick. Will exchange
for Registered Guernseys. Farms
at Watervliet, Mich. J. K. Blatchford,
Auditorium Tower, Chicago, Ill.

For Sale Guernsey bull, 3 years old, whose
5 nearest dams average 650 lbs. of
fat. A. HATT & SON, Napoleon, Mich.

Registered Guernsey bull calf for sale or
exchange. Grand champion
stock. KENDALL, Birmingham, Mich.

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

68 Times on the Honor List

Michigan State Herds are mentioned 68
times on the Honor List just published by
the Holstein-Friesian Association of America
for the past year. According to this list,
cows owned by Michigan State Herds stood—
Five times in first place
Four times in third place
Once in fourth place
Four times in fifth place
Nineteen times in sixth to tenth place.
These cows were all bred by Michigan State
Herds.
Increase the production of your herd by
using a sire bred by Michigan State Herds.
Send for our printed list with prices.



**Bureau of
Animal Industry**
Dept. C
Lansing, Michigan

Holstein Cows and
Young Bulls

When buying a young bull, secure one bred for great-
er production and better type. We have them of
desirable conformation out of cows with very credit-
able 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.

Tuscola Co.

a good place to buy Holstein Cattle.
Good large individuals that show
breeding and production. Can supply
anything desired in males or females
at a bargain. We guarantee satisfac-
tion. Tuscola Co. Holstein-Friesian
Breeders' Association. Write or see
Ben Reavey, Sales Mgr., Akron, Mich.

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

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, Kaw-
kawlin, 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.

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

Hereford Steers

70 Wt. around 1000 lbs. 90 Wt. around 740 lbs.
80 Wt. around 650 lbs. 45 Wt. around 550 lbs.
98 Wt. around 500 lbs. 56 Wt. around 450 lbs.
Also many other bunches. Also Hereford heifers.
Deep reds, dehorned and in good grass flesh. Real
quality Herefords are usually market toppers when
finished. Will sell your choice from any bunch.

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

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 milk-
ing 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 heif-
ers. Also two bull calves, 8 mos. old. All of best
milking ancestry. Beland & Beland, Tecumseh, Mich.

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

FOR SALE Brown Swiss Bulls, service-
able 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 farrow-
ing. LAKEFIELD FARMS, Clarkston, Mich.

Livestock and Dairy

DAIRY SITUATION.

THE dairy situation is interesting.
The increase in cold storage hold-
ings of butter was fully as great as
last June, but owing to the low mark
reached in May, holdings are still less
than a year ago.

Butter production during May was
the same as last year, but was slight-
ly lighter in June. Receipts at four
markets since June 1 show a decrease
of three per cent from last year.

Improvement is noted in the foreign
dairy situation. The total imports of
butter into Germany during May, as
reported by the American agricultural
commissioner in Berlin, was 19,695,976
pounds. Part of this increase was
due, however, to the strike of Danish
dock workers.

Germany is rapidly increasing her
dairy herds. In 1924 there were 8-
796,032 cows reported in Germany,
which was eighty-eight per cent of the
number within the present German ter-
ritory in 1913. In 1913 there were 173
cows per thousand of population; in
1923, 133, and in 1924, 140 cows per
thousand of population.

The butter makers of Denmark are
fully sustaining their reputation for
producing high quality butter. Of the
308,000,000 pounds of Danish butter
produced in 1924, 93.3 per cent qual-
ified as being first class. Of the total
amount produced 270,600,000 pounds
were exported. The test for water con-
tent showed that practically all the
butter came under the limit of sixteen
per cent fixed by law for export butter.

TUBERCULIN WORK PROGRESSES.

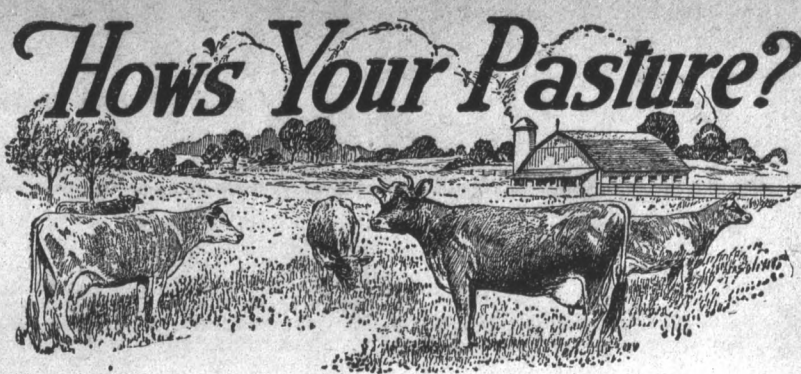
SATISFACTORY progress is being
made in tuberculosis eradication
work being carried on by the Federal
Bureau of Animal Industry in cooper-
ation with the state agencies and the
farmers. The aim of the bureau is to
clean up all disease in a given area,
until every county is a modified ac-
credited area, and the entire country
is free of the dreadful scourge of tu-
berculosis. A modified accredited
county means that not more than one
in 200 of the cows is a reactor. On
July 1 there were eighty-seven mod-
ified accredited counties in the United
States.

North Carolina takes the lead in ac-
credited herd work with thirty-five
modified accredited counties; Michi-
gan is second with nine counties.
Pennsylvania has three, Crawford and
Mercer having recently been released
as modified accredited counties. More
than 70,000 herds, numbering upwards
of 1,250,000 cows, in this country are
accredited free from tuberculosis.

Constantly increasing demands are
being made for tuberculin testing,
showing a rapidly developing senti-
ment among farmers in favor of ac-
credited herd work.

Specialists in the bureau of animal
industry in charge of the work point
out that the most hopeful thing at
present in the movement is the legis-
lation recently enacted in many states,
making more funds available for ac-
credited herd work, outlining a more
definite program and making arrange-
ments whereby the counties on peti-
tion of the freeholders can assist in
the movement. Ohio has doubled her
appropriation for tuberculosis eradica-
tion. Pennsylvania's appropriation is
much larger than ever before. Wis-
consin has provided an appropriation
of \$750,000 for five years for tubercu-
losis eradication work, mostly for the
payment of indemnities.

The practical financial benefits com-
ing to the cattle breeders from having
their county in the modified accred-
ited list are apparent in better prices
for their live stock.



Let Your Animals Answer

It is probably getting coarse and tough
—barely fit to keep your animals going.
If your cows, steers and hogs could talk
they would say "give us grain."

Yes, they want the best of all grain—corn.
They want and they need the best part of corn
to make meat and milk. *That's Corn Gluten Feed.*

If you are one of the many dairymen who are
this year feeding Corn Gluten Feed, your cows
are going through the Summer in fine shape. *They
will make money for you next Winter.*

If you have not fed a Corn Gluten Feed mix-
ture with your pasture you should start now or
you will have some good cows go dry several
months too soon.

Corn Gluten Feed is a rich feed at a low price. It is
the best protein you can buy and the cheapest because it
is 86% digestible and the most easily convertible by the
animal.

Get Corn Gluten Feed from your dealer for your home
mixed ration. If you are buying a ready mixed feed be
sure that it contains a liberal proportion of Corn Gluten
Feed.

Write for Bulletin No. 2 and tell us your feeding prob-
lems. We will help you solve them.

Associated Corn Products Manufacturers

Feed Research Department

Hugh G. Van Pelt, Director

208 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

No. 7

The Truth in Feeds



Milkmaker

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 infor-
mation 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

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.

BIG TYPE Chester White Spring Boars, show pros-
pects. 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.

Hampshires For Sale nice spring and fall Boars.
Choice bred gilts, 12th year.
JOHN W. SNYDER, R. 4, St. Johns, 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.

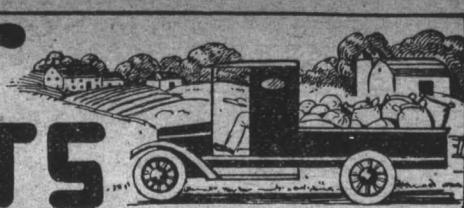
DOGS

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPIES
SELL, Box 20, Wakeman, Ohio.

An extra fine lit-
ter. F. H. RUS-



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, July 14.

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 1 red \$1.69; No. 2 red \$1.68; No. 2 white \$1.68; No. 2 mixed \$1.68.

New wheat 9c under old.

Chicago.—July \$1.57@1.57½; September \$1.53½@1.53¾; December at \$1.54½@1.54¾.

Toledo.—Wheat \$1.65@1.66.

Corn.

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow \$1.18; No. 3 yellow \$1.17; No. 4 yellow \$1.13.

Chicago.—July \$1.06½; September \$1.08½@1.08¾; December 89% @89%.

Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 white at 55c; No. 3 at 52½c.

Chicago.—July 45½c; September at 47@47½c; December 49½c.

Rye.

Detroit.—No. 2, \$1.05.

Chicago.—July at 98c; September at \$1.01½; December \$1.05.

Toledo.—\$1.02.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$5.10@5.15 per cwt.

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

New York.—Choice pea \$6.25; red kidneys \$11.50@12.

Barley.

Detroit.—Malting 90c; feeding 85c.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Prime red clover cash at \$16.30; alsike \$13.75; timothy \$3.70.

Buckwheat.

Detroit.—\$2.05@2.10.

Hay.

Detroit.—No. 1 timothy \$22.50@23; standard \$22@22.50; light clover mixed \$22@22.50; No. 2 timothy \$20@21; No. 1 clover mixed \$17@18; No. 1 clover \$18@19; wheat and oat straw at \$11.50@12; rye straw \$12@12.50.

Feeds.

Detroit.—Bran at \$33@34; standard middlings \$35; fine middlings at \$41; cracked corn \$54; coarse cornmeal at \$46; chop \$39 per ton in carlots.

Small Fruit—Prices at Chicago.

Strawberries.—Michigan 16-qt. cases, \$2@4.

Gooseberries.—Michigan \$1@1 per 16-qt. casse.

Cherries.—Michigan, 16 qts., sour at \$1.50@2.50.

Currents.—Michigan's, 16-qt. cases \$2@2.50.

Blackberries.—Michigan's, in 24-pt. cases, early harvest, fresh fancy at \$2.75@3.

Black Raspberries.—Michigan's, 24-pt. cases, \$2.25@3.

Red Raspberries.—Michigan's, 24-pt. cases, \$2.50@3.

WHEAT

After a decline of nearly 30 cents in a month, wheat prices turned upward in the past week. World wheat crop news is less enthusiastically favorable, the critical period for spring wheat is at hand, Liverpool prices have gained on Chicago, export buying shows occasional activity, hedging pressure remains light, and speculative energy is more partial to the bullish side. Of course, the turn may prove to be temporary. The government's report as of July 1 showed slightly larger yields of most crops than expected. Winter wheat was estimated at 404,000,000 bushels and spring wheat at 276,000,000, or a total of 680,000,000 bushels. The forecast last month was 661,000,000 bushels and the 1924 yield was 873,000,000 bushels. Official estimates of yields in six countries in Europe, three in North Africa and Broomhall's estimate for France show about 853,000,000 bushels, against 376,000,000 bushels harvested last year, and 884,000,000 bushels in 1923. Russia has sold a few cargoes for August and September shipment. Weather conditions have been less favorable in the last week in the United Kingdom, France, South Russia, Rumania and Hungary.

RYE

The small movement of rye from the interior for over a month and recent export sales have resulted in a decrease of nearly one-third in the visible supply in three weeks. The indications are that stocks of old rye will be well cleaned up, both in this country and abroad before much new rye is available.

CORN

Corn prices have strengthened decidedly. Primary receipts have been extremely light during the last ten

days. Buyers were more willing to take hold when Chicago prices dropped under one dollar. The visible supply has decreased over 5,000,000 bushels in three weeks and is down to 13,000,000 bushels. Decreases at the same rate for a few weeks longer would make stocks look relatively small. High prices for hogs and cattle are stimulating the feeding demand for corn.

OATS

Both domestic and export demand for oats increased on the low level of prices reached a week ago, which was 10 to 12 cents under the early June high point. On the other hand, the movement from the interior dried up. The result was a fair reduction in commercial stocks. The new crop has improved materially in the last three weeks. The July 1 forecast was 1,292,000,000 bushels against 1,295,000,000 bushels on June 1, a smaller decrease than expected.

SEEDS

Clover seed prices declined slightly again last week. Widespread rains have been followed by warm weather which has improved the prospect for the new crop. Trade during the week was light.

FEEDS

Feed markets were dull last week, with prices generally working lower. Bran and middlings lost as much as \$2 per ton. Trade is slow with demand very light, partly as a result of improvement in pastures. Recent advances in the wheat market may strengthen feeds.

POULTRY AND EGGS

The market on strictly fresh eggs scored a further advance last week. Hot weather has injured quality, resulting in a short supply of fine stock. Receipts continue liberal for this season but apparently include a good share of short held eggs. Eggs stored early in the season show a profit at present levels and some stock is being withdrawn to supply the demand for fancy eggs. Reports from the country indicate a more rapid falling off in collections, and, with current demand holding up, it is probable that prices will continue firm.

Chicago.—Eggs, miscellaneous 31c; dirties at 28@28½c; checks 26@28c; fresh firsts 31@32c; ordinary firsts at 30c. Live poultry, hens 23½c; springers 31c; roosters 15c; ducks 20c; geese 13c; turkeys 20c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and

graded 31@33c. Live poultry, broilers 34c; heavy hens 28c; light hens 18c; roosters 15@16c; geese 15c; ducks at 26@27c; turkeys 25c.

BUTTER

The butter market has more than recovered its losses of a week ago. Receipts were about the same as in the preceding week and production is expected to continue throughout July at close to the present level. Hot weather last week affected the milk flow and increased the demand for milk in the ice cream trade so that butter production may show a temporary decline. A large share of the current make is of fine quality although heat defects are appearing. Prices during July will be largely dependent upon the buying for storage. Stocks are smaller than a year ago, dealers consider the long time outlook favorable, and the movement of butter into storage during the rest of the month probably will be active. It is likely that prices can be maintained around the prevailing level.

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

POTATOES

The potato markets were strong last week and prices were marked considerably higher. Shipments of new potatoes were a fourth less than in the corresponding week a year ago and old stock is being cleaned up rapidly. A relatively light crop in intermediate potato states is certain so that comparatively high prices will probably rule during the next month. The movement from the Kaw Valley of Kansas, where the crop is estimated at only half as large as a year ago, is active. Potatoes are beginning to be shipped from Missouri, Colorado, Utah, Idaho and Washington.

Based on the July 1 condition, the total crop is estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture at 350,000,000 bushels, compared with 422,000,000 bushels harvested in 1924, and a five-year average of 418,000,000 bushels.

BEANS

The official report on the Michigan bean crop as of July 1, was as follows: "An increase of 12 per cent over last year in the acreage planted is indicated by the reports from correspondents. A greater increase would undoubtedly have resulted if drought had not prevented some planting and

germination of some that were planted. The early fields have good stands, but the later planted ones are more or less uneven. High winds did some local damage in certain sections. The condition of 82 per cent is five per cent below the average and is equivalent to a production of 6,396,000 bushels from the 624,000 acres devoted to the crop."

WOOL

Wool prices have changed but little in the last week, but are extremely firm. Manufacturers have been buying in anticipation of the opening on light weight goods due in about a month. The London auction opened steady to five per cent higher than at the close of the previous sale in May, keen competition appears probable at the Australian opening on July 13, and South American markets are active with advancing prices. In the bright wool states, sales of Ohio delaines at 52@53c; fine Michigan clips at 50c, and medium clips at 46@47c are reported. In the territory states, 42c seems to be the trading basis in Montana and 40c in Wyoming.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Trading on the whole was fairly brisk. Red raspberries and strawberries were rather scarce and sold at higher prices, while there was a good supply of black raspberries which had fair sale. Good currants were ready sellers and cherries moved off well. Asparagus was a quick seller. The larger supply of beans and peas sent prices lower. Radishes, on the other hand, were more in demand. Celery, both local and Kalamazoo sold readily. The increased supply of cabbage, beets, carrots and green onions forced cuts in the prices.

Strawberries, No. 1, \$7.50@8 24-qt. case; red raspberries \$8@9 24-qt. case; black raspberries, No. 1, \$5@6 24-qt. case; sour cherries, No. 1, \$3.50@4.50 24-qt. case; currants, No. 1, \$3.50@4.50 24-qt. case; gooseberries \$4.50@6 24-qt. case; dewberries \$6.50 case; asparagus, No. 1, \$1.25@2 per dozen bunches; beets 50@75c dozen bunches; beet tops 40@50c bu; wax beans \$2.50@4 bu; green beans \$2.75@4 bu; carrots 50@80c dozen bunches; leaf lettuce 50@75c bu; head lettuce 50@75c bu; green onions 40@50c dozen bunches; curly parsley 40@60c dozen bunches; peas \$3@4 bu; potatoes at \$1.35@1.40 bu; round radishes 40@60c dozen bunches; long radishes 50c@1.20 dozen bunches; rhubarb 40@50c dozen bunches; turnip tops 40@50c a bu; mustard 60@75c bu; spinach \$1.25@1.75 bu; local celery 35@90c dozen; turnips 50@75c dozen bunches; dill 50c dozen bunches; green peppers \$5 bu; long egg plant \$1.25 dozen; cauliflower No. 1, \$5.50 bu; Swiss chard 60@75c bu; butter 60@65c lb; eggs, wholesale 36@38c dozen; retail 45@50c dozen; hens, wholesale 26@28c; retail 30@32c; Leghorn broilers, retail 30@35c; colored broilers, retail 40@45c; ducks, retail 35c; veal 17c; dressed poultry, hens 38@40c; broilers 45@55c.

GRAND RAPIDS

A fair canning demand held berry prices about steady in Grand Rapids early this week. Raspberries, red at \$3.50@4 16-qt. case; blacks \$2.50@3 case; dewberries \$3 case; currants, red \$2@2.25 case; huckleberries \$6 a case; cherries, Richmond \$1.40@1.50 case; Montmorencies \$1.50@1.75 case; black sweets at \$2@3.50 case; yellow sweets \$2@2.75 case; old potatoes 80c @1; cabbage \$2@2.25 bu; tomatoes \$1@1.30 per 7-lb. basket; cucumbers \$1.30@1.40 dozen; spinach 75c@1 a bu; rhubarb \$1@1.25 bu; radishes 10 @15c dozen bunches; turnips 40@50c dozen bunches; celery 30@90c dozen; lettuce, head, 50@85c bushel or box; leaf 75c@1 bu; cauliflower \$1.25 flat; beets 25@30c dozen bunches; carrots 20@25c dozen bunches; wheat, old at \$1.42 bu; new \$1.22; beans \$4.60 cwt; eggs 30@33c; butter-fat 45c lb; poultry, fowls 15@22c; broilers 18@32c;

Business activity is not proceeding at such a high pitch as at the beginning of the year. Nevertheless, total industrial production for the past six months was greater than for any like period since the war with the exception of 1923. Likewise, consumption of goods continues at a highly satisfactory rate. Freight car loadings remain large. Reports on retail trade show increases over last year. Automobile sales in June were nearly 60 per cent greater than last year. Bank clearances are running about 15 per cent larger than in 1924.

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, July 14.

CHICAGO

Hogs.

Receipts 22,000. Market steady to 10c higher than Monday's average; majority of packers holding back; better grade 117 lbs. and lower at \$14@14.25; top \$14.30; 140 to 150-lb. \$13.75 @14; bulk of good packing and butcher sows at \$12.70@13; strong weight slaughter pigs \$13@13.50.

Cattle.

Receipts 7,000. Market on good to choice fed steers and yearlings is 25c higher; low grades steady to strong; very uneven; buyers overhauling the market for finished offerings. Best matured steers \$14.10; yearlings \$14; heavy weight \$13.90; market steady; plain quality steady, vealers uneven; outsiders hand-picking at \$12.60@13; steady to high; packers taking medium to good kind around \$11.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 14,000. Market early sales native lambs, steady to strong; top is higher; good kind \$16.25; culls steady to strong \$11@11.60; no early sales; western asking \$16 and better; fat sheep are slow and 25c higher; medium fat ewes up to \$8.25; aged wethers, grazed yearlings at \$12.50.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 299. Market is steady on good; very dull on common, grass heifers, bulls and steers. Good to choice yearlings,

dry-fed \$ 9.75@12.50
Best heavy steers, dry-fed 9.00@11.00
Handyweight butchers 8.00@10.00
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@ 6.00
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@ 4.50
Feeders 5.00@ 6.75
Stockers 4.00@ 5.60
Milkers 45.00@85.00

Veal Calves.

Receipts 493. Market steady.
Best \$12.50@13.00
Others 6.50@12.00

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 880. Market steady.
Best lambs \$14.00@14.50
Fair lambs 12.00@13.50
Fair to good sheep 5.00@ 7.00
Culls and common 2.00@ 3.00
Light and common 8.00@10.50

Hogs.

Receipts 881. Market steady.
Mixed hogs, heavy yrks. \$14.00@14.55
Pigs and light lights 14.00@14.25
Stags 8.00
Roughs 12.00

BUFFALO

Hogs.

Receipts 3,420. Market is steady; grades over 200 lbs. \$14.75; grades under 200 lbs. at \$14.75@14.85; packing sows and roughs \$12.50.

Cattle.

Receipts 700. Slow.
Receipts 600. Best lambs at \$15.25; ewes \$6@7.50.

Calves.

Receipts 500. Culls \$11.50@12.

AMONG THE CLOVERLAND COW TESTERS.

HERD honors in the cow testing associations of the peninsula during May went to Gust Abramson, of Gogebic county, whose six grade Holsteins produced 1,284 pounds of milk and 50.4 pounds of butter-fat. The high ranking individual cow was a grade Holstein belonging to Nels Linderoth, of the North Menominee Association, which produced 1,548 pounds of milk and 77.4 pounds of fat.

SPUD SEED ORGANIZATIONS AFFILIATE.

THE Michigan Certified Seed Potato Growers' Association has decided to affiliate with the Michigan Crop Improvement Association. The potato organization will retain its identity but by affiliating with the crop improvers it will be able to enjoy the benefits of the older and larger organization.

FIELD CROP PRODUCTION COSTS.

THE bureau of agricultural economics is yearly extending its investigations into the cost of producing field crops. Reports from 7,153 farmers distributed throughout the United States indicate that the average cost of producing the 1924 corn crop was eighty-two cents per bushel; the average cost of producing wheat on 4,616 farms was \$1.22 per bushel, and the average cost of producing oats on 5,509 farms was fifty cents per bushel.

These figures were obtained by mailing a cost of production questionnaire to crop and live stock reporters located in all the states. The cost figures include charges for labor of the farmer and his family, and a charge for the use of land on a cash rental basis, so that if the cost just equals the price the farmer is paid for his time and investment.

A comparison of production costs for 1922, 1923 and 1924 shows little difference in average cost of producing an acre of corn for the three years. The average cost of producing wheat on all farms reporting varied from \$19.68 in 1922 to \$21.88 in 1924. The value of the wheat on these farms was \$1.11 per bushel in 1922; ninety-nine cents in 1923, and \$1.43 in 1924. The 1924 wheat crop was the first one for three years where the reported value per acre was greater than the average cost per acre.

GUERNSEY BREEDERS PICNIC.

THE ninth annual picnic of the Berrien County Guernsey Association was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hollenbeck, four miles southwest of Berrien Springs, Michigan, June 27, 1925.

By the noon hour, fully 150 breeders and their friends from Berrien and adjoining counties gathered and enjoyed a bountiful community dinner.

The afternoon program was opened by an instructive dairy cow judging demonstration by the Michigan Guernsey field man, W. D. Burrington, of East Lansing, Michigan, using some of the cows of Mr. Hollenbeck's splendid herd of registered Guernseys for examples.

Mr. Karl B. Musser, of Peterboro, N. H., secretary of the American Guernsey Cattle Club, explained the aims and workings of the National Association, bringing out many points of interest to local breeders, predicting a bright future for the Guernsey breeders, and recommending the use of cow testing association work to show the profit made by individual cows. County Agricultural Agent, Mr. Simanton, discussed cow testing association work in the county.—Earl Hemingway, Sec.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS

Sanilac Co., July 8.—Farming has been backward because of dry weather. Hay, very poor, some crops averaging two to five loads from a five-acre field. Oats are short. Everything looked like a half a crop, though recent rains have helped a lot. Early beans look good. Not as many potatoes as last year. Eggs 29; cream 41c; butter 44c. No picnics or farmers' gatherings as yet.—L. L.

Ionia Co., July 8.—Drought has been broken by a good rain, but too late to help wheat or oats. It will benefit corn and beans greatly. Hay about one-third crop. Wheat not over one-half a crop. Corn and beans looking good, considering dry weather. Berries are complete failure. Pastures have dried up and some farmers have turned their stock into the oats. Wheat sells for \$1.55 per bushel; oats 55c; butter-fat 45c pound; eggs 29c. Fruit almost a failure.—J. W.

Jackson Co., July 9.—The rain has changed the outlook for corn and beans. Hay very light, many meadows not being cut. Corn well advanced. Alfalfa was a fair crop and rains have started new crops nicely. Many acres of alfalfa will be put in this year. Wheat, rye and oats not good. Dairy products and hogs bring fair prices.

Osceola Co., July 6.—Acreage of grain crops about the same as 1924. Wheat and rye yield about fifteen per cent less than last year. Old meadows are showing their worth more than ever. Corn, potatoes, and beans are doing very good. Five or six carloads of cattle marketed each week. Most folks spent the Fourth of July at some lake with friends, and without doubt spent less money for fireworks than in previous years. Oats are short with prospects of light crop.

Marquette Co., July 5.—Barley, rye and vetch in fine condition, with the acreage slightly above last year. Hay very short. Potatoes and sunflowers looking fine. Corn shows the effect of frost in many places. Strawberry crop will be short. Milk supply decreasing on account of flies in dry weather.

Allegan Co., July 3.—Acreage about the same as last year. Hay no good, and alfalfa about one-half crop. Grass cattle sell for five to six cents pound. Hogs 12½c; hay \$12 per ton in field. Lining for farm bureau membership drive.

Huron Co., July 3.—Conditions very bad here because of cold, dry weather during the early months of planting season. Hay is light, but quality good. Pasture is short. Farmers are realizing the value of sweet clover as never before. Rains have been beneficial to beans, corn, and pasture. More rain is needed. Oats, barley and buckwheat will be light. Fruit will be generally about a forty per cent crop.

Clare Co., July 3.—Weather conditions unfavorable for crops. Frost and drought have done damage. Acreage of hay, corn, potatoes, oats, etc., are about the same as last year. Harrison will celebrate the third, fourth and fifth with picnics. Large gatherings expected as it is also home-coming week.

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.

Cows do Not Come in Heat.—Have one cow that calved about one year ago, two that calved in January, and two heifers seventeen months old that do not come in heat. Is there any remedy you would prescribe? E. S., New Lathrop, Mich.—Yohimbine hydrochloride is the best remedy (but too expensive for cattle practice); however, you might try giving each cow sixty drops of fluid extract of nuxvomica at a dose in either soft feed or in drinking water two or three times a day. It is perhaps needless for me to say, your cows should be well fed. In treating such cases you might obtain results from flushing with warm water twice a day. Kindly understand that we do not always obtain satisfactory results from remedies given to such animals. In the warm weather your cows are more likely to come in heat than during the cold winter weather.

Udder Congestion.—Every few days or as often as once in two weeks, one of my cows gives thick milk from only one quarter of bag. She is now out in pasture. W. H., Lake, Mich.—Perhaps she bruises her udder, or the quarter may be slightly infected. Apply one part tincture of iodine, four parts camphorated oil to congested portion of bag twice a day, and give her a teaspoonful of nitrate of potash in feed or in drinking water twice daily.

Sore Feet.—Our nine-year-old cow has sore feet; she came fresh six weeks ago; this same cow had milk fever last year. R. W. F., New Boston, Mich.—Wet feet with one part coal-tar disinfectant, ten parts water, twice daily. Her feet should be kept dry and clean.

Depraved Appetite.—Would like to know what causes my cows to have a craving for old leather, rubber, bricks and other rubbish. G. H. S., Ann Arbor, Mich.—The causes of this ailment are unknown. The first symptoms are those of indigestion. At this season of the year the best remedy is grass diet and preventing their eating food which is spoiled.

Imperfect Udder.—Have a cow which came fresh five days ago; one quarter of her udder seems to fill with milk, but I have trouble to even strip her.

G. B., Hillman, Mich.—Apply one part fluid extract of belladonna mixed with eight parts of camphorated oil to that quarter twice a day. The teat canal should be dilated.

Lumpjaw.—I have a cow that has a lump on her jaw and we believe the bone is affected. Some time ago a bunch came, then opened, soon healed, now bunch is hard and bone-like. N. B. B., Richland, Mich.—All things considered, you had better dry, then fatten her for beef. When the bone is involved the case is usually incurable.

Intestinal Parasites.—I have a sow which has pigs six weeks old and occasionally she passes worms six or seven inches long. What is the best remedy? G. M., Edwardsburg, Mich.—Give her six grains of santolin, areca nut, one dram, calomel, one grain, bicarbonate of soda, one dram. This medicine should be mixed in some soft feed and given to her when she is empty—one dose only.

Indigestion—Scours.—I have recently had two cows with the scours. I am feeding hay, mangels, bran and middlings; they have salt any time they want it. The only medicine I gave them was one dose of epsom salts, this purged them severely, for one day. Their milk yield dropped from twenty-five pounds to seven pounds. Would you kindly let me know what can be done for them? H. A., Arnold, Mich.—Feed less roots and restrict their allowance of salt, then their bowel movements will be nearer normal. Give each cow a teaspoonful of powdered sulphate of iron at dose in feed or in drinking water three times a day.

Eczema—Mange—Feline Distemper.—One of our cats is covered with bloody sores and scabs; also it must be catching, as our other cats are affected.

Every one of them scratch and they must be itchy. Also we have been unable to raise kittens, they die before reaching six months, and this has been going on for three years. When nearly half-grown their eyes discharge, also mucus comes from nose, and they gradually waste away and die. Can they be cured? T. S., Williamston, Mich.—The three different ailments above mentioned are usually incurable, especially when they become chronic. All things considered, it will be best to destroy all of your cats, then disinfect their kennel and secure healthy cats. Their skin ailment is contagious and cat distemper is infectious.

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Heaves, Coughs, Conditions, or Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back \$1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail. The Newton Remedy Co. Toledo, Ohio.

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

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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

FOR SALE—FINE PASTURE PROPOSITION—660 acres all in one pasture-field, good spring stream covering different parts of the ranch, good soil, surrounded by woven wire fence, 3 miles from Ewart, gravel road to corner of ranch, ½ mile of side track will reach the ranch, good pasture, lays slightly rolling, would make good farms if cleared up, price \$8,000. Write, W. F. Umphrey, Ewart, Mich.

FOR SALE—80-acre, good gravel clay loam land, lays nearly level, 5 miles from good market, on good road, near good trout stream, practically all cleared, good woven wire fence, small farm, 7-room frame house, good well and outbuildings. Price \$3,500, \$1,000 down and 10 years time on the remainder at 6%. Write or call on W. F. Umphrey, Ewart, Mich.

OLD PEOPLE MUST SELL—Excellent 320-acre farm, 9 cows, 4 horses, poultry, farm machinery, 1-3 crops included, 250 bearing fruit trees, 2 houses, large barns, near city, school, lake, stores, crops prove value. Only \$7,000. Terms. List free. Oatman, Holton, Mich.

FOR SALE—240-Acre Farm; 160 acres A No. 1 land under cultivation, 80 acres pasture, timber and running water. Located in Huron County, Michigan, one mile from town. Address L. S. Griggs, 711 Avon Street, Flint, Michigan.

NEW LIST of Van Buren county fruit, poultry, dairy farms and lake and village properties. Good, heavy land in the fruit belt. F. J. Perrin, Lawrence, Mich.

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

MISCELLANEOUS

DEPENDABLE santolin worm expeller for pigs. Ten cents per head up to 40 lbs. Others in proportion. Feed in slop. Also Necro Solution for necrotic enteritis, and anti-scour for white scours in pigs. Send for literature. C. S. Renshaw, Veterinarian, Inwood, Iowa.

COAL—Best Ohio or W. Va. coal, best quality, lowest price, write me for your delivered price. Wilbur V. Harmon, Oakwood, Ohio.

KNITTER OWNERS make more money. T. S. Burns, Salem, Ill.

PET STOCK

GERMAN SHEPHERD (POLICE) PUPS—Whelped Feb. 4th. Imported Sire. On approval, \$50 each. A. K. C. Registered. Also Collie Pups of best breeding, \$12 and \$15 each. T. Chapman & Son, Vandalia, Mich.

FOR SALE—Pedigreed German Police and White Collie Pups. German Police and White Collie at stud. Homestead Kennels, Saganac, Mich.

FOX TERRIER PUPS—pure-bred, nicely marked. Males, \$7.00; Females, \$5.00; Breeding Female, \$7.00. Jos. Martin, R. 3, Wakarusa, Ind.

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

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; 10, \$2.50. Smoking, 5, \$1.25; 10, \$2.00. Mild, 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.

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.

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.

FOR SALE—Pen of 30 fine White (year old) Leghorn hens. Grace Milliken, Fenton, 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—90 up, 12 varieties. Heavy layers. Delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Bank references. Catalogue Free. Superior Hatchery, Box 856, Windsor, Mo.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

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

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Experienced boy on 80-acre farm. Must be reliable and non-cigarette user. Box 305, Michigan Farmer.

AGENTS WANTED

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.

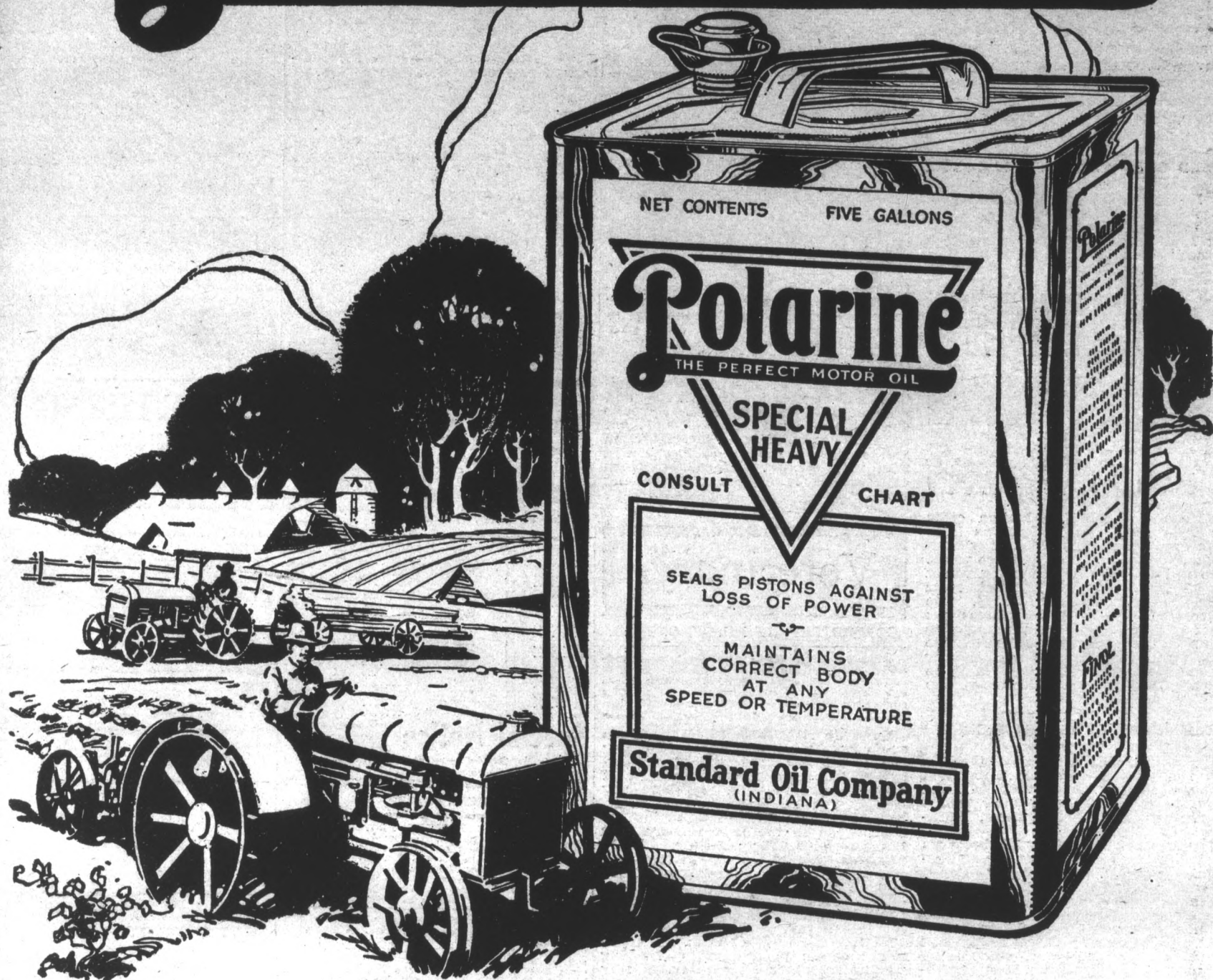
AGENTS—Our new Household Cleaning Device, washes and dries windows, sweeps, cleans walls, scrubs, mops. Costs less than brooms. Over half profit. Write Harper Brush Works, 173 3rd St., Fairfield, Iowa.

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—percales, gingham, hosiery, notions and other fast sellers. Money makers. Maurice Schwartz, 5714 Missouri Ave., Detroit, Mich.

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But, change your motor oil very frequently. Drain your crankcase, thoroughly cleanse the motor with Polarine Flushing Oil, and refill with fresh Polarine "Special Heavy."

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