

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND
LIVE STOCK
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

JOURNAL
ESTABLISHED 1843.

VOL. CLXVI. No. 25
Whole Number 4719

DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1926

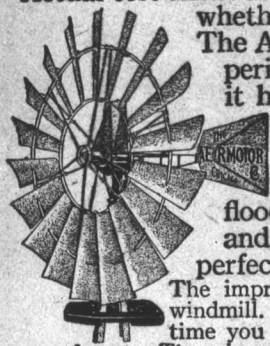
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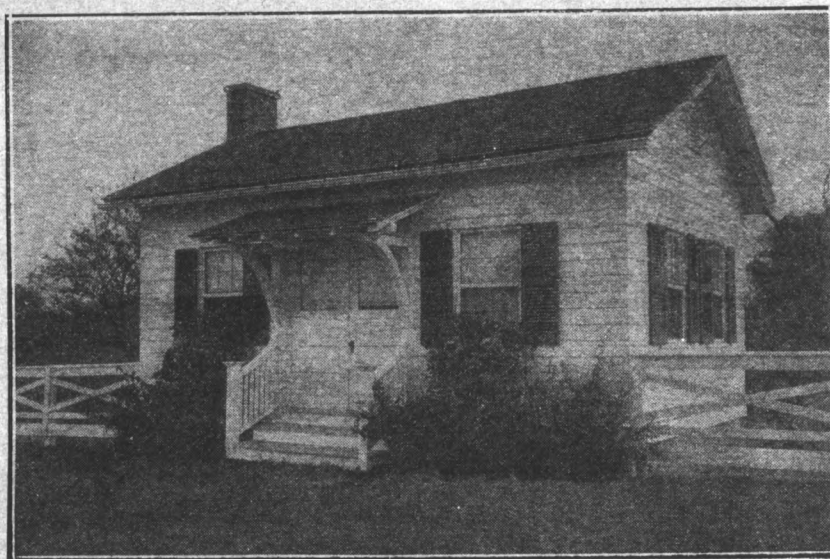
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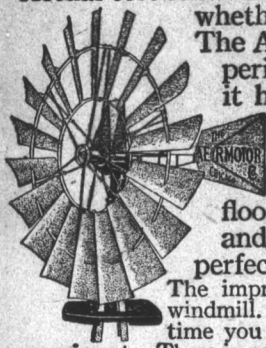
"Well, mine are sure fallin' off in milk," agreed George. "Old Bess givin' only 'bout a half pail, and a third o' that's foam. Snow's givin' nigh onto a pail, but fallin' off right along. Them two are my best cows, too. Testin' Association told me that."

"It's your pasture," argued Henry Lee, "You ought to have—"

"Yeah, I reckon," interrupted George, "Well, I'm feedin' 'em grain (Continued on page 785)."

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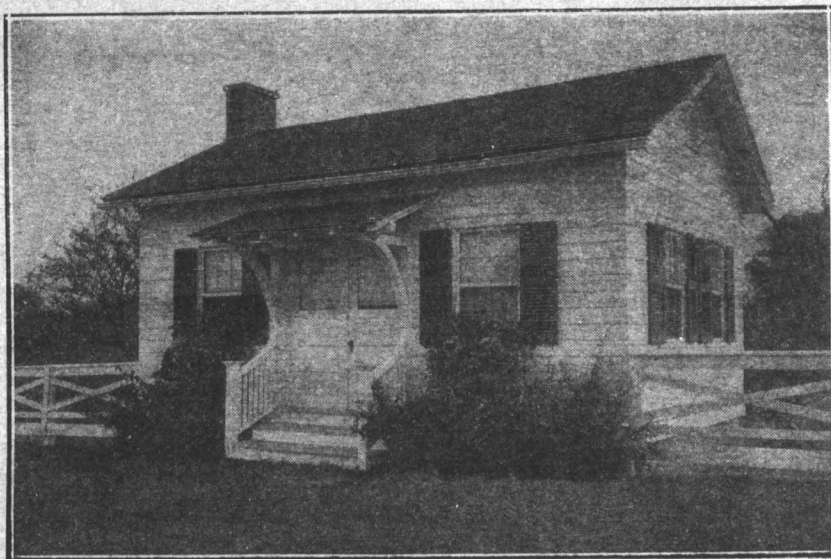
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"Oh, they're absolutely correct," Lee assured him gravely. "I worked 'em out carefully, from observin' the poor critters. But speakin' of energy, my cows are using a sight of it to fight flies." And he took a wallop at one of the buzzing pests in the act of drilling through his square-set jaw.

"Sure can't blame the poor cows for hunting shade and doing most of their grazing by night. Blame little peace they get out in pasture with a swarm of them suckin' devils around 'em. Fly dope don't last any time. Sometimes I think the stuff draws 'em instead of keeping 'em off, anyway. Yep, this is tough sleddin' for the cows."

"Well, mine are sure fallin' off in milk," agreed George. "Old Bess givin' only 'bout a half pail, and a third o' that's foam. Snow's givin' nigh onto a pail, but fallin' off right along. Them two are my best cows, too. Testin' Association told me that."

"It's your pasture," argued Henry Lee, "You ought to have—"

"Yeah, I reckon," interrupted George, "Well, I'm feedin' 'em grain (Continued on page 785).

MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

Published Weekly Established 1893 Copyright 1925
The Lawrence Publishing Co.Editors and Proprietors
1632 Lafayette Boulevard Detroit, Michigan
Telephone Randolph 1530NEW YORK OFFICE, 120 W. 42nd St.
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CLEVELAND OFFICE, 1011-1013 Oregon Ave., N. E.
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VOLUME CLXVI

NUMBER TWENTY-FIVE

DETROIT,

JUNE 19, 1926

CURRENT COMMENT

Plan For Big Dairy Show

LAST week permanent organization plans for the 1926 session of the National Dairy Exposition were agreed upon, and Professor Reed, of the Michigan State College, was made chairman of the local administration committee. This show, the last that is to be held away from its permanent home in Chicago, is planned for Detroit the first week in October.

There are good reasons why every producer and consumer of dairy products should become interested immediately in this event. The National Dairy Show is an educational institution. It is adapted to every grade of students, from the layman to the professional. No matter how poorly one may be informed on the greatest single branch of American agriculture, he will find much profit in attending this great exposition. On the other hand, all dairy students and leaders are already planning on spending the greatest possible amount of time in Detroit at that time.

Then, as said above, this is the only and last time that this show can be enjoyed in Michigan. It will never be easier for Michigan people to attend. For this reason alone, the folks of this state should definitely plan their work and trips to take advantage of the event.

A third reason why Michigan people should become specially interested in the National Dairy Show is that this institution has the reputation of promoting dairy efficiency in every state where it has been held. This year Michigan people will be real benefactors. The thing to do is to place ourselves in a position where the lessons and demonstrations may be effective.

A long list of reasons might be given why Michigan people should take

this event to heart. We shall not enumerate them here. But we do want everyone to begin now to talk about this great educational enterprise. Greet your neighbors with a word about the Dairy Exposition. During the next three months, instead of merely saying "good morning" to those you meet, say "Good Morning, are you planning on attending the National Dairy Show in October?" Every person who will persistently talk on this subject until the last day of the show, can well be classed as a public benefactor. Individually and collectively, the 1926 session of the National Dairy Exposition will prove a great blessing to Michigan farmers and consumers if we begin now to promote interest in it.

Why Not Sheep Culling?

REAL progress has been made in the culling of poultry flocks. The average production on farms where culling has been followed, has increased materially. It has advanced to a point where the business of producing poultry and eggs has become economically profitable.

The same is true of culling cows. The testing associations in this state have proven a wonderfully efficient agency in getting rid of the cows that eat pocketbooks instead of filling them. Herds that once were liabilities have become the chief income producers of real progressive farmers.

Now, would not a little cleaning up of the flocks of sheep over the state be a fine thing? Truly, we have been inclined to hang on to any old sheep because the sheep business relatively has been on a satisfactory basis. But those who have taken a broad view of the situation do not think such conditions will always continue. Other countries are building more and larger flocks.

If this be true, is this not the logical time to start developing better flocks in Michigan? We have a hunch that a wonderfully fine piece of work between the owners of sheep, the Michigan State College and the extension forces could be worked out. We should like to see a state-wide campaign of this character put on. It need not be costly, and it would be mighty interesting.

The Road-Side Market

IT is interesting to learn that recently a state road-side stand organization has been formed. A few years ago, road-side stands were non-existent. There was then no occasion for their being. But now, when the week-ends and vacations of our millions of urban people are spent on the country roads, the road-side stand has developed as a matter of necessity, for they serve as a convenient means for trade and barter between the city folks and the farmer.

The city people are always looking for opportunity to buy their food products as fresh as possible, and there is nothing more satisfying to the farmer than to sell his produce direct to the consumer. The road-side stand, therefore, affords the finest means possible for direct producer-consumer transactions.

In the development of every good thing, unscrupulous ones take advantage. In the growth of the road-side stands, non-producers have put up stands in advantageous places to sell inferior products. They have practiced dishonesty, which has made the traveling public wary of all road-side stands.

Some farmers have objected to any supervision of the road markets under the delusion that such supervision interfered with their freedom, added to public expense, and created more political jobs. However, our economic history shows that no worth while thing has developed, in which the pub-

lic is involved, that did not need supervision for the good of all parties concerned. And the pleasing phase of road-side market supervision is that the present state employees can do the work without additional expense.

The elimination of non-producers from this business is necessary in order to maintain a high standard for operating the stands. The maintenance of such a standard will react to the benefit of legitimate stand owners. Especially in this state, where tourist traffic is heavy and the products grown are the kind that appeal to the traveling public, do we have a great opportunity to develop the road-side market to such a point of efficiency that it will become a great asset to the state and to farmers individually.

Automobile travel is bringing the markets to our doors. This affords a real opportunity which we should handle with judgment and efficiency in order that we may make the most of the opportunity.

Health Means Wealth

THE health and vigor of the rural child is of vital interest to all. It becomes even more interesting in the light of statistics given by Dr. R. W. Dunlap, assistant secretary of agriculture, which prove that the farms of the middle west are literally the breeding grounds of the nation.

Speaking before the American Health Congress at Atlantic City recently, he said, "The farms of the United States produce every year from a third to a half million more children than is necessary to maintain the rural population. These extra hundred thousands are sent to the cities every year, and the people left behind on the farm must proceed to do their double task of feeding the cities both food and new blood. The future of the cities of the United States seems eventually to lie in the quality of the blood sent them from the farms. The native-born in the cities are not producing enough children to maintain themselves. They are being replaced by the children of foreign-born parents and the children of farms. Our greatest wealth is in the children of the next generation. The blood and education with which they are equipped determines in the long run, whether our civilization is going up or down."

It has been stated that the country boy or girl has a life expectancy from six to seven years more than the city child. Yet his hazards from diseases are greater than the city child's. Whooping cough, smallpox, influenza, typhoid fever, and malaria annually cause a larger number of deaths in rural districts than in cities. In the case of malaria, the high death rate is primarily due to the fact that practically all the malaria breeding areas are in rural districts.

In view of this, it behooves every community to carefully consider its health condition, especially at this season of the year. And, too, there is occasion for every individual to sum up his chances for health—his chances for getting the most that this life has to offer.

Anticipates Food Shortage

IN supplying data and opinions for use in the present debate in congress on the farm relief measures, Dr. G. F. Warren, of Cornell University, a leading agricultural economist of the country, gave some opinions that should be received graciously by those who are wondering about the future of farming in America.

In answering the question as to whether improved agricultural conditions would result in an immediate over-production of farm products, Dr. Warren replied: "If conditions for farmers should at once be decidedly improved, we would still expect pro-

duction to continue to decline for some years. This is particularly true of such production as cattle, hogs, horses, apples, where the product is not ready for market for a long time after the farmer has started to produce it. An ultimate period of farm shortage is inevitable. The longer the period of distress, the longer and more violent the period of shortage will be. I believe that if an improvement should occur in the agricultural situation at the present time, that at first it would merely check the rate of decline in agriculture. It would be some years, I believe, before the actual increase in total production would occur. If the agricultural depression continues, a very serious period of high living costs is inevitable."

This man, whose keen mind has sought every scrap of information bearing upon the agricultural situation, foresees a time when farm products will be scarce, when the farmer will again have a real chance in his relation to other interests.

Pleasure

PLEASURE is somethin' you never get enuf of, and still it ain't scarce hardly nowhere. Pleasure'll grow anywhere folkses will let it grow. It ain't particular about the kinda condishuns it grows under. And the best kinda pleasure don't cost a hull lot either, 'cause people create it themselves.

Lots o' people is workin' hard ta get pleasure. They spend all kinds o' money ta get it, and then ain't satisfied with what they get. That's 'cause what they get ain't real pleasure, but a immitashun o' it. It seems like everybody is lookin' fer some kind o' pleasure what is got a thrill or a kick in it. And usually they get kicked from it.

The only kinda pleasure what is worth while is what is benefishul ta us. The kind what gives pleasant memories and the feelin' afterward that we're glad we're livin', is real pleasure. The kind what gives a headache the next day ain't pleasure, 'cause headaches ain't no pleasure.

Seems like folkses is speculizin' in pleasure more'n ever. City folkses is resortin' ta resortin' 'cause the other kind o' pleasure ain't satisfyin'. Most every piece o' land what is got a littul water on it is bein' sold fer lake property. I'm thinkin' o' diggin' a big hole on our farm fer a lake and sellin' some lake lots. Seems like all you need is a place where, misquitos bite, even if the fish don't, and where you kin row a boat and hold a fish line in the water, and hear the roosters crowin' in the mornin'.

But you can't blame them city folkses, the way they live amongst paved streets and brick houses, fer wantin' ta get out ta pasture once in a while. Every one o' us is a child o' Natchur, and everyone wants ta get back ta Mamma Natchur once in a while.

We farmers don't realize the enjoyment of bein' with Ma Natchur all the time. But farmers is gettin' this pleasure bug, too. Jim Smith got a tractor the other day, so he could have more time ta go fishin'. I suppose purtty soon every farmin' community'll have its golf course. And if there is one near us, me and Sofie is goin' ta golf, 'cause I think it'll keep us in better shape fer pitchin' hay and doin' the washin'.

They say when you're feelin' good, even work is a pleasure. Well, I'm goin' ta try to feel good, 'cause I got ta feel awful good ta make work a pleasure. But even if I can't get pleasure outa work, I know feelin' good is about as good pleasure as you kin have.

HY SYCKLE.



Rotarians Foster Potato Club

Organize Club with Sixteen Members

WHAT better piece of community work can a business men's organization do than to get back of the boys' and girls' club project? At least that is the way the members of the Harbor Beach Rotary Club felt.

About four weeks ago this club invited County Agent Woodman in to give them a brief outline of extension work, and to give suggestions on projects of benefit to their community that would be practical for them to undertake. Among projects suggested to them was boys' and girls' club work. A committee from the Rotary Club was appointed to work out and

potash as well as lime, and when the first element is lacking, the effects are noted on the leaves.

He reminds us that it takes four tons of manure to supply the potash required to grow a single ton of alfalfa or clover hay. He believes, therefore, that one can more economically supply this deficiency through the use of potash fertilizer than by adding manure alone. For clover he recommends from 100 to 200 pounds of the fertilizer. Since alfalfa occupies the land for a longer period, from 300 to 500 pounds should be used. The fertilizer, according to this authority,



This Farmer is Working His Legume Field with a Rotary Hoe, a New Implement that is Rapidly Gaining Popularity.

submit a plan. The potato club project was chosen.

At a second meeting of the Rotary Club the plan was presented and the men agreed so far as possible, to each secure a boy to join the potato club. Each of sixteen succeeded in getting a member. The next step was to invite in the boys and their fathers to have dinner with the Rotary Club. At this meeting, the boys were signed up as potato club members and given instructions relative to their work.

The duty of the Rotary Club, however, does not stop here, as each Rotarian who secured a club member agrees to work with this boy throughout the crop year.

Eighty bushels of Certified Russet Rural seed potatoes were secured for the sixteen boys and will be treated for scab and black scurf and distributed by the Rotary Club. Each boy receives five bushels, which is sufficient for his quarter-acre plot.

The Rotary Club pays for half the seed and the boys for half; each boy to return two and one-half bushels to the Rotary Club next fall, which will be used the next spring to start other boys in club work.

MICHIGAN GOING STRONG.

IN the last official report of tests of Holstein cows, three pages are devoted to a list of leading tests given in that report, which covers all records reported between March 24 and March 28. In this list of 165 records we find twenty-eight states represented. Seven states are represented by one record each; three states by two records; five states by three records; two states by four records; Nebraska had six; Pennsylvania seven; New Jersey and New York each eight; Washington nine; Delaware ten; Wisconsin eleven; California fifteen; and Michigan a strong leader with twenty-three.

SAYS CLOVER NEEDS POTASH.

MANY farmers have observed white spots the size of pinheads on the leaves of alfalfa, yellow and brown spots on clover leaves. These, according to E. T. Truog, soil specialist of the University of Wisconsin, is due to a lack of potash in the soil. These crops and other legumes are lovers of

may be applied after plowing, previous to sowing, as a top-dressing, or after the crop has started. In the latter case, it should be harrowed or worked into the soil.

ALLEGAN COUNTY JERSEYS ARE SHIPPED.

THE entire herd of twenty-nine pure-bred Jerseys belonging to Leon Laws, of Hopkins, has been sold to farmers of Otsego county, through the work of the county agent, A. C. Lytle. The banks furnishing the money for this project.

Henry Johnson, of Fennville, sold six head of pure-breds to go to the same county. These were exceptional cows, as they made an average of 494 pounds of butter-fat during 1925.

H. C. Stinson, of Newaygo county, has also taken nineteen registered Jersey calves for calf club work from the herds of Harold and Everett Fowler, of South Haven; M. H. Wilkinson, of Allegan; J. D. Wedge, of Allegan; Clarence Maskey, of Allegan, and Mack Atwater, of Bravo. These were especially fine individuals.

TRUCK DEMONSTRATES INEXPENSIVE WATER SYSTEM.

THE Home Convenience Truck which has been built at the Menominee Agricultural School by specialists from the Michigan State College, is starting its itinerary over the Peninsula on June 1, with a series of nine demonstration meetings in Menominee county. The exhibit of greatest interest carried by the truck is the water system whereby hot and cold water may be supplied in the average farm home at very little expense.

A Starting Hint.—When pressing the foot button which connects the starting motor, don't do it in a half-hearted manner. Press it all the way down. Insufficient pressure not only damages the contacts of the starting switch, by causing arching, but sometimes injures the starting motor by causing the Bendix drive to jam.

Child delinquency is decreasing in most cities of the United States, according to figures obtained by the U. S. Children's Bureau.



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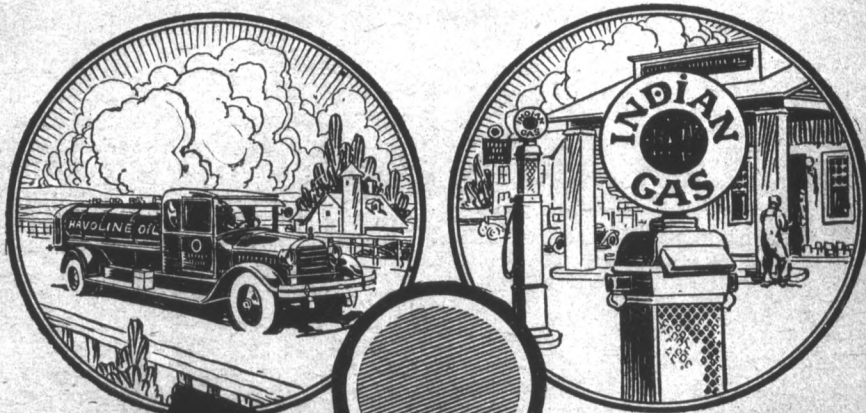
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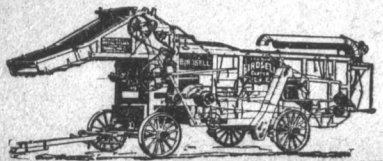
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THE JUNE GARDEN.

IT is not too late to make a garden even now, or if one has part of his garden into radishes, lettuce, onions, beets, spinach, carrots, etc., he will have time enough to plant some other crops.

Sweet corn can be planted now. Golden Bantam is a standard early variety, while Country Gentleman comes on a little later, and then is followed by Stowell's Evergreen.

Beans may be planted. One can plant them either in rows or in hills. The rows should be two feet apart in the small garden—and a little farther if horse cultivation is used. There are many types and varieties—wax beans, stringless green pod, lima beans, bush beans, etc. One may make plantings every two weeks and have a succession of crops.

Tomatoes should be planted outside, if not already planted. Try to obtain plants that have been transplanted a couple of times as they have much better root systems and produce much better yields. Earliana, John Baer, Ponderosa, Stone and Early Detroit are all good.

Peppers should be transplanted this month also—one dozen plants should produce enough for the average family.

Eggplant is not so popular as some of the other crops, but makes for a change in the vegetables for the table.

Cucumbers should be sown after the ground is well warmed up. A forkful of well-rotted manure in the bottom of the hole, covered with dirt, and then planting the seeds six to ten in a hill is advisable. Thin out to three to four plants when plants get second pair of leaves.

Muskmelons, watermelons, squash, pumpkins, should all be planted about the same time as cucumbers, and require about the same kind of care. Do not plant too close to each other as they may cross pollinate.

Be sure to keep the weeds down, and the garden well cultivated to conserve moisture.

Potatoes and tomatoes should be sprayed with Bordeaux mixture and a poison spray, such as arsenate of lead or Paris green.

It is not too late to receive some of the benefits of a home garden. Get busy.

TO REGULATE ROAD-SIDE STANDS.

UPON the request of the Berrien County Horticultural Society, Wm. H. Esslinger, of the State Bureau of Foods and Standards, made an investigation of the road-side markets.

It was found that this particular phase of marketing has grown to great proportions during the past three years. It therefore, needs regulation, as many unscrupulous people can engage in it and do harm to the reputation of Michigan. People who patronize the road-side stands are visitors from out of the state. If they are not treated fairly they will gain a bad impression of the state. If only high quality Michigan products are sold to them, they will spread the news of quality in Michigan products.

Because of the contact the road-side stands have with visitors, it is necessary that they be supervised. To consider this, a meeting was called at Benton Harbor, June 3, at which a new organization known as the Michigan Road-side Market Organization, was created. Mr. Chris Henderson, on M-17 near Paw Paw, was elected pres-

ident, and Martin Dwan, on M-11, south of St. Joseph, secretary. An advisory board consisting of H. D. Hootman, of Lansing; H. Gowdy, of Union Pier; H. Lurkins, of Paw Paw, and Edward House, of Saugatuck, was also elected.

The State Department of Agriculture will enforce all laws and regulations under which road-side stands come. No new laws are necessary, nor are new enforcement officers required.

Another meeting will be held in the near future which, it is hoped, every road-side stand operator in the state will attend. Prominent men will tell the operators how important their business is as a market outlet, and why it is Michigan's best advertising medium.

HOW SULPHUR STICKS.

JUST how well sulphur sticks to the foliage of apple trees when applied in dust and spray mixtures for the control of scab, has been the subject of recent investigations by chemists at the State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva. The results of the tests are of special interest to fruit growers because of the fact that no matter how well the fungicide may be spread over the surface of the foliage, it is of little or no value unless it sticks long enough to destroy the disease organisms and give effectual control.

The sticking properties of sulphur applied as lime-sulphur spray, with and without a "spreader" of calcium caseinate, and as a dust, were compared in a large commercial apple orchard near the station grounds. It was discovered that from eighty-nine to ninety-four per cent of the sulphur applied as dust was lost from the foliage during the first week.

In the case of lime-sulphur spray, the loss varied from forty-five to seventy-five without a "spreader," and from thirty to fifty-seven per cent where a "spreader" was used. The beneficial effect of the "spreader" in checking mechanical loss of the sulphur did not seem to extend beyond the first week, it is said.

From the results of these tests, and in view of the way in which sulphur is believed to behave as a fungicide, it is thought that the beneficial properties of sulphur increase in proportion to the fineness of the particles at the time that they are deposited on the foliage.

THE SMALL FRUITS OF NEW YORK.

THE Small Fruits of New York, by U. P. Hedrick, the seventh in the series of monographs on the hardy fruits, published by the State Agricultural Experiment Station, at Geneva, New York, is now ready for distribution.

The fruits discussed are the raspberry, blackberry, dewberry, currant, gooseberry, and strawberry. Descriptions are given of 708 varieties of raspberries, 193 varieties of blackberries, forty-eight varieties of dewberries, 183 varieties of currants, 244 varieties of gooseberries, and 1,362 varieties of strawberries. These descriptions show the outstanding varieties valuable for home and market, new kinds of marked promise, as well as varieties of proved value in breeding.

The state comptroller has ruled that this volume must be sold at cost, \$7.50. Checks or money orders should be made payable to the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, and remittance should accompany the order.

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TAKE CARE OF THE SCREENS.

PROBABLY no one part of the farm building equipment means more to the comfort and safety of farm life than screened windows and doors, and yet these have been developed almost entirely within the last fifty or sixty years. Even I can remember when the only protection ourselves or any of our neighbors had was mosquito netting cloth stretched over windows and doors, and the appearance of the wire screening was quite an advent.

I remember making the first screen windows that we ever had on our old home, though we had been using boughten screen doors for several years. These window frames were ripped out of boards which were fastened together, covered with ordinary black wire screening, and then painted. Each spring both the frames and the screening were given a light coat of rather thin paint, and for about eighteen years, or as long as this yearly painting was kept up, these frames and the original screening apparently were as good as new. As soon, however, as the painting was neglected for three or four years, the screening very quickly fell to pieces. It is no trouble to find many cases where the ordinary black wire screening is still in very good condition after twenty-five or thirty years' use, where it has been painted each year.

In painting screen windows and doors, the most convenient way is to have a pail of good black paint with a little varnish in it, and then thinned with turpentine until it is quite a little thinner than would be the case for ordinary paint. This is for the frames, and an inch or an inch and a quarter brush works very satisfactorily. Some of the same paint should be put in another pail and be thinned quite a little more with turpentine for the screening, and should be applied with a wider brush. The screening should be well brushed from both sides until an even gloss appears and no openings are coated over. Too much varnish in the paint has a tendency to fill the openings. The screens should be stored in an airy place for several days, and any rain striking them before the paint has fully set is likely to cause the paint to fill up many of the openings.

Pearl or enameled screening is now being used to quite a large extent, as many people like the appearance better, and it does not require painting for several seasons. As soon as any discolored places are noticeable, however, painting should be begun, unless it is expected to replace with new wire in a year or so. Copper screening is also becoming quite extensively used. While somewhat more expensive in first cost, it will last almost indefinitely where not exposed to mechanical injury and does not require painting, and hence is probably cheaper in the long run.—Dickerson.

RADIO SET ON CULTIVATOR.

I am thinking of putting a small two-tube radio set on my two-row corn cultivator, so I can listen in while I am cultivating corn. I would use ear phones and not a loud speaker. I expect to enclose the set in a water and dust-proof box. Have read about a short vertical rod with aluminum knob that would work well for an aerial. What do you think of the idea? Do you think a set like this would work satisfactorily? Any advice will be appreciated.—Subscriber.

I have seen a good many rabid radio fans and always considered myself quite an enthusiastic one, but this subscriber is clear out of my class. Well, why not! They claim that one of the chief purposes of radio is to make farm life more pleasant, and it

certainly would be more pleasant while driving the cultivator on a boiling hot afternoon, to listen in on the Beautiful Blue Danube Waltz, or a lecture on Bathing Beauties at Hollywood, than to be wondering how much the yield will be cut down unless we get rain by the end of the week, or how to cure the gray mare's left shoulder without losing a day's work.

But I can see some complications as well. Suppose the young colt gets his head fast under the neckyoke just as Babe Ruth comes to bat with two on and two out and the score tied in the last half of the ninth inning. Will you wait for the home run or lose the home run and look after the colt? And suppose the hired man sees you listening in and demands a set on his cultivator—figure out about how many stalks he will have covered up in the course of a day. Pretty soon we will have to classify our hired men as Pups, Reflexes, Knockouts, Counterpoises, Stem Winders, and so on; and the hired men will be out of commission, not only because of a broken arm or a hang-over headache, but also because of a punctured condenser or a busted gridleak.

Seriously, however, I don't think much of the idea. My experience has been that with a two-row cultivator, guiding the team, seeing that each horse pulled its share, steering the gangs so as to get all the weeds and none of the corn, watching for and uncovering buried stalks, and so on, one could keep fairly busy; and if there was any time and attention left, there was always plenty of things about the farm operation to study over and work out. Also, a set can hardly be expected to operate quietly and satisfactorily when the set is being jolted and jerked around, even with a multitube set and small loop aerial, since tubes will be jolted, connections work loose, changing contacts, and so on. A small two-tube set with vertical aerial would be out of the question. Lastly, during the hot summer days reception is at its very poorest.—I. D.

DRAINING THE CRANKCASE.

THE crankcase of most engines can be drained by removing the plug in the lower half, or oil reservoir, of the case. A large pail should be placed under the case before the oil is removed. The proper time to drain the case is just after a run, with the engine warm and the oil thinned by the heat and thoroughly agitated. This will carry most of the sediment, all that you can reasonably expect to drain.—Each time the oil is drained, remove the oil screen and thoroughly clean it in gasoline or kerosene. Do not flush the case with gerosene. One of the principal reasons for draining is to get rid of the badly diluted oil. With certain lubricating systems, the kerosene cannot be completely drained from the case, and in such instances it remains to dilute the fresh oil. In other instances the use of kerosene breaks the oil pump prime, and unless you reprime the pump before starting the engine, there is danger of the engine being ruined before the oil circulation starts. If flushing is deemed necessary, use one or two quarts of fresh oil, heated slightly to thin it out.

Quick Starting.—An easy aid to quick starting of the engine is when stopping to speed up the motor just before the switch is turned off. This fills the cylinders with plenty of rich mixture, making it easy for the spark to ignite the gas when the car is next taken out.



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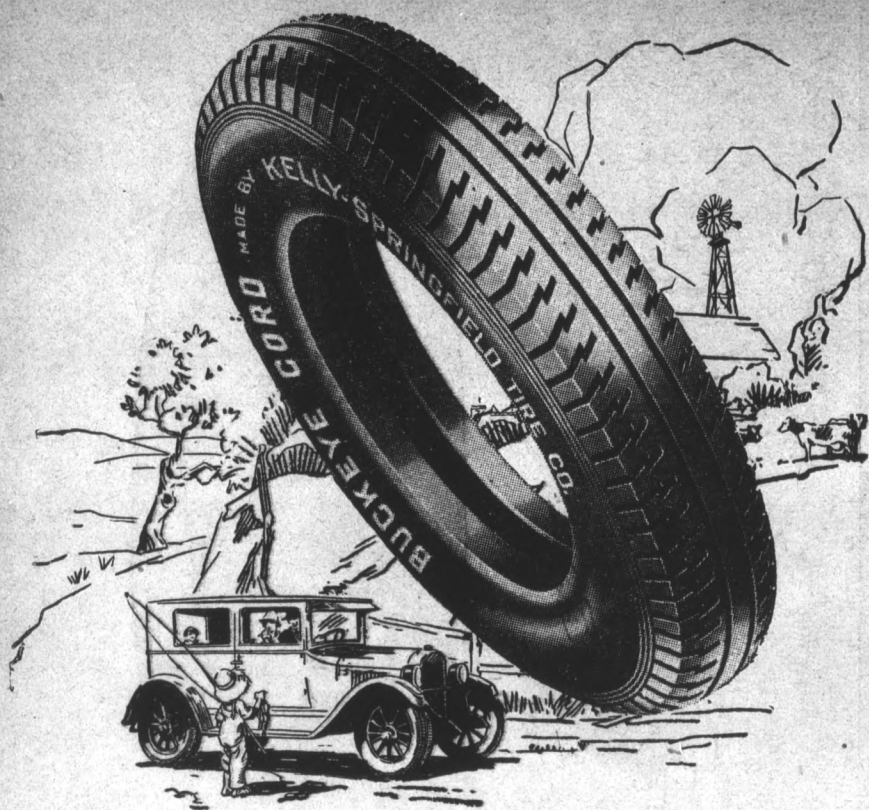
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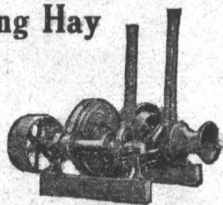
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BORDER LINE TREE.

There is a row of willow trees along the line fence between my neighbor and me, on my side of the fence. Can my neighbor compel me to cut the branches that grow out over his side? After a windstorm can he compel me to pick up the brush that has fallen on his side and scattered over his field?—O. F.

Yes, if the branches are not removed upon request the neighbor may remove them himself. We are not aware of any decision holding a person liable for branches falling from his trees upon the land of his neighbor.

TO TAKE POSSESSION.

A farm was bought on contract. The contract specified that the purchaser would have six months grace to make up his payments after they were due. Will the seller be able to take possession immediately after six months has expired?—F. C.

Possession could not be taken without judicial proceedings if the land is in the actual possession and occupation of the purchaser, and such proceedings would require about two months.—Rood.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR CUTTING FENCE.

Who is liable for damage caused by the cutting of a wire fence for traffic on account of drifted roads in winter? On the opposite side of the road is a high hedge, and bushes grown nearly to the center of the road. We have asked the highway commissioner to compel owner to have the hedge cut.—D. C.

We are not aware of any remedy for such a case. It would seem that the highway commissioner should pay it without question as a part of the highway maintenance; but it is not believed that such payment can be compelled. The highway commissioner cannot compel the owner to trim the hedge. There is a statute providing that the highway commissioner shall cut the brush within the highway. Public Acts (1919) No. 83.—Rood.

LIABILITY OF JOINT PROPERTY FOR DEBTS.

A husband and wife own everything jointly. The husband contracts a number of debts, unknown to the wife. Can the debtors take husband's and wife's joint property? If husband and wife have a joint bank account and husband owes the bank, could the bank take this money without the wife's consent or knowledge? Could debtors collect after husband's death? What measures could be taken against the husband, and what rights would the bank have?—Subscriber.

The entire property is not liable for the husband's debts contracted without the wife joining. The liability of the bank account for debts to the bank depends upon the agreement with the bank. Usually such agreements provide for the bank's rights. Upon the husband's death, the entire property belongs to the wife, free from any claims for his debts.—Rood.

PEDDLER'S LICENSE.

I intend to conduct a clothing exchange and to peddle around second-hand clothing. Must I have a license to buy and sell clothes, outside of a peddler's license? How much does a peddler's license cost for one county in Michigan?—T. N.

Compiled Laws (1915) Section 6971, provides, that a license for a year for peddling on foot shall be issued by the secretary of state for \$5.00. If the peddler intends to travel and carry his goods with a single horse or other beast, carrying or drawing a burden, he shall pay \$20. If he intends to travel in any vehicle drawn by more than one horse or other animal, \$40. If he intends to travel by railroad, boat, or other public conveyance, \$100. If he intends to travel in any manner for the purpose of taking orders for wares and merchandise, \$50. Compiled Laws (1915) Section 6961, provides that every itinerant vendor of goods shall file his state license and application for local license with the treasurer, of any city, village, or township, and before selling goods, offering or exposing the same for sale in such municipality, shall pay to the treasurer the local license fee for selling in such municipality. This and the succeeding sections provide the method of administering licenses to itinerant vendors by the local authorities. We are not aware of any other statutes relating to the subject.—Rood.

imal, \$40. If he intends to travel by railroad, boat, or other public conveyance, \$100. If he intends to travel in any manner for the purpose of taking orders for wares and merchandise, \$50. Compiled Laws (1915) Section 6961, provides that every itinerant vendor of goods shall file his state license and application for local license with the treasurer, of any city, village, or township, and before selling goods, offering or exposing the same for sale in such municipality, shall pay to the treasurer the local license fee for selling in such municipality. This and the succeeding sections provide the method of administering licenses to itinerant vendors by the local authorities. We are not aware of any other statutes relating to the subject.—Rood.

Cloverland News

HORSE PULLING CONTEST.

THE committee in charge of the horse dynamometer for the Upper Peninsula Fairs, have announced the following dates for this fall:

Gogebic county, Sept. 2-3; Iron county, Sept. 5-6; Marquette county, Sept. 9-10; Luce county, Sept. 14-15; Delta county, Sept. 16-17; Schoolcraft county, Sept. 23-24.

The contracts for these fairs have all been signed. Inasmuch as this is the first year the Upper Peninsula has had an opportunity to see this machine in action, a great deal of rivalry is looked for. Farmers, loggers, and others are already grooming their teams for the contests this fall.

COW TESTERS' MEETING.

THE annual meeting of the Upper Peninsula Cow Testers' Association was held at Escanaba on May 28. All testers were present except two. In addition to the testers, those attending the sessions were A. C. Baltzer, of Michigan State College; J. R. Parker, Dairy Specialist, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and other extension men working in the Upper Peninsula.

One feature of the meeting was that each tester was prepared with a talk concerning problems in his association. These were very interesting to everyone, and as Mr. Wells points out, some very good talent was discovered that could be used at farmers' meetings when cow testing or feeding is discussed.

RESORT PROPERTY IN UPPER PENINSULA MOVING.

A TRACT of 12,000 acres in Mackinac county, between Brevort Lake and the shore line of Lake Michigan, with frontage on both lakes, has recently been sold for \$80,000, according to G. E. Bishop, of Marquette, secretary of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau. The land was sold by the Embury-Martin Lumber Company, of Cheboygan, to the Brooks Land Company, of Detroit, who will use it for a resort sub-division project.

"Further," said Mr. Bishop, "a tract west of the above on Lake Michigan belonging to Fitzpatrick and Dennison recently sold for \$35,000, according to Royal A. Fultz, a prominent real estate dealer of Cheboygan. Practically all of Lake Michigan shore line between Manistique and St. Ignace has been sold or is now under option."

Another sale described by Mr. Bishop is a tract of 22,000 acres southeast of Marenisco. This was sold to Chicago people for resort use.

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SEEING IS BELIEVING.

(Continued from page 779).
and they're gettin' some pasture down on the creek bank."

"All they're gettin' on that creek bank wouldn't make a square meal for a sparrow, George. I know, 'cause that same creek cuts through my lower forty, and as to bein' a creek now, it's nothin' but a trickle. Couple years ago, my cows used to pasture on the few spears along the bank, and one old cow got stuck so deep and tight in the ooze that we had to help her out. Saw a real nice blade o' grass just beyond the reach of her tongue, I reckon, and after hunting for it all day and bein' about ready to give up the search in despair, she probably got so excited at seein' it she overreached herself and slithered in."

"You don't think much o' that creek bank, do you, Henry?" chuckled Collins.

"No, George, I don't. And not so much of June grass for hot weather pasture, either. I tell you my sweet clover is—"

"Yes," broke in George, "I was just goin' to ask you about that patch of sweet clover of yours."

"It's great stuff," and Henry was launched on an enthusiastic praise of sweet clover which he had planted a year ago for the first time, after attending an institute meeting in which a speaker from the college extension service had urged the attractions of sweet clover for dry-time pasture.

George Collins had listened to the same talk, but was inclined to be skeptical about sweet clover, which he had long looked upon disdainfully as a weed.

"Well, I never put much stock in sweet clover," he answered Lee's praise of it. "Father used to say he'd just as soon have quack on the farm as sweet clover. And I always figured he was right, by gol! Why, just last week, old Jep Ingram said he's had a scrap ever since he tried a little on one of his fields several years ago."

"Jep's a farmer of the old school, and anyhow, you fellows have got the wrong slant on it," cut in Lee. "In the first place, I wonder if you fellows know how long sweet clover lives."

"So far as I can see, the bloomin' stuff lasts forever."

"Huh, I thought that was your idea," triumphed Lee, climbing down from his truck. "Don't you remember what the speaker said? It lives just two years, unless, of course, you grow the one-year kind. I heard him say that, and so did you. He said it would continue on the same piece of ground after the two years, only if it were allowed to set and drop seed, and left alone, except mebbe harrowin' it. Remember?"

"By gol, Henry, don't believe I do," answered George.

"You were there all the time, weren't you?" demanded Henry.

"Yep, I was a settin' right behind you," admitted George rather sheepishly.

"Well, you sure must have turned your deaf ear to him, while he was talking."

"Mebbe I did, Henry, or dozed off a bit when he reached that point."

Lee could easily believe that Collins had napped intermittently during the speech. As for reading farm journals and finding out more about his business, or listening to talks on agricultural subjects on his five-tube radio set, he figured that was a waste of time. He'd farmed all his life, as had his father before him, and thought his own experience about as good a school of instruction as science could offer. Rather unresponsive to new ideas, though he often really perceived their values, he was slow to admit that any new practices were ahead of the time-honored old ones. Consequently, he prospered less than more progressive farmers, of whom his friend, Henry Lee, was a type. He was neither fail-

ing nor succeeding, just marking time.

"Well, Henry," he said, "I've got to take this milk into the condensery and be getting along for home. Never thought we chewed the rag as long as we have. Tell you what I'd like to do—I'd like to go over and see that sweet clover of yours, sometime, mebbe Sunday."

"Come right along," urged Henry. "Be glad to have you. Leave your deaf ear to home, though, George, because I'm sure going to talk sweet clover to you."

George Collins was as good as his word, and the following Sunday found him on his neighbor's farm, open to conviction, as he said. Nor could he fail to admire the field Henry so proudly showed him, the sweet clover standing thick and lush and green, despite the blistering heat. And when he turned his eyes toward a clump of trees on one side of the twenty where



This is Jack, a three-legged bull calf, eleven months old, and weighing about 700 pounds. He was born on a well-known Michigan dairy farm and sold to Dan Coolege, an Ingram county butcher, who is raising him. He is entirely normal, except that his right leg and shoulder blade are entirely missing. He frisks about freely, and occasionally has to use his chin to check himself.

the cows were sheltering from the sun's fierce rays, he was forced to admit that those cows looked far better than his own.

"Guess you must be right about this stuff, Henry—" he was beginning, when Lee's young son interrupted him. "Say!" the youngster announced happily, "Mom's got some ice-cream and storberries ready for us."

"Now that's a real nice surprise," exclaimed Collins.

"No surprise fer us," said the boy. "We eat ice-cream here every day, we do."

"That settles it, Henry. If sweet clover pasture means ice-cream every day, it's sweet clover for mine next year!"

And, though he spoke jestingly, he meant business, and Henry Lee knew he had converted his neighbor.

"Seeing is believing, eh, George?" he grinned.

HORSES BETTER WITHOUT BLINDERS.

THE American Express Company has made some tests in driving horses with and without blinders, and find that the horses work better, and take more interest in their work when they do not have blinders on. Especially the older horses and those broken without blinders do well. Others trained with blinders have to become accustomed to city noises and sights before they will drive well without them.

COOK OUT OF GRANGE RACE.

MR. A. B. COOK, Master of the State Grange, will not run for that office again during the Grange primaries in August, according to his recent announcement. Mr. Cook has served three terms of two years each, but now hopes to induce Norman Horton, of Lenawee county, to become a candidate. Cook gave no reason for his retirement.

A man who will not help others is not, himself, worthy of being helped.

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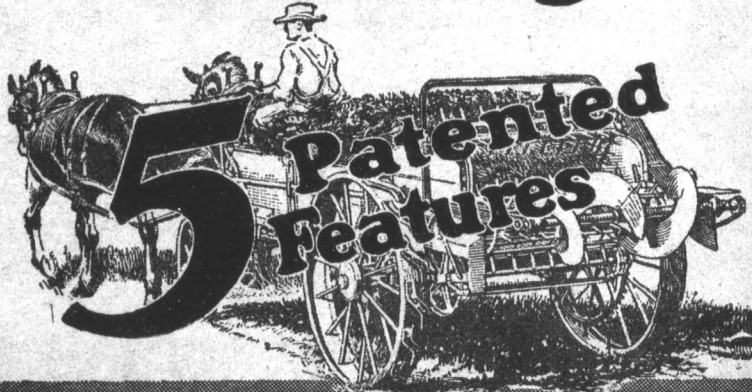
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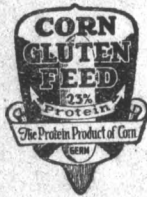


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Suppose you were expected to eat—every day—four times as much food as your stomach will hold—what would you do about it? You'd say "It can't be done."

The stomach of a 1400-pound cow will hold about 60 quarts. This much grass will fill a large gunny sack—packed tight—and it will weigh about 35 pounds.

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300 pounds Corn Gluten Feed
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S. C. & R. C. Reds, Brd., Wh. Rks., Elk. Min.	3.25	6.25	12.00	57.00	110
Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes	3.75	6.75	13.00	62.00	120
White Orpingtons	4.00	7.25	14.00	67.00	...
Elk. Jersey Giants, S. S. Hamburgs	6.00	11.00	20.00	95.00	100
Mixed, Heavy (Not Accredited)				\$10.00	per 100
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A Forum For Our Readers' Opinions, Not Ours

FARM RELIEF.

I HAVE been wondering why the term, "Basic agricultural commodities," as used in the agricultural relief bills which have been considered by congress, should be so specific. Why should it mean only wheat, corn, rice, cotton, tobacco, cattle, or swine?

Why are not oats in this list? Why not apples? Why not sheep? Why not potatoes? Why not eggs? Certainly these products are about as basic as tobacco, in my estimation. Unless I miss my guess, in less than two years from now, sheep producers will want congress to dispose of their surplus mutton. Perhaps in less time than that, Michigan farmers would like to have congress freeze their surplus potatoes. Apples may become a surplus before that time.

Personally, I cannot get very much enthused over this pap for farmers, especially when it operates to keep them from doing what they can and should do for themselves. And I am very suspicious of additional government machinery. All government agencies, regardless of how pressing the need at the time of their formation, always have a tendency to perpetuate themselves. If there is not a legitimate demand for them, they create demand.

In the beginning the Interstate Commerce Commission was supposed to stand between avaricious railroad corporations and an oft-victimized public. Whereas, it recently appears that the Interstate Commerce Commission does more standing up for the railroads than it does setting down on them. Which is to say, that original intent is later frequently sadly altered.

Once I was considered radical because I thought cooperative marketing the best solution for farm marketing problems; now I am considered conservative because I still think so.—I. J. M.

BOOSTING AND EQUAL RIGHTS.

I HAVE two "knocks" for anyone who feels he needs them, on two separate counts.

First of all, why do so many people "knock," when boosting takes no more breath or time, and yields so much larger returns in satisfaction, and sometimes even in a material way? When one boosts, it gives one a nice comfortable feeling that the world is a pretty place to live in yet, and it sure makes those around him feel a heap better.

Take farming, for instance. When in time, or where else in all the world, did farmers ever have the conveniences and comforts, and even luxuries they now have? Some howl about "the good old times," but who wants to go back to no telephones, no automobiles, mail once a week, in case he or a good neighbor goes to town, and a weekly newspaper instead of the R. F. D. to bring the dailies right to our homes, to say nothing of the radio?

If the average farmer used the money it costs him to run his car (not to mention the cost of the car itself) in other ways, it would buy him a good many things. But he wouldn't care to get along without the car, and no one blames him for that. What makes me tired is hearing folks howl about hard times when they have so many things that a generation ago were considered great luxuries. I was ten years old when I had my first dish of ice cream, and now it is one of the very common things of life. Many now have, and many more hope to have, their homes electrified. Rather a long step from the days of only a few years ago. So,

when we have so much to enjoy, why kick? Things cost more than they used to, but we get more in most cases, when we sell.

Try boosting a while. Count your blessings. There is a lot of things so common we scarcely think of them as blessings, but if gone they would be sadly missed. Boosting is a habit that grows rapidly if cultivated a bit.

Here is another "knock." Any man who is so small as to refer to the property his wife has helped him accumulate, as "mine," and who refuses her an equal share in the disposition of it, is too contemptible to be called a man. He is only a male. Any man who really loves his wife also trusts her. And if he trusts her, he shares equally with her in every way.

Marriage should be a fifty-fifty proposition. If it isn't, it will be a failure. I think the Good Book tells us that he who fails to provide for his family has denied the faith and is worse than an infidel. I do not think there need be any worry over such a person ever entering the pearly gates.—F. L. S.

POTATO IMPORTATIONS.

I WOULD like the privilege of asking the following question, with comments:

Last fall, it was publicly announced by what seemed good authority, that Canada had raised the shortest crop of potatoes on record, and that the Dominion of Canada would not have enough potatoes for its home consumption. But all through the past winter, the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics has advertised daily importations of Canadian potatoes to the United States, reading as high as over fifty cars per day. Where do those potatoes come from? If Canada had not enough of her own raising for home consumption, then do these potatoes seek entrance to the United States through Canada from countries against which there is quarantine of potatoes, because of diseases detrimental to the interests of home growers?

If this be the case, then the United States federal authorities in charge cannot be ignorant of the fact, but are willing to sacrifice the future of the potato industry for a temporary relief which, though acute in its need, is dangerous in the methods resorted to, and this is the same federal United States government from which so many expect relief of farm burdens by the establishment of a ten million dollar export board, composed mostly of politicians and professional office seekers. Let us have a full answer to this.—J. E. Taylor.

MICHIGAN LOOKS GOOD.

MY farm looks wonderfully good to me, after traveling by auto through Michigan, Ontario, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. Only in Michigan, Ontario, and New York did I see farms to compare with the rich land of my own county.

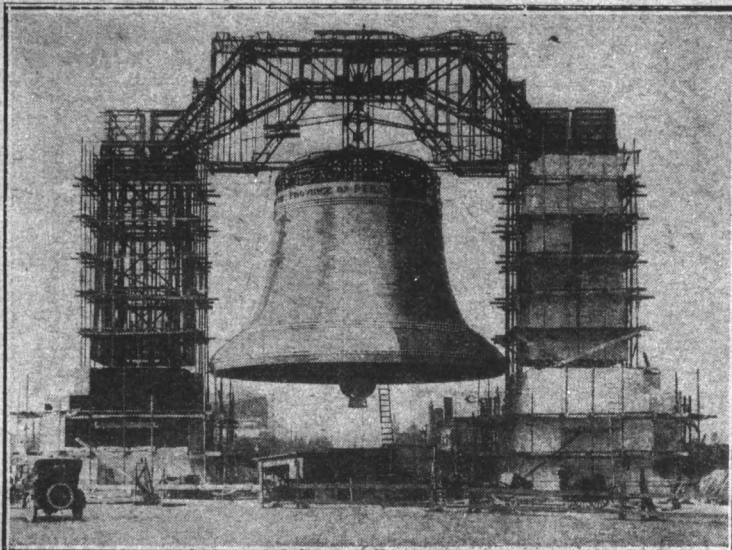
Michigan is a wonderful state, not really appreciated by us as it should be. Perhaps later, I will write and tell you why I think so highly of our own great state.—Arthur M. Smith, Missaukee County.

Eliza Swaty shipped in two crates of chickens to a new dealer who promised her twice as much as the market price, on account of her birds looking so nice. He stole both the birds and the crates. She says it pays to know who you are dealing with before shipping good stuff hundreds of miles to strangers.—Sunshine Hollow.

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



This Chinese junk, sixty-eight feet long, crossed the Pacific in eighty-seven days.



A great reproduction of the liberty bell, which 150 years ago rang its message of freedom to America, will hang at entrance to the grounds of Sesqui-Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia.



This sacred white elephant, a pure Albino, from Burma, will be exhibited in United States.



Miss Ailsa Mellon, daughter of Secretary of Treasury Andrew Mellon, recently married David K. E. Bruce, son of Senator Bruce, of Maryland. The bride is shown with her wedding attendants.



The picturesque uniforms of historic American militia, with the gray of the Confederacy, are in marked contrast to the uniform of Albert, King of Belgium, who is second from the right.



A \$50,000 demonstration of the chemical process for fighting oil fires, proved beyond question that oil fires can be controlled.



Princess Ingrid, sixteen years old, of Sweden, keeps the home fires burning while parents visit here.



School girls demonstrated in New York that a forty-cent dress, the one in the center, can be attractive.



Members of British Veterans' Association paid tribute to the minute men by placing a wreath on monument at Old North Ridge, Concord, on 150th anniversary of the Revolutionary War.



Crown Prince Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden gave his first public speech in America at the unveiling of memorial to John Ericsson, inventor of the Monitor, in Potomac Park, Washington.

MUCH of the trouble arising over the trespass question comes about as a result of misunderstanding. Mutual misunderstanding at that, on the part of the landowner and trespasser, though in a majority of instances the fault in the beginning lies with the latter.

The landowner's misunderstanding of the visitor consists largely of failure to believe in the innocence of the latter's intentions. The farmer sometimes cannot see that no harm was meant, he cannot realize the longing of the cramped city folks for a bit of air and sun and grass. In many instances, it must be admitted, the farmer, galled by some previous experience, is needlessly harsh and rude to visitors as honorable as himself, who mean no harm, and really do nothing that should give offense. Of course, the fact still remains, that boorish as it may appear, the farmer is still within his legal rights in refusing all and sundry, admission to his lands.

As the Majority of City People See It.

Failure on the part of the visitor to understand the viewpoint of the landowner falls into two classes, accidental and intentional. There are trespassers who actually mean no harm. They find themselves in the unfamiliar atmosphere of the open country, suddenly freed from the multitude of restraints necessarily imposed by the close living conditions of the city, and they act without thinking. If the roadside is free picnicking ground, they reason, then surely it can do no harm to climb over the fence to that smoother, greener spot just on the other side. Tramp down young alfalfa? They thought it grew on a tree called a silo.

Once within the fence they see no harm in scattering out a bit. If Willie wants to climb that tree, it won't hurt him. A young fruit tree with yearling grafts? The only kind of graft they ever heard of is of a hardier sort, that even a political rival's climbing doesn't usually uproot. Pick some flowers, or a little fruit, if it is in season? Why, surely. The farmer has a whole orchard full. He certainly wouldn't care for just a handful. They forget that they are one of a thousand that will pass that way in a week, and a thousand handfuls fill quite a space. And so it goes.

This class of trespasser, making up, happily, the largest group of his breed, needs only a reasonable educating process to teach him decent and proper respect for the landowner's rights, to transform him into a desirable visitor to the rural sections.

The Deliberate Pest.

The other class, whose misunderstanding is deliberate, is the smart city chap who feels for the farm and all connected with it, a deep and burning contempt. To him the farmer is a crude old hick, to be beaten on every turn if possible. If he finds a fruit tree far enough from the farmer's house that he deems his chances of escape one hundred per cent good, he takes delight, not in picking a lunch, but in stripping the tree, carrying off the spoils in bags in his car. If he starts out on an autumn hunting trip, and a NO TRESPASS sign bars his way, he is at once possessed of a deep desire to destroy the sign, just as an outlet for that contempt. If a fence hinders the passage of his dog, he cuts and bends back the wire for the same reason. Fences have no right to be erected where they interfere with a hound's pursuit of happiness and cottontails.

If this chap finds a pile of wood corded by the roadside where the farmer has cut up a windfallen tree, he drives by at night and loads the back of his car full. Stealing? He should say not! Just outwitting the stingy farmer. It grows without cultivating.

The Trespass Nuisance

By Ben East

That class of trespasser is, also, in serious need of education. The kind the old-fashioned school master used to apply with a limber blue beech!

A Horse Instead of a Rabbit.

The writer knows a certain farmer who forbids hunting on his land, and means what he says! Unless the person who seeks this privilege is personally known to him, permission is refused. "How terrible!" wails the hunting fraternity. "That man is withholding from the people game which belongs to them. The rabbits and pheasants on his land are the state's,

Now, those hunters almost certainly must have known what they had done. Gentlemen, or anything approaching the name, would have gone promptly to the house, reported the accident, and seen what could be done for the horse. Finding that effort useless, they would have apologized, paid, or honestly pledged payment for the damage, at a fair valuation, and gone away, welcome to come back and hunt again. This outfit did nothing of the sort. They scored a clean getaway, leaving no slight clue as to their identity.

Now that farmer is not very fond of

When Jimmy Jones Plowed

By Peter W. Pitcher

Across the corn-field trotted Jimmy Jones,
And as his plow cut through the furrow,
He sang a hymn in strident tones
That sent the woodchuck to his burrow.

For sin was lurking in the path,
Some roots beneath the furrow hiding,
And Jim grew violent in his wrath,
Forgot his manners most abiding.

The solemn crows flew o'er the field,
Paused not to hear the language spoken,
Very plainly was the cause revealed,
Upon a root the "point" was broken.

The blacksnake hid among the brambles,
The bluejay screamed his wild delight,

The gray squirrel up the chestnut scrambled.
By that fierce language put to flight!

Another "point" Jim set in place,
And once again sweet hope was sprung,
Young Jimmy Jones, the soul of grace,
The solemn stave once more he sung.

Like Jimmy Jones, so may we
Go singing down Life's golden meadows,
Our faith turned skyward, just as he,
Nor think about earth's hidden shadows.

But when the trial comes; ah, then,
We fall, like Jimmy, and raise a "ruccion,"
And rave and roar, like foolish men,
Whene'er Life's plow meets an obstruction.

not his, and yet he refuses to allow the people of the state to cross his land in pursuit of their own property."

Worst of all, he does permit certain of his neighbors to hunt, and now and then he himself spends a day afield. "Keeping for his own use what belongs to the state!" shouts the hunting fraternity. And for a wonder the law, to a certain limited extent, upholds him. That is, if he is watchful enough to catch trespassers on his posted land, he can order them off, and theoretically at least, they have to go.

Well, let's look briefly into his side of the question. Five or six years ago, he pastured his horses one fall in a meadow along an old, abandoned, brush-grown road, on the side of his farm farthest from the house. Rabbit hunters, following the road, took a stray shot through the brush, and wounded a horse in the shoulder, so badly that it could not limp to the barn. The farmer went to search for it that night after supper, found it, drew it to the barn on a stoneboat or similar conveyance, but the next day was compelled to kill it to end its misery. The wound was too bad to be helped.

hunters, to the present day! The privilege of allowing his neighbors to hunt while others are barred, he does not exercise because of a desire to appropriate game for his friends, but because, when a gun is fired on his property, he wants to know definitely who fired it, and that the hunter is a responsible person, liable for any damage he may do.

Highway Robbery of Minnows.

In another instance two brothers, who have made a fair share of their living for forty years by trapping on farm land throughout the county—and who, by the way, have not an enemy among the farmers of that county, and to whom every farm is open ground—closed a certain section of a small stream that traversed their ten-acre marsh land farm, to all minnowing. Now, that stream had supplied the fishermen of the section with live bait for years. It was generally considered a petty and selfish trick on the part of the two brothers to forbid the taking of minnows by the public, after the hospitality they had enjoyed on the lands of others. But behind their act lay a particularly disgusting piece of unsportsmanship and worthlessness.

A group of pool room hangers-on from a nearby town had come out the previous autumn, and taken from the stream, within the boundaries of the brothers' land, minnows to the tune of several ten thousand. They sold these during the winter by the dozen, and made enough to pay their pool room expenses. The brothers and other local fishermen, meantime, went scant of minnows.

Another farmer closed his land to all hunting because, out of a flock of quail he had fed for two winters, all but six were shot by city nimrods, who fled in their car before he could cross a field and reach them. The birds were shot in open violation of state law. The farmer apparently had but one recourse, to close his land to all hunting, which he did. Blame him? By no means!

Hunting Rights for Protection.

One owner of a two-hundred-acre farm last autumn invited the fifty members of a city sportsmen's club to hunt pheasant on his farm during the open season. The club accepted, birds were abundant, and everyone was happy. The farmer lived fifty miles from the city that was the club's headquarters, and numbered no personal friends among its members. What, then, was back of his odd invitation? The invitation was conditional, stipulating that the club visit the farm one week before the opening of the season, bringing a NO TRESPASS sign for each member, and post the signs at prominent points about the farm. In other words, the farmer traded hunting rights for protection from indiscriminate trespass and possible vandalism.

The fifty members of the club were commissioned state wardens. Responsible men, in position to enforce protection of the farmer's rights. An ideal arrangement for all concerned. Therein, by the way, lies an excellent suggestion for farmers and hunters alike, as to a method that will go a long way toward solving the hunting problem for both.

Let the decent sportsmen, preferably banded into an organization of some sort, as they already are in most communities, pledge to as many farmers of that community as are willing, protection so far as possible, against vandalism, in return for the privilege of hunting on their lands. Enough of the sportsmen can secure warden's commissions, in cooperation with the local state warden, to put teeth in the law.

Let the farmers invite such hunters onto their lands, in return for the protection they afford. Undesirable trespassing would, in all probability, soon disappear from sections known to be so protected.

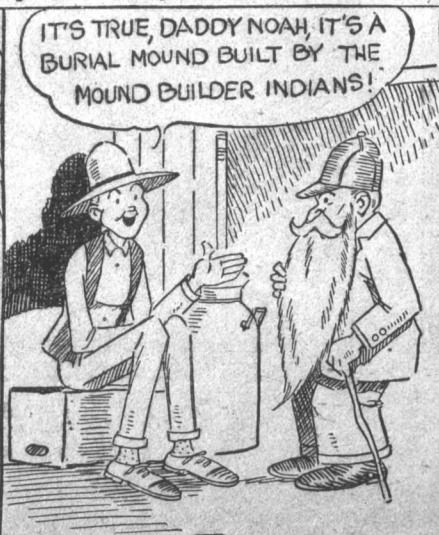
There are other states who have been more progressive than Michigan, in this matter of protecting the landowner in the inherent rights of his own acres.

Battle of the Courts.

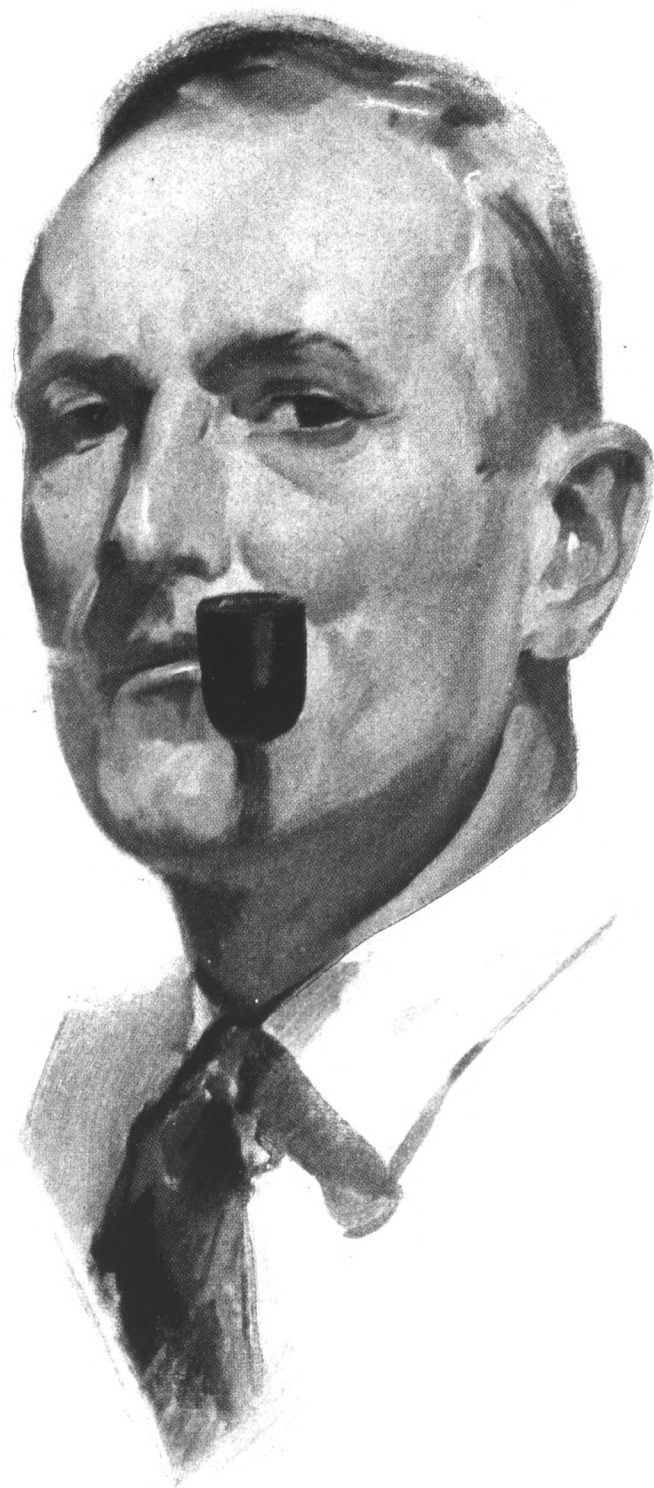
Michigan courts have been witnessing a bitter battle to deprive the landowner of the right to forbid that type of trespass involved when anglers wade a stream across his land. The sportsmen have illogically declared that the future of free fishing in Michigan depended on the outcome of this court fight, disregarding the fact that all inland lake fishing, which makes up the majority of our angling, is done entirely with the landowner's consent, and without forcing any rights at all. It has been stated that if the landowner in this case won the right to protect the sanctity of his own land by forbidding trespassers to cross his line fences in any manner, then all fish hatcheries in the state might as well be closed. If this is true, then free fishing is dependent upon legal-

Activities of Al Acres—Daddy Noah Says It Must Have Been Before His Time.

Frank R. Leet



Don't tell *me*
you can't
smoke a pipe!



I'M HERE to say that you *can*. And it isn't a matter of perseverance, either. Let me give you a page out of my own book. I used to think that *I* would never be able to smoke a pipe. That is, and enjoy it. I was doing an "off again, on again, Finnegan" with first this tobacco and then that.

Then I made a discovery! A friend of mine suggested that I try a load of his Prince Albert. (*I'll* say he was a friend!) I tried it, and I want to go on record here and now that no other pipe tobacco ever tasted like that before. I tried a second load, to be sure my taste wasn't kidding me.

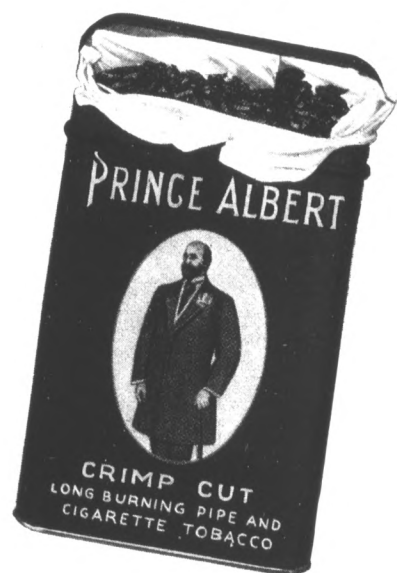
The second load tasted even better than the first. I knew that I had found the one tobacco for *me*. That was seven years ago, and I've been a Prince Albert regular ever since. P. A. is so cool and sweet and fragrant, so genuinely friendly, you just want to hit it up from morning to midnight (and do!).

P. A. doesn't bite the tongue or parch the throat. That's one of the reasons I've stayed with it these years. I know just what you're going through, Old Man. Just tear a leaf out of *my* book. Get yourself a tidy red tin of good old P. A. today. No friend ever gave you better advice.

P. A. is sold everywhere in tidy red tins, pound and half-pound tin humidors, and pound crystal-glass humidors with sponge-moistener top. And always with every bit of bite and parch removed by the Prince Albert process.

PRINCE ALBERT

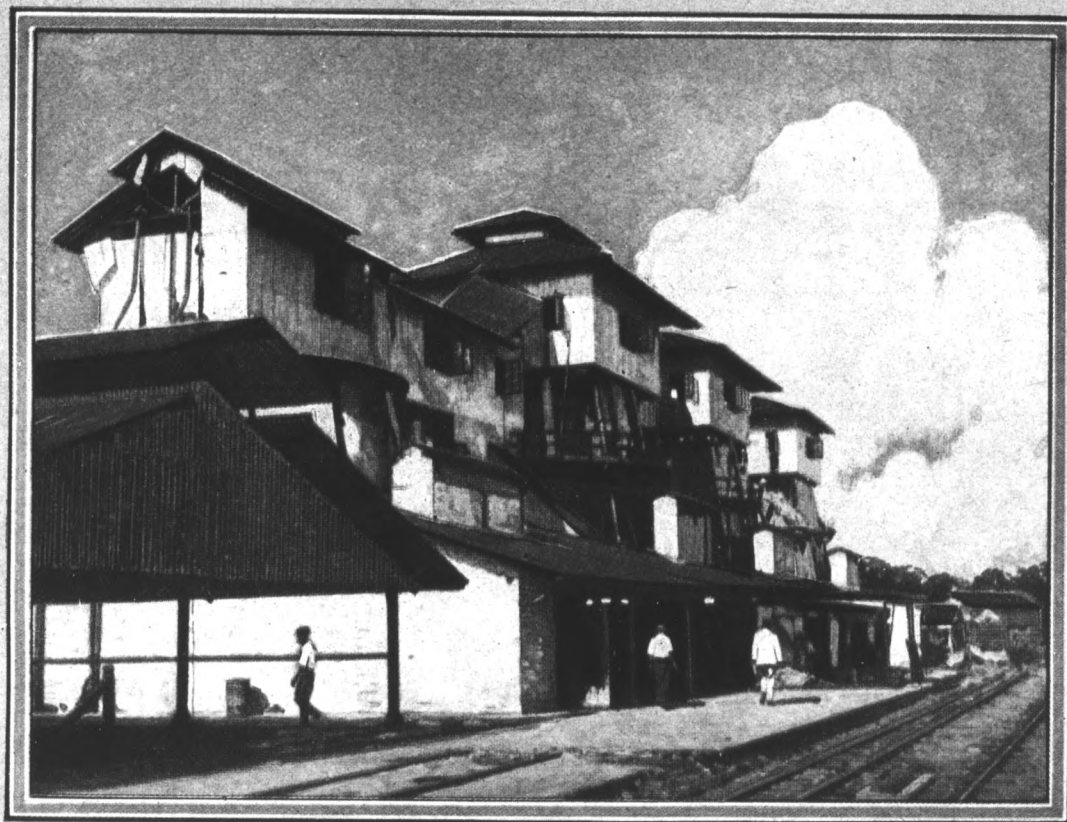
—no other tobacco is like it!





Gathering Rubber Latex

The United States Rubber Company owns and operates the largest producing rubber plantation in the world. The company's properties in Sumatra and Malaya comprise 136,000 acres with over 7,000,000 trees and give employment to 20,000 people.



Four of the eight Sprayed Rubber Producing Units on the United States Rubber Company's largest plantation at Kisaran, Sumatra. More of these plants for producing Sprayed Rubber are being built throughout the Far East by the United States Rubber Company.

Answering some Questions about the New "Sprayed Rubber"

Q—What is Sprayed Rubber?

A—It is an entirely new form of crude rubber produced from rubber latex without the use of smoke or chemicals.

Q—Who produces it?

A—The United States Rubber Company.

Q—Where?

A—In Java and at its rubber plantations in Sumatra and on the Malay Peninsula, by means of a special patented process discovered by its technical staff and by means of special patented apparatus also designed by United States Rubber Company technicians.

Q—What are its advantages?

A—It is used in just the same manner as any other form of crude rubber but being produced without the use of smoke or chemicals, it is cleaner, more uniform in texture and has a higher tensile strength.

Q—Is it used in building U. S. Tires?

A—Yes. Millions of pounds of it have been used and more and more will be used all the time as new plants for producing it are completed by the United States Rubber Company in the Far East.

Q—Does the United States Rubber Company make Sprayed Rubber only from rubber latex from its own plantations?

A—No. The Company considers that Sprayed Rubber is markedly superior to rubber derived from latex by the old methods. Therefore it has located factory units for producing Sprayed Rubber in various rubber producing areas in the Far East, thus supplementing the supply made from the latex from its own trees.



United States  Rubber Company

Trade Mark

UNITED STATES
ROYAL CORD
BALLOON

ized trespass in a majority of cases. While the Michigan case has been befogged by such statements as this, Connecticut has gone quietly about, without court trials or any other sort of trouble, to do what Michigan sportsmen have declared impossible. That is, to find a solution for this same problem that would be satisfactory to all parties. And she has succeeded.

Connecticut Has Found a Way.

In order to insure the future of free fishing in that state, Connecticut's board of fisheries has been authorized to acquire fishing rights on streams by lease, purchase, or gift, and \$50,000 has been appropriated to carry out the plan.

Surprisingly, they have discovered that plenty of farmers will lease their fishing rights for as low as one dollar each, for a four-year period. One hundred miles of trout streams have been so leased. In return the state builds stiles over fences, requires anglers to keep within ten feet of the stream bank, prohibits fires, and in general protects the landowner from vandalism. Which proves that the farmers are not members of the family pork-us, after all, and that there are other ways and better ways, than Michigan's plan of fighting for fishing rights in supreme court, and creating ill will on both sides.

Pennsylvania prohibits by law the shooting of any firearms within 150 yards (we believe that is the exact distance, if memory serves us right), of any buildings occupied as a dwelling, except with the written consent of the owner. That state also definitely forbids shooting at any object which is not plainly and entirely visible. This is even construed to prohibit shooting into squirrel nests, which gives some idea of the rigidity of its interpretation. It is an excellent law, both from the viewpoint of the landowner and the hunter himself.

The Problem Strikes Home.

Only last autumn the writer's father received a wound in the cheek from a stray pellet of number six, fired by an over-excited hunter at a fleeing rabbit. The turned-up collar of his heavy work jacket prevented severe wounds in his neck, the entire charge of shot, fairly well spent, striking him squarely on the shoulders back of the head, while he sat hunched over a shock of corn he was husking. The one pellet struck his cheek, sidewise, inflicting a long scratch. The rabbit hunter, who had fired over the crest of a low knoll, gave the rather lame excuse that he hadn't seen him. An example of inexcusable carelessness, which was saved from becoming a serious accident by sheer luck, and which does not tend to make farmers love the nondescript hunting party.

West Virginia Holds First Place.

It is West Virginia who holds first place for giving the landowner the protection on his land to which he is entitled. Oddly enough, too, conservation and such kindred matters are relatively new there, the state's outdoor organization, The Wild Life League of West Virginia, having been organized only a few years ago. Yet one of the first laws, sponsored by the sportsmen of the state themselves, was one which automatically invests every farmer with the full powers of a game protector or warden when it is necessary for him to protect his own land from trespass.

In other words, if the West Virginia farmer sees a party of tourists picking fruit from his trees, a frog hunter tramping down his crops, or a nimrod shooting into his pet flock of quail, he can go quietly and say, "You are under arrest. Where is your hunting license or driver's license, to positively identify you?"

And having been shown, "Very well, you may appear in Justice Doe's office in Johnsville, tomorrow morning at 9:00, to answer to a charge of trespassing on posted property, stealing fruit, wilfully damaging crops, and whatever other charges you may be guilty of."

How different from, and how infinitely more dignified than the position of the Michigan farmer under similar conditions, who can walk out to the offending party and say, "What are you doing here?" to be answered with "Who wants to know?"

Then, "What is your name?" and the trespasser says, "So's your old mare!" or something more emphatic.

And if he has been stealing nuts or fruit, and is ordered off as the only course of action open to the farmer, the chances are he will depart carrying the bag of stolen goods with him. What can the farmer do? Detain him by physical violence? Yes, and expose himself to arrest on a charge of assault.

The West Virginia farmer seizes the booty for evidence as a matter of course, and if he deems it necessary he may confiscate the trespasser's equipment to insure his appearance in court. The legislators who represent

rural Michigan in Lansing could find a just and wise example in the eastern state's law.

Hunters Get Most Blame.

A great share of this discussion has involved the misdemeanors of hunters, perhaps because they are usually conspicuous ones. They are, however, no more nefarious than the acts of fishermen, trappers, picnickers, trippers, tourists and all other trespassers. And, of course, it goes without saying that measures or laws which afford the landowner relief from one band of trespassing, automatically protect him from all of them. West Virginia's law strikes us as one of the simplest and most feasible plans possible for remedying the chief difficulty, the farmer's helplessness in the face of

In the meantime anything which tends to bring about mutual understanding, to reduce friction between landowner and visitor, is worth trying.

Visitors to rural districts, of the right sort, are both valuable and pleasant to the farmers. The privilege of visiting these districts is, on the other hand, valuable and pleasant to the visitor. Each should treat the other with the courtesy and respect due him. If mistakes are made accidentally, correct them peaceably.

For the wilful trespasser and vandal, pursue the same course. Educate him, but while the process is going on give the farmer protection and authority enough to enable him to discipline the pupil.

There is, to the landowner, a vast difference between using his ground for harmless recreational purposes after his permission has been respectfully secured, and seeking to force a way across regardless of his feelings.

Few farmers are small enough to refuse a courteous request to trespass on their lands, where no damage is involved. I do not believe a farmer should refuse such a request, and I haven't much use for the one who does—but the fact remains that he is within his legal right if he chooses to do so. He scrapes together the annual taxes on that land, he has surrounded it with his fences, and by the oldest law of civilized ownership has the sole right to dictate the uses to which it may be put! That land is his, to do with as he pleases. It's up to him. Ask his permission to cross, but don't think you can force your way.

May the breed of considerate, courteous visitors, and of kindly, generous farmers increase—and along with them, let's have more laws like West Virginia's, to speed the process!

"By the Way"

NOT TRUE, WE HOPE.

Mistress—What beautiful scallops you have on your pies, Mandy. How do you do it?

Cook—"Deed, honey, dat ain't no trouble. Ah just uses mah false teeth.

THREE THRIFTY SOULS.

A Hebrew and two Scotchmen decided to go to church, and had just been seated by the usher when the minister announced the offering was to be taken. The Hebrew promptly fainted, and with rare presence of mind the two Scotchmen carried him out.

LITTLE SISTER KNEW.

The new minister was around getting acquainted. He was speaking to the small daughter of the house.

"You say your sister Helen is the eldest? And who comes after her?"

"Oh, there's a different fellow almost every night."

CONDITION OF THE WORLD.

"Is the world round?" asked the teacher.

"No'm."

"It isn't? Is it flat, then?"

"No'm."

"Are you crazy, child? If it isn't round and isn't flat, what is it?"

"Pop says it's crooked."

EXCITED.

Friend—Were you excited on your wedding day?

Groom—Excited? Say, I gave the bride ten dollars and tried to kiss the minister.

NATURALLY.

Teacher—If the President, vice-president, and all the members of the cabinet should die, who would officiate?

Robert—(thoughtfully)—the undertaker, of course.



Your New York Central neighbor

New York Central is a "railroad man's railroad."

In spite of this, many of those who live along the line often think of the New York Central as a far-off institution, managed by men unknown, unseen and remote.

But the men who make the New York Central what it is are to be found along its lines, among its local agents, its foremen, its section bosses and its train crews. They are the representatives of the company, holding responsible positions because of their proven ability, intelligence and trustworthiness.

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Foreman Strain P. B. Rocks & R. I. Reds.....	\$4.50	\$8.50	\$16.00	\$75.00
F. S. B. P. & R. I. Reds.....	3.75	7.00	13.00	60.00
Select B. P. Rocks & R. I. Reds.....	3.25	6.00	11.00	50.00
Special American S. C. W. Leg. (Tangled).....	3.50	6.50	12.00	55.00
Utility & Eng. Barron S. C. W. Leghorns.....	3.00	5.00	9.00	45.00
Mixed Chicks, (Heavy or Light).....	3.00	5.00	9.00	45.00

Order direct from this ad with full remittance, to save time, or write for circular telling why our foundation stock, with their high official records, assures you of high average egg production. Member of I. B. C. A. MILAN HATCHERY, Box 4. MILAN, MICH.

DUNDEE PURE BRED CHICKS

Stock all Michigan State Accredited and Blood Tested for white diarrhea for the past two years. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. New low prices from May 24th to July 5th.

	100	500	1000
B. P. Rocks, (extra special).....	\$13.00	\$62.00	\$120
B. P. Rocks (selected).....	12.00	57.00	110
R. I. Reds.....	12.00	57.00	110
English White Leghorns.....	10.00	50.00	95

Order from this ad, or write for catalogue. Dundee Hatchery & Poultry Farm, Dundee, Mich

LOOK!

Our big husky chicks are money makers. Every brooder carefully selected, tested, culled by experts. CAN SHIP AT ONCE. Order direct from this advertisement. Save time.

	50	100	500
White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Heavy, Mixed.....	\$8.50	\$12.50	\$60.00
Barred Rocks, Black Minorcas, R. I. Reds, Both Combs.....	7.75	15.00	72.50
White, Buff Rocks and Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons.....	8.50	16.00	77.50
Blood-tested, Tangled, White Leghorns, 300-egg type.....	9.00	17.00	82.50
Light Weight Mixed, \$5.50 per 50; \$10 per 100. Light Brahmas, \$12 per 50; \$22 per 100. Sheppard's Anconas, \$7.50 per 50; \$14 per 100. June chicks, \$1.25 per 100 less. Add 35c extra if less than 100 chicks are wanted. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Good Bank Reference. Free Catalog.			

LAWRENCE HATCHERY,

R. 7, PHONE 76761,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

UNDERMAN CHICKS

Chicks that are hatched from free range breeders carefully selected. Our stocks and hatchery inspected and passed by representative of Michigan State College. Refer you to State Commercial Savings Bank. Order from this ad.

	25	50	100	500	1000
For delivery June 21st and 28th.....					
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns.....	\$3.00	\$5.00	\$9.00	\$42.50	\$80
Barred Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds.....	3.50	6.25	12.00	57.50	110
Mixed Chicks, \$7.00 per 100. Heavy Mixed, \$10. Free catalog. 100% live delivery. prepaid. 10% down books your order. Our chicks are Michigan State Accredited.					

HUNDERMAN BROS., R. R. No. 3, Box 50,

ZEELAND, MICH.



WOMAN'S INTERESTS



Hot Pack Canning More Rapid

Proves to be a Quick Process For Fruits and Vegetables

COLD pack canning of fruits and vegetables has saved many dollars on the family food budget. By this canning process food can be canned in first-class condition and it has helped many busy housewives to answer the hurry-up dinner problem when company dropped in unexpectedly for dinner. Undoubtedly, there is not one of our readers but that has acquainted themselves with the steps of this canning process.

But now the home economics bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture comes along with another tested method of canning that they recommend as more rapid and more practical, especially with some fruits and vegetables. This hot pack method, as they call it, is quick and easy. It combines all the good points of the cold pack method and has some additional advantages of its own.

How to Do it the Hot Pack Way.

Briefly, the hot pack method is to wash and otherwise prepare the fruits and vegetables for canning, cook it for ten or fifteen minutes in water or syrup in a kettle, pack it boiling hot into sterilized glass jars or tin cans and process in the hot water bath or pressure cooker, according to the time and temperature recommended.

This short pre-cooking of fruits and vegetables wilts and shrinks them so that they can be packed more easily. It drives out the air and makes exhausting unnecessary. Most important of all, the food packed boiling hot into the jars or cans and put at once into the hot water bath or canner, reaches the temperature required for processing, far sooner than if packed cold, and makes possible shorter processing periods. Moreover, heat penetrates more uniformly during canning and the food in the center of the jar is more likely to be properly processed.

This cuts down the chance of spoilage, for it is proper processing more than all else that determines whether canned foods keep or spoil.

Get Your Copy of Bulletin.

The department has published a bulletin on this method of canning. The directions are concise and include time tables for handling fruits and vegetables, from apples to strawberries, and from asparagus to corn.

Requests for copies of this farmers' bulletin No. 1417-F, "Canning Fruits and Vegetables at Home," should be made of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

HER "AUTOGRAPH" GARDEN.

AN acquaintance, whose pet hobby is flowers, has what she chooses to call an "autograph garden." It is a fascinating hobby, as well as a pretty idea for flower lovers. Her garden started years ago when her flower-loving little mother died. Some of the mother's cherished plants were taken home, and for over fifteen years have been blooming and growing abundantly. Offsprings from a Madeira bulb were kept in a pot in the house during the winter, and in the summer the porch was a mass of waving verdure from it.

One of her treasures was an English ivy from Dickens' home. In regard to it the owner says, "It made a wonderful growth in its little pot on the

bookcase, draped a little statuette, then wandered to a near-by picture on the wall and climbed the picture cord on its way to the light of the window. How often I have visualized "Gad's Hill" and Dickens at Trot, looking at those vine-covered walls."

She continues, "last summer I had gorgeous hollyhocks whose beauty was enhanced for me by the knowledge that they came from Whittier's old home. I thought as I worked among them, how years ago the dear,

old poet had admired their ancestors." Among her other treasures are poppies, the seed of which came from the battlefields of France. Every year she strives to add another variety or two to her already wonderful collection.

VISIT FARM KITCHENS.

ON May 28, a kitchen tour was put on by the household management class of Mecosta county. It was the first ever held in the county. Speak-

ers were Mrs. Louise Campbell and Miss Edna V. Smith, of Michigan State College; Mrs. Edith Wager, Director of State Farm Bureau Board; E. E. Twing, county agricultural agent. They visited three new up-to-date kitchens. A fine luncheon was served at one of the homes visited; after lunch, local women put on a fine program. Eighteen autos carried eighty women on the tour.

Household Service

VEGETABLE SCRAPPLE.

Recently while visiting, my hostess served what she called vegetable scrapple. My recipe book doesn't give a recipe for it. Can you tell me how to make it?—Mrs. L. K.

Vegetable scrapple has many variations, but this one is very good.

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup diced onion
1 cup diced carrot
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup minced green pepper
1 cup cornmeal

1 cup minced ham or beef
1 lb. salt
3 cups boiling water

Cook all together until thick. This should cook slowly not less than an hour. Pour into a greased mold and when cold, slice and pan-fry.

ECONOMY SUNSHINE CAKE IN RETURN.

I RECEIVED the recipe for "poor man's waffles," and to show Mrs. A. my appreciation, I will send my recipe for economy sunshine cake. The recipe I requested was one I had tried to find for a long time.

5 eggs
1 cup sugar
5 tb. full cold water
1 tsp. lemon flavoring

1 rounding cup of pastry flour
1 tsp. baking powder
Pinch of salt

Separate the whites from the yolks and beat the whites very stiff; add one-half of the cup of sugar and beat again. Beat yolk and add rest of sugar. Add lemon flavoring and the water, beat again and add to the whites; beat again. Add to this one cup of flour, one teaspoon of baking powder, and the salt, which have been sifted together. Beat again and bake in a moderate oven.

A yolk of an egg may be added to pulverized sugar, together with cream, to make the frosting yellow, the same as the cake.—Mrs. R. M. M.

COOKIES WITH BROWN SUGAR.

THANK you so much for the nice recipe file and all those lovely recipes. Sure appreciate them all.

Am sending you at this time my recipe for

Brown Sugar Cookies.

2 cups brown sugar
1 cup shortening
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sour milk (good full $\frac{1}{2}$) (buttermilk I use)

2 eggs
1 tsp. soda
1 tsp. baking powder
Nutmeg and salt

Flour to roll soft. (I add raisins, nuts or caraway seed). Sprinkle with sugar before putting in oven. Bake a light brown.—Mrs. E. T. D.

"The time will come," shouted the lecturer on economics, "when women will get men's wages."

"Yes," shouted a little man from a back seat, "next Saturday night."

Teacher:—Clarence, who were the four horsemen?

Clarence:—Bill Sheridan, Buffalo Bill, Will Rogers, and Barney Google.

Betty:—Didn't you say he was in the house-wrecking business.

Kitty:—Why, yes, he's a divorce lawyer.

Cool Frocks For Warm Days

New Bordered Materials Make Up Well With These Designs



No. 409—Sports Frock. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 54-inch bordered material.

No. 227—Bloomer Dress. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards of 40-inch material, with $\frac{3}{8}$ yard of 15-inch contrasting.

No. 319—One-piece Dress. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 40-inch material.

No. 304—Dress with Side Flare. Cut

in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 yards of 40-inch material, with $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards of ribbon.

No. 252—Tailored Frock. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires $2\frac{7}{8}$ yards of 40-inch material, with $\frac{3}{8}$ yard of 30-inch contrasting.

These patterns can be obtained through the Michigan Farmer Pattern Department, Detroit, Michigan, for 13c each.

Uses For Left-Over Yolks

When Fresh, They Make Tasty Cakes and Dressings

NEARLY every housewife's list of favorite dishes contains one or more recipes calling for a number of egg whites, but that does not use the yolks. Perhaps angel food cake is the most common of these. What do you do with the left-over yolks? I have two recipes for my emergency shelf, in which I use all the extra egg yolks. Both dishes will keep indefinitely, so no difference how many yolks there are left, I use them all.

Noodles I made in the usual way, using my mother's old recipe. The noodles are well dried before cutting, and then dried again after cutting, so there is no danger of them sticking together. Then they are packed in empty cereal cartons or fruit jars, and set on the emergency shelf. When unexpected company drives in and the larder is low, a dish of hot and well-cooked noodles usually prove a welcome addition to the meal. I can beef stock when canning the beef late in the fall or winter; and the noodles are delicious cooked in this. Chicken broth is also canned, and may be used. Lacking either of these, noodles are good cooked with a tomato sauce, just as you would macaroni.

The following salad dressing I like the best of any I ever used, and will keep fine. Put a cup of cider vinegar and two heaping tablespoons of butter on the stove to heat. Mix one teaspoon of mustard powder and a teaspoon of vinegar smooth, and add a tablespoon of water to prevent the vinegar from curdling the egg yolks. Stir in two teaspoons of sugar, half a teaspoon of white pepper, and a teaspoon of salt. Then add the beaten yolks of five eggs and blend thoroughly. Stir at once into the hot vinegar. Keep stirring until the dressing is

thick. Then set on the back of the stove and cook for half an hour, when it is ready to put in glass jars and set in a cool place. When you are ready to use it, thin with either sweet or sour cream to the right consistency. I prefer slightly soured cream. Only add the cream to as much as you are going to use at one time. This dressing may be used in any recipe calling for mayonnaise.—Mrs. N. P.

EARLY SEASON FRUITS MAKE TIP-TOP CONSERVES.

Rhubarb Conserve.

3 oranges ½ lb. walnuts
3 lbs. rhubarb 1 lb. raisins
3 lbs. sugar 1 cup water

Scrape and slice the rhubarb, cut the orange into small pieces. Combine all the ingredients but the nuts, and cook until the jelly test is obtained (about forty-five minutes). Add the nuts. Pour into sterilized jars. Seal.

Rhubarb-Strawberry Conserve.

1 qt. berries 3 cups sugar
¾ lb. rhubarb

Wash fruit. Cut the rhubarb into small pieces. Crush the berries slightly. Combine the ingredients. Cook slowly until thick. Pack in sterilized jars. One-half cup of walnut meats may be added.

Strawberry-Pineapple Conserve.

1 qt. strawberries 1 qt. fine cut pineapples

Cook the two fruits with sugar equal in amount to one-half by weight. When thick pack in sterilized jars. One-half cup of walnut meats may be added.

He who fears criticism is hopeless.

A plan for insurance against absence from school because of illness or accident, has been proposed in England.



Adventures of Tilly and Billy

Why Hopper's Ears Were Wobbly

BLESS my peeked toes," exclaimed Nicky Gnome, "if there isn't Hopper sitting up." Tilly and Billy were anxious to find out who Hopper was, so they hurried along with Nicky until they came to a queer little rustic chair, carved from a stump. Surprised, indeed, were they to find Hopper to be none other than a little rabbit with big pink ears and bright pink eyes, just like Tilly's Easter rabbit had had. He lay cuddled up in the chair, resting in the sunshine. His big ears wobble wobbled to one side.



With An Effort Hopper Tried to Perk Up His Ears.

this morning, Hopper?" asked Nicky. "Better, thank you," answered Hopper in a weak little voice.

"But what is the matter with your ears, Hopper?" asked Tilly. With an effort Hopper tried to perk them up but they just wouldn't seem to stay perked.

"Hopper has been ill for a long time," explained Nicky.

"Do tell us what is the trouble," asked Billy.

"Perhaps Hopper will tell you himself," said Nick.

"One day," began Hopper, "Mother

Rabbit took my two little brothers and myself out in the meadow to play. I wandered away from the rest and soon I heard a clinkety, clinkety, clankety. It was so very loud that it frightened me. I did not know which way to run so I ducked my head under the biggest bunch of clover that I could find and stood very still. Soon, though, I was picked up and slipped into a dark pocket.

"After a jiggley ride in that dark pocket, I was taken out and put into a little box that had wires across the front. There was a little straw in the bottom of the box. I squeezed and squirmed, and pulled and pushed to get between the wires but could not.

"A little boy and girl brought me bits of lettuce and cabbage. I nibbled at them but they did not taste good. I could not run and hop in my little prison and I became sick. My sleek soft fur grew rough and tauny. I was ugly-looking and the little boy and girl did not like me so well. Many times they forgot to feed me or to give me water to drink.

"But one night kind Nicky Gnome found me and brought me here. Doctor Gnome says if I will take all the bitter medicine he gives me, that I will get well. Then I can go back to the meadow again."

When Hopper had finished telling of his experience, Tilly was thinking of the little Easter Bunny she had kept shut up in the little box in her own back yard.

"I do hope you get well right away," said Tilly, and right then she promised herself never to shut up a bunny again.

Nicky Gnome said never a word as Tinker and Tonker trotted off with their little chariot. Gnomes seldom tell secrets, and who can tell but that he knew that Hopper was none other than Tilly's Easter rabbit that Nicky himself had let out of its prison.



The Telephone at the Centennial

ONE hundred years after the signing of the Declaration of Independence, the infant telephone was first exhibited at the Philadelphia Exposition.

Since the dawn of civilization, mankind had sought some means of communicating over distances which unaided human speech could not bridge. Drums, signal fires, swift runners, the pony express, and finally the electric telegraph were means to get the message through. It remained for the telephone to convey a speaker's words and tones

over thousands of miles.

"My God, it talks!" exclaimed the Emperor of Brazil before a group of scientists at the Philadelphia Exposition, as he heard and understood the voice of Alexander Graham Bell, demonstrating the new invention.

Today, after a brief half-century, the telephone lines of the Bell System have become the nerves of the nation. The telephone connects citizen with citizen, city with city, state with state for the peace and prosperity of all.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

BELL



SYSTEM

IN ITS SEMI-CENTENNIAL YEAR THE BELL SYSTEM LOOKS FORWARD TO CONTINUED PROGRESS IN TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION

HOLLAND HATCHERY

New Low Prices on Michigan Accredited Chicks

It will pay you to investigate one of Michigan's oldest and best hatcheries. Eighteen years' experience. Our increased capacity, made necessary through absolute satisfaction of our chicks in the hands of old customers, enables us to make you a big saving. Every chick hatched from selected rugged, free-range breeders officially passed by inspectors from Michigan State College.

S.C. White Leghorns **S.C.R.I. Reds,**
(Large Type English) (Special Mated American)
Anconas, **Barred Rocks,**

SEND FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST

Let us send you our special price list on Michigan Accredited Chicks, which shows how you can save money. Get your chicks from an old, reliable concern with an established reputation for square dealing. 100% live delivery prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Write Today for Free Catalog Which Gives Complete Information
VAN APPELDORN BROS., Holland Hatchery & Poultry Farm
R. 7-C, Holland, Mich.

Town Line POULTRY FARM

Reduced Prices on Michigan Accredited Chicks

Order your chicks at prices in this ad for delivery week of June 1st and 8th. Every breeder passed by inspectors under supervision of Michigan State College.

Varieties	Postpaid prices on:	100	500	1000
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, S. C. Anconas		\$10.00	\$45.00	\$ 90.00
Barred Rocks		13.00	60.00	100.00
Mixed or Broilers		8.00	40.00	80.00

Special Matings at slightly higher prices. After week of June 8, 1c per chick less.
GET OUR NEW CATALOG—IT'S FREE.
Send for our new catalog and learn why Town Line chicks must be good. All flocks milk fed. All chicks Newton hatched. Egg contest records and show winnings fully described. Write for low prices on 8-10 week old pullets now ready for shipment.

J. H. GEERLINGS, Owner
R.F.D. 1, BOX M, ZEELAND, MICH.

Diligent Chicks Did It & Will Do It For You

Ideal weather is with us now, and look at our prices. Our stock culled by the very best experts. Do not pay fancy prices for chicks that are not better. We guarantee safe delivery. Ten years of honest dealing behind us. Send us your order today. Pullets after May first.

	500	100	50	25
S. C. White Leghorns	\$42.50	\$ 9.00	\$4.75	\$2.50
Barred Plymouth Rocks	52.50	11.00	5.75	3.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	52.50	11.00	5.75	3.00
S. C. Mottled Anconas	45.00	9.50	5.00	2.75
Mixed Chicks	32.50	7.00	3.75	2.00

DILIGENT HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Harm J. Knoll, R. No. 11, HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.



SILVER WARD ACCREDITED CHICKS

NEW LOW REDUCED PRICES

Now you can get chicks from high record foundation stock at surprisingly low prices. Back of these chicks are high production birds of world-famous heavy laying ancestry, selected and endorsed by Michigan State College experts. Yet they cost you no more than the ordinary kind. Shipped C. O. D. if desired.

ORDER AT THESE LOW PRICES

FOR JUNE AND JULY DELIVERY

	100% alive, postpaid.	25	50	100	500	1000
Extra Selected Barron or Tancred White Leghorns	\$3.00	\$5.50	\$10.00	\$45.00	\$90.00	
Barron S. C. White Leghorns	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.50	80.00	
Extra Selected Sheppard's Famous Anconas	3.00	5.50	10.00	45.00	95.00	
S. C. Anconas, Quality Matings	2.75	5.00	9.00	45.00	85.00	
Selected Park's Bred to Lay Barred Rocks	2.75	7.00	15.00	62.50	120.00	
Assorted Chicks	2.15	4.00	7.00	35.00	70.00	

Every Silver Ward Accredited Chick carries the breeding and ancestry necessary for poultry success. Reports received show customers raising 90 to 95% of their chicks; pullets laying at 4 to 5 months of age; 75% flock production by customer's pullets (raised from Silver Ward Chicks) in September as compared with 30% flock production expected of good standard layers; prizes won in hot competition at shows. **SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.** Send your order now to be sure of getting your chicks exactly when wanted. Catalog Free.

SILVER WARD HATCHERY - BOX 29 ZEELAND, MICH.

ONE MILLION "GOOD LUCK" CHICKS

LEADING BREEDS - LOWEST PRICES!

BUY YOUR "GOOD LUCK" CHICKS NOW

LAST CHANCE FOR 1926. Thousands of pleased customers again testify this year to the quality of our inspected "GOOD LUCK" Chicks. Don't fail to get our ART BOOK, showing our birds in their natural colors, many letters highly endorsing our Chicks. All Leading Varieties. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Postpaid Prices Effective June 1st-Sept. 1st.

	25	50	100	300	500	1000
White and Buff Leghorns, Anconas	\$2.50	\$4.75	\$9.00	\$25.50	\$42	\$80
Single Comb & R. C. Brown Leghorns	2.50	4.75	9.00	25.50	42	80
White & Silver Wyandottes, Black Minorcas	3.25	6.00	11.50	33.00	52	100
Buff & White Orpingtons, Buff Rocks	3.75	7.00	13.50	39.00	62	120
Buff & White Minorcas, 50, \$8; 100, \$15. Assorted Heavy	\$9.50	per 100 straight.	Assorted Light	\$8		

per 100. Also QUALITY and SPECIAL QUALITY "GOOD LUCK" CHICKS. Bank Ref. Member

L. B. C. A. NEUHAUSER HATCHERIES, Box 62, NAPOLEON, OHIO.

KNOX HATCHERY

BETTER CHICKS AT NO EXTRA COST

Every flock fully tested, inspected, culled and accredited. This means HIGH QUALITY and will mean much more profit to you than buying ordinary Chicks even at a lower price. **SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES FOR JUNE.** Write us at once, telling us exactly what you need, and let us quote you prices on our HIGH CLASS ACCREDITED CHICKS. Also let us send you our Catalog and Literature. Reference:—Knox County Savings Bank. We are here to please you and to make your Poultry crop profitable.

KNOX HATCHERY, Dept. 25, MT. VERNON, OHIO.

Special Summer Prices---Our 17th Year

HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS

For 16 years we have culled our flocks for quality and egg production. We know that we can please you the same as thousands of our satisfied customers. Don't fail to take advantage of these prices, for the chicks will be of the best quality, including our No. 1 grade and specials. We will ship any number of chicks from 25 up. On orders for 25 to 75 chicks, add 25c extra to your order.

S. C. Anconas, S. C. Wh. & Brown Leghorns	10c each
S. C. & R. C. Reds, Barred & White Rocks	12c each
White & SIL. Laced Wyandottes	13c each
Columbian Wyandottes, S. C. Wh. Minorcas	15c each
S. C. Buff Orpingtons, S. C. Blk. Minorcas	14c each
White & SIL. Laced Wyandottes	10c each
White & SIL. Laced Wyandottes	8c each

All heavy odds and ends.....
Odds and ends, heavy and light as they come.....
All light odds and ends.....
Order direct from this ad. Special catalog free. A book on chicks and poultry worth dollars given free with each order amounting to \$10.00 or more.

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

QUALITY HAS MADE THE FINE TRADE WE NOW ENJOY

SUMMER PRICES

Honest value, fresh air hatched, pure-bred Chicks that will make you money. Order right from this ad and save time. 100% Live Delivery Postpaid. Member International B. C. A. Ref. Athens National Bank. Free Catalog.

POSTPAID PRICES EFFECTIVE MAY 17th.

	50	100	500	1000
White, Buff and Brown Leghorn	\$5.50	\$10.00	\$45.00	\$85
Ancona, R. C. Brown Leghorn	5.50	10.00	45.00	85
Barred and Wh. Rock, Reds, Bl. Minorcas	6.00	12.00	55.00	105
Wh. and SIL. Wyandotte, Buff Orpington	7.00	13.00	60.00	115
Tancred Leghorns, White Minorcas	8.50	16.00	80.00	160

ATHENS CHICK HATCHERY, Box 32, ATHENS, OHIO

PROFIT PRODUCING CHICKS

We offer you chicks that are bred from blood lines of proven laying ability. Our personal attention is given to all orders. You have your choice of three breeds—all are profitable.

CHICKS 6c AND UP

Write for complete information on this money saving special sale of Michigan Accredited Chicks. Our catalog completely tells all about our stock and our experience in giving satisfactory service. Learn more about us and you will like us better.

BRUMMER & FREDRICKSON POULTRY FARM, Box 20, Holland, Mich.

Special Sale of June Chicks

Due to the fact that we hatch several of the more profitable breeds, together with the fact that hatches are coming better than ever, we some weeks find we have a few hundred more chicks than we had planned on. We will sell these assorted chicks at the following low prices:

100 for \$8.00 500 for \$37.50 1000 for \$70.00

Remember we guarantee these chicks pure-bred from high quality stock. They are absolutely sound in every way, and will make money for you. Our live prepaid delivery guarantee holds good on these chicks. Send your order now to avoid disappointment.

VAN APPELDORN BROS. HOLLAND HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, R. 7-C, Holland, Mich.

BUY INSURED CHICKS

BARRED ROCKS
WHITE ROCKS
RHODE ISLAND REDS
WHITE WYANDOTTES
ORPINGTONS
MINORCAS
ANCONAS
WHITE BROWN, BUFF
LEGHORN

PULLETS---Barred and White Rocks, Buff Orpingtons and White Leghorns.

STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION, Kalamazoo, Michigan
ACTIVE MEMBER INTERNATIONAL BABY CHICK ASSOCIATION.

MEADOW-BROOK FARM HATCHERY

BUY MICHIGAN STATE ACCREDITED CHICKS

AT SPECIAL JUNE PRICES

From one of the founders of the chick industry 24 years in the business. An old reliable hatchery, which has been putting out guaranteed chicks for years. Our flocks are the result of careful breeding and culling over a period of years. All our flocks have been state accredited and our Male Birds have been leg-banded by the state. When seen, our chicks recommend themselves. S. C. White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Dr. L. E. Heasley Egg Basket Strain Buff Leghorns. Write for free catalog.

Meadow Brook Hatchery & Farms, Box K.-R.R. No. 1, Holland, Mich
H. De Pree Sons

POULTRY

CARE OF THE GROWING CHICKS.

IT is one thing to get good hatches, another to start the chicks right, and another to keep them growing without any setbacks.

A great many poultry raisers have the idea that the first ten days of the chick's life are the most dangerous, and so they are, but one must keep up a constant watch or things will go wrong.

Chicks double in size very quickly and as quickly double again, so that before we hardly realize it they are under crowded conditions. Cull as they grow. Cut out and prepare for market those that are not good enough to keep for breeding or exhibition purposes. The others will do much better if they have more room.

A few don'ts well worth remembering are as follows: Do not let the water founts become slimy on the inside. Take a whisk broom and clean them out each time you fill them. Keep them well supplied with fresh, clean water; it is as necessary for the chicks as for you.

While sunshine is important to the very young chick, it is also a big factor in breeding lice and mites and the chicks will suffer as much from overheating as they do from chilling.

Don't allow the chicks to be out in the direct, hot rays of the sun all day. If they have no natural shade, provide some; it will pay well.

Don't allow those chicks to brood in dirty quarters. Clean the coops often and at least once a week give them a good spraying with some good insecticide. It is much easier to keep the lice and mites down than to get rid of them, once they get a start.

Don't neglect giving them some good, succulent green feed every day.

Don't think you can fill up the mash hoppers, jump in your car and go on a vacation and let the chicks take care of themselves. It has been quite a task to bring them this far, so let's keep them growing every day. A good growing mash; scratch feed fed in the litter so they have to exercise to get it; some good, mellow dirt spaded up once in a while for them to scratch in; some good green feed once a day; clean water founts and fresh water; clean quarters well disinfected, and you should keep them growing right along. Don't let the hot sun make you too lazy to look after these little details. You have been kicking on the cold, wet, late spring, so don't kick on the heat, but take care of those chicks.—Dwight E. Hale.

TO PREVENT WEASEL DESTROYING CHICKS.

I have been losing some young chicks at night by a weasel. What can I do to get rid of this pest?—A. M.

The weasel is a sagacious little animal and not easily caught in a trap. The surest and best way of preventing chicken losses from him, and all other such animals, is to have coops built so that the weasel cannot enter. Cement floors and half-inch wire screen for all openings that are left open in warm weather, takes away all worry and prevents all losses.

It takes a pretty good trapper to catch a weasel, but it can be done. A common steel trap carefully buried in earth is the best way, but they must be carefully set. If he goes through a small hole in the coop, set a trap on either side of the hole. The trap should be carefully adjusted and covered, and the dirt placed over the trap should not be handled with the hands. The human smell will be enough to make the weasel suspicious.

Use a wooden paddle to handle the dirt.

The best bait for a weasel is a freshly killed young chicken. Hang it head down just within the coop so the weasel will have to reach pretty well to get it. Now, if the trap is properly covered and the bait enticing, you are quite liable to fool and catch Mr. Weasel.

A watch dog is a good preventative for night prowling animals.

GROUND LIMESTONE.

My chickens often lay eggs with thin shells. I saw an article in a paper that said lime mixed in the dry mash is good in such cases. Can you tell me how much lime I can use in 100 pounds of mash, and what kind of lime to use? They have oyster shells before them at all times.—R. F.

Two pounds of pulverized limestone mixed with 100 pounds of laying mash will help to prevent thin shells on eggs.

YOUNG POULTRY ENTHUSIAST.

ARTHUR BRIGGS, a fourteen-year-old boy, of Midland, Michigan, is a chicken enthusiast. Last year he sent for 100 baby White Leghorns, having seen the advertisement in The Michigan Farmer. From these he raised a fine flock, and when the Midland County Poultry Show was held, he exhibited in several classes.

He is the proud possessor of a fine bunch of ribbons attesting his numerous successes on this occasion, he having taken four special prizes in addition to a number of regulars. One of these was a \$5.00 cash prize offered by the Rotary Club, and Arthur received a special invitation to the next luncheon of the club.

Another of the specials was a year's subscription to a poultry magazine, which he studies with much interest, and when there is a chicken "lecture" or "school," announced within reasonable distance, he is sure to be on hand.

Arthur graduated from the eighth grade at the age of eleven, and is just finishing his junior year in the Midland High School.

He has more than doubled his last year's order for baby chicks this year, and calculates that his White Leghorns are going to afford him substantial help to "carry on" in his education.—I. M. B.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.

IF the article in the poultry department of June 5, signed "Milham," had said in the White Leghorn class, it would have been correct. But the writer should be reminded that Shiawassee county is in Michigan, and that a Barred Rock pullet from that county, in the first six months of the Michigan egg laying contest, was credited with 156 eggs in the nests, and no one will ever know how many she laid on the floor.

This pullet had only four eggs less to her credit than the high hen in the contest—a White Leghorn from Oregon, and tied for second place with a pullet in the same pen.

Mr. Cummings and Mr. Fogle also have Rocks in the contest that passed the 150-egg mark. The White Leghorn men are not the whole thing, and their hens are not the only ones that can lay.—W. F. Alexander.

Detecting Compression Leaks.

When pistons and rings are taken out of an engine, compression leaks can be detected by black streaks on the pistons and rings after the oil and carbon have been removed.

Judah and His Plea

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

WE are not done with Jacob yet, although we are dealing with the second generation of Jacob today. Some twenty years have passed. A destroying famine spreads over the land, and the brothers find they must go to Egypt, where grain is said to be abundant. They go, are recognized by Joseph, though they do not recognize him, are accused of being spies, and are told to bring their youngest brother, Benjamin, the next time they come. To make sure that they return, one of the brothers, Simeon, is kept in Egypt as a hostage.

They must come again, for the grain is exhausted, and, against the old father's earnest desire, Benjamin comes also. The old man bids him good-bye, as if he were never to see him again. Again Joseph has his practical joke at his brothers' expense, and a messenger goes after them, accuses them of stealing valuables, and, sure enough, a silver cup is found in Benjamin's sack. They return in dismay, and are told that they may go, but that Benjamin must remain behind. At this point this week's lesson opens.



Judah rises and makes his plea for his brother. It is one of the great scenes of Holy Writ. Judah is not an orator. He is not trained in speech. He knows none of the arts of the speaker. He only speaks straight on. But his words are the highest art, because they are in intense earnest. He means every word. What he offered to do was to become a slave, so that his youngest (half) brother might return with the others. When one thinks what it meant to be a slave in Egypt, he begins to appreciate what Judah's words mean. He was, of course, much older than Benjamin. He speaks of him as "the lad." Listen: "Now therefore, let thy servant, I pray thee, abide instead of the lad a bondman to my lord; and let the lad go with his brethren."

HOW the tables have turned! Judah, making a plea that may mean his own enslavement before the brother whom he had sold for money, twenty years before! He had said, in that hot and passionate hour, "What profit is it if we slay our brother, and conceal his blood? Come, let us sell him to the Ishmaelites." He had a heart then, as he has now. He is doing this to save the old father. Had he made the plea for Joseph he now makes for Benjamin things might have been different.

They had lied to the father then. How anxious they are now to save his old age from needless heartache! What had made the difference? Advancing years would hardly do it. They must have grown in humanity in the intervening years. Perhaps what they had done to a younger brother had haunted them all the years. Conscience had very evidently been at work. They had seen that you cannot play with the forces of right and wrong without at last being gripped in the vise. "It is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God." (Heb. 10:31).

But Joseph can endure it no longer. A thousand memories rush upon him. He sees the mental suffering of the men before him. If he has felt that justice should be done them for their murderous deed to him (for it was hardly less than murder), it is all forgiven now. He makes himself known to them. In tears he asks if it is really true that the old father is yet alive. Speechless with amazement and fear, his brothers stand dumb before him.

Joseph says that it was the providence of God that sent him on before them. He sees the divine in the transaction. He takes the long look, which is the only look that can interpret the meaning of actions. It takes a long time to evaluate an action. We are in a hurry, most of us. We must judge, we feel, right off. Prohibition is a failure because a man in our factory gets drunk every pay day, or because in a certain mining town in Nevada liquor flows more freely than it did in the days of the saloon. It is hard for many of us to get the idea that if an act is right it is right, and if it is wrong it is wrong. It cannot always be measured at once in dollars, although the righteousness and economics tally perfectly in the long run.

Judah's offer to become a slave reaches the heights and depths. Here is something, we feel, that is genuine. Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friend. Was Judah trying to atone for the act of twenty years before? He had too often seen the anguished face of the old father, as he wondered, sitting for hours alone, whether Joseph were alive or no. What had become of him? Would he ever see him again? Had the brothers deceived him? The dastardliness of it all, the consuming murderousness of it. Today Judah will atone. He will wash his soul clean. And we feel that he does. The others do not, he does. He is a type of that Sacrifice on the Cross, that made atonement for the sins of mankind.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR JUNE 20.

SUBJECT:—Judah's Plea. Genesis 44:18-45.

GOLDEN TEXT:—Psalm 51:17.

RURAL HEALTH

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

GETTING OLD.

I am a man of forty-eight and all run down. I don't feel the "pep" and vigor of a few years ago, and seem to be rather losing out. Please tell me where I can buy a good sex tonic.—L. L. D.

I don't think you need medicine. Your chief need is to know how to take care of yourself, what you can do and what not. Some of these things are entirely too intimate to print in our paper. I have prepared a special letter which I call "Hints to Men of Fifty." If you will send a stamped, addressed envelope I will see that you get a copy.

NEEDS SELF-CONTROL.

I am a girl fifteen years of age. I think that I have nervousness. When I face a room full of people, or an audience to recite or read, I become embarrassed, the blood rushes to my head, my breath becomes short, and sometimes I cannot continue but must sit down. What can I do to cure this? D. R. A.

While this is largely a matter of gaining and exercising self-control, you will find it much easier to do if you bring yourself up to the top notch of health. Get nine hours sleep every night in fresh air. Eat nourishing food and make sure that your diet includes a good share of vegetables, milk, butter and eggs—especially milk. Do not allow yourself to get overly tired, but do a moderate amount of work every day. Try to forget yourself. Remember that people are all disposed to think kindly of your efforts and that, after all, the important thing is not what the audience thinks of you, but what they think of your message.

You Can Judge by Its Record

Ask any one who has had money with this company during the past 37 years, and we feel certain they will recommend the company as a safe place for your savings.

Ask any one who has had to draw money from this company during those same 37 years, and they will tell you they got it promptly without any delay—questions or red tape.

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1248 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

Chicks a Specialty!

Michigan Accredited chicks from flocks which have stood careful inspection. Our White Leghorn Cock Bird won first at Eastern Michigan Poultry Show, 1926, in both production and exhibition classes. We won first in pullet class. Catalog free. Prices effective June 1st. Postpaid on:

S. C. White Leghorns	25	50	100	500	1000
Brd. Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Blk. Minorcas	\$2.75	\$5.25	\$10.00	\$47.50	\$90.00
White Rocks, White and Sil. Wyandottes	3.25	6.25	12.00	57.50	110.00
Assorted Chicks, \$9.00 per 100.	3.50	6.75	13.00	62.50	120.00

DEAN EGG FARM & HATCHERY, Box C, BIRMINGHAM, MICH.



Reduced Prices Order from this Ad Now CHICKS

Tancred White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Anconas

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Rocks, 50-\$6.50; 100-\$10.00; 500-\$57.50

Broilers, \$7.00 per 100.

Best Quality Chicks—all our flocks individually inspected by Michigan State College of Agriculture. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalog free.

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

BARRED ROCKS & REDS

CHICKS from blood tested pure standard bred. Choice selected flocks.

Prices	50	100	500
Foreman Strain, B. P. Rocks	\$7.50	\$14.00	\$65.00
Selected B. P. Rocks	6.50	12.00	60.00
R. I. Reds	6.50	12.00	60.00
Mixed Heavy	6.00	11.00	55.00

100% live delivery guaranteed.

Parcel Post prepaid.

Order from this ad. Second year of blood test for White Diarrhea.

KRUEPER POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
MILAN, MICHIGAN.

CHICKS W. LEGHORN - BLACK MINORCA - ANCONA

6¢ and Up for
JUNE and JULY



Before ordering your 1926 chicks send for our CATALOG. Our LOW PRICES will astonish you.

Over 20 years experience assures your satisfaction.

Sent by PARCEL POST PREPAID.

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

PINE BAY POULTRY FARM, Holland, Michigan.

BARGAINS

In S. C. W. and Brown Leghorns, the world's greatest egg machine. 25,000 chicks for June delivery at greatly reduced prices. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 25 for \$3.00; 50 for \$5.00; 100 for \$9.00. In lots of 200 or more, \$8.50 per 100. All chicks are from Mich. Accredited flocks.

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Rt. 3, Box 95, Zeeland, Michigan

BABY CHICKS

White Leghorns. June and July Prices, \$9 per 100; \$45 per 500; \$88 per 1000.

Prepaid. 100% safe arrival guaranteed.

W. A. DOWNS, R. 2, Romeo, Mich.

SEND NO MONEY for SILVER LAKE CHICKS

White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, nine cents; Barred Rocks, White Rocks, S. C. Reds, Anconas, ten cents; Black Minorcas, eleven cents; Buff Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, twelve cents; mixed chicks, eight cents; heavy mixed chicks, ten cents. Silver Lake Hatchery, Box M, Silver Lake, Ind.

BLOOD TESTED BABY CHICKS

Now low prices for June and July delivery.

Prices per	50	100	500	1000
Extra Selected B. P. Rocks	\$7.00	\$13	\$62.50	\$120
Selected B. P. Rocks & Reds	6.50	12	57.50	110

100% live delivery guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid.

CARLETON HATCHERY, Carleton, Mich.

OUR PAGE

Some M. C. Limericks

What the Prize Winners Sent In

There once was a laddie named Frank,
Who used to play many a prank.
But now through his cares
He's developed gray hairs,
And is sometimes known as a crank.

Some think we from monkey descend-
ed,

If that was the meaning intended,
Although some folks may,
Think the other way—
That instead, most of us have as-
cended.

The letters on the Boys' and Girls'
Page
Have sent some folks into a rage.



Here Are Mildred and Quina Meller,
Nina Conklin and Sylvia Meller.

But I think it's nice
To get good advice
From great men so wise and so sage.
—June Nelson.

There is a live club named M. C.,
You don't know what it means to me,
If I go away
When it's paper day,
You'd think I was stung by a bee.

Uncle Frank and our club points the
way
To grow wise and more helpful each
day,
And if we stick to it
We'll surely not rue it,

For habits of virtue will stay.

Smile and join the good M. C.
Then you'll be happy like me.
Brush the heavy clouds away,
Of the sunshine lend a ray,
'nd help others find the golden door's
key.

—Alice Conley.

This limerick, it tell you so
That some of you don't really know,
What fun it is to jump and shout
And go outside and run about,
And make the Merry Circle go.

Oh! Merry Circlers, when it's good
weather,
I think I should call you all together.
Out in a field, a circle merry,
Where the funniest games you could
think of we'd carry,
And in our hat we'd stick a feather.

I often, often think of you,
Oh, Merry Circlers, what you do,
And as I'm one, I therefore think
That some of you wash and scrub the
sink,
And do some other cleaning, too.
—Evelyn Pennanen.

A jolly old fellow, whose name is
Uncle Frank,
Stood in front of his "tin lizzy" and
gave it a crank.
He wore a red suit,
And "say" he looked cute
When he drove his "tin lizzy" in the
snow bank.

There is a M. C. at Coldwater, Mich.
Whose dearest hobby is to fish.
She got in a boat,
And when it started to float
The dear little girl got her wish.
—Viola Moffett.

Dear Uncle Frank and cousins:
I've drawn pictures by the dozen
Tho' a limerick I've never tried to
compose
I'm not very good at it and I'm be-
ginning to doze,
I've tried so hard, a prize I'm sure I'd
be losin'.
—Kathryn E. Lawson.

oughly understand girls of all ages.
The girl of today is just as good,
with ideals just as high, as any of
our grandmothers.

If we girls acted as the boys say we
are supposed to, we would be some-
thing super-human. There are some
girls who go to extremes, but why con-
demn the entire sex for these few ex-
tremists

I like a girl, as well as a boy, to be
a good sportsman, and not tattle. I
can imagine some of you boys escort-
ing some pig-tailed, shiny-mapped
dame to a modern party. Wow!

If it is right for boys to smoke, it
is right for girls, that is, if either want
to destroy their health. I like the
bobbed and knicker question, for we
all know something about it.—Celia
Pilbeaur.

Your arguments are good. I believe
with you, that the coming generation
is not going to the dogs. Through the
ages, the younger generation has al-
ways been the subject of discussion,
but they always seem to make pretty
good grown folks.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I've read a lot of "monkey talk" on
our page, so I'll have to say my say
about it. I don't know very much
about it, but if you saw me hanging
on a trapeze bar, you'd say, "Darwin
was right."

Say, Uncle Frank, who won the dol-
lar prize in the last drawing contest?
I haven't seen anything about it on
our page.

I guess I will ring off, hoping to see
this in print.—John W. Rytie.

So you are good at "monkey shines."
That's fine, for they are good exercise.
The dollar has never been awarded,
because "Peter," who won first prize,
and whose design we used, never sent
in her address.

Hello, M. C.'s:

How do you all feel? I don't feel
very well. My heart's in the bottom
of my toes. Gee! Exams are so near
they make me have the hibby-jibbles.
Listen, some of you girls and boys
better not say too much about Her-
bert not writing. It was mother's day
in May and he's thinking of her. He
lost his mother a few years ago, and
I feel kinda sorry for him. You know
how children feel when their real
mother is not with them.

I was burning up a lot of old pa-
pers and I found a Michigan Farmer
of March 17, 1922, and I was very
much surprised. My eyes nearly pop-
ped out of my head for I saw this:

"Dear Uncle Frank:

"I was born in the same city you
are living in (so was I). My mother
died, so I came here to live with my
aunt in the country. I would sooner
live in the country than in the city.

"I don't quite understand how to
set down the Read-and-Win answers,
so please give me an example.

"I have a lot more to say, but I will
say it in my next letter. I wish to be
a member of the club, so please send
me a button and a membership card.
Will close, from your nephew, Herbert
Estes, Webberville, Mich."

Well, M. C.'s, I told you some old-
time news, and if Herbert did howl
like a dog about some of the girls, I
guess he didn't mean it. I don't blame
him for what he did say. So, Herbert,
come, come! write again. I'll stick
by you if I think I should. Probably
this letter will meet Waste Basket
like the rest did, but I'll try again—

that's my motto. S'long.—Tom Mar-
shall.

We're all glad to get this "old-time
stuff" about Herbert. He has been a
correspondent longer than I thought.

Dear Uncle Frank and M. C.'s:

I disagree with Elsie Ellis about
there not being anything nice to say
about boys. I think if a girl wants
to, she can say just as nice things
about the boys as the boys can about
the girls. And girls, remember, the
more nice things you say about them
the more nice things they'll say about
you. I know, as I have five brothers.

Audrey Mathians wanted to know
how a girl with long skirts could take
part in out-door sports. Well, they
can. I do, and no one saw me with
knickers on. I live on a farm and
hunt cows, milk, and do many other
out-of-door tasks, besides helping in
the house.—A Girl from the North.

Saying nice things usually brings
pleasing responses. I believe one with
ankle-length skirts would be handicap-
ped in out-door work. Short skirts
and knickers give greater freedom.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Well, have you missed the wind
from this region lately? I'll tell you



It Looks as if John Tepold is a Real
Flower Enthusiast.

the reason why. I tried to ride my
horse backward down a hill. He was
feeling frisky, so he kicked and threw
me. The result was two broken ribs,
one broken collar bone, one sprained
wrist, and one lost temper.

Thanks to you who said kind words
about my "slanguage." Gosh, I stirred
up a hornet's nest when I wrote be-
fore. Most everybody's down on me
now.

Well, Guilford Rothfuss, if I "spout"
you "gush." You said so yourself.
That makes us both geysers. I guess
it was letting off steam, anyway, on
my side. Was it on yours?

I never wore a pair of knickers. I
wear overalls. I am daddy's hired
man, because he pays me five dollars
a week. You see, I have to work for
my allowance.

Last summer daddy and I went to
northern Canada to fish. This sum-
mer we are going to California. Sign-
ing off for this time, Station T-o-m-
b-o-y.

Unconventional horseback riding
was disastrous to you, wasn't it? I
think it fine that you and your dad
take trips together, and that you are
dad's helper.

Herbert Hoover Says--

Farmers Must Use Heads as Well as Hands to Succeed Today

FARM boys today are more fortunate than when I was a boy on an Iowa
farm. You have better schools and a lot of help from the Agricultural
Colleges. You have good farm papers to read, and then such organiza-
tions as the Farm Boys' Club Work and the Boy Scouts are a great help
in a practical way.

I would urge you to make the most of all these modern opportunities.
For the time is past when farmers who do not use their heads as well as
hands, can expect success.—Herbert Hoover.

Nobody needs to be told who Herbert Hoover is. Everybody knows him,
and when he speaks it is as one having authority.

(Standard Farm Paper Editorial Service. Copyright 1926 by Clarence Poe).

OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Uncle Frank:

There is a thing for me to tell you,
Uncle Frank and the Merry Circle. On
page 354-12, you will see at the bottom
of the page, an article by Dexter Brig-
ham, of Decatur. He is one of the
largest producers of onions and onion
seeds in the United States. His wife,
Mrs. M. Brigham, is my teacher. She
makes us learn, too.—Frank Prichard.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Brig-
ham is accomplishing things in the
onion business. Undoubtedly "He
knows his onions," a slang expression
which fits in this case. You are lucky
to have a teacher who makes you
learn.

Dear Uncle:

School's out! Vacation is here.
Say, cousins, did you ever write left-
handed? If you haven't, try it once.
I took my final exams left-handed. I
tried to open the door at the school-
house and my hand slipped and went
through. It cut my right arm in places
clear to my shoulder, also my ear was
cut. Our teacher was a good nurse
and he had the blood stopped by the
time the doctor dressed it.

My opinion about smoking is that if
nicotine (from tobacco) will kill in-
sects, it will kill people also. You
don't hear much about the prohibition
of tobacco, but it should be stopped
for it is a slow poison which is nearly
as bad as alcohol.

With best wishes for the M. C. who
haven't taken their exams.—Margery
Wagner.

You certainly had an unfortunate
accident, but through it you learned

to write left-handed. No loss without
some gain. Amen on the tobacco ques-
tion.

Dear Uncle and Cousins:

How's the circle, anyway? It looks
to me as if the female sex are doing
all the chattering! What's the matter
with the boys? Have they all got the
flue? That's what I had, and believe
me, if that's what's ailing them, they
have a good excuse for not writing! I
have not written the circle for over
a year, although I'm a constant read-
er of our page. Well, I think I'm do-
ing better than some of those M. C.
fellows. Hey! guys, wake up. Uncle
will be calling our circle "The Female
Gossipers' Circle!" if we don't do
something to stop them. Ha, ha!

Hawkshaw, the detective! what
does he do? Spend all his time watch-
ing the girls—making notes of how
much kalsomine and red paint they
got on, and how short they wear their
skirts. That isn't a bad job. Think
I'll try it myself. How would you like
to try it, uncle? Love to you and the
M. C.'s.—Long silent male M. C.

The job you refer to I think would
be an interesting one, but perhaps not
very profitable. Undoubtedly many
engage in that for a pastime. There
is no doubt but what the girls are the
letter writers, and they write interest-
ing letters, otherwise so many would
not be reading them.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I have stood enough from such boys
as Herbert Estes, who seems to thor-

SOME Descriptions

Imaginary Pictures of Uncle Frank
By Merry Circlers

ON an odd-looking rocking chair, beside the wide window, sat a gentleman who was known as Uncle Frank. He sat with his legs crossed and his hands folded, reading the weekly returns of a great many friends.

His countenance had a strongly masculine cast. His kinky grey hair was now divided by a well-defined path, starting from the great wrinkle in his forehead. His dark blue, dazzling eyes seemed to give a very delightful glance about the room. As his eyes were quaintly and almost a comically expression.

His mustache was the pink of venerable sweetness. Age, probably in consequence of inordinate precautions, had left no marks upon his hands. He had a very light complexion, but during the hot days his white complexion was turned to a light tan. He was a short, stout figure, dressed in a dark grey suit, and a very white, starched shirt. His shoes were made of kid leather, with cushion soles. Uncle Frank was very quick and spry. When night would begin to appear, Uncle Frank would be seen out taking his evening walk along the river and in through the park.—Unis Osantoski.

I CAN see standing before me, a man apparently about thirty-five years of age, of a light, tall, and slender form, dressed in the plain business-men's cloth of the time, his garments cut with an utter disregard of elegance and fit.

His trousers are exceedingly short and voluminous; he wears wrinkled socks; his hat is of felt, "one of the old stamp, with so small a brim that it looks more like a two-quart measure inverted, than anything else," and it is worn far back on his head; his hair is white, with a tinge of orange at its extremities, and it lays thinly upon a broad forehead, and over a head "rocking on shoulders which seem too slender to support the weight of a member so disproportioned to the general outline."

He has big, faded blue eyes, a nubbin of a chin, wide, wandering ears, and a mustache much too large for his face.—Cleon Cummins.

AD READING CONTEST.

BELOW you will find five questions, the answers of which you will find in the advertising columns of this issue. In answering the contest, number your reply the same as the question, but do not rewrite the question. Also, please give the name of the company in whose ad you found the answer, and the number of the page on which the ad appeared.

Please put your name and address

in the upper left-hand corner of your paper and put M. C. after your name if you are a Merry Circler.

Prizes will be awarded to the ten correct and neatest papers. One who is careless in writing his paper will not qualify for a prize. The first two prizes are handsome pocket pencils; the next three, dictionaries; the next five, unique pocket knives. Those who have correct papers and are not Merry Circlers will get M. C. buttons and cards.

This contest ends June 25. Send your papers to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

1. What is "full size, full ply, and carefully built throughout?"
2. Whose "literature tells the story?"
3. What proportion of farmers are seriously injured each year?
4. Who are overlooking helpful friends?
5. How many pounds of digestible food are there in one hundred pounds of grass?

CONTEST WINNERS.

ABOUT half of the contestants answered correctly the simple questions we asked in the "Science" contest. From these, the following were picked as winners:

Pencils.

Kathryn Majestic, Sutton's Bay, Mich.

Emma Alban, Clinton, Mich.

Dictionaries.

Phyllis Pellow, Baltic, Mich.
Myrtle Hauxwell, Orion, Mich.

Josephine E. Pierce, Grass Lake, Mich.

Knives.

James Severens, Pearl, Mich.
Beatrice Hodges, Beaverton, Mich.

Lila Wriggelsworth, Corunna, Mich.
Eleanor Cheney, Ithaca, Mich.

Agatha F. Kirk, Manchester, Mich.

SCIENCE CONTEST ANSWERS.

1. 212 degrees Fahrenheit.
2. Ninety-eight and six-tenths degrees.
3. To grind their food because they have no teeth.
4. Two parts hydrogen and one oxygen.
5. The liquid part of milk.

FUND CONTRIBUTORS.

The following have sent in money for our radio fund, from June 7-11, inclusive:

Harry Sherman, Ruth Sherman, Leona Paulukites, Loury Kidrich, Mary Bliss, Byron Thurston, Maurice McCreery, Helen Hubble, Elizabeth Hubble, Marjorie Thum, Forrest Baker, Helen Peebles, Arlene Peebles, Lyle Peebles, Maere Burd, Louis Henvey, Harold Laser, George Lickley, Violet Lickley, Harriet Graichen, Evelyn Pennomen, Nora Oslakson, Elizabeth Glynn, Lula Finch, Ruth Woodthorp, Chrystal Woodthorp, Isabel McDonald, Doris Sellus, Josephine Gilbert, Olive Ostlund, Nicholas Stoltzfus, Velma Tanner.

SALE of RURAL CHICKS

Buy Now at this Final Price Reduction. Immediate Shipments if Desired

White Leghorns, including our famous Hollywood and Tancred Matings.....	50	100	500
Brown Leghorns—Our Best Grade.....	\$4.75	\$9.00	\$42.50
Anconas, including our famous Sheppard Matings.....	5.00	9.50	45.00

Also White Leghorn Pullets in lots of 25 or over at each \$1.00
Here is your last chance this season to get chicks from our high-grade matings. All stock is Michigan State Accredited.
Terms 25% down. Balance C. O. D. Postage Paid.
100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.
Order direct from this ad, but act quickly.

RURAL POULTRY FARM, Route 1, Box M, Zeeland, Mich.

First Choice White Leghorn CHICKS



ACCREDITED EGG PRODUCING STOCK

from OFFICIALLY ENDORSED HIGH PRODUCING STOCK

BLOOD TESTED Better Bred Chicks At Price of Ordinary Chicks	Better bred, cost no more than ordinary chicks. Order from ad. Catalog Free.	50	100	
	100% alive, postpaid. Ask about our Special Matings.	25	50	
	S. C. White Leghorns.....	\$3.00	\$5.75	\$11.00
	Sheppard Strain Anconas.....	3.25	6.25	12.00
	S. C. R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks.....	3.50	6.75	13.00
	White Wyandottes.....	4.00	7.50	14.00
	Mixed Chicks (Light).....	2.75	5.00	9.00
	Mixed Chicks (Heavy).....	3.00	5.75	11.00
CARL POULTRY FARMS,		Dept. A,	Montgomery, Mich.	

CARL POULTRY FARMS, Dept. A, Montgomery, Mich.

WOLVERINE S.C. WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHICKS

100%
BLOOD WILL TELL
SAFE ARRIVAL
GUARANTEED

MICHIGAN STATE ACCREDITED

JUNE DELIVERIES Immediate Shipment

Order Direct from this ad. to Save Time, or Send for Catalog.

Grade A Mating, Our Very Best	50	100	500
Grade B Mating, from Selected Stock	5.00	9.50	45.00

Send \$1 for Each 100 Chicks Ordered. Pay Postmaster Balance When Delivered

100% Safe Arrival Guaranteed. We Pay the Postage.

Have You Tried Wolverine Leghorns?



Wolverine Leghorns have large lopped combs; big, deep bodies; are uniform in size and type; and produce quantities of large, white eggs in winter when egg prices are high. Satisfied customers everywhere endorse Wolverine Baby Chicks.

Bred for Size, Type and Egg Production Since 1910

All breeders accredited by Michigan State College and Michigan Poultry Improvement Association. Don't buy any chicks until you have our new 1926 catalog explaining our matings in detail and how you can have greatest success with poultry.

Write for copy, it's FREE.

WOLVERINE HATCHERY & FARMS
H. P. WIERSMA, Owner
ZEELAND, MICHIGAN.

Wygarden Strain



Tancred Hollywood Barron White Leghorn

BABY CHICKS

MICHIGAN STATE ACCREDITED.

Your success with poultry depends largely upon the quality of stock you select. Wygarden Chicks are from pure-bred, production type hens with many high egg records.

FIVE of our hens laid 270 Eggs at the 1925 Michigan International Egg Laying Contest. TEN birds 1924 Contest averaged 232 Eggs and finished THIRD place.

We also hatch Brown Leghorns and Anconas. FREE Catalog gives full information and tells why leading egg farmers choose Wygarden Strain Chicks. Send for copy.

ORDER DIRECT AT THESE LOW PRICES.

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns, A Mating.....	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$61.00	\$115
S. C. W. Leghorns, B Mating.....	5.50	10.50	48.00	90
S. C. W. Leghorns, C Mating.....	4.50	8.70	39.00	75
Mottled Anconas and Brown Leghorns	5.50	10.50	48.00	90
Broiler Chicks (Not Accredited).....	4.00	7.00	34.00	63

Wygarden Farms & Hatchery, Box M, Zeeland, Mich.

Michigan State Accredited Baby Chicks

at a great reduction in price for June and July. Now hatching from our best flocks only. Care in selection. Culling, Breeding, and the introduction of high blood lines from other high record stock has made it possible this year that we have the finest Breeding.

THEY BEAR INSPECTION
Reliable Poultry Farm



The improved Tom Barron strain S. C. White Leghorns, the large kind with the big combs and long bodies—heavy winter layers—and our famous Sheppard strain Anconas.

White Wyandottes..... 3.75 7.50 14
Broiler or Mixed Chicks..... 2.50 4.50 8 33
Order direct from this ad, and we assure you of our best efforts to please you. We guarantee 100% live delivery, postpaid. After June 20th all chicks 1 cent less. We have a hatch every Tuesday. July 13th will be our last hatch for this season.
Reference: Zeeland State Bank.

RELIABLE POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, R. I, Box 42, ZEELAND, MICH.

JUNE BARGAINS on BABY CHICKS

All Michigan State Accredited. From The Very Best Egg Strains In The Country.

For Prompt Delivery in Lots of

S. C. White Leghorns and Anconas.....	100	500
Broilers, Assorted.....	\$8.00	\$37.50
	7.00	35.00

All Firsts—No Seconds. Biggest Bargain we have ever offered on Baby Chicks of this high grade in all our long years of experience. Order NOW! Direct from this Ad!

Michigan Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Box M, Holland, Michigan



Blood-Tested Chicks

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, S. C. WHITE LEGHORN Chicks, hatched from pure-bred, blood-tested, accredited flocks. 100% safe arrival guaranteed. Terms 10% with order, balance 5 days before shipment.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.....	100	500	1000
Barred Plymouth Rocks AA.....	\$12.00	\$55.00	\$110
S. C. White Leghorns.....	13.00	62.50	120
	10.00	45.00	90

SILER-HATCHERY, DUNDEE, MICH.



CHIX FOR 26 YEARS

laying flocks to thousands of pleased customers, and rendering the best of satisfaction. We can do the same for you in 1926. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

PRICES EFFECTIVE JUNE 7th AND AFTER.

White Wyandottes, White Minorcas..... 5.00 9.00 42.00 80

Extra Quality Barron White Leghorns..... 4.50 8.50 40.00 78

S. C. White, Brown, Buff and Bl. Leghorns, Anconas..... 5.75 11.00 53.00 100

S. C. White, Brown, Buff and Bl. Minorcas..... 4.00 7.50 36.00 70

Barred and Wh. Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Bl. Minorcas..... 4.00 7.50 36.00 70

Assorted Light..... 4.00 7.50 36.00 70

PARKS PEDIGREED BARRED ROCKS, 15 each. WE CAN SHIP C. O. D. BY EXPRESS OR PARCEL POST. If you have never raised 20th CENTURY CHICKS, give them a trial this year and be happy. Get our Free Catalog for 1926 or order direct from this ad and save time. Ref.—Commercial Bank.

20th CENTURY HATCHERY, Box K, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO.



HA! HA! LOOK!

BUY OUR BIG HUSKY, MICHIGAN ACCREDITED CHICKS. CAN SHIP IMMEDIATELY.

Every breeder approved of by state experts. Buy the best at the lowest price. 14 pure-bred varieties. Hatching eggs. Free circular and big discount before buying elsewhere.

BECKMAN HATCHERY

26 LYON ST., DEPT. 1, GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

CARBOLA

The Disinfecting White Paint

**Lice, Mites and
Disease Germs Can't Stand It**



In Stables



In Poultry Houses



In Hog Pens

Insures More Milk

Carbola is live stock insurance against tuberculosis, foot-and-mouth and other destructive diseases. Carbola will give you thorough sanitation, increase milk production, and lower the bacteria. A year's supply of Carbola pays for itself in no time.

More Poultry Profits

Apply Carbola to the walls, ceilings, cracks and crevices of your poultry houses. Dust the dry power—just as it comes in the package—on the dropping boards, in the litter, in the nests, on the floor and on the birds themselves. Result—more light, thorough sanitation, healthier fowls, more eggs—and no lice or mites.

Paints and Disinfects

Just mix Carbola with water and you have a liquid disinfectant that dries pure white. There is no waiting or straining. It will not flake or peel off. And it is economical—one pound covers about one hundred square feet.

Give Carbola a trial. Satisfaction guaranteed. Your dealer has Carbola or can get it for you. If not, order direct.

5 lbs. 75c and 10c postage 20 lbs. \$2.50 delivered
10 lbs. \$1.25 and 15c postage 50 lbs. \$5.00 delivered
200 lbs. \$18.00 delivered.

Add 25% for Texas, Rocky Mountain States and Points West.

CARBOLA CHEMICAL CO., Inc.,
108 Walnut St., Natural Bridge, N. Y.

When the Green Grass Grows all 'round'

THAT'S when old bossy enjoys herself—but lowers her milk production. She cannot eat enough to maintain her body reserves and her regular milk flow. In 100 lbs. of grass there are 3.7 lbs. of digestible protein, and only 15.9 lbs. of digestible feed. A cow would require 150 to 170 lbs. of grass daily, to maintain her production and her body. But she can graze only 100 lbs. of grass each day. The answer is plain—grass alone won't do!

BUTTERINE DAIRY FEED (17% Protein)

OR

HAMMOND DAIRY FEED (16½% Protein)

are the ideal supplements to grass—and hundreds of shrewd feeders know it. Use either one of these feeds and you will keep up a full milk production. You will get more milk now and more milk later. The cow's health and reserve will be maintained. She will be in condition to produce more milk on less feed next winter. You will make more money.

See Your Dealer Today!

Try a few sacks of Butterine Dairy Feed or Hammond Dairy Feed. If your dealer cannot supply you, write to us and we will make arrangements to supply you promptly. Act!

NOWAK MILLING CORP., Hammond, Indiana

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

GUERNSEYS for sale, males, females, sired by sires whose dams have records of 19,460.60 milk, 909.05 fat, and 15,109.10 milk, 778.80 fat. T. V. HICKS, R. 1, Battle Creek, Mich.

Reg. Guernsey Herd Bull

Mister Venture, 4 yrs. old. Also few reg. cows and heifers. E. A. BLACK, Howard City, Mich.

FOR practically pure-bred GUERNSEY or HOLSTEIN calves, from heavy, rich milkers, write EDGEWOOD DAIRY FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.

Guernseys Pure-bred and Grades, all ages, single or carload in Grades. Send for circular. WOODLAND FARMS, Monroe, Mich.

VERY CHOICE GUERNSEY DAIRY CALVES, 7 weeks old, practically pure, \$20 each, crated. Spreading Oak Farm, R. 1, Box 106, Whitewater, Wis.

Guernsey Dairy Heifer Calves. Practically Pure-bred, 8 weeks old. We ship C. O. D. Write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis.

Guernsey Bulls registered, priced low, accredited herd. GLENN CLARK, Eau Claire, Mich.

WE BREED
HOLSTEIN CATTLE, POLAND CHINA HOGS,
SHROPSHIRE, HAMPSHIRE, AND
SOUTHDOWN SHEEP.

Write us your wants.

BARBER STOCK FARM

R.F.D. 5 BELLEVUE MICH. F. P. Hampton Mgr.

DISPERSAL SALE

My Entire Herd of 30 Registered Holstein Cattle
June 24, 1926, 1 P. M.

Cows bred and open heifers, heifers, calves, bulls. Ten years of careful breeding and weeding. Never had a reactor. A clean herd. 4 miles south, ½ east of Armada; 4 miles west, 1 mile north, ½ mile east of New Haven.

Irving Coulon, Auctioneer S. T. Wood, Boxman
J. J. HARTWIG, Armada, Mich.

HEREFORD STEERS

60 Wt. around 925 lbs. 66 Wt. around 800 lbs.
80 Wt. around 730 lbs. 82 Wt. around 650 lbs.
88 Wt. around 550 lbs. 48 Wt. around 500 lbs.
Good quality, dark reds, dehorned, well marked Hereford Steers. Good stocker order. The beef type are usually market topers when finished. Will sell your choice of any bunch.

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

Choice Jersey Bulls ready for service, and bull calves, for sale from R. of M. dams accredited herd. SMITH & PARKER, Howell, Mich.

Live stock AND DAIRYING

Reducing Power Costs

College Tests with Horses Prove Advantageous to Farmers

BUT few farmers have their work so balanced that all the horses are constantly employed. Usually during the winter months, the teams are idle. The work of getting up the wood supply, marketing farm produce, and hauling manure, merely makes good exercise for the work animals. There is a period usually running from November till early in March when horses may be fed little or no grain, thus making possible a considerable saving in their maintenance.

During the past year, the Animal Husbandry Department of the Michigan State College, has been making tests to determine what saving can be made in this respect. So, five teams of horses, ranging in age from two to ten years, were divided into two lots of five horses each for the test. These animals were in good condition for work. The plan was to carry them through the winter on rations that would neither increase nor decrease their weight. The college men proposed also to find the most economical feed with which they could carry out this object. These horses were not needed for work on the college farm, inasmuch as enough brood mares are kept to do the necessary odd jobs.

All ten horses were fed a constant and limited amount of alfalfa hay for the morning feed, and as much shredded corn fodder as they would clean up for the night feed. During the first eight weeks of the test, the horses were turned into corn stubble and cut-over alfalfa fields. It was impossible, of course, to make any satisfactory record of the amount of feed that the animals gathered from these fields. During this period, however, no succulent feed was given these horses in the mangers. After the ground was covered with snow and ice, the horses were turned in the yards about the barn for exercise, and were fed carrots and silage. Five of the horses were given corn silage, and their team mates were given carrots. This was in addition to the night and morning feed mentioned above. On these rations the horses were carried along until January 26, when ear corn to the amount of three pounds per head daily was added. This amount was gradually increased through the month of February, so that on March 1 the horses again received a work ration.

The results were very satisfactory.

With the exception of three two-year-olds, both lots maintained good health and normal appetites. These three colts did not lose much weight, but failed to make the additional growth and development desired in horses of that age. Mr. Hudson, who had charge of this work, thought probably for the growing animals it might be desirable to give a light grain ration throughout the winter, although he is not fully settled upon the point, since these colts have responded splendidly since going back on a work ration.

It was the opinion of the experimenters that carrots are, pound for pound, more valuable for idle horses than corn silage. They also concluded that while the horses on the above rations lost somewhat in weight, the decrease was not enough to offset the saving made in the cost of carrying them through the winter.

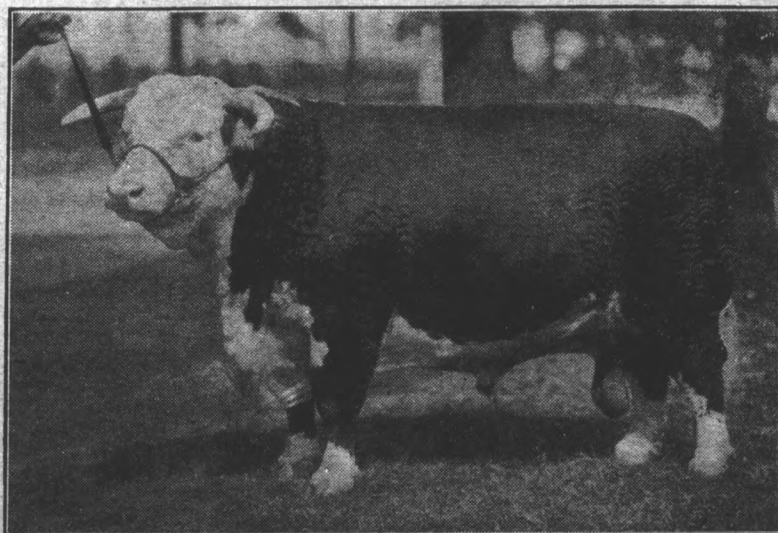
Immediately at the close of the test, four of the horses were sold. Of the six remaining, the weights, after one month on full feed and work, showed an average gain per horse of fifty-five pounds. This indicates how well they responded to an increase in the quantity and quality of the ration fed.

A careful record of the feeds showed that horses can be wintered on these cheap roughages and alfalfa hay at a cost as low as thirteen cents per day per head. If this low cost can be maintained on the average farm, and there is no reason why it cannot, the farm power expense can be materially reduced. The college men will continue these important tests over the winters of 1927 and 1928.

WORK PROGRESSING RAPIDLY.

PREPARATIONS for the Greater Michigan State Fair of 1926 are in full swing to be ready for Fair Week, September 5 to 11. Premiums totaling \$75,000 are offered to prize-winning cattle, sheep, swine, horses, poultry, for the Boys' and Girls' Club Contests and Michigan-owned cattle, in addition to the regular premium, receive an extra reward of twenty per cent.

THE first carload of tubercular cattle was shipped from Menominee county, Tuesday, May 25. Of the herds tested to date, forty-four reactors have been secured from a few over two thousand head tested, making the infection a little less than three per cent.—Karl Knaus.



Speck Woodford III, Grand Champion Hereford Bull at the 1925 Michigan State Fair, Owned by E. R. Tigan, of Rochelle, Illinois.

MICHIGAN COW MAKES STATE RECORD.

SENSATIONAL IRIS, the mature Jersey cow in the herd of Joseph W. Fordney, of Saginaw, Michigan, recently established the highest 305-day Jersey record that has yet been made in Michigan, and in addition, she easily qualified for the gold medal awarded by the American Jersey Cattle Club.

She was started on test at seven years and nine months of age, and she yielded 663.88 pounds of butter-fat and 11,606 pounds of milk in 305 days. Her milk, therefore, averaged 5.72 per cent fat for the ten months. Her yield exceeded sixty pounds of fat for eight months of the test. In her best month her yield reached 81.63 pounds of fat.

HERE IS A REAL COW.

CLIFFORD SOUTHWORTH, president of the Cass County Cow Testing Association, has a Holstein cow that is certainly a consistent producer. For three consecutive months she has exceeded seventy-five pounds of fat and was retested each time. Her average fat production for the three months was 79.5 pounds, and she is still going strong.

SUGGESTS BONE MEAL WITH PASTURE.

WITH the coming of pasture, new feeding problems present themselves. Pasture acts as a tonic that stimulates milk flow, but in itself does not contribute the necessary nutrients to produce the milk. The cows "take the fat off their backs," so to speak, and the resulting problem is to feed to replace this loss, or the consequences will be very noticeable in the late summer when there is quite a depletion of flesh. The ration should not be as rich in protein as the winter ration, but it should contain an abundance of steamed bone meal, more than the usual winter portion for greatest economy.

Steamed bone meal is rich in phosphorus, and since pasture, and the low protein grains fed to supplement pasture are both very low in this element, the bone meal should be fed. Furthermore, the cheapest source of the mineral retention vitamins, vitamin D, is sunlight and pasture, and since this enables them to assimilate minerals more readily, it is the most practical time to store up on the necessary substance.

If it be remembered that the average 1,000-pound cow uses, with every 6,000 pounds of milk, more lime and phosphorus than is in her entire skeleton, and that the association average for this month was over 800 pounds of milk, a rate equivalent to 9,600 pounds of milk for the year, the necessity for supplementing minerals would be more readily appreciated—and experiments have found steamed bone meal to be the most practical source of the necessary minerals.—Nathan Bröwe, Tester in South Berrien Association.

MARKET GRADING OF BEEF ESTABLISHED.

SECRETARY W. M. JARDINE, of the Department of Agriculture, announces that, effective July 1, the department will be prepared to inspect and grade all carcasses of beef passing through packing-houses operating under federal license. The top grades will be known as "prime" and "choice," and it is understood that the marking will be done with a ribbon stamp extending all the way down the sides of the carcass, so that it will be possible for buyers to contract for the best finished beef, and be sure of obtaining it.

This prompt action on the part of the secretary renders it unnecessary, in the opinion of Mr. Oakleigh Thorne, chairman of the Better Beef Committee, appointed at the recent Chicago

conference, to spend any time making a general preliminary survey of the situation as had previously been deemed advisable. Mr. Sanders, chairman of the general conference, considers that the time is now ripe for the perfecting of a permanent organization of breeders and feeders of prime cattle of beef types, and expects to call a meeting of the committee on permanent organization at an early date.

COLLEGE STUDENTS VISIT ALLEGAN FARM.

THE senior class in dairy husbandry of the Michigan State College, under the leadership of Professor Reed, visited the farm of M. E. Parmelee, at Hilliards, May 29. Twenty were present. They were well repaid for their trip when the system of farm management was explained to them, especially when told how a 400-bushel per acre potato crop can be grown, the average for the last two years on fifteen acres being 475 bushels per acre.

LEGUME ACREAGE JUMPS IN MECOSTA.

SEVEN hundred and fifty bottles of alfalfa and sweet clover culture were distributed from agricultural agent's office of Mecosta county this spring. Approximately five thousand acres of alfalfa or sweet clover were sown in the county this spring on land that was either marled or limed, and seed inoculated.

GRADUATES GO BACK TO FARM.

A CHECKING up of the pursuits followed by the graduates of the agricultural division of the Michigan State College shows that a little over thirty-two per cent return to actual farming. Forty-eight per cent are engaged in activities closely allied to farming, making a total of eighty per cent of the graduates who engage in some kind of agricultural work.

GUERNSEY BREEDERS HOLD GOOD SALE.

MICHIGAN Guernsey breeders held their Second Annual Consignment Sale of registered Guernseys on May 27. The sale was held in the State College Live Stock Pavilion at East Lansing.

Fifty-six head sold for a total of \$10,625, an average price of \$189.75. The forty-eight females sold for an average of \$200.73, while the eight young bulls averaged \$124.

The feature of the day was the selling of a beautiful ten-months-old heifer, Wil-Holm Bonnie 196438, which went to William A. Fisher, of Rochester, for \$500. The heifer was consigned by Robert A. Holmes, of Grand Rapids. Mr. Holmes bought the dam of this heifer at the 1925 Consignment Sale. She was sired by Brookmead's Secret King 55816 A. R., a bull owned jointly by Mr. Holmes and F. W. Wallin, of Jenison.

The fifty-six head were well distributed, going to thirty-one different buyers. Resig Brothers, Berrien Springs, were the heaviest buyers, taking seven head for \$1,600. William A. Fisher, of Rochester, was the next heaviest buyer, taking six head for \$2,075. The Hillsdale County Calf Club purchased four head. Since January the Hillsdale Club has purchased and put out over forty Guernsey calves and heifers in calf club projects.

The top bull of the sale, Brookwood Jupiter 108818, brought \$375 from R. F. Locke, of Shorewood Farm, Cressey. Jupiter is a yearling son of Coventry Rameses 76829, (the oldest son of Langwater Eastern King 63072 and Langwater Vampire 99259,) and out of Jessie of Ioka Farm 81579 who recently completed an A. R. record of nearly 600 pounds of fat in Class A. The bull was bred and consigned by John Endicott, Birmingham.

Bidding was active for the most part. Noticeable was the fact that buyers were willing to pay good prices for the really good stuff. Bred heifers were eagerly sought, while cows and bulls moved slowly.

Walter Andrews, of Beach City, Ohio, cried the sale, with H. W. Wigman, of Lansing, in the box. The attendance was estimated to be in excess of 400.

28% MORE MILK



—was given by cows at Cornell Experiment Station, fed four pounds of concentrates per head daily on pasture, than by cows of similar productive capacity which received no concentrates in addition to pasturage.

Pasturage itself is an insufficient source of nutriment. Better supplement it, as do thousands of other successful feeders of all farm animals, with rations containing Linseed Meal.

Linseed Meal, with its high protein content, produces economical gains, insures good condition and helps make the best possible use of other feeds. How and why is told by successful feeders in our booklets — "Dollars and Cents Results" and "How To Make Money With Linseed Meal". Write our Dept. H for them.

Rations Recommended
By Prof. F. B. Morrison
of the Wisconsin Experiment Station

FOR SUMMER CONDITIONS

- (1) Ground corn...300 lbs.
Ground oats...300 lbs.
Wheat bran...200 lbs.
Linseed meal...200 lbs.
- (2) Ground corn...535 lbs.
Wheat bran...230 lbs.
Linseed meal...235 lbs.
- (3) Ground corn...375 lbs.
Ground oats...375 lbs.
Linseed meal...250 lbs.
- (4) Ground barley...615 lbs.
Wheat Bran...200 lbs.
Linseed meal...185 lbs.

LINSEED CRUSHERS MEAL ADVERTISING COMMITTEE
1128, Union Trust Bldg.
Chicago, Ill.

Linseed MEAL

FEED *Linseed* MEAL COSTS LITTLE. EARNS MUCH

BURSAL ENLARGEMENTS

Absorbine reduces thickened, swollen tissues, curbs, filled tendons, soreness from bruises or strains. Stops spavin lameness. Does not blister, remove hair or lay up horse. \$2.50 at druggists, or postpaid. Valuable horse book 1-S free. Write for it today. Read this: "Horse had large swelling just below knee. Now gone; has not reappeared. Horse good as ever. Have used Absorbine for years with great success."

ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
W. F. YOUNG, Inc. 468 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

CATTLE

FOREST HILLS FARM

offers for sale the following registered Guernseys: Fresh 5-year-old cow, 8-mos.-old heifer calf, year-old bull, and young bull calf. All A-1 stock.
M. HOMPE, R. No. 5, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Insure Production

in your future herd by using a son of Echo Sylvia King Model. His sons are bred for production.

Here is a real one.
Ear Tag No. 632, Born December 1, 1925.
A very good calf, dark colored and well grown.
His dam: At 5 yrs. 11 mo.:
Butter, 7 days, 34.05; Milk, 500.2.
Butter, 305 days, 954.58; Milk, 21,085.0.
His second dam: At 5 yrs. 2 mo.:
Butter, 7 days, 31.73; Milk, 612.5.
Butter, 305 days, 938.05; Milk, 21,685.2.
Send for pedigree and price of Tag No. 632 at Traverse City State Hospital.
"THE MICHIGAN STATE HERDS."

Bureau of Animal Industry
Dept. C
Lansing, Michigan

BUY A PURE-BRED BULL

We offer type young bulls, sired by two of the leading sires of the Holstein breed, and out of advanced registry record dams, at very low prices. We are fully accredited and free from disease. Write for extended pedigrees and pictures.

Lakefield Farms, Clarkston, Mich.

Complete Dispersal Sale

Of 45 Pure-bred Tested Jerseys

Gold and Silver medal breeding. Federal accredited herd. To be sold

Friday, June 25th

At Dixie View Jersey Farm, Bowling Green, Ohio. Wm. Dunipace, Owner. Send for catalog.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS, all ages. Flying Fox and interested Prince breeding. Dams producing 35 to 45 lbs. milk daily. Selling at farmers' prices. L. Ruhstorfer & Son, Kawkawlin, Mich.

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

Three Milking Shorthorn Bull Calves

2 reds, 7 and 9 mo., 1 white, 2 mo.
C. I. BROWN, R. No. 10, Kalamazoo, Mich.

RED POLLED CATTLE A few choice bulls and heifers for sale. **ROY-STAN STOCK FARM**, Will Cottle, R. R. 1, West Branch, Michigan.

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

Roan Shorthorn Bull ready for service. Would also price a few cows and heifers.
W. E. MORRISH, R. No. 5, Flint, Mich.

Brown Swiss Bulls for sale. Write or see them. Visitors welcome.
A. A. FELDKAMP, Manchester, Mich.

HOGS

DUROCS BUY your fall herd boar now out of Michigan's Grand Champion. J. M. WILLIAMS, No. Adams, Mich.

Duroc Jerseys A few choice fall boars with the right type, quality, and breeding. F. J. DRODT, Monroe, Mich.

15 Choice 2-mos.-old boars, and 8 gilts for August and September farrow. **CLOVER LEAF STOCK FARM**, Monroe, Mich.

Chester White Boars ready for service. Also March Pigs, either sex. Priced reasonable. F. W. ALEXANDER, Vassar, Mich.

BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITE SPRING PIGS, with extra quality, breeding and growth, either sex, not related. **LUCIAN HILL**, Union City, Mich.

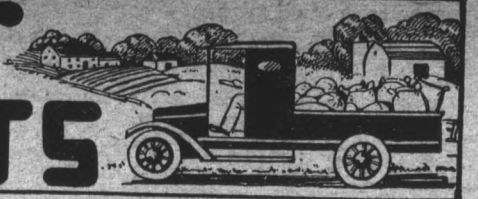
Large Type Poland Chinas weanling pigs and bred sows to sell.
JAS. G. TAYLOR, Belding, Mich.

SHEEP

FOR SALE 500 young Delaine breeding ewes, with a hundred per cent lamb crop. **CAL STONER**, Clinton, Mich.



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, June 15.

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 1 red \$1.57; No. 2 red \$1.56; No. 2 white \$1.57; No. 2 mixed \$1.56.
Chicago.—July \$1.40½@1.40½; Sept. \$1.35½@1.35½.
Toledo.—Wheat \$1.54@1.55.

Corn.

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow at 77c; No. 3 yellow at 75c; No. 4 yellow 71c; No. 5 yellow 66c.
Chicago.—July at 71½c; Sept. 76½c.

Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 white Michigan at 46c; No. 3, 45c.
Chicago.—July 41½c; Sept. 42c.

Rye.

Detroit.—No. 2, 93c.
Chicago.—July 91½c; Sept. 94½@94½c.
Toledo.—Rye 93c.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$4.30.
Chicago.—Spot Navy, Mich. fancy hand-picked at \$4.70 per cwt; red kidneys \$9.
New York.—Pea domestic \$4.75@5.25; red kidneys \$8.75@9.50.

Barley.

Malting 75c; feeding 70c.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Cash red clover at \$22; alsike \$17; timothy \$3.50.

Hay.

Detroit.—No. 1 timothy \$23.50@24; standard \$22.50@23; No. 1 light clover, mixed \$22@23; No. 2 timothy \$21@22; No. 1 clover \$20@21; wheat and oat straw \$13.50@14; rye straw \$14.50@15.

Feeds.

Detroit.—Bran at \$31@32; standard middlings at \$32; fine middlings \$35; cracked corn \$34; coarse cornmeal at \$33; chop \$32 per ton in carlots.

WHEAT

The official report on the condition of the winter wheat crop on June 1 was 76.5 per cent of normal, a loss of 7.5 points in the past month. The forecast of yield is 543 million bushels, compared with 549 million bushels on May 1, and 398 million bushels harvested in 1925. The condition of spring wheat was placed at 78.5 per cent, the lowest on record for that date. It compares with 87.1 a year ago, and a ten-year average for June of 89.9. Acreage of spring wheat was not reported, but using the private estimates, the forecast of yield would be about 215 to 220 million bushels, compared with last year's harvest of 271 million bushels. On this basis, the total wheat crop would be about 760 million bushels. Canadian reports remain optimistic as there has been enough rain to promote growth. Cash prices undoubtedly will decline further as new wheat becomes available in volume. At the same time the market is not likely to be extremely depressed owing to the small reserves of old wheat and the probability that flour demand and purchases by importing countries will broaden materially in the next month or six weeks.

CORN

Corn prices have had the sharpest rally in many weeks. Speculative buying was the chief factor in the rise. Unfavorable crop reports, especially from Nebraska and South Dakota, strength in wheat, and spreading belief that corn prices are close to a bed rock basis have attracted speculative interest. Cash market conditions are not especially favorable. Receipts are large, with the June run still in progress. Corn is accumulating at terminals again after several weeks of decrease. Eastern states are offering corn at prices below those quoted on midwestern markets. These conditions probably will not prevent a further rise in prices, especially if the crop does not make favorable progress, but they will hold advances within rather narrow limits.

OATS

The condition of the oats crop on June 1 was 78.8 per cent of normal compared with 79.6 last year and a ten-year average of 86.9. Barley was placed at 81 against 83.1 last year, and

an average of 87.4. The condition of the oats crop was the lowest at this season in a half century of crop reporting.

RYE

The rye crop forecast was reduced to 41,000,000 bushels in the government's June report, a loss of nearly 10 per cent in the last month and about 16 per cent less than last year, as well as the smallest crop since 1912. European rye crop reports are less optimistic than in 1925. The coming rye crop is likely to sell much closer to wheat than in the past year. The spurt in exports during May has subsided, so that a substantial stock of old rye remains to be disposed of.

SEEDS

Reports on the condition of the seed crops indicate an irregular situation. Red clover has made some improvement in the middle western states during the past week. The condition of clover hay on June 1, however, was estimated at only 70.1 per cent, compared with a ten-year average on June 1 of 85.8 per cent. Prices on current offerings of clover seed advanced on the reports of the poor condition of the crop. The trend of the market will depend largely on weather conditions after the hay crop is cut.

FEEDS

The downward movement in the price of wheat feeds has been checked apparently, although demand does not show any marked increase. Firmer grain markets and poor pasture conditions are largely responsible for the stronger tone in feeds. Alfalfa meal has sagged off as the new crop movement is at hand.

EGGS

The market on strictly fresh eggs strengthened last week, and is well set for higher prices. Receipts are decreasing from week to week and the proportion of fine fresh eggs is diminishing. On the whole, however, quality is better than at this time last June, when temperatures averaged considerably higher. During the next three months, the range in egg prices according to quality, will widen, and a consistent effort should be made to market strictly fresh, infertile eggs if top prices are to be received. Eggs are being stored in larger quantities than at this time last year. The short-

age under a year ago was reduced to 500,000 cases on June 1, compared with over a million cases a month previous.

Chicago.—Eggs, fresh firsts 28½@29¼c; ordinary firsts 27@28c; miscellaneous 28c; dirties 26½c; checks 26c. Live poultry, hens 27c; broilers 33c; springers 40c; roosters 17c; ducks 29c; geese 16c; turkeys 36c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 29@30¼c. Live poultry, broilers 42@44c; heavy hens 28c; light hens 25@26c; ducks 32@33c.

POTATOES

Potato markets have been highly irregular during the past week, with old stock strong and new potatoes tending lower. Shipments of new potatoes are increasing, but the supply is not yet as large as in the early summer last season. Prices continue above the level prevailing at the corresponding time a year ago. Further declines are to be expected as the season advances. Northern round whites, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at \$2.75@2.90 per 100 pounds, sacked, in the Chicago carlot market. Carolina Irish Cobblers, U. S. No. 1, have declined to \$6.25 to \$7 per barrel.

BEANS

The market continues steady, with a good demand for quality stock. The supplies are generally small. This factor gives the market its stability.

BUTTER

The butter market is well sustained in spite of a liberal supply, and prices may remain close to the present level until prospects for the summer make are more definite. Reports from the country indicate a steady increase in production, although pastures have been in unusually poor condition. Speculative buyers are a little cautious in view of the large surplus stocks already on hand, but the movement into storage is at a faster rate than at this time last season. On June 1, the surplus over a year ago had reached 17,000,000 pounds. Consumptive demand is not sufficiently broad to absorb the current make, and butter is stored rather than pushed on the market with the possibility of weakening prices. A quick change to hot dry weather would reduce the output, while with cool days and normal rains, butter production during the next three months will be large.

Prices are not expected to average as high as last season.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago 40c; New York 42c. Detroit creamery in tubs sells at 37@40c per pound.

WOOL

Wool trade has a little spurt occasionally, but most of the time it is dull and almost lifeless. Sentiment that prices are at the bottom seems to be spreading, because of the relative firmness at London, where the auction closed five per cent higher to 7½ per cent lower than March, the sales for re-export from this country, and the strong close of the Australian

MARKETS BY RADIO.

DAILY market reports and weather forecasts may be obtained each week day from the following Michigan stations:

WKAR—Michigan State College, 12:00 noon.

WCX—Detroit Free Press, at 2:15 P. M.

WWJ—Detroit News, 10:25 A. M., 12:00 noon, 4:00 P. M.

WGHP—Geo. Harrison Phelps, 7:00 P. M.

season, with the clip practically cleaned up, whereas 150,000,000 pounds were carried over last year. Mills keep inquiring for wool, but are taking only the low-priced offerings, so that quoted prices show no rise. In the west some Montana wools have been sold at 35½c, with Oregon wools at 31c. About 80 per cent of the new Utah clip is reported sold. In Ohio and Michigan, the market has strengthened slightly. Dealers are paying 36@37c to growers in Ohio and around 35c in Michigan.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

The call for green onions and asparagus was moderately active. Lettuce of all kinds was slow to sell. Only a few apples were wanted, and the call for potatoes was slow. Flowers and vegetable plants were in fair demand. The moderate supply of poultry and eggs moved off well to the retail trade.

Apples \$1@2 bu; asparagus \$1@1.75 dozen bunches; beets \$1.25 per dozen bunches; carrots \$3@3.50 bu; green onions 40@65c dozen bunches; curly parsley 50c dozen bunches; potatoes \$2@2.25 bu; round radishes 40@65c dozen bunches; long radishes 50@75c dozen bunches; turnip tops 50@75c bu; cucumbers 75c dozen; rhubarb 50@60c dozen; lettuce 75c@\$1 per 10-lb. basket; horseradish \$1@1.50 bu; tomatoes at \$4@4.50 per 14-lb. basket; spinach 50@75c bu; cabbage plants \$1@1.25 flat; tomato plants \$1 flat; pepper plants \$1.25 flat; celery plants \$1.25 flat; pansies \$1.25@1.50 per 15-box flat; geraniums \$1.80@2.40 dozen; butter 55@60c; green peas \$3 per bu; strawberries 40c qt; eggs, wholesale 33c; retail 36@45c; hens, retail 30@35c; broilers, retail at 50c; Leghorn broilers, retail 38@40c; geese 35c retail; small, live pigs \$8 each; dressed hens 40c; broilers 55@65c; squabs 90c @ \$1 pair.

GRAND RAPIDS

Southwestern Michigan's strawberry harvest was getting under way this week and the luscious fruit was selling here around \$4 per 16-quart case, competing with southern berries in a wide range of prices. Potatoes \$1.75 @2 bu; hothouse tomatoes \$2 per 7-lb. basket; cucumbers \$1@1.30 dozen; leaf lettuce \$1@1.35 bu; head lettuce \$1.75@2 bu; greens 50c@\$1 bu; spinach 30@40c bu; radishes 15@20c dozen bunches; onions 10@15c per dozen bunches; apples \$1@2 bu; veal 15@17c; pork 16@17½c; chickens 25@30c; hens 20@28c; eggs 26@28c; butter-fat 41@42c; beans \$3.90@4 cwt.

COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

Holsteins.

June 22—G. D. Fairgrieve, (dispersal), Plymouth, Mich. Write James R. Garver, Madison, Wis., for catalog.

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, June 15.

CHICAGO

Hogs.

Receipts 20,000. Market dull, steady to mostly 10c lower; big packers active; early bulk 240-325-lb. butchers \$13.85@14.20; matured 210 lbs. down at \$14.40@14.50; tops \$14.60; packing sows \$12@12.75; killing pigs around \$14.50.

Cattle.

Receipts 10,000. Market on fat steers steady; yearlings mostly active, some slow; in-betweens, heavies and top weighty steers \$10.65; medium weight \$10.50; yearlings \$10.40; she stock is mostly steady; bulk weak to 15c lower; bolognas at \$6.50; vealers steady, packers \$11.50@12; stockers and feeders steady.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 10,000. Market on fat lambs very slow; early sales on natives 50c lower; bidding much on westerns; several loads of good native lambs \$16; sorted about Monday's average; yearlings, shearing fat lambs decline; 87-lb. yearlings \$14.50; culls \$10.50@11.50; ewes steady; supply very slow; desirable kind \$6@6.50.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 184. Market steady.
Good to choice yearlings \$9.00@10.50
Best heavy steers, dry-fed 8.50@9.50
Handy weight butchers 8.00@9.50
Mixed steers and heifers 7.50@9.00
Handy light butchers 6.50@7.50
Best cows 6.50@7.00
Butcher cows 5.25@6.00
Cutters 4.50@5.00
Canners 4.00@4.50
Choice light bulls 6.25@7.25
Bologna bulls 5.50@6.75

Stock bulls 5.00@6.00
Feeders 6.00@6.25
Stockers 6.00@7.00
Milkers and springers \$50.00@100

Veal Calves.

Receipts 598. Market 50c lower.
Best \$13.50@14.00
Others 4.00@12.50

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 367. Market on lambs \$1 lower; sheep steady.
Best \$15.00
Fair lambs 12.50@13.00
Light and common 9.00@11.50
Fair and good sheep 7.00@7.50
Culls and common 2.00@4.00
Spring lambs 14.00@17.00

Hogs.

Receipts 1,418. Mixed 10c lower; market steady; pigs 25c lower; others same as Monday.
Heavies \$13.75@14.25
Pigs 12.00
Yorkers 15.25
Roughs 11.25
Stags 9.50

BUFFALO

Hogs.

Receipts 1,330. Market is closing steady; heavy \$14.25@15; medium at \$15@15.25; light weight \$15.25@15.50; light lights, pigs \$15.50@15.75; packing sows and roughs \$12.50.

Cattle.

Receipts 75. Market steady.
Receipts 100. Market is strong; no top lambs here; best spring lambs \$16 @17; yearling lambs \$14@14.50; aged wethers \$8@9.25; ewes \$6@7.

Calves.

Receipts 300. Vealers steady; tops \$13.50; culls \$11.

EXPERIMENTAL CATTLE TOP THE DETROIT MARKET.

THE experimental cattle, which were fed at the Michigan State College during the past winter, were sold on Wednesday to the Michigan Beef Company, by the Michigan Live Stock Exchange, at the top figure of \$11 per hundred pounds.

These calves weighed over the scales at an average of 837 pounds, and are classed as prime baby beef. Their average weight at the beginning of the experiment in November was 409 pounds, and the cost in the lots \$8.50 per hundred pounds.

Each Lot Profitable.

The calves were fed in three lots for a period of 195 days. The final results of this trial indicate little difference between the plan of self-feeding the grain, and more silage. Linseed meal and alfalfa hay were fed to each lot. With the high price of alfalfa this year, the self-fed lot shows a profit of \$7.09 per calf, and the other lot a profit of \$6.81 per calf. With cheaper alfalfa hay, or with corn higher than seventy-five cents per bushel, the second lot shows more profit.

Protein Supplement Profitable.

The third lot, which sold for \$9.25, was fed an entirely home-grown ration of corn and oats, silage and alfalfa. The gains dropped to one and ninety-two hundredths pounds per day, as compared with two and forty-four hundredths pounds in the self-fed lot, and two and thirty-two hundredths pounds in the second lot. They showed considerably less finish, and returned a profit of \$1.01 per calf.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

Clare Co., June 9.—Grass is a little short and corn is still being planted. There will be a somewhat smaller acreage than other years. Frosts may have done damage to the fruit crop. The cattle population has been reduced somewhat below normal in this locality. Spring pigs are scarce. The lamb crop is better than normal. Help is difficult to get.—J. M. W.

Shiawassee Co., June 8.—Farming conditions are good—better than the outlook was three weeks ago. Corn is all planted and some fields are being cultivated. Only a few potatoes are in the ground. The high price of seed will probably cut the acreage somewhat. Beans will be the main crop this spring. Not much produce is being marketed. During the past week weather has been ideal for farm work. New potatoes bring \$3.60; old \$2; butter 42c; eggs 29@30c. Wheat was damaged by ice. Meadows are looking well. Hay is selling at from \$12@14. Stock all on pasture.—D. M.

Bay Co., June 7.—The weather has been cold and wet, making the soil soggy and unfavorable to rapid growth. The pig crop was small, and pasture is not good. There will be an increase in the acreage of potatoes planted here. Probably two or three times the usual acreage of beans will go in. The hatches of chickens have been unusually fine and large, and the lamb crop is good. Hay is bringing \$20 per ton. Elevators are paying \$4.60 per cwt. for beans, and potatoes are worth \$2.50 per bushel. There is a normal amount of help.—G. H.

Lenawee Co., June 9.—Farmers are behind with their work. The extra help in this vicinity is now employed on state roads. Dairying is possibly slipping back a little in this vicinity, but poultry raising is on the increase. Live stock all wintered well, and most fat stuff has been sold. Wool is rather slow at 35@38c. Some farmers are holding for higher prices. Fruits have been injured some by frosts. Lamb and pig crops were about normal. The losses on baby chicks were a little higher than a year ago.—J. R. L.

Calhoun Co., June 9.—Despite the character of the season, farmers are fairly up-to-date with their work. No extra help is available. A good acreage of spring plants has been planted. A few beans and the usual amount of potatoes will go in. Dairying remains about normal. The condition of live stock is fair. Wool brings 36c. The fruit outlook is good. The lamb crop is about normal. Pig crop is short. Pasture is fair, as are also the old meadows. New seeding looks good, but the acreage is short.—J. L. D.

Gladwin Co., June 11.—The season is cold and frosty. Corn acreage will be reduced, and the land will be planted to beans. Some buckwheat is also going in. Pasture is fine. Meadows are also looking good. Not much seeding being done this year.—E. L. M.

Cooperative tuberculin testing, by federal, state, and county forces, has reduced the percentage of tuberculous cattle in the United States from four per cent in 1922, to 2.8 per cent in 1926, according to a survey completed May 1, by the United States Department of Agriculture. While the per-

centage of diseased cattle varies from less than one-half of one per cent in some counties, to more than twenty-three per cent in others, practically seventy-three per cent of the estimated reactors yet to be condemned are contained in 411 counties. The other twenty-seven per cent of the estimated diseased cattle are scattered throughout the remaining 2,658 counties, where the average infection is less than three per cent.

Veterinary.

CONDUCTED BY DR. S. BURROWS.

Leaky Teats.—Is there anything that can be put on, or used for a cow from whose teats the milk leaks? F. W.—Dry the teats after each milking and apply a few drops of flexible colodion to the end of teat.

Chronic Cough.—About a year ago a mare about twelve years of age contracted a cough. At times there is a discharge from her nose. The trouble is in her head. The cough is not steady. She is in fair condition. Have used local medicines to no avail. C. E. W.—Take guaiacol, one and one-half ounces, and raw linseed oil, fourteen ounces, and give one ounce three or four times daily. It may also be advisable to apply a liniment to the throat.

Eye Trouble.—Over the eye of a seven-months-old collie pup a sort of scum, in the nature of a cataract, is forming. A similar formation is beginning to appear in his other eye. A discharge comes from the corner of his eye at times. State cause and cure. C. McL.—This is probably not a cataract, but a cloudiness over the cornea, and no doubt caused by irritants such as dust, etc. Wash the eye once daily with a four per cent solution of boric acid. Afterward apply a small amount of a one per cent yellow oxide of mercury ointment to the eyelids.

Lame Cow.—I have a cow that has a lame foot. The foot has been lame for some time, although it hasn't looked sore until recently. What can I do?—G. F.—You might have mentioned the part of the foot that looks sore. If between the toes, wash with a solution of cresol or creolin—one tablespoonful to a pint of water. Afterward apply powdered bluestone, cover with absorbent cotton, and bandage. Renew dressing every three or four days. Frequently it is necessary to pare the sole of the foot, to see if there is not some diseased condition of the sole or heels. If so, the same treatment could be used. Keep the cow in a clean, dry stall.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

This classified advertising department is established for the convenience of Michigan farmers. Small advertisements bring best results under classified headings. Try it for want ads and for advertising, miscellaneous articles for sale or exchange. Poultry advertising will run in this department at classified rates, or in display columns at commercial rates. Rates 8 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; for four or more consecutive insertions 6 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany order. Live stock advertising has a separate department and is not accepted as classified. Minimum charge 10 words.

One	Four	One	Four
10.....\$0.80	\$2.40	25.....\$2.00	\$6.24
12......88	2.88	27.....2.16	6.48
14......96	3.36	29.....2.34	6.72
16.....1.04	3.12	31.....2.52	6.96
18.....1.12	3.36	33.....2.70	7.20
20.....1.20	3.60	35.....2.88	7.44
22.....1.28	3.84	37.....3.06	7.68
24.....1.36	4.08	39.....3.24	7.92
26.....1.44	4.32	41.....3.42	8.16
28.....1.52	4.56	43.....3.60	8.40
30.....1.60	4.80	45.....3.78	8.64
32.....1.68	5.04	47.....3.96	8.88
34.....1.76	5.28	49.....4.14	9.12
36.....1.84	5.52	51.....4.32	9.36
38.....1.92	5.76	53.....4.50	9.60
40.....2.00	6.00	55.....4.68	9.84

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

REAL ESTATE

175 ACRES ON M-17, Michigan Avenue, 6 miles west of Ann Arbor, Mich., 3/4 mile frontage on pavement, \$250 acre. No payment on principle first three years after down payment, 10 years on balance. Modern 10-room house, barns are considered the best in Michigan. This farm is considered one of the most productive farms in state. 20 acres located for artificial lake. Running stream through property. Alex. R. Goldstein, 1416 Virginia Park, Detroit, Mich. Empire 6607.

FLORIDA FARMS of 5 or 10-acre units and upward, in Suwannee County, seven miles from Live Oak County Seat; high land, not subject to overflow; cleared and uncultivated; sandy loam, good clay subsoil, will raise practically all staple crops, corn, cotton, potatoes, tobacco; splendidly adapted to poultry raising with profitable market. References: any bank in Live Oak or Chamber of Commerce. Write for description of these and other large and small farms. Strickland Farm Properties, Live Oak, Florida.

A GOOD STOCK FARM of 334 acres, fair buildings, running water; 160 rods bordering on beautiful lake, \$25 per acre to close estate takes it. One-half mile from small village, and 7 miles from railroad. U. S. Eby, Administrator, Cassopolis, Mich.

FREE TRIAL

Whether you have one belt or a hundred we want you to try **DETROIT Wire Hook BELT LACING**

at our expense. We will send postage paid, this complete outfit including large box of belt hooks to lace every kind and thickness of belt together with a (Vise Tool) belt lacing machine. If you want the outfit after trying it, send us your check for \$5, if not return it or ask your nearest Ford Dealer to demonstrate this outfit.



Detroit Belt Lacer Co., Detroit, Mich.

Ship Your LIVE POULTRY

Direct to
DETROIT BEEF CO.
1903 Adelaide St., Detroit, Mich.

Best and Most Reliable Market in Detroit. Tags and Quotations on application. We sold Ten Thousand and Calves for farmers last year. We can do equally well with your poultry. Free Shippers' Guide.

Only **\$220.00** Big Reduction in **KALAMAZOO** Tile Silo PRICES

Now you can buy a genuine Kalamazoo Tile Silo for as low as \$220—fire-safe, frost-proof, permanent, attractive. Write for free book with new low prices and easy terms. Also Glazed Building Tile for all farm buildings. Kalamazoo Tank & Silo Co., Dept. 412 Kalamazoo, Mich.

Attention Pickle Growers!!

If you are troubled with the striped pickle bug, or Beetle Bug, send us \$2.00 for directions on how to combat them. Simple, inexpensive. I sold \$800.00 worth from 24 acres of pickles. Money back if not satisfied. JAMES REA, Defta, Iowa.

PEDIGREED GERMAN POLICE PUPS—whelped Mar. 17th. Wolf gray. Males, \$25; females, \$20. Pedigreed White Collies for July delivery, \$12 each. Homestead Kennels, Saranac, Mich.

RABBITS—Flemish Giant. Bucks 3 months old, weight 5 to 6 lbs., \$2.00 each. Leonard Norton, Three Rivers, Mich.

FOX TERRIERS—pups and grown dogs, guaranteed the best for farmers. H. Knoll, Jr., R. No. 1, Holland, Mich.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPPIES—ideal stock dogs, plenty of grit, females \$5.00, males \$7.00. Meadowbrook Farm, Stockbridge, Mich.

FOR SALE—Registered Collie Puppies, Natural Heelers. Silvercrest Kennels, Gladwin, Mich.

FOR SALE—German Police Puppies, females, \$20; males, \$25. Frank Davey, Ellsworth, Mich.

COMMISSION FIRMS

WE PAY MORE for poultry, eggs and veal. A trial shipment will convince you. East Coast Poultry Co., Eastern Market, Detroit, Mich.

CORN HARVESTER

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.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

MILLIONS vegetable plants, cabbage, Copenhagen, Wakefield, Danish Ballhead, Flatdutch Succession, 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.25; 1000, \$2.00. Postpaid, 10,000, \$10, express. Tomato plants, Greater Baltimore, Stone Matchless, same price. Ruby King Pepper and potato plants, 500, \$2.00; 1000, \$3.50, postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ideal Plant Co., Franklin, Va.

CABBAGE PLANTS, 5 ACRES. Ready June 1st. Copenhagen Market, Wakefield, Ballhead, Flat Dutch. Prepaid, 100, 45c; 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.25; 1000, \$2.25. Express, 5000, \$7.50. Snowball Cauliflower, 100, 70c; 500, \$2.25; 1000, \$4.00. Prepaid. Moss packed. Critically assorted. Guaranteed. Buy near home grown W. J. Myers, R. 2, Massillon, Ohio.

MILLIONS Cabbage and Tomato Plants, \$1.25 per 1000. Good plants and prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. A. Lankford Co., Wholesale Growers, Franklin, Va.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO GUARANTEED—Chewing, five pounds, \$1.50; ten, \$2.50. Smoking, ten, \$1.60. Pipe free, pay when received. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

GUARANTEED TOBACCO—chewing or smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; ten, \$2; pipe free, pay when received. Farmers' Association, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.

POULTRY

WHITE LEGHORN HENS AND MALES now half price. Thousands of eight-week-old Pullets. Also Baby Chicks and Eggs. Trapnested, pedigreed foundation stock, egg-bred 26 years. Winners at 16 egg contests. Catalog and special price bulletin free. I ship C. O. D. and guarantee satisfaction. Geo. B. Ferris, 934 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

PULLETS—White and Barred Rocks; Buff Orpingtons three months old. Cockerels in White Leghorns Barred Rocks. Write for description and prices. State Farms Association, Masonic Temple Bldg., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

WHITTAKER'S TRAPNESTED REDS—Both Combs. Michigan Accredited, bloodtested. Eggs, Chicks, Hens and Pullets. Sixteenth Annual Catalog free. Interlakes Farm, Box 9, Lawrence, Mich.

WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS—Grandsons Egg Contest Winners, \$2.00, others \$1.50, pullets, Light Brahma stock. Albert Hanson, Belding, Mich.

PULLETS—3000 English White Leghorns, from State Accredited Flock. Different age and prices. H. Knoll, Jr., R. No. 1, Holland, Mich.

BABY CHICKS

BUY YOUR WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS from a real poultry breeding farm. Foundation stock direct from Hollywood and Tanager Farms. Hollywood pens mated to males hatched from eggs from Hollywood Farms, 200 to 220-egg hens. Tanager pens mated to males from Tanager Farms, 200 to 250-egg hens. I produce my own hatching eggs and set large eggs only from stock culled the year around for size, type and vigor, assuring you of chicks of uniform quality and high production ability that will make more money for you. June chicks, 11c each; July, 10c; less in 500 lots. J. B. Deneen, Imlay City, Mich.

SPECIAL SALE—CHICKS 6c AND UP—Tanager and Tom Barron White Leghorns, Parks Barred Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds, and broilers, chicks both heavy and light breeds. Send for our very instructive catalogue today. We have a hatch every week until Oct. 1st. Order your chicks now for immediate delivery, or for August and September, as we are booking orders for these months. Late broilers have proven profitable, 100% live delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Box 40, Brunner & Frederickson, Holland, Mich.

CHICKS—Folks buy the best strong, large, fluffy chicks that will live. Price reduced. S. C. W. Leghorns, 10c each; R. I. Reds and B. Rocks, 12c each, delivered. We are near you and will please you. Prompt delivery. Merrill Hatchery, Merrill, Mich.

BABY CHICKS from stock all newly blood-tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea. Third year blood-testing. Eight popular breeds. Hatchery State Accredited. Catalog and price list ready. Pierce Hatchery, Jerome, Mich.

JUNE AND JULY English White Leghorns, 8 1/2c; Barred Rocks, 11c; Black Minorcas, 12c. State Accredited. Circular. Hillside Hatchery, Holland, Mich.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN BABY CHICKS from State Accredited Stock. Send for circular. J. W. Webster, Bath, Mich.

TURKEYS

TURKEY EGGS: Thousands of them, all breeds, strictly pure-bred. Special price list free. Eastern Ohio Poultry Farm, Beallsville, Ohio.

BRONZE YEARLING GOBLERS—free range stock, \$7 each. F. Shumway, Mio, Mich.

HELP WANTED

DRIVER SALESMAN—23 to 35 years age. Permanent employment; good future. Write us if interested. Belle Isle Creamery, 3600 Forest E., Detroit, Mich.

AGENTS WANTED

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.

100,000 Insurance Policies for Our Family

A \$7,500 Travel-Accident Insurance Policy for Each Member
of The Michigan Farmer Family

\$1.00 Per Year is the Total Cost

No Physical Examination Necessary

As long as you are over 10 and under 70 years of age, and are not deaf, blind, or crippled to the extent that you cannot travel safely in public places, you can secure this sensational protection, as offered by the Federal Life Insurance Company of Chicago, Illinois, through the Michigan Farmer's Family, or Group Insurance Plan.

There Is Absolute Need for this Protection

Do you know that one out of every 11 deaths is caused by accident—that 30,000 persons are killed or injured every day—that more than 7,000 passengers are killed every year in railroad accidents—that 57 automobile accidents occur every hour? These facts were announced by Secretary Hoover at the National Highway Conference, held in Washington, D. C., December 15, 1925. More recent figures show that in the year just passed, 23,000 persons were killed, and more than 600,000 injured in traffic or highway accidents alone.

With These Facts Placed Before Us, You Can Understand Why Michigan Farmer Has Added this Insurance Service to Our Regular Service Department

Michigan Farmer has always considered its readers as one large family, and its desire to promote and safeguard the welfare of each member is in keeping with family traditions. We are interested, not only in the civic, state and national rights of the family, but we are also concerned with the prosperity and happiness of each individual. With this idea of service in mind, Michigan Farmer is making this insurance protection a part of its service to you.

Read What this Insurance Protection will Pay You or Your Beneficiary

CLAUSE No. 1

Pays \$7,500

IN FIVE YEARS \$11,250

loss of hands, feet or sight, as specified in policy.

For loss of life by wrecking of railroad passenger car, street car, elevated or subway car, steamship or steamboat, or the

CLAUSE No. 3

Pays \$2,000

IN FIVE YEARS \$3,000

person in which the insured is riding, or by being accidentally thrown therefrom. This includes riding in or driving auto, or any motor driven or horse drawn vehicle. Or for the loss of hands, feet or sight, as specified in policy.

For loss of life sustained by the wrecking or disabling of any vehicle or car operated by any private carrier or private

CLAUSE No. 2

Pays \$3,000

IN FIVE YEARS \$4,500

driver, in which the insured is traveling as a fare paying passenger, or loss of hands, feet or sight, as specified in policy.

For loss of life by wrecking of public omnibus, taxicab, auto stage, plying for public hire, while operated by a licensed

CLAUSE No. 4

Pays \$1,000

IN FIVE YEARS \$1,500

by cyclone or tornado; by the collapse of the outer walls of a building; by drowning at a public beach where a life guard is regularly stationed; by the burning of public buildings in which the insured shall be at the beginning of the fire; or the loss of hands, feet or sight, as specified in policy.

By being struck or run down while on a public highway by any public or private vehicle; by being struck by lightning,

CLAUSE No. 5

Pays \$10 Weekly

above and specified in policy. All specific losses shown in policy increase 10 per cent each year for five years (except this weekly indemnity).

For a period of 15 weeks for all injuries sustained in the manner described

OUR FAMILY OFFER

This protection is available to each member of the Michigan Farmer Family, who is a paid-in-advance reader of Your Own Home Farm Weekly for the period of time the policy is in force.

\$1.00 PER YEAR IS THE TOTAL COST

If you are not a paid-in-advance reader, \$3.00 will give you Michigan Farmer three years, or 156 issues, and cover the cost of your insurance policy, giving you protection for one year. Michigan Farmer is regularly one year \$1.00. Three annual subscriptions would cost \$3.00. Remember, this Family Offer gives you Michigan Farmer 3 years and one year insurance protection. Note the saving.

You can renew your policy each year that you are a paid-in-advance reader for \$1.00 renewal premium, as long as you desire to keep the insurance in force.

FILL OUT THE APPLICATION AND MAIL TODAY

(Send Along Your Address Label on This Paper)

APPLICATION

for \$7,500 Travel-Accident Policy issued by the Federal Life Insurance Company as a service by the Michigan Farmer.

I certify that I am a paid-in-advance reader of the Michigan Farmer, more than 10 years and not over 70 years of age, that I am neither deaf nor blind, and that I am not crippled to the extent that I cannot travel safely in public places, and hereby apply for the \$7,500 Travel-Accident Policy in the Federal Life Insurance Company, issued through the Michigan Farmer.

Full Name
(Print Name in Full).

Post Office State

R. F. D. Occupation

Date of Birth Age.....

I read Michigan Farmer Expiration Date.....

addressed to

Write below the name and address of person to whom you want insurance paid in case you are killed; otherwise, it will be paid to you estate.

Beneficiary Relationship.....

Address

NOTICE—Not more than one policy will be issued to one person, but any or all members of the family between the ages of 10 and 70 years can secure one of these policies.

DO NOT CONFUSE THIS OFFER with Regular Life or Health Insurance. It is TRAVEL-ACCIDENT Insurance, and Protects You Only as Listed and as Shown in the clauses described above.

It is by no means complete coverage. A policy that will cover you against all accidents would cost you many dollars, but at the same time this is one of the most liberal insurance offers ever made.

No one can afford to be without this policy considering the great and rapidly growing number of accidents of all kinds everywhere.