

# MICHIGAN FARMER

AND  
*LIVE STOCK*  
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*Her Prize Calf*



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### 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 \$600.00 worth from 2 1/4 acres of pickles. Money back if not satisfied. JAMES REA, Delta, Iowa.

**SELL** your poultry, baby chicks, hatching eggs and real estate through a Michigan Farmer classified advertisement.

### MISSING MAN WANTED

Any one knowing the address or whereabouts of John T. Leach, please write the undersigned. Mr. Leach was a resident of Pittsburgh, Pa., about 26 years ago. It is thought that he is a farmer and that he lives somewhere in Michigan. Suitable reward if definite information given and proper identification. G. W. WILLIAMS, Attorney-at-law, 901 Berger Bldg., Pittsburgh, Penna.

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## AGRICULTURAL NEWS

### COLLEGE RADIO PROGRAM.

EVERY farm family with a radio can tune in on this splendid noon-day program put on the air by Michigan State College, Station WKAR.

June 26—12:00 noon, weather, markets, animal husbandry lecture.

June 28—12:00 noon, weather, markets, soils' lecture.

June 29—12:00 noon, weather, markets, forestry lecture.

June 30—12:00 noon, weather, markets, entomology lecture.

July 1—Weather, markets, home economics lecture.

July 2—Weather, markets, veterinary medicine lecture.

### CARRIERS ASK TO GET IN ON WAREHOUSE ACT.

THE National Canners' Association has asked the secretary of agriculture for further extension of the United States warehouse act to include storage of canned goods in federal licensed warehouses.

### AT PARTING OF WAYS.

SPEAKING in favor of the pending Haugen-McNary price stabilization bill, Senator Arthur Capper declared that agriculture is standing today at the parting of the ways. Whether we shall develop and preserve a robust, virile farm population, or whether our basic industry shall languish and wither, depends upon the public policy adopted during the next ten years.

"Eighty years ago, England faced the same question. At that time she decided on a policy that brought ruin to her agricultural production, completely changed the character of her agricultural population, and laid the basis for the hopeless economic condition which she now faces.

"Which pathway the United States shall choose is of far greater importance to our future as a nation than most of us realize. Sooner or later in the life of every nation arises the question, 'Shall we grow our own food supply, or shall we buy it where we can get it the cheapest?' Frequently this question translates itself into this form: Is the farmer to be considered merely as an instrument to supply the cheapest food to industrial workers, or is he to be considered a major factor in the community, with power to charge enough for his products to assure himself equal social advantages with his urban neighbors?"

### FARM MAIL CHEAPER.

THE senate has passed the bill fixing postage at one-half the regular rates on farm products mailed directly from farm by delivery by rural routes. The bill provides that the rate of postage on farm products mailed from farm, garden, orchard or grove for delivery at the post office from which the route starts, or on such route, shall be one-half the regular rate otherwise applicable for service on the route.

### A TAX SURVEY.

A THREE-YEARS' survey of farm taxation in Michigan will soon be undertaken under the direction of R. W. Newton, a tax specialist now in the bureau of agricultural economics, who will soon join the faculty of the Michigan Agricultural College.

While in the department of agriculture, Mr. Newton has been conducting a general survey of taxation throughout the whole country. A questionnaire was sent out in which this

question was asked: "Are farm taxes going up, staying where they are, or going down?"

Replies received from 3,700 farmers widely scattered, seem to show an increase in taxes between the last year reported and the previous year, fifty per cent of the replies showing an increase, thirty-eight per cent a decrease, and twelve per cent reporting no change during the year. Information from county tax officials give the basis for an estimate of total farm taxes of \$870,000,000 in 1925, compared with \$845,000,000 in 1923.

It was found that farmers pay proportionately higher taxes than other groups. This according to Mr. Newton, is due to the fact that local government in farming communities is more expensive than in city communities. The schools cost more per property valuation. A survey in North Dakota showed the cost of teacher service in rural schools to be \$6.25 per pupil, and in city schools \$5.25 per pupil. It also costs more to provide highways to connect farm homes than city homes.

Mr. Newton says the great bulk of farm taxes are local. In Indiana fifty per cent of farm taxes are for local community uses, thirty-six per cent for the county, and fourteen per cent for state and federal expenditures.

Through its market advices, the Michigan Fruit Growers, Inc., claims to have saved Michigan fruit growers about \$600,000. The fruit growers were urged to hold off for better prices from the canners, which were received. Six cents was received for cherries instead of five, and twelve cents per pound for raspberries instead of ten.

## News of the Week

In eight months of economic warfare, America has broken the foreign monopolistic control of the raw materials used in rubber making, says Secretary of Commerce Hoover.

In the rain and electrical storm which raged in Illinois and Iowa on June 13, the lost was twelve lives and \$1,000,000 in property.

In the explosion of a coke oven in the steel mills in Gary, Indiana, fourteen men were killed and 100 injured.

The University of Michigan honored Henry Ford with the degree of Doctor of Engineering.

Uldine Mable Utley, a fourteen-year-old girl preacher, is having great success in converting people in New York. Sixty came forward in one meeting. She preaches the fundamentalist religion.

In Chester, South Carolina, all business was stopped for an hour on June 14 while the churches prayed for rain.

In 1925 over 22,500 people were killed in automobile accidents. This is 2,200 more than the year before.

Dr. C. De M. Sajous, professor of the University of Pennsylvania, has found a principle of chemical action which sustains life. He claims that an oxidation of phosphorus produces the heat to sustain life.

The Tacna-Arica plebiscite has broken down and it is thought that Chili and Peru will fight for the disputed territory.

Delos G. Smith, United States District Attorney, endorsed the efforts of the Narcotic Education Association of Michigan to establish a sanatorium for the treatment of addicts. He said that Detroit was one of the worst drug centers in the west.

A reduction of about \$1,000,000,000 in the public debt of the United States is expected during the fiscal year ending June 30.

The Reds in Moscow are incensed over Great Britain's note to Russia protesting the sending of Soviet money to the British strikers.

Great preparations have been made in Chicago for the Eucharistic Congress, one of the greatest Catholic events ever held in this country.



DEVOTED  
TO  
MICHIGAN  
—  
VOLUME CLXVI

# MICHIGAN FARMER

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NUMBER XXVI

## Delayed Application of Fertilizers

*May Aid Crops in Overcoming the Handicaps of the Season*

**D**OES it pay to apply fertilizers after the crop is planted, and if so, what methods or precautions should be used in the application?

These questions are likely to be asked this year by a considerable number of fertilizer users, who, because of the rush of eleventh-hour ordering, have received their fertilizers too late to apply before or at the time of planting. If the fertilizer treatment can be made within a week after corn or oats are planted, or within two weeks after potatoes are planted, there need be no apprehension as to getting the full effect of the fertilizer. In such cases, where the fertilizer can be applied before the crop has germinated or appeared above the ground, the effect of the fertilizer will usually be practically the same as if applied at the time of planting.

### Late Application on Potatoes.

Even after the crop is well up, it will certainly pay to make a delayed fertilizer application, rather than to use no fertilizer at all. One year in Otsego county, on the farm of C. J. Franks, County Agent C. C. Lytle conducted a potato fertilizer test. Because of a delay in freight shipment, the fertilizer did not reach its destination until after the potatoes were six inches high. Rather than not have any test at all, County Agent Lytle applied the fertilizer broadcast, and it was cultivated into the soil. When the potatoes were harvested, it was found that the yield had been increased forty-three bushels an acre, or at the rate of 172 bushels of potatoes for a ton of fertilizer. Practical potato

growers in the east often follow a practice of making a second application of fertilizer when the vines are from six to eight inches high.

### Top-Dressing Oats.

It is entirely practical and profitable to top-dress oats at any time during the tillering or stooling stage. As soon, however, as the stems or stalks commence to shoot up rapidly, it is too late for work of this kind. To top-dress oats, use a fertilizer grain drill, letting the hoes or discs barely touch the ground.

### Side-Dressing Corn.

Within an astonishingly short time after the corn is up, the feeding roots meet and interlace between the rows,

comparatively near the surface. Thus any soluble plant-food material applied anywhere between the rows is soon available to this network of feeding roots. The principal thing, then, is to get the fertilizer on and worked into the soil so that the growth of the plant will not be interrupted. Since the plant-food in the seed is exhausted by the time the corn seedlings reach a height of six or seven inches, the application should be made before that stage of growth has been reached.

### How to Apply.

1. Use the common grain drill with two of the hoes or discs set high over the row of corn. Close the openings in these two tubes, so that no fertiliz-

er will be dropped on the corn.

2. Apply with a regular fertilizer distributor. If yours is not of the type which has feed spouts, use burlap bags on the distributor to prevent fertilizer dropping on the young plants.

3. Use a fertilizer attachment on the cultivator. This cultivates and fertilizes in one operation.

4. Use the two-row corn planter with fertilizer attachment, and drive astride the rows. This is better than hand application, but not so good a method as the others mentioned.

5. Use a one-horse or five-hoe grain drill, such as is used for seeding winter grains in standing corn. This machine is also most excellent for applying side dressings of fertilizer to potatoes, cabbages, tomatoes, and in fact, to all rowed crops.

If you use a fertilizer broadcaster, cultivate or work the soil immediately after applying the fertilizer. This mixes the fertilizer through the soil so that the small feeding rootlets can get to it. Do not work deep enough to cut the roots.

### Is There Any Danger of Injuring the Crop?

Fertilizers furnish concentrated plant-food materials. A single bag of high-analysis fertilizer usually contains more elements of plant-food, and in a more available and quick-acting form, than half a ton of ordinary farm manure. Therefore, do not apply the fertilizer too close to the plant, but let the roots reach out for what they need. The only danger arises from getting fertilizer on wet foliage, and this can be easily avoided.



Intensive Farming Proves Fertilizers Valuable when Applied After Planting.

## Observations of Rural Life

*The Confessions of a County Agent*

By C. L. Nash

**F**AIR fakers have confessed and told of their mysterious ways. Horse traders have opened up and exposed their nefarious methods. Other more dignified and exalted professions and occupations have had many an inner secret to tell. In all of these there has been brought out something of value—a little keener understanding of human life. The value of these confessions depends on the frankness of the one enumerating them, and his ability to observe and record human nature.

Rural life has been undergoing far-reaching changes in the past ten years. As an extension worker, the writer has had an opportunity to observe agriculture at both its front and back door. It has been an opportunity to see country people and study country reactions first-hand and to register certain impressions as a result of these contacts.

It is to present some of these impressions that this article is written. They are presented as observations of rural life and rural people in no critical sort of way, but to inspire self-analysis on the part of the individual farmer and on the part of the rural community. We need to understand

ourselves, first, and to know what others think of us, second.

Each observer of any passing event is affected in his viewpoint by his experiences, and by the position from which he makes his observation. The ability to draw proper conclusions after having observed a given event, is not inherent or acquired by all of us; hence the things set forth in this article may be entirely wrong, nevertheless they are the impressions actually gained by one who has spent ten years working with rural people. Any social group makes some sort of impression on its observers. The fact is, right or wrong, it is the impression left.

During this period agriculture has gone from a fairly safe and sound condition preceding the war, to dizzy economic heights, and in turn, down to the dark woods of economic despair. During this period farm organization received added stimulus. In the hey-day of their enthusiasm, farm folks and others caused the air at times to be charged with organization static. This has made crackling noise

in the observers' ears, which made it difficult to discern from what source came all this impetus to assist agriculture. It has been difficult to separate the good from the bad, to recognize the demagog, and to be sure of the sincerity of those who proposed to help agriculture. Observation leads me to believe that of all the distracting things workers with rural people have had to meet in recent years, perhaps the worst and most pernicious is that group of political opportunists who, bi-annually at election time, tell the farmer the things he wants to hear, not the things he ought to hear. They are keen students of public sentiment. They are the ones today who do all the shouting for laws to allow the farmer to solve his own problems. That phrase sounds good, in the main is good economic sense, but it is being worked to death by those who are pleased to dodge the main issue. These men never advocate anything that would be unpopular with the people. If they spent half the time studying concrete problems of rural life that they do studying the public pulse,

they might stand out in the foreground as leaders of rural progress instead of trailing along in the wake of agricultural advancement.

At times it has been necessary to call a spade a spade when meeting just this sort of stuff. It has been distracting at times to see farm folks follow false leads, but there has been some satisfaction in the thought that all reverses make for some progress after all. Life is largely a huge experiment, a case of try this and try that, and rural people are not immune to this method.

Observation leads us to believe that farmers are very much like other folks in their fundamental characteristics. Other folks have, and so have farmers, gone down roads that they have to back out of. Can we then blame the farmer so much? True it is, he is an individualist, but this very individualism, properly directed, is a source of strength. Individually his thinking is often crooked, but collectively his opinions stack up as well as any other industrial group of people.

If any one impression stands out in  
(Continued on page 808).



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DETROIT, JUNE 26, 1926

## CURRENT COMMENT

## The Co-op Toll

ALTHOUGH cooperation is the effort of today and the hope of tomorrow, it has had its toll, as have all great movements. Nearly every great human endeavor has had its share of failures, and agricultural cooperation is no exception.

The birth and death records of over one thousand farmers' business enterprises furnish some interesting material. These one thousand dead co-ops had about 150,000 members and did a yearly business approximating \$98,000,000. The average life was a little over six years. The dairy associations lasted longest, having an average life of ten years. Grain marketing associations lasted six and a half years; fruit organizations, four years; live stock shipping associations, a little over three years.

Two hundred and thirty-seven of these associations were organized in 1919 and 1920, the periods of greatest agricultural changes. These were undoubtedly organized as efforts to relieve the situation. The year of greatest mortality was 1923, when organizations fell by the wayside from the effects of the agricultural depression.

It is interesting to note that only seven per cent of the organizations failed because of dishonesty, but seventy-two per cent had to quit because of inefficiency. Many of the organizations had no beaten paths to follow, so they really needed men with more than ordinary foresight and judgment. Such men are hard to find.

There is no doubt that much of the trial and error phase of cooperative marketing is past. There is plenty of experience behind us now, which should guide existing organizations. Also, the stress and strain of the agricultural adjustment is being over-

come, and from now on, the hope is that things will be more stable.

Just because many co-ops have failed in the past few years should not put one against the cooperative movement. It is here to stay because it is an essential to agricultural progress, and one can almost be safe in predicting that from now on agricultural cooperation will have a conservative and successful development.

## Master Farmer Candidates

While this is a real job, it is revealing such a fund of valuable information regarding the leading farmers, that one is eager to continue until the entire list is completed. Of course, the information gathered will not be published until after the judges have made their decision. But we desire to assure our readers that they have a real treat ahead.

One matter we would like to emphasize here, and that is, we are finding many really worth-while things about the farmstead can be provided with comparatively little capital if one just has an urging desire and a little natural or acquired ability to go after them. In other words, we are discovering that it is not necessarily the man who has sunk the largest amount of money in his farming enterprise, who is realizing the greatest satisfaction. More and more we are being convinced that it is the type of man on the farm who determines what the results from that farm will be, rather than ideal natural conditions for farming.

## Gargantua Had Nothing on us

MORE than one million cows, producing over 4,000,000,000 pounds of milk annually, 571,000 barrels of sugar, daily refrigerating capacity of 76,410 tons, an army of 51,000 men and women, 4,500 plants, and a half billion dollars of invested capital—these are some of the items that were required to satisfy the American appetite for ice cream last year.

Nutrition specialists claim for this popular dessert many health-giving vitamins. It is their belief that clover is the source of these mysterious properties. The cows feeding on the clover and grass in the sunshine develop these vitamins in their milk and make them available. Pure milk and cream are the basis of all ice cream.

Statistics tell us that the per capita consumption of milk in New York has tripled during the last thirty-five years. The same is true of many other cities, but it is very doubtful if the milk consumption of the farm has increased at that rate in the same length of time. When the milk check means ready money, we are apt to cut our home supply to the minimum. But in so doing we are robbing the family of one of the most health-producing foods of the farm, and one of the cheapest.

## The Unsettled Farmers

RECENT primary election returns in Iowa indicate that former Senator Brookhart has won over the present incumbent, Senator Cummings. Brookhart is unorthodox, he has advanced views which some call radical. His election indicates that the farmers of Iowa are still in a state of unrest. His promises for agricultural relief undoubtedly gained him his primary election.

We have relatively little unrest in Michigan, for our diversification in farming has been our salvation. We have our problems and we have felt the reaction in farming, but when one thing failed us we had others to resort to.

In the one-crop states, such as Iowa,

the farmer gambles his all on one crop. If something happens to that, the whole world looks wrong to him. This condition in the mid-west states have made them the present political battle ground of the nation. The whole country is watching the attempt to solve their problems.

The old advice, "do not put all your eggs in one basket," has much fundamental good in it for farming, as well as for investment and business. We may feel fortunate that our state affords us such opportunities to distribute our agricultural eggs in several baskets. If one basket gets hit we still have some eggs unharmed in the others.

We feel sure that Michigan will always be known for its agricultural, as well as its political, sanity because of the natural resources with which God has endowed us.

Detroit's slogan is, "Where Life is Worth Living." This may equally apply to the entire state. But just now there are people in other sections who might ridicule such a slogan for themselves.

## Stop Growing Corn

IN various ways efforts have been made to impress upon farmers the destructiveness of the corn borer. It has been said that when the borer gets down into the real corn belt of Illinois and nearby states, the agriculture of that region would be changed.

Many have ridiculed such thoughts because they have not conceived that an insect could cause such radical changes. But, here is a bit of news from Ontario, Canada, where the borer got his first real foothold. Dr. W. C. Crawford, chief of the field and truck crop pest work in the Canadian department of agriculture, has recently said that the corn acreage in Ontario will voluntarily be reduced seventy per cent this year because of the damage the borer has done during the past few years. In other words, many of the farmers of Ontario have decided that it would be altogether unprofitable to try to grow corn for the borer to destroy.

The borer is spreading rapidly in Michigan, and it will be only a short time when the same conditions will prevail in our present infested areas as are found in Ontario.

Our scientists and entomologists are aware of the danger, which is unparalleled in the history of our agriculture. But the great necessity is to awaken in everybody who grows corn, the realization of the fight that is coming, and of the need of diligence and thoroughness in combatting this crop destroying insect.

There is no doubt that the borer is invading our territory. It is up to us to realize that he is a formidable foe, and to act accordingly. The corn states are already preparing for him when he comes, but we who are on the firing line should take immediate action.

## Michigan's Idle Acres

IN the days when Michigan was more of a lumbering state than an agricultural one, acres upon acres of land were laid to waste in wanton carelessness. These lands have been "no man's land" in reality, because nobody wanted them after the timber crop had been cut. But recent developments have brought about new visions. The chief cause of the change is a Michigan product—the automobile. It has made available the quiet open spaces of the country to the millions living in noisy congestion. Every spot of beauty, or of fishing and hunting possibilities, is now sought.

The state has on hand from delinquent taxes, more than 700,000 acres of land, half of which has been set aside as state forests. The government has also acquired 200,000 acres

for national forest purposes. These desolate areas have been looked upon as white elephants in the past, but now the thought is to reforest them to give us a steady supply of timber in the future, to make wild life refuges, or to be used as public hunting grounds and places of recreation and outing.

With the development of the resort and tourist business, this new thought for the use of the delinquent lands has also grown. Thus instead of remaining liabilities, they are visioned as some of the greatest assets of the state. Wild life and natural forests are getting scarcer in this country, so that every place that can be kept in its natural state will become a haven where people can heed that perpetual call to get back to nature.

The urge to get back to nature will be heeded more and more, as the increasing stress and strain of modern city life necessitate more periods of rest and recreation in order to maintain a balanced life. Michigan is fast becoming an important haven for these tired city folks, as within our borders we have ample means for satisfying this longing, and feeding them as well.

The hope of the future is that these idle acres will become attractive to outside people, thus creating at our doors a valuable market for our agricultural products.

## Hay There

ABOUT the only thing I kin think o' is vacashuns, fishin', oughtoin', etc., so I guess I'd better write about hayin'. That's a subject what's forcin' itself on my attenshun considerably lately.

Hayin' ain't no pleasure, but it's work what's got pleasure in it. Fer inst., if I gotta work and sweat, I'd rather work myself, and my pores, too, out in a hay field than in some old stuffy place. It sure is fine ta have a breeze coolin' your sweatin' body while you're histin' hay on a rack. And

odors o' the hay field is lots better'n other places you kin sweat in. There's somethin' clean and wholesome about the smell o' hay. It seems like they oughta make hay perfume; it'd be

lots better'n some o' the stuff woinin use nowadays. Wouldn't a woman smellin' like hay be sweet?

There ain't much nicer scenery than a nice alfalfa field. It looks nice standin', and then when we lay the scenery flat it looks good, too. And alfalfa is as good as it looks. The way the cows like it, I sometimes wish I was a cow.

You know, a cow is got it easy. Nothin' ta worry about but eatin'. It kin eat and spend the rest o' the time chewin' what it et. It's we cow servants what is gotta work.

But speakin' about hay, it's hay here and hay there, nowadays. And lots o' lookin' to the skies ta see what the weather is goin' ta be. When the weather gets bad, Sofie is always yellin', "Hay, there, Hy, get your hay there," pointin' ta the barn. Then the weather and I race, and sometimes the weather wins.

But talk about steppin' around, well, steppin' around in hay on top o' the load all day don't fit a feller fer steppin' around much evenin's. If anybody gets tired walkin', he should just spend a day on a hay load loadin', and then walkin' ll be easy after.

If anythin' is worse than anythin' else in hayin', it's bein' in the mow. If you gotta a grudge against a fellow, put him in the mow. It's got all the work o' hayin' and none o' its pleasures. Sofie says I'd rather mow away food any time than hay, and I'll say she's right this time. HY SYCKLE.





# Getting Most Service Out of Rope

## Some Practical Suggestions For the Farmer

**I**N securing long life and maximum service out of a hay rope or any rope used on the farm, several things must be taken into consideration.

First, the rope selected must be of good quality and the proper size for the work to be done. Good ropes are made of properly selected new fiber which has been prepared and handled in such a way as not to injure the natural strength of the fibers; but unfortunately, some manufacturers cheapen the rope by mixing with the new, certain percentages of fiber which has been injured by over-exposure in cutting and preparing, or in storage, and in some extreme cases a considerable proportion of old fiber is mixed in.

The best guarantee of getting first-class rope is to buy some of the trade-marked brands, or of a reliable dealer who can guarantee that he buys only from high-class manufacturers. As for the proper size, this will depend on the work to be done and the probable stress the rope will have to meet. Other things being equal, it is better economy to buy a size larger than that actually called for, since the difference in first cost is usually very small indeed.

Second, the rope must not be chafed or kinked while in use, as these are the two chief ways in which ropes are damaged. Chafing may be caused by dragging across a sharp corner on a timber, or a roof, or stone, by two ropes rubbing over each other, by a pulley which is too small or has sharp projections, or which does not swivel easily. Any kink or sharp bend puts a terrific stress on the outside fibers of the rope, and if any heavy pull comes on such a bend, some of the fibers are likely to be ruptured and the rope will probably fail at this place. Kinks are particularly destructive to wire ropes. Any knot acts somewhat like a kink, and hence the most successful types of knots are those which do not bend the rope too sharply.

The usual cause of kinks is too much twist, and this is the reason why so much care must be taken to keep hay ropes from twisting. Twisting is due to the fact that when a rope is pulled through two or three pulleys with a heavy load on it, the twisted strands bearing on the pulleys have a tendency to give a screw-like turning which increases the twist in the rope. Various methods are used to keep down too much twist:

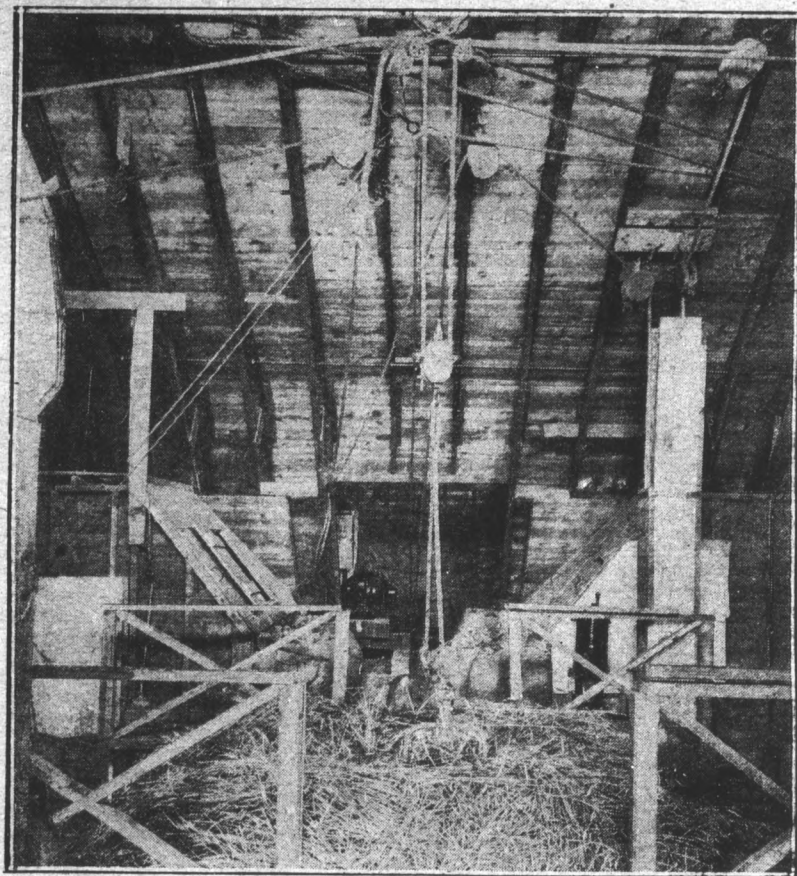
1. Turn the rope end for end occasionally.
2. Drag the rope through stubble.
3. Coil the rope and lay in tub of hot water.
4. Use ball-bearing swivel where attached to hay fork carriage.

Of these the last is by far the most effective; since the twist is naturally

worked toward the carriage end, and if freely turning swivel is provided here, the twist will be worked out as fast as it collects. Such ball-bearing swivels can be purchased on the market for a very small sum, or can be made from an auto or bicycle ball-bearing. Dragging the rope fills it full of dirt and grit, and probably causes excessive wear. Reversing the rope end for end, helps about taking out

be coiled and stored while wet, but should be thoroughly dried first. Some authorities recommend lubricating a rope with hot tallow or hot linseed oil, but it is doubtful if this pays for ropes that are kept dry and free of dust.

Very important factors in securing long service are proper whipping, crowning, splicing, and knotting, and every farmer and farmer's boy should



A Barn "Well Roped," Showing Many Uses to Which Rope Can Be Put.

twist, but takes quite a lot of time and trouble.

Rope should be protected as much as possible against dust and grit, which produces excessive wear, and against dampness, which is likely to produce rotting. A rope should not

be thoroughly posted on how these things are properly done. At least, it is easy to secure bulletins giving the necessary details, from the State Agricultural College. Most of the rope manufacturing firms also put out very valuable booklets.—I. W. Dickerson.

## Next Winter's Egg Yield

*What Can be Done Now to Influence it*

By R. A. Hill

**T**HIS may seem like looking a long way ahead, but to be successful in the poultry business you have to do it. Check up on yourself and find out just where you could improve on what your flock did last winter.

Was there frost on the inside of your houses? If so, knock a few holes in the front, up near the roof and cover them with light weight cotton.

Was the floor damp? If so, throw in a few wagon loads of sand, or better still, put in a double board floor with tar paper in between, and cut a few holes in the wall under it for ventilation. These should be covered with sand screen. The ventilation under the floor is very important. If not ventilated the board floor will get frosted underneath and will carry the cold through.

How is your roosting space? We ran across a poultry house the other day that had two scantlings leaning against the wall, with poles placed across for roosts, and no drop board.

This is bad for two reasons. The hens will always fight to get on the top roost, and without a drop board the hens were tramping in the droppings all day long. The owner was complaining about his hens having the roup all winter. We told him he was lucky to have any hens left.

These are just a few questions you might ask yourself in preparing for next winter. They are the three most important items about the poultry house. Ventilation, dry floor, and the proper roosting places.

If your house lacks any of these, your best care in feeding, culling, or high-grade stock will not amount to anything.

It is not too early to start fixing up your houses, as this can't be done when the pullets are housed, and that time will soon be here.

By this time you should have your young cockerels in the fattening pen. The longer you leave it the less you will get.

Make sure they get all the water they can drink. The best thing for hot weather is a barrel shaded with boards, and a tap turned so that it drips slowly. Dig a little furrow to take care of the overflow.

The pullets should be getting a good feed of growing mash morning and night—a pullet that has to keep on the go all day to get enough to eat will not mature properly.

### VARIETAL INFLUENCE ON CROP PRODUCTION.

**T**HE influence of variety upon crop production was graphically pointed out by a Louisiana sugar planter, on a visit to the department of agriculture, who said that on one large sugar plantation the yield of cane of the variety commonly grown in Louisiana was five tons to the acre. Side by side a new variety brought in from the tropics through the aid of the department of agriculture yielded forty tons per acre. The state experiment station has held that the low yields of sugar cane in Louisiana were due to the exhausted condition of the soil. Large-scale tests on this plantation have shown conclusively that variety has had much more to do with the yield than the condition of the soil.

This is in line with the experience of a New York state farmer who says he sowed three varieties of oats in a twenty-acre field side by side. The land was given the same cultivation and fertilization, and the seed was sown on the same day in the same way. One variety yielded sixty-three bushels to the acre, another thirty-two, and the third, twenty-five bushels.

**HERE IS THE VILLAIN OF THE PLOT — THE ARMY WORM — HE COMES IN DROVES AND HE EATS EVERYTHING HE SEES.**

**ARMY WORMS ARE NUMEROUS THIS YEAR GET READY TO FIGHT THEM!**

**HERE IS YOUR AMMUNITION**

25 LBS. OF DRY BRAN

**MIX DRY WITH 1 LB. WHITE ARSENIC OR PARIS GREEN**

**STIR 2 QUARTS OF STRONG SMELLING MOLASSES — BLACK STRAP IS BEST — IN 3 GALLONS OF WATER**

**MIX THIS WATER WITH THE BRAN TO MAKE A STIFF MASH**

**SCATTER THE BRAN IN FIELDS WHERE WORMS ARE WORKING — 8 TO 10 LBS. PER ACRE — PUT IT ON EARLY IN THE EVENING**

**BOO-HOO I'M CRYING**

**HERE LIES THE BODY OF ARMY WORM HE DIDN'T DIE OF ANY GERM BUT HIS LITTLE TUMMY, IT'S PLAINLY SEEN, COULDN'T STAND BEING FILLED WITH PARIS GREEN**



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## THE HANDY MAN'S CORNER

### USING FIELD STONES IN CONCRETE.

MANY of our readers have asked us about the practicability of using field stones in concrete walls and floors, since they have the stones in the way and are anxious to get rid of them, and at the same time save something on the cost of the concrete.

Field stones, if hard and solid and clean, can be used very satisfactorily as filling in concrete walls, footings, and so on. They should be washed clean with a hose, and should be well soaked with water a short time before being used so as not to absorb water from the concrete, but the surface water should be given time to dry off. The concrete should be jelly-like rather than thin and watery, then a layer of concrete put in, several stones laid in so they do not touch each other or the forms, then another layer of concrete, and so on. This is much better than laying up a loose wall of stones and then pouring thin concrete on top and working it down among the stones, as with the latter method it is difficult to get a wall that is solid and leak-proof. If put in as suggested, and the sizes watched so they will fit in fairly well, a considerable portion of stones can be worked in and still have a solid water-tight wall. Twisted wire reinforcing can usually be used, even when the stones are used for filling in.

Where the field stones are to be used in floors and feeding pavements, it is more difficult to use the larger stones, and I have seen many floor failures where this was carelessly done. The smaller sizes are much more desirable and it is often advisable to sledge up the larger stones. Often the stones can be used in connection with gravel for building the sub-grade, or foundation for the floor; but if this is done, particular care must be taken to wet the gravel and to see that everything is tamped down, good and solid. As a general rule, however, large flat stones should not be used in the floor itself, unless they are covered with at least two inches of good concrete. Woven wire reinforcing helps much in preventing heaving and cracks.—D.

### WIRES CAUSE LEAK IN CISTERN.

We have a cistern with one wall in the cellar, and water seeps through, mostly where wires went through to hold the forms. This was built about four years ago, and the walls are about eight inches thick. What can I do to make this water-tight? Will it be necessary to plaster it inside?—L. M.

If the eight-inch wall was properly built, and the leaks are apparently only where the wires went through, it is probable that it will not be necessary to plaster it inside. When the wall is dry, go over all the suspicious looking places inside with hot paraffin, painting it on with a brush several times, and I believe this will stop the trouble.—D.

### LIME IN WATER TANK.

We are having considerable trouble with our water system. We have a hot water tank which is attached to the stove, but for several months the water has not heated properly, and we think that lime has formed and plugged up the water front. Is there anything which can be put in to dissolve this deposit? Any suggestions will be appreciated.—M. S.

About the only practicable way to remove such deposits, which is probably the cause of failure to heat the water, is to remove the water front, and then fill it with a solution of one part commercial hydrochloric acid to four to five parts of water, let this stay for several hours until the de-

posits get soft, and then pour out the solution, and wash the sludge out with a hose. In bad cases, it may be necessary to put back the solution and give it another soaking. Sometimes the water front can be baked in a hot fire, and then the solution loosened by hammering it with a piece of wood. We should be glad to have the experience of our readers along this line.—D. W.

### REMEDY FOR TOO FLAT ROOF.

Our wood shingled poultry house roof has only three inches pitch to the foot, and the width of the building is thirteen feet, with the result that it is not so waterproof as it should be. Should it be tarred the same as a felt roof, or what is the most practical thing to do? It is a shed-type of roof. Any suggestions will be appreciated.—M. K.

Probably the simplest solution for such a trouble is to give the roof a

coating of asphaltic roof paint or cement, such as is put out by a number of commercial firms. While these are intended primarily for felt and metal roofs, they are said to work pretty well on wood shingles where the roof is not too rough and does not have too much slope. We should be glad to have the experiences of some of our readers who have tried these paints on wooden shingles.—G. W. D.

### GOING OVER A BUMP.

The proper way to take a bump is to throw out the clutch and coast slowly over it. Do not dash madly into mud holes and ruts, and then blame the manufacturers of the car with poor workmanship.

The Amorites, against whom the Israelites fought for possession of Palestine, are represented on Egyptian monuments as a race of blue-eyed blue-eyed blondes.

China has more than 200 separate kinds of money, some of which are good in all provinces, while other kinds are accepted in only a few.

## OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

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

### SEIZURE OF PROPERTY.

My father was caught spearing fish at night. He was using my gasoline lantern. The game warden took the spear and the lantern away from him. My father paid the fine to the justice and I went there for my lantern. He told me that the lantern had been turned over to the game warden, and he therefore had nothing to do with it. I went to see him. He was gone. I wrote to the state game warden. He told me that the justice could condemn the lantern. I want the lantern and cannot get it.—A. U. H.

Compiled Laws (1915) Section 7,460, makes it the duty of the game and fish warden to seize "all apparatus or appliances found in use in violation of the laws of the state." It is believed that in order to recover the property it would be necessary to show that it was obtained by the person using it without the knowledge or consent of the owner, or in substitute that it had been stolen from him by the person using it.—Rood.

### A SHARE RENTAL QUESTION.

I own a farm and furnish seed. A man puts the crop in, harvests the crop, pays the threshing bill, and hauls the grain to the elevator. What share am I entitled to?—J. B.

Under the above conditions, it is quite a common practice for the landlord to furnish lands and one-third of seed, twine, and threshing bill. If seed will offset other costs mentioned in above proportion, the method will work where the landlord receives one-third of the income and the tenant two-thirds.—F. T. R.

### ADVERTISING STRAY ANIMALS.

How long must I advertise the fact that some domestic animals are straying on my property before I can claim ownership, providing the owner does not show up? How can I make any one prove that they are the rightful owners?—A. G.

Compiled Laws (1915) Section 14, 779-14,795, provide, that when any person is injured in his land by sheep, swine, horses, asses, mules, or meat cattle, trespassing, he may distrain the beasts doing the damage, and shall put the beasts in the public pound, if there be one kept by the township, notifying the pound-keeper of the amount and nature of his claim; and if there be no public pound, they shall be kept and fed by the person distraining them, and the owner immediately notified, if the owner is known,

and if not, the person impounding, shall within forty-eight hours cause to be posted in three public places in the township, and any public place in each of two adjoining townships, if within four miles of the place where the beasts were taken; a written notice describing the beasts, the time, place and cause of impounding. If no person appears within seven days after impounding, a notice shall be published for at least three successive weeks in some newspaper published within twenty miles from the place of impounding; the first publication to be within fifteen days after the impounding. If the claim is not paid within fourteen days after the last notice is published as stated, the person who impounded them may apply to any justice of the peace and obtain a warrant to two disinterested persons to be appointed by the justice to ascertain and determine the amount of the damage, costs and expenses, and if the sum so found is not paid, the person impounding may cause the animals to be sold at public auction in the township where the impounding took place; first advertising the sale by posting notice in three public places in the township for five days before the sale. From the proceeds of the sale the damages awarded, and the costs and expenses are first paid, and the balance deposited in the treasury of the township for the use of owner.

### PAYMENT FOR INJURY.

My husband was killed in a mine. The company offers me compensation for 300 weeks. Why should I accept this, when the law says I am entitled to 500 weeks? The information given by the labor and accident board does not conform with the law. Attorneys here will not take my case.—A. M.

The determination of the accident board is final unless appealed from. Act 64 Public Acts (1919) Part 2 Section 5, specifies the weekly compensation for a period of 300 weeks from the date of the injury. We do not find any statute extending the period to 500 weeks.—Rood.

### DITCHING WATER ONTO PRIVATE PROPERTY.

Can a man ditch flowing well water and water from the house across the road, where it runs onto another man's land?—S. J. W.

No one can turn water upon the property of another without liability, and such damage may be enjoined.



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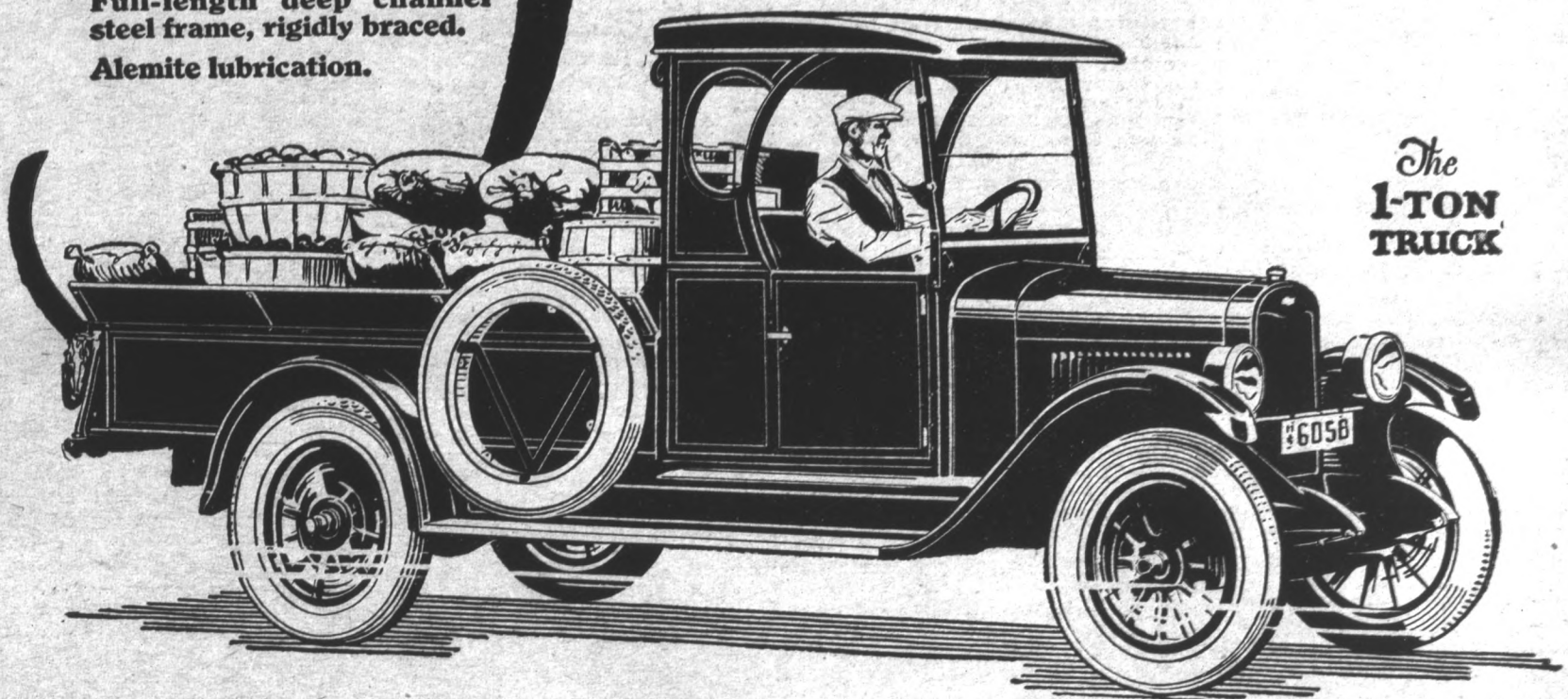
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### SUMMER PINCHING THE BRAMBLES.

EXPERIENCE has shown that summer pinching of the new shoots is to be recommended for the blackberry, and the black and the purple raspberries; it is undesirable in the case of dewberries and loganberries, and of doubtful value with red raspberries. The real object of the practice is to make the plant self-supporting. It checks the terminal growth of the shoot and stimulates the development of lateral branches, thus making the cane more stocky and tree-like, and incidentally increasing bearing surface and providing more "tips" for propagation.

These factors are of importance in blackberry and black and purple cap production. On the other hand, most red raspberry canes do not branch freely, so that summer pinching does not materially aid in increasing yield furthermore, they are stiff enough to be self-supporting when given the customary winter, or dormant pruning. Dewberries and loganberries produce plenty of bearing surface without summer pinching, and their trailing habit precludes any possibility of making them self-supporting.

The height to which the young shoots should be allowed to grow before they are pinched or headed back, varies with the vigor of the variety. Those of the weaker growing varieties should be headed correspondingly lower than those of the stronger, more vigorous growing varieties. Black raspberry shoots should be headed back when about two feet high; those of the blackberry and the purple raspberry when two and one-half to three feet high. If headed too low the fruit will be borne too near the ground and picking is more difficult; if headed too high the fruiting cane becomes top-heavy and is more easily blown over and broken.

Summer pinching should be done as soon as the shoots have reached the desired height, rather than to allow them to grow considerably beyond the proper point for heading, only to be severely cut back later. This conserves the strength of the cane, results in larger laterals, and lessens danger from subsequent winter injury. If the work is done at the proper time, the tender growing tips may be pinched out readily with the thumb and fingers. It is usually necessary to go over the patch several times, each time heading back the shoots that have reached the proper height.—R. E. Loree.

### TO ADVERTISE FRUIT.

THE citrus growers of Florida are planning to spend \$1,000,000 to advertise their fruits. The plan is to form a corporation for the purpose of financing and directing the advertising. It is hoped that seventy-five per cent of the growers will be interested. The method of financing is to make a small assessment per box. The prospective increase in the production of oranges and grape fruit is what prompted this program. If it goes through it will undoubtedly have an effect on the consumption of fruits grown in the northern states.

### ORCHARDIST GETS DAMAGES.

A PENNSYLVANIA orchardist recently brought suit against a Tennessee nurseryman for selling him 6,600 misnamed trees. He asked \$100,000 damages. The Tennessee court gave a verdict in his favor for \$50,000, plus \$3,500 for interest. The grower

had experts go into his orchard and check off the misnamed trees. The testimony of these experts was hard to combat. The case will probably be carried to higher courts.

### ANNUAL ORCHARD TOUR.

THE annual orchard tour of the Michigan State Horticultural Society will be held July 23-24, in the vicinity of Manistee and Traverse City. It will have an added interest to those but mildly interested in commercial fruit growing, because of the scenic beauty that abounds in that part of our state.

The red raspberry section at Onkama will be visited the morning of the first day. Last year 10,500 crates to the car were shipped by the Onkama Farm Bureau, with a net return of \$2.74 for a twelve-pint crate.

The "Thrushwood Orchards" of A. J. Rogers, near Beulah, will be visited. These orchards contain apples, peaches, pears, and sweet and sour cherries.

Other orchard stops of the day will be at the 400-acre orchard of the Manistee Orchard Company, the "Crystal Lake Orchards," and the apple orchard of A. L. Hopkins, at Bear Lake, who is a strong advocate of thinning.

The tour of the second day will start with an inspection of the Grand Traverse Packing Company plant, which will be canning cherries at that time.

Titus Brothers' 7,000-tree apple and cherry orchard will be the first orchard stop of the day. Titus Brothers have been successful in packing their sweet cherries in small boxes. The orchards of Roy H. Hooper, K. O. Ladd, Walter LaBatt, and G. L. Barnum, on the Old Mission Peninsula, will also be visited.

A stop at Golden Tower has been arranged. From this tower, 250,000 fruit trees can be seen. At this point the "Blessings of the Blossoms" festival is held each year. It is not until you reach this point that you fully realize the magnitude of the concentration of fruit growing on the Old Mission Peninsula.

Circulars giving details of the orchard tour can be obtained from H. D. Hootman, secretary of the Michigan State Horticultural Society, East Lansing, Michigan.

## State Farm News

### CORN BORER CLEAN-UP WEEK.

THE corn borer burners have about completed the work of cleaning up the 1925 corn crop and the county now stands very well cleaned of all corn refuse so that the infestation the coming year should show a very little increase, if any.

While these burners do a very good job, of cleaning up, the opinion of every farmer who has looked at them and watched them work is that they are too expensive for common use, and most of the farmers have determined to clean up the corn by the corn shredder method, rather than wait for the burners.—C. L. B.

### NEW BERRY CRATES.

AT a meeting held June 3, in Onkama, the berry growers of that section adopted a new style crate for the shipment of their berry crop this season. The new crate is approximately three inches wider and four inches longer, being so designed as to give the utmost ventilation. The crate is manufactured exclusively for use by the Onkama Farm Bureau, a farmers' organization which markets berries in carloads.—J. C. C.

### CHEAP LIME.

FARMERS in the vicinity of the city of Manistee have a wonderful opportunity to sweeten their land. Sludge lime can be obtained from the Filer Fibre Company at fifty cents per load,

This lime tests ninety-five per cent. Mr. P. P. Schnorbach, the president, having been a farmer, gives this opportunity for the betterment of agriculture in Manistee county.—J. C. C.

### POULTRY TRAINING SCHOOL.

FORTY-ONE people in Van Buren county have already signed up as leaders in the county poultry training work, and 145 have signed up signifying their desire to be members of a poultry study class in their community under the leader selected. The leaders are expected to relay the information they have acquired in the training schools, to a class of anywhere from five to ten people in their community. There is little doubt that if this system can be carried through in proper shape, that we are going to have more people with brass tack information on poultry feeding, housing, diseases and culling than we could get in many years' work of indiscriminate poultry demonstrations. It is expected that each leader will be furnished with a convenient note book, and that

we will get down to brass tacks on our poultry study.—Johnson.

### T. B. WORK IN MONROE COUNTY.

MONROE county reports that the Second Annual Area Test for cattle tuberculosis is about completed, and practically every township showed a very marked improvement over the test conducted in 1925.

One-half of a township, which on the first annual test showed twenty per cent of reactors, on the second annual test only brought seven reactors out of over 1,000 cattle—a record which is hard to beat in most any section.

The township of Raisinville had a few herds opened up on the second, which showed no reactors on the first test, and the trouble has been traced very largely to the existence of avian tuberculosis in practically each of the flocks where reactors were found. It is apparent that some method of cleaning up avian tuberculosis will have to be put in Monroe county in the near future.—C. L. B.

## Observations of Rural Life

(Continued from page 803).

all this complicated mass of experiences in the past ten years, it is that communities having a community organization are making the most rapid progress. Perhaps this organization is a result of a progressive attitude, but I am inclined to think that a community organization is both a result and a tool. Somehow, somehow, a community becomes progressive enough to further a community organization and this organization is used as the instrument to make bigger things possible.

I have seen communities where the community atmosphere was two below zero. I have gone into them, started the fire for their meeting, even swept out the hall, and then heard them condemn the speaker for not making a better speech, forgetting, if they ever recognized the fact, that environment is one of the two largest factors making for success or failure in all human endeavor. The speaker merely took on the spirit and atmosphere of the community in which he worked. I recall once in a meeting where a farm organizer desired to get several people to go out and do a certain piece of work. He explained the work to them; no response. He argued with them with the same result. He finally shook them loose by actually shaming them into action. This community had no organization. They never met together except to vote. They had never sold the idea of community action to themselves. Red Cross workers and others dreaded to go into this community. Communities, like people, have certain characteristics. The hopeful thing is that these characteristics are not fixed, but being plastic, they can be changed.

And then there comes to mind another community I have met with, the old home of an ex-governor and agricultural leader. You enter the hall, it is clean and carpeted, the ex-governor's picture is on the wall, you are greeted by a dozen handshakes, an orchestra or quartet starts off the program. When the speaker is through he is told what a fine address he has made. Was it the speaker or the community? Can cooperation among farmers and rural people progress in the two below zero type of community? We are thankful there are so few of this type. Farming is a business. The bank or merchandizing establishment, with a cashier or head clerk of the arctic zone temperature does not get the business. Our observations lead us to believe that the rural community that warms up to the occasion, that is, alive, active, alert, is the one that offers the only hope of

building a satisfying rural life. A successful working local community group is fundamental to agriculture's financial as well as social and moral welfare. We incorporate our business to give it personality. Consciously or unconsciously we are giving to our community a personality and it affects us and our attitude toward life. We reap what we sow.

### Economic Pressure Affects Thinking.

Again we are quite sure of this observation being true; that because agriculture has in the past few years been grinding under an adverse economic condition, it has caused many a farmer to think crooked and grasp after false economic hopes. Half-matured economic schemes of all sorts have been offered as cures for the farmer's problems. In meeting some of these, it has necessitated the taking of, at times, an unpopular stand. Misunderstanding of your work and people who really desired to aid agriculture resulted in many cases. I recall one occasion where a large sum of money was to be raised to organize a cooperative venture. The idea was all right, but the financing was wrong. In opposing the plan to save the farmers from this sort of an investment, the very ones we were trying to protect accused those holding out, of being ultra conservative.

These occurrences make one wonder after all, if it is all worth while, your faith in humanity is tested. You wonder if this method of condemnation was applied in the home instead of a word of praise or guidance for the child, if it would make for a better trained youth. You wonder if the hired man on the farm would do more work if "cussed" every time he made what he thought an honest effort to give service but failed. Or, is there a better method? Has not the farmer something to learn in the way of getting service out of his organization leaders? I know of more than one co-op manager whose spirit of cooperation has been broken by just such tactics. This is no brief for the mistakes of rural organization workers. I merely want to point out some observations and set my readers to thinking as individuals and as communities. As we lay aside our individualism, we must understand the art of working with people. Have we not something to learn in this respect?

It is not to analyze the responsibility for the exact proportion of guilt on the part of the one or the other that I write down these observations. It is to point out that such things exist and to question the soundness of the reasoning back of them.



# WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



Paulina Longworth, granddaughter of late Theodore Roosevelt, makes good progress in walking.



The contrast with today's modes of fashion was striking when four alumni of 1904 of Bryn Mawr attended the 1926 Class Day exercises wearing fashions of twenty years ago.



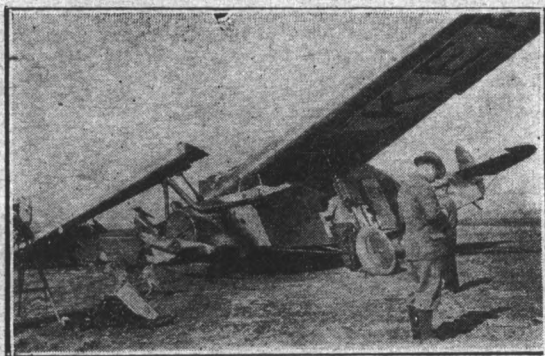
Europe's royal scientist, Crown Prince of Sweden, meets America's greatest inventor, Edison.



On the last Arctic expedition of Captain Frank E. Kleinschmidt, which was partly sporting and partly scientific, his wife accompanied him. She is shown with two giant Alaskan crabs.



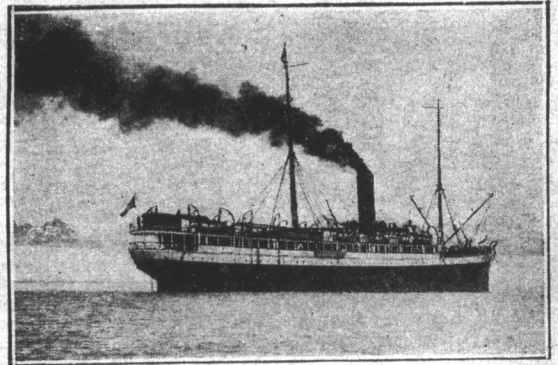
Peace and tranquillity reign in this little family, composed of an English setter, her pups, and a nine-months-old wildcat, which is most friendly to all he meets.



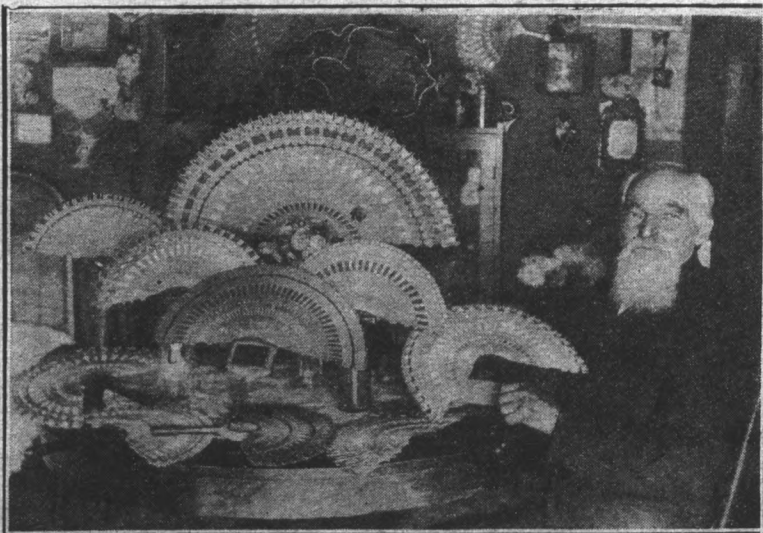
The "Alaskan," a single-engine plane of the Detroit-Wilkin's Arctic Expedition, was quite seriously wrecked at Fairbanks, Alaska.



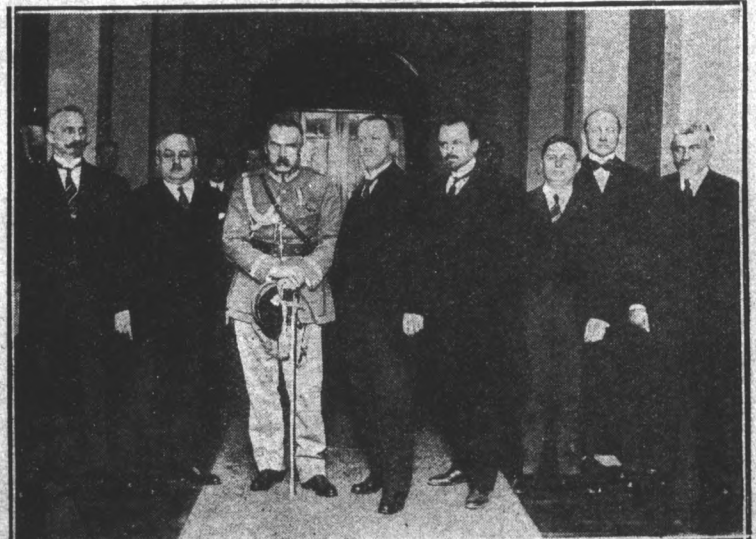
This twenty-four-year-old Japanese radio expert claims to have invented television via the air.



The "Victoria," now on way to Nome, Alaska, will bring back Captain Roald Amundsen and his fourteen associates.



S. Ward, inmate of Veterans' Home in Washington, whittled these fans from straight fir and cedar with a pocket knife. Some have fifty ribs but are a single piece of wood.



Marshall Josef Pilsudski, (in military uniform), overthrew the government of Poland and formed this new cabinet to govern Poland until a president could be legally elected.



TOLD ME WHERE I MIGHT GO,  
AND WENT ON HUNTING.

WE have a farm of 240 acres which, of course, spreads out some, and it cannot be watched from the front door, nor from the top of the windmill. On this place we have a very fine lake, and some marsh land which naturally draws "sports" with their dogs and guns.

One Sunday morning I looked out to see two hunters passing. I imagined where they were heading for, so slipped out over to where I thought they might enter the marsh land. I caught them standing at the edge of the marsh watching their dogs as they scented rabbits. When I ordered them off, they told me, with much emphasis, where I might go to, and went on hunting. A visit to the county seat the next morning, told me that I could sue them for damages, which might be six cents, but I would have to take it up in my own township, or in an adjoining township.

We have a fine piece of oak timber which is the home of numerous fox squirrels. On Sunday this resembles an army in action. It is forty rods from my buildings, and no doubt many of our "farmyard pheasants" lost their lives. One Sunday I drove sixteen hunters out at one drive.

I have a twenty-acre pasture some distance down the road, and every spring before I turn the stock in, I have to go around this pasture and fix the fences that the hunters have cut.

I bought a small tract of swamp land for a marl bed a few years ago. This piece was covered with second growth of timber. In the fall after I bought it, I went down to look it over and make preparations for mining the marl. I found one-half of it burned all over, and the timber down on the ground. We didn't want to cut it, as it was young and thrifty stuff, but had to save it at a loss of about \$300.

What we want is a law that does not require the unsightly non-trespass signs, but that will forbid any trespassing by hunters.—R. V. Root, Kendall, Mich.

FARMER HAD TO HAVE ARM  
AMPUTATED.

IN March, 1922, and for several years previous, there had been living in a hollow tree on our farm, a pair of raccoons. The fact seemed to be common knowledge among the hunting and trapping fraternity who have been warned not to trespass on our property. The farm had been posted with proper signs prohibiting hunting, although these were sometimes torn down.

On the day mentioned, someone in an effort to smoke out these coons, set fire to these trees, which, when darkness fell, drew our attention to the fact and I went to investigate. I found a man, an entire stranger to me, waiting for the coon to appear, that he might get them with a shot gun he carried in his hands. I remonstrated with him for his trespass, when apparently in a fit of sudden anger he turned the gun at me and fired, shattering my right forearm, and amputation was necessary.

He was arrested, tried and convicted and sentenced to one of our penal institutions for a number of years. In the course of the trial, the circuit judge said, had I ordered the trespasser off the premises and he refused to go, I would have been justified in using any amount of force in rejecting him.

Had I started civil suit for trespass against this man, I would have undoubtedly won, but little good would it have done me, as the only thing he possessed in this world was a wife and baby, and I was already supplied.

I believe that every farmer should have certain well-defined police pow-

ers while on his own premises. I believe that any person found on the premises of another without a written permit of the owner, and carrying firearms, or accompanied by a hunting dog, should, on demand of said owner, be guilty of criminal trespass. I believe the sportsmen clubs are in general fostering the right spirit, and I meet many members who are very conservative in the privileges they claim for themselves. It is a pleasure to extend courtesies to that class of people.—B. W. Mattoon, Durand, Mich.

## THINKS FARMERS ARE DISCRIMINATED AGAINST.

I HAVE fifty or sixty pheasants on my place when the rabbit season opens, but when winter comes I have only five or six left. I feed these regularly in my farmyard, but cheap hunters come in and kill them. On the other hand, a farmer cannot

time to save our barn from fire. Someone carelessly made a fire while we were away and it was running up the fence row to the barn. Not long ago, our neighbors had a nice mule shot down by hunters.—W. R. Bryant, Manton, Mich.

## HAS SHED PARTLY BURNED.

I HAVE upon my farm some low land which furnishes very good rabbit hunting. Two years ago there were sixteen men and thirteen dogs crossed this area between morning and noon one Sunday. When ordered off, these hunters simply stood and laughed at me. I have often seen them go to the fence, kick down the top rail, to let their dogs over, and go on without putting it back in place. This low land is enclosed with three barb wires. Every winter since I have lived here, this fence has been cut. One Sunday morning a year ago,

## Will Improve Rural-Urban Relations

THE reading of the letters on this page will help toward a better understanding of the situation in regards to our trespass laws. Scores of other letters were sent in response to our appeal for experiences with trespassers. We regret not having space to print them all.

Because of the part that these letters will have in this commendable movement, we feel it appropriate to extend publicly to those who stopped in a busy season to write their experience, our thanks for their trouble.

The campaign is hardly started. It will need the cooperation of every good citizen. Your experiences will help in this campaign. We feel confident of the continued support of all who wish this issue settled in a manner that will be just to all. When the farmer enjoys his rights and the city man fully understands the farm trespass situation, it will not be difficult to promote closer cooperation between these two classes to the benefit of both.

clear his farm to good advantage, for, if he wants to burn a brush pile or a pile of stumps, he has to get a permit, which is good only for four days. I have a neighbor who is trying to clear a farm, and it is necessary for him to work at it as he can. When he has a few hours to spare to pick up and burn the brush and stumps, he has to go to the trouble of getting a permit every four days in order to be prepared to clear his land. Yet the sportsmen can have a bonfire any time they wish.

I am not against resorters coming to the country, and I am willing to do anything that will make it pleasant for them, but we farmers do not want all our rights taken from us.—Frank S. Codill, Branch, Mich.

## KILLED VALUABLE SHEEP.

AT one time, a bunch of hunters shot and killed a good sheep that I had paid twenty dollars for. On Sunday, it is a continual bang, bang all day long. I have to bring my sheep out of the woods.—A. D. Ellis, Vermonthville.

## HAS MULE SHOT.

FISHERMEN and hunters have let our cattle out in the road, cut new woven wire fences, and one time in particular we arrived home just in

while we were calmly resting at our home, a fellow shot a rabbit not sixty feet from our back door. When asked what business he had there, he calmly picked up the rabbit, reloaded his gun and walked away, with all the gusto in the world. My neighbor on the south, had one of his steers, which he was fattening, shot by a hunter. While the steer did not die, he was a long time recovering from his wounds. My neighbor on the west had a sheep shed near the bank of the lake. Some sports camped in the shed, took good rails off the fence and made a fire in the shed, which burned off one corner before it was discovered and put out.

If the Michigan Farmer can assist us in getting laws passed to protect our properties, we shall be very thankful indeed.—E. K. Lent, Scotts, Mich.

## HAS FENCES CUT.

WE live only three miles from Traverse City on M-11. A trout stream crosses our place, and as soon as the season opens our trouble begins. Fences are cut, gates are left open, stock gets out, and there is no end to our troubles.

Several of my cows have been shot, not killed, but injured. A year ago when we killed a yearling, we found several shot marks on her side. On one side of our wood lot pasture there is forty rods of fencing. Someone, we

supposed them to be hunters, cut seventeen feet from top to bottom in the middle of this stretch of fence and threw it on the brush pile. You can imagine what this did to the rest of the forty rods of fence. Two years ago, we sold a cow for \$28, because her bag was injured by a fence which the hunters had cut.

We thank everyone who comes and asks permission to hunt or fish, and have always given them permission, and invited them to come again.—W. H. Pease, Traverse City.

## LOSES GOOD COW TO HUNTERS.

LIVING on the Muskegon river, and surrounded by woods that make ideal game cover, we get our full share of pests. They have even gone so far as to shoot cattle for us. One valuable cow was killed with shot in her back and side.

They anchor their boats along the meadows, build fires and fry steaks. Then go away and leave the fires. It would take a small book to tell about the things we have put up with in the past seven years.—Justen Elwell, White Cloud.

## EVERY MAN'S LAND.

SPEAKING of no man's land, one would think it is every man's land from the time the first apple dares to blush, until the last pheasant and rabbit are killed. Even the women will call the farmer a hog if he asks them to move from under his hickory nut tree.—Horton Smith, Stockbridge.

## HAS YOUNG TIMBER LOT DESTROYED.

I PLANTED a piece of timber a year ago last fall. It was set on fire one Sunday by, I believe, hunters. The damage was at least \$500. I would like to have a law against trespassing.—J. J. Otten, Owendale, Mich.

## THE COURTEOUS ARE WELCOME.

THERE is a swamp of six or eight acres on the back of my farm. Wild ducks nest there and rear their ducklings. We never molest them. There is also good trapping for muskrat. When the season opens this is everybody's property. Mine only to shut gates and repair fences. On another farm, two and one-half miles from here, there is a lake. Here boats were taken, locks broken, fences cut, and sheep deliberately shot.

We welcome all who are courteous and ask permission to hunt or fish, merely requesting that they leave things as they find them, and be careful of fires. I would not want this fifty-seven-year-old forest destroyed for many thousands of dollars. Personally, I am a lover of forests, lakes, streams, game and fishing.—G. P. Rasmussen, Trufant.

## HOLD LICENSE ENTITLES THEM TO HUNT ANYWHERE.

I RECEIVED a sample copy of The Michigan Farmer. The item on page one is right. Our farms are sure "No Man's Land." They come out from the cities Sunday mornings at sunrise and shoot everything from a squirrel to a cow. The dogs scare the life out of our sheep, and one place I found where they had cut three strands of my wire fence to let the dogs through. I have my farm posted. I caught two men in the woods. I asked them what they were shooting, and they said any darn thing they saw. I told them to get out, and they said they had a license to hunt anywhere they wanted to. I pay the taxes, and my farm was assessed for as much as it would sell for. I guess we will have to take the law in our own hands.—I. M. Vernon, New Lothrop.

Activities of Al Acres—Maw Acres Says They Deserve a Strawberry Shortcake.

Frank R. Leet





# Rural Health

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

## IS AN ANSWER WORTH TWO CENTS?

EVERY day letters are received expressing an earnest desire that an answer be given in the very next issue. "It is very important that I have an immediate reply," writes C. E. L.

Very well, C. E. L., but if so important why not risk giving your name and address, and two cents for postage?

I may as well tell you that in nine cases in ten it is impossible to print replies "in the very next issue." The next issue of the paper is probably ready to go to press when your letter gets to me. I can't even promise that your reply will go in the next following. Nor can I assure you that it will be printed in the paper at all. If it is just a matter that concerns you, and no one else, the chances are that it won't be printed, because space is limited and the few letters that can be answered in the paper must be those of general interest.

One other thing: We cannot print in the paper letters that have to do with matters peculiar to sex, reproduction, and other intimate subjects. It is perfectly proper for you to seek such information, and it may well be that the questions that you ask are of greatest importance. It must be remembered, though, that this is a family paper, read by young and old alike, and certain things that are perfectly proper for you to know are far too advanced for children to read.

But you can get an answer, very quickly, on any matter concerning health by the simple process of putting in with your letter an envelope addressed to yourself and stamped. I suppose the reason you have neglected this is because you think I don't answer letters personally. But I do. It is part of my business. And it is much better for you than depending upon an answer through the paper. About the only letters coming to me that I do not answer are those in which the writer does not even give name and address.

## STOMACH TROUBLE.

I have been troubled with my stomach. Tried every remedy I heard of, and nothing helped me. It comes in hard pains which take my breath away.—G. W.

Chronic stomach trouble can only be cured by finding out exactly where the deficiency lies, and correcting it. You may be secreting too much of a certain digestive fluid, you may not be secreting enough. Analysis of the stomach contents by a competent physician, together with an X-Ray examination will give definite information. It is no good taking medicine haphazard. The only sensible plan of treatment is, first to get a thorough diagnosis. In this case there is some question in my mind whether the main difficulty is not due to some heart disturbance.

## DON'T DALLY WITH TUBERCULOSIS.

Do you think blood spitting always means tuberculosis? Why may it not be that the blood just comes from the throat?—L. L. S.

Possible, but not at all likely. If the bleeding comes from the throat, the next question is to ask what is the matter with the throat. If that is tubercular the chances are that the lungs are too. In cases of suspected tuberculosis it is folly to try to hide the truth. The wise plan is to face the facts and immediately begin to live the kind of life that can conquer

the disease. Many people are conquering tuberculosis now every year, but this is not accomplished by hiding from the truth.

## HEART TROUBLE.

My wife has a trouble called "heart asthma." She coughs a lot and raises a good deal of phlegm. What brings such a condition?—M. B.

This condition is not really asthma. It depends wholly upon the heart, which evidently does not do its work efficiently. Give the heart a chance to catch up. Have her stay in bed for a period of several weeks so that the heart may have complete rest. This means staying in bed, being waited upon, and not getting up for anything. A doctor who understands heart troubles can give a great deal of help in a case of this kind.

## INSULIN FOR DIABETES.

What about insulin in diabetes? Is it making good?—X. Y. Z.

I am glad to say that it is. Please bear in mind that it is not claimed for this treatment that it will actually cure diabetes. What it does is to help the patient to take care of a certain amount of carbohydrate food, eliminate his poisons, and thus bring him to a better state of nutrition and enable him to keep about his affairs as long as he is careful to watch his diet. It has worked wonders for some very desperate cases.

## "By the Way"

### JUST A FAIR JOKE.

Tuffy—"Say, kid, where's the fair?"  
Percy—"Fair? I haven't heard about any fair."  
Tuffy—"Then the paper lies; it says 'fair tonight and Wednesday'."

### SUCH A HEADACHE.

"Mamma, I've got a stomach-ache," said six-year-old Nellie.

"That's because your stomach is empty. You'd feel better if you had something in it."

That afternoon the minister called to have tea with them, and complained of having a severe headache.

"That's because it's empty," said Nellie, "you'd feel better if you had something in it."

## ISN'T HE CRUSTY?

Mrs. Newlywed—"Where is the paper plate I gave you under your pie, dear?"

"Mr. Newlywed—"Oh, was that a plate? I thought it was the lower crust."

## SOME COW.

For Sale—a full-blooded cow giving milk, three tons of hay, a lot of chickens and several stoves.

## LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP.

Employer—"Why are you lighting the lantern?"

# A Three Month's Retrospect

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

WE have seen the beginnings. "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth." That is the most sublime statement on creation ever written. If one fact is certain, it is that this earth and its life is not the product of chance. It was said in olden days that no man could study the structure of the eye and remain an atheist. The same might be said of many other forms of life. Of the heavens Addison wrote:

In reason's ear they all rejoice,  
And utter forth a glorious voice,  
Forever singing as they shine,  
"The hand that made us is divine."

Man was to subdue the earth. He has been doing this for a long time, and, alas! much of his conquest has been pillage. When we think of the forests that once grew in our own state, slaughtered without rule or reason, we are led to ask ourselves whether much of man's conquests might not have been better done by some other order of animal. But, on the other hand, other forms of subduing the earth are going which are salutary. As civilization advances, it seems as though man's enemies also increase. The entomologist declares that it is going to be a race between man and his insect enemies. Perhaps. But think, also, how man has contrived to keep just a little ahead of his enemies so far. The



tion advances, it seems as though man's enemies also increase. The entomologist declares that it is going to be a race between man and his insect enemies. Perhaps. But think, also, how man has contrived to keep just a little ahead of his enemies so far. The

Hired Man—"I am going to see my girl."

Employer—"When I went to see my girl, I never took a lantern."

Hired Man—"Yes, and see what you got."

## UGHT TO BE A MOVIE MUSICIAN.

"Daddy," said Tommy Jenkins, "this book says that Orpheus was such a fine musician that he made trees and stones move."

"Your sister, Dorothy, can beat Orpheus any day," grumbled Mr. Jenkins. "Her piano playing has made twenty families move out of these apartments in the last two months."

## WET TIME.

"I wonder what is wrong with my watch?" said the father. "Possibly it needs cleaning."

"Oh, no, daddy," said his little son. "It is clean. I had it in the bathroom yesterday and washed all the works."

malarial swamps are drained, and the spiteful little mosquito must retire to other climes. Fever and ague that used to harass the pioneers of Michigan so, are among the relics of the past.

Contagious diseases, such as small pox and its cousins, are met face to face in the middle of the road and given such a lively scrap that they hurry to get out of the way, only once in a while a germ daring to bite some one and give him a mild case of the disease. Think how dreadful scarlet fever used to be, once it got started in a community. It is not a picnic now, but it has, to a large degree, lost its terrors. Everyone will think of other enemies that are being knocked down and dragged into the brush out of sight. It is man fulfilling the mandate of long ago. He is subduing the earth.

NOAH is a good man, part of the time. Why is it he is better in the early part of his life than the latter? But he is by no means alone in this. Every now and then a man lives a good life for many years, then seems to slip. Young fools are bad, but old fools are worse. An old fool is inexcusable. He knows better. No wonder Noah's children were ashamed of him. Better be bad while you are young, if you must be bad, and change your ways by the grace of God, than to begin being good and end in anti-climax.

Isaac was a good man, but not good enough. That is, he was not dynamic in his goodness. He never stepped on the gas. He never said, "No!" so you would understand it the first time. It is not necessary for a man to be led about by the ear by his wife, as was flaccid Isaac.

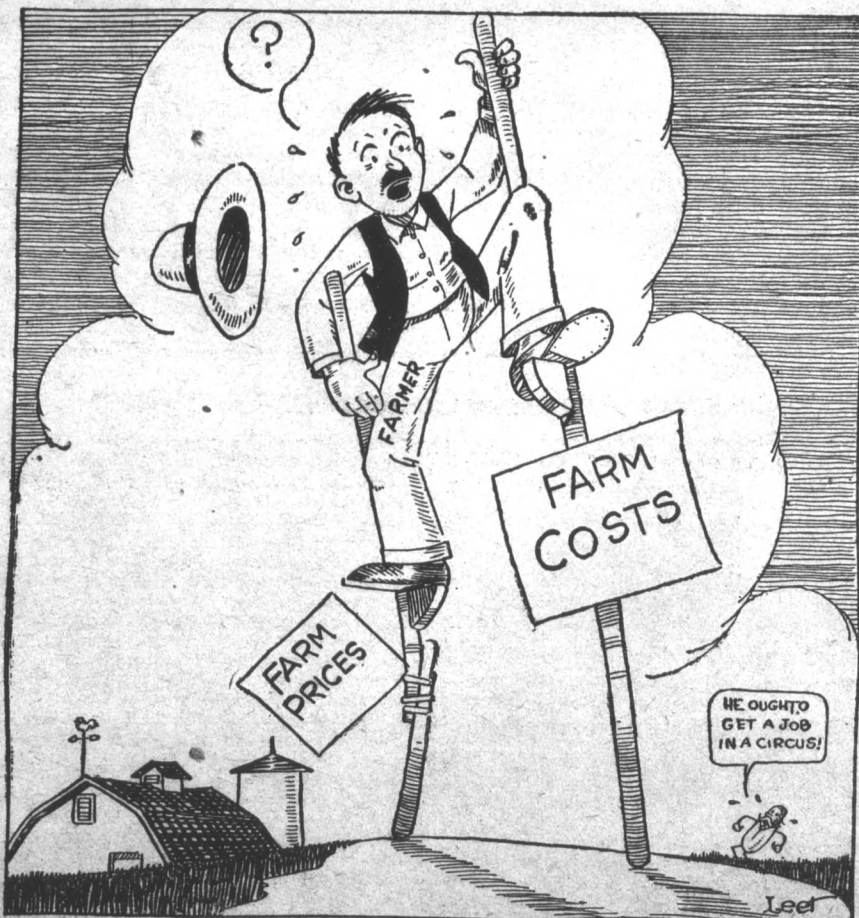
Abraham is a grand character. He is built on large lines. He fills the picture clear to the frame. Although we do not see him until late in life, he is active, resourceful, dynamic even then. We imagine what he must have been in early life. I suspect he was president of the International Camel Corporation, and he probably had an experiment station of his own, studying animal diseases. The attractive part of Abraham's picture, however, is his largeness of soul. His faith is very simple, not unlike that of a child, and that is the kind of faith that the Great Teacher praised. And it is surprising what execution such faith will accomplish. "Faith is the victory," says the old gospel song, and it is true. "This is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith," says John.

Jacob is a study all by himself. He is typical of many of us. Success is his motto and success he will have, even though he at times pays a high price for it. As the story goes on, we see that it is too high a price, and justice begins to turn back on his tracks and sing the most dreadful songs in Jacob's ear until he is like Clarence in Richard III, who, on awaking cries, "Methought for a season that I was in hell, such terrible impression made my dream." And yet the mercy of God was on him, too. With evening comes the calm that follows the storm. Jacob had resolved to follow God's leading, and at last he is brought to Egypt, to see the son from whom he had been so tragically separated, years before.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR JUNE 27.

REVIEW:—What we have learned from the Book of Genesis.  
GOLDEN TEXT:—Romans 8:28,

## It's Some Trick If He Can Keep Up







# WOMAN'S INTERESTS



## Hunt Out the Antiques

*Cleaned and Refinished, They Are More Beautiful than Some Modern Furniture*

By Ella E. Rockwood

IT is a very easy matter to adapt antiques to the farm home. By that I mean that most of the specimens of early American chairs, tables and beds fit in nicely with farmhouse surroundings. They are sturdy of build, yet not too much so to be attractive. They are practical, plain enough to be useful, while sacrificing nothing of beauty. They were honestly made, and are today, after the passing of nearly two hundred years, still as good style as the day they were made.

In looking around for antiques, we rarely need go further than our own attic. This is particularly true of families where changes of residence do not come often. Rare indeed, is the home where some fine piece of mahogany or walnut cannot be located. It may be grandmother's bureau or old chest of drawers, often found in the garret, used possibly as a storage place for winter bedding, but quite as likely to be full of cast-off articles of clothing. The chances are these things will remain right where they are for years yet, while the old bureaus should be placed in the position of honor which they deserve. I know of one old chest of drawers which was emptied of rubbish and placed in a prominent place in the home, where it attracted so much attention that the owner was sorry she had not done this years ago.

Take the matter of stands and tables. I have seen exquisite little sewing stands utterly disregarded, weather-beaten, and going to pieces on a porch, or in somebody's kitchen. These, whether with or without drop-leaves, have one or two drawers. They are usually in black walnut, or the equally valuable cherry. Sometimes curly maple has been employed in whole, or in the drawer fronts. The original pulls were probably plain wooden knobs. Glass knobs are appropriate, but not brass on a table of this kind.

There are other kinds of early American tables less rarely seen. The pie-crust, the tip-top, in round or square, the small fall-leaf, called a Pembroke, and the regular size old-time fall-leaf dining table. All are in good demand by collectors at the present time, which means that they are worth rescuing from attic or back-bedroom, and given a more fitting position in the home. If one of these is for sale, all that is necessary is to put it on the front porch and buyers will speedily present themselves. Let no one be foolish enough to part with any of them for a song, unless it is an unusually valuable song.

There is scarcely an old-time farm home where there are not some valuable chairs. By this, I do not mean chairs of carved mahogany or walnut, although, of course, these are included. But what I have in mind is the smaller side chair once commonly used in the kitchen. They are of plain wood, few, if any turnings, and were originally painted black. Across the top slat was a bit of stenciling. The seats were of flag construction. Not all of these are the prized Hitchcock chairs, but some of them undoubtedly are. All are worth preserving. If necessary, have new flag bottoms put in. Paint the woodwork flat black and the flag seat ochre. If the stenciling can be replaced, all the better, or put

a bit of striping in the color of the seat, around the back slats. Don't make the mistake of painting these chairs white.

Perhaps you have an old Windsor chair somewhere about the house. These are recognized by the hoop back with round spindles. There are many styles in Windsors, from the elegant comb-back with arms, down to the plain hoop back kitchen chairs, but a Windsor is always entirely of wood. The original ones had cross stretchers below the seat, with more or less fancy turning. The legs are "raked," or slanted outward. But there are many modifications of the Windsor, which is one of the best sellers in furniture stores of the present day. An old chair of this style is worth something.

So is an old bannister back, with its upright-slats, perpendicular instead of horizontal, as with the slat-back. Ladder-backs and slat-backs are the same. Some slats are curved and some are straight across, but they are all slat-backs and date from Pilgrim days.

I hope every woman who reads these lines will at once begin an inventory of the antiques. The collector is abroad in the land, seeking for these very things. If they were your grandmother's, don't sell them, but get them out, polish them up, have them repaired if necessary, and you will be the envy of your less fortunate neighbors.

### KIDDIES' HAVE OWN PARTY.

WE have a family of four children, and frequently my husband and I are invited out to dinner or to a party where the children are not invited, or where it would be too late for them to be up.

The children have been brought up not to complain of our leaving them at home with auntie, but they often looked wistful when we went away. Of late I have adopted the plan of allowing them to invite in one or two of their little friends on afternoons or evenings when we are away. They have a picnic lunch out in their tent or on the porch, as they wish. I plan one or two little surprises for their

lunch, and now, instead of feeling woe-begone at mother and daddy being away to a party, they are tickled at the prospect of a party all their own.—Mrs. D. L.

### CHARCOAL PREVENTS ODOR FROM CUT FLOWERS.

I DISCOVERED something last summer that makes flowers even a greater joy to me than before. We have all noticed that cosmos and oth-



Any little miss would look her prettiest in this dainty little dress, cleverly embroidered in a "duddy" design with either silk floss or yarn in delicate colors. She undoubtedly would have a name for each little ducky.

er flowers that stay fresh for a long time when cut and kept in water, become an offense to the nostrils while still a joy to the eye, due to the fact that decay sets in before the blossoms wilt. I found that pieces of ordinary charcoal, taken from the hearth or stove, and dropped in the vase, prevents this disagreeable odor. This is also worth remembering when growing water bulbs, such as the nar-

### Why Antique Collectors Go Mad

What's that you say—you wanted to see  
If you could get some old things from me?  
Why we sold our farm, and I tell you  
We've bought things that are nice and new.  
You see, when we moved here to town  
We didn't want old stuff around.  
New golden oak was more our choosin'  
What all real high-class folks was usin',  
So when we came out here to stay,  
We gave away, and gave away.  
High chests of drawers, and Windsor  
rockers,  
Bent candle sticks and old brass  
knockers,  
Spool beds—we had more than four,  
Three spool tables with a drawer,  
We had a corner cupboard, too,  
Oh, yes, of walnut sound and true,  
'Twas in our way—I 'spose you'll  
laugh.  
We sold it for a dollar and a half,  
Sure, we had chairs with backs like  
a fan,

I recollect they went to the junkman,  
For each he gave us fifty cents,  
Mary and I thought that immense.  
You want a ladder-back straight chair,  
Why Mother had one—I declare  
Who'd a thought that was any good,  
We chopped it up for kindling wood.  
A little cherry drop-leaf stand?  
Oh, yes—we had one—carved by hand,  
Let's see—what did become of that,  
Oh, yes, we traded it for our cat.  
She was a comfort to our house,  
We never saw another mouse.  
We had a walnut drop-leaf table,  
I 'member putting it in our stable,  
It made a dandy place for tools,  
Until 'twas kicked by one of the mules,  
A big old armchair with a wing;  
Oh, yes, I chopped up that old thing.  
A hanging what-not—oh, law me.  
I stacked three up behind a tree  
And set 'em afire one fine day,  
'Cause no one would cart 'em away;  
My goodness sakes—what is the mat-  
ter,  
The lady's fainted from my chatter.  
—Elsa Steward Clark.

cissus or the Chinese Sacred Lily, which are often grown in water instead of soil.—Mrs. N. P.

### FOR THOSE WHO LIKE CHEESE.

MOST folks like cheese, if not in its unchanged form, then in dishes that are a bit more tasty on its account. For supper try

#### Cheese Puff.

1½ cups grated cheese 1 cup hot water  
1½ cups soft bread ½ tsp. salt  
crumbs 4 eggs beaten separately  
Mix well, fold in stiff egg whites last. Pour into greased baking dish or ramkins, set in pan containing one inch of hot water, and bake twenty minutes in a moderate oven.

#### Red-Top Potato Cones.

To one cup of mashed potato seasoned with salt, pepper, and cream, add one-half cup grated cheese. Form into cones, roll in grated cheese, sprinkle with paprika, and bake till light brown.

#### Savory Pie Crust.

Add to the crust for apple or pumpkin pie, about half cup of grated cheese, reserving one tablespoonful of cheese for sprinkling over the top. Fold and roll the cheese into the crust. Make and bake the pie as usual, sprinkling the tablespoon of cheese over the top when pie is ready for the oven.

#### Cheese and Pepper Salad.

1 cup grated cheese 1 red pepper, minced  
2 green peppers Lettuce  
½ tsp. onion juice French dressing

Mix cheese, onion juice, and red pepper with enough French dressing to make it moist. Fill green peppers with this and chill. When ready to serve, slice with a hot knife and serve on a bed of lettuce with French dressing.

### CLIPPED FROM LETTERS.

TO clean my sink, I keep a small oil can with kerosene in it, close at hand. When cleaning the sink or tub, a few squirts of the kerosene is rubbed over it, and there is no need for further scrubbing.—Mrs. L. D.

I have found that pockets do not tear off from my aprons and the children's clothes if I sew a piece on the wrong side a little larger than the pocket. I sew these pieces on at the same time that I sew on the pocket.—Mrs. R. S.

At my little daughter's last birthday party, I made inexpensive favors for the little guests by cementing small animal crackers to little square wafers by means of a spoonful of chocolate frosting.—Mrs. I. P.

I always shrink all cotton wash goods before making up. It is really quite simple if the goods are merely left folded as they are cut from the piece and allowed to soak in a tub of water for two or three hours. Then I pin the material to the line with pins without wringing. I use sewing pins instead of clothespins, putting one to every foot. When shrunk in this way it is not difficult to iron the material straight.—Miss C. I.

Having no baby scales with which to weigh the baby, I fastened the dish drainer securely to my ordinary scales, folded a blanket in the bottom, and now I can weigh the baby without help or fear of his squirming just at the moment when I do not have a firm hold on him.—Mrs. S. C.





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

#### FRESHENING RANCID BUTTER.

I have some butter, that I packed down, that has become rancid. What can I do with it so that it will not be wasted?—Mrs. M. N.

First soak the butter in water to which a handful of baking soda has been added. After soaking for six or seven hours, drain off the water and wash the butter in sweet milk, then work thoroughly. The rancid flavor will have gone.

#### BLANCH BEFORE CANNING.

Should vegetables be blanched before canning?—Mrs. F. E.

If you can by the cold pack method of canning, vegetables should be blanched before putting into the cans. This insures a better pack. If vegetables are canned by the hot pack method of canning, briefly described in the issue of June 19, they do not need to be blanched before putting into the cans.

#### STRAWBERRY DUMPLINGS.

My husband says his mother used to make strawberry dumplings. Will you please tell me how to make them?—Mrs. G. R.

Use two cups of flour, half teaspoon of salt, four teaspoons of baking powder, two tablespoons of butter, one

cup of strawberries, and milk to moisten. Work the butter into the dry ingredients which have been sifted together. Add sufficient milk to moisten. Roll out one-quarter-inch-thick and cut in circles of four or five inches. Place two or three large berries in the center, cover with dough and press the edges firmly together. Brush with milk, sprinkle with sugar and bake in a hot oven for twenty minutes. Serve with crushed strawberry sauce and whipped cream.

#### EASY TO ROOT ROSES.

WHERE only a few cuttings of some favorite rose is desired, it is easy to root them. When the bloom is about to fade, pull the stem from the bush so a heel of the old stem is attached. Cut off the flower and wood enough with it to leave not over six inches, and remove the lower leaves. At least two healthy leaves should be left. Set firmly in the ground on the east side of the bush and turn a quart fruit jar over it. Water if the soil becomes very dry. Remove the fruit jar when new growth gets well started, and take up and set where wanted the following spring. Many root the cuttings taken as above, in wide-mouth bottles of water, changing the water often, and potting in sandy loam as soon as roots start, but I have had best success by first method.—A. H.

"Honor thy father and thy mother, but not a stranger's checks."



## Adventures of Tilly and Billy

The Birdies' Orphanage

TINKER and Tonker stopped the chariot in which Billy and Tilly and Nicky Gnome were riding, before a queer little tree. The two adventurers had been very thoughtful after meeting the little rabbit with the wobbly ears. But now what a surprise awaited them!

Nicky Gnome climbed clumsily out of the chariot with his crutch, but Billy was so anxious to get out that, with one leap, he was out over the wheel. Tilly wanted very much to do likewise, but she didn't think that would be at all proper for a little girl to do in Gnomeville, so she tried to be patient until Nicky Gnome was safely on the ground.

What a bedlam there was in this



"What a Bedlam there was in the Tiny Tree."

tiny tree! "Chirp, chee, chee, cherry chee, phoe, ee, phoe," chirped a hundred tiny birds all at once. Every one of the hundred seemed to have its mouth wide open, and what big mouths they had for such tiny bodies! Their feathers were just stick feathers, with here and there a bit of down. On their uncertain legs, they teetered and tottered about on the branches.

"Oh, me, oh, my! so many, many tiny birds," exclaimed Tilly.

"And look!" said Billy, "some of them are small, some have long legs, and some have long bills."

"Please, Nicky Gnome, do tell us

where all these baby birds come from. Where are the mamma and papa birds?" asked Tilly.

"I can not tell you that, Miss Tilly, for my story would be too long," replied Nicky, "but look! see the two little ones sitting on that low swaying branch?" and he pointed to two tiny baby birds that were trying to see who could get the biggest half of the worm that a little Gnome had just given them. "We found them when they were only a few days old."

"Where?" asked Billy.

"In their little mud nest down near the swamp. I was coming that way home when I heard, 'purr, purr, purr,' not far away," Nicky told them.

"When I came closer, the purring stopped. Then quick as a wink, Robin Redbreast flew to the ground not far from me to pick up a worm. Pounce! and in a clocktick, a big cat had gobbled up Robin Redbreast, feathers and all. I hunted and hunted for the baby birds, but finally a daffo-down-dilly told me where Robin Redbreast had hidden her nest. That is how they came here. There is a story like that for every one of the tiny birds in the tree."

"Are there no mamma and papa birds for all the rest of the little baby birds?" asked Billy.

"No," said Nicky Gnome. "They have all been killed by naughty boys with stones or guns, or have been caught by some beast of prey."

"Who feeds them?" asked Tilly, for she felt very sorry for the little orphan birds.

"We do," answered Nicky.

"What becomes of them when they grow to be big birds?" asked Billy.

"When they are grown, they fly away to make little nests of their own," said Nicky Gnome.

"Please, Nicky, won't you tell the little robins about the little round birdhouse in our back yard?" asked Tilly. "Maybe they will build their nest in it next year."

Nicky promised he would, for he thought Tilly and Billy would be very kind to birds now, since their visit to Gnomeville Hospital.

## PROFIT PRODUCING CHICKS

BA  
ROCKS  
LEGHORNS  
R.I. REDS

### Special Summer Prices

Make money this summer raising B & F chicks. Late broilers bring good prices and the pullets will be laying in five to six months. You have your choice of three breeds—all are profitable.

Postpaid prices on	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	\$5.00	\$9.00	\$42.50	\$85.00
Barred Rocks	6.00	11.00	52.50	105.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	6.00	11.00	52.50	105.00

Broilers, all Heavies, \$9.00 per 100. Mixed Broilers, \$8.00

Will Ship C. O. D. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Pay your postman when you get your chicks. Just write or wire your order. We have large hatches each week and can fill large orders promptly. Write for free catalog that describes our special matings.

Brummer & Fredrickson Poultry Farm, Box 20, Holland, Michigan

## Special Sale of July 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.

#### PRICES FOR EARLY SUMMER AND HARVEST HATCHED CHICKS

We are able to promptly fill your order for chicks from high egg record and pure-bred flocks. Our chicks are strong, healthy and vigorous, hatched from free-range hens. Place your order direct from this ad and save time, or get our Free Catalog. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Prepaid Parcel Post For	50	100	500	1000
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	\$5.50	\$10.00	\$45.00	\$90.00
Black Minorcas, Anconas	6.00	11.00	50.00	100.00
Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.50	12.00	55.00	110.00
White and Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	7.00	13.00	63.00	120.00
Jersey Black Giants, 25c each. Hamburgs, 10c each. Assorted Light, 8c. Assorted Light and Heavy, 9c. Assorted Heavy, 10c.				

LANTZ HATCHERY, Box J, TIFFIN, OHIO. Established 1906.

## Reduced Prices Order from this Ad Now CHICKS

Tancred White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Anconas

50-\$5.50; 100-\$10.00; 500-\$47.50; 1000-\$90.00

Tom Barron W. Leghorns

50-\$4.00; 100-\$8.00; 500-\$37.50; 1000-\$70.00

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.

## CHICKS W. LEGHORN - BLACK MINORCA - ANCONA

6½c 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.

## ACCREDITED CHICKS

June and July Low Prices, 6c and Up From pure-bred, heavy laying flocks. Inspected and Culled by STATE INSPECTORS. PRIZE WINNERS. 1st and 2nd Cockerel and 6th Pullet. Second Best Display at Holland and Muskegon Shows.

TANCRED STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS, BROWN LEGHORNS, BARRED ROCKS.

100% Live Delivery Postpaid

Send at once for Free Catalog, full particulars and detailed prices. Bank Reference.

HILLVIEW HATCHERY

C. Boyen, Prop. Box M, Holland, Michigan.

## BARRED ROCKS & REDS

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

Prices	50	100	500
Foreman Strain, B. P. Rocks	\$5.50	\$12.00	\$55.00
Selected B. P. Rocks	5.50	10.00	50.00
Mixed Heavies	5.00	9.00	45.00

100% live delivery guaranteed.

Parcel Post prepaid.

Order from this ad. Second year of blood test for White Diarrhea. Reference, Farmers' and Merchants' Bank.

KRUEPER POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY MILAN, 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.

## GOLDEN RULE CHICKS

20,000 weekly. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid prices on 50 100 500 1000  
Wh., Buff and Br. Leg., Anconas, \$5.50 \$10.00 \$48  
Barred and Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds 6.50 12.00 58  
Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes 7.00 13.00 63  
Buff Rocks, Black Minorcas 7.00 13.00 63  
Mixed, \$8 per 100. Heavy Mixed, 6.00 10.50 50  
Order from this ad. Save time. Fine Free Catalog.  
GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY, Box 8, Bucyrus, Ohio

## BLOOD TESTED BABY CHICKS

New 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.

## BUY GENEVA CHICKS

Beautiful Catalog entitled, "THE ART OF POULTRY RAISING," Free. 20 BEST VARIETIES. 68 birds won 28 ribbons in 1925. Buy Winning, HEAVY Laying. PROFIT Paying "GENEVA" Chicks for 1926. Hatched from Inspected, Bred-To-Lay Flocks. Write to-day for our NEW LOW PRICES. \$8.00 per 100 up. Postpaid. Full Delivery Guaranteed. Ref.: Bank of Geneva. Member International B. C. Ass'n. The Geneva Hatcheries, Box 29, Geneva, Ind.

REDUCED PRICES FOR JUNE AND JULY—Effective after June 15. Wh., Br., Bl. Leg., 8c; Anco., Bl. Min., 9c; Wh. Br. Rocks, 10c; Wh. Wynd., 11c; Wh. Min., 12c; Brah., 14c; L. Mix., 6c; H. Mix., 8½c. Add one cent in orders below fifty. 100% live prepaid. Bank Reference. Order with remittance. St. Stephen Hatchery, St. Stephen, Ohio.

## Advertising that Pays

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

They bring results with little cost, see rates on page 819 of this issue.

The Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.



# OUR PAGE

## More About Sweethearts

From Two Merry Circlers

**A**FTER reading "Vic's" letter, it stirred within me something that has caused me to write this letter. He surely put facts quite bare, but then, that's the way to do it. The advice put forth was good (or rather, it would be advice if taken right).

Girls, it's up to us to make the best of life. Now, for our side of the question, girls, be careful whom you pick. Most of you expect to marry sometime. Remember, when you are married you're married for a long, long time. Knowing this, "what kind of companion would you want?"

A man that will drink is no man at all. Being drunk, he could not help in time of trouble. He could not help when one is discouraged, he would not be a fit father to stand in the presence of any child.

A man that smokes is a bad example because others look to him. And what can we expect the results to be?

A man that will run around with any girl he sees is another bad sign. Because a man that will do that before he is married will do it after. Girls, don't be blind to your own faults. Study them and try to mend them. By no means are any of us faultless. By all means don't let it be said of you, "Divorce court ground out a divorce for her."—The Silent Watcher M. C.

I was reading the Michigan Farmer and came across the Boys' and Girls' page, and just had to run and write my opinion on sweethearts. You know, I think Vic's opinion is very, very peculiar.

He talks as though a man picked out a wife in much the same way he would a cow or a horse. A wife does not have to be a "work-machine" to be a true helpmate.

I prefer a girl who is beautiful and one who is good company. Some girls are homely and can work more than three ordinary people, but they can talk about nothing but work.

I know several pretty girls who can cook and bake, sew their own dresses, play the piano, read and discuss books, dance, and in general, provide good entertainment for any man. Men like to be fed, but they like better to be entertained, they want a companion who can give them encouragement and pleasure. No man wants to be ashamed to take his wife with him in public, but some girls are so homely and uninteresting to talk with that a man is glad to leave her at home and go alone. Men like beautiful and attractive homes, and only a beautiful girl can make them attractive. A girl must have a sense of artistic beauty to be a good wife.

I don't believe girls like to be "appraised" in terms of health, looks and other such conditions any more than the boys like to be thought of in terms of money.

A wife should be sought because of love, and not because of what she can do for you, or for what she is. If a girl can't cook and bake and keep house, she is not to blame; it is her mother's fault.

A girl who is talented and beautiful will make a better mother, because she will teach her children that it is the finer and higher things of life that count more than money and material things. If a good cook marries a man who is poor, she cannot have

nice things to cook, and if she marries a traveling man her talent is wasted. Therefore, I say to you, boys, find a girl who will make a good companion, and one who will teach your children that everything in the world is not money.—A Merry Circle Reader, Alphonso LaVaul.

## Our Letter Box

Dear Uncle Frank:

I do not agree with Magdaleen Van Kampen on the subject of farm boys and girls not attending high school. It is the duty of every farm, also city, boy or girl to grasp the opportunity if offered them, and do their best to gain a good education if possible. Boys and girls who are raised on a farm know what work is, but at the

hand and our hearts, to help them bear their burdens.

For probably they, too, trod the narrow path until they came to a little lane with a little turning. It may have looked beautiful to them and they followed it, not being able to look around the turning until it was too late.

At any rate, this girl had a lovely mother, so she didn't miss that love which means a lot to all of us, even though her life ended tragically. She at least had one who loved her, and who understood her heartache; and who shared her burden and sorrow, consoling her in her deepest despair. That is the greatest blessing God gave us—"a mother."

Now, Uncle Frank, I've given you my say. I will say good-night, and let some of the rest "tune in."—Your friend, "Ginger."

Your comments on "The Outcast" are fine, and your thoughts of compassion are worthy ones. It is hard to judge another, and it is not wise to do so.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Virginia Roberts is not the only one who has kept on trying, for I, too, have tried five or six contests and



Chad Reford's Reason for Using One Horse Instead of Three, is that the Job will Last Longer.

same time farm work should not take all of their time.

People who live on a farm must develop both physically and mentally, and also be ambitious. I think farm boys and girls could do their work in the morning before attending school, and at night after the close of school. They need an education as well as a merchant or any other business man or woman. Agriculture and all other subjects are useful to a farmer, and these may be studied while attending the high school. There they learn how to combat the disease of certain crops. Also, they should have a business education along with their farm work, to become more efficient farmers.

I have a brother who has been graduated, and a sister who is to be graduated this year from the high school. I am a freshman. We have not yet found that our time and money have been wasted, nor that we have not been able to use our education on the farm.

Thanking you for the dictionary I received, I am, Lois Robison.

I am glad to get your viewpoint regarding high school, and agree that a high school education is necessary to all boys and girls. Going to high school will be neither time nor money wasted.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I think that the poem, "The Outcast," was one of the most pitiful I have ever read. It touched me deeply, and I felt very sorry for the girl. The page was wet when I finished reading it. I could feel the sorrow and the grief expressed so beautifully. And I know that even if she has sinned, she will be forgiven by Him who loves us all.

We have no right to judge; for some of the most modest of us girls might have done the same thing had we been in her "boots," who knows? Just because we have always kept on the straight and narrow path, we should not scorn others who fell along the way-side. But we should lend them a

won't tell my name, if you really know it, and thus help me keep a secret. The Golden Circle is a special honor given Merry Circlers for extra good work. Only a few Golden Circle buttons have been awarded.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I just woke up. I've been asleep quite a while, don't you think so? I have so many things to do. Monday I go to the Y. M. C. A. Tuesday, I take art metal work, where I make lamps, book ends, candle sticks, fruit dishes, and many things of brass. On Wednesday, I go to scout meeting. Thursday, to Y. M. C. A. again. Friday, basket ball practice or games. Saturday, I usually go to Jackson, and Sunday to Christian Endeavor. So, you see, my nights are all taken up. I go to the Michigan Center High School. I am in the ninth grade. We have base ball, football and basketball teams. I like football best. What's your idea on this? Well, I must close. —Your nephew, Merwin Ripley, Jackson, Michigan.

You certainly have a good schedule. I does one good to keep busy, and the things which are keeping you busy will develop habits which will profit you in later life.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Uncle Frank, do you remember the trip to Pinetum, the time Mr. Turner said that he had a hunch that it was not going to rain? I heard about that trip.—Your niece, Electa Murray, Milan, Mich.

You bet I do. I carried several loads of girls back from Pinetum to the college. I carried nine girls at a time in my old gasoline buggy. Mr. Turner was no weather prophet then.

## DRAWING CONTEST.

**O**UR artists have been writing me that they want another drawing contest. Undoubtedly, being through school, they have some time to try their hands at drawing, and therefore want the contest.

This time I am going to ask you to personify my Waste Basket, which we all know as W. B. Draw in a humorous way what you think W. B. looks like. Put a head, arms and legs on him if you wish, but make him look funny.

The ten best drawings will be awarded prizes. The two best will be given the handy hard-rubber clutch pencils which have proven so popular. The next three, our handy dictionaries, useful to any boy or girl. And the next five, unique pocket knives that are different from regular knives.

This contest closes July 2, so you had better get busy with your artistic ability. Send your drawings to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, before the above date.

## What Can You Do Best?

That, Says Dr. Mayo, Is What You Should Do

**I**N response to the request that I name one or more qualities that will help you win success, let me say:

First, find out as soon as you can by asking others, and by trying for yourself what you can do best.

Second, do it. I mean, stick to your main object and don't be led away from it by things which seem for the moment to be more important.

Third, get the habit of being cheerful. A chronic grouch gets nowhere and has mighty little joy in life. The cheerful man has a good time, even if fate is against him.—C. H. Mayo.

Two of the greatest surgeons in the world, if not the two greatest in the world, are two brothers, Dr. Charles H. Mayo and Dr. William J. Mayo, of Rochester, Minnesota. They have set an example for our farm boys by sticking together and working together through life, and so helping each other to greater success than either would have achieved alone. And when Dr. Charles H. Mayo tells our boys, "Find out what you can do best; do it; keep cheerful," he has given three as good success rules as could be asked for.

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



# POULTRY

## POULTRY PRODUCTION INCREASING.

THE present rapid increase in production of poultry products in the United States leads to the inevitable conclusion that within a few years this country will be producing an annual surplus of eggs and poultry, which will have the same effect upon the market as the wheat surplus. In preparation for this situation, the poultry specialists in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics have made an investigation of foreign markets to ascertain the possibilities of developing a market for American poultry in Europe.

Poultry in the United States has been increasing at an astonishing rate, both as compared with other farm animals and as compared with the population. Since 1880 our population has slightly more than doubled, sheep have declined in number, hogs have remained about constant, milch cows have increased twenty-five per cent, but poultry and egg production is more than four times that of 1880.

The bureau of specialists say that Europe with its large consuming population offers a satisfactory outlet for our surplus production, particularly in the case of dressed poultry. We are now exporting considerable quantities of poultry and eggs, and as the European financial conditions improve, the demand for our products should increase. But we must know the market requirements of Europe in both poultry and eggs, that we may determine how to prepare our own products for export.

## WHAT WON OUR BUSINESS.

THIS spring we purchased 200 baby chicks. Before deciding to place our order, we wrote to two parties that were hatching the breed we wanted. Both replied promptly. There was two cents per chick difference in the price asked by the two hatchers. That would make a difference of \$4.00 on the 200 chicks. But the hatchery with the lower-priced chicks replied on a scrap of tablet paper, hastily scrawled with a pencil, while the other letter was neatly typed on an attractive letterhead, with the name of the farm in bold type. Perhaps the lower-priced chicks were just as good, and perhaps the flock was just as good producers, but we thought it looked doubtful just because the letter was such a poor advertisement. Therefore, our order was placed for the higher-priced chicks, which, by the way, proved to be fine, healthy youngsters.

Neatness in a business letter is not expensive. Attractive, printed stationery, purchased in quantities, is very little more expensive than tablets and envelopes, and far cheaper in the long run. A rebuilt typewriter, practically as good as new, may be purchased for \$15 or \$20. And if Dad or Mother think their fingers are too stiff to learn to operate one, there is usually a youngster in the family who will be glad for the chance. As far as that is concerned, it is surprising to note how easy it is to learn to type fairly fast, and with a fair amount of accuracy.—N. P. Davis.

## SOURCE OF BLACKHEAD.

IT is thought by many veterinarians and others that the cecum worm which transmits the blackhead disease to turkeys is carried over in the hens. It is said that hens are ordinarily immune to this disease, but that the cecum worms live over in

the blind pouches of the hen's intestines.

The history of the disease shows that blackhead did not prevail twenty-five years ago, but since turkeys and hens have been allowed to roam together it has become serious.

The poultry men of Massachusetts used to have considerable trouble with this disease until they adopted new practices, which are as follows: Artificial brooding of poults; confinement of poults in yards on ground to which poultry has not had access for two years; weekly shifting of yards to new ground.

## EGG LOSSES HEAVY.

D. R. M. A. JULL, chief poultryman of the United States Department of Agriculture, says that \$45,000,000 worth of eggs are lost every year through preventable causes. One-third of this loss is said to be due to fertility of the eggs sold for consumptive purposes. The rest of the loss is due to carelessness.

## CURE FOR BEE STING.

THE gathering of honey from the bee hive is quite a task sometimes, and very seldom a person will finish that task without getting stung. Still, any person is liable to get stung either while picking flowers or working near an apiary.

I never was afraid of bees nor a sting, as I kept bees in Illinois the last twelve years, and I know how to cure a sting. As soon as I get stung, I cut an onion in half, take one half and rub over the affected spot, squeezing the juice from the onion, at the same time while rubbing. I keep rubbing for about ten minutes and the sting never swells. It may itch for a while, but I never pay any heed to that.

It is necessary that this onion cure be applied immediately after being stung, because bee poison travels through a person's system in ten minutes and in that case is apt to be injurious. I used to try all kinds of remedies before I knew about the onion cure, but none have proven as satisfactory as this method. Many of my friends have also tried the cure and all have been pleased with its results.—Antonie Linderer.

## POULTS WILL NOT EAT.

I feed my turkeys after they are seventy-two hours old, with boiled eggs (chopped fine), oat meal, dandelions and bran. Gravel is before them all the time. But they do not eat, and there is only one left from the batch. Have more to be hatched. Hundreds of people raise them. What is the secret? Does a person feed this egg and milk with a spoon, that you recommend?—Mrs. H. B.

It is not necessary to feed young turkeys with a spoon, and young turkeys which had to be forced to eat would seldom have enough vigor to live and grow. Sometimes young birds will not readily eat a feed with which they are not familiar. Poults are naturally seed eaters and insect eaters, and do not thrive on sloppy mash. If they do not take readily to the mixture of chopped boiled egg and oat meal which you have tried, give them cracked wheat or a little fine commercial chick scratch feed.

Some poultrymen have success in feeding poults corn meal and bran bread baked quite hard and then crumbled. They use three parts of corn meal to one of bran. The dry crumbled bread is a little like fine grain, and the poults may eat it more readily than a mash.

The losses may have been due to disease or general weakness.

## WYNGARDEN STRAIN



Tancred Hollywood Barron White Leghorn

## BABY CHICKS

MICHIGAN STATE ACCREDITED.

Your success with poultry depends largely upon the quality of stock you select. Wyngarden 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 Wyngarden 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

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

## LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARMS

### Reduced Prices for July Delivery

Varieties	Postpaid Prices on	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns (Tancred).....	\$2.50	\$4.75	\$ 9.00	\$42.00	Write for Special Prices	
Barred Rocks, (Park's Strain).....	3.25	6.00	11.00	52.00		
S. C. & R. C. Rhode Island Reds.....	3.25	6.00	11.00	52.00		
		100	300	500	1000	
Heavy Broilers .....	\$9.00	\$26.00	\$42.00	\$.....		
Light Broilers .....	8.00		37.50	70.00		

All chicks Michigan State Accredited. Smith hatched. Every brooder passed by representative of Michigan State College. At egg-laying contests Lakeview stock has made good. Order from this ad. Free Catalog.

Lakeview Poultry Farm, R. R. 8, Box 6, Holland, Mich.

## OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

They cost no more and you can feel safe.

Reduced Prices on these fine pure-bred baby chicks. Same high quality and good service, but lower prices. Write for the story.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Br. Buff Leghorns, Anconas.....	\$3.00	\$5.25	\$10.00	\$45.00	\$90
S. C. & R. C. Reds, Brd., Wh. Rks., Blk. Min. 3.25	3.75	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	...
Blk. Jersey Giants, S. S. Hamburgs.....	6.00	11.00	20.00	95.00	...
Mixed, Heavy (Not Accredited).....	...	...	...	\$10.00 per 100	...
Mixed, Light (Not Accredited).....	...	...	...	8.00 per 100	...

WOLF HATCHING AND BREEDING CO.,

Box 43,

GIBSONBURG, OHIO.

## 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 birds we have ever had.



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, 25 50 100 500 1000 \$3.00 \$5.50 \$10 \$45 \$90

The Evergreen Strain of White Wyandottes..... 3.75 7.50 14 28 ... Broiler or Mixed Chicks..... 2.50 4.50 8 38 ... 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.

## ACCREDITED CHICKS

from OFFICIALLY ENDORSED HIGH PRODUCING STOCK

BLOOD TESTED	Better Chick	At Price of Ordinary Chicks
S. C. White Leghorns.....	\$3.00	\$5.75
Sheppard Strain Anconas.....	3.25	6.25
S. C. R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks.....	3.50	6.75
White Wyandottes.....	4.00	7.50
Mixed Chicks (Light).....	2.75	5.00
Mixed Chicks (Heavy).....	3.00	5.75



## 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.

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

SILER HATCHERY, DUNDEE, MICH.

## CHIX FOR 26 YEARS

WE HAVE BEEN PRODUCING and shipping high class, well hatched Chicks from our pure-bred, heavy 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.

Barred and Wh. Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Bl. Minorcas..... 4.50 11.00 53.00 100

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.

## Queen Hatchery Accredited Chicks

PERSONAL ATTENTION HATCHERY

### Reduced Prices on Michigan Accredited Chicks

	June Prices—per	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns, Browns, and Anconas .....	\$4.75	\$9.00	\$42.00	\$115	
Barred Rocks and R. C. Reds .....	7.00	12.00	48.00	120	

July 1st per chick less.

QUEEN HATCHERY,

ZEELAND, MICHIGAN.

## 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



## 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 flocks, 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.

## 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. White Leghorns, S. C. R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White & Buff Laced Wyandottes, Columbian Wyandottes, S. C. W. Minorcas, S. C. Buff Orpingtons, S. C. Bk. Minorcas

Ohio Accredited

Order direct from this add. 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, F. High St., FOSTORIA, OHIO.



## 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.

Special Matings at slightly higher prices. After week of June 8, 1c per chick less.

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.

S. C. White Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, S. C. Mottled Anconas, Mixed Chicks

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



## 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.

Postpaid prices effective May 17th. White, Buff and Brown Leghorn, Ancona, R. C. Brown Leghorn, Barred and Wh. Rock, Red, Bl. Minorcas, Wh. and Sil. Wyandotte, Buff Orpington

Tancred Leghorns, White Minorcas, ATHENS CHICK HATCHERY, Box 32, ATHENS, OHIO

## EARLY MATURING BABY CHICKS

From Pure-bred Blood Tested Stock

We cull, we trap, we blood test all our breeding stock. Our experience is your guarantee of quality. size and egg production. Prices Postpaid on

Foreman Strain P. B. Rocks & R. I. Reds, F. S. B. P. & R. I. Reds, Select B. P. Rocks & R. I. Reds, Special American S. C. W. Leg. (Tancred), Utility & Eng. Barron S. C. W. Leghorns, Mixed Chicks, (Heavy or Light)

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.

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

White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Heavy, Mixed, Barred Rocks, Black Minorcas, R. I. Reds, Both Combs, White, Buff Rocks and Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, White Orpingtons, Silver Wyandottes, White, Black Langshans, Blood-tested, Tancred, White Leghorns, 300-egg type, 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.

## 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, Brd. Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Bk. Minorcas, White Rocks, White and Sil. Wyandottes, Assorted Chicks, \$9.00 per 100.

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

**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 Free Sons

## LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING

### DAIRY EDUCATIONAL WORK IN FLINT.

FLINT, Michigan, with 133,000 population, has been added to the cities organized for dairy council work, as the result of a joint meeting of national and Detroit Dairy Council representatives with dairy producers, dealers and local health authorities. Plans are already under way for summer work, the active educational work on dairy and other food products in schools and clubs to start in September. Council workers from the national office in Chicago, and the Detroit Council will take charge.

### COOPERATIVE LIVE STOCK ACTIVITIES.

MORE than 4,800,000 head of live stock, valued at \$126,400,000, were handled in 1925 by the thirteen agencies established by the National Live Stock Producers' Association, of Chicago. Market expenses paid by the sales agencies amounted to \$5,483,669, and the earnings were \$213,000, according to information gathered by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The live stock came from twenty-seven states and Canada, and totaled over 67,000 carloads. The movement of 69,000 feeder lambs was also directed from range to feed lots. During the four years that the producers' associations have been functioning, they have handled over 250,000 carloads of live stock which have been sold for about \$370,000,000. Earnings for the four years amount to over \$1,000,000.

### MAKING DAIRY HISTORY.

IN 1905 few men realized that history in dairying was being made in Fremont, Michigan. A few men started the first cow testing association in the United States at this point, and by the close of 1906 the first year's work had been completed. This oldest cow testing association in the country is now so firmly established in Newaygo county, Michigan, that the matter of yearly testing work is an incident in the lives of dairymen in this community.

Many years of testing work have been completed. One of the most successful years ever completed by the members of this association has just drawn to a close, with Garret Meeuwenberg doing the testing work. Constantly, year after year, good production has been the aim of many of the herd owners whose herds have been tested in this association.

Meeuwenberg, the tester, shows that other things aside from testing cows

were accomplished during the year. All soils were sampled for acidity, and marl and lime were used by the members in improving and correcting sour soil.

The acreage in alfalfa has been increased, and sweet clover is coming to the front as a desirable pasture crop. Forty-six cows out of 220 under test, met the requirements for Michigan R. O. P. Twenty-two out of the forty-six cows making these requirements, were mature cows.

### HOLSTEINERS HOLD ANNUAL MEETING.

MICHIGAN Holstein breeders who attended the convention of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America at Des Moines, Iowa, report a good meeting. The main discussion of the convention centered around "selective registration" and "super-registration." These two measures are aimed at the elimination of the common, or the "scrub" pure-bred. The necessity for some such system of barring from registry undesirable stock, and for recognizing superior animals is evident when you reflect that over 1,000,000 females have been registered in the breed, as well as approximately 500,000 bulls.

After a very thorough discussion of these two measures, a committee was appointed to consider ways and means of handling such measures, and to report a definite plan at the next annual convention. Michigan breeders are in favor of some workable plan along this line—as evidenced by favorable action taken at the last Annual State Meeting.

Considerable favorable discussion in the convention centered around a "Herd Test Plan"—a plan of some sort wherein a breeder entered his entire herd—not just the best producers. The test to be a one-day test with a preliminary dry milking. This matter was referred to the board of directors with power to institute such test division.

Milk marketing problems came up for thorough discussion. A resolution was passed requesting the officials of the American Dairy Science Association and the Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture to amend the present score card for market milk so as to provide a minimum fat content of 3.25 per cent, and total solids not less than 11.75 per cent, for perfect scoring milk. The fact that standardization of market milk—either adding or taking away fat therefrom—is universally practiced by milk dealers, although in most states illegal according to law, caused the delegates to pass a resolution urg-



What is Probably the Highest Cow-testing Association Record in Michigan for the Year, was Made by this Cow. She Produced 28,000 Pounds of Milk, is the Property of the Larro Research Farm, and was Tested in the Wayne Association by J. H. Mathiesen.



## Your Cows Will Fail!

—fail in weight, fail in vitality and fail in milk production this Fall and all next Winter unless they are fed something besides pasture right now!

### "Summer Feeding" P—A—Y—S

Feed Butterine Dairy Feed or Hammond Dairy Feed now as a supplement to grass. These feeds supply what the grass lacks. Keep a cow on grass alone and she will get less and less mineral and protein. Finally the amount she takes in drops below what she has to have to live on and to put into the milk she is producing. She, then, either commences to rob her body for minerals and proteins to put into the milk or else she gives less milk or both. To feed

### Butterine Dairy Feed (17% Protein) OR

### Hammond Dairy Feed (16½% Protein)

now counts heavily—it puts extra profits into the milk pail. You utilize all of your grass, get more milk the year 'round, save on next Winter's feed bill and make more money at every turn when you feed these ideal concentrates. They contain protein, fat and carbohydrates in just the proper proportion. Every cow in your herd will get plenty of nutritious substance on which to build muscle and strength.

### For Feeding Economy

no other feed on the market compares with Butterine or Hammond. Thousands of dairymen use these great feeds year after year. Get a few sacks from your local feed dealer now. If he cannot supply you, write to us and we will see that you get what your cows need and what you want—Butterine or Hammond Dairy Feed.

NOWAK MILLING CORP.  
Hammond, Indiana

## Feed Now for Next Winter's Milk Production

### BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

### Wallinwood Guernseys

May Rose—Glenwood bred bull for sale.  
F. W. WALLIN, JENISON, MICH.

GUERNSEYS for sale, males, females, bred by sires whose dams have records of 19,400.00 milk, 909.05 fat, and 15,109.10 milk, 778.80 fat. T. V. HICKS, R. 1, Battle Creek, Mich.

### REGISTERED GUERNSEYS

Herd Sires: Lone Pine Ranger; Dam's Record 936 lbs. fat. Brookmead's Master Warrior, 5 nearest Dam 713 lbs. fat. Stock for sale at different times. J. M. WILLIAMS, No. Adams, Mich. GILMORE BROS., Camden, 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.

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

Guernsey Bulls registered, priced low. CLARK, Eau Claire, Mich.

FOREST HILLS FARM offers for sale a few young registered Guernsey cows and heifers. All A-1 stock. M. HOMPE, R. 5, Grand Rapids, Mich.

### INSURE PRODUCTION

In your future herd by using a son of Echo Sylvia King Model as a herd sire. His sons are bred for production. This one is an extra good calf, born October 26, 1925, three-fourths white and well grown.

His dam: At 4 yrs. 10 mos. of age:  
Butter, 7 days, 28.34; Milk, 548.1  
Butter, 305 days, 804.83; Milk, 21,320.3  
His second dam is a 32.9-lb. daughter of a 33-lb. cow. His seven nearest dams average 34.1 lbs. butter and 625.5 lbs. milk in 7 days.  
Send for pedigree and price of Tag No. 627.  
"THE MICHIGAN STATE HERDS."



Bureau of  
Animal Industry  
Dept. C  
Lansing, Michigan

ing legislation making standardization legal, and further making it compulsory to label all retail milk containers with the minimum fat content of the milk enclosed therein.

Ex-Governor Frank O. Lowden, of Illinois, was unanimously returned as president of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. H. W. Norton, Jr., of Michigan, was re-elected to start his third term of four years as a director of the association.

The sale following the convention was a very satisfactory indication of the popularity and value of the Holstein breed. Fifty-four head sold at an average price of \$747.

Michigan buyers secured seven head of the best, ranging in price from \$425 to \$2,600. Detroit Creamery Company purchased three head, and one each was bought by Ben W. Spencer, of Quinnesec; Wm. Tyson, of Washington; M. D. Buth, of Comstock Park, and the Traverse City State Hospital.

### WORLD'S CHEESE SUPPLY.

SIX countries supply nine-tenths of the world's cheese. These countries are the Netherlands, New Zealand, Canada, Italy, Switzerland and France. The United States ranks third as an importer of cheese. Imports in 1925 amounted to 62,402,000 pounds, as compared with 59,176,000 pounds in 1924. The imported types are mainly not those made in the United States, and are consumed chiefly by former residents of foreign countries who prefer types to which they are accustomed.

### INCREASE PRODUCTION OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

PRODUCTION of butter and cheese appears to be gaining in the United States at a faster pace than the demand, judging from the larger carry-over in storage. More than twice as much creamery butter was in cold storage in this country on June 1 as on the same date last year, according to the department of agriculture report. On that date there were 30,711,000 pounds of butter in storage, compared with 13,036,000 pounds June 1, 1925, and a five-year average of 16,076,000 pounds, and 39,348,000 pounds of American cheese, compared with 29,550,000 pounds June 1, 1925, and a five-year average of 21,505,000 pounds.

### LIVE STOCK GRAZING INCREASE.

MORE live stock is being grazed in the national forests this year than in 1925, according to the United States Forest Service. The downward trend in the number of live stock using the national forests continued during 1925, but from present indications it is believed that last year represents the lowest point in the downward movement, and that the numbers of stock grazed during 1926 will show a substantial increase.

### A GOOD FLY TRAP.

THE experience of the United States Department of Agriculture at the Beltsville farm indicates that the cone shaped fly trap is very efficient. It is a wire trap with a cone-shaped bottom through which the flies enter. It is baited with a sweet bait, consisting of one part blackstrap molasses to three or four parts water.

Ten traps used on the Beltsville farm caught more than eighty-six gallons of flies during the season between May and November. These traps will catch the house fly but not the stable fly which bites. The latter is being controlled at the Beltsville farm by a spray of five pounds of pyrethrum powder to ten gallons of kerosene. This spray should be applied lightly on the cattle, as it may blister. It is best to spray the flies as they rise in flight.

## Veterinary.

CONDUCTED BY DR. S. BURROWS.

**Blindness.**—I have a horse fourteen years old that began to become blind about six months ago. At that time when he would be standing still, he would seem to go to sleep and would fall down unless he caught himself in time; then he would stand up natural again. He seems all right otherwise. He has not been blind six weeks. A white milky film has formed over both his eyes. I have another horse standing next to him that has gone blind in the eye that is on the side next to this horse. The other eye seems to be affected also. The other horse in this barn does not seem to be affected. Is this blindness catching, and is it curable?—J. E. T.—If there is only a milky film over the eye, try blowing a little calomel in the eye. If you are sure the sight is lost, of course medicine would be of no value. The common eye troubles of horses are not contagious.

**Swollen Ankle.**—My mare, who had been on grass all summer, was stabled in November when her bag began to swell in the left half. The swelling went along her belly. She got so lame in her left fore leg she scarcely could get around. The leg swelled some from the hoof up, and seemed hot. The swelling is gone, except on the front leg between hoof and joint. The left hind fetlock joint on outside is getting large and is hard and feverish. I have given her two pounds of condition powder and one pound of sulphite of soda, but it hasn't helped her much. She gets alfalfa and sweet clover. She is extra fleshy. H. M.—Apply a blister of one-half ounce each of red iodide of mercury and powdered cantharides and four ounces of vaseline. Clip off the long hair, and rub in for five minutes. Tie so she cannot reach it with her mouth. Wash off in twenty-four hours and keep greased with vaseline. It might be advisable to feed a little less and reduce her weight.

**Difficulty in Getting Up.**—We have a cow that seems perfectly healthy except for the fact that it is very difficult for her to get up. She gets on her front feet and then hesitates as if she were in great pain, groaning the while. At times we have to help her. She eats well and eliminates well. The party from whom we bought her had her tied behind a wagon and led her seven miles. B. W.—This is no doubt due to a soreness in the region of the loins, and may be due to an injury of some kind. Take strong ammonia, one ounce; turpentine, two ounces, and cottonseed oil, 12 ounces. Rub over region of loins once daily.

**Constipation.**—My dog gets so sick he vomits. Won't eat, gets chills, shakes all over, and gets thin. He has a habit of laying his front legs and head down and standing on hind legs. He has been this way for some time. Please give cause and cure. C. F.—Am inclined to believe your dog's trouble is due to constipation. Give rectal injections of warm water or olive oil. Also give one-ounce doses of castor oil, or equal parts of syrup of buckthorn and castor oil. The dog has probably not been getting enough exercise.

**Dissatisfied Sow.**—In December I bred my Duroc Jersey sow (three years old), who was in good flesh at the time. Now she seems always dissatisfied. She eats manure. I put salt and ashes before her, feed her tankage, fresh ears of corn, and slops each day. She has plenty of exercise. W. H. W.—This is frequently due to constipation. Your ration is very good, though the addition of alfalfa might prove of value, also the addition of a little oil meal. Add one ounce of epsom salts to the slop once daily until the bowels are loosened, then give an occasional dose as needed.

**Eczema.**—I have a number of last spring's calves which I am feeding barley and oats, chopped, and half timothy and half clover hay. Scaly spots form on them, first around the eyes and ears, and then a sort of scurf forms on the necks under the hair. It seems contagious. Thinking it to be ringworm I treated it with a stock dip, but obtained no results. Would you give me a remedy? E. Q.—Try adding bran and oil meal to your present ration. Take dried sodium sulphate, one and one-half pounds; sodium bicarbonate, one pound; common salt, half pound, mix and give one desertspoonful twice daily. If bowels become too loose, give once daily.

Don't let grease or mud remain on the car longer than absolutely necessary. This is injurious to the varnish.



## An Old Friend of Yours

Every horse owner knows Gombault's. For spavin, splint, curb, capped-hock, fistula and other ailments. Easy to use. Leaves no scar or blemish. At your druggist's, \$2.00 a bottle, or direct from us on receipt of price.

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GOOD FOR HUMANS, TOO

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

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BARBER STOCK FARM

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## HEREFORD STEERS

60 Wt. around 925 lbs. 66 Wt. around 890 lbs.  
80 Wt. around 730 lbs. 82 Wt. around 650 lbs.  
88 Wt. around 550 lbs. 43 Wt. around 500 lbs.  
Good quality, dark reds, dehorned, well marked Hereford Steers. Good stocker order. The best type are usually market toppers when finished. Will sell your choice of any bunch.

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

Hereford Bulls 2, thrifty, vigorous, yearlings, priced moderate. E. J. TAYLOR, Fremont, Mich.

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

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

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 R. of M. Cows. Chances 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.

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

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

Milking Shorthorns of quality, cows and heifers. Mostly Glenside breeding. Write your wants. Irvin Doan & Sons, Crosswell, 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 WHITES Stock of all ages for sale. Sired by Champions. MAPLE HILL STOCK FARM, Rt. 2, Cass City, Mich.

BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITE SPRING GILTS, bred sows and fall boars with size, type and quality. LUCIAN HILL, Union City, Mich.

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

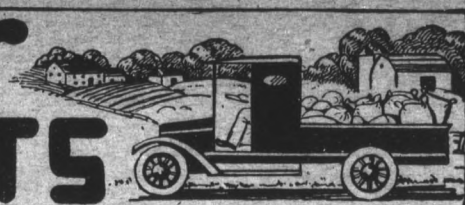
### SHEEP

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 22.

### Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 1 red \$1.54; No. 2 red \$1.53; No. 2 white \$1.54; No. 2 mixed \$1.53.

Chicago.—Sept. at \$1.33½@1.33%; Dec. \$1.35½@1.35%.

Toledo.—Wheat \$1.50@1.51.

### Corn.

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow at 76c; No. 3 yellow at 74c; No. 4 yellow 71c; No. 5 yellow 68c.

Chicago.—Sept. 74½@75c; Dec. at 76½c.

### Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 white Michigan at 45c; No. 3, 44c.

Chicago.—Sept. 40½c; Dec. 43½@43¾c.

### Rye.

Detroit.—No. 2, 91c.

Chicago.—Sept. 94½c; Dec. 98c.

Toledo.—Rye 93c.

### Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$4.30@4.35.

Chicago.—Spot Navy, Mich. fancy hand-picked at \$4.70 per cwt; red kidneys \$9.

New York.—Pea domestic \$4.80@5.25; red kidneys \$8.75@9.50.

### Barley.

Malting 75c; feeding 70c.

### Seeds.

Detroit.—Cash red clover at \$22; alsike \$17; timothy \$3.60.

### 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.

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

## WHEAT

Fair quantities of new wheat are reaching southwestern markets and prices for current arrivals are losing their premium over those quoted for late June or early July shipment. The outlook for prices later on has been strengthened, however, by unfavorable crop reports from Europe, by the possibility of a wet harvest in the southwest and by confirmation of severe damage in the spring wheat belt. Present indications are that the decreased crop in Europe, and reduced world carry-over, will more than offset the larger yield in the United States. But, the surplus in this country will be large enough to necessitate keeping our prices close to the world level. The outlook will vary, of course, as crop prospects change for the better or worse. Past records show that the yield in this country may easily vary 100,000,000 bushels up or down from indications in the middle of June, and still greater changes have been known to occur in Canadian crop prospects.

## CORN

Better weather over the corn belt, and heavy receipts in the face of slow demand, have weakened the corn market again. Any danger of a crop scare has been eliminated for a while, so that the market will have to depend chiefly on merchandising factors for any strength that it displays. While there has been some falling off in the movement in the last few days, primary receipts in the last two or three weeks have been the largest at this season for several years. The visible supply has increased until it is the largest on record at this time of the year, barring one exception. The slow demand does not forecast any rapid reduction in stocks, even if receipts decrease, as they undoubtedly will during the summer months. Exports remain small because of cheaper offerings from Argentina. While these conditions are bearish, they are quite well discounted in current cash prices, so that no important decline is indicated and the market may even work higher during the summer.

## OATS

Rains have improved the oats crop outlook, but in some sections, the dam-

age was past the stage of repair. Primary receipts have been relatively light recently, and demand has had an occasional spurt, but price advances have been hard to maintain. The visible supply has decreased each week since the end of January, but remains next to the largest on record at this season.

## RYE

The rye market outlook is favorable, as the indicated yield is the lowest since 1912, and European reports indicate broader export demand than in the past year. The domestic crop, with the carry-over, will furnish a substantial surplus, so that the market will be dependent on foreign demand and on the extent of competition from Russian rye. Rye prices have been stronger than any other grain in the past week.

## SEEDS

The seed market is largely at a standstill. The past ten days saw some improvement in the new crops, but prospects are for a short clover and timothy seed harvest. Higher prices on remaining stocks of old crop seed are anticipated.

## FEEDS

The strength in feeds occasioned by higher prices of feed grains, and poor pasture conditions, has been partly retained in spite of the recent improvement in the latter from heavy general rains. The trend of the market during the next month will be determined by how pastures progress. At this time last summer, feed prices started on a downward course which lasted into August.

## HAY

Hay markets are practically steady, although receipts are gradually on the increase. New alfalfa hay is moving from Kansas and Oklahoma and the Nebraska movement is expected soon. The market usually drifts lower on the appearance of the new crop. Improvement in pastures during the past week probably will curtail the demand for hay for a while. A short crop is in prospect, however, and prices probably will remain relatively strong.

## EGGS

The expected strength in the fresh egg market has failed to materialize, but prices held fairly steady. Weather conditions favor a relatively heavy lay, and while reports from the coun-

try indicate lighter collections, supplies at the large distributing markets are liberal. Quality averages better than usual so late in the season. The shortage in storage holdings under last year has been further increased at the four leading markets during the first half of June. Since fresh production will continue to fall off, and the first wave of summer weather will cut into quality, the egg market will eventually start on the summer advance which usually is under way by now.

Chicago.—Eggs, fresh firsts 28@28½c; ordinary firsts 27c; miscellaneous 27½c; dirties 26c; checks 25½c. Live poultry, hens 26½c; broilers 31@32c; springers 37c; roosters 16½c; ducks 24c; geese 21c; turkeys 26c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 28½@29c. Live poultry, broilers at 43@45c; heavy hens 28c; light hens 25c; ducks 32@33c.

## BEANS

The bean market is practically unchanged, with choice hand-picked whites quoted at \$4.30 per hundred pounds, sacked, f. o. b. Michigan shipping points. Consumptive demand is dull, and stocks available are liberal, so that dealers are not buying ahead of actual needs. Planting of the new crop, which started early in June, is about finished.

## BUTTER

Under the certainty of a liberal supply, the butter market declined sharply to the lowest prices on the corresponding date since 1922. Heavy rains throughout the prominent dairy sections improved pastures and assured a sustained flow of milk for the immediate future, at least. Receipts at the leading markets for the first half of June were more than ten per cent larger than in the corresponding period a year ago, and reports from manufacturers also indicate an increase over last year. The surplus in storage holdings of butter over 1925 is steadily being added to. The increase at the four markets alone so far in June has been a million and a half pounds.

Butter in the Chicago wholesale market now costs five cents a pound less than at this time a year ago, which pretty well discounts the bearish features in the market. The weather has been unusually favorable to butter production, but a quick change to summer temperatures would undoubtedly curtail the milk flow, in-

crease the demand for fluid milk and ice cream, and reduce the amount available for butter. June is usually the month of lowest prices for butter. The market will follow the usual trend this summer unless production conditions are more than usually favorable.

## 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.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago 38½c; New York 41c. Fresh creamery in tubs in Detroit sells for 35½@38½c.

## POTATOES

Markets are liberally supplied with new potatoes, and prices are declining as is usual at this season. The lateness of the season in southern states has resulted in some overlapping of competing sections on the market. Consumptive demand has been stimulated by the cool weather, and prices still average higher than a year ago. Southern Bliss Triumphs are quoted at \$3.25@4 per 100 pounds, sacked, on the Chicago carlot market.

## STRAWBERRIES

The strawberry season is rapidly moving northward, and shipments are now coming from the mid-season belt. The supply is decreasing rapidly and prices are being marked higher. Indiana and Illinois Aromas are quoted at \$3@4 per 24-quart ventilated crate at Chicago.

## WOOL

The undertone of the wool trade appears to be improving gradually. Belief is spreading that prices will not go lower, and that a revival in the goods trade later on will bring some recovery in values. Prices to producers have strengthened slightly as dealers have been willing to make concessions in order to get possession of wool. Sales in Idaho at 30 to 32 cents are reported, and Ohio growers are being paid 35 to 36 cents, and as high as 38 cents in a few cases. At Boston, prices of Australian wools have been advanced two to five cents because of reshipment of some wool of this class to England. Since January 1, 138,000,000 pounds of foreign combing and clothing wool have reached Boston, New York and Philadelphia, compared with 90,000,000 pounds in the same period last year. Stocks held in bond at these points on June 1 were 79,000,000 pounds, compared with 73,000,000 pounds on May 1.

## GRAND RAPIDS

Strawberries continued in good demand on the Grand Rapids market this week. Supplies were increasing. Sales were made in a range of \$3.50@4.50 per 16-qt. case. Berrien county cherries were offered at \$2.50@3 per case. Old potatoes \$1@1.25 bu; peas \$5 bu; cabbage \$2@2.25 bu; tomatoes \$1.90@2 per 7-lb. basket; cucumbers \$1@1.20 dozen; lettuce, leaf 50c bu; head 50c@1 bu; celery 35@60c dozen; radishes and onions 10@12½c per dozen bunches; spinach 25@40c bu; rhubarb 60@75c bu; greens 50c bu; asparagus \$1@1.25 dozen bunches; last apples of season \$1.25@1.75 bu; wheat \$1.36 bu; beans \$3.80 per cwt; butter-fat 40c lb; eggs 26@28c; broilers 20@30c; hens 20@28c; veal 15@16c; pork 16@18½c.

## PLUM CROP CONDITIONS.

The outlook is for 77 per cent of a crop, against 50 per cent on the same date last year. Heavy bloom is reported from the principal producing counties.

## Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, June 22.

### CHICAGO

#### Hogs.

Receipts 23,000. Market steady to 10c lower; big packers are inactive; bulk 240-310 lbs. at \$14.20@14.55; 210 lbs. down \$14.65@14.80; tops \$14.90; packing sows \$12.60@12.90; killing pigs \$14.75@14.90.

#### Cattle.

Receipts 10,000. Market on choice fed steers fair, down; others slow; steady; tops \$10.60; several loads matured steers \$10.25@10.50; yearlings order \$7.40; she stock active, steady; bulls down; vealers 50c up; bulk to packers \$10.50@11; outsiders \$11.50.

#### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 7,000. Market on fat lambs active; few natives at \$15.25@16.25; for strictly choice Idaho natives mostly \$10@11.50; Montanas \$12; sheep steady, bulk fat ewes \$5@6; two double-decks of Idaho lambs without fill at \$14.50.

### DETROIT

#### Cattle.

Receipts 271. Market steady. Good to choice yearlings \$9.00@10.50. Best heavy steers, dry-fed 8.50@9.50. Handy weight butchers 8.50@9.00. Mixed steers and heifers 7.50@8.25. Handy light butchers 6.00@7.50. Light lights 5.50@6.50. Best cows 6.50@7.75. Butcher cows 5.25@6.00. Cutters 4.50@4.75. Cannors 4.00@4.50. Choice light bulls 6.25@7.25. Bologna bulls 5.50@6.50. Stock bulls 5.00@6.00. Feeders 6.00@7.75. Stockers 6.00@7.00. Milkers and springers \$50.00@100

#### Veal Calves.

Receipts 610. Market steady and 50c higher. Best \$13.00@13.50. Others 4.00@12.00.

#### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 446. Market steady. Best \$13.00@13.50. Fair lambs 12.50@13.00. Light and common 8.00@11.00. Yearlings 8.00@14.00. Fair to good sheep 6.50@7.50. Culls and common 2.00@4.00.

#### Hogs.

Receipts 1,433. Mixed 15c lower; others steady. Pigs 15.50. Yorkers 16.25. Heavies \$13.75@14.50. Roughs 12.75. Stags 9.00@9.50.

### BUFFALO

#### Hogs.

Receipts 1,900. Market is closing strong; heavy \$14.75@15.25; medium \$15.25@15.75; light weight at \$15.50; under 200 lbs. at \$15.75@15.85; light lights and pigs \$15.75@16; packing sows and roughs \$13.

#### Cattle.

Receipts 325. The market is steady and is selling to \$10, mostly 15 @25c lower; steers 1100 lbs. up \$8.50 @10.50; steers 1100 lbs. down \$6.50 @10; best yearlings \$10.25@10.35; few fancy 1100-lb. heifers \$6@9; culls \$2.50 @7; bulls \$5@7.25.

#### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 300. Best spring lambs at \$15@15.50; yearlings \$11.50@12; aged wethers \$8.50; best ewes \$5@7.

#### Calves.

Receipts 10,400. Tops \$13.50; culls \$11 down.



## OFFICIAL CROP REPORT.

**H**AY, pastures and all of the grain crops were below the ten-year average on June 1, while most of the fruits were above. However, the outlook is considerably better than one year ago when all crops were much lower in condition. Recent rains have relieved the dry condition that prevailed during the fore part of May and most crops are showing improvement during the last few days, according to the June report issued by L. Whitney Watkins, commissioner of agriculture, and Verne H. Church, agricultural statistician for Michigan. Freezing temperatures injured fruits to some extent, especially grapes, strawberries and sour cherries, but the prospects are favorable for a good crop of all kinds.

## Winter Wheat.

The general outlook is not as good as expected one month ago, and more acreage has been abandoned in the east-central district than anticipated. While there are some very good fields, especially those that were sown early, much acreage shows bare spots, and there are some thin stands. The condition of 69 per cent is six per cent lower than one month ago, six per cent lower than one year ago, and 11 per cent below the ten-year average. With normal conditions prevailing up to harvest time, this condition figure represents a production of 12,358,000 bushels as compared with a final estimate of 13,906,000 bushels for 1925.

The nation's crop is estimated at 543,300,000 bushels against the final estimate last year of 398,486,000 bushels. The condition is rated at 76.5 per cent, ten per cent better than one year ago, and about three per cent below the average for the last ten years.

## Spring Wheat.

The crop is principally grown in the Upper Peninsula and a few north-eastern counties of the Lower Peninsula. The condition is 82 per cent as compared with 80 per cent last year, and 88, the ten-year average.

The United States' crop has a condition of 78.5 per cent, nearly nine per cent lower than last year, and 12 per cent under the ten-year average.

## Oats.

Owing to the late spring, seeding was later than usual, and less than the normal amount of growth has been made to date. The stands are generally good, however. The weather was comparatively dry until near the close of May, which also retarded early growth. The condition of 83 per cent is three per cent below the average, but five per cent above last year's June 1 figure.

For the entire country, the condition of oats is 78.8 per cent, nearly one per cent lower than one year ago, and nearly ten per cent below the average.

## Barley.

As in the case of oats, seeding was later than usual, and not finished in some eastern and northern districts until near the end of May. Stands are mostly good, but growth is somewhat backward, due to the lateness in seeding and to lack of moisture during the greater part of the month. The condition of 83 per cent is six per cent better than on the same date last year, but four per cent under the ten-year average.

The crop of the country as a whole has a condition 81.0 per cent, two per cent under last year, and more than seven per cent below the ten-year average.

## Rye.

Rye suffered some damage from winter-killing. As a result, some stands are spotted and thin. Less than the usual growth was made last fall and it has been backward this spring. The condition is rated at 79 per cent, which is one per cent lower than on June 1 last year, and eight per cent below the ten-year average for this date. The estimated production is 2,616,000 bushels, 84,000 less than last year's final estimate.

The nation's rye crop is estimated at 41,131,000 bushels, as compared with the final estimate of 48,696,000 last year. The condition is placed at 73.4 per cent, five per cent below one year ago, and 14 per cent below the average.

## Hay.

The condition as reported is 76 per cent. Last year it was 71 per cent on June 1 and the ten-year average is 85. Timothy is rated at 77, clover at 72, clover and timothy mixed at 76, and alfalfa at 83 per cent, all being below the ten-year average and only slightly better than one year ago. Clover is even one point lower than last year. Many clover seedlings were destroyed by dry and hot weather last summer, and the winter caused further injury to them. Alfalfa also suffered some winter-killing localities. Growth of all kinds has been slow, although rains during the last week in May and since June 1, have improved the outlook quite materially.

The condition of the hay crop of the

United States is reported at 76.0 per cent, 12 per cent under the average, and 2.6 per cent lower than on the same date last year.

## Pasture.

The condition shows marked improvement over one month ago, the condition now being 81 per cent, as compared with 54 at that time. This is 12 per cent better than on the same date last year, but seven per cent below the average.

The condition of pastures throughout the United States is 77 per cent, two per cent better than last year.

## Farm Labor.

The supply is reported to be 78 per cent of normal and the demand, 86 per cent of normal, making the ratio of supply to demand, 91 per cent as compared with 92 per cent one month ago. Some sections report an increased supply of farm workers and the demand also has slightly increased during the month.

The national labor supply is rated at 87.7 per cent, and the demand, 90.9 per cent, or a ratio of supply to demand of 97 per cent.

## Apples.

The apple crop is estimated at 74 per cent, as compared with 68 per cent one year ago. The prospect for summer and fall varieties is generally good, although reports indicated that occasional orchards in southwestern counties were injured by the freezing weather. The winter varieties have apparently not set as well. Spies in many orchards are reported to be thin and some report a light setting of Baldwins. The orchards were still in bloom at time of report in northern counties, and correspondents were uncertain as to the exact situation.

The condition for the country as a whole is 78.3 per cent. One year ago it was 63.4 per cent, indicating that the present outlook is for a crop nearly one-fourth greater than in 1925.

## Blackberries and Raspberries.

The condition is 78 per cent, as compared with 67 per cent on June 1 last year. These fruits suffered practically no damage from freezing.

## Strawberries.

While the stand of last year's plants is not as good as in some other years, and while considerable damage was done by freezing to the early bloom in southwestern counties, the present outlook is for 72 per cent of a crop, against 37 per cent one year ago.

## Grapes.

Freezes have reduced the grape crop to approximately 70 per cent of a full one. The damage was principally in southwestern counties, where the major portion is grown, and was variable in extent. Vineyards on susceptible exposures sustained injuries ranging from 10 to 50 per cent. Other vineyards were not appreciably affected.

## Pears.

Pears show a condition of 80 per cent as compared with 44 per cent one

year ago. The bloom was very heavy in many orchards, and the damage by freezing was slight. The condition percentage is equivalent to a crop of 861,000 bushels, against a final estimate of 450,000 last year.

The nation's crop is also larger in prospect, the preliminary forecast being 23,645,000 bushels, as against last year's final of 19,820,000.

## Cherries.

The sour varieties of cherries suffered the most severely from freezing of any of the fruits. While it is spotted, the damage was extensive in many orchards, from Berrien county northward as far as Oceana and Mason counties. The hard freeze occurred before the blooming season in the Grand Traverse region, and the damage there was slight. Sweet varieties were injured but little. The average condition for the state is 72 per cent, as compared with 53 per cent one year ago.

## COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

**Leelanau Co., June 6.**—Farmers are progressing very nicely with their work at present, and are about three weeks behind with same. Hard to secure extra help. About a normal crop of everything is being planted in this section. Dairy situation is fair; condition of live stock not very good. Late season caused a shortage of feed, and the grass was late in getting started. Outlook for fruit is very good.—A. L.

**Lapeer Co., June 14.**—Farmers are planting the usual acreage of crops. Most of the corn is in, and part of the beans. Help is plentiful. Cows have advanced in price this spring. Spring pigs are scarce. Calves bring a good price. Wheat does not look very good. Pasture is in good condition. We have had a heavy frost last week. Cream 40c; eggs 26c.—L. R. L.

**Iosco Co., June 17.**—Potato and corn planting about done; beans are under way; buckwheat not started; acreage about the same as last year. The deluge of rain on the fourteenth has stopped farm work. Oats and barley look well; meadows and pasture improved; no material increase in dairy. Live stock improving; spring pigs are scarce; lamb crop good. Farmers are not hiring much extra help. All crops were put in late. Hay \$18@20; veal 12@14c; springs pigs \$10@16 per pair; butter 40c; eggs 25c; potato seed \$1 bu; potatoes \$1.50@1.75 bu; wool 35c. Fruit outlook is fair.—G. C. A.

**Midland Co., June 11.**—Farming is backward in this locality owing to the wet weather and late season. Acreage of early crops slightly reduced. Many fields of corn failing to grow, after being replanted several times. Extra help is scarce. Stock in fair condition. Outlook for fruit is good. Pig and lamb crop scarce. Wool 36c; butter-fat 40c; eggs 27c.—M. S. B.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

This classified advertising department is established for the convenience of Michigan farmers. Small advertisements bring best results under classified headings. Try it for want ads and for advertising miscellaneous articles for sale or exchange. Poultry advertising will be run in this department at classified rates, or in display columns at commercial rates. Rates 2 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	\$2.08	\$6.24
11.....	.88	2.64	2.16	6.48
12.....	.96	2.88	2.24	6.72
13.....	1.04	3.12	2.32	6.96
14.....	1.12	3.36	2.40	7.20
15.....	1.20	3.60	2.48	7.44
16.....	1.28	3.84	2.56	7.68
17.....	1.36	4.08	2.64	7.92
18.....	1.44	4.32	2.72	8.16
19.....	1.52	4.56	2.80	8.40
20.....	1.60	4.80	2.88	8.64
21.....	1.68	5.04	2.96	8.88
22.....	1.76	5.28	3.04	9.12
23.....	1.84	5.52	3.12	9.36
24.....	1.92	5.76	3.20	9.60
25.....	2.00	6.00	3.28	9.84

## Special Notice

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

## REAL ESTATE

**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.

**WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITIES**—Southern Georgia farm lands. Write for complete information. Chamber Commerce, Quitman, Georgia.

**FRUIT AND GENERAL FARMS**, terms and prices reasonable. Write for list. Chas. Schmieding, Shelby, Mich.

## WANTED FARMS

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

## MISCELLANEOUS

**STORAGE BATTERIES** of the Edison Alkaline type do not have the faults of lead acid type. Fortunate purchases from the Government, and other large users make possible a real buy. All voltages and amperages. For radio, motor boats and farm lighting plants. Before buying batteries get my interesting literature stating voltage and amperage desired. Address B. Hawley Smith, 306 Washington Ave., Danbury, Conn.

**FLIES, MOSQUITOES KILLED** in 15 minutes. Death to other insects. Large package 50c. Economical. Harmless. Demuth, Camden, Michigan.

**AMERICAN AUCTION COLLEGE**, Kansas City, Missouri. Tuition \$100. Home Study \$25.

**CEDAR POSTS**, seasoned, direct from producer. Write Frank Perry, Rose City, Mich.

## KODAK

**FREE**—7x11 enlargement of any kodak film with your roll developed and six prints; Special Trial Offer—35c. World's Photo Supply, Box 62, Westerville, Ohio.

## FARM MACHINERY

**25x46 RED RIVER SPECIAL** grain separator. Belts, canvas. New last year, in A-1 shape. Edwin Robins, Pittsford, Mich.

**TWO-ROW TRACTOR CULTIVATOR**, used one season. A. T. Birk, Ann Arbor, Mich.

## FOXES

**QUALITY DARK BLUE FOXES, SILVER FOXES, MINK**. Ten years' breeder, free booklet, credit plant. Grover Cleary Fox Farms, Smith Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

## PET STOCK

**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.

**RAT TERRIERS**, for terriers. Illustrated lists 10c. Pete Slater, Box BLP, Pana, Ill.

**FOX TERRIERS**—pups and grown dogs, guaranteed the best for farmers. H. Knoll, Jr., R. No. 1, Holland, 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 828, Salina, Kans.

## SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

**MILLIONS CABBAGE**, Copenhagen, Danish Ballhead, Late Flat Dutch, Succession, Wakefield and Collard plants, 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.25; 1000, \$2.00 postpaid. 10,000, \$10 Express. Baltimore, Stone tomato plants, same as cabbage. Ruby King Pepper, 500, \$2.00; 1000, \$3.50 postpaid. If you want good plants and satisfaction guaranteed, order from 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.

**CABBAGE**, Collard and tomato plants, leading varieties, 500, \$1.25; 1000, \$2.00; postpaid. Large quantity \$1.25 per thousand expressed. Va. Plant Farm, Courtland, Va.

**MILLIONS LATE CABBAGE**, Collard and tomato plants for late setting, Standard varieties, 300, 75c; 500, \$1.00; 1000, \$1.50. Postpaid. Express, \$1.00 1000. H. A. Lankford & Son, Franklin, Va.

**COPENHAGEN CABBAGE PLANTS**, \$1.00, 1000; Tomato, \$1.00; Ruby King Pepper, \$2.00; Sweet Potato, \$2.00. Large open field grown. Prompt shipment. Quitman Plant Co., Quitman, Georgia.

**MILLIONS CABBAGE**, Collard and tomato plants, \$1.25, 1000. H. A. Lankford Company, Wholesale Growers, Franklin, Va.

**FOR SATISFACTORY INSURANCE** buy seed oats, beans, of A. B. Cook, Owosso, Mich.

## TOBACCO

**HOMESPUN TOBACCO GUARANTEED**—Chewing, five pounds, \$1.50; ten, \$2.50. Smoking, ten, \$1.50. 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. Trapped, 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.

**SPECIAL SALE OF WHITTAKER'S REDS**—Cocks, Hens, Cockerels, Pullets and Chicks. Michigan Accredited. Bloodtested, Trapped. Write for special bargain prices. 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. Densen, Inlay 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, Brummer & Frederickson, Holland, Mich.

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

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

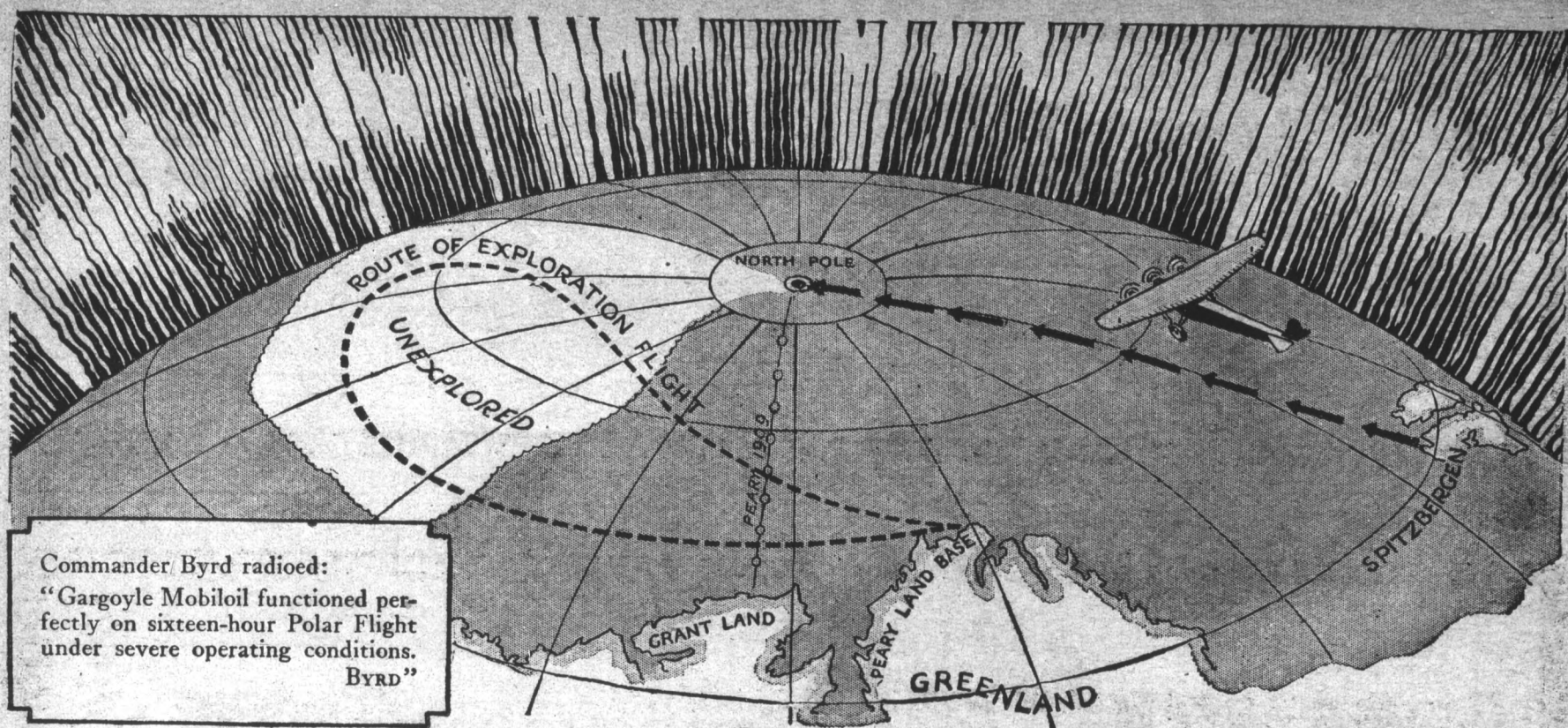
**YOUNG MAN**—experienced for general farm work, on 80-acre farm in Washtenaw County. Write Box 333, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

## 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.

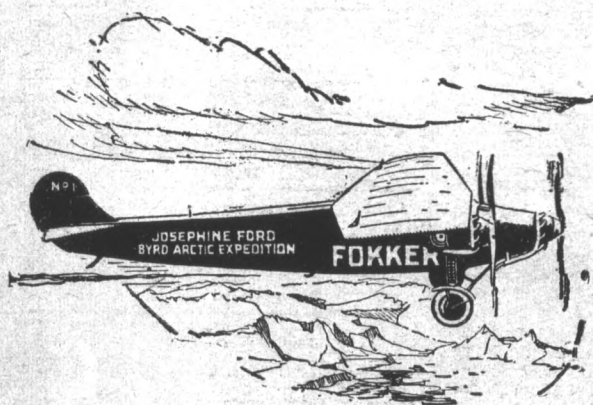
**Try a Michigan Farmer Liner**





Commander Byrd radioed:  
 "Gargoyle Mobiloil functioned perfectly on sixteen-hour Polar Flight under severe operating conditions. BYRD"

# Byrd flies to the top of the world!



The Monoplane, *Josephine Ford*. Motored by three 200 h.p., 9-cylinder Wright engines. Consumes about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  gallons of Mobiloil and 28 gallons of gasoline per hour. Cruising radius about 1,400 miles.

## Successful flight to North Pole in Mobiloil-lubricated plane has a special significance for farmers

**B**YRD'S history-making flight marks another great achievement for flying, for a Naval aviator, and for a Mobiloil-lubricated plane.

Commander Byrd chose Gargoyle Mobiloil as the one oil supremely qualified to meet the unusual demands made upon the Wright engines of his Fokker plane. He knew correct lubrication would be, perhaps, the most important single factor in the reliable operation of the airplane's motors.

Facing great hazards in Arctic ice, fog and winds, he could take no chances on faulty lubrication.

### Tractor Engines and Airplane Engines

Your tractor, operating for long hours under full load, makes heavy demands on your lubricating oil. But here was a test on lubrication far more severe. The range of tem-

perature was even wider, and the engines ran at wide open throttle for nearly 16 hours.

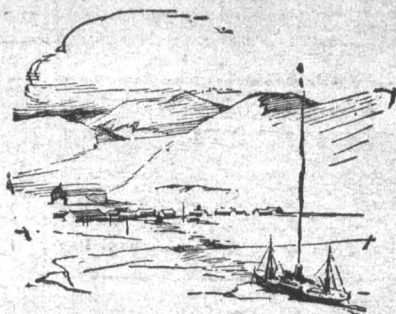
In Byrd's plane Mobiloil clearly demonstrated its superior ability to hold its body, and to maintain positive lubrication under full load and extreme heat. These same conditions occur in a less degree in your tractor. Are you taking advantage of Mobiloil's ability to meet them?

In 1924, Mobiloil lubricated the engines used in the U. S. Army Round-the-World Flight. The Mobiloil used in these flights was not a special oil prepared for the tests, but was the same Gargoyle Mobiloil that is on sale by good dealers everywhere.

Vacuum Oil Company, Headquarters: 61 Broadway, New York. Division Offices: Chicago, Kansas City, Minneapolis.



Lieut. Commander Byrd dressed for the Arctic.



Kings Bay, Spitzbergen. Northernmost port open to navigation—a Norwegian possession. Byrd left S. S. *Chantier* here.

**GARGOYLE**  
  
**Mobiloil**

VACUUM OIL COMPANY