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AND
LIVE STOCK
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*The Man, Woman or Child Who Hangs Out an American Flag in Appreciation of July the Fourth
Does a Hundred Times More Than the Noisest Citizen Who Explodes a Keg of Power*



RURAL EXPENSES HIGH PER CAPITA.

THE major handicap is the fact that the ability of farmers to pay is low, while local expenditures are high. Some states, however, are making encouraging progress toward a remedy by assessing responsibility for roads and schools on the state instead of wholly on the local communities. A legislative committee in New York state has worked out a fixed rate plan. Whenever the cost of schoolhouse construction and school maintenance reaches a point above the fixed rate, the additional funds shall come from the state treasury.

TOP O' MICHIGAN OFFICERS.

THE Top o' Michigan Potato Show Association elected Fred Brudy, of Wolverine, president at its recent meeting. R. C. Bennett, president of the Michigan Potato Producers' Association, was elected vice-president. A. C. Lytle and N. E. Glasser were re-elected secretary and treasurer respectively.

The association has \$300 in the treasury to start the 1926 show with. Otsego, Cheboygan, Montmorency and Crawford counties have subscribed to support the next show. Appropriations are also expected from Alpena, Antrim, Presque Isle and Charlevoix counties.

TO SELL SEED POTATOES IN THE SOUTH.

FAVORABLE freight rates from northern Michigan to the south may induce Upper Peninsula growers to grow certified Bliss Triumphs for the southern trade. Mr. H. G. Moore, of the college, believes that this trade may rival the present certified seed potato trade.

PREFER GETTING LIME IN FALL.

CRAWFORD county is unloading two cars of agricultural limestone this month. On account of delays this spring, there is a rising feeling among our farmers to get the limestone in the fall hereafter, for the next spring's

use, preferably applying it in the fall to summer fallows, and fields from which corn or potatoes have been recently removed.—R. D. B.

LOSS OF LIFE.

THE awful toll of human lives taken by war and disaster, is depicted in a statement made in an address by T. B. Kittredge, assistant director of Red Cross societies, before the Pan-American conference. Mr. Kittredge said that, since 1914, a total of 9,000,000 persons have lost their lives in war; 40,000,000 in epidemics; 5,000,000 in famine; 6,000,000 in civil strife, and 2,000,000 in earthquakes, 62,000,000 in all. And 140,000,000 have been seriously injured, the total of dead and injured persons including more than ten per cent of the world's population. In this is pointed out the vast field of opportunity for the activities of the Red Cross.

A COOPERATIVE SUCCESS.

THE Canadian wheat pool has signed up 14,000,000 acres for this year. The pool includes the territory of the province of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. The membership of the pool totals more than 125,000 farmers, and it is said that two-thirds of the wheat grown in these three

provinces will be marketed cooperatively.

The pool is going on its fourth year and is the largest cooperative organization of its kind in the world. Most of the crop the pool handles is marketed direct to foreign countries.

FIRE WARNING SERVICE.

A SPECIAL fire-weather warning service, to be conducted by the weather bureau, in cooperation with the forest service and various state and private agencies, has been organized. An appropriation of \$20,000 has been made available, and will be administered by the weather bureau. An investigation for the purpose of working out reliable methods of forecasting weather favorable to forest fires far enough in advance to mobilize fire fighters and supplies at danger points, is now under way. Lightning is known to be a prolific source of forest fires.

WANT TO LIVE IN AMERICA.

IF the immigration bars were let down this country would be overrun with millions of immigrants from Europe. Chief DuBois, of the Passport Control in the department of state, estimates that 1,500,000 Europeans are desirous of coming to the United States to live. This figure is based on estimates of American consuls abroad. This year, with a quota of 34,000 for all foreign countries, 93,000 requests to enter the United States have been received already.



"We Serve Michigan"

Building Up Markets

THE constituent lines of the Michigan Railroad Association will expend nearly \$25,000,000 this year for additions and betterments to the respective properties. These outlays will provide for greater safe-guards to human life, more comfort for the traveling public, increased facilities and better freight service.

Michigan Railroads may justly claim more than their modest slogan—*We Serve Michigan*. They have contributed to the upbuilding of the industries of the Commonwealth, as perhaps no other group of rail lines in America has done. Two decades of tremendous industrial expansion justified this far-sighted policy of the railroads.

In encouraging industrial up-building, the railroads have also, in a measure, created a Home Market that absorbs the bulk of the products of our farms, orchards, gardens, etc., right at home. So true is this that with increased production, the railroads are annually hauling farm commodities less and less. All of these—except the hay crop—are consumed at home.

THIS tremendous Home Market is the ideal market. But the expansion policy means more. It has created an outlet for similar products grown in other states. The track market at Detroit, for instance, handles 40 different perishable commodities from the cars direct to the dealers—a single transfer only. To illustrate: Fresh tomatoes are found at the green grocers for seven months in the year, thanks to expedited service and the refrigerator car. Shipments are made from Old Mexico and five southern states before the Michigan crop has matured. This is so for the entire list of fruits and vegetables.

With our present railroad system the average wage earner of today enjoys a far wider range of delicacies on his table the year round than did the Kings and Nobles of Europe of a century or more ago.

THE Michigan Railroad Association, then, takes justifiable pride in announcing its program of improvements and betterments for the current year which will further aid the state's industrial advancement, give even greater importance to the Home Market, and contribute still more towards raising the standard of living of all the people.

MICHIGAN RAILROAD ASSOCIATION

News of the Week

Mrs. Aimee Semple McPherson, the famous Los Angeles evangelist, who was reported missing about four weeks ago, has returned. She was held for ransom, but escaped her Mexican kidnappers.

The officials at Washington honored Richard E. Byrd, who recently flew over the north pole. President Coolidge presented him with a medal of valor.

Eighty thousand automobiles traveled to Mundelein, Illinois, to take part in the final rights of the Catholic Eucharistic Congress, which was held in Chicago.

Aristide Briand, the French premier, has succeeded in forming his tenth cabinet in the past few years, indicating the troublesome political situation in France.

During the first six months of this year, 164 people were killed by autos on the Detroit streets. This is twenty-five per cent more than were killed in the same time last year.

The United States sub-chaser SCN-432, was driven on the rocks at Mackinac by a gale on June 20.

Although the United States treasury has a large surplus, President Coolidge warns business men not to expect any new tax reductions. He believes that a change in business conditions might alter considerably the tax income.

The American Cyamid Company's bid for Muscle Shoals is being favored by southern congressmen.

By a vote of the German people, the ex-kaiser will be allowed to retain his riches, 14,899,000 favoring seizure, but the required number of votes was 19,500,000.

The production of passenger autos during the first five months was 1,727,978 cars, the highest record ever reached during a like period.

The president of the Amity Society, a new-thought organization, says that man ought to live to be 150 years old.

Seven thousand women from all parts of the British Isles marched in London a short time ago in a plea against war. Many peace speeches were made.

Joan Lacosta, a woman auto driver from France, broke the women's auto speed record by driving a mile in 45.8 seconds in Minneapolis recently.

The income tax returns has brought the United States government a surplus of \$300,000,000.

The "Big Parade," a war movie, has been barred in Australia because it plays too much emphasis on America's part in the war.

C. W. Jackson, an Alabamian swimmer, set a record in long distance when he swam forty miles in salt water off Fort Morgan, Ala.

DEVOTED
TO
MICHIGAN
—
VOLUME CLXVII

MICHIGAN FARMER

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

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE
—
NUMBER I

How to Make Sweet Clover Hay

A Few Requirements Necessary for Satisfactory Results

By C. R. Megee of M. S. C.

SWEET clover hay is high in protein, and has much the same feeding value as alfalfa and clover hay. It is more difficult to cure, and is more likely to be stemmy and coarse, but anyone who has a field of sweet clover not needed for pasture, and will need additional high protein hay, can well afford to make sweet clover into hay.

Sweet clover hay should not be offered on the market, since it is not well known, and there are no grades. The few lots that have been offered have been of inferior quality and have had a tendency to prejudice the market against it. On the other hand, it is a valuable farm feed, and many farmers have reported excellent results from using it.

Time and Height of Cutting.

Sweet clover should be cut just before the blossom buds appear. The stage of growth at which sweet clover is cut determines very largely the quality of hay secured. If allowed to come into bloom, the stems become woody, the leaves fall off, and a very poor quality of hay results.

The height of cutting is very important. The second year sweet clover does not propagate from a crown as does alfalfa, but propagates from buds in the axils of the branches and leaves on the lower portion of the stalk. If the first cutting of the second year is made below the young branches, which bear the leaves, the stand will be destroyed.

The results secured from cutting sweet clover hay at different periods, and at different heights of stubble at the Michigan State College, support these statements. All cuttings at three and one-half inches destroyed the stands. The cuttings made at five and one-half to six inches high only slightly injured the stand when cutting before blossoming time; nearly

destroyed the stand when the plants were beginning to blossom, and totally destroyed the stand where the plants were in full bloom when cut. The plots cut nine inches high were not injured, at all where the work was done before blossoming and when the plants were beginning to bloom, but when in full bloom the stand was nearly destroyed by cutting at this height. These tests demonstrate that this hay should be harvested before the plants are in full bloom, and the stubble should be cut at least seven or eight inches high. A seven or eight-inch stubble can be left by replacing the shoes of the mower with higher shoes made of strap iron by the local blacksmith.

When cut at the proper stage, sweet clover contains practically as much digestible protein as alfalfa, and more than red clover. High quality sweet clover hay is well liked by all kinds of live stock when once they become accustomed to it.

Many cases have been reported showing that when cut in full bloom, a coarse, stemmy hay containing but few leaves resulted. Nevertheless, when no other protein roughage is available, this hay may be used with good results.

As a hay crop, sweet clover is considered inferior to alfalfa, where alfalfa can be grown successfully. The yield of sweet clover hay is usually less than from alfalfa, but is some-

times greater than that secured from clover.

Sweet clover is more difficult to cure into hay than either alfalfa or red clover. This is due chiefly to the large amount of moisture within the plant at the time of cutting, delaying the curing of the stems until the leaves have dried so that they shatter from the stems. That the leaves constitute the best part of the hay is shown by analyses made by the bureau of chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture.

The samples used were taken from the first cutting of the second season. The protein content of the leaves is nearly three times that of the stems, while the crude fiber content of the stems is over four times that of the leaves.

How to Cure This Hay.

One of the most successful methods of curing sweet clover hay is to allow the plants to slightly wilt in the swath, then place in the windrow with a side delivery rake, and a few hours later place in small upright cocks. The hay should be in cocks before the leaves have dried out sufficiently to crumble or shatter. The hay is then left in the cock until cured sufficiently to put into the barn or stack. This may be only two or three days, or maybe two weeks, depending upon the weather conditions. The small cocks may be handled with practically no loss of leaf.

It is reported that a few farmers in Tuscola, Huron, and Macomb counties are harvesting sweet clover hay quite successfully with the grain binder. It is harvested just as the plants start to bloom, bound in small bundles and cured in long shocks the same as oats or barley. When the bundles are opened in the manger all the leaves are present, which is very important, since much of the food value is in the leaf.



The Farmer with a Field of Sweet Clover Has Many Options: He Can Use it as a Green Manure Plant, for Pasture, or for Hay.

Farmer Psychology

Further Rural Observations of an Agricultural County Agent

By C. L. Nash

AN observation not novel at all, just human, is that farmers are influenced by the method with which they are approached. Of all the devices of a rural worker, perhaps the greatest is the one of making the other fellow feel that it was his idea and that he is doing the job.

You come to recognize types of individuals who need such methods. There are a few among farmers, as there are among business men. You talk with one of that type and you drop the remark that you are going over to his neighbor's to help him put in a septic tank. The next time you see him he jumps on you for not giving him the opportunity to have one of those tanks made; in fact, he bears over to pretty hard. You observe that you have not only won him over, but you have over-done the job. You promise to see what you can do. The tank is built. The thought of it! He's a bell-wether in the community. You couldn't

convince him with argument; you couldn't win him by shame; or by bull-doing, but he, like all of us, by our observations are correct, is susceptible to that subtle influence of suggestion.

Farmers often think, or at least, make themselves think, that they don't want certain new things, when they really want them very much. You break down the barrier by making them think they thought of it first. Now, this is no criticism of the farmer that does not equally apply to other people.

Over-enthusiastic.

Then I have been in a community where, in order to get cooperation, it had to be over-sold. You could hardly move them, but once they got to moving you had to apply the brakes. You believe in farm organizations, but rec-

ognize its limits. In comes the man who would have an iron-clad organization. You know he is a good, conscious citizen, but under economic stress he's gone radical. You must not curb, but you must direct his enthusiasm.

This information is needed along production, as well as organization, lines. I have actually had farmers tell me, in good faith, that cutting off a hog's tail would cure cholera. That kerosene would prevent cholera, but I have aided in vaccinating hogs on the farm where John D.'s remedy was used. These later cases are over-drawn, they are exceptions, but farming from the standpoint of the individual farm can never be too efficient.

It has not been particularly popular these past ten years to talk production. There has been much misunder-

standing. Over-production is a community, state and national problem, not an individual farm problem. This misunderstanding of each other's viewpoint has made rural problems and rural organization difficult the past few years. The connection between cooperative marketing and regulation of production has not always been evident. The result has been two schools of thought, one demanding at times, unsound methods of controlling production—the other seeing efficient production on the farm, and marketing through cooperatives the way out of the financial woods the farmer has been wandering in. At times the latter has perhaps, in his way, been just as radical as the former.

One cannot help but recall in memory those farmers whom, in the ten years you have come in contact with, who seemed to be making the most
(Continued on page 8).

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VOLUME CLXVI

NUMBER ONE

DETROIT, JULY 3, 1926

CURRENT COMMENT

Building Plan Service

MANY readers will appreciate the building plan service which is being inaugurated with this issue. The plans for a substantial, yet simply constructed milk-house, are given on another page. It will be the purpose of our editorial department to run each month, at least one set of plans for farm buildings.

As explained elsewhere, specifications and bill of materials will be furnished with these plans at a very nominal cost. The directions given will aid the farmer who is handy with tools, to go ahead with jobs that otherwise would require the services of a skilled builder. In order that we might make this service of the highest value to our patrons, we are anxious for suggestions and opinions.

Real Estate Boom

THE past few years have been ones of booms in real estate, especially of city and resort property. People from all parts of the country have bought land they have never seen, and in many cases are now sadder but wiser.

Florida was the chief center for get-rich-quick activities, but New York, Detroit, and other large centers have also been very active. The boom is flattening out, but still strenuous efforts are being made to find suckers. These efforts will be made in sections where the salesmen think the people are not "wise" to the situation.

Many of these professional real estate operators have transferred their activities to other parts. And one of their favorite spots is Michigan, where much property has qualities making it appear desirable as resort property. All along the west coast of the state

lake-front farms have been bought and subdivided. Paralleling other real estate booms, enough lots have been laid out to triple the summer resort population of the state. Such a rapid development is not healthy, and undoubtedly will have its reaction. Experience shows that some will make money, but the average investor will probably take a loss.

The situation has grown to such an extent that it has come to the recognition of the Michigan Securities Commission, which is making efforts to stop illegitimate offerings. We believe that at this time those of our readers who have money to invest in property will get better results to invest it in good farm property. Farm real estate has had its slump and is coming back in a healthy and gradual way. But better yet, we believe the investment in better farming, instead of more farming, will pay the biggest profits.

The Volstead Act

THERE is nothing that occupies the public mind, and the political mind as well, as does prohibition. Perhaps no public question has such decided pro and con advocates as this one. It seems such a debatable subject because of the violations of the law which prevail. These sometimes even make an anti-liquor advocate wonder as to the efficiency of the law.

During the recent congress, voluminous testimony for and against the Volstead act was presented to the committee in charge. One bit of testimony not presented in person because of illness, was that of Evangelist Booth, commander of the American Salvation Army. Perhaps no one, or no institution, wet or dry, knows better the results of the enactment of the dry law. So what Miss Booth had to say is of interest.

She does not deny that the liquor law is violated as much, or more, than other laws, but the Salvation Army's experience with down-and-outers leave no doubt of the efficacy of the law in improving conditions. In the old pre-prohibition days, boozers were gathered up by the Salvation Army and fed on Thanksgiving Day. Often one thousand would be assembled in a single hall. Now, Miss Booth says, such a gathering would be impossible to get together in any of the Salvation Army halls.

Fifty per cent of the cases of immorality in women used to be caused by liquor; now liquor accounts for only one per cent of them, and applications for relief from poor families have been reduced fifty per cent.

Miss Booth says: "These statements are not the result of heresay. They grow out of the army's intimate knowledge of the life of the poor, which I think all will hesitate to gainsay. We know this thing which prohibition debars has sold more homes, armed more villains, slain more children, snapped more wedding rings, dethroned more intellects, dishonored more womanhood, and dug more graves, than any other poisoned scourge which has swept this country. Let there be due hesitation before reinstating as a legalized traffic, this ruthless despoiler of mankind."

A Cumulative Effect

LAST week we called upon a progressive Monroe county farmer who is nominated for the Michigan Master Farmers' Club. Many executives in our industrial centers would feel puffed up to receive the income this farmer is getting from his eighty-acre farm.

During our interview this man remarked that results are cumulative. When a person gets a sound idea and keeps thinking about it, he soon has a fund of special information. If he is interested in a better hog, or fowl, or ear of corn, he will persistently

gather knowledge and experience regarding that specialty until it is impossible for the average man to compete with him. Then other progressive farmers want his products, and they are willing to pay a premium because the use of the improved hog, or fowl, or ear of corn will pay the premium and give the buyer a good profit over the results that could be obtained from the use of common stock.

It is not inconsistent with the idea of diversified farming to indulge in some specialty. In fact, the highest achievement in many lines of special farming is possible only where one is practicing diversified cropping. Soil improvement and insect and disease control are greatly simplified through rotation; besides, labor is more efficiently managed.

But the big thing is that the specialty puts interest in farming. Seeking constant improvement in these farming specialties is the very best of adventure. You watch for the outcome intently. It has more thrills than seeking what lies beyond the hill. It fills one with pep, and the very energy one injects into the development of such a specialty puts it across in a big way.

It, of course, means a life work; so it should be something worth while. But a life devoted to something definite is worth more than a life devoted to nothing. And the fact that it will lead to things different from what the rank and file see, assures one that he will be paid in satisfaction as he goes along, if he does not receive a dollar more for his work. But, all experience also shows that these men greatly multiply their chances of increasing their income.

The First Fourth

A CENTURY and a half ago, this Fourth, a body of men, now famous in our history, signed a document which proclaimed the Thirteen Colonies free from monarchical rule. The Liberty Bell, now cracked but honored, was rung to let the world know that the people of America were to fight for the principle that men were created equal.

The signing of the document did not bring freedom; it only signified the intention to fight for it. But since then America has fought and won various freedoms which have been beacon lights to other peoples of the world.

But there are many misnomers for freedom which bring unrest. The real freedom, that which is the ideal of America, is the freedom to enjoy happiness. That liberty to do as one pleases in committing wrongs upon himself and others, is not freedom.

We are still fighting for freedom, and will continue to do so, for freedom is a progressive thing. We still seek freedom from disease, freedom from enslaving work, and freedom from human selfishness. We are making progress, for we are making our lives bigger, broader and more enjoyable.

The signing of the Declaration of Independence was one of the greatest events of the world's history, for it was the germination of an ideal which has enabled America to show the world the road to Utopia—to the millennium.

We should be extremely thankful for the foresight of our forefathers, who decided on July Fourth, 1776, to break a new road to freedom. America of today is a justification of their judgment.

Farm Relief Killed

AFTER considerable filibustering and delays, the McNary farm relief bill was brought to a vote in the senate, and went down in defeat by a vote of forty-five to thirty-nine. The western farmers and their po-

litical representatives were mostly concerned in the success of this bill. In fact, it is said that some of the western legislative representatives were told by their constituency not to come home unless the bill was put to a vote. The battle waxed warm, and the results looked uncertain until the vote was taken. It was expected that the southern senators would stand by the guns, but many of them failed when it came to a show down.

There is need for some legislative help to put agriculture on a basis equal to that of industry, but it will be difficult to get the various factions together because of the varied agricultural and industrial interests of this great country of ours. Each phase of farming activity is likely to consider its problems from its own standpoint rather than in relation to agriculture as a whole.

The advocates for farm relief are not downed. They are going to fight the harder because of this defeat. The agricultural interests of the country cannot afford to rest at this time, for it is a critical period for farming. Industry has grown so fast during the past generation that it predominates, and if the right attitude is not taken toward farming, it will in time sink to a state of peasantry and put the nation on a shaky foundation. Undoubtedly the attitude of farmers toward their own business will have considerable influence with the agricultural attitude of the nation. Farming now needs a conservative aggressiveness and a modest self-reliance.

Summer Ficshun

AIN'T summer grand, when you kin lay in a hammock and read about fair ladies and their nights, or knights I guess you call 'em, when you kin let your mind wander to the fairy land o' thrills, excitements and loves and dar-in' deeds? And then when you git tired doin' that you kin sleep, git up and dance or sing, or go fishin', swimmin', or paddul a canoe and be a night (knight I should say) to a fair lady with short skirts, short sleeves and short hair, but with long eye lashuses, long tongues, and long legs. Now, ain't that nice?

That's summer—summer ficshun, 'cause it ain't so with most o' us. It's a sort o' dream o' what most o' us think we'd like, but don't have. It's the kinda time city young folkses save up a whole year fer just ta get two weeks o' it. And then they get boardin'-house hash, mosquito bites, and sun burn.



There's lots o' longin' and wishin' in life fer most o' us. We want ta make our dreams come true but don't know how. Most o' us don't know the realizishun o' our dreams is in ourselves, mostly. We're half sick 'cause we don't know how ta take care o' ourselves. When we're fully healthy we're happy, and we're happy and healthy when our human machine is hittin' on all fours. The trouble is, we ain't machinists enuf ta understand our own machinery.

Summer ficshun stirs our emoshuns, but it don't get us thinkin' about what's at the bottom o' things. Sometimes it's good ta read summer ficshun. It's a recreashun, and all hard workers have recreashun. Me bein' a hard worker, I'm settin' in the hammock when I kin, and readin' summer ficshun. It's a kinda vacashun from work, and the problems o' livin' on the farm. Sofie ain't taken ta summer ficshun yet, maybe 'cause she don't work hard enuf? Anyhow, she takes her work too seriously. I like ta have a happy endin' ta my work, and the quicker the endin' comes the better I like it.

HY SYCKLE.

Transporting Pupils

Costs are Being Reduced

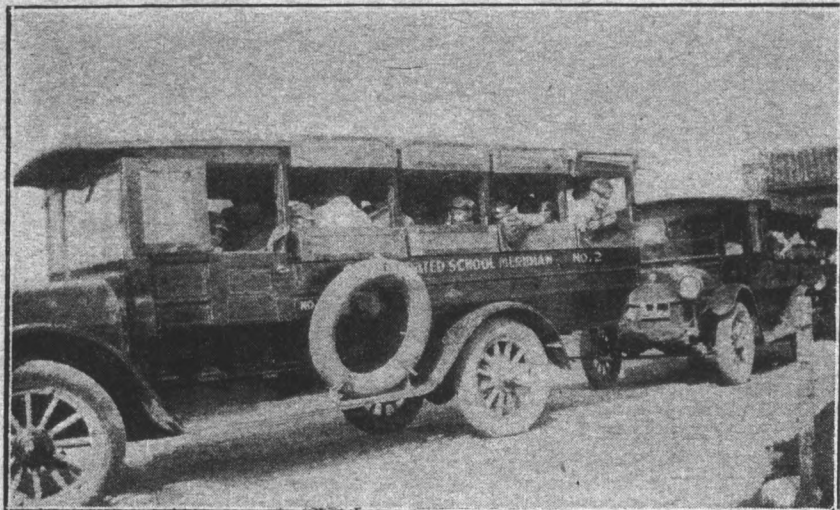
THE transportation of pupils has passed beyond the experimental stage, and many interesting discoveries have been made. Occasionally the statement is made that transportation of pupils cannot be done successfully, but usually it is made by an individual who is not acquainted with the facts.

Last year 6,810 pupils were transported to rural agricultural schools. It is estimated that at least double this number were transported to one-room schools, small consolidated schools, and township unit schools.

The law provides that the vehicles used in the transportation of pupils to rural agricultural schools and by dis-

tive interest on the part of the bus drivers in the success of the project, since slight changes have to be made in the routes as families move in or out of the district.

The tax-paying school electors realize that there should be the closest cooperation on the part of parents and patrons who live on the transportation routes. If the children are always ready when the bus arrives, and if the parents lend assistance with a spirit of good will when emergencies arise, it will tend to make the job of transporting children more inviting. The result will be that contracts can be let to better advantage, resulting in a definite saving to the tax-paying



Here Are the Busses of the Meridian Consolidated School Taking Scholars to Their Homes.

tricts that vote to discontinue school for the ensuing or current year, shall be of ample capacity, shall be enclosed to keep out the rain or snow, and be provided with robes and foot warmers during cold weather.

It has been found advisable to make a survey of the district where a large area is involved, to determine the exact location of the homes from which children must be transported, the condition of the roads, and the probable length of routes. After this has been done, the school board should carefully lay out the routes, keeping in mind the importance of reducing the maximum distance that children should be required to ride. In general, it is advisable to avoid, as far as possible, drawing children away from the school when enroute to the school. This necessitates careful planning and an ac-

electors. In fact, there has been a great reduction during the last few years.

In many communities, the township road commissioner and township board are making a special effort to improve the roads over which children must be transported. Where the township is the school unit, a transportation policy can be worked out most advantageously. All parties should cooperate to the fullest extent in the interest of economy and efficiency, thereby reducing taxes.

Constructive criticism, careful planning in laying out the routes, the right kind of cooperation on the part of the various agencies, and an appreciative interest by parents and patrons in the efforts of the school board and bus drivers, will all be conducive to the best results.—B. J. Ford.

Stack Threshing

Will We Get Back to It Again?

DOES it pay to stack grain rather than to thresh from the shock?

When I was a small boy just starting in to help with the threshing work, everyone stacked their grain, and no threshing was done until the grain had had time to go through the sweat, and hence threshing started later, and often the last jobs were not finished until the weather got decidedly chilly. I can remember very distinctly how much commotion it made when the first few farmers started to thresh out of the shock, and how the better farmers looked upon it as a slipshod, wasteful method of threshing.

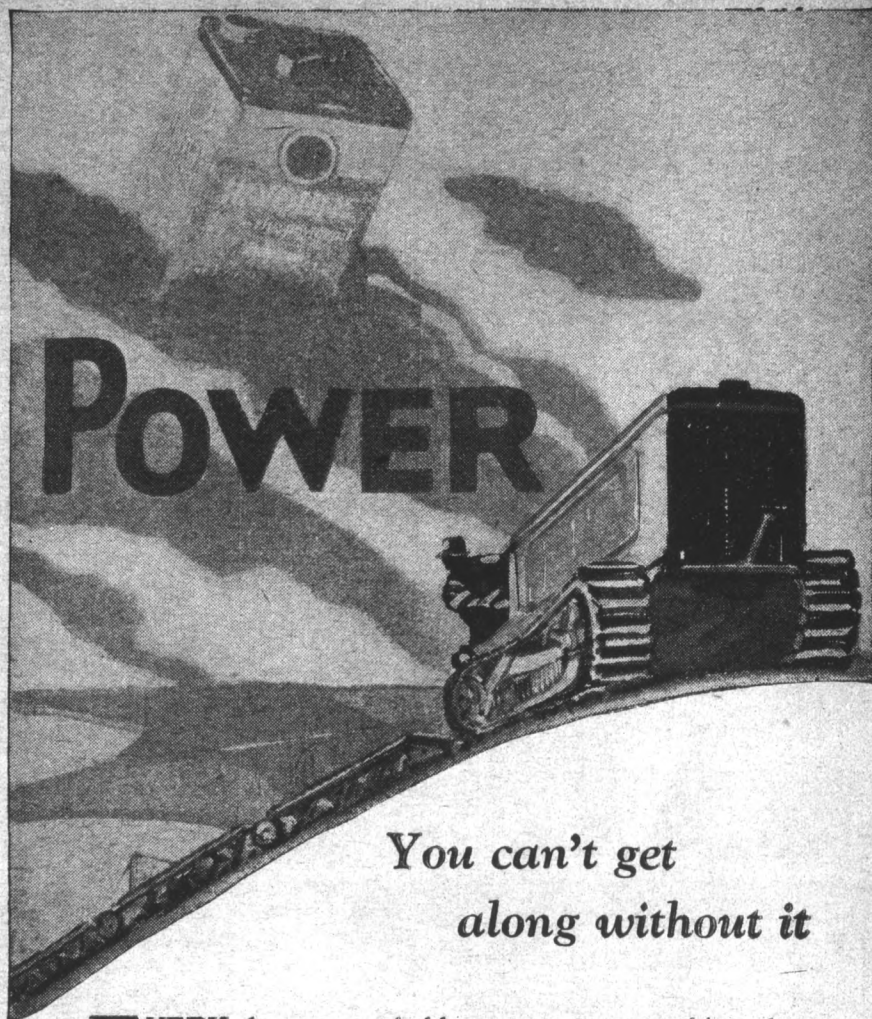
Millers have repeatedly expressed the hope that stack threshing would become more general. Trials have been made with shock and stack-threshed wheat, both sustaining the same amount of rains. Wheat threshed from the stack not only graded higher and brought a consequent higher price, but an equal improvement was found in the flour made from stack-threshed products.

Sweating in the stack greatly im-

proves the quality and color of grain. This is especially valuable with wheat and rye. Grain which goes through the sweating process in the stack is better than that which is left to sweat in the bin. Heavy rains will not hurt well stacked grain. Oats are decidedly susceptible to dampness and will not readily dry out in the shock.

Stack-threshed grain can be piled in a smaller place than shock-threshed grain, with less chance of injury through heating. It does not require so much watching after storage. It can be stored for months in the stack if necessary, and this will work in with the more orderly marketing of our grain. Sudden showers during threshing time do not delay operations when working from the stack. When threshing from the shock, the reverse is frequently the case, and all hands must wait, because the shocks in the field have become water-soaked.

Also, my observation has been that the wastage of shock threshing will run several times that of stack threshing. Burning sun and beating rains not only damage the color and quality



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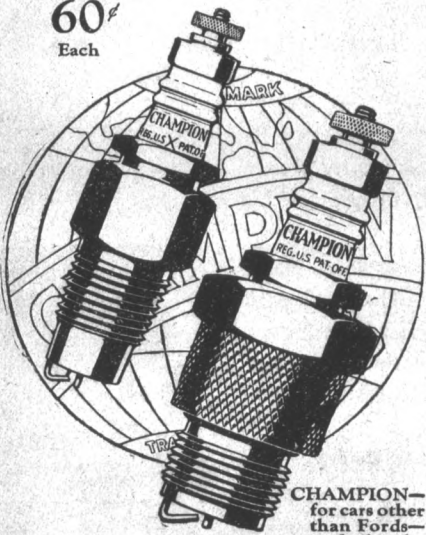
SUPREME

The satisfactory performance of any car, truck, tractor or stationary engine is absolutely dependent on its spark plugs—that is why engineers who design the finest cars and engines, both in this country and Europe, have selected Champions as standard equipment and why two out of three operators of cars, tractors or stationary engines, the world over buy Champions regularly.

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of all the exposed heads, but actually shatter many heads. Sparrows and other grain-eating birds in great numbers live off the shock and the total consumption must be heavy. And the loss in handling also is heavy, since in a threshing crew most of the men have no idea of saving anything except work. When the grain is damp, it is almost necessary to open up the shocks to dry, and I have seen this done by driving a team and wagon rapidly over the shock rows. All this wastes a great deal of the grain. The wet season of 1915 was a record-breaker in the loss of unstacked grain. Grain that was well stacked that year came through in good shape, while thousands of acres on which the weeds had grown up higher than the shocks, never were threshed at all.

The chief objections to stacking grain are the greater labor costs and

the fact that so few farmers nowadays know how to put up a good stack that will turn water and keep in good shape. It does require a little more labor to stack, but when one considers the much less labor required to thresh from the stack, and the loss of time in repaying threshing help, and the wasteful habits so many of these have in feeding teams, it has always seemed quite debatable whether the total labor cost of stack threshing would not be less than that for shock threshing.

One method occasionally used for cutting down the labor costs, is to use an ordinary portable elevator for putting the bundles on the stack, pitching the bundles from the wagon onto the elevator, and letting it drop them on the middle of the stack. This keeps the stack middle better filled and better packed, and makes for a better stack.—I. W. Dickerson.



SEPTIC TANK NOT VERY EXPENSIVE.

MANY of our readers hesitate about putting in a first-class sewage disposal system because of a fear that it will cost quite a large sum to build the septic tank. Often the cost of such a tank, where the farmer does his own labor and has to buy only the cement and the fittings, will not be over \$20; and the cost under most unfavorable conditions should not run over \$60. In most cases, the cost of a septic tank will not be very much greater than that of a cesspool, and is incomparably safer and better. In fact, a cesspool should never be constructed, if the farmer cares anything about safety and convenience. In most soils, the filth from the cesspool saturates the ground and closes up the pores, with the result that in a short time it fails to operate and must be cleaned out two or three times a year. Where the ground is open enough to keep a cesspool working, there is considerable danger that the pollution will be carried into the water supply.

When properly constructed and operated, however, a septic tank often runs for several years before the minerals and sludge accumulate to such an extent as to require removal, after which another long period may be expected. Information on septic tanks and sewage disposal may be obtained free from the Farm Mechanics Department of the Michigan State College, East Lansing.—D.

BOILING HAY ROPE PREVENTS TWISTING.

A NUMBER of subscribers have written in that they have prevented hay ropes from twisting by putting them in a kettle of water, bring it to the boiling point, and boil for twenty to thirty minutes, then take it out and stretch it tightly while hot, and let it dry. This is said to prevent any serious trouble from twisting. The boiling is also said not to injure the strength of the rope.

A CONVENIENT HAY RACK ARRANGEMENT.

EVERY convenient and labor-saving piece of haying equipment is made of an ordinary flat hay rack fourteen to sixteen feet long and seven to seven and one-half feet wide, with the regular type of front stake or ladder.

Along each side of this hay rack a 1½-inch iron pipe is placed between the boards, or on top of them if preferred, and fastened solidly to the cross-pieces by bolts. These can be ordinary one-fourth-inch bolts with the

sides of the heads cut away, so they will go down through a slot in the top of the pipe, the bolt also passing through a 5-16-inch hole in the bottom of the pipe, and through the rack cross-pieces.

On top of these pipes is set a false rack the same width, and half the length of the main rack, with stakes at the front, but none at the back. Guides hold this rack in place, so that it will slide back and forth on the pipes as a track. A rope is fastened to the middle of the front cross-piece of the false rack, and to a gas pipe windlass at the front of the main rack.

To use, place the false rack at the rear of the main rack, where it is loaded to the usual height of the load. Then this false rack and the half load is pulled to the front of the main rack by means of the windlass and rope; then the rear half of the load is loaded on the main rack. The pipes are

greased or soaped, so the false rack can be moved comparatively easily.

This arrangement does away with the necessity of moving the hay as delivered by the hay loader, the full length of the rack, about all that is needed being trampling down. Then, in removing the load, the hay divides at the middle and a much neater and more compact bunch can be picked up by the hay fork. Where farmers have tried this device out, they are very enthusiastic as to its labor-saving possibilities.—I. W. D.

LESS HOEING BRINGS BETTER RESULTS.

SOMEHOW farm folks have gotten the idea that the more you hoe the more you grow. But it doesn't work that way. One can cultivate too much for the good of the crop.

Since getting my land in good condition as to fertility and physical make-up, I have been able to reduce the number of cultivations of the hoed crops by about half, and the crops are generally better. Further, the cultivations, instead of using much horse power to make them deep, are shallow, except for the first time over before the root system of the crop has become fully developed, we usually run the cultivator deepest.

Here is what I feel takes place through excessive cultivation of our hoed crops: It deepens the mulch. This brings moist soil to the surface where it dries out. It allows the cultivator teeth to cut off and generally break up the fine root system which nature is organizing to take advantage of the good plant food prepared in the top soil to make a maximum of growth. I know of a fact that I save money, and also have more time to devote to haying and other duties, when formerly I was riding the cultivator. This whole matter, however, is built upon the premise that one has gotten his soil in first-class shape.—T. D. Fredricks.



WILL HOLD ROUND-UP AT CHATHAM, AUGUST 14.

THIS year's Annual Farmers' Round-up at Chatham will be held August 14. It will be preceded by the annual Boys' and Girls' Club encampment, when about 400 club members and leaders will enroll for a week's instruction in club problems.

Several new features will attract farmers and their families this year, says G. W. Putnam, superintendent of the station. Two new barns that replace the ones burned last year are completed. The dairy barn, with its labor-saving devices and solid cement basement, is the last word in dairy barn construction. The horse barn likewise has all the latest ideas for making horses comfortable.

In addition to the barns, several interesting animals have been added to the already excellent herds there. The Traverse herd, sire is developing into an excellent individual. A Belgian stallion from the college barns at East Lansing, and four pure-bred Belgian mares arrived at Chatham this week to be added to the live stock family. They show excellent individuality and it is expected that many horse lovers will visit the station to see them.

The new hogs and sheep will also come in for their share of attention, as they are rapidly becoming an important part of the experiment station activities.

A horse dynamometer, designed to measure the pulling strength of a

team in pounds, will be demonstrated. This machine will be used at six or seven fairs this fall, and the demonstration at Chatham will be in preparation for these events.

These features, coupled with the usual crops and poultry tours, will furnish a very interesting day for all who wish to attend.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB WORK, GOING STRONG.

A HEALTHY growth is shown in the summer enrollments of Boys' and Girls' Club work in the Upper Peninsula this year, according to Mert Wright, assistant state club leader.

"There is no great boom in any line," stated Mr. Wright, "But each department shows a good increase, and we are very well satisfied with the prospects. More adults are becoming interested each year, and people are beginning to see the results of past years' work, thus making it easier to secure local leaders that are so necessary in putting on a program of club work."

Miss Emma DuBord, in charge of girls' work, is enthusiastic over the results of her winter program, and looking forward with a great deal of pleasure to the summer season, with camp activities, state fair contests, etc.

County Agent Johnson, of Van Buren, has planned three poultry feeding, culling and housing demonstrations, the first to be July 15-16, a second July 29-30, and a third August 12-13.



PEACH CROP PROSPECTS.

MICHIGAN peach growers have in prospect the largest peach crop they have harvested since 1922. A trip through the peach sections of the state will convince one of this fact, H. D. Hootman, extension specialist in horticulture of Michigan State College, has said.

Reports from competing peach growing states indicate that the crop in sight will be from one-fourth to one-half larger than the crop of 1925. Indiana predicts the largest crop they have produced for ten years. New York and Ohio have in prospect crops from twenty to fifty per cent larger than those of last year; while Illinois, whose peach crop goes on the market just ahead of Michigan's, has in prospect a crop over twice as large as any produced during the last ten years.

The government reports of the bureau of agricultural economics intimate that the peach crop for the United States will exceed that of last year by 12,000 bushels. Should these forecasts materialize, the markets will be well supplied with peaches. Judging from the history of well supplied markets, only large, well graded and well packed fruit will sell at a profitable figure.

Peach Crop Should be Thinned.

A thorough thinning of the peach crop can not be too earnestly recommended. When peaches are scarce, any grower who has a crop can usually secure a good price for his fruit; but in years of a big crop, such as the present promises to be, it is the grower who produces high quality fruit that makes the most money, and finds it the least trouble to sell his fruit.

Thin After "June Drop."

Peaches should be thinned, following the "June Drop" and before the pits harden. The old rule of thinning peaches, leaving them six inches apart, on the individual branches, is a good one to follow. However, each tree is a problem in itself, and the rule of a six-inch distance between fruits must be adapted to fit individual cases.

Varieties such as New Prolific, Kal-amazoo and Golden Drop, will require more severe thinning than Elberta. Young and vigorous trees are capable of sizing up more fruits in proportion to their size, than older trees. The position of the bearing wood on older trees greatly influences the thinning distance. Vigorous wood, as is usually found in the tops, will generally size up most varieties when thinned to a distance of six inches; while fruit borne in the center and lower parts of the tree, on slower growing wood, will require more severe thinning. Trees of low vitality must be thinned more severely than vigorous trees. Finish thinning one limb at a time, and work from the inside of the tree. All overloaded trees will produce a large percentage of small, under-sized fruit if not thinned.

In the light of present prospects, Michigan fruit growers cannot afford to grow small peaches, neither can they afford to weaken their trees by over-production.

FERTILIZERS FOR CUCUMBERS.

I wish you would inform me what kind of commercial fertilizer I may use for pickles. Last year I planted a few rows, and in some spots where the manure was enough, with few days of warm weather they dried out. This year I have one acre, and I did not put on any manure at all. It seems to me that they do not grow very well, and I do not know what to do. My land is sand, and where the pickles are planted, was in corn last year. The land is new and last year was the

first year that it was plowed.—F. I.

The use of manure in the hills of cucumbers and melons is very apt to lead to serious results in a dry season. The soil around the hill dries out, causing either a poor stand of plants or very slow growth. However, in a season when the moisture is sufficient, the most economical method is to apply manure, providing it is well decomposed. A commercial fertilizer consisting of the formula 4-12-6 would probably give the best results on either of these crops. This should be applied at planting time at the rate of 500 to 1,000 pounds per acre. Any fertilizer drill is satisfactory, or it may be spread by hand. Often an additional application of sodium nitrate will give very good results. However, this should be a small application—not over 150 pounds—as a larger amount would tend to produce vigorous vine growths and delay the maturity.—E. P. Lewis.

LITTLE CODLING MOTH.

THERE will be less damage in apple orchards from the codling moth than usual this season, accord-



ing to Dr. A. L. Quaintance, of the bureau of entomology. The late spring has been unfavorable to codling moth, while apples have made their normal growth. It is estimated that this pest costs the fruit growers some \$25,000,000 annually.

PEACH TREES POISONED.

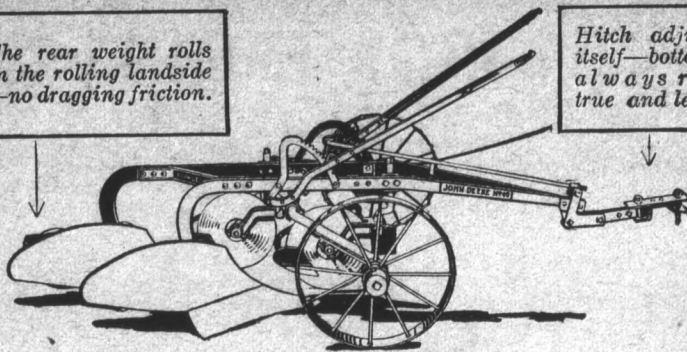
ARSENICAL injury is what is troubling many of the peach trees of the southwestern part of the state, according to Prof. C. W. Bennett, of the Botanical Department of M. S. C.

This injury is due to the use of excessive amounts of arsenate of lead, or insufficient amount of lime, when spraying. To prevent the trouble, which shows mostly on older trees, use plenty of lime in making dry lime-sulphur for peach spraying. That is, in the 16-8-100 formula, use an additional eight pounds of lime. Keeping the trees in good vigor will help them to resist the injury, according to Professor Bennett.

The injury shows up usually after mid-summer. The twigs take on an unhealthy appearance and the leaves on the new shoots begin to droop, roll, turn yellow and drop. Bennett says that if these twigs are examined closely a dark reddish discoloration will be found at the base of the new growth. At first the injury extends only part way through the bark, but later may girdle the twig. The injury may also be found around the buds. Dark spots appear and may kill the buds. Sometimes the bark is cracked and gum oozes out.

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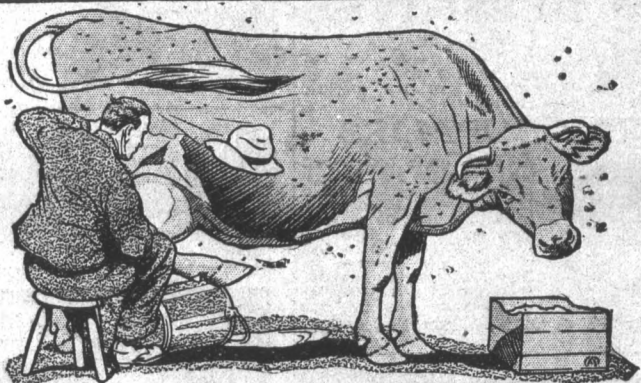
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Rural Health

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

NEW FOODS FOR THE BABY.

HAVE you noticed that mothers no longer dread "baby's second summer?" The hot months used to be very trying on babies, and the number of little coffins needed in July, August and September were vastly more than at any other season of the year.

We did not understand how much of this was due to infected milk. Nowadays mothers are particular about having absolutely sterile bottles and nipples for every feeding. They will give no milk that is not fresh and sweet. They never warm over the unused portion of a previous feeding, as used to be a common practice. There are few indeed, who boast, "I give my baby everything—just the same as the rest of the family."

On the other hand, it has been demonstrated that babies may be given other foods than milk with safety, if good judgment is used in their preparations. Even as early as six months of age a little well-cooked cereal of the cream of wheat variety may be given. "Well-cooked" means cooking in a double cooker for three hours. The amount given is only a single teaspoonful, three times daily, to begin; though it may be gradually in-

creased to three tablespoonfuls by the time eight months is reached.

Still more surprising to the older generation is the fact that green vegetables are not only allowed, but recommended as food for babies from eight months of age up. The vitamins and minerals of these vegetables help to a more sturdy growth of tissue and they are also of value in helping to digest other foods. Among those recommended are carrots, spinach, Swiss chard, and cooked head lettuce. The vegetables must be cooked until tender, seasoned with salt, strained and mashed to a pulp. The vegetable water is not thrown away, but serves to mix up the soft pulp that is fed to the baby. At first only one teaspoonful is given, but as the little one shows his ability for digestion, it is increased until two to four ounces are given once daily. Baked potato in small quantities is begun about the same time.

The tendency in this is to develop the bony framework, avoid rickets and scurvy, and give better teeth. Mothers must remember that all changes of food must be made cautiously, especially in hot weather. At any sign of trouble go back to the simple food that is known to agree.

Farmer Psychology

(Continued from page 3).

progress. With few exceptions they were men eager to grasp new ideas that would make for efficient production. They were the men who tried Red Rock wheat, who grew Grimm alfalfa, and fed their hens mash in the hopper. They were also the men who coupled this with good market practice and were usually firm supporters of the local co-op. They were also the men who were active in the community enterprises. Time and time again have we observed that the leaders sought out by the Red Cross, state board of health, and other county-wide enterprises would almost exactly duplicate the leaders in extension work.

Is this just a happenstance, or is it an attitude of mind of the man himself, that makes him interested in society and, incidentally, a better farmer? Do farmers farm just to make money, or do they desire a certain social approval made possible by higher standards of living which cost money? Our observation leads us to believe that there are stronger motives moving men and women of our farms to action than mere money-making.

A situation that is at present clearing up, but was quite evident three years ago, even to the most casual observer, was the effect upon progress of the frame of mind of the farmer. At times it is hard to understand why farmers, when they are up against it financially, tell everybody about it, and thus lessen their credit and value of their products, and force land values downward. The banker never tells you when he is hard up financially. He buys a new suit of clothes. Possibly, after all, the farmer's attitude in such a situation is more natural and more altruistic than other business men's, but nevertheless it appears to have been a big factor in any movement designed to assist agriculture.

This is not a lecture on Christian Science, but on common, every-day observation. Agriculture cannot be improved, home life on the farm can never be raised to high levels when the biggest factor in all farm improvement, the man himself, is in a slough

of despondency. We sincerely believe that the thinking of farmers does affect their ability to do the things that would help them out of their difficulties.

In the opening of this article, we mentioned confessions. We presume you have wondered if this was a confession, or merely a chance to exhaust, rid one's system of a few ideas.

There have been times when those you most banked on failed you in a crisis—times when you wondered if it was all worth while—if it would not be better to get into the game and capitalize some of these things yourself, and let the rank and file trail along, times when you became a doubter—you didn't sleep nights—you procrastinated.

There have been times when, due to the very impetus of numbers of those who said, "it can't be done," almost smothered your own enthusiasm and desire to put it across. You have been criticized when in earnest, and worst of all, you have made mistakes you know you ought not to have made. These things, and many more have almost broken your spirit.

But the next morning some leader calls up and wants you to come out and plan a community affair—the thing is to be a great event. It is a winner. His very enthusiasm challenges you, and again your red blood begins to flow, obstacles are forgotten, your enthusiasm barometer rises and the storm passes and you get up and go to it again. After all, much so-called criticism is just growling, and not just complaint. It is only the just complaints that hurt permanently.

Rural people are facing a new day with new economic, social, religious, and educational adjustments to be made. We must retain what is good in the individualism of the past, and put it to working cooperatively to solve the problems of the future. To do this, we must study ourselves individually and as communities in all our relationship, and set ourselves to the task of working out agriculture's position in the new day which is at hand,

LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING

HOW THE HIGH MAN DOES IT.

IN conversation with the superintendent of the Borden Condensary, at Mt. Pleasant, recently, I learned about the herd that sent the greatest amount of milk to his factory the past year. My curiosity was aroused to such an extent that I drove out to see the herd and to have a talk with the owner and manager, and learn, if possible, how it was done.

I found Wesley Welch (that was the owner's name) at home on a very good farm of 120 acres, and in a progressive community. The farm is equipped with substantial, but not imposing, buildings, and the dairy operated as an important adjunct of a general farming practice. The herd numbers eleven head in milk, with a few heifers from his best cows being raised to keep up and improve the herd.

The production for the year, as measured in terms of milk actually delivered to the condensary, totals, in round numbers, 12,000 pounds for each of the eleven cows, and the checks returned average \$240 per cow. No record was kept of the calves sold or the milk used in the family. This production is approximately three times the average for the country, and it was interesting to me to learn how it was done, and something about the costs and profits.

The herd might be truly described as a practical, working, dairy herd. No fancy pedigrees or high-priced stock, just big, strong, rugged, cows of practically pure Holstein blood, but unregistered. No special or high-priced feeds, just lots of ensilage and alfalfa, or pasture, and home-grown grain, such as corn, oats and barley, with just enough purchased concentrates to balance the grain ration.

Mr. Welch is his own herdsman, and with one hired man cares for the cows, in addition to doing the regular work of the farm. No effort is made to keep the cost records on the herd exact, so definite figures were not available, but Mr. Welch carefully estimates the annual cost, including everything the cows eat, at \$120 each. Allowing another \$20 for incidentals, such as interest, taxes, insurance, etc., there is still left \$100 per cow to be classed as labor income.

It seems to me that there are at least three real reasons for the place this herd holds at the very front among the many good herds in this section. The reasons are, good land, good cows, and good care. This combination is a sure winner, even in these days when profits on the farm are not easily cornered. Therein lies the secret of success and permanency in agriculture.—P.

HOW SCIENCE HELPED TO UTILIZE WASTE.

MANY a man who has been swished in the eye by the tail of "old bossy" at milking time has heartily wished there were a substitute for the switch, without realizing that the nice, long hair on the end of the tail of the cow adds a little to her commercial value.

Many breeders on looking over their hogs, think only of the firm, fat and nice flesh which fills out their skins, without thinking anything at all about the hair that grows on the outside. As a matter of fact, last year nearly four million dollars went into the pockets of the live stock producers of this country because this seldom thought-of hair is valuable and is a factor in determining the price of live

stock. This was money which the producers would not have received except for modern packing house processes. In the old days, and even to some extent now—when hog hair, for instance, in the summer, is too short to be of commercial value—this product had to be turned into fertilizer, but the hair from hogs in the winter time, and the switches from the ends of cattle tails are used extensively in the curled hair business. Curled hair as handled now-a-days is a very resilient and sanitary product used in the making of the best types of mattresses and upholstery. Horse tails, cattle switches, horse manes, and hog hair are used. They rank in quality and in price about in the order listed, for not only the strength of the hair, but its length and color, are important factors in price.

The hair as it comes from the packing plant, goes through a very particular process of cleaning and sterilization, and then is braided and twisted into ropes, so that each individual hair is curled into a miniature spring. Special treatment of these ropes of hair fixes the curl with a truly "permanent wave," and after the ropes are combed out, these thousands of little springs are used to make the highest quality of mattresses and upholstery—highest quality because most comfortable and longest lasting. There is no other ma-

(Continued on page 16).

A Message to the Man who needs a Separator and Wants the Best

See a De Laval its Superiority is Evident

Try Let it prove how much cream it will save

Trade in your old Separator as Partial Payment

See Your De Laval Agent

Compare an improved De Laval side-by-side with any other. See it yourself; and when you do you will not need an expert to tell you which one is by far the better designed and made, sure to last longer, do better work, and prove the better investment.

And if merely seeing does not convince you, go a step further and try a De Laval side-by-side with any other. Not one buyer in a hundred ever does that and fails to choose the De Laval. Your De Laval Agent will gladly arrange a trial for you.

Then after you have seen and tried the improved De Laval, after you have convinced yourself that it is better than any other, trade in your old separator as partial payment on the new machine, which you can buy on such easy terms that it will pay for itself out of the savings it makes.

If you do not know the name of your local De Laval Agent, write the nearest De Laval office below.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

New York
165 Broadway

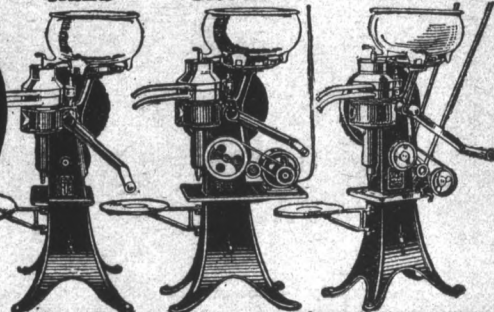
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Hand

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Good Value at a Low Price

If you are looking for a low priced tire of good value buy the Premier.

Premier tires are part of the Fisk line. They are made by The Fisk Rubber Company and sold by Fisk Franchise dealers.

Premier tires bear the Standard Warranty — look good and wear well.

THE early morning light washed in a gray wave over the dark-green crest of the spruce forest, and shortly the intervals were suffused with shimmering gold as the sun's first beams fell upon the mist curtain that overhung the low-lying ground. Each tiny atom of moisture among the millions in the dew-laden atmosphere reflected the golden tint radiantly, then slowly dimmed and was absorbed by the new warmth that came creeping into the air. As the last curling wisps of vapor dissolved, the sunlight swept over the wild meadow, disclosing its rich enameling of wild flowers and lush green grass. Where the earth dipped slightly to hold the seeping water of a turbulent stream that flowed near by, a shallow mere fringed with purple-glowing flag was the last to yield its dew coverlet to the spreading rays.

Emerging from the black wall of trees that rimmed this quiet glade, a she bear with a single cub at her side cast appraising eyes over the sparkling expanse. Halting for a moment at the meadow's edge, she sniffed the air inquiringly, then shambled through the wet grass to drink at the pool. The cub's tiny bright eyes snapped with mischievous interest in each object that met his view. He suppressed his exuberance, however, for already he knew that quietness and caution were advisable in the open spaces until they were examined thoroughly for lurking dangers.

The mother bear drank of the clear, cool water, and with her morning thirst satisfied, quipped the meadow for breakfast. The cub was in the kindergarten stage of schooling and learning to supplement the lessening maternal supply of nourishment with more solid food. With twinkling baby eyes, he watched his mother as she sought the roots of Indian turnip and prairie crocus and plowed them up with her snout. The cub sampled them and found the crocus roots eatable, but the pungency of the Indian turnip was rather too biting for his sensitive throat. Anyway, he had breakfasted on more familiar food back in the warm den under an overhanging rock in the heart of the forest, and was not very hungry; and after gratifying a merely curious interest in the provenance which his mother found so appetizing, he nuzzled her furry black flank impatiently.

When the roots palled, she accepted the hint and the two moved off toward the stream. Here the old bear sniffed along the water's edge, seeking any disabled fish that might have been cast up, and rooted among the stones in the shallows for tadpoles. A scurrying crawfish she hooked up with her claws and drew to the bank for her offspring's edification, watching him with shrewd eyes as he cautiously moved it about with his paw and smelt the strange-appearing thing suspiciously. A nip on his tender muzzle from the tiny pincers sent him back on his haunches with a whimper of astonishment; and the mother, apparently satisfied with this first lesson in the habits of crawfish, crushed it beneath her foot and swallowed the tit-bit with smacking satisfaction.

The stream yielded very little food this morning and her hearty appetite impelled her to seek a more bountiful repast. Giving the cub a low, guttural command to follow, she started off across the meadow and into the woods, heading for a chain of burnt hills that lay to the east. On the other side of this low range she knew of certain unused pasture-land where grew a fruit much to her liking.

A part of the way was rough going, and she frequently helped the cub along over the boulder-strewn rise of ground, pushing him up with her nose and occasionally cuffing him into action when he hesitated before the obstacles that lay in their path. At length they passed over the crest of

In Wild Strawberry Time

By W. Gerard Chapman

Author of "Green Timber Trails"

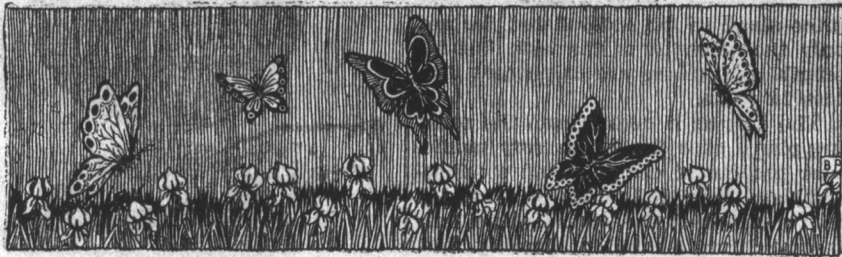
A Short Story Complete in Two Issues

the rise, bald of trees save for the somber gray rampikes that thrust upward out of the undergrowth—stark ghosts of hardwood killed by a forest fire that had swept the ridge many years before. They threaded their way through these grim sentinel boles and scrambled down the slope to gain the open ground that lay below. This was a stretch of stump-land pasture where a settler once had grazed his meagre flocks, but long deserted and now with little likelihood of human intrusion.

As the two descended to the open, an enticing fragrance in the air caused the older bear to sniff hungrily and shuffle along at a faster gait. The pleasing aromatic quality that reached her nose arose from a low dense

distended. She licked the sticky sweetness of the feast from his soft fur while he alternately dozed and made protesting passes with his paws at the solicitous maternal face.

When he had rested long enough to feel the need of renewed activity, his playful sallies ended his mother's sleepy comfort and she rose and sauntered off across the pasture, the cub following in her footsteps. She knew this region of old and was aware that the small group of primitive farm buildings that lay at the pasture's lower edge had been forsaken by their former human occupants. She had all a bear's overweening curiosity and felt today in a mood to gratify it concerning these peculiar dens that once had harbored the enemy of her kind. Un-



growth that matted the ground—a carpet of wild strawberries, the tiny deep-red fruit glowing brilliantly among the half-shielding green leaves. Here the rich humus of the ancient forest floor in which they were rooted fed the berries lavishly; and watered by the limpid night dews, they developed an ambrosial perfection of flavor quite unknown in the cultivated variety. The early summer sun had ripened them and set the sugar in their delicate tissues, and their delectable profusion promised rich feeding.

The older bear fell to the feast ravenously. She curled her long, thin red tongue around each heavily clustered plant and drew fruit and leaves into her mouth, expelling the coarser leaves and stalks and champing the luscious berries noisily. As she gulped them down, she expressed her relish of their spicy sweetness with low grunts and woofs.

The cub watched her with interested eyes. Here was something in the way of food that was new to him, and apparently it was a very desirable food. The mother occasionally ceased her feeding to nudge him while she rumbled low in her throat, evidently to encourage the youngster to emulate her methods. His sharp little teeth pierced the delicate pulp and he licked the sweet juice from his lips and found it distinctly pleasing. The forest younglings learn rapidly, and soon he was eating with greedy delight. At first he seized the berries with his teeth, but he quickly found the proper use of his tongue in gathering the clusters.

He ate until he could hold no more, his skin stretched so tight with his first meal of strawberries that he could scarcely waddle along after his more capacious mother. Finally even her enormous appetite was glutted, and she sought a warm grassy pocket between the roots of a large stump and curled up to bask in the grateful midday heat while she digested her cloying meal. The cub sprawled beside her, his little paunch ludicrously

til the present she had not succeeded in getting her courage up to the point of investigating the log structures, but now she sensed in their long-continued desolation a promise of safety, and she approached them without misgivings.

No trace of human odor lay around the little abandoned farmstead. She nosed about the cabin and crude pole sheds expectant of discovering something of an eatable nature; but nothing rewarded her keen nostrils save the medley of scents left by porcupines and mice and squirrels that for years had made the place a rendezvous. From his perch on the ridge-pole of the cabin, a red squirrel discovered her presence, and ran up and down the moss-grown "scoop" roof, chattering wrathful insults at the intruders. The bear eyed him maliciously for a moment, then ignored the insolent little blackguard and continued her explorations.

The cub at first kept close to his mother's side, ill at ease in these strange surroundings. But gradually youthful curiosity overcame his timidity and he strayed from the protecting presence to do a little investigating on his own account. While he sought to fathom the mystery of some rotting timbers overgrown with weeds that lay in the rear of the cabin, the old bear pursued her vague quest around the outbuildings.

A sudden muffled squalling brought her racing toward the sound, fur bristling along her back and eyes snapping with angry apprehension. The cry was plainly for help, and she was ready to battle any living thing that threatened her offspring. But no marauder was in sight, nor even the cub, for that matter, though the plaintive squeals still filled the air, sounding strangely unreal but unmistakably his, and quite near to her. Puzzled and anxious, she sought out his tracks with her nose, but these were so crisscrossed that they only confused her. Her rangings gradually drew the distracted mother closer to the outcry,

and at last she knew that it arose from the clump of weeds. Picking her way over the crumbling wood at their roots she came upon a yawning black hole whence the pitiful summons issued.

The cub had tumbled into an old well, the wooden curb of which lay in decay about its mouth, overgrown with a screening mass of green. Fortunately it was dry and so matted at the bottom with litter that the force of his fall was broken, and the fat little body had suffered nothing worse than a severe shaking up. Terror-stricken with the sudden plunge and the quick enveloping blackness, he squawled miserably for his mother.

Soon he heard her questioning calls and saw the silhouette of her head against the disk of blue light above him. But her arrival brought only the comfort of her presence; she was incapable of rescuing him.

With yearning eyes the mother bear circled the opening, crouching at the brink now and again to look down into the dark hole, whining anxiously and with low rumblings bidding him to try to climb up. The cub whimpered in reply, and strove vainly to find footing up the straight walls. At first she could not discern the small black-furred form in the denser blackness of the bottom, but as her ceaseless tramping about the edge broke down the weeds the light filtered in and made it possible for her to distinguish him. She flattened herself on the ground beside the well and stretched down first one fore-paw and then the other in a fruitless attempt to reach the imploring little captive; and once she tentatively backed to the verge to essay a descent by the usual bear method. But the crumbling of the earth as she sought for a foothold with her hind-feet discouraged her, and she renewed her circling and impotent whining entreaties.

Suddenly she lifted her head to a new and startling sound. It was the beat of quick footfalls that came to her ears, and as they drew closer she growled menacingly and bared her teeth in sullen defiance. Whatever it might be, it was advancing upon the cabin from the pasture, and dimly she associated the intruder with her cub's imprisonment in the pitfall. This of a certainty was the author of his mishap, and all her dormant ferocity blazed into being as she lurched forward to give battle to the unknown enemy before it could complete its designs. It was coming rapidly nearer and she rushed to the front of the cabin to intercept it. As the enraged mother bear rounded the building a flying form darted inside before she could strike it down, and the door crashed shut against her snarling, savagely grinning face.

And to her angry amazement the following instant she was assailed from behind by a screeching fury of teeth and claws. Immediately she found herself engaged in a battle to the death with a second enemy of whose approach she had received no warning.

A little earlier this same day an ancient buckboard holding two young people deeply interested in each other crept over a seldom-traveled backwoods road that skirted the eastern edge of the abandoned farm. The slender, pretty girl seated beside the sturdy youth who was driving looked up into his eyes shyly as he told her of his plans for the future. Happily the plow-horse drawing the ramshackle vehicle was set and staid in his ways; else the young country swain could not have given so much of his gaze to the fresh, blue-eyed face upturned to his own.

Jeff had jumped at the hint dropped by the girl's mother that Sally was to return home that day from her spell of nursing old Mis' Hammersmith at Big Forks; and he had volunteered to

Activities of Al Acres—Slim Could Have Bought One at Any Hardware Store For 50 Cents.

Frank R. Leet



go and fetch her. Big Jeff Tucker for many months had held certain well-defined ideas on an aspect of these large plans of his, which he had not yet come to in his telling of them. But perhaps Sally Ingalls was not so unaware of what they might be as he imagined. Jeff's eyes said much that his tongue found it difficult to frame. Now he was leading up to the most important phase of his dreams, for the opportunity he had long sought had come; and the time and place were an inspiration for the avowal.

An unclouded summer sun distilled from the red-fruited chokecherry thickets and massed blooms of brier rose and wild raspberry lining the rutted tracks, an essence that the light breezes dissolved into an unmatched fragrance. And young blood was responding to the urge of the perfumed air, vibrant with the cheerful notes of song-sparrows and the carols of flashing thistle-birds that lighted on swaying milkweed stalks and rose and lighted again farther on as the buckboard with its absorbed occupants pursued them slowly along the winding road.

But the ancient vehicle was traitor to the lover's cause. As it rolled over a "thank-you-marm" on the down grade of a hill the forward axle snapped and broke—and so did the thread of the young man's discourse. At the sudden lurch Jeff threw his arm around Sally's waist to prevent her falling forward upon the horse, who stopped in his tracks as the whiffletree came down about his heels. Sally's always blushing cheeks blushed redder with the contact and she nimbly drew out of his embrace and stepped to the ground. Jeff covered his lapse with a hasty examination of the wrecked vehicle and a string of mild expletives over the mishap.

"Durn the blame' thing! We can't noways get home in it now, Sally," he complained. "Wish I could fasten up that axle, but I hain't got no wire." He pondered over the situation for a moment. "Tell you what we'll have to do, Sally," he continued. "I'll tie Whitey here to the fence an' foot it back to the Forks an' get some bale wire; an' you can set here an' wait fer me; I won't be gone more'n an hour." "I reckon that's the best we can do," Sally agreed. "But tell you what, Jeff; 'stead o' waitin' here I'll tramp

over to the old deserted farm an' gather a mess o' wild strawberries. It's only just across the rise yonder. There's a sight o' them growin' in the pasture lot an' nobody can hardly ever goes there berryin'. You can stop to home with Ma an' me fer supper an' have some o' them, too," she offered, smiling rosiely.

Jeff grinned happily. "Now that's fine, Sally; you bet I will! An' I got an old grainbag under the seat you can pick 'em in." He fished it out, and, handing it to Sally, strode rapidly back along the road they had traveled.

Sally's lithe young figure swung easily over the rocky tree-grown rise and shortly she came to the desolate stump-land pasture where the wild strawberries grew. Here the profusion of small scarlet fruit that peeped enticingly from its leafy screen delighted her eyes, and she stood for a moment gazing over the inviting prospect. At the far side of the pasture she had a fleeting glimpse of two bears, mother and cub, just before they vanished around a hummock. The wind was blowing toward Sally and they apparently had not become aware of her presence. The sight brought no fear to the backwoods-bred girl, for she knew that unless provoked into defense the black bears of the region would avoid humankind whenever possible. Rather, she found delight in the incident.

"The cunning thing!" Sally murmured smilingly, as she noted the funny waddling gait of the cub. "He's got a tummy full o' berries, I reckon, an' can only just toddle after his ma."

She fell to picking the fragrant fruit. Gradually she approached the north edge of the pasture, where the gloomy spruce forest reared its dark green-and-black wall. A peculiar chill grew upon her as she drew nearer to the wood. She frowned impatiently at the unpleasant sensation and sought to shrug it away. But it persisted and something impelled her to glance half apprehensively toward the uprearing tree growth.

Concluded next week

Ada—"How would you classify a telephone girl? Is her work a business or a profession?"

Ida—"Neither. It's a calling."

The Chosen People Enslaved

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

THE Jews are, in many respects, the most extraordinary people on earth. They are to be found in almost every occupation, from the humble rag-gatherer to officials of government of the greatest nations. They are international bankers, financiers, scientists and authors. They have a vastly greater power than their numbers would naturally warrant. They cannot be kept down. They are irrepressible.

Do you suppose that these qualities were bred into them during the period of their slavery in Egypt? To answer the question, this experience in Egypt probably does not account for these qualities wholly, but began them. For the Jews, for hundreds of years, suffered in Europe almost as much as their ancestors did in Egypt. They were oppressed, driven out of one country after another, in many nations



not permitted to own real estate. The qualities which characterize the Jew, and which are so disagreeable, often, to the Gentile, were bred into him by Gentile treatment.

Well, we find them this week in Egypt. Old father Jacob had gone there to see his long lost boy and had been so well treated, that others had followed. Before they knew it, the Egyptians found that they had an alien nation in their midst, who would not intermarry with others, and whose religion also kept them separate. They were getting numerous and strong. "Let us kill them off, keep them down, with the most grinding slavery," said the reigning Pharaoh. It was tried, but it did not work.

Persecution must be a dreadful experience. I say, must be, because few

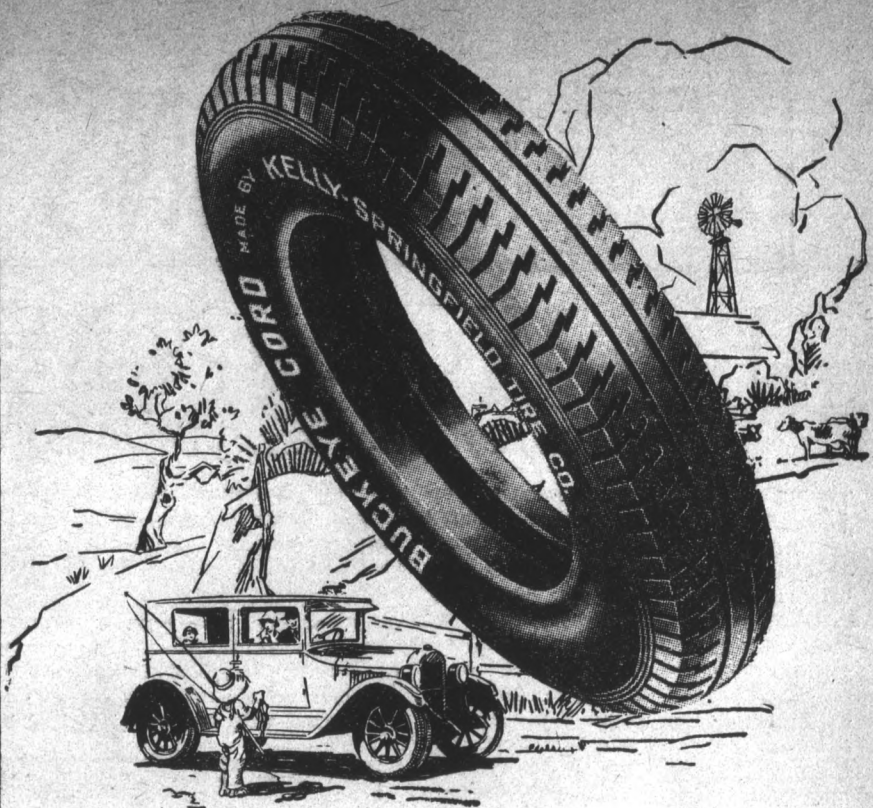
of us moderns have learned first-hand what it is. But persecution does not accomplish its ends. It strengthens the people on whom it is practiced. Ever read "The Rise of the Dutch Republic?" Get it. It is the story of William of Orange and how he led his little nation of Holland to resist the Spanish. It is a tremendous tale. When all was over, and the shootings of the Dutch, and the hangings and beheadings were all past, Holland rose more determined than ever to be a free people. Persecution helped make America. If old George III had been indulgent and generous, very likely there would be no international boundary line between Canada and the United States.

Does persecution pay? It does not. It always reacts in unexpected ways. And, incidentally it is not right. Bringing misery into the lives of others does not make for righteousness in the world.

The Hebrews learned much, from their taskmasters. They learned to endure. They were compelled to keep on, day after day, "as seeing him who is invisible." They also acquired mechanical and industrial reformation. Building two cities for the king, as Exodus tells us, they were plunged into a new sort of life. Previously they had been a pastoral people living chiefly in tents. Now they felt for the first time, the influence of an ancient and powerful civilization. "Moses was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians." Thus out of the blackness of their long night came the breaking of a new day. With the help of God they transformed their weakness into strength.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR JULY 4.

SUBJECT:—Israel enslaved in Egypt. GOLDEN TEXT:—Psalm 94:14. Lesson text, Exodus 1:1-14.



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Take a look at the Buckeye line—fabric, cord and balloon cord—the next time you are near the Kelly dealer's store.

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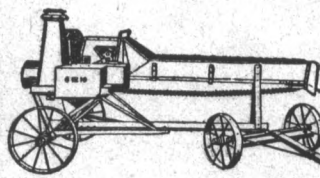
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Auto-Oiled means that the gears run in oil and every part subject to friction is constantly flooded with oil. The gear case is filled with oil and holds a supply sufficient to keep every bearing perfectly oiled for a year or more.

The improved Auto-Oiled Aermotor, is a wonderfully efficient windmill. If you buy any windmill which has not stood the test of time you are taking a long chance. But you do not have to experiment. There is nothing better than the Auto-Oiled Aermotor which has demonstrated its merits wherever windmills are used.

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WOMAN'S INTERESTS



Pie, Woman's Masterpiece for Man

It Surpasses All Other Means of Convincing a Man That He is Lucky

PIE, said to be man's most universally favorite dessert, originated in England and nursery rhymes of olden days. Those old-time pies were a sort of meat pie, commonly associated with the street vender of pies, as he plied his savory trade, crying out, "Here's all 'ot—toss or buy! up and win 'em." But it remained for us Americans to make a pie all our own—a fruity concoction that has been the cement of many home ties. If a man brags of his wife's prowess in pieology, it is a sure thing that he won't stray far from the hearthstone. His better half has woven a chain of flaky pie crust and juicy fruit about him that keeps him toeing the "matrimonial mark."

Pie is a Woman's Art.

A noted French chef, in one of our eminent eastern hotels, claims that pie-making is a woman's art. He says, "I don't know why it is that a woman



does it, but a woman's pie has a different taste." With this admission by a noted cook, it behooves us housewives to do our best to hold our honors in this cuisine art.

In spite of the continued masculine (perhaps feminine, too) popularity of pie, indigestion has been said to lurk between its savory covers. Undoubtedly this unwarranted bad name is largely due to the fact that pie is eaten after an already satisfying meal. Dr. Hawk, one of the leading authorities on nutrition, in reporting certain food studies, states, "Pie with crust, if properly made, could by no means be classified as difficult for the stomach to handle."

Most every home manager has her rule for making pie pastry, but, for the young housewife, flaky and porous pie pastry is a bane to her beginning housekeeping. In the first place, the principal of good pie crust is good materials. When the proportion of flour and fat that best suits the family taste is decided upon, these should be mixed, handled as lightly as possible, and rolled out with light, even strokes. Painting the crust with egg white before the filling is added will help to prevent a soaked under crust. Brushing the top of the pie with milk will insure a well-browned crust that is more pleasing to the eye than a pale one.

"Unless some sweetness at the bottom lye,
Who cares for all the crinkling of the
Pye?"

And so we taste beneath the covers of the pie before we pronounce it good. No other pie can approach apple pie as a general favorite. The formula for it is very simple, using two cups of sliced apples, one tablespoon of butter, three-fourths cup of sugar, and one teaspoon of cinnamon or nutmeg. At this season of the year when apples have lost a bit of their flavor, a teaspoon of lemon juice will improve them.

Hurrah for Cherry Pie.

But now that Mother Nature has brought the cherry season again, we look forward to that first fresh cherry pie, the crust all bumpy with luscious red cherries. A liberal sprinkling of

flour on the bottom crust will prevent it from being too juicy, and add a few drops of almond flavoring, with a liberal amount of sugar.

Berry pies always add variety to the pie menu, but the uncooked berry pie can be gotten ready in a hurry if you have an extra pie shell left from the day before. Mix one-half cup of whipped cream with two cups of fresh ber-



Daddy's Little Helper.

ries. Fill the shell with them, sprinkle with powdered sugar, and top with another cup of whipped cream.

As a change try a mock mince pie. This is a two-crust pie. Mix ingredients in the order named:

1/2 cup cracker crumbs	1/4 cup melted butter
1 cup sugar	2 eggs, beaten
1/2 cup molasses	1 tsp. cinnamon
1/4 cup vinegar	1/2 tsp. cloves

Raisin Pie is Healthy.

Everyone likes raisin pie. I have found this recipe the most popular:

2 1/4 cups water	1 egg
1/4 cup raisins	3 tb. lemon juice
1 1/2 cups sugar	3 tsp. grated lemon rind
4 1/2 cups flour	

Wash raisins and soak two hours in the water. Mix sugar and flour, add seasonings to beaten egg, add raisins and liquid, and cook fifteen minutes in a double boiler. Cool before filling pie crust. A latticed top is best.

Pie should be baked in a hot oven. This cooks the crust before it becomes soaked with juice. After the pie is browned in the oven, the heat may be reduced during the later part of the cooking period.

VACATIONING WITH BABY.

VACATION season is almost upon us with its problems of travel hygiene for the little ones. All the precautions observed while at home to guard against disease-producing germs should now be redoubled. Before starting on the trip it is well to have had the entire family, as well as the children, vaccinated for smallpox, and immunized against typhoid and diphtheria.

Many babies will join the tourist caravan. For these the mothers will find powdered cow's milk a convenience, as well as possessed of a greater certainty for cleanliness and good quality. It is easily prepared by mixing with boiled water according to the directions on the can. The resulting liquid has practically the same constituents as whole, fresh cow's milk, and may be used for cooking, as well as for drinking, by the whole family.

The water should be boiled first and allowed to cool somewhat before the milk mixture is made.

In fact, all water used while "gypsy-ing" should be boiled, the possible exception being water taken from a source which is marked safe by the local health department. All water, boiled or pure, must be screened against insects, and kept in clean containers.

Water may be boiled over the camp fire for five minutes, then covered and kept covered till used, or a solid alcohol stove may be carried for this purpose. These are small, cheap and efficient.

If the baby is taking a formula, the bottle and nipple, spoon and mixing bowl, should be boiled for five minutes before making up the feeding. The hands should be thoroughly washed before preparing the milk. Unless a portable refrigerator is part of the outfit, it is better to only make up one or two bottles at a time. The most carefully assembled formulas may spoil in hot weather after being subjected to the vicissitudes of "auto gyp-sying."

DON'T THROW AWAY OLD WINDOW SHADES.

OUR twin girls have become very much interested in geography and like to save every map they get. So that these maps might be always ready for use, we have pasted them to an old window shade and fastened the shade to its original rollers, low on the wall. Now the girls can have their maps before them by merely rolling down the curtain, and the maps are kept in much better condition.

Following the same plan, I tacked a strip of old oilcloth to the wall in the play room where their little sister plays. On this she can paste pictures and make any kind of grouping she wishes. When she wishes to paste on new pictures the old ones can be washed off.—Mrs. C. G.

TRIED AND TRUE HINTS.

MOTHES do not like printers' ink, so I make my own moth-proof cases for storing woollens for summer, instead of buying them. By wrapping



Watch Their Height and Weight.

the garments in newspapers and sealing them with gummed paper tape, the moths do not bother at all.—Mrs. K. L.

When company arrived unexpectedly the other day, I had one pie shell to serve eight of us. The idea came to me to make a cream pie, which I did, to serve the five grown-ups. For the three children, I made individual desserts of the rest of the filling, adding a sliced orange, and topping with an animal cracker. They were more pleased with their individual desserts than they would have been with pie, and it was better for them.—Mrs. F.L.

CAN ALL YOU CAN.

BY this time the canning budget is all made out and the housewife has her quota of rhubarb and pineapple, and perhaps a few strawberries. But usually the first luscious red berries taste so good that it is impossible to get enough ahead to can until later.

Here is a table that may help you in judging amounts when canning:

One and one-half pounds of spinach, or one pound of chard will make one pint.

Three-quarters of a pound of string beans—one pint.

Two quarts peas—one pint.

Twelve to fifteen baby beets—one pint.

Four small ears of corn—one pint.

One bushel of tomatoes—eighteen quarts.

One bushel of cherries—nineteen quarts.

One bushel of plums—twenty-four quarts.

One bushel of peaches—twenty-two quarts.

If you do not have a bulletin giving the complete time table for canning all fruits and vegetables, send five cents in either stamps or coin to Martha Cole, Desk M, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, and a bulletin will be sent to you.

WARM WEATHER RECIPES.

WHEN the family gets "fed up" on your usual ways of serving vegetables, try these on them:

Vegetable Loaf.

1/2 cup green peas	1 1/2 cups milk
1/2 cup cooked green beans	1/2 tsp. salt
1/2 cup chopped boiled carrots	1-8 tsp. pepper
1/2 small onion, chopped	1/2 tsp. paprika
	1 egg
	1 cup soft bread crumbs

Press peas through sieve, cut beans in small pieces, and combine with other vegetables. Add milk, eggs beaten, crumbs and seasoning. Turn into greased baking dish and bake in a moderate oven until firm.

Egg and Asparagus Loaf.

1 dozen asparagus tips	2 cups cooked rice
2 hard-cooked eggs	1 egg
1 cup liquid from asparagus	1 cup milk
	Salt and pepper

Line a mold with asparagus tips. Mix beaten egg with rice, milk, asparagus liquid, and seasonings. Pour into a mold and cook twenty to thirty minutes. Serve with egg sauce. Garnish with parsley.

Asparagus tips are delicious served with small new potatoes about the size of walnuts, two cups of these to one cup of asparagus tips. Melt two tablespoons of fat in a saucepan, cook potatoes in it, after seasoning, for twenty minutes. Add tips and cook five minutes longer. Serve with one-half cup of butter sauce.

DOLLY MADISON INTRODUCED OUR FAVORITE DESSERT.

ICE cream was first made in Italy, in 1756. It was introduced into this country by Mistress Dolly Madison, wife of the fourth president of the United States, when she was the first lady of the land. She served ice cream at a state dinner in the White House during her husband's administration in 1809, and so was the pioneer in this country in serving a food that has become our most popular dessert.

Ice Cream Has Great Food Value.

For more than a hundred years' we have been using ice cream. Today nearly every civilized nation knows about ice cream. It is one of the first delicacies foreign visitors seek out and sample, for in other countries refrigeration has not been developed as it has been here. But this is the only nation that has recognized the true worth of ice cream and officially proclaimed it as an essential food. It is now so recommended by prominent physicians and leading diet experts.

Try This New Dainty.

Almost any housewife can, upon a state occasion, serve chocolate bombe. This recipe won first prize in a recent competition for frozen desserts among cooking school students. Take a quart of well frozen vanilla ice cream, and with a hot tablespoon scoop out six hollows. Fill these with chilled chopped and sweetened strawberries; spread a thick layer of chocolate ice cream over the top and mask with chocolate fudge sauce. Garnish the top with spoonful of whipped cream dusted with chopped nuts. All ingredients must be ready, and when the ice cream is opened the bombe must be speedily prepared and served at once.

HIGH COST OF BABY CARE.

MATHEMATICIANS have often attempted to estimate the cost of children, and of their care. It is a thing that cannot be estimated in terms of money, says Hygeia.

Recently a different standard has been applied. The time given to the care of babies under one year of age by their mothers has been estimated

and found to average five hours and fifteen minutes per day, for those studied.

Allowing the customary eight hours for sleep, eight hours for work, and adding nearly six hours for the care of the baby, there is not many hours left for the mother to play. It might be well to take this into account when considering the nature and amount of work other than caring for the baby that may be included in mother's working day.

Household Service

WHITEWASH FOR CELLAR.

I wish to whitewash our cellar. We always use the refuse from our lighting system for whitewash. What can I put with it to make it a thorough disinfectant?—Mrs. F. T.

An ounce of carbolic acid added to a gallon of whitewash, will make the wash disinfectant and take away all odors that will taint milk and meat. Copperas is also a disinfectant and will drive away vermin. It should be added to the wash until it is yellow.

TEA STAIN IS PERSISTENT.

I have several tea stains that don't come out of my every-day cotton table cloths. What will remove them?—Mrs. B. F.

Very old penetrating tea stains must be removed with a bleach, such as a javelle water solution. Soak the stains in equal parts of javelle water and hot water until the stain disappears. Rinse thoroughly in several waters, and finally in water to which a little ammonia has been added. Javelle water can be purchased, or made at home. If you wish the recipe, please send your address.

Because of the germ-killing power of sunlight, it has been suggested that indoor swimming pools should be built with skylights glazed with fused quartz.

The newest one dollar bills, made of especially strong paper, are said to last twice as long as average bills.



Adventures of Tilly and Billy

Fourth of July Party in Gnomeville

QUESTS so seldom came to Gnomeville that Nicky Gnome decided that the visit of Tilly and Billy was an occasion for a party.

"Let me see," he said, as he was talking about it to Nomonie Gnome, who was his chief helper, "perhaps it would be better to invite the Woodland folks this time. Tell the cook to prepare a big feast."

So Nomonie sent Tinker and Tonker out to invite the Woodland folks, and he himself went to tell the cooks to prepare the big feast.

At the appointed hour, just as the sun was slipping off to bed behind the hills, and the little stars came twink-



"Bang, Biff, Bang, Biff Bang, Went the Bunch of Firecrackers."

ling one by one from their daytime hiding places, and the big round moon came rolling up in to the sky, the Woodland folks began to arrive. There was Carrie Coon, Minnie Meadow Mouse, Bon Bunny Cottontail, Sandy Squirrel, Freddy Fox, and ever so many of their neighbors. What fun

they all had at the Gnomeville party.

All the games that the little Gnomes and the Woodland people knew, were strange to Tilly and Billy, but they tried to play nearly every one. The big excitement happened when Billy joined in a three-legged hunt for a hidden treasure. As Billy went scrambling off on two feet and one hand, something fell out of his pocket.

Of course, Billy was not nearly so spry on three legs as the Woodland folks and the Gnomes, so he soon dropped out of the race. When he got back from where he started from, he found the rest of the party folks in a group about this thing that had fallen from his pocket. It proved to be none other than a bunch of bright red firecrackers. But the little Gnomes and the Woodland folks could not imagine what the pretty-colored cylinders could be, and they crowded about in their curiosity.

All would have been well if Letty Lightning Bug's curiosity had not got the best of her. She wandered close to the red cylinders and wiggled her fire wings just at the wrong time.

"Bang, bang, biff, biff, bang," went the bunch of fire crackers, and away up in the air went the party folks, too.

But it was all very much fun, for no one was hurt, and they begged Billy for more "fire bangers," as they called them. Billy was very sorry that he had not more with him.

Next they had the big feast that all the little Gnome cooks had prepared for them, and with their little tummies very full, the Woodland folks thanked the Gnomes for their nice time, and waddled back home, very tired but happy.



GET
CHICKS
from
HENS
of this
TYPE

and get winter eggs as hundreds of our customers are doing and raise chickens at a profit. Our hens are all State inspected and accredited. This insures the very best.

Prices for July 1, 7, 14.

Leghorns, S. C. White	8c each
Barred Rocks	12c each
Eight weeks old cockerels from our special mating	\$1.00 each
Year old hens	\$1.10 each

Add 35c for postage in lots below 100. We prepay all shipments in lots above 100. Our terms are cash with order, but if more convenient to you, we will ship C. O. D. Special discount in 1,000 lots.

Byron Center Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Byron Center, Michigan
G. C. Keizer, Prop. Member of the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

PROFIT PRODUCING CHICKS

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 hatcheries 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 Summer Prices---Our 17th Year

HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS

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

S. C. Anconas, S. C. Wh. & Brown Leghorns	10c each
S. C. & R. C. Reds, Barred & White Leghorns	12c each
White & Sil. Laced Wyandottes	15c each
Columbian Wyandottes, S. C. Wh. Minorcas	15c each
S. C. Buff Orpingtons, S. C. Blk. Minorcas	14c each
Odds and ends, heavy and light as they come	10c each
All light odds and ends	8c each

Order direct from this ad. Special catalog free. A book on chicks and poultry worth dollars given free with each order amounting to \$10.00 or more.

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

Town Line POULTRY FARM

Reduced Prices on Michigan Accredited Chicks

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

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

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

GET OUR NEW CATALOG—IT'S FREE. Send for our new catalog and learn why Town Line chicks must be good. All flocks milk fed. All chicks Newton hatched. Egg content 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.

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.

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. & Ohio C. A. Ref., Athens National Bank. Free Catalog. POSTPAID PRICES EFFECTIVE MAY 17th.

White, Buff and Brown Leghorn	\$5.50	10.00	50.00	100.00
Ancona, B. C. Brown Leghorn	5.50	10.00	45.00	85
Barred and Wh. Rock, Red, Bl. Minorcas	6.50	12.00	55.00	105
Wh. and Sil. Wyandotte, Buff Orpington	7.00	13.00	60.00	115
Tanored Leghorns, White Minorcas	8.50	16.00	80.00	160

Box 52, ATHENS, OHIO

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	\$9.50	12.50	\$60.00
Barred Rocks, Black Minorcas, R. I. Reds, Both Combs	7.75	15.00	72.50
White, Buff Rocks and Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	8.50	16.00	77.50
White Orpingtons, Silver Wyandottes, White, Black Langshans	9.00	17.00	82.50
Blood-tested, Tanored, White Leghorns, 300-egg type	8.40	16.00	75.00
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 \$2.75 50 \$5.25 100 \$10.00 500 \$47.50 1000 \$90.00
Brd. Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Blk. Minorcas 3.25 6.25 12.00 57.50 110.00
White Rocks, White and Sil. Wyandottes 3.50 6.75 13.00 62.50 120.00
Assorted Chicks, \$9.00 per 100.
DEAN EGG FARM & HATCHERY, Box C, BIRMINGHAM, MICH.

OUR PAGE

Two Boys and a Girl

Interesting Letters by Popular M. C's.

Dear Uncle Frank:

What's this I hear about a new head for our page? Can't we have something reminiscent of the earlier days, without some fashion addict has to demand a new head because the present one isn't ultra fashionable? This isn't a fashion page, but a page where boys are boys and girls are painted pipers!

I have received a good many digs from the ambitious (?) girls, but I'll let by-gones be dead doggies, and let the rest of the world go by! So there, Brother Baxter.

Say, Uncle Frank, don't the boys write any more? I'm sure I haven't seen any letters printed. What's the



Merrill Frey Has a Big Bath Tub.

matter? My word, boys, if you really possess such a thing as a backbone, get to work and show evidence of it. What do you suppose the girls think of your ambition? And the old folks that read our page are disgusted, I'll bet. From the hazing and chiding the girls have given you, I should think you'd get busy and do something about it. What will you amount to later if you can't obtain an equal footing in this club with the predominating girls? A person would think you had fallen into a coma, or had contracted the sleeping sickness. You can write if you feel like it, and I know it to be so. Can't you use a pencil as well as the supposedly weaker-sex members? Sure you can, and get busy right now and see if you can't really make it "Our BOYS' and Girls' Page." If you want to carry off as many honors, you've got to wake up.

Resuscitate and stage a comeback! Follow the advice of the men that write articles on our page, and keep in mind what Ben Franklin said, "The sleeping fox catches no poultry." Are you appalled and fascinated by the girls' brilliant (?) letters? Show your abilities instead of disabilities! All right, let's go! "Success Talks to Farm Boys" are great, especially the one by Rabbi Wise. Say, Unc, is Frank short for frankfurter?—I am, very sincerely yours, Herbert Estes, M. C.

Dear Uncle Frank and Co.:

Who said thirteen was unlucky? I maintain that it's my lucky number, because I've just won my thirteenth prize in Merry Circle contests. Thanks oodles for the pencil, Uncle Frank. It's absolutely the pussy's bow-wow, and I don't mean purr-haps. But I got to wondering what made it tick, so I took it apart. Result, one perfectly good pencil lead is a total loss. The next time (if any) I'll let Nature take its course, or what have you?

Children! Children! How many

times must I tell you that discussing evolution is as bad as eating hash? You know what I mean—you're taking quite a chance, when you try to delve into the mysteries of the unknown like that. Let Darrow and Darwin and W. J. B. fight it out among themselves. And for the luvvumud, let's snap out of it and find something more interesting to jangle over than plus-fours and boyish bobs. Vocabularies are out of date, too. And the Charleston—the less said about that, the better. No, Uncle, I don't think it should be executed. Leave it alone and it will die a natural death all by its lonesome. Izzat so, Kathryn Kafer? So you look upon the Charleston as a sort of a "daily dozen?" "Daily Doesn't" would be more like it. If you need exercise, why don't you take a walk? I never could see anything particularly graceful about that dance, anyway.

"Vic," I surely agree with you. I'm glad to know that there are others who think the same as I do. I too, read that article on "our Sweethearts," and liked it immensely.

Well, folks, if I don't sign off before long, I'm liable to get tuned out, so Adios, and pleasant dreams!—Guilford Rothfuss.

Dear Uncle Frank and Cousins:

All my other letters have been addressed to Uncle Frank, but this one is to the whole Merry Circle. This is my last letter as a member, so it must be the best I have written. Much depends on the first and last impressions, but the last one means the most. They can always change the impression they get first, but the last one



SEVERAL outstanding personal characteristics, such as honesty, diligence, and resourcefulness, are usually found in the so-called successful man or woman. In my opinion, however, none of these traits, as essential as they are, contribute more to success than an intelligently inquisitive attitude toward life; or to say it more specifically, than a downright desire to know the real cause of every problem faced.

A boy has this attitude rather crudely in his early years. He looks into the works of his father's watch, sometimes too industriously. He breaks open his drum to see what is inside. But this same inquisitiveness, when properly developed, becomes a prime factor in his later success.

With this desire to find the real cause of any situation with which he is confronted, he early in life learns that what appears on the surface is seldom the real cause. He learns that usually he has got to dig for the cause. He learns that only by analysis, study, and diligent work can he determine that cause. But, when the real cause is found, then is opened the way to the solution of the problem, no matter how complex or how old that problem may be.

Gorgas could not stop yellow fever, which almost devastated Cuba, until he had found the real cause—a germ carried about by a mosquito. Having discovered that deadly combination, the remedies were then quickly devised and applied, and yellow fever was almost wiped out.

Every problem in business, yes, in life, is quickly subject to solution as soon as the real cause behind it is found. Therefore, my advice to you boys is this:

Develop an inquisitive attitude toward life; constantly search for the real cause of the problems you face. The rewards of diligent search for the cause, with the remedies intelligently applied, make the effort worth while. —E. M. STATLER.

E. M. Statler, the author of this week's "Success Talk" for our farm boys, is one of the world's greatest builders and managers of hotels—the famous Pennsylvania Hotel in New York, and the Statler Hotels in Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, and St. Louis. What Mr. Statler says this week is exactly in line with what Franklin K. Lane said when asked to give boys the secret of success: "Keep asking why."

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

they will probably always remember.

I have enjoyed this club so much that it is hard to leave. The friends I have made through it, and the fun of doing the contests, would not have been possible if I had not been a Merry Circle member.

I wish to say a word about choosing officers, as some wished. All you members can see how much better it is with Uncle Frank running it. None of us could ever begin to do what he has to keep our interest so. I wonder whether Uncle Frank gets as much credit as he should? We just like him when he puts ours in, and don't like him when they hit the waste basket. That waste basket is sure a great help, for you've got to be very good, or else the basket will let you know about it.

Every year is another milestone in your life, but I wish that this one

would never come. Still, I hope to come back some time as a has-been.

Why don't you have something about girls once, Uncle Frank? So far, the Success Talks have always been for boys, though everyone gets something from what those men say.

You know that it doesn't seem possible that just us mere boys and girls could do the things we do; write poetry, draw, make up contests, and write like we do, until we try them, and everyone is good at something.

I wanted to leave such a good impression, say so many things, that all of you would not forget me right away, but it is hard to say what you want to when it is the last time.

If I don't quit soon, all of you will sigh with relief that I am no more.—A has-been, Geneva Kohlenberger, M. C., 309 Sheridan Avenue, Big Rapids, Michigan.



OUR LETTER BOX



Dear Uncle Frank:

This is the first time, but not the last, I have written to you. We have taken the Michigan Farmer for many years and I can remember the time, before Uncle Frank came, when daddy was the only one who read it. But now it is a scramble to see who reads the Boys' and Girls' Page first. My younger brother has tried several times to become an M. C., but so far he has failed, and now, I am trying. Now, Uncle, you can't even guess how much I envy the Merry Circleers, and how I would like to feel that I was a member of such a prosperous club and happy group.

Wishing you and the cousins the best of all good wishes, Rosabelle Imus, Galesburg, Mich.

I certainly am glad that the Merry Circle has interested you so. I'm sure that you'll become a member soon,

and hope that you will be an active one. There is no reason why you should envy the Merry Circleers, for you can take part in all M. C. activities.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I have not written for a long time, because I had an accident about a year ago. It happened this way: I went out hunting one day and shot off my left hand. I had to be in the hospital for two weeks, and when I came home, I stayed for one month so that my hand would heal up. I missed considerable in school, so when I started to school, I took up the seventh and eighth grades together. I'll tell you, it was a hard job to make it in that short time, but I passed the grades with an average of 95.7 per cent.

But I will write again.—Fred Bessler, Engadine, Michigan.

I admire your pluck and your success in passing the grade with such a high average. Yours was an unfortunate accident. I hope you will write again. Are you going to high school?

Dear Uncle Frank:

I wonder what the M. C.'s think of 4H Club work? I belonged to a sewing club and I thought it was lots of fun. I won first prize in Ionia county for sewing. Well, Uncle Frank, this isn't a very long letter, but it's all I can think of.—Bernice Shumway, Lake Odessa, Mich.

I do not know what M. C.'s think of 4H Club work, but I think it is one of the greatest educational factors ever put across. I would like to see every M. C. a club member.

Dear Uncle Frank and Cousins:

Today when I opened our Michigan Farmer, I was met with an unexpected pleasure. You all must know, without me saying what it was. "Our Page," of course. Such a change, and so attractive. I am sure our Merry Circle population will increase, as it is becoming greater and greater every day.

Has anyone seen a cow dance the Charleston? According to what one of my brothers says, a cow can do it. At least, one of ours can. He said that every time he milks Rose (our cow), she dances the Charleston.

Anyone who smokes does not look like a man, but more like a baby who cannot control his desires. Boys who try to be big by smoking are going in the wrong direction. If you want to be a man you can't do it by smoking tobacco. Will close with best wishes to all.—An M. C. Niece and Cousin, Viola Brunais.

I'm glad you like our page heading. The drawing was made by "Peter," who is entitled to a special prize if she will send in her name. Cows do seem to have active feet and tails at

milking time, don't they? I wonder if your cow uses her tail in her dancing.

JOKE CONTEST.

It is easier to think of funny things during hot weather than serious ones. Therefore, this contest will require that you think of your favorite jokes. Not very hard, is it?

For the ten who send the best selections of three jokes each we will give prizes. The first two will receive those popular hard rubber pencils that everybody wants to carry. The next three will get our handy little dictionaries which have pleased so many. And the next five will be given unique pocket knives. All who send in good jokes and are not Merry Circleers will get M. C. buttons and membership cards. This contest closes July 9. Send your jokes to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

AD CONTEST ANSWERS.

The following are the correct an-

swers to the recent ad reading contest.

1. Buckeye Tires, Kelly-Springfield Company—784-8.
2. Wolf Hatching and Breeding Co.—786-10.
3. One out of eight. Woodman Accident Co.—782-6.
4. Farmers who live along New York Central lines who do not know their New Central neighbors. New York Central Lines—13-789.
5. 15.9 pounds. Nowak Milling Corp.—796-20.

AD CONTEST WINNERS.

The following are the winners for the ad contest:

Pencils.

Louisa Johnson, Bark River, Mich.
Josephine E. Pierce, Grass Lake, Mich.

Dictionaries.

Verna Willette, Bad Axe, Mich.
Irene E. Williamson, Palms, Mich.
Elizabeth Fennema, Byron Center, Mich.

Knives.

Ruth Lowery, Manchester, Mich.
Ione McKinley, Grant, Mich.
Lloyd Lee, Lake, Mich.
Harold Van Kampen, Coldwater, Mich.
Effie Hunter, Frederick, Mich.



PARASITES CAUSE HEAVY POULTRY LOSSES TO MOST FARMERS.

VERMIN are exceedingly destructive to poultry, and in many cases cause such heavy losses that the business becomes a failure. An unrelenting war against parasites should be a part of the farm program, because they increase very quickly in warm weather, and to get a start of them, the parent stock that has survived the winter must be exterminated before it has had time to lay its million of eggs, which later on hatch out into more mites.

There are a great many different kinds of lice that attack the fowls, but they can all be considered under three classes, as they attack in three different ways. These three classes are body lice, head lice, and mites. The body lice are on all parts of the fowls' bodies, but more especially in the soft, fluffy feathers, and as a rule remain on the fowl and increase very rapidly. It has been estimated that within eight weeks one of the lice will have 125,000 descendants. You can readily see from this how much easier it is for you to destroy these pests before they get well started in the spring. Body lice, however, are not considered blood-suckers, but live on the roots of the feathers and scales of the skin, causing great irritation to the fowl. In getting rid of them, you will find that nothing equals a good insect powder, which should be dusted and rubbed well into the roots of the feathers down next to the skin. Hold the fowl by the legs, head down, and dust the powder into the feathers near the roots.

Head lice are considered true blood-suckers, and with their long bills they puncture the skin and the blood vessels beneath, and are a constant drain on the health and strength of the adult fowls, fastening themselves on their heads and sucking the blood from a position over the brain. As the chicks are hatched, these lice leave the old hen and fasten on the chicks. If you will pick up a droopy chick and examine its head, you will almost be sure to find these lice fast by their bills, busily sucking blood. You must look close, or you will mistake them for pin-feathers. These head lice, if allowed to remain on the fowl, will cause such extreme weakness to the bird, that the bodily organs are unable to perform their functions properly. People often think their chicks are dying of cholera and other diseases, when really the head lice are killing

them. To destroy these, simply rub some sweet oil or lard well into the feathers and skin on the heads of the chicks, and the older fowls, also.

Mites are even worse than the body lice or head lice, as they will hide during the day in the cracks and crevices of the poultry house, especially about the roosts, and attack the fowls at night after they have gone to roost. Mites are very small, and if you see them, you are likely to mistake them for dust, for they have that appearance. They, too, are blood suckers, and rapidly deplete the health and strength of the chick or adult fowl. To destroy them, you will find that a liquid is much better than a powder. I have found the following solution very effective: Crude carbolic acid and coal oil (kerosene), mixed half and half. Paint the roosts and spray the dropping boards and walls.—E. A. Williams.

M. S. C. POULTRY SCHOOL.

THE third annual poultry school judging will be held at Michigan State College during the week of July 5. Besides the staff of the poultry department, Prof. W. R. Graham, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, Ontario Agricultural College; Prof. J. G. Halpin, of the Wisconsin University; and Prof. W. G. Krum, Extension Poultryman of the Cornell University; will give instruction in various phases of poultry husbandry.

The work is planned for three to four hours of lecture work, and one laboratory period per day. During the latter period practical work in judging will be given. Moving pictures of poultry subjects will be features of evening sessions. The school will close with a banquet Friday night.

Those interested in this school should get in touch with Prof. C. G. Card, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan.

HATCHERS TO MEET.

THE annual convention of the hatcherymen of the United States and Canada, known as the International Baby Chick Association Convention, will be held at West Baden Springs, Indiana, August 3-6. The meetings of this convention are open to all visitors. A display will also be given showing the late developments in incubation, brooding, feeding, egg production, and other poultry methods.

An African plant is known as the bushman's candle, because if the stems are lighted they burn like tall

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Postpaid prices on	50	100	500
S. C. White Leghorns (English)	\$4.75	\$9.00	\$42.50
S. C. White Leghorns (Special Mated)	5.25	10.00	45.00
Anconas	5.25	10.00	45.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	6.25	12.00	55.00
Barred Rocks	6.25	12.00	55.00

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NEW LOW PRICES

Now you can get chicks from high record foundation stock at surprisingly low prices. Back of these chicks are high production birds of world-famous heavy laying ancestry, blood lines that represent the life work of American Master Breeders. Yet they cost you no more than the ordinary kind. Shipped C. O. D. if desired.

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

Every Silver Ward Chick carries the breeding and ancestry necessary for poultry success. Reports received show customers raising 90 to 95% of their chicks; pullets laying at 4 to 6 months of age; 73% flock production by customer's pullets (raised from Silver Ward Chicks) in September as compared with 80% flock production expected of good standard layers; prizes won in hot competition at shows. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Send your order now to be sure of getting your chicks exactly when wanted. Catalog Free.

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Reduced Prices for July Delivery

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

Heavy Broilers \$9.00 \$26.00 \$42.00 \$100.00 \$100.00
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All chicks Michigan State Accredited, Smith's hatched. Every breeder passed by representative of Michigan State College. At egg-laying contests Lakeview stock has made good. Order from this ad. Free Catalog.

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S. C. White, Br., Buff Leghorns, Anconas	\$3.00	\$5.25	\$10.00	\$45.00	\$90.00
S. C. & R. C. Reds, Br., W. Rks., Blk. Min.	3.25	6.25	12.00	57.00	110.00
Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes	3.75	7.25	13.00	62.00	120.00
White Wyandottes	4.00	7.25	14.00	67.00	130.00
Blk. Jersey Giants, S. S. Hamburgs	6.00	11.00	20.00	95.00	190.00
Mixed, Heavy (Not Accredited)	\$10.00 per 100
Mixed, Light (Not Accredited)	8.00 per 100

100% live delivery. Order today.

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100% alive, postpaid. Ask about our Special Matings.	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	\$3.00	\$5.75	\$11.00
Sheppard Strain Anconas	3.25	6.25	12.00
S. C. R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks	3.50	6.75	13.00
White Wyandottes	4.00	7.50	14.00
Mixed Chicks (Light)	2.75	5.00	9.00
Mixed Chicks (Heavy)	3.00	5.75	11.00

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



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	\$110.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks AA	13.00	62.50	120.00
S. C. White Leghorns	10.00	45.00	90.00

SILER HATCHERY, DUNDEE, MICH.



CHIX FOR 26 YEARS

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

PRICES EFFECTIVE JUNE 7th AND AFTER.	50	100	500	1000
White Wyandottes, White Minorcas	\$6.25	\$12.00	\$57.00	\$112.00
White Leghorns	5.00	9.00	42.00	80.00
Extra Quality Barron White Leghorns, Anconas	4.50	8.50	40.00	78.00
S. C. White, Brown, Buff and Bl. Leghorns, Anconas	5.75	11.00	53.00	100.00
Barred and Wh. Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Bl. Minorcas	4.00	7.50	36.00	70.00

Assorted Light PARCS 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, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO.

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SEND NO MONEY for SILVER LAKE CHICKS

White Leghorns, eight cents; 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.

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Absorbine will reduce inflamed, strained, swollen tendons, ligaments or muscles. Stops the lameness and pain from a splint, side bone or bone spavin. No blister, no hair gone, and horse can be used. \$2.50 at druggists, or postpaid. Describe your case for special instructions. Interesting horse book 2-S free. From a race horse owner: "Used Absorbine on a yearling pacer with strained tendon. Colt all over lameness, though for a time, couldn't take a step. Great stuff."

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

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

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.

Hereford Bulls 2, thrifty, vigorous, yearlings by Farmer Fairfax (891580), priced moderate. E. J. TAYLOR, Fremont, Mich.

HOW SCIENCE HELPS TO UTILIZE WASTE.

(Continued from page 9).

terial which can compare with curled hair for resiliency, hygiene and comfort.

The cattle switches and the hog hair are obtained from the meat packing plants. It takes about ten cattle switches to make a pound of clean curled hair worth at present prices, a little over forty-five cents a pound in the raw state, that is, as it leaves the packing house and before it is chemically treated and put in condition suitable for the curled hair plant. From the winter run of hogs, about three-fourths of a pound of hair per animal is secured, and while this is worth only about a fifth as much per pound as the cattle hair, the total value last year of the clip is estimated as three million dollars.

ALTERING AND DOCKING THE LAMBS.

A VISIT to the local shipping station, or stockyards, in the fall when farm-grown lambs are being marketed, reveals that many flock owners fail to give timely attention to altering and docking the lambs. This failure has cost many a flock owner a good many dollars and cents loss when marketing time comes.

There are a number of good reasons why attention should be given to proper altering and docking the lambs. First, wether lambs fatten better than buck lambs. If buck lambs are allowed to run with the ewe lambs during the fall season while being fitted for market, they begin at a very early age to worry the ewe lambs. Second, buck lambs are always discounted on the market. Buyers will not pay as much for a mixed bunch of buck and ewe lambs as they will for a straight bunch of wether or ewe lambs. A great many farm-grown lambs marketed in the fall find their way back to feeding pens to be finished. Feeders do not want buck lambs, consequently such stock must be slaughtered, even if not in prime killing condition.

Docking the lambs is equally as important as altering, and should be given proper attention. There are several prime reasons why all lambs should be docked. Lambs retained to replenish the flock should be docked to facilitate cleanliness about the hind quarters and to prevent parasitic infestation. Long tail lambs are discounted on the market for feeding purposes, as feeders do not want this class of stock. When fattened, docked lambs

present a much more attractive appearance and sell for a higher price, as they are much more pleasing to the eye. When properly done, there is very little danger of loss from the operation.—Leo C. Reynolds.

LEADS AGAINST STRONG COMPETITION.

WALLACE BEEHLER, of Niles, had high herd in butter-fat production in the South Berrien Cow Testing Association, among a field where five herds averaged over forty pounds of fat for the month, his seven high-grade Guernseys averaging 51.01 pounds of butter-fat. A re-test was taken, verifying the above record.

Mr. Beehler also had high mature cow for the month in "Molly," who secreted 1,453.0 pounds of five per cent milk, or 72.70 pounds of butter-fat. For the ninety-three days since the association started its new year's work, Wally's cows have averaged over 130 pounds of fat apiece, an amount which places him in a position of being a out yearly by the Buchanan State Bank for the herd having the highest butter-fat average, and which was last serious contender for the cup given year won by Mr. Edith Franz, of Niles.

Fred W. Knott, of Niles, had second high herd, which, considering the fact that Mr. Knott has seven head of young cows and one dry included in the average, places the herd in high esteem. The twelve head of grade and pure-bred Guernseys averaged 41.77 pounds of fat. Second and third high mature cows, with productions of 72.27 and 69.05 pounds of fat respectively, were grades of the same herd.

George Currier, of Buchanan, had third high herd for May. George discovered a boarder through his first two months of testing, and had the butcher do his duty. Now his chances of remaining on top of the list are materially increased.

SHEEP COMPETITION WILL BE KEENER.

AMERICAN farmers who are contemplating increasing their sheep flocks may well consider the situation as regards the sheep and wool industry in other parts of the world. Australia is the world's greatest sheep and wool producing country, furnishing twenty-three per cent of the world's wool production in 1922-24, according to department of agriculture wool specialists. And Australia is increasing her sheep flocks. There were 90,000,000 head of sheep

Best Cows in C. T. A. Work

Results of Testing During April Shows Following Class Leaders

Ten High Cows Under Three-Year Class.					
Association and Owner.	Breed.	Date Fresh.	Aver. Milk.	Test.	Aver. Fat.
Ottawa-Jamestown, Clyde Hollis	Gr J	3-10-26	1395	5.3	73.94
Sanilac No. 3, Joseph Lapeer	PB H	3-7-26	1884	3.8	71.50
Shiawassee, H. A. Knapp	PB H	3-10-26	1788	4.0	71.52
Macomb No. 1, E. A. Hardy	PB H	3-22-26	2301	2.97	71.01
Charlevoix, Elmer Murray	Gr G	3-10-26	1461	4.7	68.6
Macomb No. 1, E. A. Hardy	PB H	3-25-26	1791	3.65	65.37
Washtenaw-Ann Arbor, C. E. Vreeland (*)	PB H	3-10-26	1593	4.0	63.72
Oakland, Pontiac State Hospital (**)	PB H	1-4-26	2121	3.0	63.63
Macomb No. 2, Wm. Krause	Gr J	3-17-26	990	6.3	62.37
Livingston, Michigan State Sanitarium (*)	Gr H	1-2-26	1701	3.5	60.53
Ten High Cows Under Four-Year Class.					
Livingston, M. J. McPherson Village Farm (**)o	PB H	4-7-26	2055	4.5	92.47
Livingston, Michigan State Sanitarium (*)	PB H	4-8-26	2159	4.1	88.51
Ottawa-Coopersville, John Longneck (*)	PB H	3-18-26	2592	3.4	88.13
Macomb No. 2, E. W. Fenton (*)	PB H	3-6-26	2253	3.8	86.53
onia-Lake Odessa, Tony McCaul (*)	PB H	2-23-26	1923	4.2	80.77
Shiawassee, George Winegar & Son (r)	PB J	2-18-26	1210	6.25	75.68
Oscoda East, Ernest Haight	PB G	2-23-26	1110	6.7	74.37
Oakland, Pontiac State Hospital (**)o	PB H	2-27-26	2807	2.8	73.0
Genesee No. 3, Aitken & Holms (**)o	PB H	3-4-26	2118	3.4	72.01
Alger, U. P. Experiment Station (*)	PB H	3-13-26	2322	3.1	71.98
Ten High Cows Under Five-Year Class.					
Oakland, Pontiac State Hospital (**)o	PB H	3-17-26	2902	3.45	100.1
Oakland, Pontiac State Hospital (**)o	PB H	2-28-26	2421	3.7	89.6
Kent-Grand Rapids, Lynn Bradford (r)	PB H	2-30-26	1641	5.3	87.07
Kent-East, Maryland Farms (**)o	PB H	3-25-26	2238	3.8	85.04
Macomb No. 1, Gabel Creamery Company (*)	PB H	3-25-26	2184	3.7	81.44
Ottawa-Jamestown, John Shoemaker (r)	PB G	2-14-26	1551	5.0	77.51
Kent-Grand Rapids, L. Ohler (r)	PB H	4-7-26	2159	3.5	76.52
Alger, U. P. Experiment Station (*)	Gr J	4-10-26	1302	6.7	74.21
Alger, U. P. Experiment Station (*)	PB H	3-3-26	2061	3.5	72.14
Newaygo, Black & Newsma	PB J	1-26	1407	4.9	68.94
Ten High Cows Over Five-Year Class.					
onia-Belding, Michigan Reformatory (**)o	PB H	3-1-26	3075	3.5	107.6
Livingston, M. J. McPherson Village Farm (**)o	PB H	4-12-26	1989	4.7	93.49
Lapeer, Michigan Home (r)	PB H	3-21-26	2793	3.34	92.51
Genesee No. 3, Michigan School for Deaf (**)o	PB H	3-21-26	2428	3.7	88.72
Sanilac-Croswell, C. Evans (*)	PB H	4-1-26	2152	4.1	88.60
Macomb No. 3, Arthur Fister (*)	Gr H	2-15-26	2307	3.7	87.57
Alger, U. P. Experiment Station (*)	PB H	3-18-26	2304	3.8	87.55
Monroe, George J. Schroeder (r)	PB H	3-10-26	2002	4.25	85.15
Alger, U. P. Experiment Station (*)	PB H	1-26-26	1902	4.3	84.35
Chippewa-Rudyard, H. Ploegstra, Sr. (*)	PB H	3-15-26	2238	3.15	83.95

One * indicates three times milker; two ** indicates four time milker; one r indicates a retest has been run; one o indicates cows on official test.



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Defy Fire and Lightning

Flying sparks, defective flues and overheated chimneys cannot set fire to an Edwards Metal Roof. Lightning passes harmlessly from an Edwards Metal Roof into the ground. Insurance companies approve the houses and barns that have Edwards protection. "Reo" Metal Shingles, V-Crimp, Corrugated or Standing Seam Roofings, Sldings and

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Outlast three ordinary roofs; rust-proof, good-looking, permanent. Cost less to buy. First cost is the last cost. No high-priced labor required. Quality and satisfaction guaranteed by the world's largest manufacturers of metal roofing.

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Write today, before the Insurance Company cancels your policy. Ask for Book No. 167 of for Garage Book. **THE EDWARDS MFG. CO.** 117-767 Butler Street Cincinnati, Ohio

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

CATTLE HEREFORD STEERS

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

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

BUY A PURE-BRED BULL

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

Lakefield Farms, Clarkston, Mich.

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

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

REGISTERED yearling Shorthorn bull, best of breeding and quality. Write or call on CLYDE CADY, R. No. 3, Grass Lake, Mich.

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

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, bred from 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.

O. I. C's. 15 Choice 2 Mo. Old Boars CLOVER LEAF STOCK FARM, Monroe, Mich.

Big Type Poland China spring pigs, either sex. Leading blood lines. Priced reasonable. F. L. MIARS, R. No. 1, Berrien Center, Mich.

SHEEP

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

Breeding Ewes for Sale 125 extra good yearlings. Hampshire grades. V. B. FURNESS, Nashville, Mich.

SHEEP, Leicester, a show or breeding bunch. For sale, six ewes, three rams. Take what you want. L. R. KUNEY, Adrian, Mich.

in Australia in 1925, compared with 83,083,000 head in 1924. The largest number reported for any year was 106,421,000 head in 1891, which was then conceded to be too large for the carrying capacity of the land. In view of this fact, it is believed that wool production has about reached its limit in Australia. Wool production in 1926 is expected to reach 750,000,000 pounds in the grease, against 737,000,000 pounds in 1925, and 676,068,000 pounds for 1924.

Formerly sheep were kept in Australia chiefly for the wool, but in re-

cent years exports of lamb and mutton have grown at a rapid rate, much attention being given to the breeding for meat as well as wool. The Merino is the leading breed, but cross-breeds mainly from English stock are kept in some sections.

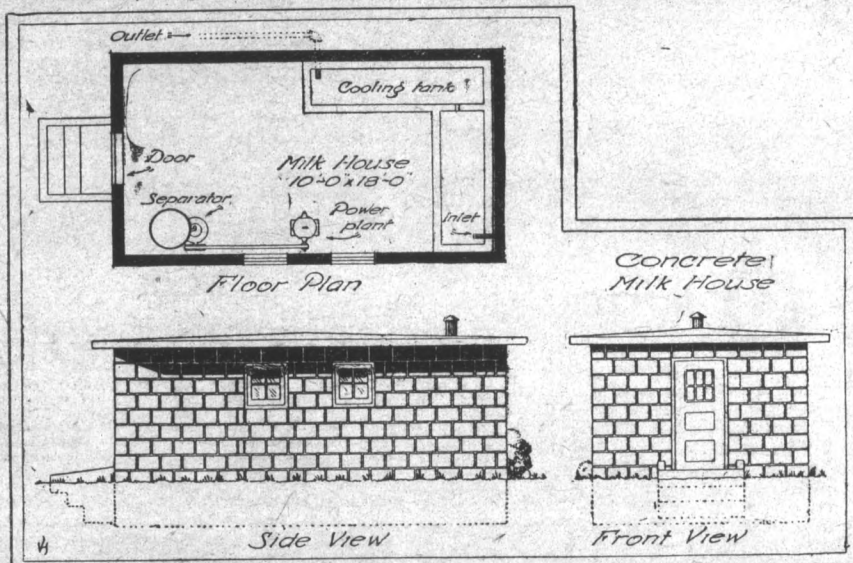
Most of the shearing in Australia is done by machinery. The wool is sold largely to foreign buyers by auction in the local markets prior to being exported, largely in the grease. Important sales are conducted at Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, and other great wool markets.

A Building Service

You Can Build this Substantial Milkhouse from Plans Furnished by the Michigan Farmer

FOR some time we have felt the need of a blueprint service where-by readers of the Michigan Farmer might obtain plans and specifications of various farm buildings, and then build the structures themselves. On an average building, the labor charge, if hired done, is quite often almost as

These blueprints, bill of materials and specifications, together with a description of the construction details, will be mailed to you for \$1.25, upon request of the Editorial Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan. If you like the suggestion and would like to see another building featured



much as the cost of the materials. We are sure a great many of you have an assortment of tools, and with a working knowledge of ordinary construction, can take these plans and erect the building without calling in professional help. The plans will show, not only all important dimensions, but will include a bill of materials—the various items, and in the quantity required—together with a complete description of the steps to be taken. Work of this kind will fit readily into rainy half-days and spare time.

The first plan in this series is that of a concrete milk-house which can be adapted to practically any farm, and if the ground is somewhat sloping near the well, so much the better. This milk-house is ten feet wide and eighteen feet long. It should be two or three feet underground. With concrete blocks, the interior will be noticeably warm in winter and cool in summer. In one end and along one-half of one side are two cooling tanks. The water flows into one and out the other, into a pipe which can conduct it to the above-ground water tanks for the stock in the yards. There is also ample space for the separator, a small work table, and the electric motor or gasoline engine which may be used for operating the separator.

This milk-house has a solid concrete slab roof, well reinforced, (described in detail in the specifications), and is not difficult to make. There are two windows on one side and a door in one end. The plans will show you clearly each step to take and just how to take it.

If you would prefer to build this house of hollow tile or solid concrete, slight alterations can be made and the plans followed anyway. There is something of more than passing value in the possession of a herd of milch cows. A milk-house is well-nigh a necessity on any farm which indulges in dairying, even on a small scale.

soon, along your own lines and to fit your own needs, please let us know. We will be glad to answer your building or construction questions. We have in mind, following this milk-house with a series of blueprint features which will include hog wallows, ice houses, outside root cellars, poultry houses, etc. Send in your remittance today and the plans will be mailed to you at once.

PLAN TWO TOURS THIS SUMMER.

COMPLETE plans and details of the two caravan trips of the Michigan Automobile Tours' organization have been made by the tour manager, J. H. Brown, of Battle Creek. Since the first tour seven years ago, these annual tours have increased in interest and numbers of tourists.

One caravan travels to the Pacific Coast next August, September and October. The start will be on Tuesday, August 3, from Battle Creek. The route will be by way of, and with stops and camps at the following cities: Michigan City, Elgin, Ill.; Dubuque, Iowa; Iowa Falls, then over the Custer Battlefield Highway to Billings. One day stop over at Rapid City and Sheridan for sight-seeing.

From Sheridan to Billings, Cody, into Yellowstone Park, where four days will be spent, with special camps each night along the way through the park. Then on to Butte, Wallace, Spokane, Seattle. Four days there, with one day on an ocean steamboat to Victoria. Then down the Pacific Coast to San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego. Return by way of Bakersfield, Fresno, Yosemite National Park, Sacramento, Reno, Salt Lake City, Colorado Springs, and home. Tour takes three months.

The caravan tour to the Philadelphia Exposition will start from the Senator Norman B. Horton farm, Fruit Ridge, near Adrian. Gather there on Sunday, July 18. Start the next morning and camp that night at Akron, Ohio. Succeeding camps are at Jamestown, New York; Hornell, New York; Williamsport, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Special camp at Philadelphia. Return over Lincoln and National highways. This trip takes two weeks, with four or five days in Philadelphia.

The Protein Feed That Pays



For nearly forty years Corn Gluten Feed has been recognized as the feed which always supplies total digestible nutrients at the lowest cost.

In New York where feed costs must be watched very closely, the dairymen are feeding 150,000 tons of Corn Gluten Feed per year because it pays them to do so.

Corn Gluten Feed contains 23% or more protein, also valuable minerals and vitamins. It is nearly all digestible. This is why it produces more milk at a lower cost per gallon.

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Corn Gluten Feed is just as good for poultry. J. C. Dunn of Waterford, Conn., fed a bunch of cockerels two months and they averaged 6.8 lbs. when dressed. He fed the following mash:

Corn Gluten Feed, 300 lbs.; Corn Meal, 100 lbs.; Ground Oats, 75 lbs.; Middlings, 200 lbs.; Linseed Meal, 100 lbs.; beef scrap, 100 lbs.; salt, 5 lbs. This is a wonderful mash for market fowls or developing early layers.

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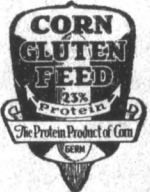
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Associated Corn Products Manufacturers

Feed Research Department

Hugh G. Van Pelt, Director

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No. 50

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Sell your wool ON GRADE. The pool recognizes good wool and pays accordingly. All wool graded. Cash advance if you want it. 1924 and 1925 pools ran 3,500,000 lbs. Final settlements were made in Sept. and Oct. For information write

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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
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50-\$4.00; 100-\$8.00; 500-\$37.50; 1000-\$70.00
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It tells all about the wonderful new Narragansett turkeys which are so easy to raise and lay their eggs at home with the chickens. It tells how to get started with these turkeys that do not wilt and droop and sleep and die, but grow and feather up and fatten from the day they hatch. Gives records of remarkable results with turkeys all over the U. S. Interesting pamphlet of instructive "turkey talk" free to farmers. Address

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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 19 of this issue.



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, June 29.

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 1 red \$1.46; No. 2 red \$1.45; No. 2 white \$1.46; No. 2 mixed \$1.45.

Chicago.—Sept. at \$1.31½@1.31¾; Dec. \$1.35¼@1.35½.

Toledo.—Wheat \$1.40@1.41.

Corn.

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow at 73c; No. 3 yellow at 72c; No. 4 yellow 69c; No. 5 yellow 66c.

Chicago.—Sept at 75@75½c; Dec. at 77@77½c.

Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 white Michigan at 41½c; No. 3, 40½c.

Chicago.—Sept. 39½@39¼c; Dec. at 41½c.

Rye.

Detroit.—No. 2, 93c.

Chicago.—Sept. 94c; Dec. 97½c.

Toledo.—Rye 93c.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$4.20@4.25.

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

New York.—Pea domestic \$4.50@5.25; red kidneys \$8.75@9.50.

Barley.

Malting 73c; feeding 68c.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Cash red clover at \$22; August alsike \$15.25; August timothy \$3.65.

Hay

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

Feeds

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

WHEAT

Increasing receipts of new wheat have relieved the tension in old crop supplies, and prices have been on the down-grade as a result. Both domestic and foreign crop news has been more favorable than recently, although rains over the southwest in the last few days have aroused apprehension over a wet harvest, and Europe is also reporting extremely wet weather again. No way of measuring the improvement to be expected from recent rains is available, but a total yield of 775,000,000 to 800,000,000 bushels seems possible, at least, if the spring wheat belt receives further timely rains in the next month. Of course, if dry weather spreads over the northwest, again, crop prospects will be modified accordingly. The rains thus far will practically carry all winter wheat to maturity. Threshing returns in Kansas and Oklahoma are exceeding expectations. Importing countries will be obliged to draw heavily on North America during the next three months. Canadian wheat is being cleaned up, and present stocks are not much greater than last year in spite of the large crop produced in 1925. Domestic prices for cash wheat are close to a world level, so that conditions are favorable for expansion of export sales.

CORN

Corn prices have dropped to a new low level for the season in spite of the fact that primary receipts have declined nearly 60 per cent since the run was at its height early in June, and that a little improvement in cash demand was reported. Basic conditions in corn remain quite weak. Last week's increase in the visible supply brought it to record size, receipts are not much below seasonal volume, demand appears inadequate to absorb the supplies that will be available during the summer and new crop prospects are generally favorable. Exports are running about 300,000 bushels a week, but this does not make much of a dent in supplies, with over 31,000,000 bushels in the visible, and primary receipts of 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 bushels a week. Corn industries are grinding about 1,250,000 bushels a week. Feeding demand is slow, as most sections are well supplied already.

OATS

Oats crop prospects have been improved by recent rains, although the yield will be only a moderate one. The market situation shows no change, being dominated by the large visible supply, ample current receipts, sluggish demand and the approaching movement of new oats, which will get under way inside of a month. Texas new crop oats have been filling southern demand since two or three weeks ago.

SEEDS

Conditions have been more favorable to seed crops recently, and prospects for yields of clover and timothy have improved. Prices on old seed remain firm, however, as stocks are short, and the acreage is small, so that, even with a perfect growing season, a short harvest is expected.

FEEDS

Feed markets have held the slight advances which were scored in the reaction following the recent decline. Grains are declining, however, and with summer feed demand usually dull, the market may not be able to remain steady.

RYE

Rye prices declined sharply in the last few days, as the previous rise was due chiefly to speculative buying, based on the stronger market outlook for this cereal. Rains were too late to bring much improvement in the crop, and reports from Poland and Germany continue to indicate a small yield. Export clearances have increased again.

EGGS

Fresh eggs continue to arrive at the large distributing markets in liberal quantities in spite of reports from the country of decreasing collections. Consumptive demand is absorbing a large quantity of eggs than at this time a year ago, but prices have been kept lower. So far in June, fresh firsts in the Chicago wholesale market have averaged 28.5 cents a dozen, compared with 29.6 cents in the corresponding period a year ago. Quality has been better than normal so late in the summer, and more eggs are being stored

than at this time last year, so that the shortage under a year ago has been somewhat reduced. In the mountain and Pacific coast states and the middle west, reserve stocks of eggs on June 1 were practically as large as a year ago. The shortage of half a million cases was chiefly in the Atlantic coast states where egg production is wholly on a commercial basis.

Chicago.—Eggs, fresh firsts 27½@34c; extras 30@30¼c; ordinary firsts 26½@27c; miscellaneous 27c; dirties 23@25c; checks 22@24½c. Live poultry, hens at 26½c; broilers 30@31c; springers 35c; roosters 17c; ducks at 20c; geese 21c; turkeys 26c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 28@28¾c. Live poultry, broilers 42@44c; heavy hens 28c; light hens 23@25c; roosters 18c; ducks 32@33c.

POTATOES

Potato markets are firm in spite of liberal supplies. Consumption is stimulated by the relatively cool weather which has continued late into the season, so that demand is of large proportions. In spite of a larger total production in the early potato states than last year, prices have averaged higher. Returns to growers in this section in May averaged around \$2.50 a bushel, as compared with \$1.35 during the same month last season, and a four-year average for May of \$1.85 a bushel. Southern Bliss Triumphs, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at \$4@4.50 per 100 pounds, sacked, in the Chicago carlot market.

BUTTER

The butter market has weakened again after a short-lived period of strengthening prices, although the increase in production following the improvement in pasture, was not as large as expected, and advices from some of the prominent dairy sections indicate that the peak has been reached. Pastures are in better condition than a fortnight ago, however, and it is probable that butter production will be maintained on the present scale throughout June. More butter is being stored at the large markets than at this time last season, although some of it is on dealers' account to save selling at a loss. This has prevented butter from accumulating on the market and depressing prices. Con-

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.

sumption has been stimulated by the cool weather and low prices, however, and so far this month, 2,000,000 pounds more have disappeared into consumptive channels at the four large markets than in the corresponding period last year. The long-time outlook for the market is not clear cut, but prices are not likely to go much lower, at least so long as buying for storage continues, and the make of fresh butter is no larger than at present.

Prices for 92-score creamery were: Chicago 38c; New York 41c. In Detroit fresh creamery in tubs sells for 36½@39c a pound.

WOOL

Distinct improvement has appeared in the wool trade in the last week or ten days, and prices are a cent higher in many cases. Mills have bought more freely, and goods trade has improved, the leading company reporting that its sales for the year to date have been larger than last year. Ohio quarter-blood, particularly, has been in demand at Boston, with sales reported at 42@43c, and a few delaines at 45c. Buying in growing sections has been quickened, with some improvement in prices. Oregon wools are being bought on the basis of a little over \$1, clean, landed Boston. In the bright wool states the range of prices paid is 35@40c. Clean-up sales are being held in Australia, with prices fairly firm. The new Australian clip is estimated at 2,242,000 bales, an increase of 142,000 bales over last year.

GRAND RAPIDS

Strawberries were lower in Grand Rapids this week, with supplies the heaviest of the season. Prices were in a range of \$1.50@3 per 16-qt. case. Cherries were in larger supply in a range of \$2@3 case. Tomatoes \$1.10@1.40 per 7-lb. basket; cucumbers at \$1.10@1.30 dozen; potatoes \$1.50@1.75 bu; beets 50@60c dozen bunches; carrots 30@40c dozen bunches; radishes 10@12½c dozen bunches; onions 10@15c dozen bunches; leaf lettuce 40c bu; head lettuce 50@75c bu; celery 25@50c dozen; spinach 35@50c bu; romaine 50@75c bu; asparagus \$1@1.25 dozen bunches; turnips 50@60c dozen bunches; greens 50c bu; beans, pea \$3.80 cwt; wheat \$1.34 bu; broilers, Leghorns 22@25c; heavy 30@35c; old hens 20@28c; eggs 2..@28c; butter-fat 41c pound.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Carrots \$1.20 dozen bunches; asparagus \$1.25@1.75 dozen bunches; beets 40c@1 dozen bunches; beet tops 50@75c bu; green onions 60@75c dozen bunches; root parsley \$1 dozen bunches; potatoes \$1.50@2 bu; round radishes 50@65c dozen bunches; long radishes 50@75c dozen bunches; turnip tops 40@50c bu; turnips 75c@1 dozen bunches; Kalamazoo celery 50c@1.50 dozen; cucumbers 45@90c doz; rhubarb 40@60c dozen; lettuce 40@50c per 10-lb. basket; head lettuce 50c@1.25 bu; horseradish \$1@1.50 per bu; spinach 75c@1.25 bu; gooseberries 30c qt; strawberries \$5.50@7.50 24-qt. case; sweet cherries 35c per qt; sour cherries \$3.50@4.50 per 24-qt. case; kohlrabi 75c@1 dozen bunches; peas \$3.75@5.50 bu; tomato plants 75c@1 flat; pepper plants 75c@1 flat; celery plants 75c@1 flat; aster plants 75c@1 flat; geraniums \$1.80@2.40 dozen; butter 50@60c; eggs, wholesale 33@35c; retail 38@40c; hens, retail 25c; broilers, retail 45@50c; Leghorn broilers, retail 35@38c; veal 19c; dressed hens 38@40c; springers 45@50c; broilers 45@60c.

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, June 29.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 229. 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
Canners 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... \$55.00@100

Veal Calves.

Receipts 583. Market steady.
Best \$13.00@13.50
Others 4.00@12.50

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 109. Market steady.
Best \$15.00@15.50
Fair lambs 13.00@13.50
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 1,088. Market steady to 25c lower.
Mixed \$12.75@12.85
Pigs 15.00
Yorkers 15.00
Roughs 12.00@12.25
Stags 9.00@9.25
Heavies 13.25@14.00

BUFFALO

Hogs.

Receipts 16,000. Market is closing slow; heavies \$14@14.75; medium at

\$14.75@15; under 180-lb. kind \$15.25@15.35; packing sows and roughs \$12.25@12.50.

Cattle.

Receipts 125. Market steady.
Sheep and Lambs.
Receipts 100. Best fat lambs \$15.50; ewes \$4.50@7.

Calves.

Receipts 250. Tops \$13.50.

CHICAGO

Hogs.

Receipts 23,000. Market fairly active, steady to 10c lower, others are around 15@25c lower, with packing sows off; more in stots, 210-lb. average \$14.40@14.65; mostly desirable 240-325-lb. butchers at \$13.60@14.25; bulk good packing sows \$11.75@12.25; heavy roughs, throw-outs, down \$11.45 or below; practical tops \$14.65; few sorted 130-140-lb. average to shippers up to \$14.75.

Cattle.

Receipts 10,000. Market on weighty fat steers slow, steady to weak; good yearlings and light weight heifers active to 15c higher; killing quality on best matured steers at \$10@15; some around \$10.60; yearlings at \$10; she stock slow, about steady; bulls are unchanged; vealers are about 45@50c higher; bulk to packers at \$11@12; to outsiders up to \$13.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 11,000. Market slow; natives mostly 25c lower, bidding unevenly on westerns; few natives \$14.50@14.75; culls mostly at \$11.50; sheep steady; early top ewes \$6.50; bulk \$5@6.50; Idahos 72 to 77-lb. fat lambs, late Monday \$15.40@16, mostly \$15.50; Idahos and Washingtons, feeders 62 and 66 lbs. at \$14.50 Monday.

RADIO PROGRAM FROM WKAR.

DURING the summer months, radio station WKAR, will confine its broadcasting to the noon program. Here is the program for the coming week:

July 3—12:00 noon, weather, markets, economics' lecture.

July 5—12:00 noon, weather, markets, dairy lecture.

July 6—12:00 noon, weather, markets, farm crops lecture.

July 7—12:00 noon, weather, markets, horticulture lecture.

July 8—12:00 noon, weather, markets, agricultural engineering lecture.

July 9—12:00 noon, weather, markets, poultry lecture.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

Sanilac Co., June 22.—Farm work here is pretty well caught up. Everyone is busy cultivating. More beans were planted than ever before, as so many wheat fields had to be plowed up. Spring grains look fine. The dairy business is booming. The farm bureau drive went over the top. The outlook for fruit is good, especially for strawberries. Extra help is very scarce.—J. M.

Mason Co., June 21.—The season is late. Much of the corn ground will be planted to beans or potatoes. Hay and oats look good. It has been cold and wet. Garden stuff is backward. The apple crop has been normal, also pears. The cherry crop is about fifty per cent. Berries will produce a large yield. Not much help available for farm work, although there appears to be plenty laying around town doing nothing. The pig crop is short and brings \$12@14 a pair. The dairy business is growing.—R. B.

Jackson Co., June 21.—Farmers have completed corn planting, and many beans are in. Hired help is very scarce. The late spring, by delaying corn planting, will undoubtedly increase the bean acreage. The late rains have helped much. Pastures, hay, and oats are looking fine. The dairy interests are looking up, and good milk cows sell for a fine price. Fruit will be very plentiful, although it is too early to judge the apple crop. The lamb crop is satisfactory, but heavy losses have occurred among the pigs. A large acreage is being planted to alfalfa.—J. G. G.

St. Clair Co., June 21.—It has been too cold for good growth. Farmers are unable to pay wages demanded; besides, very little help is available. Most crops seem to show the effect of the backward season. The hay crop is short in this section. There is very little change in the cow situation. The best dairymen are making progress where favorably situated, but the average farmer is about at a standstill.—G. Q.

St. Joseph Co., June 21.—Most of the corn is up, and cultivation has begun. Very little extra help can be secured. Most farmers are doing the work they can accomplish themselves and are suiting their farm program to the labor situation. The dairy situation is good. Most farmers here are keeping from three to six cows. All live stock appears to be in good condition and pasture is fine. Alfalfa hay is now being harvested. A few farmers here have started producing peppermint. The outlook for fruit is good. The pig crop was small and the lamb crop good. Wool brings 42c.—O. J. B.

Kalamazoo Co., June 20.—We are getting plenty of rain at this time. Oats are doing well. Hay will be a light crop. The southern portion of the county will have quite a little wheat. In other localities the crop is not doing so well. All farming conditions are late. The pig crop is not up to normal this year. Nearly all fall pigs were marketed at about \$14 per cwt. Wheat \$1.42; oats 40c; corn 55c; eggs 27c; butter 40@50c, according to quality.—F. H.

NATIONAL CROP REPORT.

THE June crop report issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, indicates that the weather this season has been unfavorable for practically all early crops except fruits. No estimates have yet been made for corn, cotton, potatoes or other late planted crops, but for those crops that have been estimated the general showing is the least favorable of any June in fifteen years. The only extensive areas where the crops are reported as above average are in the west and southwest.

The forecast of winter wheat production is 543,000,000 bushels, which would be a crop approximately 150,000,000 bushels larger than last year's short crop, and 50,000,000 bushels smaller than the good crop of two

years ago. The yield per acre this season is expected to be about the same as the usual average. The present wheat forecast represents a decline of only 5,000,000 bushels from the forecast issued last month.

In Kansas and Nebraska, earlier prospects have been materially reduced by drought, but on the other hand, there has been some improvement in wheat in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and a substantial improvement in Texas.

The rye crop is now expected to show the lowest yield per acre in nearly forty years, and the lowest total production since 1913.

Spring grains are also in exceptionally poor condition for so early in the season. The condition of both spring wheat and oats is the lowest ever reported for June, and the condition of barley would be the lowest for June in twenty-five years if it were not for the fine prospects in California.

The dry spring has also reduced the growth of grass. In the country as a whole, farm pastures are almost as poor as they were at this time last year, and they are poorer than in any previous June during the thirty-year period for which comparable statistics are available. Pastures are particularly poor this season in the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, and North Central groups of states.

The drought which has affected pastures, has greatly reduced the prospective hay crop in the same areas. In the southwest and the western group of states, prospects indicate a very good yield of hay, but in the country as a whole the prospects for hay are poorer than on any previous June first for fifteen years or more.

Present indications point to rather larger crops of apples, peaches, and pears. In some of the important fruit sections of the northeast the season is so late that apples had not even reached full bloom by the first of June, and it is still too early to forecast the crop. However, nearly all the important apple states expect at least a fair crop, and over large areas sufficient fruit has set to produce a very good crop if moisture conditions are favorable during the remainder of the season.

Present indications point to the largest peach crop in years. In Georgia, the Carolinas, Illinois, California, and some other states, peach production is increasing as a result of heavy planting during the last few years, but the large crop for the country as a whole is due chiefly to the fact that there are prospects for a fair to good crop in practically every important peach state.

The pear crop seems likely to be the largest on record, the chief increase being mainly on the Pacific Coast, where the number of bearing trees is increasing yearly. Oranges, lemons

and grapefruit are also expected to produce fair to good crops this season.

VETERINARY.

Tuberculosis.—I butchered two of my young sows which had never been bred. They were ten months old and weighed around 250 pounds each. Both seemed perfectly healthy, but one's liver had white spots on it and there was a sort of a sack grown into one piece of it, and the sack contained a yellowish fluid. The other liver was covered with white lumps about the size of a pin head. The lumps were gritty, and one piece of the liver also had a soft substance grown into it. What was wrong? Is the meat all right to eat? H. J. H.—The small, white gritty lumps are characteristic of tuberculosis. If the lesions were not greater than you mention, the meat would be suitable for food.

Obstructed Teat.—I have a four-year-old Jersey cow. She will be fresh March 1. Just at the time we dried her up, two months ago, she stepped on one of her teats. It healed all right and bag seems in fine shape, but the teat has no opening for milk flow. Can one make another opening, or what shall I do? L. J. C.—If you have trouble getting milk out of the teat, it would be better to let your veterinarian examine it. An opening can be made, but it would be advisable to have this done by someone skilled in that kind of work. Otherwise you might infect and lose the quarter.

A REAL BARGAIN

A son of College Butter Boy, ready for service. A nicely marked bull of good type, born July 4th, 1925. His dam is a 24-lb. cow and a real producer. She will finish this lactation period with close to 18,000 lbs. in 12 mos. We have only a few sons of College Butter Boy left and none of the others are ready for service. Price \$125 cash at Pontiac.



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MICHIGAN MILKMAKER DAIRY FEED



Insist Upon
This
Trademark

The local co-op or farm bureau agent can supply you. If you want to know about the success others have with it, write

Dept. C

THE M. F. B. SUPPLY SERVICE
LANSING, MICHIGAN

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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

One	Four	One	Four
10.....\$0.80	\$3.40	30.....\$2.00	\$8.20
11......90	3.60	31......21	8.40
12......95	3.80	32......22	8.60
13.....1.04	4.10	33......23	8.80
14.....1.13	4.30	34......24	9.00
15.....1.20	4.60	35......25	9.20
16.....1.28	4.80	36......26	9.40
17.....1.36	5.00	37......27	9.60
18.....1.44	5.20	38......28	9.80
19.....1.52	5.40	39......29	10.00
20.....1.60	5.60	40......30	10.20
21.....1.68	5.80	41......31	10.40
22.....1.76	6.00	42......32	10.60
23.....1.84	6.20	43......33	10.80
24.....1.92	6.40	44......34	11.00
25.....2.00	6.60	45......35	11.20

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.

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.

FRIGAIR—Keeps food cool anywhere without ice or electricity. One of greatest inventions of the century. Shipped by express anywhere in Michigan, \$18. Write for circular. Agents wanted. Michigan Frigair Sales Co., 610 Charlevoix, Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

INCUBATOR FOR SALE—Double-deck Newtown Incubator, 18,000-egg capacity. Perfect condition. Price right. Goret's Hatchery, Coruna, Mich.

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

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.

MAIL YOUR KODAK FILMS to us, we develop roll, make 6 good prints and return for 25c coin or stamps. Cowie Studio, 12 Fountain Ave., Springfield, Ohio.

FARM MACHINERY

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

FOR SALE—Registered Oorang Airedale puppies and brood matrons. Write for circular. Superior Kennels, Pinconning, Michigan.

PEDIGREE POLICE PUPPIES, CHEAP—Satisfaction guaranteed. Albert Storms, Jonesville, Mich.

RAT TERRIERS, fox 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.

COMMISSION FIRMS

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

CORN HARVESTER

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

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

10 MILLION CABBAGE—tomato and collard plants, 12 early and late varieties, \$1.00 thousand; 5,000. \$4.50; 10,000, \$7.50. Cauliflower and sweet potato, \$3.00; 10,000, \$25. Peppers, \$2.50; 10,000, \$20. Prompt shipments, delivered safely anywhere. Farmers' Supply Company, Franklin, Virginia.

PLANTS—Cabbage, Tomatoes, \$1.00; Cauliflower and Pepper, \$3.00; Celery, \$4.00 per 1000 by Express, C. O. B. Vassar Plant Farm, 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 Farm 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.

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

BABY CHICKS

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

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

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

HELP WANTED

DRIVER SALESMAN—23 to 35 years ago. 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.

MEN TO LEARN FOX RANCHING. Wonderful opportunity to man who will work and follow instructions. Breakey Silver Fox Ranch, Marshall, Mich.

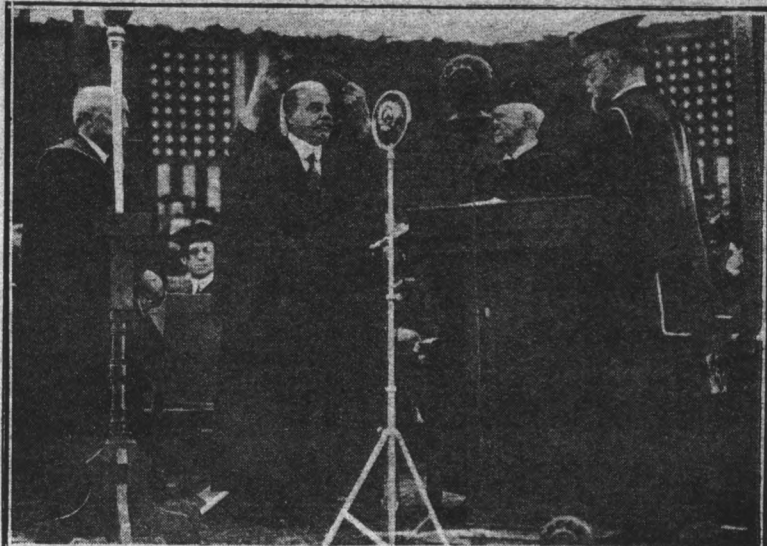
AGENTS WANTED

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.

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



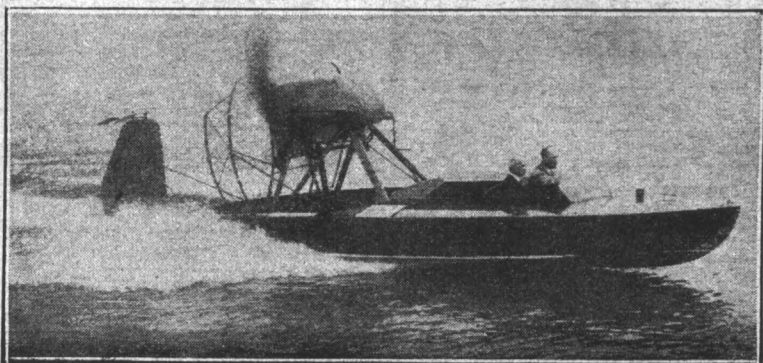
Betty Robinson, eleven-year-old sixth-grader, is the champion speller of Indiana.



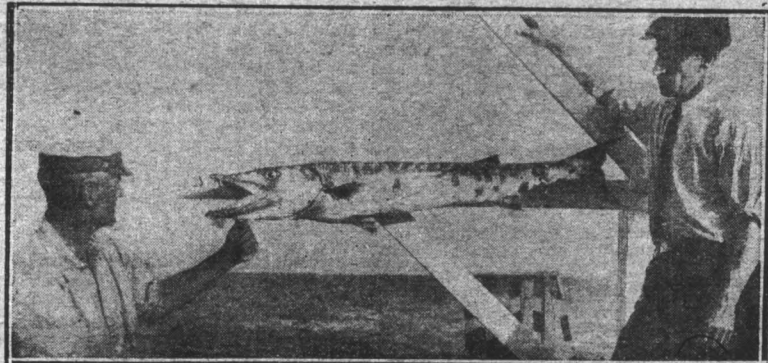
Honorable Nicholas Longworth, speaker of the House, had the degree of Doctor of Laws conferred on him at New York University when he delivered its 94th commencement address.



Mrs. Proctor Welsh values these six two-months-old Chows at a thousand dollars.



The "Whistler," a new type of air-propelled boat developed for shallow water, had a successful trial, making 35 miles per hour. The boat is 26 feet long and draws but four inches of water.



A 38-lb. barracuda, called the Tiger of the Seas on account of its voracious habits, was caught off Key West with a hook baited with a piece of cloth.



A tropical "Bugle Bird," never before tamed, was brought to the United States by Lewis Daughtrey. The bird is charmed by radio.



Viscount Willingdon has been selected as the next governor-general of Canada.



At Santa Monica, Cal., swift planes carrying life guards, skim above the water to cast life preservers to bathers in distress.



The clothing bill of Robert Goolbsy, weighing 480 pounds, would stagger an elephant.



Little Princess Elizabeth Alexandra Mary, daughter of Duke of York, was recently christened in private chapel of Buckingham Palace. The four grandparents were present.



Princess Posh-e-e-ho-we, of pure Indian blood, is the most beautiful Seminole girl.