

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND
LIVE STOCK
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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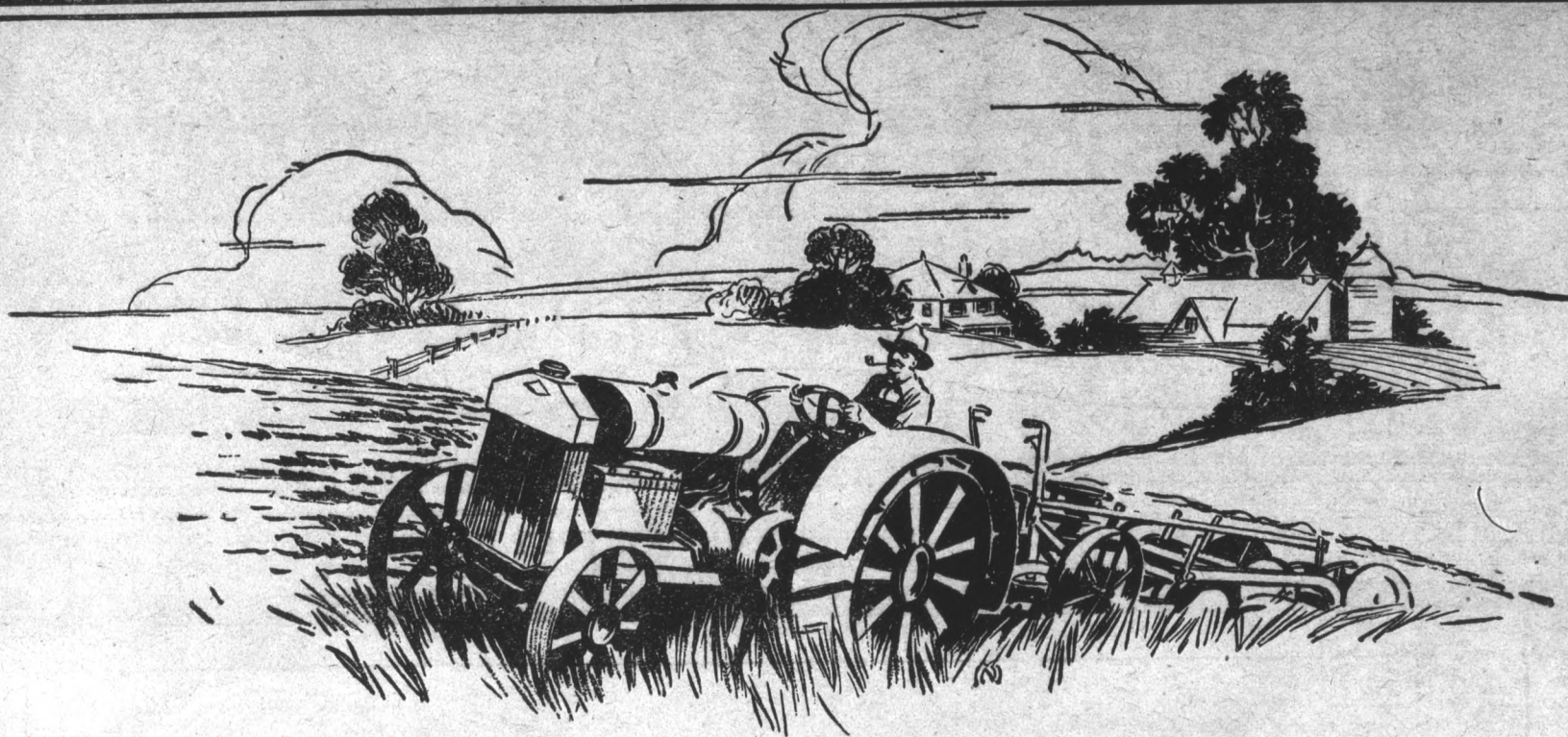
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DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1926

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Standard Oil Company
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Tractor Chart of Recommendations

Tractors

Trade Name	Motor Oil	Trade Name	Motor Oil
Advance-Rumely		Keck Gonnerman	S. H.
Oil Pull	E. H.	LaCrosse	E. H.
Allis Chalmers 15-25, 20-35	S. H.	Lauson	S. H.
Allwork	S. H.	Little Giant	S. H.
Appleton	S. H.	Lombard	S. H.
Aro	H.	McCormick-Deering	H.
Bates, Steel Mule and others	S. H.	Mead Morrison	S. H.
Capital	E. H.	Minneapolis	E. H.
Case, 12-20, 15-27, 18-32	H.	Moline	S. H.
Case, 22-40, 40-72, 25-45	S. H.	Monarch	S. H.
Caterpillar, 2 ton	H.	Nichols & Shepard	E. H.
Caterpillar, others	E. H.	Nilson	S. H.
Centaur	H.	Pioneer	E. H.
Cletrac	S. H.	Rock Island Heider	S. H.
Cultor	F.	Russell, (except Giant)	S. H.
Eagle	E. H.	Shawnee	H.
E. B.	S. H.	Tioga	H.
Fitch Four Drive	S. H.	Topp-Stewart	S. H.
Flour City	E. H.	Toro	H.
Fordson	S. H.	Townsend	E. H.
Frick	S. H.	Traylor	H.
Gray	S. H.	Twin City, (except 40-65)	S. H.
Hart Parr	E. H.	Wallis	S. H.
Huber	S. H.	Waterloo Boy	S. H.
J. T.	S. H.	Wetmore	S. H.
John Deere	S. H.	Wisconsin	S. H.
		Yuba Ball Tread	S. H.

Garden Tractors

Trade Name	Motor Oil	Trade Name	Motor Oil
Acme	H.	Red E.	H.
Aro	H.	Shaw	H.
Beeman	H.	Spray-Mor	S. H.
Bolens	H.	Spry Wheel	H.
Bready	H.	Standard	H.
Centaur	H.	Utilitor	H.
Clip Mor	S. H.		
Do-It-All	S. H.		
Federal	H.		
Gilson	H.		
Gro-Mor	H.		
Gro-Mor Jr.	S. H.		
Gravely	H.		
Kin Kade	H.		
N. B.	H.		

KEY

H.—Polarine Heavy
S. H.—Polarine Special Heavy
E. H.—Polarine Extra Heavy
F.—Polarine F

If tractor is operated in cold weather, use next lighter grade.

N.B.—For recommendations of grades of Polarine to use in automobiles and trucks consult chart at any Standard Oil Company (Indiana) Station.

DEVOTED
TO
MICHIGAN
—
VOLUME CLXVII

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND
LIVE STOCK
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JOURNAL.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

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

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE
—
NUMBER II

Our Corn Borer Sub-Station

State and Federal Governments Establish Place for Studying this Pest

THE newly established sub-station of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Michigan State College, is located on M-50, three miles west of Monroe on the south bank of the Raisin river. This station is in the corn borer zone and was established there to study that insect.

The station is being completely equipped for this study. The spacious old farm house pictured on this page furnishes living quarters for the men, and also serves as laboratory headquarters. An insectary has just been completed. Eighteen acres of land is available for field tests. All the necessary farming equipment is also provided. The expenses are met from the funds of the two institutions mentioned above.

Doctor Philip Luginbill, of the federal bureau of entomology, told the writer that their first job was to get acquainted with the insect. Of course, we know something about it, he continued, but apparently we do not know enough, or there would be no need for giving our time to its economic study. We have not learned how the pest can be successfully controlled, and until we do, there is urgent necessity for further acquaintance with the habits of corn borers.

Two assistants of Doctor Luginbill were going every day into the districts where the borer has been thriving, to gather specimens and to note the activities of the insect. The pupation was at its maximum last week, and very few borers were to be found, having passed the pupa stage. From these specimens moths will be bred and their life history closely studied.

The entomologists will also check up on the plots of corn growing on the station grounds.

The crops end of the station activities is under the direction of A. R. Marston, who represents the Michigan State College. Ten acres of plots have been planted, chiefly to corn. Mr. Marston explained to us the purposes of the various plots.

In the first place, there is reason to believe that some advantage can be gained in the time of planting the corn. But no definite knowledge as to the best time for planting has yet been determined. To throw light upon this matter, corn has been planted every two weeks since the first of

May. These plots are coming on nicely. This fall a count will be made of the number of borers in the stalks on each plot, and from that, some idea can be had as to the best time to put in the corn during a season like the present.

It is also understood that sunshine destroys the eggs of this insect. The trouble is that the sun cannot usually reach the eggs to perform this beneficial task. It is thought that wider spacing of the stalks in the field would give the sun a better chance to serve. So another series of plots has been put in to see if there is a spacing that will give the maximum of beneficial results.

Early maturing corn has advantages over late maturing varieties. At least, this is the conclusion already arrived at by those who have been watching the insect. Breeding plots have been established at this sub-station to develop early types of corn. Possibly some of the bitter varieties may be unpopular with corn borers, and offer some avenue of escaping the depredations of the pest.

Another portion of the grounds has been planted to a variety of farm crops to learn on which the insect will breed, and on which he merely stays for feed. Here is found, sunflowers, sugar beets, sorghums, amber cane, sweet corn, potatoes, pop corn, spinach, lettuce, beans, celery and cotton.

Parasites from Arlington, Mass., of the same species as those bred in Chatham, Ontario, were liberated in the Monroe territory last year. One of the duties of the station workers will be to check up on these parasites to learn if they have survived, and whether they are preying upon the borer.

Doctor Luginbill stated that in dealing with these problems their minds were open. Somewhere along the trail of their work, there may be observed some fact that will lead to a method of control, if followed up.

While there is nothing at the station at this time that will aid in the mastering of the European corn borer, it is to be hoped that Michigan Farmer readers will note where the station is located, get acquainted with the corn borer experts, and, when fall comes, plan to make a visit to get the results of the season's work.



The Headquarters at Monroe for Corn Borer Investigations.

Four Years of Roadside Selling

How We Started and Why We are Continuing

By E. V. Root

MANY articles have been written on the subject of direct selling during the past two or three years, but in reading many of them it seems to me that some mighty essential factors have not been emphasized, and I have this in mind in the modest contribution that I am making.

It was about four years ago that we discovered that there were possibilities in marketing after this manner. Previous to this I had regarded roadside stands as a joke, and child's play.

Our conversion to this type of marketing came about after the following fashion: Peaches were ripe and it was Labor Day. Saturday, Sunday and Monday in the height of the peach season, there was no market. We had fruit that was getting too ripe to ship, and in an attempt to salvage a little of it, we set a few baskets out by the road Labor Day morning, and to my very great surprise sold 157 bushels of peaches that day at a fair price, and what was more, did a cash business. Since this eventful day nearly everything that has been marketed from our farm has gone to the consumer first-hand, and we are planning in the

next few years to build up a business that will take care of thousands of bushels of fruit every season.

There is no doubt that there are great possibilities in this method of direct selling, especially in fruit and vegetables. A much wider market is secured, produce goes into the hands of the consumer in better condition, consumption is increased, and the usual market is less likely to be overstocked. In addition, if the purchaser can get more for his dollar in direct buying, he will be a greater consumer and we will not hear so much about this surplus of farm crops.

It seems to us that the big problem in this connection is the matter of price, while quality and honesty of pack are never to be lost sight of. What is a fair price? The seller, of course, is striving to get a better price than the market affords, and the buyer expects and demands lower figures than the city merchants place upon their goods. Where is the common ground? This is our solution of the

question. We are members of a local exchange. We know just what our goods are worth on the market. We add ten per cent to this price as our retail profit. We believe that the buyer has a right to expect, and he gets the benefit of marketing costs as far as transportation and middlemen are concerned.

Again, we are absolutely honest in our selling. An American philosopher who was something of a wit, once said that "honesty is not only right, but is a good business policy as well."

We have also found that it takes good stuff to attract the attention of the auto driver, and nothing but the best should be displayed. If we have goods that are ordinary, they are set back and attention directed to them as goods that we are offering for less than market price because they are very ordinary. There are always buyers for this class of produce, but it is the exhibition of good stuff which brings us the best customers.

We mark our prices in figures large

enough so that they may be seen as a person is driving along. We have one price for all; we are not ashamed of it and we want people to know what it is. We think this policy helps to sell our goods.

Many people would like to buy, but do not have room in the machine, and for this class we have parcel post rates to all places, and know exactly what it will cost to deliver the package to their address. In this way we make sales for future delivery.

When people ask for varieties which we do not have, we do not attempt to sell them something just as good, but direct them to the place where they can buy what they want, and as they are leaving we hand them a sample of the best we have; and, by the way, we pass out fruit freely to all who stop. We consider this our best advertising.

We are making a success of direct selling, and we think it is because we are offering good stuff at a fair price, and are treating the people that stop just about the way we would like to be treated.

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VOLUME CLXVI

NUMBER TWO

DETROIT, JULY 10, 1926

CURRENT COMMENT

Sources of Danger

A NEW supply of water had to be provided for the country home. The water looks clear, tastes good, and seems satisfactory in every way. However, the owner is having it tested before using it for drinking. When he knows positively that there are no typhoid or other dangerous germs therein, he will enjoy using it for drinking purposes.

Too much care cannot be exercised in knowing that the things we eat and drink are safe and wholesome. Besides water there is another source of trouble on the farm that requires special care. We refer to the milk supply. One may think his cows are healthy, yet they may be diseased. Recently a farm boy developed a swelling in the head. He was given the best of care, but in spite of all that science could do, the child died. After he was gone, his parents had their herd of dairy cows tested, and the cow they thought healthy enough to give milk fit for the boy, had an udder badly affected with tuberculosis.

On this human side of tuberculosis, Dr. Charles H. Mayo, world-renowned physician and surgeon, makes a statement that should get the attention of every parent: He says, "I believe in pasteurization, but I also strongly believe in the eradication of tuberculous animals from the dairy herds. This can be done by careful testing. The testing should be repeated twice each year until the herd is free from the disease. This is the only safe way for children on the farm, where pasteurized milk cannot be obtained. The majority of cases of tuberculosis in the neck, intestines, and abdomen, are found in children from the farms and not from the city."

Someone else may follow the advice of the fellow who says that tuberculosis cannot be transmitted from the

cow to the child. But we do not wish to take that chance. So we either have information as to the health of the cows from which the milk is produced, or we pasteurize the milk. We shall also have some definite knowledge as to the content of the water to be used for drinking.

The Income Situation

It is essential that farmers make a fair living in order that food production and the production of other raw materials on the farm be maintained at proper levels. Agriculture is a fundamental business, and therefore its welfare is of fundamental concern to the nation. However, it is often thought that, in order to make headway in the affairs of men, one must go to the city. Thousands leave the farm to chase the glittering dollars in urban centers. But instead of chasing after them, these people usually are being chased for them. A great portion of those who go from the farm to the city may be found living in the congested and unfavorable sections of the city.

The city does not return in realization what it gives in anticipation. Recent figures by Roger Babson, the famous economist, show that only three per cent of our population earns \$5,000 or over per year. Those who earn from \$2,000 up, including those earning over \$5,000, constitute only fourteen per cent of the earning population. The great bulk of our earners get less than \$1,500 per year. These constitute seventy-two per cent of all earners, and thirty-eight per cent get less than \$1,000.

An income of \$2,000 a year may seem high to many farmers, but every cent of living expenses must come from that, whereas on the farm a good share of an income of \$2,000 could be put away. Furthermore, it is easier to get along on the farm if one has a crop failure, than in the city if one is out of a job, which frequently happens.

This is not a plea for those on the farm to stay there, but it is given as a word of caution to those who wish to try their fortunes in the city. The old adage, "all that glitters is not gold," still holds good.

Making Cooperation Go

WE have traveled a long way on the road of cooperation. It has been strewn with wrecks. Both simple and complex causes have contributed to these fatalities. Still, the cooperative idea has made great progress, and today we seem to have a saner view of this whole matter than we have ever had before.

Out of all this experience, an important lesson has been learned. This lesson is similar to those learned in other lines of endeavor. The transportation man, the merchant, the manufacturer, has had to pass through a stiff course of training in experience before their businesses were more or less standardized.

The big lesson learned in our cooperative activities, is that experience or practical knowledge is essential to the successful conduct of this type of business. Honesty, industry and loyalty are necessary, but they are not all. With these there must be coupled a practical working knowledge of all the things that go to render efficient cooperative service.

Thousands of readers are members of cooperative organizations. Many annual meetings of these organization groups will be held during the next few weeks. These members have votes, and too often they will be cast for certain persons through friendship, rather than because of fitness for the positions to be filled. It is time that members, as well as leaders, should recognize the fact that votes should be cast for those who are qualified by education and experience, rather than

by their ability to make good fellows out of themselves.

As evidence of the fact that we are making progress in our thinking along this line, a school of cooperation is now in session at the University of Minnesota. It is a national affair. It looks to the building of cooperative organizations on the rock of experience. And when such institutions have made available a larger number of men, who are specially prepared to carry on cooperative work, it will be much easier to make cooperation go.

Commercial Auto Licences

RUMORS have been spread that one must have a commercial auto license to carry freight or baggage in his car. If this were true, it would mean that those owning passenger cars could not carry a bushel of fruit, or other farm produce, or a crate of chickens in his car. This would seriously handicap farmers as well as tourists who carry their luggage and camping equipment.

This rumor has become so widespread that it reached the department of public safety. The department promptly issued a statement spiking the rumor. This statement is printed on page 26-6 of this issue, to allay any fears that the rumor may have caused our readers.

A New Soil Test

A NEW method of making soil tests known as the "corn-stalk test," has recently been announced by Dr. G. N. Hoffer, of the United States Department of Agriculture. This test is made as follows:—

A corn-stalk is split lengthwise. On the soft pithy tissues a solution of diphenylamine in sulphuric acid is applied. If a blue color appears, the supply of nitrogen in the soil is sufficient; if no color shows, and the leaves and stalks are yellow-green, the supply of nitrate is deficient. The test for potash is made by applying a solution of potassium thiocyanate to the hard tissues of the cornstalk just above the joints. A red color indicates an excess of iron which, in turn, shows a lack of potash. Phosphates may be noted by testing the acidity of the soil and by observing the size of the plants. Soil that is decidedly acid and grows corn that is undersized is in need of phosphorus. Such soil also lacks lime.

These tests can easily be made by farmers. Good farmers have for a long period diagnosed their soil needs by the appearance of the crop. This test places in their hands something more definite with which to work. It makes possible more exact soil feeding and better balanced plant rations. It will save us money, for we need not add some element that is there in abundance, but supply the particular plant food required.

This is another step forward in the technique of farming, making it more profitable for the thoughtful and industrious, and more difficult for the slothful farmer.

Inspect Your Buildings

A RECENT investigation shows that fires cost the American farmers around one hundred and fifty millions of dollars a year. This places a yearly tax of twenty-five dollars on each of the six million farms of the country. In spite of special work being done in many parts of the country to prevent farm fires, the amount of farm property being destroyed is continually increasing.

An inquiry has been made by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers as to the cause of over 35,000 fires which were investigated and classified. In analyzing this classification, it appears that faulty building material caused twenty-five per cent

of the fires. Insufficient or no inspection on the part of the owner caused nineteen per cent; faulty construction caused fifteen per cent; carelessness produced eight per cent; unclean surroundings resulted in seven per cent; careless or dangerous storage three and five-tenths per cent; moral faults three per cent.

This list of fires was found to be due to 322 causes, 260 of which could have been prevented by proper inspection.

In other words, eighty-six per cent of this long list of serious fires can be blamed, in part, at least, upon failure to properly inspect the premises for fire hazards. Certainly this is a subject to which farmers can well afford to devote more attention.

Summer Night's Dream

IF my old friend Bill Shakespeare kin write about the nightmares of a summer night, I guess I kin. Bill wrote his in a play, but I'm not, 'cause this is work. I read Bill's play the other day fer some o' my summer ficsun, and I went ta sleep on it, so I kin recommend it to anybody.

Mid-summer nights is hot ones. It's them kinda nights when bare skin is nearly too hot fer a coverin'. It's them kinda nights when the bed room up stairs is hot till mid-night, an' you're wishin' you could sleep outdoors, but can't, 'cause o' the mosquitoes. It's them kinda nights when you kin sleep better toward mornin', 'cause it's cooler. But what chance is a farmer got ta



sleep in a nice, cool bed room in the A. M.? He's gotta get up and say "good mornin'" ta the sun when it gets up, and squeeze milk outa a cow fer the mornin's exercise.

After settin' on the tractor all day, or followin' the cultivator, a fellow ain't got much time fer fancy dreams. When he goes ta bed he sleeps, if it's cool-enuf ta sleep. If he don't sleep, he's maybe wishin'. There ain't nothin' in my mid-summer's night wishes what's stronger than my wishes fer a shower bath. After a hot day's work, about the only thing in kin do is ta sponge myself off, pour a pail o' water over me, or take a jump into the horse trough. The last would be kinda hard on the horses, my fellow creatures o' hard work.

But farmin' is improvin'. We don't have ta work as hard as they used ta in the old days. So, my mid-summer's night dream is ta have a farm worked by electricity. I dream about settin' on the shady porch, drinkin' pink lemonade or takin' a swim in my swimmin' pool, while my hired man, E. Lectricity, is doin' the work fer me.

This push button farmin' will be great stuff. The only thing we'll have ta be good in is pushin'. We'll just push a button ta milk our cows, ta cultivate our crops, or ta harvest 'em. Then we kin push a button ta get music from the air, or ta start our air plane fer a trip ta the Bermuda Islands ta get a drink o' sasprilla, or if we don't want ta exert ourselves that much we kin push a button and see what others is doin' in them islands.

It'll need lots o' push ta get these things, but they're comin', fer I kin feel it in the joint o' my left big toe. Seein' as we ain't got 'em now, we kin dream about 'em, fer that is the next best thing. The only thing I'm sorry about is, that I was born too early fer this push button farmin'.

HY SYCKLE.

A peach yellows fight is commanding the attention of County Agent Simanton, of St. Joseph. This attack started about three years ago.

Warring Against Grasshoppers

How One Community Succeeded in Reducing the Loss From This Insect

By W. A. Freehoff

ALMOST since time began the battle of man with grasshoppers and locusts has gone on unceasingly, and usually the battle has gone to the insect pests. The Egyptians in the time of Moses will testify to the destructive power of the locusts, and so will the Kansas farmers in this country who experienced an invasion of the "hoppers." There seemed to be no way of battling the voracious swarms of the insects. Green fields of luxuriant crops would disappear overnight under their sudden and irresistible onslaught.

Up in Door county, Wisconsin, a piece of land which juts into Lake Michigan, the farmers had long been troubled with grasshoppers. It was estimated that there had been no 100 per cent crop for forty years, because of the ravages of these persistent pests. In the past five years particularly, the damage had been so extreme that the professors of the state university were appealed to for help.

After quite a little experimenting, it was found that such cheap and easily available substances as common salt, sawdust, molasses, and an arse-

nic poison would kill the hoppers off quite effectively. The materials in this mixture cost less than six cents per acre. The formula used is as follows: Sawdust, 100 pounds; sodium arsenite, one quart; salt, five pounds;

molasses, one gallon, and water, ten gallons. Another formula which costs a trifle more has been found very efficient also, and consists of: Sawdust, eighty-five pounds; either white arsenite, five pounds, or sodium arsenite,

one and one-half pints; middlings, fifteen pounds; salt, five pounds, and water, ten gallons.

This mixture is applied at the rate of about ten pounds per acre, being thinly broadcasted by hand. For some unknown reason, the grasshoppers, and particularly the young ones, are attracted by salt and molasses. Therefore, mixing the poison with these two ingredients, the sawdust being merely a carrier for the poison, and giving enough bulk for easy distribution, proves an irresistible lure for the grasshoppers.

The adult female grasshopper lays her eggs in groups known as pods, just at the surface of the ground. The young hoppers hatch in the spring, but are not noticed by the farmer until they are about one-third grown. At that time they are large enough to be easily noticed in the field. At this stage they cannot fly, but are forced to feed from the ground. They are also extremely voracious, eating about one-third their weight daily. Thus if the poison bait is spread over a field in which they are discovered, they are

(Continued on page 26).



The Hopper Dope Was Mixed on a Large Scale at Some Point where the Bulky Materials were Available in Quantity.

Michigan's Largest Rural Families

Prize Winners in the Michigan Farmer's Large Family Contest



On the occasion of their sixtieth wedding anniversary, July 12 last year, the family of Mr. and Mrs. George Abraham, Sr., of Frankentrost, had a reunion at which all of the eighteen children were present. Mr. Abraham was born in 1841 and Mrs. Abraham in 1847. Besides their eighteen children, Mr. and Mrs. Abraham are grandparents to forty-one, and great-grandparents to three children. At their sixtieth anniversary there were over one hundred guests. Mr. Abraham has been a life-long farmer.



Here is the picture of the family of Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Bloss, of Howell, Michigan. They have sixteen children, eight boys and eight girls. The oldest is twenty-six years old, and the youngest two years and nine months. Mr. Bloss is forty-five years old and Mrs. Bloss forty-four. Mr. and Mrs. Bloss now have five grandchildren. There are still ten children at home on the farm in Livingston county.

THE first prize in this large family contest goes to the Abraham family. Eighteen children, all living, each with the appearance of a deer; sixty-one years of married life with father eighty-five years old and active, and mother seventy-nine years of age, and also in good health, is a family record to be proud of.

Mr. and Mrs. Bloss come second with sixteen children to their credit. This is a much younger family, the parents being nearly half the age of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham. The picture will convince you that the Bloss children will be amply able to do their share in shouldering the world's responsibilities.

The Isaac Bond family got third place in our contest. Sixteen children, with fourteen living, is their record. In age, this family is between the Abraham and Bloss families. There is no human institution more important from an economic and social standpoint than a large family, well mothered and well fathered. Our many human problems practically would be solved if all families were thus.



This picture shows the family of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Bond, of Bear Lake, Michigan. There were sixteen children in the family, fourteen of which are living. The children were all born on the farm on which Mr. and Mrs. Bond have lived for every one of their forty-four years of married life.

Tallest Farmer Contest

THERE is no doubt that some folks are built higher from the ground than others, and to be up in the world has some advantages. Fortunate is the one who can look over a crowd, who can reach things without getting a ladder, and can make one step to what two steps of ordinary folks will do. A farmer has to use his legs about as much as anybody. So we are anxious to learn of those farmers in the state who are "well up on legs."

In order to get this information we are giving a prize of five dollars to the one who sends in the picture, height, and any other interesting information of the farmer who is the most "up in the world." Three dollars will be given for the picture and same information of the next tallest, and two dollars for the one whose head is third highest in the air. This contest will remain open until July 26. Please send your picture and information to the Contest Editor, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

LATE AGRICULTURAL NEWS

USE OF COMMERCIAL AUTO LICENSE.

THE following is a statement made by our department concerning the use of commercial license plates. There has been more or less of a misunderstanding in the rural districts concerning the use of commercial plates.

Act 302 of the Public Acts of 1915 as amended by the legislature in 1925, which defines "commercial vehicle" as all motor vehicles used for the transportation of passengers for hire, and those constructed or used for the transportation of goods, wares or merchandise, might be interpreted as prohibiting the use of pleasure cars for hauling small amounts of grain or produce to town, or the hauling of sample cases, camp equipment, etc. However, this department does not place that interpretation on the law. We believe that a farmer, or any other citizen, has the right to use his pleasure car for the hauling of his own produce to town, or for hauling other articles of merchandise for himself, without being compelled to purchase a commercial license for the car. We believe that the legislature intended this particular section to apply only to those vehicles used or constructed solely for the purpose of hauling passengers for hire, or for hauling freight.

This department will not make any arrests for alleged violations of this section of the law, where a pleasure vehicle may be used to haul produce or personal goods by the owner.—Alan G. Straight, Commissioner; Oscar G. Olander, Deputy Commissioner, Department of Public Safety.

CORN SUGAR BILL PASSED.

THE corn sugar bill has passed the house. It removes all discriminations as regards the labeling under the foods and drugs act of sugar made from corn, artichokes or fruit. It was argued that sugar made from corn and from Jerusalem artichokes would in no way interfere with the further development of American cane and beet sugar industries, but would simply supplement these older American sugars. In the discussion on this bill the information was brought out that 500,000 pounds of corn sugar are now being turned out daily, and that artichoke sugar has not yet been perfected as a commercial proposition, but soon will be. The bill provides that canned goods, confections and the like in which corn sugar and the other sugars mentioned are used, shall not be termed to be misbranded for failure to indicate on the label the kind of sugar used.

COLLEGE RADIO PROGRAM.

THE noon program from station WKAR, at East Lansing, affords a bit of interesting entertainment for the farmer coming in from the field. The following is the program for the coming week:

July 10—12:00 noon, weather, markets, animal husbandry lecture.
July 12—12:00 noon, weather, markets, soils lecture.
July 13—12:00 noon, weather, markets, forestry lecture.
July 14—12:00 noon, weather, markets, entomology lecture.
July 15—12:00 noon, weather, markets, home economics lecture.
July 16—12:00 noon, weather, markets, veterinary medicine lecture.

FARM RELIEF SITUATION.

THE long-drawn-out fight in congress over farm relief legislation has ended. The corn belt committee

scheme, known as the McNary-Haugen equalization fee bill, was defeated in the senate by a vote of forty-five to thirty-nine. With the aid of the southern senators, the backers of the McNary-Haugen bill in turn defeated the administration farm relief proposal, the Fess amendment, by a vote of fifty-four to twenty-six. Later, without a roll call, the senate adopted the house bill establishing a division of cooperative marketing in the department of Agriculture, for which an appropriation of \$225,000 is authorized. The house having already passed this bill, it now goes to the President, who has given his endorsement to it, and will undoubtedly sign it.

AGAINST COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE is opposed to nation-wide compulsory military training. Nevertheless, he believes that a limited amount of voluntary training along this line is beneficial to the young men receiving it, providing physical and mental benefits are stressed, without the cultivation of a warlike spirit.

The Welsh anti-compulsory military training bill, on which hearings have been held by the house military affairs committee, is receiving much attention. Representatives of the Federation of Churches have appeared in its favor. Professor Otis, of the City College of New York, declared that compulsory military training in colleges is an adoption of the old Prussian system. A student from Cornell University asserted that students of the land grant colleges are opposed to compulsory military training.

WANTS TO LIMIT EXPENSE.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE has estimated \$3,600,000,000 as the maximum which the government may spend during the fiscal year 1927, beginning July 1, and \$3,200,000,000 for 1928. He figures that the present year, which closes with June 30, will show a surplus of \$390,000,000, but thinks it would be unwise to further reduce the taxes at this time, the better plan being to reduce the government debt. The budget director estimates that a

two per cent reduction can be effected by cutting down the number of government employees without impairing the service.

THE NEW COOPERATIVE MARKETING DIVISION.

IN the bureau of agricultural economics there has been for some time a division of agricultural cooperation, under the able direction of Chris L. Christensen, with a staff of highly efficient specialists. It is now doing a vast amount of research work in cooperative marketing and other lines of farm cooperation. It is one of the important divisions of the bureau. The new act of congress will give it congressional recognition as a division, and larger funds with which to carry on and extend its activities.

TO INVESTIGATE POTASH DEPOSITS.

THE bill providing for a joint investigation by the Geological Survey and Bureau of Soils to determine the extent of potash deposits and develop improved methods of recovering potash, has passed the senate and house, and now awaits the President's signature. The interior department reports that there are now forty-eight potash wells in Texas and two in New Mexico, and the discovery of potash in fifteen new wells in this region has just been announced. The richest sample received by the department contained 13.6 per cent of potash, equivalent to 21.3 per cent of soluble salts. Of 217 samples from the new wells, 117 yielded more than 1.5 per cent, and eleven more than five per cent. The ultimate aim of this investigation is to ascertain if it is possible to make the United States independent of foreign sources for its supply of potash.

WARRING AGAINST GRASSHOPPERS.

(Continued from page 25).

almost totally destroyed in twenty-four hours. Having once tasted the salt in the bait, they stay with it and eat more of it, assuring that enough poison will be consumed to cause the death of the insects.

In the Door county campaign al-

ready referred to, supplies were ordered in car lots and the mixing of the poison was done in large quantities at points where water and old sawdust piles were available. The prepared bait was delivered by trucks to the crews of volunteer workers operating on the various "firing lines." A total of 25,780 acres were covered at a cost of \$1,435 for material, or less than six cents an acre.

News of the Week

Floods in the vicinity of Leon, Mexico, have caused the death of over 2,000, according to reports.

Lake trout caught in the Great Lakes, are sent to Chicago alive, and gradually frozen in a tank to put them to sleep. Then they are frozen in ice blocks and shipped to London, England, where they are gradually thawed out and come back to life. That's the way they serve fresh fish from the Great Lakes in London.

Michigan contributed 2,289 of the emigrants to Canada from the United States, out of a total of 18,778 Americans who went to Canada to live.

The recent strict enforcement of the speed laws in Detroit has cut traffic cases more than one-half. They dropped from 600 a week to 250.

As an exhibit of the spirit of tolerance, the Somerset county, Pennsylvania, Ku Klux Klan had Rev. John Brady, a Catholic priest, address them on July Fourth.

Construction of the highest building in the world has been started on Washington Boulevard and State street, Detroit. It will be known as the Book Tower, which will be eighty-one stories high.

The Non-Partisan Leaguers have gained sweeping victories in the primary elections in North Dakota.

The trans-Andean train from Santiago to Buenos Aires, was held up five and one-half days during the latter part of June by one of the worst snow storms ever experienced in the mountain regions.

Secretary Mellon reported that the government had a surplus of \$377,767,816 at the end of the fiscal year just ended.

Two blundering dry agents in Chicago stopped a funeral and searched the hearse carrying the body of an aged woman.

The wets lost the fight in the house representatives when the dry appropriation bill was passed.

A slight earthquake was felt in California, from Santa Barbara south. It occurred on the first anniversary of the wrecking of the Santa Barbara business section. A serious quake which resulted in the death of 100, was also experienced in Sumatra.

Governor Groesbeck has accepted 108 more miles as trunk highways, which will be improved at state expense.

Mellie Dunham, the old-time fiddler who became famous after being invited to play for Henry Ford, now asks \$100 a night for playing. His former price was \$3.00 per evening engagement.

Premier Meighen, who recently succeeded Ex-Premier King in handling the Canadian government, has selected a new cabinet.

The first school for brides in the country has opened in Detroit. The course will extend throughout the summer.

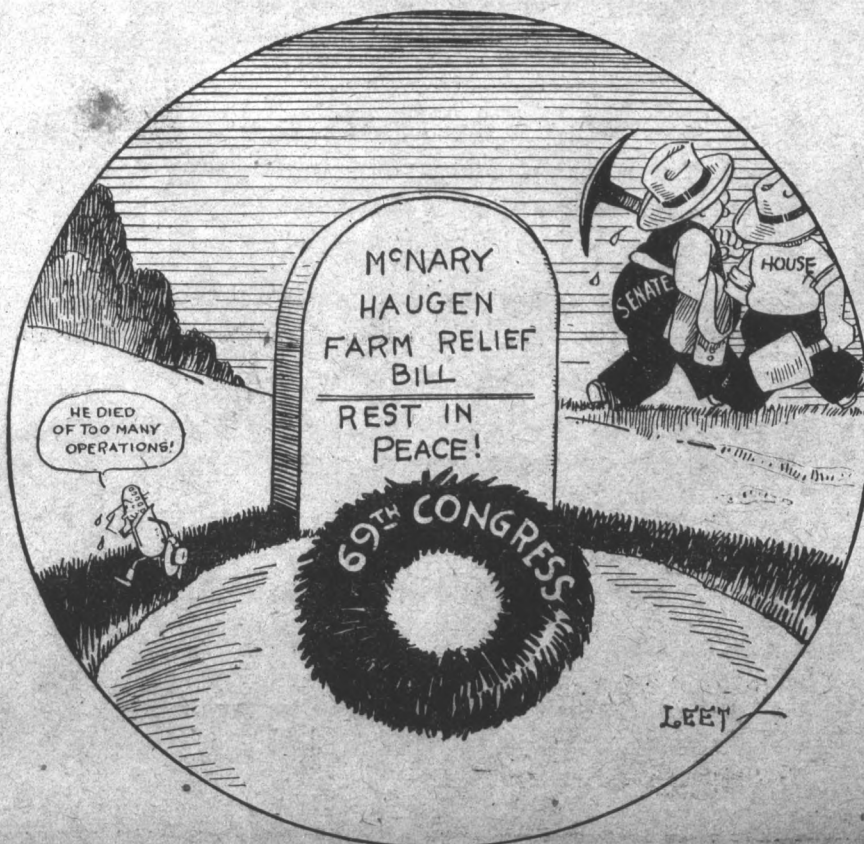
The automobile industry employs more people than any other of the fifty-four industries of the country reporting to the United States Department of Labor.

Two French army aviators, Captain Arrachart and Sergeant-Major Arrachart, brothers, broke the distance record in France recently. They flew 2,800 miles in twenty-six and one-half hours without stopping, beating United States Lieutenant MacReady's record of 2,520 miles.

Secretary of State Charles DeLand will give mental tests to auto drivers who are arrested for reckless driving.

Due to driving his machine into a ditch at ten o'clock at night, a man was pinned under his car, near Augusta, Michigan, for eight hours. Two hundred and fifty machines passed without stopping to give help.

And the Burial Was Private



INCUBATOR SETS FIRE TO HOUSE.

IN a nicely furnished bedroom of the large brick house of John Newkirk, of Brown City, the incubator was set to take off the annual hatch. All went well until one day, through some unknown cause, the incubator caught fire and soon the flames spread to the house. Mrs. Newkirk called the neighbors over the telephone. They responded quickly; but, according to reports, she was able to extinguish the flames, which had gained considerable headway, with a fire extinguisher. But for the forethought in providing this fire fighting equipment, the house, and likely nearby buildings, would have been destroyed, occasioning a loss of thousands of dollars.

HOW ABOUT THIS, FARMERS?

FARMERS in the United States lose more than \$600,000,000 annually, due to improper curing and harvesting of hay. Most of the waste results from loss of leaves in the field.

The use of the tedder in hay making is largely the cause of this, and modern methods make no use of the hay tedder, according to J. L. Adams, hay grower. He contends the use of the tedder is an additional expense, and a detriment to the hay, as it destroys the leaves which contain sixty-five per cent of the food value.—J. M.

NEWAYGO FARMERS LIME 12,000 ACRES.

NEVER before in the history of Newaygo county has there been such a widespread interest in the use of marl as a corrective preparatory to sowing alfalfa. Enough marl to cover 12,000 acres has been spread on the farms of the county this year. Farmers have found an almost inexhaustible supply in this region.

Marl found in this county is remarkably pure, running as high as ninety-nine per cent in lime content. It occurs in virtually all parts of the county, in all lakes, in many swamps and low ground, and some in higher elevations. There is a dry bed on the farm of Koos Karnematt, five miles south of Fremont. The veins vary in thickness from a few inches to many feet. On the Henry Rozema farm at Fremont Lake, there is a six-acre tract that runs fifteen feet in depth.—J. M.

RUST CONTROL.

THIRTEEN states are now cooperating with the Federal Bureau of Plant Industry in the eradication of the barberry as a means of controlling the stem rust on grain. Dr. C. R. Ball, in charge of cereal crops and diseases, and Lind D. Hutton, associate pathologist, are now inspecting the barberry eradication work in Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin, and several other states.

More than 12,000,000 barberry bushes have been destroyed in the thirteen states affected since 1918, and it is claimed by bureau specialists that there has been a reduction in stem rust damage over the entire area. The largest number of bushes have been found in the Great Lakes states. It is said that they have caused a loss on an average of 50,000,000 bushels of small grain because of rust damage. The federal government and states have spent during the last eight years \$2,560,000 in barberry eradication work.

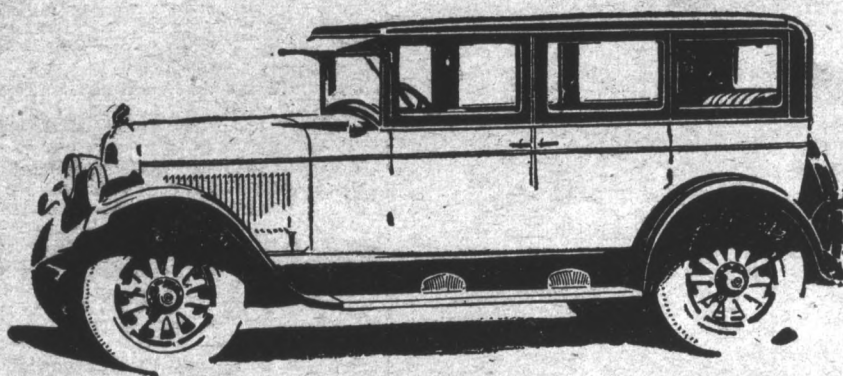
The farm bureau membership campaign is on in some thirty counties of the state. Only scattering reports are available. These indicate that farmers have come to realize the necessity for a general farmers' organization, and seem willing to get behind the drive.

Another Miracle of Chrysler Quality

The New Lighter Six

CHRYSLER

'60'



The New Lighter Chrysler "60"

Touring Car \$1075
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All prices f. o. b. Detroit, subject to current Federal excise tax

Chrysler "60" Quality Features

- 1 6-Cylinder Chrysler Motor.
- 2 54 brake horse-power.
- 3 60 miles and more per hour.
- 4 5 to 25 miles in 7 1/4 seconds.
- 5 Easily 22 miles to the gallon.
- 6 7-bearing crankshaft.
- 7 Aluminum alloy pistons balanced to sixteen one-hundredths of an ounce.
- 8 Impulse Neutralizer—not a balancer, but a device that absorbs the natural impulse reactions common to all internal combustion engines.
- 9 Purulator—that purifies your oil, and saves repair bills.
- 10 Centrifugal air-cleaner—that saves repair bills.
- 11 Full pressure oiling system—insuring a film of oil in all bearings, and thus guaranteeing long life.
- 12 Semi-automatic plus manual spark control.
- 13 Manifold heat control, important in starting motor.
- 14 Chrysler greater steering ease.
- 15 Chrysler hydraulic four-wheel brakes that make for safe operation.
- 16 Levelizers, both front and rear, which eliminate road shocks, and insure greater riding comfort.
- 17 Chrysler dynamic symmetry of body design.
- 18 Great roominess combined with Chrysler compactness for easy parking.
- 19 Duco finish in striking color combinations.
- 20 Full balloon tires, 30 x 5.25.

Now comes the new lighter six, Chrysler "60"—one more accomplishment added to the roll of Chrysler achievements.

All the superiority of Chrysler quality has upset prior standards in the lower priced six-cylinder field and has established in effect another new standard for the whole industry to follow.

60 miles—and more—per hour (Chrysler model numbers mean miles per hour); lightning acceleration; Chrysler symmetry of line—in all its striking beauty; Chrysler phenomenal riding ease; the coveted safety of Chrysler hydraulic four-wheel brakes; impulse neutralizer; oil-filter and air-cleaner; seven-bearing crankshaft; full pressure lubrication; roomy, luxurious bodies; and that sound, substantial engineering construction which in every Chrysler car insures long life. Never before in the history of the industry have you been offered so much value for your money.

That's the result of Chrysler quality. And Chrysler quality is a known quantity. It means superiority of performance in each respective class, superior craftsmanship, superior value.

It means, in the case of the new lighter six, Chrysler "60", that there isn't a car approximating its price that can begin to approach it in performance, comfort, safety, luxury.

It means that the new lighter six, Chrysler "60" is sensational in its supreme quality, its supreme value.

Your nearest Chrysler dealer is eager to prove this to you. See the new lighter six, Chrysler "60"; drive it;—and you won't be satisfied with anything less than it.

CHRYSLER SALES CORPORATION, DETROIT, MICH.
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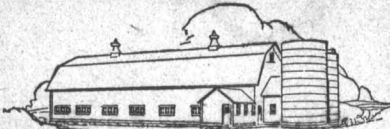


Common Sense Farm Uses for Douglas Fir

YOUR own individual ideas and tastes about planning your home and farmyard buildings; the improvements you work out of practical experience; can be built better with Douglas Fir wherever lumber is usable. Ask your lumber dealer.



The strength, beauty and weather resistance of Douglas Fir make it the ideal building lumber for sturdy house framing, handsome exterior and interior trim, easily operated sash, straight true doors and rigid frames. It takes and holds paint, stain and varnish.



Frame your barn with light, stiff, strong, long-lasting Douglas Fir. Enclose it with Douglas Fir boards, the kind that hold nails and screws firmly. Douglas Fir has a very high percentage of close-grain heartwood—the strongest, most durable portion of any wood.

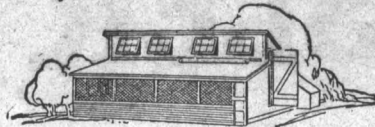


You'll want to save money on the sheds that surround your barn. Again we say, use Douglas Fir. It is

a lumber whose serviceability is very high in relation to its cost price because it lasts for years and years, even if unpainted.



For hogs, provide clean, strong quarters with warm, dry wood floors. Douglas Fir floors are unusually good insulators against heat and cold. They are comfortable and long wearing, easy to clean and keep clean, for Douglas Fir does not readily absorb moisture.



A Douglas Fir poultry house is splendid protection against extremes of temperature because of the high insulating properties of this close-grained wood. Douglas Fir is easily cleaned, dries quickly, and its durability makes your poultry houses cost you less per year.



Your automobile will be better off in a substantial Douglas Fir garage. Build it and paint it to match your house. Then you'll have a garage that will outlast the best car ever made.

Durable Douglas Fir

AMERICA'S PERMANENT
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Every farmer should send the coupon or a postcard for our new, free booklet, "Durable Douglas Fir—America's Permanent Lumber Supply," written by a forester and giving interesting and authentic facts about Douglas Fir. Write today. Address West Coast Lumber Bureau, 5560 L. Stuart Building, Seattle, U. S. A.

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Important West Coast Woods—DOUGLAS FIR, WEST COAST HEMLOCK, WESTERN RED CEDAR, SITKA SPRUCE

Sweet Clover Farm For Sale

140 ACRES 140

Team, tools, cows and crops. All for \$5500.00. \$2500.00 down, balance 5%. A bargain. Write

Miles A. Drallette,
Weidman, Michigan

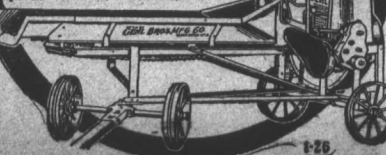
GEHL SILO FILLER

Broke all Power Records
at UNIVERSITY TESTS

In a University test a Gehl cut 19.25 tons per hour with only 13.20 horse power or 688 H. P. per ton cut—elevating 35 feet and running only 465 R. P. M. The lowest power of any cutter in the test. This is positive proof of our claims of Big Capacity—Low Speed. It will do as well on your farm.

An all steel machine—unbreakable steel flywheel—all gears running in oil—simple—sturdy—safe—requires no chain at feed table—Cylinder and Flywheel types. Write for Catalog.

GEHL BROS. MFG. CO.
423 So. Water St., West Bend, Wis.



SAVED \$30.00 Get Brown's New CUT PRICES

W. T. Greathouse writes: "Fence received yesterday. I saved \$30.00 in buying from you." Our new cut prices are way below others—and Brown Pays Freight

Write for our new 1926 cut price catalog—see the dollars you save 150 styles. Double galvanized, open hearth wire. Roofing and paints. THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO. Dept. 2501 Cleveland, Ohio

Sores and Cuts

on Live Stock

are guarded against infection and heal quickly with applications of

**Dr. LeGear's
Antiseptic
Healing Powder**

a dry dressing in handy, sifter-top cans. Guaranteed to give satisfaction. Use a full can. If not satisfied, your dealer will refund your money.

Garden Insects

Troubled with bugs, worms and other destructive pests in the gardens? Get rid of them with Dr. LeGear's Garden Insecticide.

Ask Your Dealer for
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DR. L. D. L. GEAR MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS

OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

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

PRIVATE LAKE.

A man bought and paid cash for a forty-acre farm, and has paid all his taxes on it each year. Included in this forty acres is a small lake. Fish cannot possibly enter this lake from any other water, as the outlet is a very small and shallow stream, and is much higher than the creek it empties into. The lake is fed by springs on the farm. No public water enters. Have the owners a right to fish in this lake without interference?—M. W. H.

If the lake has any outlet at all it is not so manifest that fish cannot enter and leave it by that outlet. It would seem that the public would not have access to the lake, and could therefore be excluded. The owners would have no right to take game fish out of season or in violation of the state law.—Rood.

FORECLOSURE OF CONTRACT.

I have signed a written agreement, agreeing to sell a described piece of land for a certain sum. The other party paid me at the time of the signing, \$250 cash and agreed to pay the balance cash on delivery of deed.

The one clause reads: "First parties agree to deliver to second party, or his attorney, for examination, abstracts covering the above described property, and if found incorrect, to pay any expense incurred in perfecting title to this property, and such correction shall be made as soon as possible so that this deal can be completed not later than thirty days from date hereof."

I wish to ask if this makes it possible for me to sell to another party after the thirty days, or has it been arranged so my agreement will hold indefinitely? Buyer agreed verbally to pay the full amount in about fifteen days.—Mrs. B. A.

In the absence of specifications in the contract as to the time of payment it would be presumed that the payment was to be made at the time the conveyance is delivered. If the purchaser does not pay as agreed, an attorney should be employed to foreclose the contract. It would not be safe to attempt to do so without legal counsel, nor would it be safe to attempt to make sale to another before the contract is foreclosed.—Rood.

TAX ASSESSMENTS.

Where taxes have been declared improperly assessed against property—the valuations were different by the township and village assessors—how long a time may the assessors make a double assessment? The assessments in question were in 1922 and 1923. Can they now make double assessments?—B. R. S.

We are not aware of any way assessment can be made at a later time for the taxes of any preceding year.—Rood.

A FAMILY AFFAIR.

My son and I bought property and we were to pay \$500 down and \$600 in three years. My son made the bargain with the owner and asked me to go in and help pay. I said I would pay half, but they made out the papers and came for me to complete the bargain, but when the money was to be produced, my son had only \$100, so I paid the balance, \$400. My son said he would pay \$17 per month until he had paid up the \$300 that I had more than he had in the first payment. My son moved in this house and lived there for more than a year, but has not paid a cent. I paid all the taxes. Now, my son has moved out and rented the place without notifying me. Did my son have any right to rent the house? He has only paid \$100 for it, while I put more than \$900 in it. What should I do in this case?—Subscriber.

The statement does not show who is named as the purchaser in the contract, whether the son, or the son and father together; but it does appear inferentially that the father is merely making a loan to the son, which the son is to repay. This being the case,

the owner has the right to lease the property without consulting the mortgagee; and the fact that the mortgagee has advanced substantially, the entire purchase prices does not change it.

This is a family affair, and somewhat different considerations are involved than in the ordinary case of persons dealing at arm's length. If adjustment cannot be obtained peaceably, the only remedy is suit to foreclose, or far partition according to the father's claim.—Rood.

SHARE OF PROPERTY.

A. is a widower who married a widow who owns a farm. A. owns household furniture, and has money in the bank. Each of them have cows and personal property. What share could A. or B. hold of each other's property in case of separation or death? Can A. sell all of his cows without B.'s permission, or keep household furniture if he left B?—L. H.

The man may sell all of his personal property without his wife's consent. If she has children he would not have any share of her property upon her death. Upon his death she would take one-third, if he left children, and more if he did not. Neither would have any rights on the property of the other in separation, without some decree giving it.—Rood.

TRESPASSING HENS.

We are annoyed by our neighbor's hens, which come across the road and are destroying our crops. What can we do about this? Must we notify our neighbor? He knows they are doing damage. May we shoot them and throw them back on his land?—R. D.

One has no right to kill the animal of another found trespassing on his premises; but he may, if he can, shut it up and notify the owner to pay the damages done by the animal before it is released. For such proceedings it is necessary to follow the requirements of the statute.

SOME LEGAL QUESTIONS.

In how many years is a mortgage outlawed if there has been no interest or principal paid? What is a widow's share in household goods and other personal property, consisting of farm tools and stock? On the death of a wife, the property being owned by joint deed, does the property revert directly to the husband, or can the children claim a share of their mother's share? Can one having the use of a place gain possession of it by paying taxes on it, the owner having no income from the place?—B. L. B.

The mortgage outlaws ten years after the last payment of interest or principal is due or paid. The widow is entitled to one-third of the personal property. Property held by entirety belongs entirely to the survivor without any probate proceedings, and upon his death passes as does any of his other property, or he may dispose of it by will. A tenant of premises cannot acquire title as against the owner, and any title acquired by him will accrue to the benefit of the owner.—Rood.

COLLECTING BACK TAXES.

Mr. A. was an old soldier who swore he had no property except his home and was exempted from paying taxes on that account. Since his death it has been learned he had several thousand dollars. Can the back taxes be collected from the estate?—An Heir.

We are not aware of any means by which taxes for past years can be now assessed.—Rood.

Eucalyptus wood, which is found suitable for newspaper pulp, can be grown in Arizona, New Mexico, California, and Florida, and reaches pulpwood size in ten years.

TREATMENT FOR BLACKHEAD— OR SOME OTHER DISEASE.

BLACKHEAD, or some other disease which we have not been able to conquer until last year, has been affecting the turkeys of this community. There has seemed to be no preventative, and before this time we had found no cure.

The outward symptoms of the disease are similar to those described for blackhead in the government bulletin and in the farm papers. However, we have performed no post mortem examination to prove conclusively that our guess was right as to the ailment.

Last year, six strong, healthy turkeys were hatched from a setting of eight eggs, and all lived to be a little more than four weeks old. Then one died of this disease. By the end of two months four had died. We gave oil, vinegar, and water, as recommended by a contributor to the Michigan Farmer for blackhead, but were unable to save them.

One morning, when the turks were about three months old, the last two were found to be suffering from the disease. One of them was very bad, the other but slightly affected. We gave them each a tablespoonful of olive oil twice a day for a number of days, and kept antiseptic tablets in their drinking water. Both seemed to improve, and we believed the one least affected by the disease to be well, but could not succeed in entirely checking the disease in the other. Finally it died, and in a few days the other was as bad as ever. We began giving the same treatment as before, once a day, towards evening; but the turkey would not get well.

A neighbor had told us of giving gasoline to chickens for intestinal parasites. Believing that if gasoline would kill parasites it might kill the germs of this disease, I decided to give some to the turkey, as it would surely die if something were not done for it. I put about a quarter of a teaspoonful of gasoline in the tablespoon and filled it up with olive oil, stirring the two together. This dose was given six days in succession, towards evening; then the gasoline was omitted and just the oil given three or four times. During the time we were giving this treatment, we gave a pinch of sulphur and some powdered charcoal on the feed every day, and occasionally a very little camphor. We put carbolic acid in some of the drinking water.

The turkey got well, but his toes were curved and his eyes were affected. Not being sure whether the disease or the remedy were responsible for these defects, when a young turkey weighing about eleven and one-half pounds, became very sick with what seemed to be the same disease, I decided not to give so much gasoline, using only about half as much as before in the tablespoonful of olive oil. Since this turkey refused to eat, I gave the pinch of sulphur, a drop or two of carbolic acid, and a little powdered charcoal in the oil and gasoline. On the fourth day the turkey seemed much better, so was given no medicine on the fifth day. We weighed him. He had lost one and one-half pounds. On the sixth day, I gave him another dose of medicine, and he has had none since. He appears to be as well as ever. It has been about a week since he was given his last dose of medicine.

Hoping that our experience may be of value to others—if they will be as persevering—we are passing the information along.—E. H., South Lyon, Michigan.

For the benefit of turkey raisers, I will give my cure for blackhead. Watch the flock when they are feeding, and if one refuses to eat, it is time to begin treating him. Do not shut the sick turk up, but let him run (Continued on page 41).



Better results in canning ~when you use the right kind of salt

Any recipe book will tell you to use salt in canning vegetables, but not always what kind of salt to use.

Yet salt is most important. If it contains impurities, your home-canned vegetables are likely to lose their flavor and tenderness, and to taste over-salty. The ideal salt for canning is a pure, mild, flake-like salt which blends with the foods and brings out all of their natural flavor and tenderness.

For 39 years, Diamond Crystal has been accepted as "The Salt that's all Salt." Scores of government tests have shown that Diamond Crystal always analyzes more than 99 per cent pure.

What Gives This Purity?

Two factors are responsible. For one thing, the salt deposits from which Diamond Crystal is taken, 2,200 feet below the earth's surface, are of exceptional purity. More important, Diamond Crystal is the only salt refined by the Alberger process—a method for removing impurities by passing the salt brine, heated to a high temperature, through more than twenty miles of pipes.

Diamond Crystal is mild. Pure salt is always mild. It is impurities which give that bitter, "salty" taste to salt. And Diamond Crystal comes in tiny flakes, which dissolve quickly and blend perfectly with food.

There is a Diamond Crystal Salt for every farm use—for table and cooking, for canning, for butter and cheese making, for curing meats, for livestock. Study the Salt Guide at the right—and ask for Diamond Crystal at the store where you trade.

The Diamond Crystal Salt Guide

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KILLING BUGS BY TICKLING THEIR FEET.

THIS is not a fairy story, and the bugs did not laugh themselves to death, but they really did die because their feet itched, and they had to die to save the raspberry crop. Here is how come.

For some years the raspberry growers of Berrien county have been troubled by a small, brown beetle about an eighth of an inch long, which ate into the buds and ate out the center, the part which would develop into the raspberry. The few berries which escaped complete destruction were wormy and deformed. How to control the bugs became an acute question. Ordinary spray materials did not give control, as the bug bored into the bud away from the spray dope. Finally I consulted our county agent and he recommended sodium fluoride silicate. I tried to get it at the drug stores, but they had never heard of it. Finally I did get a little sodium fluoride and mixed it with the sulphur-arsenate dust I had been using. It gave almost complete control.

I applied the dust with a hand duster which was geared so that it gave a powerful blast, and thoroughly covered the bushes with dust. That alone might have sufficed to drive away the bugs, but the sodium fluoride killed them in a strange manner. In walking around on the raspberry bush, the bug got some of the dust on his feet, this made his feet tickle and itch, so he relieved his feet by cleaning them bug fashion, that is, drawing them through his mouth. When he drew his feet through his mouth some of the poison came off and he swallowed it, with the result that he immediately lost interest in raspberry bushes and laid him down to die.

Do not use the sodium fluoride alone as it may burn the foliage. Mix it with hydrated lime or fine sulphur. The dope ought to work fine on potatoes, too, and could be applied by shaking it through a burlap or salt sack. It sure will kill or drive away the striped cucumber bug and the stinking squash bug. Killing bugs by tickling their feet sounds like a fish story, but it is a cheap and effective method. I know, because I raise raspberries and pickles, also a few melons, and I have been fighting these pesky beetles for years. Now I have found out how to kill them or drive them away, so I am passing it on to other sufferers.—L. B. Reber.

THE HOME STRAWBERRY PATCH.

AFTER the strawberries have been set, if of the one-season bearing, it will be necessary to cut the blossoms only once, but if of the ever-bearing variety they should be cut several times, as they are persistent bloomers and will quickly start again, and this should be continued until the plants show strength enough to take care of themselves. With plants set in the spring, this is usually along the fore part of July. The balance of the season, the berries are allowed to ripen and the first season with the ever-bearing is usually the biggest crop. They continue to fruit all summer and fall, until freezing weather sets in. I picked as fine berries in October as I ever saw or tasted, and this was after there had been some quite heavy frosts.

In starting a new plot of strawberries, never allow the plants to get matted too thick, or the result will be small and inferior berries, and a very light yield. Do not set out or plan to

raise more strawberries than you can take proper care of. Remember that one acre under intensive cultivation will produce three times as much fruit and the price obtained will probably be considerably more. Markets are never glutted on really fancy strawberries.—V. M. C.

POTASH FOR POTATOES.

How much potash should I apply for potatoes? I have a fifty per cent potash fertilizer.—A. M.

In the intensive potato districts of the east and south, an application of 1,000 to 1,500 pounds of a ten per cent potash fertilizer is considered a liberal application of potash, and also of the other essential elements of plant food. Ten per cent potash (actual) means 200 pounds per ton, or an application of 1,000 pounds of the complete fertilizer would mean 100 pounds of actual potash per acre. Now, in applying a fifty per cent salt of potash, 200

pounds would furnish 100 pounds of actual potash. This would be considered a very liberal amount for Michigan conditions.

In applying this amount, it should be broadcasted on the land after it is plowed, and thoroughly worked into the soil in preparing the seed bed.

More moderate applications of a complete fertilizer containing ten per cent potash, are often made at time of planting, where the planter has a fertilizer attachment, but where applying fifty per cent potash it is not best to apply too much close to the seed.

QUACK GRASS.

I have a nice garden plot but the quack grass has gotten started and is causing a lot of trouble. How can I get rid of it?—F. W.

On garden lots there are two general methods that may be followed in eradicating quack grass. The first is to dig out the roots. This is somewhat laborious, but is a very effective method when carefully followed. In case the area infested is small it may be covered with boards or heavy paper and the quack smothered out. It will be necessary that the boards or paper covers the area, and a little beyond, or else the quack will not be smothered out.—C. R. Megee.

Brickbats and Bouquets

A Forum For Our Readers' Opinions, Not Ours

THE WIFE'S SHARE.

I HAVE read articles in the Michigan Farmer about the wife's share, so I thought I would write something about it, too. I am a farmer's second wife. We both have families which are grown up now. All of the property is in my husband's name. I work and help all I can and wherever I can. I have raised a lot of poultry of all kinds each year, and when they are ready for market the income from them is either put in the bank or invested in something. I do not get my share of it. It is the same with the garden. The things I raise and take care of are sold and the money is saved, but I don't get my so-called pin money. I have no interest in anything. I have nothing I can call my own. If I die before my husband, everything goes to his side of the family. Do you readers think that is a fair and square deal? Where is the wife's share for me? I think it ought to go fifty-fifty when the wife helps by working and saving. My own children will be left out if I die first. I hope some other readers will give their opinions of the wife's share.—A Michigan Farmer Reader.

ON TAX REDUCTION.

NEWSPAPER headlines announce that President Coolidge opposes further tax reduction now, and the suggestion is that he is inclined to be arbitrary and obstinate about the matter when government finances would seem to permit further reductions. This is a matter on which the people generally, and farmers in particular, should be informed and should make themselves heard.

Reduction of the taxes of the American people just now has a very delightful and fetching sound, and lots of people will no doubt fall for it, but it should be understood just what it signifies. How many of the American people, and just which ones in particular are to be the beneficiaries, and what will be the ultimate outcome?

The tax to be reduced will, of course, be that "burdensome" income tax, and the reduction is always made "in the higher brackets." At the time the last tax reduction measure was before the United States Senate, the statement was made on the floor of

that body that the income tax of Secretary of the Treasury Andrew Mellon was reduced a million dollars by that measure. Quite naturally such of the American people as Andrew Mellon would favor such a measure. But how much would such a reduction affect those of the American people who are interested in the purchase of aluminum ware, which is controlled by the Mellon interests? An increase in a tax furnishes an excellent pretext for an increase on prices of products affected, but a decrease in such a tax

is much slower in its effect on prices, much slower.

But it must be borne in mind that an abundant revenue means a reduction in the national debt. Since the World War the reduction in that debt has been gratifying, and a reduction of the taxes of the government in no matter what line, means a slowing up of such payment and a perpetuation of that debt with its continued load of interest. The wisdom of President Coolidge is, therefore, to be commended in opposing any further reduction in the government revenue until the government indebtedness is wiped out.

And this is a matter that needs emphasizing. It has not been the policy of our government to pay its indebtedness too rapidly. It is probably not generally known that practically three-quarters of a billion dollars of the present debt is a hold-over from the Civil War—about a quarter of the total amount at the close of that conflict. Part of that amount is in greenbacks, of course, which we don't want paid, but the larger part is in refunded Civil War bonds. Not a dollar of those bonds has been called since 1883, and under present policies, no more ever will be, and we don't want that perpetual debt added to.—Edward Hutchins.

THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS.

I BELIEVE that civilization should be defined as the science of pursuing happiness without murdering people. One may be sure everyone is pursuing happiness to the best of his ability and understanding, as circumstances or environment will permit, for this is the sole purpose in life. Thus, if so simple a truth was taught to all children, and held up as the motive for civilization, we would come to a higher plane of understanding, thereby better realizing the advantage and necessity of the cooperation of all of the people in the nation to produce happiness and eliminate suffering.—Ed Frost, Kalkaska County.



COUNTY-CITY MOVEMENT.

IN Alger county a movement has been on foot for some time to organize a county-city development club for the county. The purpose of the organization is to establish better working relations between town and country in the county. Local township units were first organized among the farmers, and these will elect delegates to cooperate with the city club of Munising. Mr. G. W. Putnam, superintendent of the Experiment Station of the Michigan State College at Chatham, has been assisting in the organization work.

ELECTS PRESIDENT.

THE Upper Peninsula Development Bureau, which is closely connected with the agricultural development of the peninsula, recently held its annual meeting at Ironwood and elected Mr. John M. Bush, of Ishpeming, as president. The main interest of the resolutions adopted at the meeting was connected with various projects for the reforestation of the peninsula now under way or in prospect.

T. B. TEST IN MENOMINEE COUNTY.

A TESTING of cattle in Menominee county for bovine tuberculosis has been going forward, and good results are reported. One cattle trader who imported an animal from untest-

ed territory in Wisconsin, was recently fined fifty dollars, to impress him with the necessity of not assisting in undoing the good work that Menominee has undertaken.

TO DEVELOP SUITABLE CORN VARIETY.

BY cooperation between the local farm agent and the Michigan State College Extension Department, an ear-to-row test has recently been put in on the farm of the county infirmarian of Menominee county. By a selective process carried on from year to year, it is hoped to develop a high-producing and hardy variety of corn suited to local conditions.

CLUB FIELD DAY.

ON the Gogebic county fair grounds, there was held on June 4 a combined club field-day and farmers' picnic. There was an excellent display of handicraft work of the club members. The winners, Arthur Nelson and Waino Rajala, won a free trip to the Michigan State Fair this year. These boys, who have had four years of club handicraft work, produced such articles as a dairy barn cabinet, a workbench, a camp stool, tool box, skis, etc. There was also a fine sewing club exhibit. Because of the fine weather there was a large attendance at the picnic, which is reported to have numbered some 600 persons. There were games and sports, while Governor addressed the meeting.



THE HANDY MAN'S CORNER

MAKING THE SQUARE EASY TO READ.

OFTEN we have an old carpenter's square which has rusted and the figures and divisions are hard to read. Clean the surface with sandpaper and clean out the numbers and marks with a sharp nail, and then give the square one coat of good white paint, not too thick. When thoroughly dry, rub off the paint, and numbers and marks will be white.—Hausten Heggen.

REMOVING LIME FROM TANK HEATER.

THE writer has had many experiences in removing the lime from flues, and will say that the only successful way to get it out and not injure the iron, is to take oil, as oil will preserve iron. Let the water out of the tank, and if possible, heat it enough to dry it, but this is not necessary, only it would be better. Then put in any clean oil, a pint will do, or take lard and melt it and put it in, but be sure it is warm. It would be better to have a little fire in the stove so it will keep the oil warm, and then fill the tank with water. The lime is porous and the oil will penetrate through to the iron and the lime will slip off and then can be removed. The writer always used this method and never had it fail.—C. L. Kimmel.

REPAIRING CEMENT TANK.

We have a concrete water trough which has cracked and is leaking. I filled the crack with roof paint, and it worked all right until the tank cracked worse than ever. Am planning on putting in a heavier foundation and then put one and one-half inches of rich concrete on the inside. How can I make the new concrete stick to the old?—O. F.

One way is to take a solution of one part commercial hydrochloric acid to four or five parts of water, brush the inside of the tank with this, and let it remain about half an hour, then wash it off with plenty of water. Then soak the inside good with water, mix up your concrete of one part cement to one part sand, stir up some cement and water to a cream-like mixture, and paint the surface, and then apply your cement plaster at once.

Another way is to go over the surface with hammer and cold chisel, then wet the cement thoroughly, and then apply the grouting, or wash and plaster as before. In either case, galvanized wire fence, or other reinforcing should be used in the concrete lining to prevent cracking.—D.

WHITEWASH FOR FENCE POSTS.

Is there any way to mix whitewash so it will not wash when applied to fence posts?—Subscriber.

It should be kept in mind that whitewash of any kind is of little value except as a matter of appearance, and has practically no waterproofing or preservative effect. For waterproofing, a good quality of lead and linseed oil or asphaltic paint should be used, while for preservative effect about the only effective agent for posts is creosote, or some preparation of coal tar.

The addition of molasses, or casein, or skim-milk to whitewash adds to its waterproofness, and its ability to withstand rain. The following recipe, much used for marking highway signs, is given in the free Farmers' Bulletin 1452—Painting on the Farm:

Whitewash No. 2, (for sheds, etc.): Carefully slake half a bushel (thirty-eight pounds), of good quicklime; strain the paste, while still thick, through wire fly screen, and add about four gallons of hot water. While stir-

ring vigorously pour into the lime mixture a solution made by first dissolving twelve pounds of salt and six ounces of alum in about four gallons of hot water, and then adding one quart of molasses.

MAKING WARM BARN WALL.

Am planning on building an addition to my barn for housing additional dairy cattle, and would like your advice as to which will make the warmest wall: to put shiplap on outside of studding, then heavy tar paper, then drop-siding; or to put heavy paper on both inside and outside of studding, then shiplap on the inside and drop siding on the outside, so as to leave an air space. Any suggestions will be appreciated.—C. S.

While the double thickness of lumber with tar paper between, makes a warm wall, there is no question but what the double wall with the air space between will be warmer, especially if the air space is broken up with mill shavings, sawdust, or other material so as to prevent air circulation. Sawdust sometimes collects and holds dampness and causes rotting of the lower sills; and if used, provision should be made so that the lower board can be removed and the sawdust removed if found necessary. This can be done, since the sawdust does not need to be packed in tightly. Mill shavings will probably not hold dampness so bad as sawdust.—I. W. D.

RADIO MAKES TROUBLE ON TELEPHONE LINE.

We have a rural party telephone line which connects with Antigo for central service. One of the patrons on this line has a radio which he keeps charged from his farm lighting plant. He attaches his radio to the telephone line as an aerial, and also to use the telephone ground wire. He has an outside aerial, but gets better service when attached to the telephone line. This interferes with service on the telephone and he has been ordered from the central office to keep off the line, but he persists in using the line, declaring that the radio makes no difference; as we had trouble before he had a radio. Will the radio interfere with phone service?

Whether a radio attached to the telephone line so as to use the line as an aerial, and the telephone ground as radio, interferes with telephone operation, will depend on how the connection is made. If the lead-in wire is connected direct to the telephone ground or to any ground, this has grounded the telephone line through the primary of his set and this will interfere very seriously with the operation of the telephone, very much as though a receiver is left off the hook all the time. However, the lead-in is brought from the telephone line to one side of a condenser, from the other side of the condenser to the input, or aerial post, and from the ground post to the telephone ground, so that the condenser is in series with the aerial, this will work much better than the way he now has it, and will keep the radio from interfering with telephone operation. So far as re-radiation of power into the telephone is concerned, I do not believe that the power would be enough ever to be audible in the telephones.

If he has anything like a good outside aerial, he is mistaken in thinking he can get better reception over the telephone than over his aerial. His tuning will be extremely broad, and he certainly can't separate stations with any satisfaction. Putting the condenser in series with his lead-in as suggested, will make his tuning much sharper. Besides, he will get very much more static and interference over the telephone line. You and your neighbors can easily prove that to him by ringing pretty steadily about the time he wants to listen in on some particular thing.—I. W. D.

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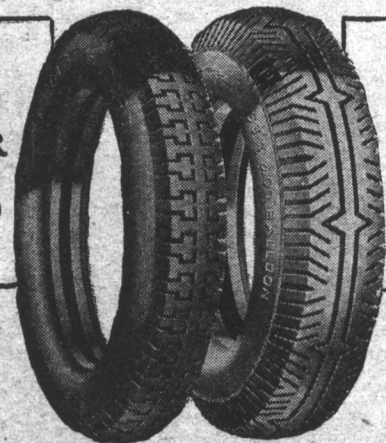
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HER eyes widened with fear at what she beheld; she knew she should have heeded the warning semi-consciousness of being spied upon by a malignant presence. For a slender, sinuous form, slaty blue in the shadowy half-light of the trees, was gliding toward her. It was a panther, and she shuddered with sickening dread as all the tales she had heard of the animal's cruelty, when once it was inspired to attack a human, flitted through her mind. While her thoughts raced, the panther was slowly creeping nearer, its gaunt body hugging the ground, the long tail switching its premonition of a leap. She still stood staring at it, fascinated by the green-glowing eyes that stared malevolently in return. She knew what the twitching of its tail meant—that the big cat was about to leap forward and in two or three quick, short bounds would be upon her. For an instant she sought to use the power of her eyes to quell its spirit, but the fabled control of wild beasts by this means seemed not to work. With a sharp scream she turned and fled down the gentle slope of the pasture.

Instinctively she headed for the old deserted cabin, the idea that she might possibly gain it and shut herself in against the panther quickly occurring to her. For a brief moment the animal hesitated; the shrill cry dismayed it and it shrank back, snarling in angry fear at the sound of the hated human voice. Its impending spring checked, the girl was given a start that was doubtless the margin between life and death. Then the strong urge that already had overcome its hereditary indisposition to attack a human prevailed again, and encouraged by the girl's evident fright it bounded after her. Its sinewy, graceful body curved over the ground in swift pursuit, but Sally's strong young limbs were fleet and she flew over the springy ground like a deer. For a distance she maintained her lead, but soon she realized with horror that the panther was gaining on her.

As she drew closer to the cabin Sally noted thankfully that the door was open, swung inward, and hope arose within her. With this she gave a spurt and reached the weed-grown dooryard a rod or two in advance of her pursuer.

But just as she was about to plunge through the doorway, she was appalled by the sudden apparition that rounded the corner of the cabin. A big black demon of a bear, with surprising agility for so lumbering a body, shot toward her with a ferocious, menacing cough. She saw its gleaming savage teeth and evilly snapping red-rimmed eyes as the beast, almost upon her, struck out savagely with its deadly claw-armed forefoot. But the spurt carried her through the opening a fraction of a second in advance of the blow, and she whirled about and slammed shut the door as the monster's weight was thrown upon it. Pressing her body against the heavy split-planks, she felt feverishly for the fastening, a sudden fear in her heart that there might be none. But her fingers fell upon the rude wooden bar which, by good fortune remained intact, and she dropped it quickly into place. Then she sank to the floor, quivering and shaking with the terrible experience.

Almost instantly there arose on the other side of the door a raucous confusion of snarls and growls and thrashing bodies. Sally understood what had taken place; she had not had time to realize the likelihood of this meeting of the two pursuers, and the evidence that her assailants had come together in battle sent her into a spasm of hysterical laughter.

Outside the combat raged fiercely. Seldom does a panther venture to attack a bear, and if the bear has a cub the big cat will avoid a meeting with all possible haste. And the bear, un-

less it is a she bear whose cub is threatened, will evade conflict with a panther if evasion is comfortable with her dignity. The bear is the superior of the two in a fair contest, and is aware of it, but like most of the forest wildlings much prefers a truce with its neighbors of nearly equal prowess.

But in this instance the paths of both animals had converged to a common point; each was intent solely on striking down the human who had escaped at the place of meeting and each was inflamed with the lust to kill. As in the bear's cub lay the impelling motive of her attempt to destroy the supposed enemy, so was the panther's own offspring the moving cause of her

her vengeance. The assailant had secured a firm hold on her back, four sets of sharp hooked claws clinging tenaciously and sinking into her hide, while its punishing fangs sought the channels of life in her neck.

The bear twisted about impotently, then rolled over, the better to dislodge the clutching horror. Her heavy weight nearly crushed the breath out of her enemy's body, but the panther was better placed for the deadly work of her claws, and she raked the bear's vulnerable spots with long, eviscerating strokes. The bear was by no means idle with her own deep-cutting weapons, which tore mercilessly at the tawny hide; while both infuriated

In Wild Strawberry Time

By W. Gerard Chapman

Author of "Green Timber Trails"

A Short Story Complete in Two Issues

HOMESICK

By Lucile Crites

Guess I'm homesick for the country
With its fields of growing grain;
Where the air is pure and healthy,
Where there's lots of sun and rain.

Where there's time to get acquainted
With our families, you know,
Where one eats and sleeps at home and
Is not always on the go.

There one eats of country sausage,
From the "smoke house" hung o'er
head,

And one has rich milk aplenty,
From the Jersey, in the shed.

Here, we have our market sausage,
And our milk in bottles, small;
And if we would see our children,
We must make a date and call.

And the air with smoke is grimy,
Oh, I'm homesick, 'most to death,
For the country with it's pure air,
Where one draws a good, clean,
breath.

murderous venture. Fearful of humans as she was, the short commons on which she had subsisted since the recent disappearance of her mate had made her ravenous for food. The drain upon her body by the two always hungry cubs required hearty fare for herself, and if she was to satisfy them she must forage more successfully than she had of late. Consequently, when the human who she instinctively knew was the less dangerous of the hated man kind, appeared before her eyes as she noiselessly prowled the thickets for game, the pangs of famine overcame her dread. Forthwith she began a furtive stalking of the unsuspecting berry-picker. Had the girl's eyes not been drawn intuitively to the stealthily approaching terror, the hunger-maddened animal would have sprung upon her unawares. But she had heeded the warning of her senses in time, and the flame of the panther's savagery was fanned higher by the balking of its purpose.

When the expected quarry darted into the log sanctuary, and the bear miraculously shot into view at the same instant, the panther had neither opportunity nor inclination to draw back. The bear was interfering with her hunt, the unforgivable breach of law among the wild earthlings, and she descended upon the hulking black interloper in a frenzy of rage and disappointment. The bear was taken at a disadvantage, but turned valiantly to annihilate this insolent disturber of

fighters were employing their savage jaws with ruthless energy.

The bear, being at a woeful disadvantage, was the first to weaken. Her opponent suddenly bored into the relaxing neck and with searching teeth speedily brought an end to the heavier animal's resistance. The bear collapsed in a sprawling, inert black heap, and the victorious cat staggeringly withdrew from her vanquished enemy. The object of her chase forgotten, she dragged her lacerated body away from the battleground, and slowly and painfully crawled in the direction of the den where the two hungry cubs awaited her return. The same wild mother-love that had been the underlying cause of the tragedy alone sustained her; but the desperate effort was doomed to fail before she could even reach the shelter of the burnt hills.

HER heart beating wildly as her ferocious jailers fought just outside the door of her refuge, Sally glanced about the cabin for something that she might employ as a weapon in case of need. But nothing offered. She wondered if the victor would try to force an entrance, and how soon the fight would end. One or the other of the animals must soon succumb in the grim contest, the sounds of which betrayed the implacable fury with which they fought. The door looked none too secure, for the hinges were weakened by age and the bar might

not withstand a determined onslaught; and there was the open window through which the panther could enter if so disposed. If Jeff were only there! But Jeff could not possibly learn of her predicament; doubtless he was even now waiting at the road for her return, and perhaps was growing uneasy over her absence.

Several times the struggling animals brought up against the door, which creaked ominously with the impact; and once Sally's heart came up into her throat as a particularly violent crash caused several of the decaying wooden pegs of the fastenings to snap under the stress. She leaned her weight against the bulging planks and held the bar in place with her hands. The door withstood the shock, and shortly the danger passed for the moment, as the wildly agitated bodies rolled away.

The sounds of conflict gradually diminished in fury, as the minutes passed, until the listening girl could hear only the low grumble of worrying jaws. Finally Sally's straining ears heard a gurgling, choking sigh—and then quiet. Now her fear rose again as she wondered what might next transpire. Apprehensively she set her gaze on the window through which she half expected to see a fierce head appear as the victor inexorably returned to its first quest.

But a faint call came through the window instead. Sally's heart beat faster with joy as she recognized Jeff's voice. Then a new dread assailed her; perhaps Jeff would, all unwarned, run into whichever animal it was that had survived, and would be attacked by it! Ignoring the danger to herself in drawing the beast's attention, she approached the window and screamed a caution to Jeff, whom she could now discern running across the pasture toward the cabin. Her voice drowned out his own shouts as he raced toward her, either failing to hear her warning or choosing to ignore it.

He was without any weapon of defense and the danger into which he came plunging with great unheeding strides filled her with misgivings. A feeling that was more than anxiety, more than admiration, surged into Sally's heart. Under its promptings, she turned swiftly, lifted the bar of the door, and throwing it open ran out to meet her man, to share with him the peril he was braving for her sake. She almost stumbled over the dead bear, which meant that it was the panther they had to fear.

A joyous shout greeted her. Jeff bounded forward and gathered her to him. For a moment she struggled and tried to tell him of the danger that lurked about, but he quickly reassured her. As the truth dawned upon Sally she quieted in his arms, and he held her close, this time as though by right. Into the eyes of both slowly there crept an understanding that made unnecessary the halting words Jeff had been about to utter when the buckboard collapsed, a pledge as irrevocable in the minds of these two as any ceremony.

Happy and unabashed they stood holding each other's hands as Sally detailed her experience and Jeff explained his coming.

"I feared for you, Sally, when I saw where you dropped the mess o' strawberries in the pasture. I'd come over to find you when I got back to the buckboard an' you wasn't there. Then I shouted an' looked all about, and saw your runnin' tracks an' the tracks of a panther. I follered them, the heart o' me sick with fear.

"When I glimpsed the buildings I see a bear, stretched out an' done for alongside the door, an' I didn't know what to make of it, bein' expectant of a panther. Then I see somethin' else movin' off, an' that was the panther, crawlin' slow, like it was jest barely alive; an' afore I looked away it rolled

(Continued on page 35).

Activities of Al Acres—Outside! Professors

Frank R. Leet





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60,000 Dealers carry
Hood Rubber Products,

The Service in Hoods is more easily demonstrated..

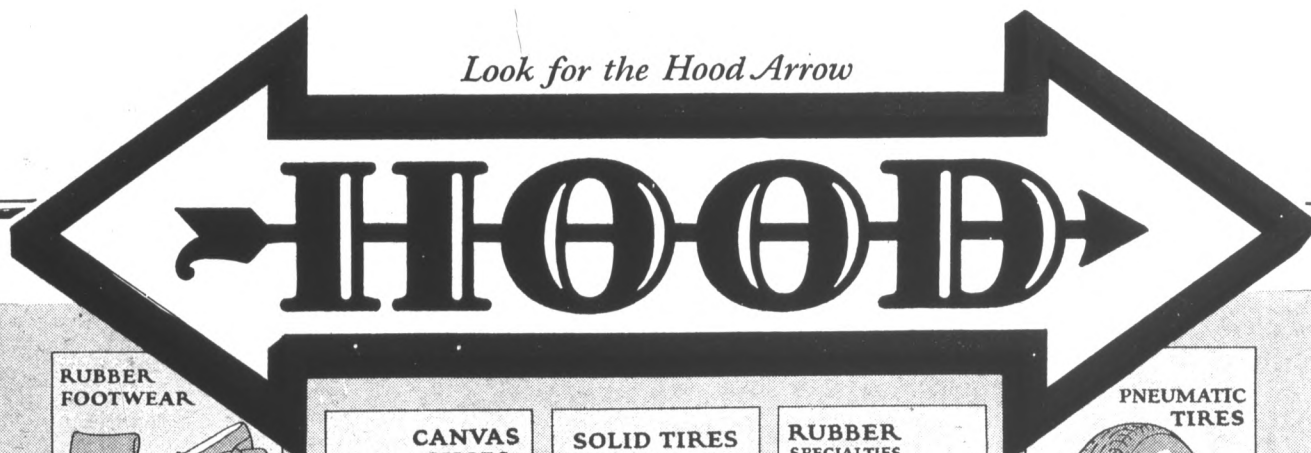
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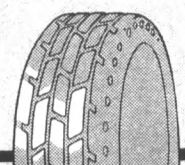
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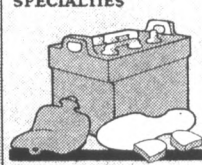
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Q U A L I T Y ♦ A L W A Y S ♦ M A I N T A I N E D

They say I'm "fussy"



WELL, let that go. I'm ready to admit that so far as pipe tobacco is concerned, I've got ideas. And if insisting on a tobacco that won't bite the tongue or parch the throat is "being fussy," you can write "guilty" alongside my name, and I won't even appeal the charge.

I can't speak for anybody else, but personally I smoke *for pleasure!* So I smoke Prince Albert. I'll say I do. Right after breakfast, on up until I switch off the light for the night. Pipe-load after pipe-load. Day after day. Prince Albert treats my tongue as gently as a mother handles a brand-new baby.

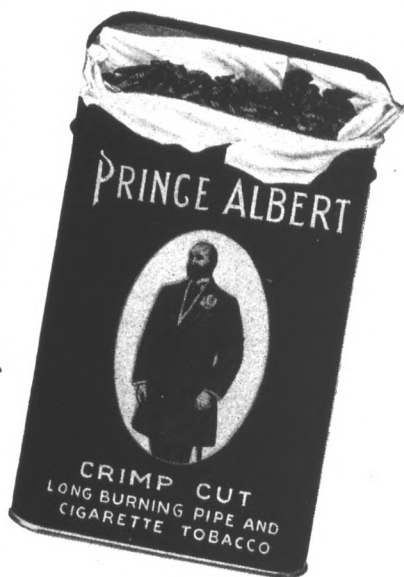
They tell me it's the Prince Albert process that cuts out bite and parch. Fair enough. I'll testify before the well-known world that P. A. is the coolest, sweetest, most genuinely friendly smoke a fellow can get on this planet. You suspect *that* the minute you throw back the hinged lid on the tidy red tin and get a whiff of real tobacco.

Now, I'm telling you to be fussy about your smoking. Many a pipe-smoker has fooled himself when he should have been soothing himself with P. A. I say it pays to be fussy about anything that means so much to a man. What do *you* think?

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

PRINCE ALBERT

—no other tobacco is like it!



Continued from page 32).
over an' didn't get up again. I wondered what had happened to you, with those two varmints—"

"What's that, Jeff?" interrupted Sally nervously, pressing closer to him. They listened, and heard the whining of an animal in distress, the sound strangely stifled.

"Reckon it's only another critter tryin' to make trouble, Sally," said Jeff, lightly. In his role of protector to the girl who was now his, he felt no doubt of his ability to conquer anything that threatened. "Doesn't sound very dangerous, though. Don't be afeared." He studied the plaintive cry intently. His forest-trained ears quickly identified it. "It's a young 'un, most likely a bear cub. Let's look."

"Of course," remembered Sally. "I'd forgot about the cub I see with the mother bear when I first got to the pasture. I wonder where it can be."

Together they searched to locate its hiding-place. The whimpering calls finally drew them to the well, and looking down they saw the imprisoned baby bear.

"The poor little thing," said Sally, compassionately. "It's frightened to death."

"Yes, an' that explains why the old she bear went for you so savage," Jeff enlightened her. "When she heard you a-runnin' toward the place she jest naturally thought 't was you dug the hole to ketch her cub an' was comin' to kill it. Lucky you got in when you did, Sally," he added huskily. He knew something of the fury of a mother bear when her cub is endangered. "Can't you get it out, Jeff?" asked Sally. "We mustn't leave it here to die."

"O' course; but I'll have to get a rope an' someone to help. I'm curious about that panther, though; let's have a look at it first."

They followed the bloody trail of the animal until they came to where it had fallen in its tracks. The stark tawny form showed grim proof of the punishment its adversary had inflicted, and the wonder was that the big cat had dragged its sorely wounded, weakened body so far. In the gaunt flanks and the evidence of its motherhood the woodsman's eyes read another chapter of the tragedy.

"An' now I understand somethin' else," he said. "Tain't often a pan-

ther 'll attack a human, but this one has cubs som'eres back in the bush, an' was nearly starved tryin' to get enough food fer herself an' them. It must 've been her mate Sam Hitchcock killed a week back. So now there's a couple o' young ones that won't never grow up to kill sheep."

"But, oh, Jeff, we can't let those poor little kittens starve!" Sally's blue eyes grew tender with pity for the helpless cubs that doubtless were even now feeling the pangs of hunger. Before her supplicating gaze Jeff's practical point of view underwent a change.

"I reckon I'll have to hunt 'em out, Sally, if you say so," he said indulgently. "But first thing to do is to get you home to your ma; she'll be worryin' about you. Then me an' your pa can come back with a rope, an' I'll fish out the bear cub an' then back-track the panther to her den—what'll I do with 'em all, Sally; kill 'em to save their lives?" he grinned.

Sally was nonplussed for a moment. She hated the thought of having three innocent, cunning little wild babies killed, even if they were of the "varmint" kind. But, of course, it wouldn't do to turn the barnyard into a menagerie; her father would have objections. Then her face brightened and she beamed a shy smile at her stalwart lover.

"We could sell 'em to that collector o' wild animals for circuses who comes around, Jeff, an' buy a lot o' nice homy things."

Sally paused, blushing pinkly. "You bet we can!" agreed Jeff, delightedly, admiration for the clever thought shining in his eyes. "You got a wonderful little head, Sally."

Jeff's delight was more for this spoken proof of the wonderful new relationship between them than for the material aspect of Sally's plan; but he added a suggestion of his own:

"Don't forget that we got a bear-skin rug fer the house already, Sally. Pity a panther hide ain't any good in summer-time; we'd have our floor nigh covered! He kissed her glowing cheeks.

"Let's hurry back to the road so's I can start early on my collectin'-trip," he proposed; and hand-in-hand they raced happily across the wild-strawberry-matted pasture.

THE END.

Rural Health

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

HOW ABOUT VACATION?

TIME to be figuring on a little vacation, isn't it? There was a day when no farmer ever thought of such a thing as a vacation. If he made a trip it was to attend a funeral, settle up an estate, do some buying, or look over new territory. But we have proved that vacations pay, even for the farmer. They help you to enjoy home better, they give you a broader outlook on life, they improve health.

Most of us will use the old family bus on vacation to save railroad fare. Perhaps we shall stop over night at tourist camps. Don't forget that such camps are now inspected by the state health officers all over the country. By making a little inquiry before you start you can map out a route that will bring you every night to an inspected camp. This means safety. Don't take any chances with camps that are not inspected and approved. Some places still maintain excellent tourist camps free of charge, providing all requirements, including an attendant. Others make a small charge, generally fifty cents per car per day. Unless quite positive that the free camping place is kept in first-class shape, your better plan is to choose the one where you pay the fee. It gives you a better guarantee of service and is worth the money.

State-inspected camps are generally in two classes. Class A must be of good size, well drained, plenty of shade, and must have a full-time attendant. The kitchen must be screened, have gas and electric light, and there must be a good water supply from city service. There must also be flush water closets and garbage cans

with tight covers, which must be emptied daily. You can readily see that a class A camp is worth the money.

Class B may be very good, too; but it may lack home advantages. Instead of flush toilets it may have outside privies, fly-screened and kept clean. There must be a clean kitchen, but coal or wood stoves may be furnished instead of gas. There will be an attendant, but not on duty the full time. However, the water must be tested by laboratory, and everything must be clean.

INSANE PEOPLE CURABLE.

Can a crazy person get well? I mean one who has been bad enough to be sent to the asylum.—D. D.

Decidedly. Going crazy is a dead term. These people are merely sick people. More than half of them get just as well as ever, exactly as they would following an attack of typhoid or pneumonia. With the improved methods used today the percentage of patients who go home cured is constantly increasing.

GIRL IS NOT OVERWEIGHT.

My daughter is fifteen years old, is four feet ten inches tall, and weighs ninety-five pounds. Her teacher tells her that she is lots overweight, and she goes half starved so as to reduce. Will you please tell me how much she ought to weigh?—Mrs. T. H.

Your daughter is not overweight if only ninety-five pounds. A fifteen-year-old girl, fifty-eight inches tall, should weigh ninety-six pounds. If your teacher is making mistakes of this kind, she should be corrected. It is extremely important that a girl at such a time of life should have plenty of nourishing, tissue-building food.

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SUNLIGHT



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without eye-strain. Your children will enjoy studying their lessons at night. And the Colt Barn Light makes it twice as easy for the men to do the chores.

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BUTTERINE DAIRY FEED (17% Protein)

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are the rations needed for summer feeding. They keep up milk production, in fact, they actually increase it, without the cow losing weight, or drawing upon her body reserves. As a result you get more milk during the summer—and the cow is ready at the end of the season for maximum winter production on a normal ration.

Try Some Now! Give either Butterine Dairy Feed or Hammond Dairy Feed a trial—the results will surprise you. See your local feed dealer. If he cannot supply you, write to us and we will see that you are supplied.

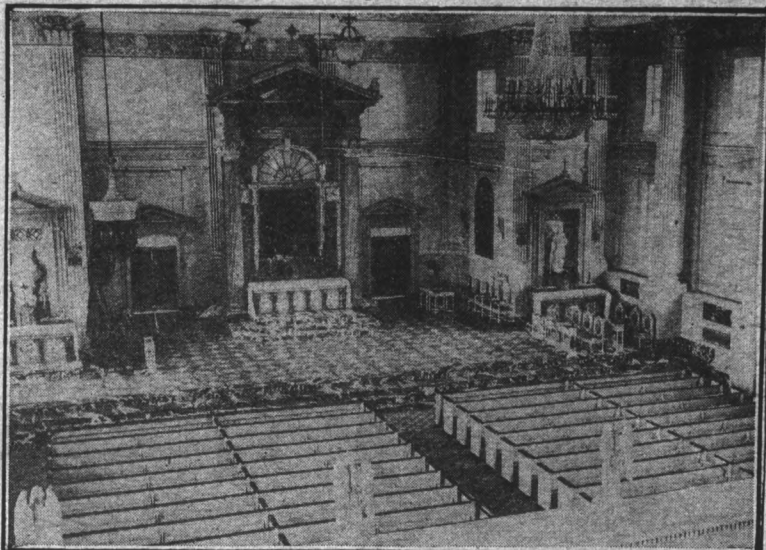
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SUMMER
FEEDING
P-A-Y-S!

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



Suzanne Lenglen, famous world's champion tennis player, in her Paris, France, home.



The Church of the Immaculate Conception at Mundelein, Ill., where were held important rites of Eucharistic Congress, the country's greatest Catholic gathering.



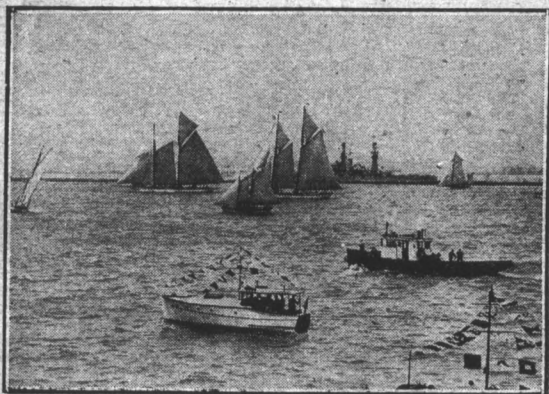
Wesley Barry, famous freckled movie star, recently married Miss Julia Wood.



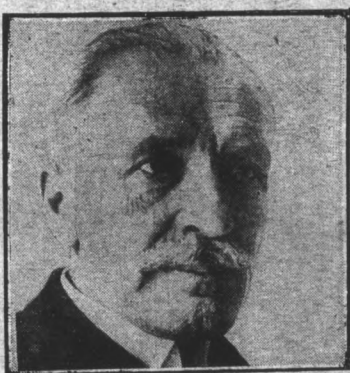
Seven happy prep students of England's famous Eton College, all dressed in their best to celebrate a school holiday. Top hats would not last long with American students.



Roman C. Warren, cowboy aviator, performed one of the most thrilling features ever performed in an airship when he flew at 120 miles an hour under the Mission Bridge, Riverside, Cal.



The three yachts in the center are shown starting a race from Los Angeles to Honolulu, half way across the Pacific.



A recent portrait of Ignace Mościcki, the new president of Poland.



During Navy Day, celebrated at Long Beach, California, the gobs and girl friends initiated new sailors by blanket-tossing them.



Cairo's greatest annual celebration was held when King Faud reviewed the Procession of the Sacred Carpet at the beginning of a pilgrimage to Mecca.



During the recent floods near Tokyo, Japan, the army kitchen of the Japanese army dispensed rice balls to those made homeless and destitute by the flood.

The Childhood of Moses

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

IT is well to study the characters of great men. "Lives of great men all remind us—" we used to recite when we were little. I should think that any farmer would derive much encouragement from "Our Farming," the autobiography of T. B. Terry. I have read it several times. As a general thing, I believe that biography is more honestly written today than it was years ago. The writer is more likely to tell the truth about his hero. For instance, take Strachey's life of Queen Victoria. He tells many pages that no one ever heard of before, or at least, most readers have not. Well, the Bible is remarkably candid in describing its heroes. Moses is no exception. His failure at a critical moment is not passed over.

Study the life of this man. His early life is wrapped in the dramatic.



Things were going hard with Hebrew babies. Orders from the government had been issued to kill off every baby boy, so as to reduce the Hebrew population. This babe's mother, looking down in his innocent eyes, determined to save him. She used her wits. Preparing a home-made cradle that would float, she put it among the reeds on the Nile, with his sister to watch it. Comes shortly the princess to bathe in the river, hears the crying of a baby, and finds the cunning little cradle. Moses knew exactly what to do and he did it. He cried. The young lady was taken with the handsome little chap, so round and cute, and she brought him ashore. Then comes sister. She has wits, too. Probably it was Miriam, who later figured so largely in the Exodus into Canaan. Coming up at that instant, she asks if her royal highness would like someone to care for the child, then runs and brings his mother. Thus there is now royal protection, wages, and happiness such as the plucky Hebrew mother had not dreamed of.

Providence must have had a hand in this, would you not say? Could all these closely articulated events have

been fortuitous? God was preparing a man.

Mortality was high among the Hebrew children, but it is doubtful if it was any higher than among many modern children. Before the war, says Professor E. A. Ross, of the University of Wisconsin, a quarter of the babies of Hungary and Russia did not live a year. In Chile a few years ago, a third of the babies died their first year, and in some cities forty-seven per cent. In Moscow, in 1905, half of the babies failed to live a year, and in one province in China a missionary of long experience said he did not think that over twenty per cent of the children lived two years.

Moses' day was not the only time when being a baby was hazardous. Apply that idea now in the moral world. Every child in Michigan runs a hazard all the time, in every way. A physical risk, for children are killed by the automobile every day. A moral risk, for temptations both gross and refined are put in the children's way constantly. To guard the welfare of his children is the parents' most pressing responsibility. We do not want physical wrecks, we do not want moral wrecks, we do not want funerals of body, mind or soul. Being a baby in Moses' time was not much more risky than it is in many communities with which we are acquainted. Moses' mother needed the God of Abraham to help her solve her problem, and modern parents need the same God.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR JULY 11.

SUBJECT:—Childhood and education of Moses. Lesson, Exodus 2:1-10, and Acts 7:22.

GOLDEN TEXT:—Proverbs 22.6.

A minister had joined the local insurance company. Introducing him at a club luncheon, the toastmaster said, "Mr. Goodman has decided to quit the fire insurance business and will now be engaged in the life insurance business."

"The path of a good woman is indeed strewn with flowers; but they rise behind her steps, not before them."—Ruskin.

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The Fertilizer Leaders of America have a dealer in your community. Order your wheat fertilizer from him now or write direct for valuable booklet "Fertilizing Wheat."

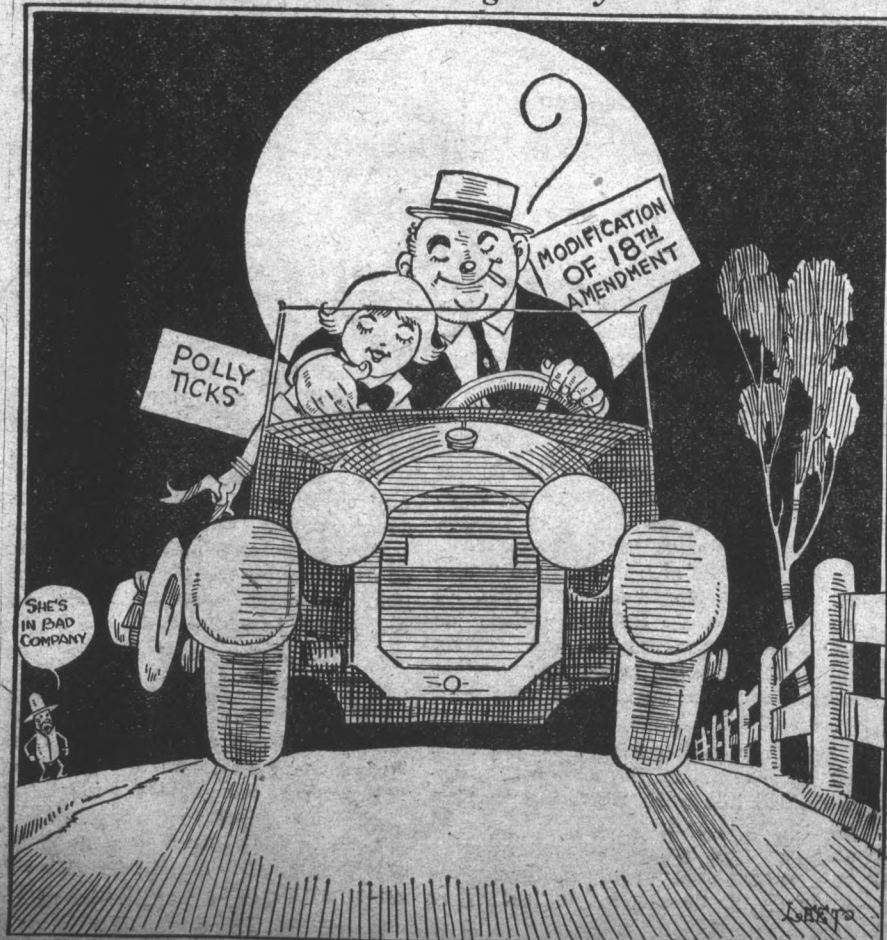
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The Michigan Farmer,
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WOMAN'S INTERESTS



Some Suggestions to Brides

The A B C of Vitamins For Feeding a Balanced Diet

By Doris W. McCray

THOSE of us who have planned meals for years are doubtless "fed up" on this idea of vitamins, but each year new housekeepers are joining our ranks who have been thinking about book-keeping or history or astronomy, rather than foods. The amount of vitamin needed has never been reduced to mathematical lists, so that we cannot estimate amounts as we "count our calories," therefore the wise plan is to have abundance in every meal.

Deficiency in vitamins means lack of growth in children, and lack of pep. Rickets, a disease of infants characterized by impaired nutrition of the entire body, and alterations in the growing bones, is so common that cod liver oil and sunlight are recommended for every baby, and growing child. Other sources of this vitamin are cream, cheese, butter, egg yolk; and it is found in smaller amounts in green leaves, as lettuce, spinach, cabbage, and in the embryos of seeds, also carrots, and sweet potatoes. Lack of this vitamin in diets of Roumanian orphans resulted in an eye disease which was cured by doses of cod liver oil.

This first vitamin is found in fats, and is called fat-soluble A. It is generally found together with the yellow color, as butter or carrots, and is absent in lard, olive oil, and the salad of oils.

Vitamin B is water soluble, and its absence in the diet produces beri-beri or neuritis, a disease in which the nerves are affected. Yeast is a rich source of this vitamin, as are the outer coverings of grains, skim-milk, and orange juice, and nearly all fresh fruits and vegetables. White flour is entirely lacking in it, but graham or whole wheat flour is a rich source, as well as a cheap source. If you do not like brown bread, you can make up the difference by eating plenty of fruit and vegetables.

Scurvy was described by Stefanson on his Arctic expeditions. The first symptom was laziness, irritability, tiredness, followed by loosening of the teeth, swelling and recession of the gums, and aching joints. This could be prevented by dosing with lime juice. Anti-scorbutic vitamin, water soluble C prevents or cures this disease. Infantile scurvy is treated with fresh unboiled milk and orange juice. Grapefruit, lemons, tomatoes, fresh fruit and vegetables are rich in this vitamin. Lack of still other vitamins cause pelegra, and sterility.

Brown bread is rich in vitamins, lower in price than some other vitamin-rich foods. Cornmeal that spoils, gets wormy and rancid in hot weather is best, for it contains the germ, the whole corn. It is rich in vitamin which will maintain life (that is why it will get wormy). Highly refined cornmeal that will keep for years, is a vitamin-deficient food.

The thinnest, greenest, youngest, crisp leafy vegetables are most valuable. Thicker, whiter leaves, as cabbage, are also good.

Drying, storing, evaporation, and canning all destroy part of the vitamin content, though these foods are still valuable. The cooking should be as short as possible. Immature vegetables are better than old ones.

Vegetables should be cooked quickly in steam, with kettle covered, saving

all of the liquid for soup, as vitamins as well as mineral salts dissolve in water, and should not be thrown away, any more than you would throw away good meat stock.

Fresh, uncooked, acid fruits are the best, but canned ones have their place, too. Use plenty of citrus fruits, and others for variety. Pineapple and tomatoes are especially rich in vitamin C, and the acid seems to protect the vitamin against destruction during the heating of canning. Citrus fruit peels are good, and may well be candied or used in marmalade.

Milk is best raw, clean and fresh. Pasteurized milk is safe, and boiling may even be necessary if cleanliness is questioned, but this lowers vitamin



Vegetables Are Rich in Essential Vitamins.

efficiency, and must be made up for by adding orange juice to the diet. Fresh butter and cream, egg yolk and cod liver oil are all anti-antirachitic (prevent rickets).

For each adult, allow a pint of milk a day, used in cooking or any dishes prepared with milk (a quart for each child), salad greens at least once a day, or better, twice, as lettuce, endive, spinach, Chinese cabbage or celery. One other green vegetable, such as string beans, asparagus, peas or sauerkraut, may be used in place of the salad green. Besides two green vegetables a day (including salad), have one other vegetable besides potatoes, and fruit one or two times a day, also butter for the table, fresh cream for the coffee and cereal, and an egg for each person, probably used in the cooking. Brown sugar, maple sugar or honey are slightly better than white sugar. Potatoes are best cooked in their skins (and eaten thus if baked), and they are better than macaroni or white rice. Milk, macaroni, and brown rice contain the much sought vitamins.

This does not mean you can never use vitamin-free foods, as white flour, white sugar, vegetable oils and lard, tapioca; or vitamin-poor foods, as canned beans, and dried corn. It merely means that each meal must contain a little of the vitamin-rich foods, to make up for other foods that are perfectly wholesome, but poor in vitamins. Fresh meat contains some vitamin, but the glandular parts, as sweetbreads, brains and liver are richest sources, while dried, smoked or canned meats contain very little.

Those foods are poorest in vitamins which have been refined in milling, dried or preserved, while our best foods are raw, or cooked a short period, just as nature manufactured them.

FIRST AID KITCHEN KINKS.

WHEN a cork sticks in a bottle, place the bottle, neck down, in warm water, or hold it under the hot water faucet. The cork will then loosen up.

If you are going away for a week, and there will be no one at home to water your plants, make use of a strip of soft cloth about two inches wide and two feet long. Place one end of it in a large jar of water and bury the other end in the dirt about the plants. The water will feed down through the cloth.

If you accidentally cut your new oil-cloth, try mending it on the wrong side with adhesive tape.

the date of each coin received, might, it seemed to us, be put to much better use.

Then came the inspiration. We had been careless in the matter of when bills, taxes, etc., were paid; we had ignored percentages, offered as the reward for thrift and promptness. But like the Raven we said, "Nevermore."

Our taxes were paid at the first possible moment and what we saved over a last-hour payment went into Junior's college bank account, as did the bonus for paying all other bills on time.

We had been guilty of a charge account at the grocer's and the butcher's, and we took up the matter of cash every Monday, and found that we could get a small per cent off each bill. We asked the dealer who offered us a "forty dollars down and five dollars a month" proposition, what he would take for cash, and it was then that we made a really worth while addition to the savings account.

Junior is still in grammar school but, counting compounded interest, we already have the question of college expenses solved, and we're now increasing his bank balance to cover his first year in business or professional life.—Mrs. L. M. T.

SAVES ICE AND STEPS.

HAVE an oilcloth-covered stand, small table, or tall box next to the refrigerator. When preparing a meal or clearing away a meal, use this table or surface to assemble supplies being taken out of the ice chest, or to be put in it.

Plan to open the ice chest only once or twice at most—swiftly taking what is needed out, or putting in what is to be stored. The open cover or door lets out a rush of cold air, and lets in a rush of warm air. The ice is wasted and the temperature raised to the point where food is not kept at its best.

Watchfulness in keeping the refrigerator door latched tightly, will also save ice.—Mrs. E. M. G.

PIE CONTAINS ALMOST EVERY FOOD ELEMENT.

IN the last few years, pie has climbed out of the dessert class and assumed the role of a food that is nearly a meal in itself. Dietitians do not consider pie in the light of a delicacy any more, but as a strength-building dish, comprising many food elements. Among the "foodiest" pies are custard, pumpkin, squash, and cream pies. Apple pie, while not high in protein, abounds in heat and energy.

Lemon Cream Pie.

1 cup sugar	4 tb. lemon juice
1-3 cup flour	2 tsp. grated rind
1 cup scalding milk	Salt
2 egg yolks	Meringue
1 tb. butter	

This is a one-crust pie. Mix sugar and flour, add milk, and cook in a double boiler for five minutes. Add beaten yolks and butter and cook four or five minutes more. Add lemon and pour into shell. Heap on the meringue and brown in oven.

Butterscotch Pie.

1½ cups brown sugar	1½ cups milk
1½ tb. butter	Salt
3 egg yolks	Vanilla
3 tb. flour	Meringue

This is also a one-crust pie. Cream butter and sugar, add egg yolks, salt, and all but one-quarter cup of milk. Mix flour smooth with rest of milk, and add. Cook in a double boiler until thick. Add vanilla, pour into pie shell, cover with meringue, and brown.

SICK-ROOM SUGGESTIONS.

TO save the hands when hot cloths are needed for the comfort of the patient in the sick room, use a potato ricer to wring them out.

If shaved or chipped ice is needed often in the sick-room, make use of the thermos bottle. Fill this with the bits of ice, set it within reach of the patient, and it will save many steps.

ON TIME MEANS MONEY.

WE had been leading the rather careless, but wholly pleasant life of the average American couple, until the advent of Junior awakened us to the fact that sometime there would be college expenses to meet, that we would want to do for him at least as much as our parents had done for us, and that the thing to do was to start a fund for him during the very first weeks of his life.

We knew that saving all the dimes, all the nickels, all the money of a certain date had been tried, but that after the first year or two the putting away of this money became impossible, or for some reason impractical. In fact, the time spent in looking at

WATCH THE WATER SUPPLY.

REGARDLESS of a cool spring, the tourist camps are showing their usual signs of activity. It is interesting to drive through one of these camps in the late afternoon, even if you are not going to stay there yourself. Such activity!—tents being pitched, fires kindled and water carried from the community supply.

Many of these camps are under the supervision of the city, and the water is pure. In others, the water may not have been tested. Typhoid is the cause of many summer illnesses, and even death. Don't run any chances of drinking impure water. If the supply is not guaranteed, play safe, either by boiling it or by killing all germs by chlorination.

The head of the department of health in one of our large cities gives the following instructions for making water safe for drinking:

Take one heaping spoonful of bleaching powder, chloride of lime, put up in metal containers (this is not lye, which is a poison), and dissolve in one quart of water. Add the water, a little at a time, until the powder is nearly all dissolved. Place this solution in a stoppered bottle and keep it tightly corked. This is your stock solution, which will keep for two weeks.

Add one teaspoonful of this stock solution to a gallon pail of drinking water, stir so as to mix thoroughly, and let stand for thirty minutes. All typhoid and other disease-producing germs ordinarily found in water will be killed, making the water perfectly safe to drink.

Don't be afraid that this chemical will hurt you. Detroit, New York City and hundreds of other cities in the country treat their water supply in this manner.—Barbara B. Brooks.

TREATMENT FOR DRAIN BOARD.

I am to have a new sink and drain board. The drain board will necessarily have to be of wood. I do not care

to have this enameled white, as it is bound to chip off. Can you tell me what kind of a finish to put on it so that it will not become stained?—Mrs. T. C.

If you prefer to have the drain board of a wood finish instead of covering with zinc of tin, see that the board is thoroughly cleaned, sandpapered, and dry. Then brush the board lightly with melted paraffin, using either a soft cloth or a brush. With a warm, not hot, iron, iron in all the paraffin the wood will absorb. Wipe off the rest and when the surface is cool give it two coats of a good spar varnish. Ordinary kitchen stains will have little effect on this surface.

TO RESTORE LINOLEUM.

I have linoleum on my kitchen floor. The pattern is badly worn off in some places, but the linoleum is quite good yet. Can you tell me if I can paint this all one color?—Mrs. K. S.

Worn linoleum can be painted. Scrub the linoleum with soda water, and when thoroughly dry, give it a thin coat of ground color paint. Then paint with a dark oak color and varnish with a good spar varnish.

TO WASH WHITE CORDUROY.

My little girl has a white corduroy coat. Can you tell me how to wash it so that the pile will not look crushed?—Mrs. I. G.

Wash the corduroy in a warm, mild white soap suds. Rinse by holding the garment under running water for a few minutes. Hang on the line dripping wet. It is best to choose a windy day for this kind of washing.

GOOD CARPET CLEANER.

I would like to clean my carpet. What can I add to the water that will take the dirt out easily?—Mrs. G. P.

You might dissolve two bars of white wool soap in a quart of water, add it to five gallons of warm water, together with four ounces each of soda and borax. Just before using, add four ounces of sulphuric acid. This is a most excellent carpet cleaner. Use while hot, with a scrubbing brush.



Adventures of Tilly and Billy

The Bee That Forgot His Stinger

THE next morning after the party, when Tilly and Billy woke up they were surprised to see a funny little bumble bee, resting on a little stool chair beside them.

"Oh, hum, hum, hum," he was saying, and stretching his fuzzy little body as if he were tired.

"You seem very tired for so early in the morning, Sir Bumble Bee," said Tilly. "Do tell us why."

"I am tired, very tired, for I have walked a long way," sighed Sir Bumble Bee.

"But why did you walk when you could fly?" asked Billy.

"Don't you see I haven't any wings yet?" said the Bumble Bee, and he wiggled two little stubs where his wings ought to have been.

"No wings yet, what does he mean?" asked Tilly of Nicky Gnome, who just happened by that way. "I thought bumble bees always had wings."

"They do," answered Nicky Gnome, "but this forgetful little fellow, Buzzie is his name, got his broken. They are making a new pair up at the hospital."

"Making bees' wings? What of?" asked Billy.

"The old maple tree gave one of her double winged seeds. These make fine wings for bumble bees," said Nicky Gnome.

"What a clever idea," said Tilly, "but how did Buzzie happen to lose his wings?"

"Well, you see, Buzzie is forgetful, very forgetful, just like some little girls and boys. When Mamma Bumble Bee would send him to a certain posy patch to gather the nectar, he would forget and stop by the way to play. When, at last, he would get to the posy patch, the other bees would have been there ahead of him and the nec-

tar would be all gone. In fact, most everything Buzzie was told to do, he forgot to do it right away. Then one day he forgot his stinger. Of course, that was very serious, for then he had nothing with which to defend himself. Buzzie, you tell them what happened next."

"Well, Mamma Bumble Bee sent me to a far corner of the meadow to gath-



"A Big Spider Had Woven His Web." er nectar," sighed Buzzie, "but on the way I became very sleepy. So I hid myself in the cool shade of a buttercup for a nap."

"When I woke up a big spider had woven his web all about me. I could not get out. Then I remembered my stinger. I had left it back home. Without it, I could not help myself. I tried so hard to get away from the big ugly spider that was going to eat me up, that I broke both my wings. But just when the big ugly fellow had decided to have me for his dinner, Tinker came along and rescued me."

"Tomorrow I am to have new wings, and never, never, never will I be forgetful again."

And Billy and Tilly, too, thought it was wise not to be forgetful.

\$1 Per Year is Total Cost

Can You Afford to be Without Insurance
Protection When the Total Cost to
You is Less than 2c Per Week?

No physical examination or extra assessments. \$1.00 per year is the total cost of our \$7,500 Travel Accident Policy. This exceptional coverage and protection is yours by way of a SERVICE rendered by the Michigan Farmer through its Family or Group Insurance Plan. The Federal Life Insurance Co., 168 No. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill., backed by 28 years of successful operation, with \$58,000,000 worth of insurance in force backs this policy.

Each Michigan Farmer salesman is licensed by the State Insurance Commission to collect your premium and forward your order to this office. Ask him about this sensational protection when he calls, or take advantage of our Family offer as listed below, and send your order today.

Here is the Protection this Policy Gives:

Pays \$7,500 For loss of life, sustained by the wrecking or disablement of a railroad passenger car or street, elevated or underground railway car, passenger steamship or steamboat, in or on which the insured is traveling as a fare-paying passenger; or for the loss of hands, feet or sight as specified in policy.

Pays \$3,000 For loss of life sustained by the wrecking or disablement of any public omnibus, taxicab, automobile stage plying for public hire while operated at such time by a licensed driver, and in which insured is traveling as a fare-paying passenger; or for the loss of hands, feet, or sight as specified in policy.

Pays \$2,000 For loss of life sustained by the wrecking or disablement of any vehicle or car operated by any private carrier or private person in which the insured is riding, or by being accidentally thrown therefrom; or for the loss of hands, feet, or sight, as specified in policy.

Pays \$1,000 By being struck or run down while on a public highway by any public or private vehicle; by being struck by lightning; by cyclone or tornado; by the collapse of the outer walls of a building; by drowning at a public beach where a life-guard is regularly stationed; by the burning of public buildings in which the insured shall be at the beginning of the fire; or the loss of hands, feet or sight, as specified in policy.

Pays \$10 WEEKLY For a period of 15 weeks for all injuries sustained in the manner described above and specified in policy. All specific losses shown in policy increase 10 per cent each year for five years (except this weekly indemnity).

Our Family Offer

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

\$1 a Year is the Total Cost

If you are not a paid-in-advance reader, \$3.00 will renew your Michigan Farmer for three years, or 156 issues, and cover the cost of your insurance coverage for one year. The Michigan Farmer is regularly, one year, \$1.00. Note the saving.

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

Fill out the coupon and mail today.

APPLICATION

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

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

Full Name
(Print Name in Full).

Post Office State

R. F. D. Occupation

Date of Birth Age

I read Michigan Farmer Expiration Date

addressed to

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

Beneficiary Relationship

Address

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



OUR PAGE

Some Thoughtful Thoughts

Two Letters from M. C. Girls

AS I am nearing the age limit, I thought I would write once more and express my opinion before I am too old and feeble.

I have not written very often in the past because I have been going to high school, this being my last year. And you know how busy that keeps one.

I agree with some of the cousins that the "bobbed hair" and "knicker" questions are growing rather stale.

What do some of them think of "capital punishment?" As for me, I



Gladys Briggs is at the Left.

think it is wrong, and besides, it does not cure a criminal, does it?

I was taking sociology in school last semester, and one of the problems which we discussed was the question, "Should women receive the same wages as men for the same kind of work?" We had a rather lively discussion but, of course, we could not settle it, for the boys believed firmly in the negative, and we girls could not be budged from the affirmative.

Another question which I think is a rather interesting one, is that of "Child Labor."

Do you believe in passing the twentieth amendment? I say "yes."

Other problems of America which

we will probably be called upon to help solve in a few years are, "Bad conditions in tenement districts," "enforcement of prohibition," "elimination of crime," and just loads of others. Let's discuss them.

I will close now, for if I kept on I could write pages and pages and never get anywhere.—Melba Sutton, M. C.

Our friend, Vic, wrote about sweethearts. He had some very good ideas, but I believe we girls should be just as careful about our boy companions.

Boys who smoke, and use bad language, or drink intoxicating liquors, and do not uphold the laws of our country, certainly will not make good husbands.

Someone has compared our life to a book, which is white and stainless when we begin life, but each day that passes we write upon it. If we do things that are wrong, they will always stay in our book. So friends, let us all try to have a clean, pure record that in years to come we will not blush at and feel ashamed to look at it.

Remember, that though our parents seem old-fashioned when they give us advice, they have been over this road and are trying to make it easier for us.

I am sending a small bit to help get the radio. Cousins, just try and think how you would feel if you couldn't walk. I really can't imagine what it would be like. I believe, instead of wishing for the things we haven't got we should be very thankful for what we have got. Instead of grumbling about the storm, let's be thankful for the sunshine.

When we have a task to do, let's not tell how hard it is, but do it, and then spend the rest of the time telling how easy it was. I'm sure if we do that we'll find life happier than before.—Your Cousin, "Wildflower."

Uncle Frank, although I'm a girl, I don't disapprove of the boys using tobacco at all. Some of the boys here near my home chew tobacco every day in the week, but Sunday. Their fathers encourage them to do so. There is a reason, of course, and that is that these certain boys under the age of twenty-one, bale hay, and the tobacco helps in not letting the boys swallow the dust that is in the old hay. But when it comes to smoking just for the fun of it, I think it is disloyalty to this country, for no smoker is a really good citizen.

Why, Elsie Ellis, I think you are a little bit rude in stating that we girls possibly cannot state anything nice about the boys. There are lots of nice things I can say about the boys in our country. They are very generous in helping people in trouble, such as fixing some machinery for a woman. Most of the men here are sailors, therefore the women take care of the farm alone.

I never hear the boys speak rudely. They are always kind to the old folks, and many a happy hour is spent here with the neighbors' boys. They are always so jolly and jolly. So here's one that can say at least five nice things for the boys.—Christine Zeck, Algonac, Mich.

Why wouldn't gum chewing serve the same purpose as tobacco chewing, and be less harmful? A smoker is not necessarily a disloyal citizen. I am glad you find good qualities in boys.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I am sending another "little bit" for the radio. It isn't much, but you know it takes drops to make an ocean. What are we going to do next, buy a gold mine?

Don't you think anyone would be proud to say that their ancestors were monkeys? Possibly South American ring tailed monkeys. I've seen 'em, they're cute, at least, the rings are. Don't take this too seriously.—"Just Myself."

I don't think I'll buy a gold mine, as the "contribs" are not sending in money fast enough for that. Besides, we are not investing, we're giving. Monkeys are cute, even fascinating, are they not? Undoubtedly some folks will say, "They are not." That's all any of us are, "Just ourselves," even though we may think we are more than that.

AN IMPRESSION OF U. F.

I HAVE a very vivid impression of Uncle Frank sitting day after day in his pandemonium, generally classified as an office, with his high-backed chair tipped backward till its much enduring joints creak in agony. His desk, though already heaped with letters, magazines, remaining portions of peanuts, and other articles too numerous to mention, has a portion reserved especially for Uncle Frank's brightly polished shoes, of inexplicable dimensions.

Now that Uncle Frank is comfortably located, and snoring loudly, I feel

safe while I describe him. His shiny, bald head, is relieved of all plainness by the prosaic decoration of bits of slightly graying hair located above each ear. I may mention here that his ears resemble those of a rabbit in magnitude, if in no other way. His nose also is quite a prominent feature which adds much to his general attractiveness. He is a man of an extensive width and of short length. He wears spectacles, but, of course, that is because he wishes to look especially dignified.

Now for his attire, which "sets him off handsomely." He wears a straw hat which rests on his left ear more than on his head. His sagging coat has the pockets bulging with bits of paper, shoe strings, artificial grasshoppers reserved for fishing, and other important treasures.

Though Uncle Frank looks perverse and "touchy," he really is not; but a jolly and perfectly adorable uncle with an especially sweet disposition.—Lucinda Wingate.

FUND CORRESPONDENCE.

WE are sending \$1.00 for the crippled children at Farmington. We started our club during our New Year's vacation. We meet every two weeks.

We live one and three-quarter miles from the school. All of us have been



Eathel Sharp's Dog is 100% American, absent only one day. We all expect to go through high school.

Here's hoping the Farmington children will enjoy their radios.—The Standish Sunbeam Club, Standish.

You will find enclosed fifty cents in stamps for the radio fund for the crippled children's home at Farmington, Michigan, which has been given by the Lickly's Corner's Juvenile Grange children.—Violet Lickly, Secretary.

I wish to tell you that I am many times the age of a Merry Circler, but I enjoy the good work you are doing, and will add the price of two chicks to your fund. What better work can anyone do than to bring joy to those children, and think it is a joy for all those that give? I am sure you are a great help to them. Wishing you success in your work.—Mrs. C. J. Chase.

OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Uncle Frank:

During noon hour, our mail man passed and left the Michigan Farmer. Miss Betty Ann turned up a nice subject, and since you are between two fires, let me express my opinion.

I think a club of "above eighteen" would be real nice. If they'll keep within boundary lines. Supposing you give the club a tryout and draw a deadline on certain subjects. I am just wondering what Miss Betty Ann calls "right kind" friends. Though her seven reasons are worth thinking over seriously, I'm for them, but let's see what the rest of the M. C. thinks.

Uncle Frank, I don't quite get the drift of the Merry Circle Clubs. Are there dues? I'm a little too old, if I may use Betty Ann's expression, for this page, having twenty odd summers to my credit. Please, Uncle Frank, think this eighteen and over club seriously.—Hoping-to-be-nephew, Phelix Plekes, Jr.

I'm glad to get your opinions on the over-eighteen club idea. I'll have to think the matter over seriously. There are no dues to the Merry Circle, and all of its activities you seen on the printed page except the contributors to our fund.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Do you know who I think you are? Well, I don't know your real name, but I think you're the same fellow as Hy

Syckle, and if you are, you're pretty interesting, especially when you have something about Sofie.

Now I'll give you some advice. Don't make her work too hard getting you to work, and don't you work too hard, either. Don't go away and hide on your land so Sofie won't see you. And above all, don't give Sofie a chance to write to the Michigan Farmer, always send your letter in before she gets a chance to write.—Roland Anderson.

I'll pass your suggestions on to Hy. I don't think Sofie will be able to get Hy to work too hard. I am surprised that you think Hy and I are the same fellow. I didn't think you thought I was as lazy as Hy.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Well, here I am again, knocking at the column house door. I wonder if I'll ever get within these precious portals of yours? Tell me, Uncle, tell me truly, are my letters too silly or uninteresting to print? What do you wish to have written?

I can do the snake lilt. That is one certain dance of the Charleston. I'm learning the Sandy draw at present. I like to waltz better than anything else. Say, all you cousins who knock the Charleston, what do you say about the fox trot? I think that's the silliest of the two silly dances. Walk up and down, round and over, they call that the fox trot; not much to it, eh?

Self-Reliance is Essential

Says Senator Borah in This Talk to Boys

IN response to your request that I make some suggestion which may be of help to farm boys in their struggle for success, let me say that, as I write, there lies open before me a volume of Emerson's, containing his marvelous essay on "Self-Reliance," from which I quote: "Trust thyself: every heart vibrates to that iron string. Nothing is sacred but the integrity of your own mind."

Let me add for myself this thought—that application is only another name for genius. There are few obstacles it may not surmount.—WM. E. BORAH.

Senator Borah's message to our farm boys is exactly what they might have expected from him. In all the twenty years the American people have known him in the United States Senate, he has rigidly practiced what he here preaches—self-reliance, and intense application to the job at hand. These qualities have given him the confidence and esteem of men who agree with him, and equally of those who disagree with him, and farm boys may well study his example.

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

ENTHUSIASM CONTEST.

THE seven lines below are from a quotation on enthusiasm by Bishop Doane. The lines got mixed up after they were set, and in this contest you are asked to straighten them out.

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

All of the correct papers will be mixed together and ten lucky ones pulled out for prizes. We are not telling what the prizes will be, but they will be different and worth trying for. Send your papers to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, before July 16, as the contest closes then.

Here is the paragraph:

Enthusiasm is the element of success and the strength that lifts men on and pursues and of professional labor. It is in everything. It is the light that leads up in the great struggles of scientific a pleasure of duty.—Bishop Doane.

Endurance of difficulty, and makes

THE W. B. CONTEST.

THE waste basket drawing contest brought a fine response from our Merry Circle artists. It also brought some funny pictures of W. B., which will be shown in these columns in the near future. This contest indicated to me that there was a great deal of talent and originality among our Merry Circlers.

The prize winners are as follows:



SEGREGATION OF COCKERELS.

Begin early.

Separate cockerels from pullets as soon as possible.

Select a larger number of cockerels for breeders than you will need.

At eight weeks of age, the heavy breeds of birds should be completely feathered. If feathered before that they are apt to be too early maturing and undersized—if not feathered at eight weeks they will be apt to be oversized (beefy) or crow-headed—slow developing. Select cockerels at eight weeks.

At twelve weeks all cockerels should be separated from pullets—allow pullets more room in which to develop.

Market all cull cockerels at once if hatched early. The longer you keep them the lower the price becomes. Also the larger the birds become the more feed is required for an even gain. Late-hatched cockerels may be caponized to advantage.

Never put different aged cockerels together until they are mature, as the younger, smaller ones do not have a fair chance and therefore develop very poorly.

Do not sell off the biggest, most rapid developing cockerels when the price of broilers is up, and keep the small, under-developed, slow-maturing cockerels for breeders.

Above all—segregate.—Jas. Hockzema.

TREATMENT FOR BLACKHEAD.

(Continued from page 29).

in some place where the rest of the flock do not go—the garden is a good place. Put six drops of carbolic acid in one pint of water and give five teaspoonfuls twice a day, morning and

Pencils.

Helen Piper, R. 1, Spruce, Mich.
Ariel Denton, Saranac, Mich.
Dictionaries.
Harmony Batten, R. 1, Galien, Mich.
Bernice White, 1016 Maple Street, Albion, Mich.
Evelyn Batten, R. 1, Galien, Mich.
Knives.
Bernice Marie Springer, 728 West Bond Street, Hastings, Mich.
Dorothy Motry, R. 2, South Haven, Mich.
Paul Shoenhals, Evart, Mich.
Emma Behrsen, Stephenson, Mich.
Lillian M. Barry, R. 6, Albion, Mich.

M. C. FUND CONTRIBUTORS.

IT has been quite a time since we printed a list of contributors, because of lack of space. So the list which follows is of those contributors received from June 12 to July 1:

Emma Kushmaul, Mrs. C. J. Chase, Johanna Konrath, Martha Everst, Mrs. John Bevilng, "Just Myself," Mrs. E. Swanson, Mrs. Bouer, Mrs. C. Wickland, Mrs. A. Johnson, Mrs. E. McGiluiay, Mrs. W. Swanson, Mrs. C. Swanson, Mrs. W. Cromer, Mrs. J. Petoskey, Dorothy Tangerstrom, E. Dickow, Mrs. A. Schudlich, Albert and Otto Kolk, Mrs. A. Kolk, Mrs. Fred Swanson, Herman Kolk, Henrietta Kolk, "A Niece," Viola Brunais, Helen Dunbar, Ruth Leavitt, Shirlee Valentine, Nancy Schwartz, Mildred Segler, Irene Fry, Clara Vander Vluucht, Hawk Shaw DeHawkins, Alta Gates, Ruth McNeil, Mary Van Antwerp, Maurice Harlow, Carmelita Litzke, Mildred Ramsay, Kenneth Ramsay, Harold Van Kampen, Margaret Beckford, Elizabeth Fenne-ma, Lila Wriggellworth, Annabel Empey, Evelyn Hooker, Elizabeth Beiler, Ellen Ott, Lindsley Sunday School, Julia Spiesz, Magdaleen Van Kampen, Harvey Gurd, Eva and Reva Gurd, Helen S. Menser.

evening. When the turk is decidedly better, give less—three or four teaspoonfuls—and keep up the treatment until the droppings begin to look quite natural (a week, more or less). Some get better sooner than others. Feed no corn, but throw out a little wheat that the turk can pick up when he wants. If there is nothing in his crop when the medicine is given, poke one-half of a small slice of bread down him. This treatment will cure a turkey of worms also in a short time. This is for a full-grown turk; for a young one, give less.—Mrs. N. B., Eckford, Michigan.

HENS GO BLIND.

There is a disease started in my flock of hens I cannot account for. They seem in perfect health, and laying, when all at once they appear to go blind in one eye, then begin to act dumpy. They stagger around for several days then go blind in the other eye. After this they just stand around and will not eat, so consequently they starve to death.—J. W. B.

Hens may become blind due to bits of foreign material lodging around the eyeball and starting irritation, or it may be due to ocular roup. Most forms of colds and roup cause more or less trouble in the eyes of the bird. The blindness and weakness may be the symptoms of some disease which can only be determined by a postmortem examination.

Sometimes a hen gradually becomes blind, due to causes which it seems almost impossible to determine. In such cases the only remedy is to kill the bird, as it will soon become emaciated due to the lack of feed.

The U. S. Bureau of Chemistry has designed new dust handling equipment for grain elevators which will lessen danger of dust explosions.

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

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

BECKMAN HATCHERY

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

SILVERWARD CHICKS

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 Americas Master Breeders. Yet they cost you no more than the ordinary kind. Shipped C. O. D. if desired.

ORDER AT THESE LOW PRICES

100% alive, postpaid	25	50	100	500	1000
Extra Selected Barron or Tancored White Leghorns	\$3.00	\$5.50	\$10.00	\$45.00	\$90.00
Barron S. C. White Leghorns	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.50	80.00
Extra Selected Sheppard's Famous Anconas	3.00	5.50	10.00	50.00	95.00
S. C. Anconas, Quality Matings	2.75	5.00	9.00	45.00	85.00
Selected Park's Bred to Lay Barred Rocks	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
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 30% flock production expected of good standard layers; prizes won in hot competition at shows. **SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.** Send your order now to be sure of getting your chicks exactly when wanted. Catalog Free.

SILVERWARD HATCHERY—BOX 29, ZEELAND, MICH.

SALE of JULY CHICKS

LAST CHANCE TO BUY CHICKS THIS SEASON
Tremendous Price Reduction for Immediate Orders

Your Choice	50	100	500	1000
S. C. English White Leghorns	\$4.25	\$8.00	\$37.50	\$75.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns or Anconas	4.75	9.00	42.50	85.00
Assorted Chicks	4.00	7.00	34.00	67.00

Also White Leghorn Pullets, 10 weeks old, when taken in lots of 25 at the low price of, each, \$1. Terms are 20% with order, balance C. O. D. References—People's State Bank of Holland. All chicks from this sale have been carefully culled, range fed, and bred and from high record matings. Order direct from this ad, but write or wire your order at once. Wire orders given immediate attention. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed—Postage Prepaid.

SHADY GROVE CHICKERY

Box M, Holland, Mich.

SALE of RURAL CHICKS

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

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

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

Order direct from this ad, but act quickly.

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

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 hatches each week and can fill large orders promptly. Write for free catalog that describes our special matings.

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

Special Sale of July Chicks

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

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

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

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



Reduced Prices

Order from this Ad Now

CHICKS

Tancored White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Anconas

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

Tom Barron W. Leghorns

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

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

Broilers, \$7.00 per 100.

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

KNOLL'S HATCHERY

R. R. 12, Box M, Holland, Mich.

BUY "GENEVA" CHICKS

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

GOLDEN RULE CHICKS

20,000 weekly. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid prices on 50 100 500
Wh. Buff and Br. Leg. Anconas, \$5.50 \$10.00 \$48
Barred and Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds 6.50 12.00 53
Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes 7.00 13.00 63
Buff Rocks, Black Minorcas, 7.00 13.00 63
Mixed, \$8 per 100. Heavy Mixed, 6.00 10.50 50
Order from this ad. Save time. Fine Free Catalog.
GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY, Box 8, Bucyrus, Ohio

BLOOD TESTED BABY CHICKS

New low prices for June and July delivery.
Prices per 50 100 500 1000
Extra Selected B. P. Rocks, \$7.00 \$13 \$62.50 \$120
Selected B. P. Rocks & Reds 6.50 12 \$7.50 110
100% live delivery guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid.
CARLETON HATCHERY, Carleton, Mich.

SEND NO MONEY for SILVER LAKE CHICKS

White Leghorns, 8c; Brown and Buff Leghorns, 9c; Barred Rocks, White Rocks, S. C. Reds, Anconas, 10c; Black Minorcas, 11c; Buff Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, 12c; mixed chicks, 8c; heavy mixed chicks, 10c.
Silver Lake Hatchery, Box M, Silver Lake, Ind.

PAPEC

Your Neighbor Has a PAPEC Ask Him
"The Cutter That Does Not Clog"

"I AM well pleased with the N-13 Papec purchased this year," wrote H. B. Austin, Oct. 8, 1925. "It has never clogged the pipe once and runs so light. It will cut and elevate twice as much as any cutter that I ever saw. The feed roll is a great thing, no stopping of bundles on the feed table."

Light draft, low operating cost and long life make the Papec the most economical cutter. There's a size to fit your power plant, whether you use a 3 h. p. gasoline engine, a light or a heavy tractor. If you have a silo, a Papec will earn you big returns. Let us show you how.

Write for FREE Catalog—Today

PAPEC MACHINE COMPANY
150 Main Street
Shortsville, N. Y.



Throws and Blows Saves One Man

Over 50 Distributing Centers Assure Prompt Service.

HOLLAND HATCHERY

JULY PRICES ON MICHIGAN ACCREDITED CHICKS

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

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

Get your chicks from an old reliable concern with an established reputation for square dealing. 100% live delivery prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ref., Holland City State Bank.

Write Today for Free Catalog Which Gives Complete Information

VAN APPELDORN BROS., Holland Hatchery & Poultry Farm
R. 7-C, Holland, Mich.

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

They cost no more and you can feel safe.

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

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Br., Buff Leghorns, Anconas	\$3.00	\$5.25	\$10.00	\$45.00	\$90.00
S. C. & R. C. Reds, Brd., Wh. Rks., Blk. Min.	3.25	6.25	12.00	57.00	110.00
Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes	3.75	6.75	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

WOLF HATCHING AND BREEDING CO.,

Box 43,

GIBSONBURG, OHIO.



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

SILVER HATCHERY,

DUNDEE, MICH.



CHIX FOR 26 YEARS

WE HAVE BEEN PRODUCING and shipping high class, well hatched Chicks from our pure-bred, heavy laying flocks to thousands of pleased customers, and rendering the best of satisfaction. We can do the same for you in 1926. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

PRICES EFFECTIVE JUNE 7th AND AFTER.

	50	100	500	1000
White Wyandottes, White Minorcas	\$6.25	\$12.00	\$57.00	\$112.00
Extra Quality Barron White Leghorns	8.00	9.00	42.00	80.00
S. C. White, Brown, Buff and Bl. Leghorns, Anconas	4.50	8.50	40.00	78.00
Barred and Wh. Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Bl. Minorcas	4.75	11.00	53.00	100.00
Assorted Light	4.00	7.50	36.00	70.00

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

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

PRICES FOR EARLY SUMMER AND HARVEST HATCHED CHICKS

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

	50	100	500	1000
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	\$5.50	\$10.00	\$45.00	\$90.00
Black Minorcas, Anconas	6.00	11.00	50.00	100.00
Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.50	12.00	55.00	110.00
White and Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orpington	7.00	13.00	63.00	120.00
Jersey Black Giants, 25c each. Hamburgs, 16c each. Assorted Light, 8c. Assorted Light and Heavy, 9c. Assorted Heavy, 10c. LANTZ HATCHERY, Box J, TIFFIN, OHIO. Established 1906.				

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.

	50	100	500
White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Heavy, Mixed	\$8.80	\$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	8.50	17.00	82.50
Blood-tested, Tancard, 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:

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	\$2.75	\$5.25	\$10.00	\$42.50	\$90.00
Brd. Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Blk. Minorcas	3.25	6.25	12.00	57.00	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.

LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING

HOG-HOUSE HINTS.

THE fundamental requirements for modern hog-houses are that they shall be dry, admit plenty of sunlight, allow the necessary change of air, and be kept reasonably warm in winter and cool in summer. They should also be convenient for caring for the sow and litter, especially as to cleaning out.

For the individual hog-house six-by-eight feet is better than five-by-seven feet, since the latter hardly allows enough space for a good-sized sow and larger litter. Many producers prefer the combination gable-type house to the A-type, because the floor space of the latter is not all available, and parts of the floor are difficult to keep clean. The combination type is especially convenient where the sides and roof can be opened up to the air and sunshine.

For the centralized hog-house, most authorities recommend the gable, or gambrel roofed houses, with windows in the roof, although many producers still favor the half-monitor type of house.

Much difference of opinion obtains as to the best type of hog-house floor. The concrete floor is the most easily kept clean, and is the cheapest in the long run. Some producers object to it as being too cold and damp, while others who use plenty of bedding find it very satisfactory. To be dry, a concrete floor should first have a fill, or foundation, put in of gravel or cinders to a height of about twelve inches above the general ground level, well tamped and smoothed off, then about a four-inch thickness of concrete put down. A layer of roll roofing laid on the foundation before the floor is laid, will add considerably to the warmth and dryness of the floor. A layer of building tile laid down flat and covered with about an inch of rich concrete, also makes a very satisfactory floor, where the price of the tile does not make the floor too expensive. Many producers, however, insist that a wooden mat to cover a masonry floor is necessary for sows with young pigs. Some sort of guard or rail is almost necessary to prevent the sow from lying on the pigs.

Many farmers do not appreciate the necessity of shade for hogs in hot summer weather. Good trees shading the houses are quite satisfactory, as they furnish shade in the summer when needed, and do not cut off the winter and early spring sunshine, which is desirable. Even a vine or a canopy help a great deal. Surely a shade of straw or roofing can be provided if nothing else is available.—I. Dickerson.

THE KICKING COW.

EVERY dairyman has had his experience in curing kicking cows. Care and patience goes a long way in surmounting the difficulty, but it will not always effect a cure.

Milch cows contract the habit of kicking from various causes. I know from experience that it is also a transmitted characteristic. I now have in my herd a cow that has dropped five heifers, all of which I have reared and milked. The cow herself is a most excellent individual, but she has always been subject to spells of kicking. I have treated her kindly, but I have never been able to overcome her kicking habit. Her five descendants have shown more or less of the same disposition. I would not recommend keeping heifers from cows that show any kicking disposition.

A cow infrequently contracts the

habit of kicking from some local irritation, such as a sore or cracked teat, too much pressure when milking, or cramping the muscles of the teat while the milk is being drawn. My experience has been that some such slight irritation may cause a cow to contract the habit.

My experience has been in handling milch cows, that preventive measures are much better than any form of cure. But, despite the best of management, a cow will contract the habit of kicking and must be cured. Sometimes a reasonable amount of punishment will solve the trouble, but very frequently this makes bad conditions worse. I like the kicking chain the best of any method I have used to overcome the trouble. I have used a rope with a loop in one end, or a heavy strap, and tie it tightly around the body of the cow. The cow will jump around a little at first, but will stop when she finds she can not get the rope off. I have also used, with good results, the figure eight drawn tightly around the thick, muscular part of the legs between the knee and body.—L. Reynolds

WIND-BROKEN HORSES MAY NOW BE CURED.

A NEW method of performing the "roaring" operation on wind-broken horses has been perfected by Dr. Floyd H. Hicks, of Allegan, that is said to cure ninety per cent of the animals operated on.

Roaring operations have been performed for years by leading veterinarians, but Dr. Hicks' operation is said to differ somewhat from the methods practiced by others. In removing a small V-shaped piece of the false vocal chord to relieve the ailment, Dr. Hicks does not molest the cricoid cartilage at the base of the larynx as in other operations. Most horses are said to be able to eat within a short time after the operation. A local anesthetic is used during the operation.—J. C. M.

A NATIONAL DRINK.

MILK is now the national drink of American people. This is evidenced by the department of agriculture's announcement that the consumption of fluid milk reached the highest point in the nation's history last year, with a total quantity estimated at 54,326,000,000 pounds, including cream an increase of 1,554,000,000 pounds over 1924. The per capita consumption is estimated at 1.20 pints a day.

These estimates are based on reports from boards of health in 450 cities having a total population of 39,158,576. Much more milk is consumed per capita in eastern cities than in those in the southern states.

FORDNEY JERSEY SETS NEW RECORD.

SENSATIONAL IRIS, the mature Jersey in the herd of Joseph W. Fordney, recently established the highest 365-day Jersey record that has yet been made in Michigan, and in addition easily qualified for the gold medal awarded by the American Jersey cattle Club.

She was started on test at seven years and nine months of age, and yielded 662.88 pounds of butter-fat and 11,608 pounds of milk in 305 days. Her milk, therefore, averaged 2.27 per cent of fat for the ten months. Her yield exceeded 600 pounds of fat for eight months of the test. In her best month the yield reached 81.63 pounds of fat,

With her excellent record Sensational Iris supercedes Daisy of Glenburnie as mature champion Jersey of Michigan. Daisy has a record of 549.58 pounds of butter-fat and 11,777 pounds of milk. Iris also supercedes Pansy's Poigle Cora, the senior four-year-old which held the state's championship over all ages with her record of 585.25 pounds of butter-fat and 11,536 pounds of milk.—Mills.

BUCKWHEAT FOR DAIRY COWS.

BUCKWHEAT middlings and buck wheat feed obtained in the milling of buckwheat flour are as valuable sources of protein for dairy feeds as cottonseed meal and are more economical, say experiment station chemists.

Buckwheat middlings average about thirty per cent protein, 7.8 per cent fat, and 5.7 per cent fiber, and sell for about \$40 per ton. Each dollar, therefore, buys about 15.2 pounds of protein. Buckwheat feed, a mixture of varying amounts of buckwheat hulls and buckwheat middlings, ranges in protein content from ten to eighteen per cent, and sells for about \$27 per ton. Each dollar spent for buckwheat feed, therefore, will buy about fifteen pounds of protein.

PIG CROP IS SMALL.

A SMALL increase in the number of sows farrowed this spring, a small decrease in pigs saved, and a large increase in sows bred to farrow this fall, all compared to last year, is shown by the June 1 pig survey for the eleven states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas. This survey was made by the department of agriculture through the rural mail carriers of the post office department, and shows the actual numbers reported by farmers.

The number of sows farrowed was reported as 3.5 per cent larger in the spring of 1926 than in 1925, with every state showing an increase, but the greatest increase being only 6.6 per cent. The survey in December, 1925, indicated the number of sows bred, or to be bred, as 11.1 per cent larger than the number farrowed in the spring of 1925. This spread of 7.6 between the December breeding intentions and sows actually farrowed, agrees fairly closely with the spread shown for the spring crop in previous years.

The number of pigs saved is reported as one-half per cent smaller this spring than last. This reduction is due to the smaller average number of pigs saved per litter, which was 5.54 this year, and 5.78 last. While all states except one reported smaller litters than last year, the largest decrease in size of litters was in the early farrowing states east of the Mississippi. Weather conditions in March and early April were much less favorable than last year. After the middle of April weather conditions were quite good both years, which resulted in litters this year more nearly equal with last year in states west of the Mississippi river, where farrowings are normally later.

The number of sows bred, or to be bred for fall farrowing this year, is reported as 36.4 per cent larger than the number that farrowed in the fall of 1925. In previous years the spread between the June reports of sows bred for fall farrow, and the December reports of sows actually farrowed, has varied from a decrease of 29.3 points in 1923, to one of 15.5 in 1925. Conditions developing after June 1 have undoubtedly been responsible for the variations in the spread. Conditions this year, such as prices of hogs, corn-hog price ratio, present feed supplies, etc., indicate that the breeding intentions will be more nearly carried out this fall than any other fall since the surveys were started. An increase of fall farrowings of at least twenty-five

per cent does not seem unlikely. In actual numbers this would mean an increase of about 700,000 sows farrowing, an increase of between 3,500,000 and 4,000,000 pigs saved in the states named above.

SALT FOR FARM ANIMALS.

EXPERIENCE and science alike have shown that salt is essential to the good health and thrift of farm live stock. It is not a food, nor does it directly increase the digestibility of food, but it nevertheless plays an important part in the work of nutrition. Very briefly, its chief functions, in the animal economy, are: as an appetizer by making the feed more palatable; as a stimulant and tonic, when taken in small amounts; as a source of hydrochloric acid, a normal constituent of the gastric juices; and, further, by stimulating digestion, permits the animal to make a larger and more profitable return in flesh or milk production. Of all farm animals, milch cows require the largest amount of salt. It may be given at regular intervals, or mixed with a meal in the proportion of one-half pound to 100 pounds of the concentrates, or the cows may be allowed free access to it as rock or block salt in mangers. One ounce per head per day, if barrel salt is used, will meet the requirements of an animal satisfactorily. It is only when the supply is irregular that any fear may be entertained of an animal taking more salt than necessary, or consuming too much, resulting in scouring.

Sheep require salt, and there should be no neglect in supplying it, either barrel or rock salt. It should be available to them at all times.

Horses thrive best when regularly supplied with salt, say, about two ounces daily. When hard at work they require more than when at rest, for the reason that salt is excreted in the perspiration.

Pigs and poultry require less salt than other farm animals, but it should be supplied regularly. Brood sows should not be without salt, which may be given in box, trough, or self-feeder.

All stock fed liberally with rich nutritious feed, exhibit a craving for salt, and this should be met, if good health and thrift are to be maintained.—W. E. McMullen.

SOUTH BERRIEN ASSOCIATION REPORT.

WALLACE BEEHLER, of Niles, led the South Berrien Cow Testing Association for the month of June, averaging 43.48 pounds of butter-fat for his seven high-grade Guernseys. In the 122 days since the association started its new year's work, Mr. Beehler's herd has averaged 173 pounds of fat.

High two-year-old was a pure-bred Guernsey, "Frauline of Hill Top," owned by Warren Toney & Sons, who added 49.63 pounds of fat to her year's credit. In May this animal produced sixty pounds of fat.

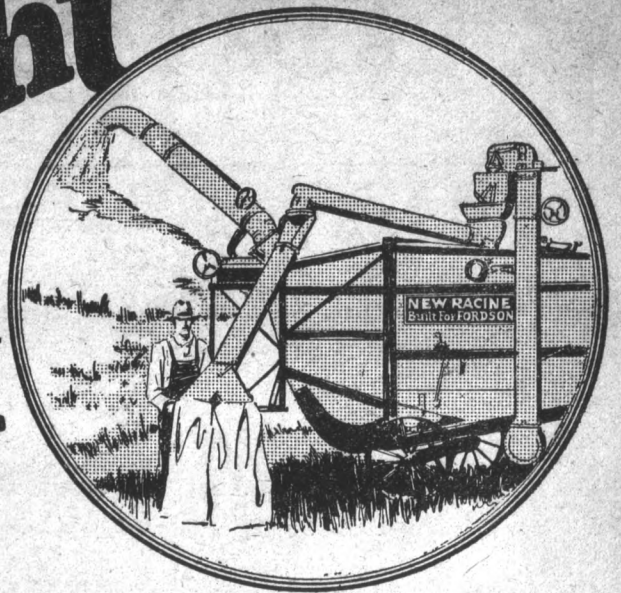
Doan Stroab, of Galien, had high three-year-old, his pure-bred Holstein, "Colantha Maid," producing 72.89 pounds of fat.

James Reed had high four-year-old with a production of 52.50 pounds of fat for his grade Guernsey, and Wallace Beehler had high mature cow in "Molly," who gave 68.67 pounds of fat for the month.

Although the association average was but 29.1 pounds for the month, the average for the 122 days since the association started, is still better than a pound of fat per day per cow.

About this time of the year the farmer realizes that he is short of corn or hay. The importance of budgeting the feed amounts for the year can well be emphasized at such a time. Cow testing members can figure more closely on the amount of feed that will be necessary to carry them through, and can buy the proper amounts when they are more reasonably priced.—Nathan Brewer, Tester.

Right
at the
GRAIN
SPOUT



BELLE CITY NEW RACINE

The Thresher For Your Fordson

With the Belle City New Racine Thresher for the Fordson you not only do a better job of threshing but you thresh at just the right time to save all the grain, alfalfa, clover, beans or peanuts.

These features many times have paid for a Belle City New Racine in one or two seasons.

Be ready to get the utmost profit from this year's grain crops.

Sold only through Ford dealers. Write for illustrated catalog and information on our deferred purchase plan.

Belle City Manufacturing Company
Racine Wisconsin

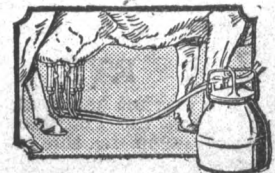
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NOW you can
get away once in a
while if you have a
De Laval Milker

THE De Laval Milker enables one person to milk two to three times as many cows as can be milked by hand. On many farms where the whole family was required to do the milking the old way, now with a De Laval Milker one person can easily do the milking while the rest of the family can get away occasionally, thus overcoming one of the big drawbacks of dairying.

But this is only one of many advantages in having a De Laval Milker. Besides saving time it does better work, produces more and cleaner milk, and keeps the cows' udders and teats in better condition. This is proven by ten years' use and the half million cows now milked the De Laval Way.



\$175
and up
for
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Outfits

See Your
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De Laval Milker
The Better Way of Milking

De Laval Cream Separator

The world's best cream separator. Has the wonderful "floating bowl." Guaranteed to skim cleaner. Furnished in seven sizes, with hand, electric or belt drive.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY, Dept. 4668
New York, 165 Broadway Chicago, 600 Jackson Boulevard
San Francisco, 61 Beale Street
Send catalog checked — Milker ☐ Separator ☐
Name _____ Town _____ State _____ No. Cows _____ R.D. _____



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, July 6.
Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 1 red \$1.47; No. 2 red \$1.46; No. 2 white \$1.47; No. 2 mixed \$1.46.

Chicago.—Sept. at \$1.36% @ 1.36%; Dec. \$1.39% @ 1.40.

Toledo.—Wheat \$1.44 @ 1.45.

Corn.

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow at 75c; No. 3 yellow at 74c; No. 4 yellow 71c; No. 5 yellow 68c.

Chicago.—Sept. at 76 @ 76½c; Dec. 72½ @ 72½c.

Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 white Michigan at 42c; No. 3, 41c.

Chicago.—Sept. 39½c; Dec. 42¼c.

Rye.

Detroit.—No. 3, 99c.

Chicago.—Sept. 99½ @ 99½c; Dec. at \$1.03%.

Toledo.—Rye. \$1.00.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$4.10 @ 4.15.

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 \$15.50; 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 30 @ 31c; standard middlings at 31; fine middlings 33; cracked corn 34; coarse cornmeal at 33; chop \$32 per ton in carlots.

WHEAT

Producers sold new wheat less freely as a result of the recent decline in cash prices and premiums, while milling and export demand broadened. In addition, unfavorable crop news from the northwest has attracted increased speculative support. As a result, the downward trend in prices has been halted temporarily, at least. The hot weather over the northwest has been particularly serious because of the lack of subsoil moisture. The season when black rust usually becomes the basis of a crop scare is at hand also, and has increased the apprehension. On the other hand, threshing returns from the southwest are exceeding expectancy. Primary receipts of wheat have practically doubled in the last week or ten days, and have been abnormally heavy for so early in the season. Under the stimulus of a great increase in flour sales, mills have taken hold rather briskly. Export sales have exceeded a million bushels on some days. It is too early to conclude that wheat prices have touched bottom for the season. The incentive for a permanent turn toward higher prices would have to come from unfavorable crop news in this country or abroad.

RYE

The rye market has been gaining on wheat during the last month or two. The small crop in this country and Europe indicates that rye prices will be on a bread grain basis in the coming year, but ample stocks of old rye are preventing the situation from coming to the front immediately.

CORN

Corn prices are still weak, with the future deliveries at the lowest prices reached on the crop. Large deliveries are being made on July contracts, and since this consists of winter-shelled corn of poor keeping quality, buyers are hard to find. Consuming demand is slow. Last week's visible supply report showed another increase in spite of reduced receipts. Crop news is rather neutral. While growth is late, the crop is making fairly good progress in the principal producing sections, and the weather at the moment is favorable. No important advance in corn prices appears probable unless apprehension over the new crop increases. Unofficial estimates of the crop average 2,814,000,000 bush-

els, compared with 2,901,000,000 bushels harvested in 1925.

OATS

Oats prices have declined to the lowest point of the season. Weather conditions are favorable for the final stages of growth of the new crop. The July 1 unofficial estimates average 1,310,000,000 bushels, compared with the large crop of 1,502,000,000 bushels produced last year. Demand is listless. Texas and Oklahoma new crop oats have been filling southeastern demand for several weeks, so that no progress has been made recently toward distributing the large stocks of old grain at terminals. Country elevators, particularly in Nebraska, are reported to have more old oats on hand than usual at this season.

SEEDS

Trade in the field seed market is practically at a standstill. Those who hold either timothy or clover seed are not eager to sell as prices are generally expected to advance when the fall demand opens up.

FEEDS

Wheat feeds have declined again as a result of heavier offerings of feeds from new crop wheat. Prices are not likely to improve so long as demand remains moderate.

HAY

The hay market eased off slightly during the past week. Rains have improved the outlook for the new crop and benefited pastures, thus limiting the demand for hay. Receipts of good quality hay are moderate, but the heavy offerings of medium and lower grades tend to depress the market.

The 1925 hay crop has been largely marketed, and a good percentage of the remainder will be required before the new crop is available in volume. Stocks at the beginning of the new crop year will be smaller even than indicated by the holdings on May 1, when stocks on farms were practically 2,000,000 tons below the five-year average on that date. With such a small carry-over, and pastures below the average in many sections, demand for new hay will be of good proportions.

EGGS

Egg prices have sought a still lower level as supplies continue slightly in excess of demand. Consumption

should expand at the lower prices. Quality of current receipts is more irregular, so that the market on strictly fresh eggs should tighten up. Statistically, there is little in the supply situation to justify the discount of nearly four cents a dozen on fresh eggs in the Chicago wholesale market, as compared with a year ago. Receipts at the leading markets for the first half of the year have been smaller than in the corresponding period of 1925. The shortage in reserve stocks of eggs under a year ago has been reduced during the month, but holdings on July 1 are expected to be comparatively moderate.

Chicago.—Eggs, fresh firsts at 27 @ 27½c; extras 28 @ 28½c; ordinary firsts 26½c; miscellaneous 27c; checks 23 @ 25c. Live poultry, hens at 25½c; broilers 30c; springers 35c; roosters 17½c; ducks 22c; geese 16c; turkeys at 36c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 28 @ 28½c. Live poultry, broilers 42 @ 44c; heavy hens 29c; roosters 18c; ducks 32 @ 33c.

BUTTER

The butter market has steadied although dealers are not buying except for immediate needs. Production continues ahead of last year and the supply is expected to remain on a plentiful scale. Pastures are in much better condition than a month ago, which improves the outlook for the summer milk flow. The latest report on butter production indicates an increase in the output of the American Creamery Butter Manufacturers of 5.4 per cent over a year ago, but a decrease of nine per cent in the Minnesota cooperative territory where pastures have improved less than the average. Butter is still being stored freely, which prevents stocks from accumulating in dealers' hands. During June, 3,000,000 pounds more butter arrived at the four large markets than in June, 1925. Two-thirds of this increase went into storage, the other third into consumption. The surplus in storage holdings over a year ago has been further increased during June.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago 38½c; New York 41c. In Detroit fresh creamery in tubs sells for 35½ @ 39c per pound.

POTATOES

Shipments of potatoes from the early southern states are at the high point for the season. The movement

to market last week was 50 per cent larger than in the corresponding period a year ago. Intermediate states will be prominent shippers in another

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.

fortnight. Prices are irregular under the heavier supplies. Eastern markets are generally unchanged, but mid-western prices declined. Southern Bliss Triumphs, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at \$3 @ 3.25 per 100 pounds, sacked, in the Chicago carlot market.

WOOL

Wool trade has been more active during the past week, although it is still spotty and irregular. Dealers have advanced prices and actual sales have been made to better advantage than two or three weeks ago. Mills are still buying on a limited scale, although the goods trade outlook is believed to be the best in a long while. Mill consumption of wool has been at low ebb for the past year, and some expansion seems logical. In Boston, Ohio quarter and half-blood has been in demand at 42 @ 43c, and 45c is the asking price on delaines. Sales at 30 @ 32c are reported in Oregon, at 34 @ 37c in Montana, while in Ohio and Michigan, most growers are receiving 37 @ 38c. A firm tone is reported in foreign markets.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

The smaller supply of strawberries gave the price a boost. Interest in cherries was small. Only a few gooseberries were offered and they were slow to sell. Bunched carrots and beets were fairly plentiful. There was a moderate demand for asparagus and green onions, but turnips had few buyers. The call for greens was pretty small. Cabbage was cheaper. The demand for peas was limited. Only a few potatoes were offered and the demand for them was small. Dealers did not take much poultry and the retail buying was lighter than usual.

Asparagus \$1.25 @ 1.50 dozen bunches; beets 60 @ 75c per dozen bunches; beet tops 50 @ 60c bu; cabbage greens 50 @ 60c bu; green onions 65c dozen bunches; root parsley 50 @ 75c dozen bunches; new cabbage \$1.50 @ 2 bu; potatoes \$1.75 @ 2 bu; round radishes 40 @ 65c dozen bunches; long radishes 60 @ 85c dozen bunches; turnip tops 35 @ 50c bu; rhubarb 50 @ 60c dozen; lettuce 30 @ 50c bu; head lettuce 50c @ \$1 bu; iceberg lettuce 75c @ \$1.25 a bu; spinach 90c @ \$1 bu; strawberries, No. 1, \$6 @ 7 per 24-qt. case; No. 2, \$5 @ 5.50 per 24-qt. case; dill 50 @ 75c dozen bunches; sweet cherries 27c qt; kohlrabi 60 @ 75c dozen bunches; peas, No. 1, \$2.50 @ 3.25 bu; sour cherries \$3.50 @ 4.25 per 24-qt. case; cabbage plants 50 @ 75c flat; tomato plants 50 @ 75c a flat; butter 50c; eggs, wholesale 34 @ 36c; retail 38 @ 40c; hens, retail 33 @ 35c; Leghorn broilers, wholesale at 31c; retail 35c.

THE PEACH CROP.

The peach crop is estimated to be the largest since 1915. The forecast of production based on the June 1 condition was 58,640,000 bushels, compared with 46,565,000 bushels a year ago. Prices for Georgia peaches, which are the first to reach the market, are lower than at the same time last year in spite of smaller shipments.

Chippewa Co., June 27.—Spring work is all finished and the farmers planted every available piece of ground; the spring rains brought along the crop nicely.

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, July 6.

CHICAGO

Receipts 35,000. Market fairly active, mostly to shippers and yard traders uneven down to 15c higher than Saturday's, or about steady with Friday's market. Sorted 160-190-lb. average \$14.80 @ 15; top \$15; good 210-240 lbs. \$14.30 @ 14.75; butchers \$13.75 @ 14.25; bulk good packing sows at \$12 @ 12.40; slaughter pigs \$14.50 @ 15.

Cattle.

Receipts 18,000. Market on better grade yearlings and good light weight heifers down to 25c higher; mostly 10 @ 15c up; average weight steers are slow to steady to a shade lower; best yearlings \$10.50; several loads heifers \$10.25; steers \$10.40; she stock slow and vealers strong; tops 25c up, and good vealers bulk to packers \$11.50 @ 12.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 14,000. Market weak to lower; westerns and natives unsold; natives \$14.75; prospects about steady on lambs and fat sheep; early sales fat ewes \$5 @ 5.50; two double decks of 100 wethers \$11.85.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 757. Market steady. Good to choice yearlings \$9.50 @ 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 @ 6.75. Butcher cows 5.25 @ 6.75. Cutters 4.50 @ 4.75. Canners 4.00 @ 4.25. 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 574. Market steady. Best 13.50 @ 14.00. Others 4.00 @ 13.00.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 170. 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 @ 7.00. Culls and common 2.00 @ 4.00.

Hogs.

Receipts 1,190. Market 10c higher; mixed 10c higher; roughs 25c lower; other grades steady. Mixed 15.10. Pigs 15.50. Yearlings 15.25. Yorkers 11.75 @ 12.00. Heavies 13.25 @ 14.00. Stags 9.00 @ 9.50.

BUFFALO

Hogs.

Receipts 1,500. Market is closing steady. Heavies \$14.25 @ 15.15; medium \$15 @ 15.50; light lights at \$15.50 @ 16.60; light lights and pigs at \$15.75; packing sows and roughs \$12.75.

Cattle.

Receipts 275. Market slow.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 50. Best lambs at \$15.50 @ 15.75; ewes \$4.50 @ 7.

Calves.

Receipts 300. Tops \$14.

Successful wheat growers explain increasing popularity of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers

IT is not surprising — this increasing popularity of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers with wheat growers. There is every reason for it, the best wheat farmers will tell you. They figure it this way:

They know they must raise a certain number of bushels of wheat on every acre to pay for the cost of production. The extra bushels, beyond that, make their profit.

They know they can get these extra bushels by using the *right kind* of fertilizer. Six of the leading Experiment Stations have proved, over a long period of years, that the use of fertilizer produces an average increase of more than twelve bushels of wheat an acre.

These successful wheat farmers know, too, that the *right kind* of fertilizer means not only more "extra bushels" but it means a better *grade* of wheat, it means a good clover catch and it means more hay.

Be sure of your fertilizer

If these are the facts, says the successful wheat farmer to himself, why should I take chances with the kind of fertilizer I use?

Follow the advice of your Experiment Station

YEARs of careful study and field tests by your Agricultural Ex-

periment Station, and by Experiment Stations in other states, have developed extremely valuable information about the kinds and amounts and use of plantfood to secure the largest yield of wheat. Swift & Company's staff of ferti-

Made right, by experts



So you can be sure of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers, expert chemists help make them scientifically accurate

He doesn't. He puts his faith in Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers. He knows he can depend on them because they are *made right*—by experts. He knows that the Swift name on any product means something—that for fifty years it has meant the best product of its kind.

If he has been through one of the Swift fertilizer factories, this wheat grower has seen for himself the painstaking care with which Swift experts select the best and most productive sources of plant-

food. He has seen how these materials are measured and mixed and thoroughly cured to meet definite standards. He knows these things are all-important in making dependable fertilizers.

Follow this successful practice

Follow the practice of these successful wheat growers. Plan now for a large yield of profit-making "extra bushels" by using the *right kind* of fertilizer this fall.

With Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers you can plant late and avoid the Hessian fly. They produce a quick sturdy top growth and a strong root system to resist winter killing.

This will be another big year for Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers. Make sure of getting yours. See the A.S.A. (Authorized Swift Agent) *this week*. He knows good fertilizer practice in your locality. Get his advice. He has established a necessary business and performs an important service for your community. Patronize him. Look for his sign. It marks the place to get "the fertilizer the best farmers use."

SWIFT & COMPANY Fertilizer Works

Hammond, Indiana Cleveland, Ohio
St. Louis, Missouri

Agent) for these recommendations—the kind and amount of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizer to use on your soil. Ask him, also, to tell you the experience of successful wheat growers in your locality in following those recommendations.

Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers

"It pays to use them"

Look for my sign . . .

I am the Authorized Swift Agent in your community. By co-operating with Swift & Company and keeping informed on the work of our Agricultural College and State Experiment Station, I can help you select the analysis and the amount of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizer that will make you the most profit.

I recommend Swift's Red Steer high analysis fertilizer for wheat. Because of its high analysis, I can save you real money on this fertilizer—you get the benefit of lower costs for freight, labor and bagging. Come in, this week if you can, and we'll talk it over.

asa

Authorized Swift Agent

