

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND
LIVE STOCK
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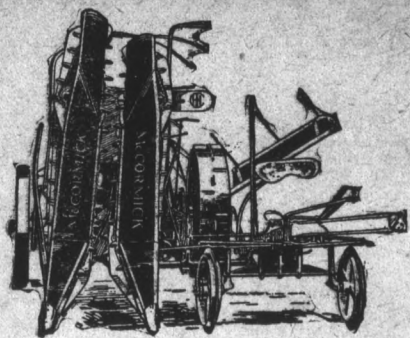
DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1926

ONE YEAR \$1.00
FIVE YEARS \$3.00



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To Such as Trust Her Faithfulness.—Emerson*

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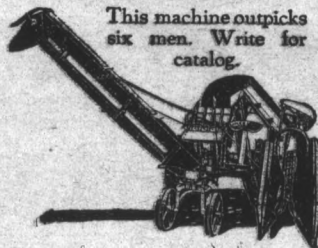
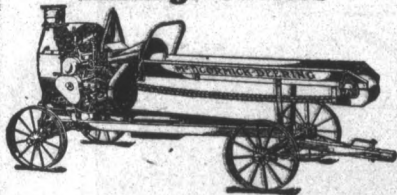
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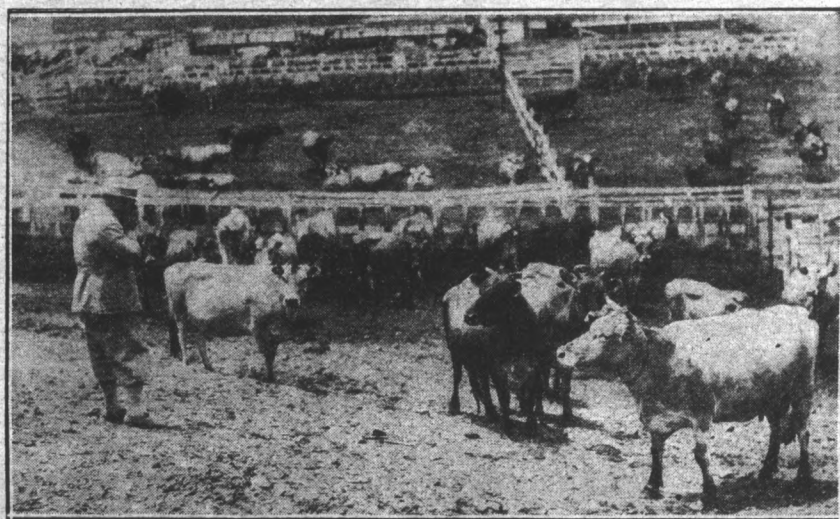
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Keeping the Home Place up

Suggesting a Definite Program For Home Improvement

By E. G. Wallace

BOTH for the satisfaction of it, and because it increases the value substantially and constantly of the home place—it pays to keep it up and to do it systematically.

People on the farm are busy, and much of their work is of a character which must be done in season and taken care of just at the right time, or the results are extremely disappointing.

This means that many small improvements which could easily be made at a negligible expense, are put off until a later season and frequently are neglected entirely until the young people grow up and perhaps go away to make homes of their own, and the older people cease to have felt that pride and joy in living which stimulates to improve surroundings.

One of the surest ways to prevent neglect of this character, is to have one job scheduled ahead all the time,

and as rapidly as the job in hand is finished, to decide on the next one and prepare to tackle it.

Because the farm home is away from the base of many supplies in the line of hardware, or cement or other materials, the time often comes when there is a stormy day or a few hours of leisure which could be used, provided the preparation had been made in advance.

That is why it is so advisable to schedule the job to be done, and to assemble the materials so that when this leisure period arrives, we are all set with everything on hand to go ahead.

Here are a few of the improvements which have been worked out in one farm home by this means—improvements which could not have been

made as rapidly if an outsider had been depended upon to do them, and doubtless some of them would not have been made at all.

A cement walk from the kitchen door to the pump.

A cement platform slightly raised, from the center of which arises a base of suitable height, with a revolving clothes drier of good size upon it. This clothes drier is of the familiar type, having concentric circles of non-rustible wire stretched upon braces, like the spokes of a wheel.

Two ornamental pillars at the entrance to the driveway approach to the house, each with a lantern-like effect at the top in which a lighted lantern may be placed.

A cement walk from the woodshed to the chicken house.

A cemented cellar bottom, and conveniently placed swing shelves, cupboards, and a work bench for winter use.

A well-lighted, small sewing room in the corner of the house, where a dark, seldom-used closet once collected an assortment of junk.

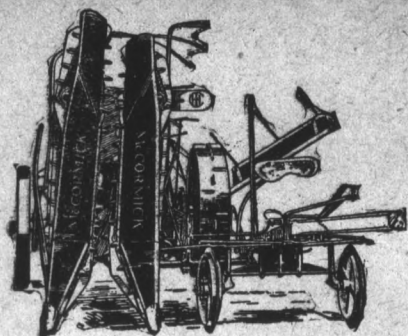
A summer workshop at the side of an opening into the garage, built of cement blocks.

A stove in one corner of the garage set in a big, wooden box of cement, the wooden box having casters, and permitting the stove to be moved if necessary. However, being in the cement, the stove is very solid, and the cement base solved the problem satisfactorily of a broken iron base.

A stove in a small wash room, with a sheet iron shield cut to fit, and neatly bolted to the rear of the stove as a fire protection.

(Continued on page 54).

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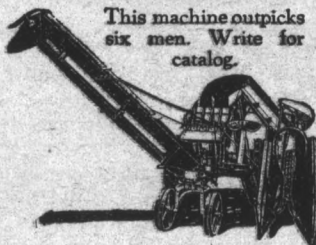
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By E. G. Wallace

BOTH for the satisfaction of it, and because it increases the value substantially and constantly of the home place—it pays to keep it up and to do it systematically.

People on the farm are busy, and much of their work is of a character which must be done in season and taken care of just at the right time, or the results are extremely disappointing.

This means that many small improvements which could easily be made at a negligible expense, are put off until a later season and frequently are neglected entirely until the young people grow up and perhaps go away to make homes of their own, and the older people cease to have felt that pride and joy in living which stimulates to improve surroundings.

One of the surest ways to prevent neglect of this character, is to have one job scheduled ahead all the time,

and as rapidly as the job in hand is finished, to decide on the next one and prepare to tackle it.

Because the farm home is away from the base of many supplies in the line of hardware, or cement or other materials, the time often comes when there is a stormy day or a few hours of leisure which could be used, provided the preparation had been made in advance.

That is why it is so advisable to schedule the job to be done, and to assemble the materials so that when this leisure period arrives, we are all set with everything on hand to go ahead.

Here are a few of the improvements which have been worked out in one farm home by this means—improvements which could not have been

made as rapidly if an outsider had been depended upon to do them, and doubtless some of them would not have been made at all.

A cement walk from the kitchen door to the pump.

A cement platform slightly raised, from the center of which arises a base of suitable height, with a revolving clothes drier of good size upon it. This clothes drier is of the familiar type, having concentric circles of non-rustible wire stretched upon braces, like the spokes of a wheel.

Two ornamental pillars at the entrance to the driveway approach to the house, each with a lantern-like effect at the top in which a lighted lantern may be placed.

A cement walk from the woodshed to the chicken house.

A cemented cellar bottom, and conveniently placed swing shelves, cupboards, and a work bench for winter use.

A well-lighted, small sewing room in the corner of the house, where a dark, seldom-used closet once collected an assortment of junk.

A summer workshop at the side of an opening into the garage, built of cement blocks.

A stove in one corner of the garage set in a big, wooden box of cement, the wooden box having casters, and permitting the stove to be moved if necessary. However, being in the cement, the stove is very solid, and the cement base solved the problem satisfactorily of a broken iron base.

A stove in a small wash room, with a sheet iron shield cut to fit, and neatly bolted to the rear of the stove as a fire protection.

(Continued on page 54).

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VOLUME CLXVI

NUMBER THREE

DETROIT, JULY 17, 1926

CURRENT COMMENT

Our Hay Crop

AN opportunity was afforded the writer to study hay crop conditions in Michigan during a recent tour of the state, covering both peninsulas. Our observations are that, while the prospect does not indicate a bumper crop, the total production will probably be greater than last year, and this crop will regain its position as the leading crop of the state in point of value. But our hay crop is not what it ought to be. It could easily be increased by half on the same acreage now devoted to it, and we believe it will be in the not distant future.

While Michigan is the largest producer of alfalfa of any state east of the Mississippi River, we could double the present acreage and then double it again with profit. In the sections of the state where the alfalfa acreage is largest, farmers have, for the most part, been obliged to lime their soils to make a success of the crop. The pioneers in this practice found it profitable, and the object lessons which their success afforded have induced other farmers to follow their example. The investment required has made this development gradual, but the profitable results have made it continuous and each year has seen a substantial increase in the alfalfa acreage in the older agricultural sections of the state. This means not only better hay from the standpoint of feeding value, but more hay as well. This is a marked advantage any year on any farm, but it is a very great advantage in a poor hay year like last year, when statistics show the average yield of alfalfa hay was more than double the average yield of other kinds of hay.

In the northern part of the state, there are large areas of limestone soil which would require little, if any,

amendment to produce alfalfa successfully. Yet there is comparatively little alfalfa being produced on these areas at the present time. Quite an area of this land is now in permanent meadows, producing only a fair yield of timothy, or at best, mixed hay, and some of it is in native grasses, producing only a small annual yield of inferior hay. An occasional farmer has sown sweet clover on this land and is cutting it for hay, but this is not general, probably due to the fact that there is no established market for this hay.

There is urgent need for the further spreading of the gospel of alfalfa in this section. This is true of all sections of the state, but is especially true of those sections where natural soil conditions favor the growth of this wonderful forage plant with a minimum of cost for its successful establishment.

Farmers owning limestone soils in the northern sections of the state could do no greater service to their communities than by demonstrating the possibilities of alfalfa on those soils. Incidentally, they would profit from the demonstration.

It would help some if the farmers located on this type of soil, who have tried alfalfa as a hay crop, would send us an account of their experiences for publication in our columns for the benefit of their contemporaries who are similarly located.

Whither Are We Bound?

IN these days when the papers are full of crime, loose morality, illegal profit taking, etc. each of us undoubtedly often wonder as to the outcome of the future.

Many are certain that the world is going to the dogs. They can see nothing but the evil which the papers tell us about in bold type. Others, however, are more hopeful, even optimistic. They realize that crime is given undue publicity because it is unusual. If it ever becomes so common that telling of it does not excite us, we then would have much reason to feel alarmed.

The optimist can see many forces for good working silently. These are mostly the things which influence our youth. Such things as the Boy Scout movement, the Four H club work among rural boys and girls, and the work of the churches with young people, these are giving the youth of today a foundation which we older ones should envy. In these youth movements, the boys and girls are not only taught good, but they are taught to do good. Doing is a positive force, so the method of teaching in such great organizations as the Boys' and Girls' Clubs, and the Scouts, assures us that the seeds of doing good will grow to become positive influences.

During the past few years we have gained many new liberties. Bobbed hair, comfortable fashions, our modern means of transportation, etc., have brought problems as well as privileges. But in time these problems will be subdued to their proper place and become minor factors as compared with the privileges gained.

There is nothing more permanent in life than change, and especially in the past generation has change been in evidence. All this will work for good, as the human heart has changed but little. We desire justice, fair play, and goodness, as much as our forefathers did. We have changed many things about us, but we have done little to change ourselves. That alone gives hope for the future.

What Farm Women Want

WE want what we want, when we want it. But we don't always get it, yea, very seldom, and the farm woman is no exception. However, if we want hard enough and mix a bit of brains with a

goodly amount of brawn, we usually arrive somewhere near our goal. When we all give of our brains and brawn, and concertedly work together toward the same wants, we are bound to see results.

So around the theme, "What Farm Women Want," twenty representative farm women throughout the country met in conference in Chicago this spring under the auspices of the American County Life Association and The Farmer's Wife. Only recently has a summary of wants of this conference been made public.

Briefly, these farm women wanted: better movies, a bank account, good roads and other means of contact, beautification of farm homes, the latest machinery in the home so that they can have more time to get out, closer cooperation between town and country people, a chance to have their hobbies materialized, good music, the radio, an attractive dining room table, good pictures, and farm women representation on state and national committees.

Summarized, these wants of farm women run through a wide range, but always come back to what one woman meant when she said, "farm women want what other women want."

Today the farm population is fast becoming a diminishing minority, but the products of agriculture are no less important. Chief among the products of the farm are the surplus boys and girls who go to augment the brains and brawn of the city. It is essential that these boys and girls be trained in the right sort of American farm homes. The farm woman knows better than anyone else what the farm home needs, and her wants should be given the sober thought given to other national problems.

Future of Cooperation

IN a recent conversation with a friend who is active in the department of cooperation in the United States Department of Agriculture, he said they were gathering together every bit of information possible on the subject of cooperation. They have on hand the annual reports of some organizations as far back as twenty years. Reports of cooperative enterprises in foreign countries are also on file.

With such a complete record of cooperation on hand, its pitfalls can be studied and avoided. These records show that in most cases failure has been due to the fact that the organization was started from the top down.

Perhaps one of the greatest cooperative successes is the Canadian wheat pool. An investigation of this enterprise shows conclusively that it was started from the bottom up. Horny-handed farmers were steering the cooperative ship. They were wise enough to hire good brains to manage the things they were unfit to handle.

Agricultural cooperation is just getting over its growing pains, and will now mature into a valuable asset to farming, as well as to the public at large. It is growing stronger since it has passed the mistakes of immaturity.

The July Dividends

HAVE you received your July dividends? Most investors have, and you are an investor. You are a favored investor, as you manage the thing you invest in. You can, to a great extent, determine the dividends to be declared.

There is considerable difference in investment and speculation. Those who invest are quite sure that they are not taking a gambler's chance. They put money into enterprises which are well managed and which have good futures. Speculators usually put their money into something with the hope of making a killing, and usually get "killed" in doing so. In speculation the factors are often against the

speculator, but perhaps hidden from him.

Farming is called one of the greatest gambles on earth, but it is an investment, or a speculation, according to the management the farm receives. When one puts in crops without proper preparation of soil, and uses uncertain seed, he is speculating in the full sense of the word. But, if he uses known means of assuring a good crop, he can feel quite certain that a fair return from the investment will be forthcoming.

This spring has been unfavorable for corn to be "knee high by the Fourth of July." Still, in traveling along one could see the corn of a few scientific farmers at that stage of development at that time of the year. Our prosperous farmers are those who have done those things which have assured good crops at most all times. They are, therefore, assured of regular dividends.

If your farm is not paying dividends, it might pay to find out if you are farming on a speculative or investment basis. The failure to do certain things is speculation more often than the doing of them.

One need not be alarmed if his farm does not pay July dividends, as the farm may be on the annual dividend-paying basis. But if it pays no dividends at all, the matter needs a thorough investigation.

Flies

YOU'VE heard about flies before, I guess. Maybe you know somethin' about 'em. Fer inst., like base ball flies, a fly in the air, and etc.

These base ball fellows is good at ketchin' flies, but they don't seem to help the country any by doin' it. There's lots o' flies that we oughto



put these fellows at ketchin'. But who would pay a dollar to see a feller ketch a fly, 'cept in a base ball field?

Now, with what you call all due respects to them base ball fellows, it takes more ability to ketch a regular fly than the kind they ketch. I kin tell you, there's lots o' times I'd pay a dollar, if I had it, fer someone to ketch a fly what was buzzin' around me.

I can't figure out just why flies should bother cows. The cows ain't done nothin' what should make 'em be pestered so. But there's lots o' times when cows get the stool over their backs 'cause they won't stand still while the flies bite 'em and we milk 'em. It just shows that the innocent has lots o' injustices inflicted on 'em sometimes.

Did you ever see a horse fly? No, I didn't either. Ain't that joke been flyin' around fer some time? But just the same, when I see a horse fly pesterin' a horse, I've got one good reason for not wantin' ta be a horse.

Anyhow, there's one good thing about oughtoes, etc., and that is, flies don't bother 'em. We don't have ta spray fly dope on our oughtoes. We put it into 'em and then we fly across the country. The trouble now is, that oughtoes is gettin' thicker'n flies, and the other fellow's oughtoes is gettin' ta be a pesky nuisance when I'm drivin' mine.

This fly business is got lots ta do with our lives. Fer inst., even time flies, and they say when we get through with this earth, we put on wings and fly. Of course, Sofie says I ain't goin' ta have no wings, but I'll grow a tail an' horns instead. She says I ain't got no right ta complain about heat, 'cause what I'm goin' ta stand later is goin' ta be lots worse than I'm standin' now. But anyhow, there ain't goin' ta be no flies down there, an' that's one satisfaction.

HY SYCKLE.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN

BARBERRY ERADICATION.

THE combined state and nation army against barberry is continuing its march northward in Michigan this year. Thirty-six men hired jointly by the Michigan and United States Departments of Agriculture, will engage in hunting down the common barberry bush, harbinger of red rust of wheat. Six squads of men are already working in Leelenau, Emmet, Grand Traverse, Cheboygan, Benzie, and Antrim counties, while Antrim and Presque Isle counties will be scoured for the bush before fall. Once a bush is found it is dug up by the roots and an application of ten pounds of salt, or a gallon of kerosene is deposited in the cavity to extinguish all life.

Experts in charge of the work declare that farmers are just beginning to experience the benefits of the work which has been carried on for some time. The fight which government and state specialists have waged against the rust-carrying bush, and their accomplishments to date are summed up by Walter F. Reddy, associate pathologist, United States Department of Agriculture, in charge of the work.

"Barberry eradication has stopped heavy black stem rust losses in the southern counties of the Lower Peninsula. Previous to the removal of the common barberry bushes, the growers of oats, wheat, barley, or rye were in constant fear of a stem rust epidemic. Since the bushes have been removed, many farmers have certified that they have only seen a trace of the rust.

"It is very difficult to find every common barberry. The bushes have been in Michigan for the past hundred years, and many of the seeds have been carried by the birds to pastures, woodlots, and many out-of-the-way places. These missed bushes are the sources of rust, and experience has shown that if stem rust is present, there is a barberry bush reasonably near. Many bushes have been found by first locating the rust. The severity of the attack usually locates the bush or bushes.

"The bushes are numerous and are widespread in most of the counties to be visited this year. Practically every foot of territory will need to be foot-scouted, and several carloads of salt will be used."—Cook.

PEAR BLIGHT.

PEAR blight, which is becoming a real menace to the apple and pear growers of the state, is seemingly even worse this year in orchards where control measures have not been applied, than in previous years. It is gratifying, therefore, to see orchards clean where careful control measures have been adopted. Fred Weick, of Allegan county, with the aid of County Agent O. I. Gregg, cleaned up his orchard, although several trees were badly diseased. Only two small blighted twigs were found in this orchard. This is practically a 100 per cent cleaning in one year by a man that has never had any previous experience in this work.—O. I. Gregg.

AIRPLANES FOR INSECT CONTROL.

AIRPLANES have been used successfully in dusting southern cotton fields for boll weevil control, and Maryland orchards for destruction of various fruit pests. They are now being used in Oklahoma as a means of predicting wheat-rust and oat-rust attacks in the same way that changes

in weather are predicted. The army airplanes which are being used in this work as they fly in the upper air gather rust-spores, and the determination of their nature, the altitude, the rainfall, and the direction of the wind, enables the experts to predict visitations of grain rusts. This enables the crop authorities to broadcast the information and make plans for combating the danger to crops.

FOUND HORSE RADISH PROFITABLE.

TWENTY-FIVE years ago, Con L. Shugart was a Quaker preacher and farmer, but all the farming he did was just enough to supply his family with the year's vegetables. One day a neighbor asked him to help him grow horseradish, and promised to buy all Shugart could raise.

Shugart bought 100 plants and set them out for the roots. When the first year's crop was full grown, the neighbor failed to appear for the product, and the grower lost his labor and the cost of the plants.

Next spring the horseradish reappeared; and for six years thereafter Shugart plowed up the plants, but to no avail. At last he hired a man to help him eradicate the plants. The man suggested they try selling the roots, and Shugart assented. So they dug up the horseradish, prepared the roots for market use and sold the year's product for \$13.20.

Now Shugart sells the output of two truckloads annually, to his customers in the towns nearby.

After his first successful marketing of the roots, Shugart began cultivating the horseradish, until now there is scarcely an acre of his farm that is not covered with the plant.—J. C. M.

REJUVENATE OLD STRAWBERRY BED.

IF you plan to keep the old strawberry bed another year, it will need some attention at once. After the last of the season's crop has been harvested, by clipping and burning the patch, the bed can be economically renewed. The burning operation should be followed by cultivation to reduce the width of the rows to five or six inches.

Burning over the old beds tends to destroy the leaf rollers and fungus diseases like leaf spot. Specialists caution against burning the patch, except when the foliage is thoroughly dry and there is a good wind to insure quick burning. A slow, smoldering fire may cook and kill many plants.

Some thinning may be necessary after the new plants start. A plant every six inches in the row is considered sufficient by most growers who make a practice of renewing old beds at the close of the harvest.—J. C. M.

An apple baking contest will be held in connection with the next annual meeting of the Michigan State Horticultural Society, which will be held in December. The contest is to help determine the varieties which are best suited for pie-baking purposes.

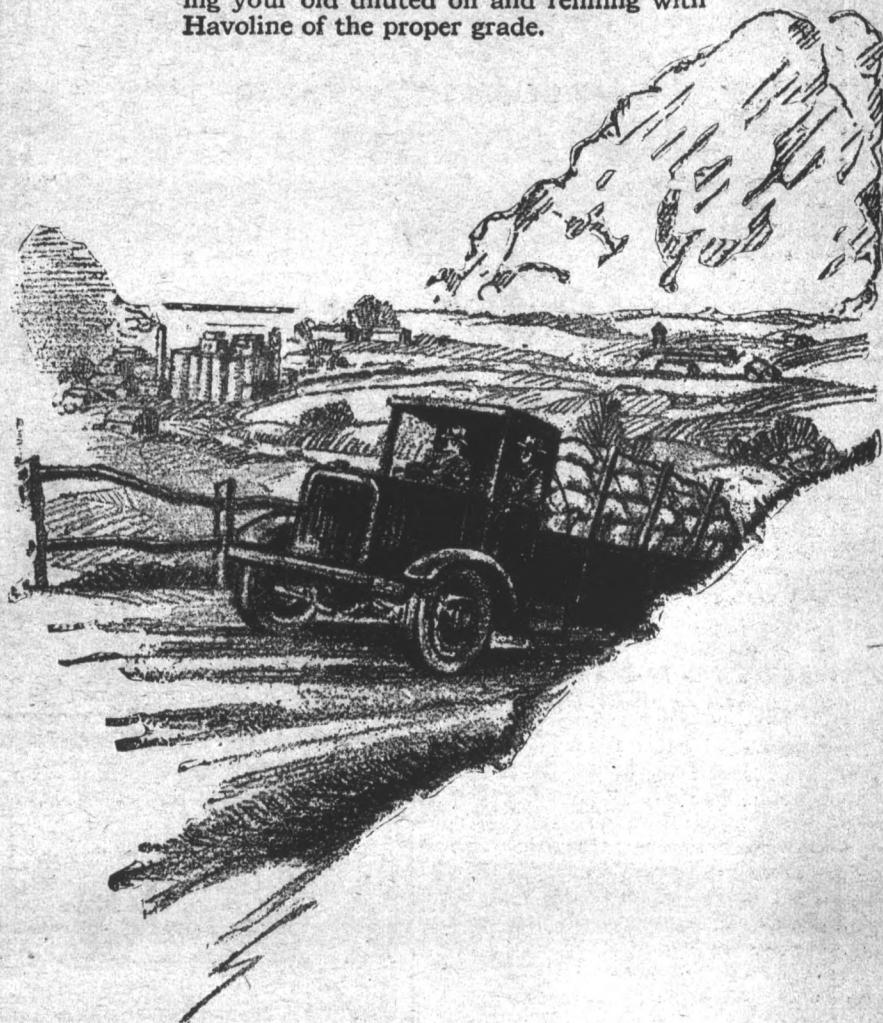
The Clark Fuller farm near Union City has a tract of twenty acres of rich black ground which has grown onions for fifteen consecutive years, and has produced thus far 300 carloads of onions.

A loud speaker has been ordered for the Brooklyn Supreme Court, so that the jury and stenographers may be sure of hearing all evidence.

POWER

The price you pay for power on your farm is the best reason why you should learn of the power in oil. The increased power that good oil gives—10%, 30%, and sometimes more—indicates what oil has to do with the performance of your truck, tractor or electric lighting unit. A simple test with Havoline in any engine, old, new or in-between, will provide all the proof you need.

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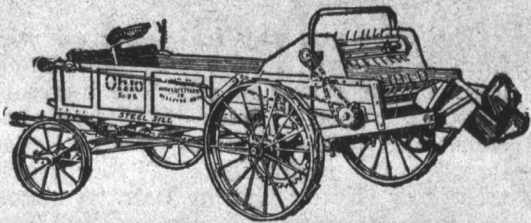
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This Famous Ohio Spreader is not a made over wagon—it is built like an automobile—on a chassis of steel.

Both front and rear axles are steel—tied together by a heavy steel reach.

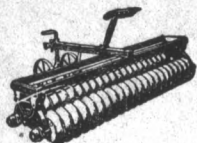
The body sills are steel connected at the rear by a steel arch, which carries the strain of the working parts.

Even the beaters and distributors on this spreader are of steel.

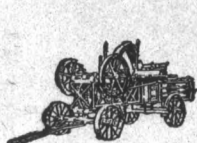
The Famous Ohio Spreader is free from the warping, weaving and binding which wears out the wood spreader. It has no wooden working parts to split, rot or break.

It will pay you to look up a dealer who handles the Famous Ohio.

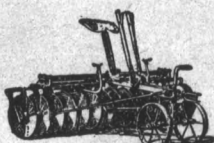
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At 3:00 o'clock, Eastern Standard Time, on the afternoon of Thursday, July 22nd, the Managers of the Whitestown Threshing Company, Limited, will sell at auction to the highest bidder: One (1) Port Huron Steam TRACTION ENGINE, Eighteen H. P., One (1) ten barrel metal WATER TANK and WAGON, One (1) Port Huron GRAIN SEPARATOR, One (1) Bidwell BEAN HULLER and One (1) housing SHED. This machinery is free from all encumbrances and is in serviceable condition.

Sale will be made in gross, or in separate parcels, for cash or bankable paper, at the residence of the Chairman, Joshua Reid, located one (1) mile North and One and One-half (1½) miles West of the United States Indian School corner, in Mount Pleasant, Isabella County, Michigan. The Board of Managers reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

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They bring results with little cost, see rates on page 65 of this issue.

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LATE AGRICULTURAL NEWS

ALFALFA ACREAGE INCREASING.

CHIPPEWA county is increasing its plantings of alfalfa. Mr. D. L. McMillan, county agricultural agent, reports sending out this season, six dozen alfalfa cultures, which was five times the number sent out last year. There is also a similar increase in the quantity of sweet clover that has been sown in Chippewa. Liming of alfalfa lands is not being neglected. Good lime is easily obtained locally. There is available both crushed limestone or refuse lime from the carbide plant at the Soo. While there has been some winter-killing of sweet clover in Chippewa, most of the plantings wintered well.

FARM FOLKS ECONOMICAL.

THE farm folks are far from extravagant in their house furnishings. Purchases of house furnishings and equipment by 1,299 farm families in Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri and Kansas amount to an average yearly expenditure of \$44.42 for such goods, according to a survey made by the department of agriculture to study the farm standard of living. The results show that farm owners spent only slightly more than tenants for house furnishings. Eight hundred and seventy-two owner families spent an average of \$44.98 for the year, and 427 tenant families spent an average of \$43.27. Of the 1,299 families, 1,059 reported total living costs ranging from \$600 to \$2,100 a year, these figures including both actual living expenses, and food and shelter furnished by the farm.

WKAR HAS SPLENDID NOON PROGRAM.

RADIO station WKAR, at East Lansing, will broadcast the following program for the coming week on 235.5 meters:

July 17—12:00 noon, weather, markets, economics lecture.

July 19—12:00 noon, weather, markets, dairy lecture.

July 20—12:00 noon, weather, markets, farm crops lecture.

July 21—12:00 noon, weather, markets, horticulture lecture.

July 22—12:00 noon, weather, markets, agricultural engineering lecture.

July 23—12:00 noon, weather, markets, poultry lecture.

TRUTH-IN-FABRICS BILL LEFT OVER.

THE Capper truth-in-fabrics bill is among the many proposed measures left over until the winter session. The American Farm Bureau Federation used its best efforts to get action on this bill, and Senator Capper has given assurance that it will be brought up early in the session, and that it will have a favorable position on the senate calendar. Then efforts of the farm organizations will be directed to getting it through the house.

MORE SHIPS FOR GRAIN.

SECRETARY of Agriculture Jardine and Secretary of Commerce Hoover, at the request of the President, appeared before the shipping board with the demand that fifty or more ships be conditioned at once to transport the southwestern wheat crop to foreign markets.

In compliance with this request, the shipping board has agreed to provide fifty-nine ships aggregating 519,200 tons for carrying crops to foreign lands from gulf ports. Of these vessels, twenty-seven ships are now available, and thirty-two will be conditioned within thirty days, the total cost to the government of reconditioning and

of transporting the grain being estimated at close to \$600,000.

The shipping board was told by the cabinet members that a crop of 276,000,000 bushels of wheat was expected in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska, compared with 163,000,000 bushels last year. They held that it was absolutely essential that the grain growers of America be assured at once that proper facilities would be afforded for the transportation of their product. They argued that it would be an important element in getting for the farmer a better price for his grain.

State Farm News

WOMEN NOW ANTICIPATE ANNUAL CAMP.

CHAIRMAN of the Annual Rural Women's Camp, Mrs. Howard Ball, announces that the program for the 1926 camp will be very interesting and attractive to all county women who are able to attend camp, which will be held the first week in August.

KIWANIS PROMOTE CLUB WORK.

THE Kiwanis Clubs of Ann Arbor and of Ypsilanti are sponsoring boy and girl club work in Shiawassee county. The Ypsilanti men are aiding the farm boys and girls in the area about that city, especially with corn and canning work, while the Ann Arbor organization are making two of their members sponsors for each club in the area of the University city.

SOILS TRUCK STARTS IN AUGUST.

A "BETTER SOILS" campaign conducted by the Michigan State College Soils Department, cooperating with county agricultural agents, is to begin the first week in August, the initial stand being in Cass county. As much laboratory material as possible will be carried, making the campaign much like the "Soils Train," except that the stops will be at farms instead of railroad sidings.

Samples of soil will be tested, soils tested for lime requirement, and lines of soil treatment recommended. Professor O. B. Price will be in charge.

CASS WINS IN SOUTHERN COUNTIES.

ALTHOUGH the farm bureau membership drive is not yet completed, Cass county wins the cup in the southern series for signing up the largest per cent of her farmers, according to the census of 1920. When the follow-up work is complete the total membership bid fair to equal or exceed the old, which was also very good.

AID FOR THE WOMEN.

A CLOTHING project has been carried on in Ionia county throughout the past six months under the direction of Miss Agnes Sorenson, clothing specialist from the Home Economics Department of the Michigan State College. Over 600 have been helped with some part of the work, and 377 were enrolled for the full course. The final achievement day of the project was held in Ionia.

HAY DAY.

THE Hay Day demonstration held at the E. G. Lawson farm in Livingston county on June 15, was somewhat spoiled by the heavy rains on the day before, from the standpoint of actually doing the job. However, it did not interfere with the crowd coming out, as there were over 125 farmers on the ground for the event.

The whole process of curing hay with machinery had to be shown, rather than actually practiced, on account of the poor weather conditions. Paul Miller, of the Michigan State College Farm Crops Department, was kept busy answering questions pertaining to the growing and curing of alfalfa, until after five o'clock.

Sweet clover is becoming much more popular with the farmers. The acreage, according to the bushels of seed distributed in the county this year, has been more than doubled. It proved its worth as a pasture crop, a year ago.

Tractor Lubrication

Proper Oiling Essential to Well Being of Tractor

By P. M. Barbour

THE life and efficient working of any tractor depends upon proper lubrication, and neglect in this direction may cause serious trouble, excessive wear and complete breakdown. Properly oiled working parts to resist wear, must always have a thin film of oil between them, and the kind of oil to use under a given condition is determined by its ability to maintain this film between the rubbing parts and to resist being squeezed out under normal pressure. It must also be of proper quality to resist decomposition under heat.

The average operator does not know that to get the maximum horse power and the minimum amount of wear on his tractor, he must look after his lubricating oil as closely as he does his fuel. The very best oil that can be

roscope, no matter how well it may be finished, is very rough, and it is the duty of the lubricant to stick to the gear and smooth out this roughness. The lubricant must also be of a character which, in cooler weather, will not allow the gears to cut a path in it, or "channel," as it is called, but must constantly flow in and keep the gear surfaces provided with a good cushion of lubricant. The proper lubricant must have the properties of adhesiveness and consistency highly developed. The consistency should be uniform so that the lubricant shall not thin out at high temperatures, nor freeze solid at low ones. Adhesiveness, also, is highly important so that the bearing surfaces are never devoid of a good lubricating film.

Finally, the tractor owner should



This is what was Left After Tyler Johnston Started to Fill His Car with Gas. Somehow the Gas Caught Fire and Burned Two Autos, the Garage, as well as the Wagons, Farm Machinery, and Harness.

obtained, will become contaminated and gritty in time; therefore, complete renewal of the oil is absolutely necessary after sixty working hours. Never, under any circumstances, add new oil to old in the crankcase, as two quarts of new oil added to eight quarts of old, still leaves ten quarts of oil unfit for heavy tractor duty.

The working conditions of the tractors are such that they necessarily operate at very high temperatures, in an atmosphere usually impregnated with dust, which works in through the air suction of the carburetor, thence into the cylinders, and shortly finds its way into the crankcase. Here, with the fine particles worn from the bearings, and the water generated by the combustion of the fuel, it forms a sludge carrying gritty abrasives highly destructive to the working parts of the motor. To obviate this condition, tractors are usually equipped with air cleaners which trap out the dust and dirt before entering the carburetor. If a tractor is not so equipped, it should be. Oil is far cheaper than repair parts, hence the rule should be strictly adhered to of completely changing the oil in the crankcase after each sixty hours of working.

On account of the high temperature at which most tractors operate, a heavy oil is necessary, as oil thins out under heat, and after being subjected to the operating temperature of the tractor (usually from 180 to 220 degrees), the oil must still be heavy enough to form the requisite film for the bearing surfaces, and to maintain an adequate piston seal which means power.

All other bearing surfaces about the chassis of the tractor should receive regular and periodical lubrication, either grease or oil, as indicated by the manufacturer—remembering always that oil is cheaper than machinery.

The tooth of a gear under the mic-

never make the mistake of using cheap lubricants. Cheap oils carbonize rapidly and deteriorate quickly under heat, hence the total amount consumed is greater than if a better oil were used, and in the end, the user has gained nothing. For obtaining the highest degree of lubricating efficiency, the best lubricants should be used, as it is a well proven fact that, besides enjoying the highest rate of efficiency from the best lubricants, they are ultimately the most economical to use.

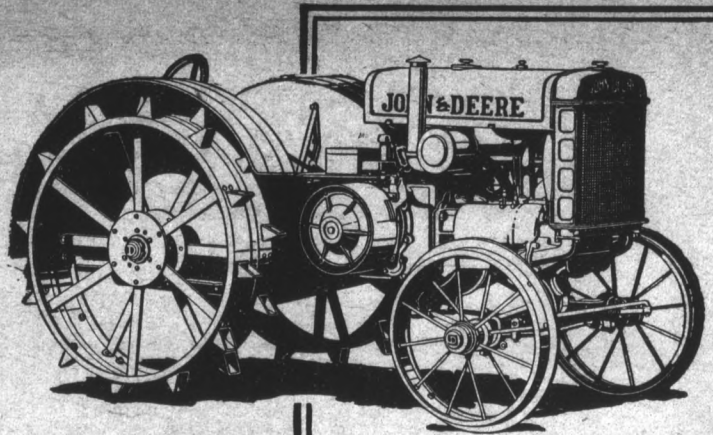
HORSE PULLING CONTEST.

THE state horse pulling championship will be decided at Michigan State College, Farmers' Day, July 30. Incidentally, the crown for 1925 will also be at stake, for it will be the two record holding teams of last year that will be matched on Farmers' Day morning. The first team is owned by Allen Haskins, of Ionia, and is a nicely matched pair of Percheron geldings, six and seven years old. They pulled 2,800 pounds on the dynamometer at the Ionia Free Fair last year. The team against which they will contend has a slightly better record—2,875 pounds at the Mt. Pleasant Fair—and is owned by G. Vanderbeck, of Alma, Michigan. They, too, are Percheron geldings, but are full brothers, seven and eight years old. Fifty dollars in prizes will await the winning teamster.—Cook.

An Oklahoma oil company has sent a geologist to the National Museum to study the government collection of fossils found in oil-bearing sands.

A new kind of electric waffle iron turns out scorchless waffles, as the current automatically is turned off before the iron gets too hot.

Out of the ninety-two chemical elements known to be in our universe, only two have not been found.



Judge the John Deere in the Field

When you see the John Deere 15-27 Tractor in the field doing more work in less time with less fuel and oil than tractors that are hundreds of pounds heavier, and that look to be almost twice as large, you will appreciate that real advancement in tractor-building has been accomplished.

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justments—simplicity that makes it easy to keep in good running order; reduces repair costs and increases its life.

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AT THE MINES

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FARMER AGENTS

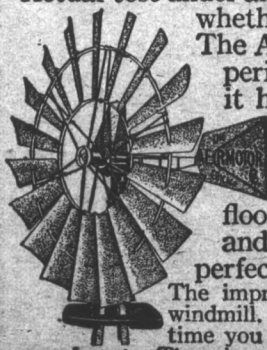
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The Auto-Oiled Aermotor has been thru the testing period in every part of the world. For 12 years it has been giving the most reliable service to hundreds of thousands of owners.

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

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

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This company has never been late a day nor passed a dividend in 37 years.

Our Semi-Annual Dividend Certificates call for 5%. The last 10 dividends were at the rate of 6% per annum. This is how we pay 5% and 6% on savings.

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THE same advantages which have made Long Distance so essential in business are enjoyed in calling your family at the cottage. It is speedy; it brings an immediate answer; it avoids misunderstanding. The sound of the voices of the members of your family over the Long Distance circuits is comforting.

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An "Anyone" call is a call on which you will talk with anyone who answers the telephone.

USE LONG DISTANCE



MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE CO.



KNOW ANY DEAF PEOPLE?

FIVE of your friends or acquaintances have defective hearing; two are totally deaf. How do I know? I'll have to admit that I am governed by the law of averages. But check up on my statement. If you count minor degrees of deafness you will think I have understated.

One of the peculiar things about deafened people is their reluctance to wear any apparatus calculated to call attention to their infirmity. One with poor eyes wears spectacles readily, and I have known vain people to wear blank eye-glasses for the particular purpose of adding an air of distinction. But the deafened person?

But the world moves and electricity works wonders. So far there is no way by which electrical devices are applied to aid vision, but electricity is working wonders in helping deafness. The latest advance is the development of a device that removes the objectionable headband and watch-case receiver from the hearing apparatus. A rheostat regulates the degree of amplification of sound. A small battery that can be held in the palm of the hand or slipped into a pocket, supplies the current. There is a hard rubber transmitter that may be clamped into the pocket or some other part of the clothing. The new style receiver is the big improvement. It is so small that it does not extend beyond the external ear and, instead of a headband to clamp it on, arrangement is made that each individual shall be supplied with a hard rubber receiver made from a plaster model of his own external ear canal, and fitting so closely

that no headband is necessary. All that shows is a hard rubber "something" filling the ear, but not extending beyond, (just about as a wad of absorbent cotton might show plumb with the ear, but not so objectionable). A small cord extends from it after the style of the hat-cord with which, in olden time the young sport anchored his straw hat, or the black cord that trails from the glasses of distinguished old gentlemen.

There are several new devices to suit differing degrees of deafness. They range in price from \$60 to \$150, the lower-priced apparatus being suitable to seventy-five per cent of "hard-of-hearing" people. I predict that these electrical improvements will go a long way towards making "hearing apparatus" as popular as spectacles.

HAS RINGING IN HIS EARS.

I am a man forty-four years old. My health is not very good. I think I have catarrh some, my ears ring all the time, night and day. Sometimes they will snap and commence to ring real loud, and then I get dizzy for a little bit, and then I will get all right. But my ears will still ring, but not so loud. What is the cause of this, and what can I do to stop it?—L. V. S.

You began with catarrh of the nose and throat which affected the Eustachian tubes and then involved the middle ear. Medicines does little good for such a case, but it is wise to have a nose and throat specialist see if any improvement can be made. The next thing is to tone up the skin so that you will be immune to colds. This can best be done by a sponge bath and brisk towel rub every morning, care to have good ventilation in your home, proper dress without overdressing.

Keeping the Home Place Up

(Continued from page 49).

All-over screens for all the windows. Storm windows easily fastened on with metal buttons to windows with a northern and eastern exposure. These saved their price in fuel in a short time.

A clothes line and pulley permitting small articles to be hung from just inside the kitchen door, pulled out into the sunlight to dry, and brought back at will, thus saving the farm housewife many unnecessary steps.

A number of articles of furniture repaired neatly, and some of them re-finished and re-upholstered.

Several hardwood floors.

Linoleum cemented into place over a felt base in the rooms of the boys, the same to be used with small rugs, thus saving much heavy sweeping.

Re-puttying of windows.

Painting around window frames, doors frames, and porch trimmings, thus freshening up the appearance of the house.

The building and refurnishing of a neat breakfast room opening off the dining room, to be used at will, and especially when the meal time of the guests did not conveniently come with that of farm hands.

The building of a down-stairs cloak room and bath room, made out of a small bed room now no longer needed.

The throwing into one of the old-time parlor and sitting room, and the making of a big living room with a fireplace instead.

The building of a narrow, outward sloping veranda into a fine, big square porch with wide pillars and a cement floor, thus making an out-door living room.

The placing of an attractive mail box and stand for the morning milk cans, so that the milk team could collect easily. The milk stand had cement steps leading to the top.

The building of a farm office, conveniently equipped with desk, typewriter, table, chairs, and files for records.

The placing of telephone poles and electric light wires across one of the farm lines so as to facilitate the use of electricity and the convenience of the telephone.

The building of a tank suitably situated and insulated to allow for running water in the house, by means of the use of a gasoline engine.

The putting in of a septic cesspool according to approved plans for the State Agricultural College.

The shingling with weathered gray shingles of part of the house which had always been inclined to be cold.

The covering of the old plaster of the walls of two rather cold rooms with building paper and plaster board put on in panels and given a neatly painted finish.

The papering and painting of different rooms from time to time.

The making of various articles of built-in furniture, such as window seats, bookcases, glass-fronted cupboards, etc.

The lining of a roomy closet with matched cedar lumber as a moth-proof storage for furs and woollens when not in use.

The building of cold frames and hot beds for the early starting of garden stuff and seeds in the spring.

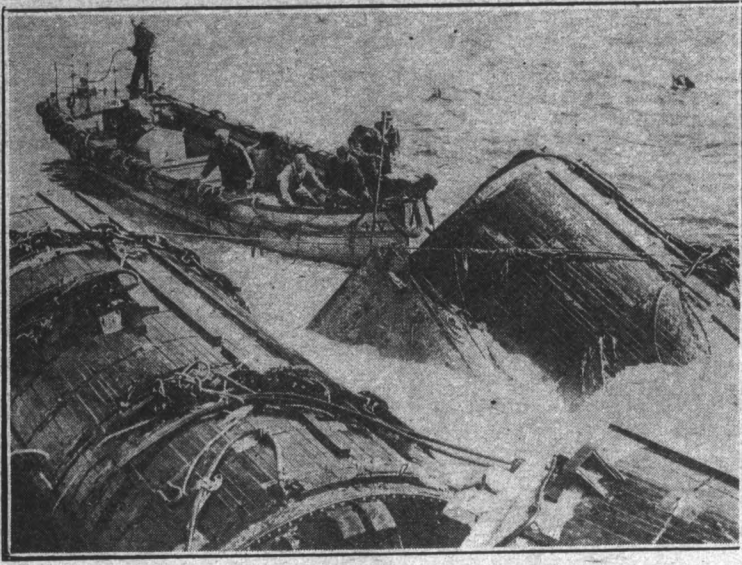
The starting of a profitable mushroom bed in a root cellar no longer needed.

Naturally, all these things were not accomplished at once, but over a period of years they were finished one by one through the method indicated, for it was soon found that making plans and assembling materials constituted about half of the work, as a rule.

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



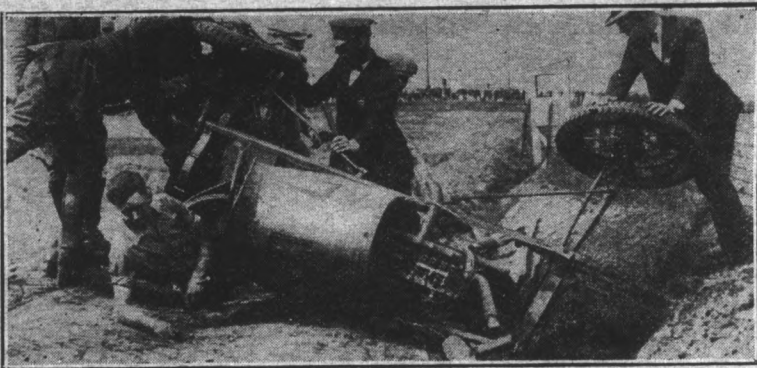
A chair made of cow horns, built by G. W. Freese, will support the weight of twenty men.



After lying on the ocean bed for nine months, Submarine S-51 was raised almost to the surface, when one of the pontoons broke and the submarine sank again.



Gilbert Battancourt, French equilibrist, doing a hair-raising stunt on top of 14-story building.



Lawrence Massey, Anoka, Minn., was speeding at eighty miles an hour when the front wheels of his auto spread and forced him into a ditch, completely wrecking the machine.



Marshall Pilsudski and Poland's new president, Ignace Moscicki, reviewed the troops immediately after the inauguration of Moscicki as chief executive of the war-torn country.



President Coolidge congratulated the winner of the National Spelling Bee, Pauline Bell of Kentucky, and greeted the others.



Goldie Lichtenberg, who claims to be a world's champion ice sculptor, uses ice tools only.



Louis and Frieda Berkoff practicing a few new steps of a Russian dance. The dancers are considerably in the air performing this dance.



Twenty nationalities are represented among pupils of the Quinn public school at Bethlehem, Pa. The student body is 98 per cent foreign, but each youngster is growing up an American.



When the Duke of York visited the Farningham home for boys at Swanley, England, the power of his car was shut off and the boy scouts pulled the car into the grounds.

FOR twelve years Pete Whitbeck had ruled the little pocket in the hills known as Plum Hollow. There was but one road into the pocket; that a crossway through the ash swamp, at the lower end, where Plum Creek meandered sluggishly out of the valley.

Whitbeck lived with his granddaughter in a sagging roofed, unpainted house of two rooms and a kitchen lean-to, at the inner end of the crossway. The low gray old building was above the swamp, half way up the south slope of the first of the series of hills that rimmed the Hollow. There in a scrub oak clearing, it flattened against the hillside, awry at its corners, with loose clapboards that banged eerily in the fall winds, seeming to lie in wait, crouched above the throat of the swampy road.

People said of Anemone Whitbeck that she was shy and sweet as a mourning-dove and bright as an oriole. They might have said, too, as dainty as the wind-flower, whose name she bore, and as bashful as the wild roses along the June roadsides.

Her father, wild young Steve Whitbeck, had been shot at a country dance before she was born. Her mother, a shy sweet girl from a hillside farm ten miles above the Hollow, had died a year later, and because she had no mother of her own, she had given Anemone to Eliza Whitbeck. The hard years with old Pete took their final toll from her grandmother when the wind-flower child was five. For thirteen years after that her only friends had been the people who saw her from a distance, rarely near enough to speak, but who thought and said kind things of her.

Those same people said of old Pete that his blood was unclean as the heavy rusty beard that was matted upon his face, and that his heart was as hard as the polished brown barrel of his rifle. A dozen years before he had killed a neighbor in a line fence wrangle. No one else saw, and he swore that the man struck at him with a heavy chopping ax, before he shot.

There were none who dared push the case, so it was dropped. Pete Whitbeck had been a sullen, brutal man before. He became now a fiend. He settled back in the house above the swamp, secure in the knowledge of the fear his neighbors would bear for a man who had killed another man, and sent out word that he wanted to be let alone. He boasted that he would kill the first man who came into Plum Hollow. The land was his and he would keep all men away from it.

Two neighbors went trout fishing down Plum Creek one spring morning. He burst upon them out of the willow brush, screaming and raging, and waving his rifle at them. The pair lost courage and fled.

In August two women ventured over the crest of the hill, into the Hollow to pick crackle-berries. One of them straightened from the low brush, and from farther down the valley a shot rang out. The hickory sapling against which she leaned showed a white crease a foot above her head, and the two women crept back over the slope on hands and knees.

No one tried again. Word went out that Pete Whitbeck meant to keep his promise. There was wild talk of rushing his shack or burning over the whole of Plum Hollow in a March fire. None, though, dared set the lead, and the break in the ash swamp where the crossway began, became a dead-line.

From month to month Pete came over the hills of an evening, his rifle in the crook of his arm, to the store beside the mill on Plum Creek a mile above the Hollow, and bought the few things he needed. He spoke to no one, save to order the sugar and tea and matches and tobacco, mumbling through his beard. In the smoke-dinged store, or on the path over the hills,

The Master of Plum Hollow

By Ben East

A Complete Story in Two Issues

men turned aside from him, yielding way as to a Czar!

In time they had grown accustomed to these things, no longer regarding them as strange, only remembering that the Hollow was forbidden ground.

Then one day word went out that the bank at Bigspring had been robbed. The cashier was dead—five thousand dollars gone—all by one man alone! A cool dangerous man, with a rifle, who had done nothing in a hurry.

Savings of all the hill people were in that bank. Ed Brule had a hundred dollars of last fall's hog money. Young Jas. Bennett had fifty, saved one at a time, toward buying a farm of his own. Even the widow Thatcher's crippled son, who helped around the mill, had five.

The posse was formed in half an hour, and the chase led out over the hills—southeast, toward Plum Hollow. At the brush grown entrance to the cross-way men stopped and looked into each others eyes, uncertain. The man they wanted might well be hidden somewhere in the depths of the ash swamp. Of this no one could be



sure—but of a certain other fact none needed to doubt! Somewhere about the house on the hill at the far end of the road, old Pete was keeping watch. He had already seen them; was more than likely, even now, creeping down into the tangle of the swamp, to meet the first who dared venture in.

Men shook their heads soberly. No man is brave enough that he wants to be watched from behind a fallen log fifty yards away, by a pair of gray eyes, cold as a sauger's, along a steady rifle barrel, when the owner of the eyes has sworn to shoot on sight, and has proven his oath!

Still without speaking, the crowd split, of one silent accord, and spread to right and left, skirting the edge of the swamp. They would meet again on Plum Creek, at the head of the Hollow.

While they hunted just beyond the crest of the rim of hills, the first stranger who had set foot inside the rim in twelve years, was climbing slowly up the slope from the creek, to Whitbeck's house.

He was a young man, tall and straight, with a bearing of lean hard strength. He did not belong to the posse, for he wore a quiet suit of what they would have termed store clothes. Strangely out of place with these though, he carried in the crook of his left arm a rifle.

He climbed furtively, stopping behind oak trunks, and in the shadow of wild plum thickets, to study the distant rim of hills, and each narrow opening directly ahead, before he crossed it.

Fifty feet below the house he emerged from the scrub oak, paused for a brief final survey, and then went forward unhurriedly toward the kitchen door. He had covered half the distance when Pete Whitbeck stepped around the corner of the house from the shade of the upslope side and faced him. He neither stopped nor spoke till he was within reach of old Pete. Then he rested a hand against

a black rainbarrel that stood at the corner of the house, and said cheerfully.

"Hello, friend."

The rifle in the other's hands he did not seem to notice. The gleam of rage in the hard eyes above the thick rusty beard he overlooked as well. He had even smiled an amused smile as he came toward Whitbeck, at the plainly threatening attitude of the old man there at the corner of the weatherbeaten house.

The hillman's rage, when it broke, was for once not blustery and futile. He waited a long minute after the younger man's greeting, to answer, and his voice then was low and heavy, each word slow and venomous with hate!

"I wonder if you know, young feller, that this is Plum Hollow you've started across? That I'm Pete Whitbeck, an' I own the Holler, every foot of it? That I swore a dozen years ago I'd shoot the first man that ever set foot across the rim yonder! You're the first that's tried it—" the sentence grew slower, the heavy voice more

deadly calm—"an' you're standin' on the edge of a six-foot hole in the ground, right now!"

The stranger's amused smile did not fade, nor did his level gray eyes flick away from the other's.

"I wonder," he said with cool contempt, "if you know that the bank at Bigspring has just been robbed, and the cashier shot?"

Whitbeck's eyes narrowed in their bloodshot rims at this, and the brown rifle barrel moved slightly, so that it rested on the edge of the old rain tub, and the stranger, glancing down, could trace the line of it to his own body.

"No, an' I don't give a damn! What of it, anyway?"

"Nothing," the other said pleasantly, "Only I did it." His voice rose ever so little and there grew in it a metallic note.

"You swore twelve years ago to shoot a man. Well, less than an hour ago, I did shoot one."

He dropped a hand to the muzzle of Pete's rifle, and swept it lightly aside. Before it could swing back to cover him, he had turned his arm so that his own weapon, resting in its crook, brushed the other's shoulder lightly and stopped against the weather reddened throat.

"Guess I'll have to come in and sit down a while," he said slowly. "Just till they get through hunting for me around the hills yonder. I don't suppose any of the neighbor's will look in here if they know about your promise." His voice grew friendly. "You know, Pete, I like your system. It's a good thing to have a place of your own, where you're sure you can be undisturbed."

The kitchen door above him opened, and Anemone stood in it, clear cut against the dim light within the shaded room. She wore a plain long dress of calico whose blue was dulled by the gentians in her eyes. Her hair—yellow hair, like the silk of the unripened corn in the August fields—hung over her shoulders in two plain braids. Only a hill girl in a very poor tumbled

down, old, hill house. Yet in a dress that did not deform the slim lines of her young body, and with the silken hair let free about her sun-tinted face, she might have been a lark with its throat swelled for song—a waterfall atop its gorge, beginning its long mist-velled fall!

The stranger sensed this hidden spirit of the pledge of golden things about her, while she stared down at him, there within a yard of old Pete, too shy to speak. Promise—that was the word! A wealth of something that would follow always upon the heels of the wealth she already had! A leaf-graced branch with the promise of flowers upon it—flowers pledging fruit to follow! A hush in a high-vaulted roof where one waits for music to begin—the thought of tears in the heart when the music stops!

He lifted the hand that had rested by the hammer of the rifle and took his gray felt hat from his head. Save for this he gave no sign that he saw her there. Made no attempt to speak, and after that first minute when their eyes had met and held, he even looked away, beyond Pete, at the crest of woods along the hill.

Pete Whitbeck, who had ruled Plum Hollow for a dozen years, knew mastery in the instant when the stranger's hand brushed his leveled rifle aside. He turned now, without a word, and motioned past the girl in the doorway.

"Go in," he said grudgingly.

The robber stepped past him, swinging his rifle down, putting the old hillman at his back, without even a glance across his shoulder to watch for treachery. As Whitbeck knew mastery when it was laid upon him, this man knew surrender when it came.

Anemone, wide-eyed and scared, stepped back to let him in. He crossed the kitchen and leaned his rifle in a corner behind the stove, as if the place were his own. Then he came back and sat down beside the rough drop-leaf table, where he could look out the single high window. He laid his hat on the floor beside his chair, crossed his hands on the table before him, and leaned back at ease.

Whitbeck had sat down across the table, without taking off his drooping brimmed hat. He crossed his knees and laid the rifle sideways in his lap. The stranger saw and smiled without comment. Pete pulled a stained clay pipe from his pocket and filled it, from a box on the clock shelf above his head, reaching up for the box without rising. Never once did his eyes leave the bandit's face.

It was a strange afternoon, drawn with a tension that could be felt. Only the outlaw, sitting there by the window, looking out into the warm afternoon sunshine that flooded the Hollow, seemed free of the strain imposed by the steady boding presence of the threat of death.

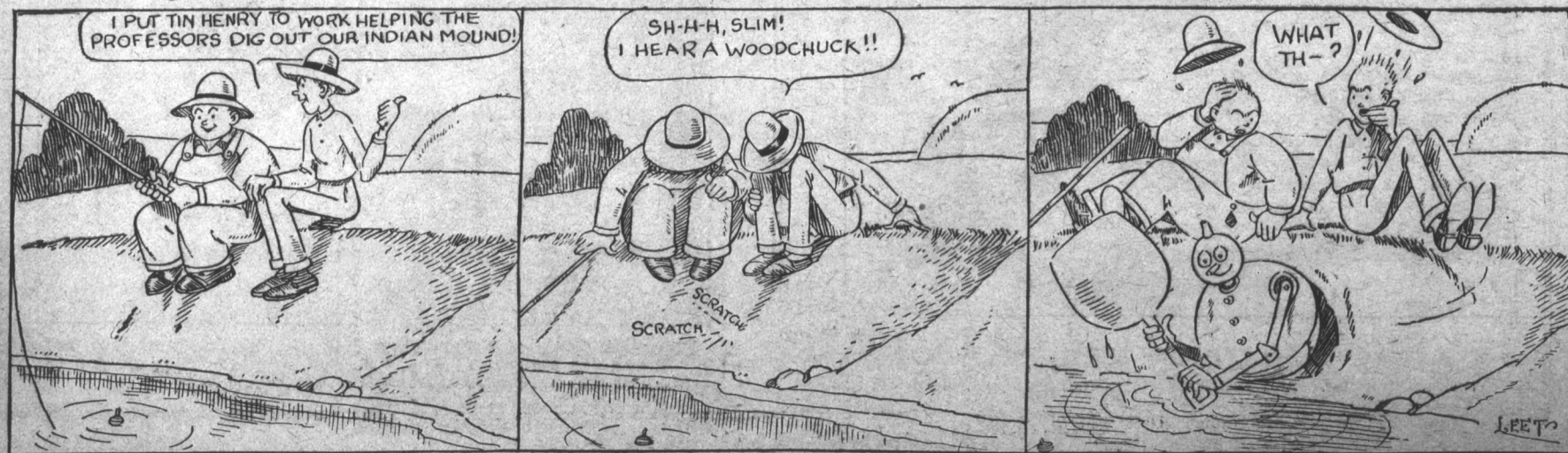
Old Whitbeck did not speak once while the hours dragged away, measured off in unhurried seconds by the old wooden clock on its shelf. He sat, sullen and watchful, smoking pipe after pipe, with the ready brown barreled rifle across his knees. Anemone moved about the kitchen, too frightened to leave the room or to sit down, making a nervous pretense of the afternoon's work.

Once she leaned across the table between the two men to gather up the few dinner dishes. The round sandstone from a hillside gully that she used to scrape her frying pans, lay on a big clam shell from the creek bottom, within a few inches of the stranger's hand. She reached for the grease stained, discolored stone, and as she lifted it her hand brushed across his. She started and turned quickly away. The man was aware of a strange sense of stirred emotions at the fleeting contact. A touch as soft as a falling flower petal might be, yet richly warm as a shaft of October sunshine!

From time to time, through the af-

Activities of Al Acres—Do You Want a Subway on Your Farm? Send for Tin Henry

Frank R. Leet



ternoon, he spoke to her. Once a partridge drummed in a thicket down by the creek.

"That is a kingly sound," he said pleasantly. "Are there many of them here in the fall?"

She answered only with an embarrassed nod, and he saw Pete's eyes lift toward her in a slow sullen sweep.

Again, when a humming-bird came, and poised above a scrubby honeysuckle below the window, he called to her, and pointed to the jewel-throated tiny bird.

"I know," she said with an eager flush. "He's got a nest—"

Pete's eyes caught hers and she broke off hurriedly and bent to her work again.

Long tree shadows crept up the slope finally. The sun grew to a huge red orb, barred by the scrub oak trunks on the ridge across the Hollow. When the dusk began to blur the thickets down by the creek, Pete took a pail from a low shelf at the back of the room and went outside.

Then the bandit arose and stretched from long sitting in the chair. He walked to the kitchen door and watched.

The old hillman went down a path to the edge of the woods, and opened the bars of a small pole pen. A lank brindle cow came unhurriedly out from the shadows of a plum thicket, and went into the pen. Before he sat down to the milking, though, Pete laid the pail aside and went into the low hay-covered shed beside the bars. He was gone a long time and when he came outside and took up the pail again the stranger seemed satisfied.

He turned away from the open door

and found Anemone standing there close beside him. In the dusk her hair was like a silken halo.

"Who are you?" she asked with the directness of a child.

"I am a stranger," he said quietly. She nodded impatiently. "I know—but why did you come here? Didn't you know he'd kill you?"

The stranger smiled. He hadn't killed me yet," he said, and then, "I came because I am an outlaw."

She did not seem to understand. She studied his face a minute and put a hand suddenly on his arm.

"Do you love birds an' trees an' things like that?" she asked anxiously.

The outlaw nodded, smiling. Then suddenly, "What is your name?"

"Anemone,"—it was like the whisper of the May air that stirs the white windflower.

"And what is Pete Whitbeck to you, Anemone?"

"Why, he's my gran'dad." She had thought everyone knew.

"Your mother is dead?"

She nodded soberly. "I just recollect her," she said. "She gave me to gran'ma. Gran'ma died when I was five. I ain't hardly ever spoke to nobody but him since. Ain't never been out of the Holler!" There was bitterness in her voice.

"And do you like it in the Hollow?" he queried.

"I hate it," she blazed. "I like the birds an' flowers an' the water snakes down by the creek, but I hate the rest of it! I'd like to get out once an' see how folks do outside! Just once!" Her voice had sunk to a whisper husky with longing.

(To be continued).

The Call of Moses

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

LOOK into the calls of Bible leaders. Jeremiah hears the voice of the Eternal, but says, "Ah, Lord God! behold I cannot speak for I am a child." Amos disclaims being different from others. "I was no prophet, neither was I a prophet's son; but I was an herdsman, and a gatherer of sycamore fruit. And the Lord took me as I followed the flock, and the Lord said unto me, 'Go, prophesy.'" Isaiah's call was the most spectacular of any, except Paul's. But each and all of these is the subject of a call that comes to a man who is not anxious to make himself conspicuous,

and who would much prefer to be passed by. Moses says, "Who am I, that I should go unto Pharaoh, and that I should bring the children of Israel out of Egypt?"



These men were not greatly different from others, but they had a keener sense of the Divine. Some years ago I went through the famous Barnardo homes, in London, England, where some eight or nine thousand waifs are cared for each year. Dr. Barnardo, the founder of this huge enterprise, was preparing himself for the foreign field in missions, and had graduated in medicine with that in mind. He had a small class of urchins in Whitechapel, the poor section of London. One night one of the boys remained after the others had gone. The young teacher reminded him that he had better go home, and was told that the boy had no home. "Where do you sleep?" was the next question. "Come and I'll show you." Barnardo followed his ragged guide until he found a group of boys sleeping on a roof under the open sky, huddled together like pigs or puppies, to keep warm. So the young physician said to himself, "This is my China." From that hour thoughts of going to the far east were given up, and he gave himself in ministry to the homeless and crippled children of the poor, in London.

WAS not this man's call as definite as anything that Amos or Moses received? Are people today deprived of the call to definite service that obtained in olden time? Surely not. Moses was a powerful man. He

must have been. The whole story we read in Exodus is that of a very unusual man. He is impetuous, and gets into trouble thereby, when he kills an Egyptian who is abusing a Hebrew. He did not intend to kill the man. He gave him a biff, but biffed a little harder than he intended. Then follows his flight and the forty years of silence and solitude in the wilderness, as shepherd. A good time to think, to formulate plans, to listen for the voice of God. The modern would say that he had been defeated, inasmuch as he had not made a distinct success by forty. But God takes forty years on top of forty to get his man ready. Moses is eighty before he begins the great work of his life. God is unhurried.

We would do well not to be driven by the feverishness of the time. The stars come nightly to the sky, The tidal wave unto the sea; Nor time nor place nor deep nor high Can keep my own away from me.

Up to eighty it looks as though Moses' life had been a failure, or pretty close to it. He had married the daughter of a well-to-do farmer, and had worked hard himself. Otherwise he would have been headed for the poor house.

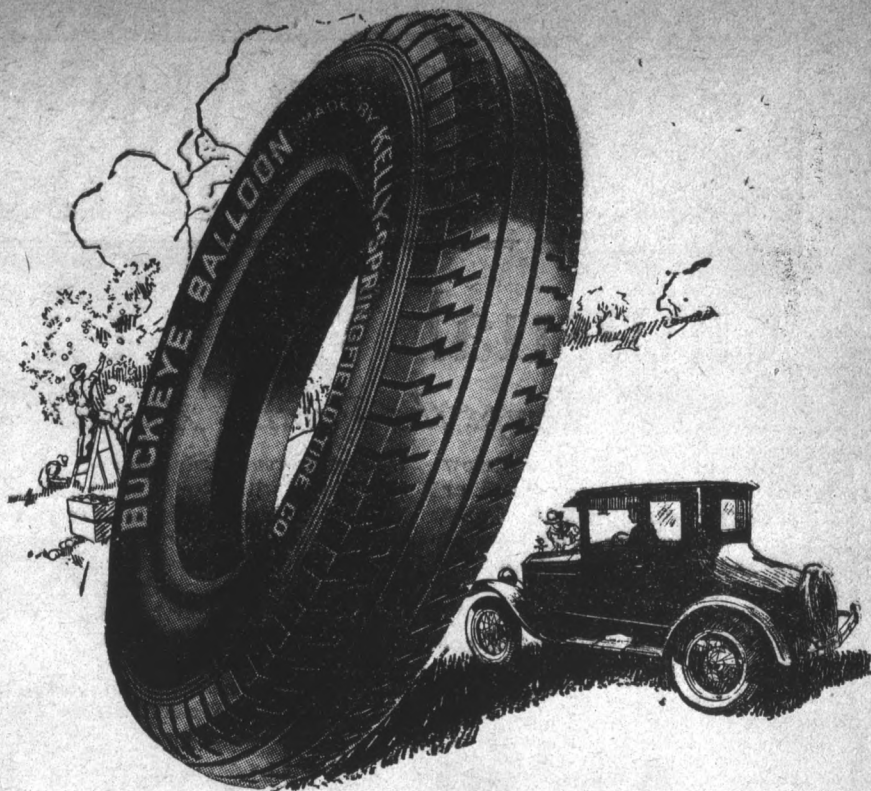
What is success, anyway?

The characteristic that impresses us here is the humility of the man. Later it was said of him, "Now the man Moses was very meek, above all the men that were upon the face of the earth," Numbers 12:3. He could not think of himself that he was fitted for the task laid upon him. He has as many excuses as an indolent church member. He cannot talk well, he declares, and he is not known, and all the rest of it. Perhaps Moses cannot talk fluently, but he has ideas, thereby being different from his brother Aaron, who can talk, but has nothing worth saying.

The most humble man may be the one called to the great service. Despire not the bashful youth who stutters and stammers, and whose feet and hands seem such a source of embarrassment to him. He may be a Moses, a Lincoln. God is still summoning men to great tasks.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR JULY 18.

SUBJECT:—The call of Moses.
GOLDEN TEXT:—Exodus 3:12. Lesson passage, Ex. 2:11 to 4:18.



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Michigan Farmer, Detroit



WOMAN'S INTERESTS



Unusual Way to Serve Usual Foods

Tempt the Family Appetite by a New Recipe Now and Then

SOME day when you do not know quite what to have for lunch or dinner, try these simple dishes. They have the advantage of being appetizing and really economical. The first is called

Cod in Batter.

Take a half pound of boneless codfish pieces. Soak in water over night. Drain and wipe dry with a clean cloth. Prepare a batter as follows:

Beat two eggs until light. Add one rounding tablespoonful of flour, two tablespoonfuls of milk, a quarter of a teaspoonful of baking powder, and a little pepper. Beat until smooth and creamy. Coat the pieces of codfish quite thickly with the batter.

Have plenty of hot fat in a spider. Fry very slowly until the batter is golden brown. Serve on a hot platter, garnished with pieces of parsley.

If the codfish you have is picked up into small pieces soak it just the same, drain, and press dry. Then stir the pieces into the batter, frying in fritter form. Half a pound prepared in either way, will serve five people amply. It is a delicious and economical dish, and prepared in this way is according to an old and favorite New England recipe.

Ham in Cream.

It often happens that when ham is fried, it is rather disappointing because of being too dry, too salt, too hard, or lacking in the flavor and mellowness which we associate with ham at its best. Try this plan and the family will be sure to relish it.

Have cut a slice of ham to the thickness you desire. Parboil the ham, being careful never to allow it to boil, but just to simmer. Cover it first with luke-warm water and let it parboil ten or fifteen minutes. Drain. Flatten by snipping the edges if necessary. Put into a buttered baking dish and cover with milk. Add several dots of butter, a little pepper, and a few grains of onion salt. Or, if preferred, several slices of onion may be laid on top of the ham. Bake in a moderate oven until the ham is tender. Remove to a hot platter.

Thicken the remaining gravy with a rounding teaspoonful of cornstarch so that it will be the consistency of medium cream. Pour over the ham. Finish with a dust of paprika and a little parsley as a garnish. Serve with mashed potato, hot boiled rice, or French fried potatoes.

Corn Trieste.

This dish is an excellent supper dish to use up the left-over corn from dinner. To make it, mix two cups of corn, cut from the cob, with two tablespoonfuls of minced green pepper and the same amount of minced sweet red pepper. Add a half teaspoon of minced onion and a cup of white sauce. Place in a greased baking dish, sprinkle with bread crumbs, dot with butter, and bake for thirty minutes in moderate oven.—Mrs. E. M. G.

TRIED WAYS OF RAISING FUNDS FOR CHURCH OR CLUB.

PROGRESSIVE groups of organized women are always on the lookout for new and different ways of raising funds for their treasury. The members of one club, I know, raise ever-

lasting flowers each summer. In the fall these, with the wild things that work in so charmingly for winter bouquets, are arranged in bunches of various sizes. They have a stand at the county fair and have no difficulty in disposing of all their bouquets. Some are sold in home-made baskets.

Last fall our own club netted a neat sum from the refreshments stand at the county fair. We left the ice cream

and cold drinks to others, but served sandwiches and coffee with real country cream. A large-lettered sign announced to the public that the stand was run by the Columbine Club.

The members of one group of women were asked to take their monthly dues for one month and invest in something that would bring returns, which was to be turned into the treasury. The dues are ten cents a month.

All the time, and home products might be used that was desired, but only the ten cents was to be invested. One member invested in sweet pea seed, and sold \$12 worth of blossoms to restaurants and eating houses that summer. Another invested in butter papers, which were used to cover her home-made cottage cheese that she took to her home town and sold, both to grocers and private families. One bought a bag of salt. With home-grown potatoes and home-rendered lard she made saratoga chips that sold readily during the picnic season. These she made on Saturday morning, delivering them Saturday afternoon to the grocers, who had a greater call for them than could be supplied. The possibilities of this plan are almost endless.—Mrs. N. D.

Achievement Day is Big Success



Get-togethers Like This Help to Link Neighborhoods More Closely Together.

COLDWATER Grange Hall was filled to overflowing when the Women's Nutrition Classes from different parts of the county held their Achievement Day, following a six months' series of lessons on "Feeding the Family." Miss Martha Mae Hunter, nutrition specialist of the extension department of the Michigan State College; Miss Julia Brekke, field organizer of extension work in the home economics division of the college, and Miss Edith Wagar, of the State Farm Bureau, were present, and spoke to an appreciative audience. The large crowd present unanimously voted to petition the board of supervisors to appropriate funds at their June meeting for the continuance of extension work in Branch county.

Meal-planning posters were displayed, showing well-planned meals for the family, for the pre-school child, also good school lunches and community meals. A map of the goitre belt showed foods rich in iodine. Posture charts and a display of shoes showed the relation between properly shod feet and correct posture.

The old-time tonics of sulphur and molasses, and a dark looking bottle labeled "Dosem & Dopem Spring Medicine" were exhibited in contrast with the tonics of today found in whole grains, green and leafy vegetables, fruits and cod liver oil. A lime chart indicated the necessity of lime in the diet to insure permanence of bones and teeth, and displayed foods in amounts containing as much lime as a child's tooth.

At noon a nutrition dinner was served to more than 200 people by the women of Coldwater Grange. Then came singing of a clever "Nutrition Song," written by Mrs. A. L. Lott, with a final stanza added by Mrs. Fred Shilling, who led the singing. Mrs. A. R. Kibbie gave an informal talk on the possibilities of drying greens for winter use.

Then the play, "Healthy Town," was given on the lawn by the Fourth Ward School. A class of young girls demonstrated several corrective exercises. Harold Stockwell gave an interesting resume of nutrition work in his district school. Children who learn at school the value of proper foods prove good missionaries of the gospel of balanced ration for the family.

Lighter notes were introduced in the afternoon program by Miss Jesse Craun's presentation in costume, of Edgar Guest's poem, "A Boy and His Stomach," and by Mrs. R. R. Fox in a burlesque on the "Ode to Posture," which furnished the audience much merriment. Mr. Andres, county agricultural agent, in closing the meeting, expressed his appreciation of extension work in the county.—C. W. A.

Cherries are Ripe!

Oh, I am so happy for yesterday,
I went cherry-picking with blue-eyed Tess;
We raced through the meadows,
blithely and gay,
While the wind, lover-like, her tresses caressed.

Oh, the tree was laden with cherries red,
And we laughingly filled our pails to the brim,
While the hours swiftly as the wind seemed sped,
When we started for home in the twilight dim.

Oh, the stars came out as we came away,
And my heart beat wildly, madly with glee,
For some of the cherries I picked yesterday,
Were sweeter by far than those on the tree.—By John Heintz.

VARIETY in serving, like a new dress, on an old friend, is a pleasant surprise for the family. Why not try serving the luscious red cherries in some of these different ways?

Cherry Salad.

Select the large sweet cherries. Pit and fill the cavities with nuts or a bit of cream cheese. Arrange on a mound of crushed pineapple or on a slice of pineapple. Serve with a sweet mayonnaise.

Quick Cherry Pudding.

2 eggs, slightly beaten Salt, flavoring
1 qt. hot milk 1½ cups fresh or canned
½ cup sugar cherries
¼ cup melted butter 2 cups bread crumbs
Add crumbs to milk and set aside to cool. Add other ingredients and bake in a greased baking dish. Serve with cherry sauce.

Sweet Pickled Cherries.

Stone cherries, cover with vinegar, and let stand twelve hours. Measure fruit and equal amount of sugar. Let stand two days and stir often so that all the sugar is dissolved. Seal in jars without heating.

Cherryade.

To one cup of cherry juice add one-half cup of pineapple juice, one-half cup of medium sugar syrup, and one quart of water. Serve with shaved ice.



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

HOW TO MAKE CHEESE AT HOME.

IN response to Mrs. P. D.'s request for making cheese, I am sending my recipe. For twelve gallons of milk take about six gallons of evening milk. Aerate well by pouring from one pail to another several times. Leave covered with a cloth at a temperature of sixty degrees to seventy degrees until morning. Then pour in with another six gallons of fresh milk into a boiler.

Place this boiler on the stove and heat to not less than eighty-six degrees, or more than ninety degrees, then raise from fire by placing bricks under boiler. The milk then is ready to set. After raising milk from fire, mix one teaspoon of color with one-half glass of cold water. Pour into milk and stir well. Next comes the rennet. Dissolve one rennet tablet in one-half glass of cold water and add to milk and stir slowly two minutes.

Let milk stand perfectly quiet for twenty minutes, or until curd is ready to cut. During this time, boiler is raised. At the end of twenty minutes, try curd by pushing forefinger like a hook into curd. If it breaks clean across like jelly, it is ready to cut with a long knife, first lengthwise, then crosswise, leaving the curd in one-half-inch squares. After cutting,

let it stand five minutes. Then place boiler back on stove, raising temperature slowly to ninety-eight degrees, stirring slowly all the time. When ninety-eight degrees is reached, remove from fire and cover closely for forty minutes.

Then try curd by taking up a handful and squeezing it. If it falls apart easily, it is ready to have all whey drained off. After it is drained, mix four ounces of fine salt into curd very thoroughly. It is then ready for the press. The press may be made of heavy tin ten inches in diameter and fifteen inches high, with no top or bottom. A two-gallon jar with bottom out can be used.

Line press with cheesecloth and pack in curd as closely as possible. On top, place round board and on that put a weight. First put two weights, five pounds apiece; gradually add more.

After it is pressed several hours, take out and smooth out cheesecloth covering, replace in press jar and put on more weights. Leave there twenty-four hours. Then take out and put in a room with a good circulation of air. For the first week, turn cheese several times a day. At the end of first week, take off cheesecloth cover and use a paint brush and cover cheese all over with paraffin to keep moist and protect from flies, then turn only once or twice daily. At end of six weeks it is ready to use.—Mrs. R. L. C.



Adventures of Tilly and Billy

The End of the Dream

I WON'T ever be forgetful again," promised Buzzie Bumble-Bee when he had told Tilly and Billy about his broken wings. "When I get my new wings I'm going to fly and fly and fly."

Right then Billy remembered, too, that it didn't pay to be forgetful. For one day Billy, himself, had forgotten his lunch-basket as he hurried off to school, and his little tummy was very, very empty before he got home from school that night.

"Now we will be on our way to see Winkum's Rock," said Nicky Gnome as he started hobbling off down the path.

"If I only had my new wings I would go with you," said Buzzie Bumble Bee.

"I am very sorry that you cannot go, for we might beg you to gather

and Billy went hurrying along trying to keep Nicky Gnome in sight as they made their way around this rock and behind that one.

"Oh, oh, what is that?" suddenly called Billy as he spied a flower peeking its pretty face from behind a bush.

"Oh, it's a four-o'clock," said Tilly, when she spied it. "It's just like the one Auntie has in her garden. Auntie told me the story about it, too. She said the four-o'clock was a very lazy little fellow. He sleeps all day and doesn't wake up to blossom until four o'clock in the afternoon. Then he stays awake all night and goes to sleep in the morning."

"Look here, Nicky Gnome," called Billy, "we have found a four-o'clock," but Nicky was out of sight.

"We must hurry or Nicky will leave us," said Tilly. "Nicky, Nicky," she called as they hurried along the rocky path. But no Nicky answered, nor could they find him anywhere.

"We are lost," said Tilly, and a big tear rolled down her cheek and kersplashed on her dress. "Which way will we go?"

But right then, Billy spied a sign. "To Winkum's Rock, Slumberville," it said. Only a little way beyond they came to the big rock. No sooner had they reached it than it began to move. Yes, sir, the big rock opened just like a door.

"Oh, hum, hum," yawned Tilly and she stretched herself and looked about. Billy sat up too, and blinked his sleepy eyes.

"Why, why, I guess I have been dreaming," said Billy.

"I guess I have, too," said Tilly.

"Where did Nicky Gnome go?" asked Billy sleepily.

"I was looking for the same little fellow," answered Tilly.

"My, my, but it is getting late," said Billy, as he saw the long shadows dancing across the meadow. "We must hurry home."

On the way home they told each other all about their dream trip to Gnomeville, and the strange thing about it was, that they had each taken the very same dream trip.



"I Guess I've Been Dreaming," said Billy.

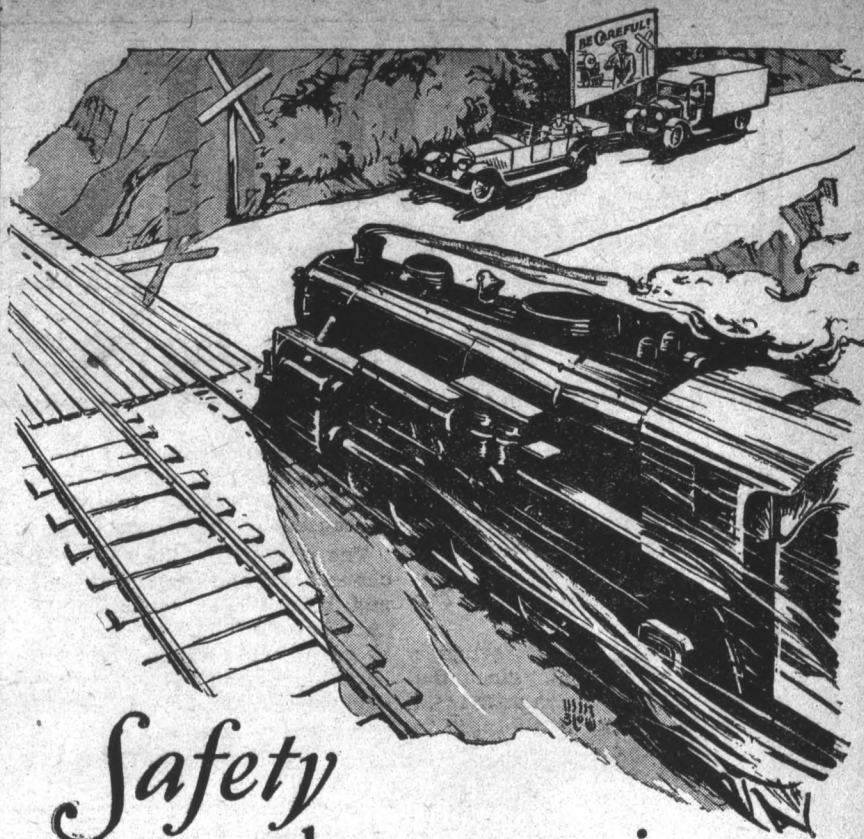
some honey for us," said Billy, whose sweet tooth never seemed to stay filled.

"Who is Winkum?" asked Tilly, when they were on their way.

"She is the sleep fairy," answered Nicky Gnome, and the rock is her home."

"Where is her home?" questioned Billy.

"In the heart of Slumberville," answered Nicky Gnome, "hurry along or you will be left behind." And so Tilly



Safety at the crossing

Travel by railroad is only a third as hazardous as it was thirteen years ago. The number of passenger fatalities was reduced from 441 in 1913 to 175 in 1925. Railway employment, likewise, is only a third as hazardous as thirteen years ago. The number of employee fatalities was reduced from 3,715 in 1913 to 1,523 in 1925.

The New York Central Lines were among the pioneers in the promotion of organized safety work in the United States. Carrying 10 per cent of the passengers and having nearly 10 per cent of the total number of railroad employees, this transportation system has contributed substantially to this remarkable

achievement, which was largely the result of a cooperative spirit obtaining between employer and employee.

Crossing accidents present a new problem. Last year 22 per cent of these accidents were due to automobiles running into the side of trains. A large majority occurred in daylight where the approaching train could be seen, and at crossings in the locality where the driver resided.

Full cooperation on the part of motorists will reduce crossing accidents to a small number. Approach crossings prepared to stop and know that the way is clear before attempting to cross.

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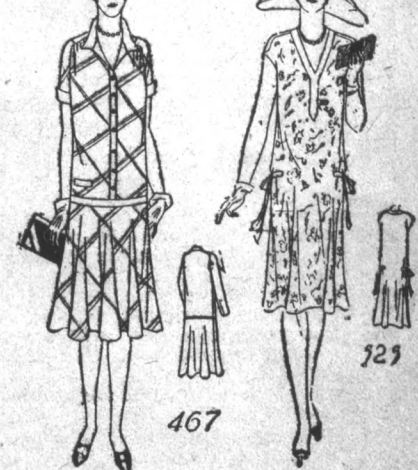
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Michigan Farmer Pattern Service

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No. 402—Frock with Shirred Skirt. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 7/8 yards of 40-inch material with 3/4 yard of 36-inch contrasting.

No. 459—Afternoon Frock. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards of 40-inch material with 3/4 yard of 32-inch contrasting.



No. 525—Sleeveless Dress. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 7/8 yards of 36 or 40-inch material with 3/4 yard of 40-inch contrasting.

No. 467—Sports Frock. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 1/4 yards of 40-inch material with 3/4 yard of 36-inch contrasting.

No. 467—Sports Frock. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 1/4 yards of 40-inch material with 3/4 yard of 36-inch contrasting.

These patterns can be obtained through the Michigan Farmer Pattern Department, Detroit, Michigan, for 13c each. Enclose 13c extra when you order your pattern, and a copy of our large Pattern Catalogue will be sent to you.



OUR PAGE

Two Essays by Boys.

Herbert and George Use Their Minds During Vacation

Advantages of Rural Life.

People say city life is more interesting and pleasant than country life. Bosh! plain nonsense! The city does offer sights, many of them beautiful, but what can match the beauty of nature in her iridescence and foliage, her purity and quiet?

In the city during the hot summer months, life gets insipid, when the heat is reflected by the pavement and buildings. You can go to the park to get nearer nature, and find that it is already crowded, and the grass is worn off, and is a veritable, crowded sandlot. While, on the other hand, in the country you can go to the woods and find quiet, beauty and pleasure.



This M. C. is Having a Woolly Ride, Even if it is Not a Wild One.

No din or noise of machinery disturbs your thoughts, and you can rest in quiet thoughtfulness.

In the matter of work, the farmer can do what he wants to and when he wants to, with no one watching him to see that he does everything just so, while the city employe works in an unhealthy factory or stuffy office, and obeys another's orders. In other words, the farmer is his own boss, while a city man is a paid servant.

The city people's lives are endangered by reckless drivers and things, and many people lose their lives yearly, caused by these things.

The city offers better educational chances, but the country offers a grade and high school education, and the farm boy don't have to pay any more to go to college than city youths. I have not named half of the country's advantages yet, and I would like more opinions pro and con.

This is your chance, boys, as you surely can write on this subject.

I could name the city's advantages, but I know they will soon be forthcoming from someone else. Come on, folks, let's hear what you've got to say.—Herbert Estes, M. C.

Education.

Education really covers a large scope, but we usually think of receiving an education by attending school. There are many ways of receiving an education. Lincoln received his, not at school, but through hard labor and determination. An experienced education is very expensive.

I am strongly in favor of everyone having at least a high school education. Some things which are taught in high school are much easier and quicker methods, which otherwise you would not have received.

High school, as some think, is a place for the idle children to gather. It is not. A high school education is a short cut to higher ideals of life.

Some people carry the idea that farmers need but little education. I think that is the reason we have so many poor farmers.

Many have expressed their opinion on choosing a partner. I will say but little on this, as it is a rather dangerous subject to discuss. I think for such a matter you need a "good" education.—Truly yours, George Nichols.

not seem to realize this, however, and do not try to show their better inner self when they are with boys.

You said a beautiful girl alone can make a home attractive. I hardly agree with you. Many women who are not beautiful to most people are beautiful to their husbands for what they are in soul and mind. A girl should not be measured by her looks, but by what she really is.—Your Niece, "Vic."

It was amusing to see others refer to you as a boy. Of course, I was in on the secret. I like your sentiments.

Hello, Folks:

I don't agree with you, Herbert, about the change in "Our Page." Of course, this isn't a fashion page, but the change is going to be for our benefit. It's going to encourage others to write, because they can see we're not "behind the times."

I agree with Guilford. Why argue about boyish bobs, knickers, smoking and the Charleston? Everyone has his own views of them and arguing won't change them. To start the ball a-rolling, I'm not going to give my views.

With all my school books dumped in the creek, and my knowledge packed away until autumn, I feel like talking about vacation. I suppose some day soon I must write my farewell letter, but how I hate to! Every week I can see some new point added to make "Our Page" more interesting. What is the retiring age, Uncle Frank? I am an old M. C. writer in disguise.—"Pep."

Don't pack your knowledge away, for it will get rusty. Rusty knowledge has no market value these days. I presume you gave your books to the fish. That's pretty hard on the books, and the fish, too. The retiring age is eighteen, but we have reunions at which retired M. C.'s can have their say.

Dear M. C.'s and Co.:

The very idea of changing the heading of our page. Some stylish, up-to-date people are always wanting things changed.

As for the Charleston, the girls that do it for exercise had better ride the disc for a while. You would get plenty of exercise, and at the same time be helping, too.

Guilford Rothfuss, I envy you for winning so many prizes, but thirteen is an unlucky number, so that is a good sign you cannot win any more.

I will stand up to anyone and let them know I am no relation to monks, even though I may look like one.

Well, I must stop my chattering and comb my bobbed hair and put on some clean knickers.—Your M. C. Cousin and Niece, Emma Kushmaul.

Change is one of the permanent things in this world. If it were not for change, we would still be living like savages or monkeys, as some think. Years ago, I heard a preacher say that often he preferred monkeys, as monkeys would not do many things men did.

Dear Uncle Frank:

You all would no doubt be much surprised if you knew "Vic" was a girl instead of a boy, as many cousins thought when they wrote. I know "Vic" well, and was surprised to see her opening up as she did. She sure can give some good advice, which some of those empty-headed girls should absorb. How about it, boys?

About my sister's letter—she sure has it in for those high school pupils. She makes me laugh about her doing all the work around home. She thinks she is awfully mistreated. About all she really does do is hold the front yard down, and wave at all those "high school boys." She is fourteen, and weighs about 150, so she can hold the yard down pretty well.

How's the weather? I have not sweated this summer yet, and it is haying time already. I am afraid our corn will never get ripe this year. That's right, maybe my sister does all the sweating here. I must close now as it's nine o'clock, which is my bed time when I'm home.

Hoping "Vic" and you all will have a good time during your high school vacation.—Your M. C. reader, Harold Kampen, Coldwater, Mich.

I guess "Vic" started something, all right. I hope that you and your sister don't get worked up over the work question. I hope that by this time you have had occasion to sweat.

Some Fund Letters

I have read about the radio you are getting for the chipped children, and think it is a fine idea.

Please accept this little bit I am sending from my little son and daughter, Robert and Eleanor.—Mrs. John Beveling.

We hope you are having success in raising the money for the radio that you wish to buy for the boys and girls



Marion Pickup Calls This a Modern Flapper. But She's Not an M. C.

at Farmington. I am enclosing a dollar that Mrs. V. Y. Holladay, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, sent me to help increase the fund.—Robina Johnson, of the Crippled Children's Home.

I am sending you \$4.00 for the radio fund at Farmington, as I feel sorry for the crippled children, for I have my little sister, Mildred, there. She is two years old, and she has been there nine months.

I will tell you how I got these four dollars. I went to our neighbors and friends and they all gave some.—From your niece, Henrietta Kolk.

I have been reading the Michigan Farmer. I like it very much. I suppose you might like to hear a little



OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Uncle Frank:

I haven't written to you for some time, as I have been too busy. I am just going to give you my assumed name, which I have used while writing to you for some time. I am, however, a Merry Cirler, and some day I'll write and give you my name and address.

Uncle Frank, how would it be if the Michigan Farmer started another department for young people between the ages of, well, say seventeen and twenty-one? Then the Merry Circle could be for people just up to sixteen. I am seventeen and I feel ages older than the people who write the Merry Circle letters. I graduated from high school a year ago, and consequently have always seemed older than my associates of my own age.

Yours for a better Michigan Farmer, "Sweetheart."

Another plea for a sixteen-and-up department. We'll have to see about it. Why should you feel old? Most of the thoughts expressed on our page are old enough for anybody. I hope you'll soon come across with your name.

Dear Uncle Frank and Cousins:

I wonder how many of us are interested in music. I am. I would rather hear a good program of music than a good show. We have a small orchestra right at home. My oldest brother plays a violin, and I play the

piano. We have lots of fun playing selections. I have a good motto, maybe some of you M. C. would like to know. I have given it to some of my M. C. friends. Here it is:

"Never be flat, sometimes be sharp, always be natural."

I'll tune off for a while so someone else can broadcast.—Reva McCombe, Jasper, Mich.

I believe I get more enjoyment out of music than anything else. I have seen the motto you mentioned, and wish I could print it as it usually is given.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Well, in the first place, I want to tell you that "Vic" is a girl, instead of a boy, as some of you seem to think.

Alphonso La Vaul, I am sorry I gave you the impression of picking a girl the same way you would pick out a horse or cow. I certainly did not mean that. I fully agree with you that a wife must be a good companion. I did not mean that you should not choose a pretty girl. I meant that you should not choose them for their looks alone, because it takes more than a pretty face to make a man happy.

Yes, there are many pretty girls who can cook and sew, and who have many other accomplishments. There are also girls who do not have pretty faces, but have a beautiful mind and soul that makes them doubly attractive to some men. A lot of girls do

Farmer Not an Individualist

Must Organize to Succeed, Says William Allen White.

THE boy of the next generation must always remember that the farmer is no longer an individualist; he is a manufacturer, taking the raw material of soil and sun and mixing it with brains and making food products and clothing material. He will fail unless he organizes, and to organize he must have high intelligence. The first thing for the farmer to do is to fertilize his place with a first-class brain food.—William Allen White.

Will Allen White is one of the most beloved American journalists. Spending his life in the little town of Emporia, he is today better known than most editors of great New York or Chicago dailies. And he especially loves and understands boys, as his celebrated "Boyville" stories will testify.

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

about my life. When I was nine years old, I had infantile paralysis of my right arm. For about two years, they did not do much for my arm, until my people heard of the Children's Hospital and its wonderful work. I was in the city about a week, when I was sent to the Convalescent Home at Farmington. I like it very much. I am eleven years old.

My arm is getting better. I am very happy here.—Areathey Russel.

I thought you would like to hear about my life in the hospital. I had tubercular lungs and stayed in bed for about two months. Now I am up and around with the other children. I feel much better and look much better, too, and will be going home pretty soon.

I do love Farmington better than any other hospital. Farmington really is a beautiful place, with slides, swings, woods and a club house also. The building is very large, and there are many children there.—Helen Neuman.

CORRESPONDENCE SCRAMBLE.

THESE scrambles are popular because there are not many things more interesting than getting letters, and the scrambles help one to get letters.

Here is the way to do it: Write a letter to Dear Unknown Friend, or Dear Merry Circler, and then address an envelope to yourself and put a stamp on it. Also, address an envelope to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, and put your letter

and stamped envelope in it. If you are below fourteen years of age, put the letter A on the envelope addressed to me. If above fourteen years, write the letter B on the envelope. Send your letter in so that it will be at this office by July 23, as the letters will be scrambled then. Your letter will be put in the envelope belonging to someone else, and another letter put in yours, and all sent out. By this scramble you get two chances for a correspondent.

THE JOKE WINNERS.

I KNOW that Merry Circlers appreciate fun, because so many of them answered the joke contest. Each of those mentioned below sent in three good jokes and, of course, those who won the first prizes sent in the best ones.

Pencils.

Josephine Goodhue, M. C., Holton, Michigan.

Nellie Quist, R. 2, McBaine, Mich.

Dictionaries.

Eileen Terrill, Dansville, Mich.

Corene Myers, M. C., Scottville, Michigan.

Alice Scholten, M. C., Climax, Mich.

Knives.

Margaret Johnson, M. C., Topaz, Michigan.

Iva Snowden, LeRoy, Mich.

Reva McComb, M. C., Jasper, Mich.

Irma J. Henn, M. C., R. 4, Brown City, Mich.

Pauline G. Rowe, R. 4, Traverse City, Mich.

factory, or when diluted with kerosene. Where an apple orchard is maintained, lime sulphur applied to the perches, nests, etc., at the same strength as used for the dormant spray of apples (one to seven) will kill all mites that it comes in contact with.

It is advisable to paint the perches, nests, and all parts of the house with which the birds may come in direct contact, while on the nests or on the perches with one of the aforementioned preparations early in the spring, and repeat it at two or three week intervals during the summer.

For common chicken body lice, dust the birds thoroughly with sodium fluoride. For common red mites, spray or paint the nests, perches, and all other parts of the house with which the birds may come in contact while on the nests or on the perches, with any coal tar disinfectant, kerosene, oil from the crank case, carbola, lime sulphur, or any creosote solution.—J. A. Hannah.

GOSLINGS DIE IN SHELL.

Would you kindly advise me what to do with geese eggs, when they will not hatch? I have had them in an incubator under geese hens, and under chicken hens. There are geese in all eggs, and they are full-grown, but they seem to be unable to crack the shell. I have sprinkled them with water regularly.—C. E. J.

When goose eggs will not hatch, either under geese or hens, in spite of sprinkling and careful incubation, the trouble may be due to lack of vigor in the breeding stock. Keeping the eggs too long before starting incubation might result in weak goslings. If a mating has produced poor results this year, it may be best to obtain new

stock next year. If the eggs are from very young geese the same birds may produce strong goslings when they are more mature. Geese that are over-fat often produce infertile eggs, or goslings lacking in vigor.

Almost half of Japan's export trade is in silk, and the United States takes the great bulk of this product.

Reduced Prices Order from this Ad Now CHICKS

Tancred White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Anconas

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

Tom Barron W. Leghorns

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

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

Broilers, \$7.00 per 100.

Pullets, Choice Tancred and Tom Barron White Leghorn Pullets, \$1.00 each while they last.

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.

SEND NO MONEY for SILVER 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.



Lice and Mites

Some Suggestions Regarding Their Control

AT this season of the year lice and mites become a serious problem, and many poultrymen fail to realize the seriousness of these pests, until after they have caused their flocks hundreds of dollars' worth of damage.

In the minds of many, lice and mites are considered as the same parasite, and not distinguished between. They are, however, distinctly different parasites, different in appearance, different habits, and different life histories.

In Michigan, the common hen louse is the straw louse, straw colored, and about one-sixteenth to one-eighth of an inch in length when mature. These lice are present in practically all flocks of poultry, and on many wild birds. They live on the skin of the bird, and are biting insects, contrary to the opinion of most poultrymen. They do not suck the blood from the host, but merely bite off particles of skin and when present in large numbers, seriously annoy the host birds and may become so numerous on the host as to seriously affect the health and production of the host birds. In examining chickens for lice, they will usually be found present in large numbers about the vent, and on the underside of the neck, and in many cases the nits or eggs of these parasites will be deposited at the base of the feathers, in these sections in such numbers as to form masses of lice eggs, sometimes one-half inch in diameter.

Body lice can be controlled by a thorough dusting of the bird with sodium fluoride and in dusting with this preparation, particular care should be taken to make certain that the skin of the bird about the vent and around the neck is well covered with powder. This treatment will also control other varieties of body lice, feather lice, and feather mites, common in Michigan, and it is always good policy to dust each bird individually in the entire flock early in the spring, and again in the fall before going into winter quarters.

It is not advisable to use sodium fluoride in the dust bath, as it will get into the chicken's eyes and nasal passages, and set up an inflammation that may seriously affect the bird. And it should not be used on chicks less than ten days old.

Mites.

Mites are much smaller in size than the common chicken louse, are found in large numbers, in poultry houses, about the perches, nests, etc., where care is not exercised to prevent or kill them. Upon close examination, the common red chicken mite looks very much like a miniature spider, ranging in size from the microscopic, up to the size of a head of a common pin.

They do not live on the bird, but exist in cracks and crevices about the nests, remaining in hiding during the day, crawling onto the hens or chickens during the night, sucking blood from the body of the host, and returning to their hiding places. It is very seldom that mites are carried by the bird longer than two or three days at a time. Mites may be present, millions in number, before they are noticed, and a good poultryman watches carefully the undersides of perches, and other cracks and crevices, for these parasites. They are exceedingly prolific and a mite may become a grandmother within a week, and a thrifty mite female may lay up to 700 eggs in her short life.

It is impossible, or nearly so, to starve them, as they will live over in a poultry house without food from year to year, and much has been the surprise of many poultrymen to examine a poultry house in the spring of the year that has housed no chickens for six or seven months, to find red mites present in great numbers.

They can be killed by a contact spray. Any of the coal tar disinfectants prove satisfactory. Refuse oil drained from crank cases of automobiles or gasoline engines, when mixed with coal tar disinfectant, prove satis-

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

ORDER AT THESE LOW PRICES	25	50	100	500	1000
Extra Selected Barron or Tancred White Leghorns	\$3.00	\$5.50	\$10.00	\$45.00	\$90.00
Barron S. C. White Leghorns	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.50	80.00
Extra Selected Sheppard's Famous Anconas	3.00	5.50	10.00	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 5 months of age; 75% flock production by customer's pullets (raised from Silver Ward Chicks) in September as compared with 30% flock production expected of good standard layers; prizes won in hot competition at shows. **SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.** Send your order now to be sure of getting your chicks exactly when wanted. Catalog Free.

SILVERWARD HATCHERY—BOX 29, ZEELAND, 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
S. C. & R. C. Reds, Brd., Wh. Rks., Blk. Min.	3.25	6.25	12.00	57.00	110
Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes	3.75	6.75	13.00	62.00	120
White Orpingtons	4.00	7.25	14.00	67.00	...
Blk. Jersey Giants, S. S. Hamburgs	6.00	11.00	20.00	95.00	...
Mixed, Heavy (Not Accredited)	\$10.00 per 100	...
Mixed, Light (Not Accredited)	8.00 per 100	...

100% live delivery. Order today.

WOLF HATCHING AND BREEDING CO., Box 43, GIBSONBURG, OHIO.

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
Extra Quality Barron White Leghorns	5.00	9.00	42.00	80
S. C. White, Brown, Buff and Bl. Leghorns, Anconas	4.50	8.50	40.00	78
Barred and Wh. Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Bl. Minorcas	5.75	11.00	53.00	100
Assorted Light	4.00	7.50	36.00	70

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

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

Special Sale of July Chicks

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

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

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

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

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 also won first in pullet class.

	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	\$9.00	\$40.00	\$75
Barred Plymouth Rocks	12.00	57.50	110
Rhode Island Reds	12.00	57.50	110

For orders of less than 100 add 1c per chick. For orders to be mailed add 25c for special handling charges. **DEAN EGG FARM & HATCHERY,** Box C, BIRMINGHAM, MICH.

It's easier to Keep Up than to Catch Up

During July and August, when pastures become scanty or parched, a good concentrate ration should be provided to prevent a drop in milk flow and to keep the cows in good flesh.

With Linseed Meal constituting a large portion of such ration you can easily avoid a summer slump and insure full fall production, without resorting to heavy barn feeding to force a "comeback".

WATCH THESE MONTHS



Linseed Meal with its high protein content and fine conditioning qualities pays as high as 100% profit with all farm animals. It does more than maintain; it hastens gains. With hogs on pasture it has proven worth \$76 a ton when substituted for half the tankage in the usual corn-and-tankage ration.

Farmers, breeders, feeders, experiment station men, will tell you about it in our books, "Dollars and Cents Results" and "How To Make Money With Linseed Meal." Write Dept. D7 for them.

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MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU POULTRY FEEDS

DEPENDABLE and ECONOMICAL

Michigan Chick Starter with Buttermilk

Michigan Growing Mash with Buttermilk

Michigan Laying Mash with Buttermilk
Make Chicks grow and hens lay

For sale by the local Co-op. or Farm Bureau agent. Insist on Michigan brand. Write for free Poultry feeding booklet. "Dept. C"

MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU SUPPLY SERVICE
Lansing, Michigan



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
Angonas	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.

PROFIT PRODUCING CHICKS

Special Summer Prices

Make money this summer raising R. & 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

COUNTY HERD EXHIBITS.

ONE new feature at the Michigan State Fair on September 5-11, will be the county herd class providing competition between counties in the various breeds. If a single exhibitor does not have enough animals he can combine with breeders of the same breed and show in the county herd class. If he has an especially strong individual, he can also win a percentage of the prize money for the one or two animals that he owns that are high point winners.

Another strong feature of this year will be a special competition among state institution herds. The management of the fair has provided special classes so that the fancy show herd from the state farms at Traverse City, Pontiac, Ionia, and other points, will have plenty of competition without showing against private owners who may have strong herds, but whose herds rank high as to breeding and utility.

The cattle department of the fair will be supervised this year, the same as last, by Robert Barney, a leading breeder of Traverse City. Prof. O. E. Reed, of the Dairy Husbandry Department of the Michigan State College, has given a great deal of attention to the forthcoming cattle exhibit at the State Fair. He has also been named chairman of the National Dairy Exposition executive committee. This exposition will be held on the State Fair grounds October 6-13.

Michigan is fast becoming a great dairy state, and interest in the dairy cattle classes is growing with leaps and bounds.

AVERAGE VALUE OF MANURE IS \$2.00 PER TON.

FARM manure is worth from \$1.00 to \$3.00 a ton, varying according to the soil and crops with which it is used, with an average of \$1.97 a ton. These figures were obtained from extensive experiments conducted cooperatively by farmers who used applications of eight tons per acre in the tests.

The value of manure was derived from averaging the actual crop increase secured through applying manure. A ten-year average was taken for the value of the various crops. In this schedule corn was valued at seventy-three cents per bushel; oats at forty-four cents; wheat at \$1.34; barley at sixty-two cents; rye at \$1.02;

hay at \$13.11 per ton; alfalfa at \$16.17, and soy beans at \$1.50 per bushel.—J. C. M.

TESTING WORK CONTINUES.

THE Ann Arbor Cow Testing Association has completed its third year and has already started on its fourth year. Chelsea Cow Testing Association started on its third year's work the first of July.

Members of the Ypsilanti-Milan Cow Testing Association held a very successful picnic at the home of C. M. Breining on June 24. Forty people were present. Hoover Kirby is tester of the association.

SHIAWASSEE HOLSTEINERS' PICNIC.

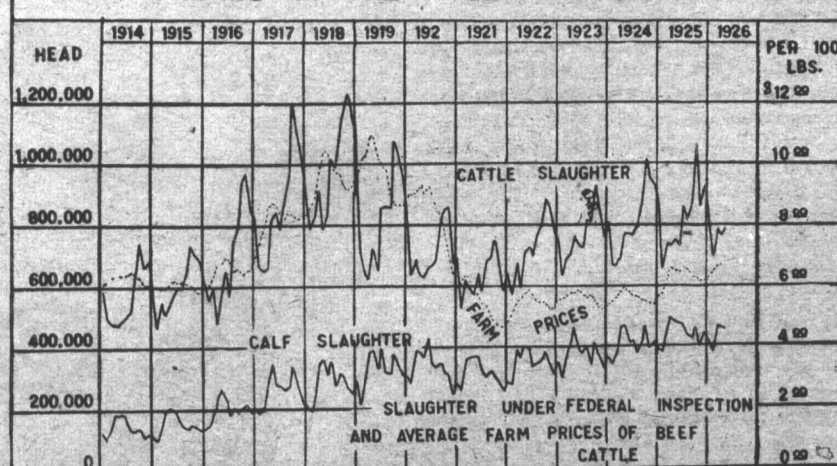
ON July 1 the Holstein breeders had one of their most successful annual summer association meetings at the home of President William Austin, of Saline. Two hundred people were present. Saline village band furnished music for the occasion. Other features on the program were a boys' and girls' judging contest, slides showing some of the high-producing Holsteins in county cow testing association work. J. G. Hayes gave his usual black-and-white booster talk.

INCREASED INTENSIVE DAIRYING.

THE increased interest in dairying is emphasized by the fact that the inter-state movement of dairy cattle is twenty-eight per cent greater this year than last. Reports to the bureau of animal industry show that the seven states which have contributed the largest number of cattle to the inter-state movement are Wisconsin, Minnesota, New York, Tennessee, Illinois, Texas and Mississippi. These animals are believed to be used largely for the establishment and enlargement of herds, and also for replacing cows condemned because of tuberculosis. The general health condition of the animals is considered satisfactory. During the ten-month period ending May 1, 342,615 cattle were tested for inter-state movement, with only nine-tenths of one per cent being classified as reactors. This means that only one animal in 100 was found to have tuberculosis.

Plotters against the life of the King of Spain were recently arrested in Paris.

TRENDS IN THE BEEF INDUSTRY



The average farm price of beef cattle throughout the United States in the first four months of 1926, was \$6.51. This may seem low, but it is the average paid by dealers at local points for all classes and grades. It covers everything, from the scrawniest old canner to choice baby beef, and probably includes more of the former than of the latter. The important thing is that it compares with an average of \$6.01 in the same four months of 1925; \$5.58 in 1924, and \$5.61 in 1923. Back in 1922, when the cattle market was at its worst, the average for these four months was only \$5.20. The average for the five years, August, 1909, to July, 1914, was \$5.22, so that current prices show a twenty-five per cent rise compared with pre-war.

THE "PIGGIES' BATH TUB."

I HAVE just come in from helping one of my neighbors build a bath tub for his hogs. I felt both sorry and glad for my neighbor while we were building this "piggies' bath tub," for the reason that this neighbor was like a good many other people until he met with some very heavy losses from the use of the old-style mudhole bath tub. He never took much stock in spending money for cement and labor to build a bath tub for his hogs, when, as he said, they would root out and build their own bath tub to suit themselves. This neighbor got along very well for years with the mudhole for a bath tub, but there came a time when it proved to be very expensive.

Down in the corner of the field was an old hole in the ground that had been used for a wallow for, I don't know how long. So far as is known, nothing bad was caused from it till last year. The weather was extremely dry and warm, and water had to be hauled to fill the hole up. It was filled several times and became very foul. This neighbor kept on filling it, time after time just the same, till one day he asked me to come over and see what was wrong with his hogs. They were all sick and seemed to be in bad shape. I hustled over and looked at the hogs. Some were in the wallow, unable to get out, others just out a little ways and unable to go farther. I told him that I thought that the old wallow was the cause of the sickness, but I suggested that he call in a veterinarian. He asked me to do the calling, as he was almost heartbroken. Things looked blue, for they were what he was depending on to meet the approaching mortgage payment. The veterinarian came and looked the hogs over and examined the wallow as well as he could.

Just as I had guessed, he told this man that there was nothing to do but to lose most of the hogs, but that if he would get the others out of that filthy place and let them have some clean water so they could get cleaned off, they might recover. He said that no kind of medicine would be of benefit so long as they wallowed in that filthy mire. He never gave any special name for their troubles, and I did not care for any myself, for I saw the cause, and, of course, the remedy was easy. I really felt sorry for this man, for he is a good neighbor, and really did not realize this filth would ultimately be the cause of so much loss.

All the hogs that were able to go were taken to another place, and a fresh hole dug for them, and the veterinarian told him to allow them to use the new one only a few days and then make another change. Perhaps they would then change for the better.

A few of the hogs recovered, but the bulk of them were lost, and then he decided to build a good concrete wallow, which we have just completed. He has equipped his hog bath tub with water so that he can have it moving all the time if he wants to. Last fall he built a good-sized pond on a hillside above where he intended to build the "piggies' bath tub," and has run a pipe line to the tub and has an outlet to drain the tub. He can turn the valve so it will feed slowly, and can also open the outlet so it will drain off slowly, and have running water.

I just got to wondering how many farmers have taken advantage of the use of concrete to make a wallow for their hogs. I have been around quite a bit and I have seen but few.—R. B. Rushing.

CARE OF THE GROWING COLT.

THE ultimate value of a colt is immeasurably influenced by the care and feed it receives during the first year of life. I have raised a number of horses, both for the market and

farm purposes, and I am fully convinced that more depends upon the first year of a colt's life than at any other time. A growing colt, neglected or undernourished the first few months of life, loses its colt's flesh and vitality which cannot be regained later, regardless of how well fed and cared for.

While the colt is nursing its dam, I consider it the best practice to feed the mother liberally so that she herself will keep in good flesh, and also produce a good flow of rich milk. Some horsemen practice turning the mare and foal to pasture immediately following foaling. This is a most excellent plan, but where it is impossible to lose the service of the mare during the working season, she must be given extra care in order to keep her in good flesh that she may produce abundant nourishment for her colt.

My practice is to turn the mare and foal to pasture for ten days following foaling. I then put the mare back into the harness and feed her liberally and work her carefully. I think there is more danger of underfeeding the growing colt than overfeeding. When the mare is at work, I put the colt in a large roomy box stall, well ventilated. I allow him to nurse three times daily and run with his mother at night. I wean him at six months of age.

The mother, if doing regular farm work, must be well fed. I feed liberally of mixed clover and timothy. For a grain ration I feed chopped oats and wheat bran. I do not like to feed any corn to a mare nursing her foal during the summer months.

The growing colt, at all times, should have plenty of exercise. I do not allow the colt to run with the mare while at work, but turn both into a small pasture at night for pasture and exercise. I think it is much better for both the mare and foal to be on pasture a part of the time, as it keeps the system of both in a healthy condition.—Leo C. Reynolds.

CLOVERLAND COW TESTING NEWS.

BY producing an average of 778 pounds of milk and 30.5 pounds of fat, the North Delta Cow Testing Association held the honors in May. The herd is owned by Leo Cafmeyer, and consists of twelve grade Holsteins. They averaged 1,351 pounds of milk and forty-five pounds of fat.

The high cow of all ages was a mature pure-bred Holstein owned at the experiment station. She produced 2,664 pounds of milk and 84.6 pounds of fat.

John Burlane's pure-bred Holstein led the two-year-old class with 1,798 pounds of milk, and 64.7 pounds of fat. Ploegstra Brothers, of Chippewa, had the leader in three-year-old class with a pure-bred Holstein which produced 2,049 pounds of milk and 75.8 pounds of fat.

Joe Bernard, of Dickinson county, had the high-producing four-year-old, a pure-bred Holstein, which produced 1,931 pounds of milk and 67.6 pounds of fat.

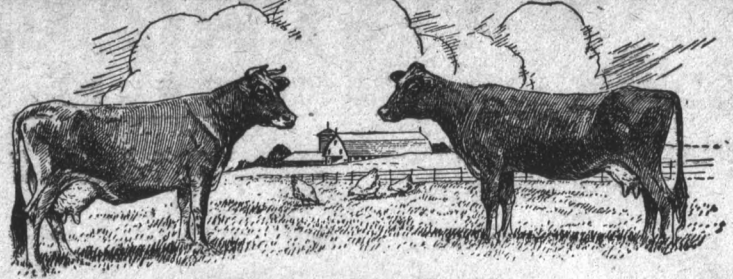
The associations for the peninsula ranked as follows: North Delta, Dickinson, South Delta, East Chippewa, South Menominee, Houghton, Rudyard, Chippewa, Alger, North Menominee and Marquette.

The Iron-Gogebic County Cow Testing Association started work on June 1 with Arnold Keskitalo as tester. Eleven herds are in Iron county, and the remainder in Gogebic.

Dr. Logan, who is testing cows for tuberculosis in Iron county, has tested 1,200 and found only nine reactors. This is quite remarkable for the first test.

Two years ago nitrocellulose lacquers were unheard of; today sixty-five companies in this country are producing them.

Both Went Out To Pasture



One Went Dry Too Soon

These two cows freshened about the same time and both of them were turned into a rich, juicy pasture in May. One went dry in November and the other went through the winter in full production.

One cow had a mixture of Corn Gluten Feed, ground corn, wheat bran, and ground oats—seven pounds per day in addition to her grass. She maintained her wonderful condition and full yield throughout the summer and winter.

The other cow had nothing but grass, so she had to rob her own body to make milk. By November she had starved herself dry. She was then fed without profit to her owner until she freshened again.

Prevent The Loss Now

This proves that the dairy cow must have something more than grass. Last year thousands of cows went dry weeks or months too soon. Thousands will do it this year unless they are fed a balanced grain mixture with their pasture.

Your cows need a ration balanced with Corn Gluten Feed at this time—three to eight pounds per cow daily—according to their production. "The Gospel of Good Feeding" will tell you why they need it—and how to feed it.

Write for a free copy of this book, read it, and insure the condition and production of your cows next winter by feeding Corn Gluten Feed Now.

Ask for Bulletin 5-1

Associated Corn Products Manufacturers

Feed Research Department

Hugh G. Van Pelt, Director

208 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

No. 51



3 REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE

EXTRA FINE STOCK A GOOD SIRE

Should Head Your Herd Whether or Not You Raise Registered Stock.
EASTVIEW FARM
ROMEO, MICH.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

FOR SALE

Four young Guernsey bulls; one fifteen months old; 2 about eight months; one four months; three of them have AR dams. F. E. ROBSON, Room 303, M. C. R. R. Depot Building, Detroit, Mich.

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

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

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

WANTED—To buy a herd of high grade Guernseys. Correspondence as to quality and price invited. Address E. J. TOWNSEND, Litchfield, Michigan.

A BARGAIN

A nicely marked bull, born May 11, 1925. His sire is out of a 32.5-lb. cow with a 305-day record of 1,147 lbs. butter and 26,000 lbs. milk, and sired by a 37-lb. grandson of King of the Pontiacs. His dam is a 22-lb. Jr. 4-year-old daughter of a 24-lb. cow. He is about half white, well grown, and a bargain at \$125. F. O. B. Ionia.



Bureau of
Animal Industry
Dept. C
Lansing, Michigan

BUY A PURE-BRED BULL

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

Lakefield Farms, Clarkston, Mich.

HEREFORD STEERS

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

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

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

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

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

REGISTERED SHORTHORNS milking strain. Both sex. All ages. ELMER WESTBROOK, Crosswail, Michigan.

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

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

HOGS

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

For Sale Duroc Jersey Pigs; Sensation and Orion blood lines. Either sex, \$10 each. Pedigrees furnished. Address WISCONSIN LAND & LUMBER CO., WE XL Farm, Hermansville, Michigan.

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

LARGE Type Poland Chinas, pigs and sows, now booking inquiries for fall pigs. JAS. G. TAYLOR, Beiding, Mich.

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

ADDITIONAL STOCK ADS. ON PAGE 65



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, July 13.

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 1 red \$1.51; No. 2 red \$1.50; No. 2 white \$1.52; No. 2 mixed \$1.51.

Chicago.—Sept. at \$1.42½@1.42¾; Dec. \$1.45¼@1.45½.

Toledo.—Wheat \$1.81½@1.82½.

Corn.

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow at 82c; No. 3 yellow at 81c; No. 4 yellow 78c; No. 5 yellow 75c.

Chicago.—Sept. at 80¼@80½c; Dec. 81½@82c.

Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 white Michigan at 44c; No. 3, 43c.

Chicago.—Sept. 40¼@40½c; Dec. 43¾c.

Rye.

Detroit.—No. 3, \$1.07.

Chicago.—Sept. at \$1.05½; Dec. at \$1.09½.

Toledo.—Rye \$1.07.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$4.05@4.10.

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

New York.—Pea domestic \$4.50@5.10; red kidneys \$8.75@9.35.

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@32; standard middlings at \$31; fine middlings \$36; cracked corn \$34; coarse cornmeal at \$33; chop \$32 per ton in carlots.

WHEAT

Wheat prices have had a strong rally in the past week and the market shows strong signs that the low points of the season have already been seen. If such proves to be the case, a choppy upward trend can be expected. A brisk demand from mills and exporters for the heavy receipts of new wheat, and serious crop damage to spring wheat have been chiefly responsible for the change of front. The movement of new wheat to primary markets is the heaviest at this season in fifteen years or more. The large crop in the southwest, the earliness of harvest, and the premium for first arrivals as compared with prices for later shipment, have resulted in rushing a tremendous volume of grain to terminals. It is difficult, at times, to discriminate between real and spurious crop scares, but severe damage has undoubtedly occurred in the northwest. Sections where a fair crop was expected a short time ago now report almost complete failure because of drouth and extreme heat, and there is no compensating improvement elsewhere. Rains that would relieve the drouth would promote damage from black rust which is present over a wide territory.

OATS

The oats market is flabby because of large stocks at terminals, the approach of the new crop movement, and the listless demand. Primary receipts in the last ten days have been smaller than at any time in many years, but a small increase was shown in the last visible supply report, indicating the narrowness of the demand. The new crop forecast is 1,334,000,000 bushels, or 11 per cent less than last year. A period of strength in wheat and corn may give oats prices a stronger turn.

CORN

Corn prices have rallied four or five cents in the last few days. Primary receipts have fallen to a point where the visible supply at terminals is beginning to shrink again after a month of increases. A sudden spurt in demand also has been noted, partly for the better grades for storage purposes, partly for feeders in drouthy areas and partly for export. The new crop has been punished to some extent by

extreme heat in Kansas and Oklahoma, as well as locally in some of the northern states.

The general situation in corn remains unsatisfactory, however. The visible supply of 30,000,000 bushels is a record for this time of the year, and nearly 18,000,000 bushels of it are at Chicago. The July official forecast of the new crop was only 2,661,000,000 bushels, compared with 2,902,000,000 last year. Unfavorable weather would bring a gradually rising market.

SEEDS

Seed markets are dull and featureless, awaiting the outcome of new crops and the appearance of fall demand.

FEEDS

The undertone in the feed market is gradually strengthening, although as yet demand has shown no improvement. Higher grain prices are responsible for the stronger tone. Offerings of wheat feeds from mills are smaller.

EGGS

Hot weather is taking its toll in the chicken yard, and egg production is declining rapidly. Prices at the large distributing markets are strengthening as receipts diminish. Consumptive demand is smaller than a year ago in spite of the lower prices prevailing. Storing of eggs is practically completed, and the withdrawal of this support will offset the decline in offerings unless consumption broadens. Fancy quality eggs are expected to increase in value during the next few months as average quality shows the usual summer defects. Broilers are in liberal supply and prices have declined almost 50 per cent from the high point. Producers apparently are culling flocks closely as receipts of dressed poultry at the leading markets since the first of June have been the largest on record.

Chicago.—Eggs, fresh firsts at 27@27½c; extras 28@28½c; ordinary firsts 26@26½c; miscellaneous 26½c; dirties 23@25½c; checks 22@24½c; Live poultry, hens 25½c; broilers at 30@31c; springers 37c; roosters at 17½c; ducks 20c; geese 21c; turkeys 26c pound.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 28@29½c. Live poultry, broil-

ers 40@42c; heavy hens 29c; light hens 25c; ducks 32@33c.

BUTTER

The butter market has steadied in the past week and while advances from this point may be slow, sharp declines are not expected. With the exception of localized areas, pastures in the principal dairy sections are reported in fair to good condition, so that milk production should show no more than the normal seasonal decline. Receipts of butter at the leading markets in June were only fractionally larger than in June, 1925, however, and supplies may not become burdensome. Storage holdings of butter are much larger than the average and will be a check on any tendency of prices to advance. Additions to the present stocks will continue to be made during July and August.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago 38¼c; New York 40½c. In Detroit fresh creamery in tubs sells for 36@39c per pound.

POTATOES

Markets are generously supplied with potatoes and prices have weakened. Mid-season states are beginning to ship now, and with production in the early and second-early states estimated at considerably larger than a year ago, the outlook favors a liberal mid-summer supply of potatoes. The Kaw Valley of Kansas, which will begin shipping in another fortnight, is expected to have more potatoes this season than last, in spite of the decreased acreage. Rains during June were of great benefit in improving the quality, although they were too late to increase the yield. Kansas Early Ohio are quoted at \$2.50@2.60 per 100 pounds, sacked, in the Chicago carlot market. Southern Bliss Triumphs, U. S. No. 1, are held at \$2.50@2.75 per 100 pounds.

BEANS

The bean market has weakened, with C. H. P. whites quoted at \$4.25@4.30 per 100 pounds, sacked, f. o. b. Michigan shipping points. Elevators have been reducing stocks prior to inventory, so that market supplies have been large. The new crop is making favorable progress, but new beans will

not be ready for market this year until fully two weeks later than usual, due to the late start and the unusually large amount of replanting following the wet weather.

WOOL

The advance of about five per cent in wool prices in the last few weeks is holding, although the volume of buying by mills in seaboard markets has fallen off. The upturn induced growers to sell freely, however, and buying in country districts has proceeded rapidly. Practically all Texas wools have been sold, and the far

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.

west is said to be well cleaned up, with the exception of Montana and New Mexico. The ruling price in Montana has been 36 to 37 cents, with an occasional sale slightly higher, while Ohio growers are being paid 37 to 40 cents. Foreign markets are firm under continental buying. The domestic goods market is improving slowly, and consumption of wool by mills is believed to have increased in recent weeks. The American Woolen Company is offering light weight goods for spring and summer, 1927, at 7 to 15 per cent lower than a year ago, and 15 to 20 per cent lower than two years ago. Much depends on the volume of orders placed with manufacturers, and on the outcome of threatened strike in the New York garment trade.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Asparagus \$1@1.75 dozen bunches; beets 60@85c dozen bunches; cabbage 75c@1.25 bu; wax beans \$2.50@3 bu; green beans \$3.50@4.50 bu; cucumbers 40@75c dozen; sweet cherries \$2.25@2.75 per 16-qt. case; sour cherries \$3@4 per 24-qt. case; currants \$4 per 24-qt. case; Kalamazoo celery 20@75c dozen; gooseberries \$4 per 24-qt. case; lettuce 30@50c bu; head lettuce 75c@1 bu; green onions \$1 dozen bunches; potatoes \$1.50@1.75 bu; round radishes 40@60c dozen bunches; long radishes 60@85c dozen bunches; rhubarb 40@60c dozen; peas \$1@2 per bu; horseradish \$1.25@1.50 bu; kale 50c bu; sorrel \$1@1.25 bu; spinach 75c@1.25 bu; strawberries, fancy at \$5.50@9 per 24-qt. case; bunched turnips 40@60c dozen bunches; tomatoes \$2@2.75 per 14-lb. basket; butter 50@65c; squash \$4@6 bu; eggs, wholesale 35@36c; retail 38@45c; hens, retail 32@35c; broilers, retail 38@40c; Leghorn broilers, retail 30@35c; roosters 25c lb; ducks, retail 32@35c; dressed poultry, hens 38@40c; springers 40@50c; broilers 50@60c.

GRAND RAPIDS

The raspberry season in Grand Rapids opened this week with the first pickings of the season selling at \$6 per 16-quart case and \$5 in 24-pt. cases. Both reds and blacks were bringing these prices at the start. Rains last week have practically assured a good crop on the west side of the state. Sour cherries were stronger at \$1.50@2 per 16-quart case, and tag ends of the strawberry crop were higher in a range of \$3@4.50 per 16-quart case. Gooseberries were slow at \$1.50@1.75 a case. Huckleberries started at \$8 a case. Other prices were: Old potatoes \$1.25@1.50 bu; tomatoes \$1@1.10 per 7-lb. basket; cucumbers \$1.20@1.25 dozen; cabbage \$1@1.25 a bu; beets and carrots 20@25c dozen bunches; cauliflower \$1.50 flat; peas \$1@2 bu; wax beans \$6@6.50 bu; eggs 25½@27c; hens 18@25c; broilers 20@28c; butter-fat 42c lb; beans \$3.75 cwt; wheat \$1.37 bu.

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, July 13.

CHICAGO

Hogs.

Receipts 18,000. Market on desirable hogs smaller; for shipment mostly 15@25c higher than Monday's average; few outstanding sales show a 25c gain over best packers; big packers are inactive; bulk of good 160-220-lb. average \$14.10@14.40; 140-150-lb. average up to \$14.50; bulk of 240-300-lb. butchers \$13.25@13.85; better packing sows \$11.50@12; a few slaughter pigs at \$13.75@14.25.

Cattle.

Receipts 9,000. Market is dull on general run of fat steers, offerings and cows; good yearlings at \$10.35; mostly heifers; best matured steers \$11.15; weak to lower, buyers are discriminating against weighty and fed steers. Bulls steady to weak; mostly \$6@6.25; vealers down at \$12@13.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 10,000. Market on fat lambs steady to strong; several loads westerns unsold; two decks of 78-lb. Idahos at \$14.35; bulk at \$14@14.25 to packers; native lambs mostly \$13.75; to packers \$10@13.50; culls at \$10.50@11; sheep steady; fat ewes \$5@6.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 315. Market opening steady and slow; light lights lower, and closed lower.

Good to choice yearlings \$9.50@10.25
Best heavy steers, dry-fed 8.50@9.25
Handy weight butchers 8.25@8.75
Mixed steers and heifers 7.25@8.00
Handy light butchers 6.50@7.25
Light lights 5.50@6.25
Best cows 5.75@6.25
Butcher cows 4.75@5.75

Cutters 4.25@4.50
Canners 3.75@4.00
Choice light bulls 6.00@6.75
Bologna bulls 5.75@6.50
Stock bulls 5.00@5.50
Feeders 6.00@7.50
Stockers 6.00@6.75
Milkers and springers \$55.00@100

Veal Calves.

Receipts 703. Market steady.
Best 14.50@15.00
Others 4.00@14.00

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 201. Lambs are \$1 lower; sheep steady.
Best 14.00@14.50
Fair lambs 12.00@13.00
Light and common 8.00@10.00
Yearlings 7.00@12.50
Fair to good sheep 6.00@7.00
Culls and common 2.00@3.75

Hogs.

Receipts 1,195. Market on mixed 10@15c higher; others steady.
Mixed \$14.65
Pigs 14.75
Roughs 11.40
Stags 9.00

BUFFALO

Hogs.

Receipts 1,800. Hogs closing slow. Heavy \$13.50@14.25; medium \$14.25@14.75; light weight \$14.75@15; light lights and pigs at \$15@15.25; packing sows \$11.50@11.75.

Cattle.

Receipts 450. Market slow.
Receipts 100. Best lambs at \$13.50; ewes \$4.50@7.

Calves.

Receipts 400. Tops at \$13.50.

NUMBER OF CATTLE DECREASING.

THE revised estimates of the farm population of cattle other than milch cows and heifers, show only 33,678,000 head on January 1 of this year, against 43,026,000 head six years previous. This is a decrease of 9,348,000 head, or twenty-two per cent.

These figures may carry more meaning if stated in a different way. They show that we have slaughtered an average of 1,558,000 head more cattle and calves during each of the past six

years than were raised in those years. If the same excess of slaughter over production were continued, our beef stock would be wiped out in twenty years and a few odd months.

The reduced rate of cattle slaughter which these figures unerringly indicate must come within the next few years will be the basis for considerably higher prices. Ultimately, the pendulum will start swinging the other way. In order to build up herds, it will be necessary to sell fewer cattle and calves for slaughter than are produced. This will reduce the market supply still further and push prices still higher. Finally, five to eight years hence, the increased product from these expanded herds will begin to come on the market and prices will start downward again.

Veterinary.

CONDUCTED BY DR. S. BURROWS.

Skin Disease.—I have a brood sow who took sick five weeks after she had little pigs. For one week she could not eat anything. After that her appetite came back and she felt fine, but her body broke out with sores. They are worse around her neck and shoulders. This happened in July, and some of the sores are not yet entirely healed. Was this only a skin disease or something worse? Should we send a piece of her meat to be analyzed before using it? R. O.—The skin lesions may have been the result of a fevered condition of the system at the time of her sickness. If her general health is good, and in good flesh, there should not be anything there that could be injurious to the meat. However, if you intend slaughtering her, it would be advisable to have her carcass inspected by a veterinarian at the time of killing, when all the various organs and glands could be examined. This would be of more real value, than having a piece of her meat examined.

Fails to Breed.—I have a two-year-old heifer that has been bred regularly since last July with no results. Can you tell me what to do to get her with calf?—W. J. H.—This is usually due to a diseased condition of the uterus or ovaries. Occasionally, an acid condition of the vaginal mucous may be the cause, by its destroying male germ cells. You might try giving a tablespoonful of baking soda in feed twice daily. Twenty minutes before breeding, flush the vagina with a warm solution of baking soda, one tablespoonful to one quart of water. If this proves unsuccessful, it would be advisable to have an examination made by your veterinarian, so that he could treat the conditions as he finds they require.

Stiffness in Mule.—I have a mule which eats and drinks well. I feed him cornstalks and give him a few ears of corn to a feeding. Recently I drove him to town and on the way home he began to get stiff. What is the cause of this stiffness, and how can I cure it?—H. R.—You do not mention anything as to the nature of the stiffness. It may be due to several things. A long drive when out of condition may cause it. You may have let it stand in the cold wind before starting home, and produced a form of rheumatic stiffness in the muscles; or it may be a plain case of founder. Thus it is difficult to prescribe intelligently. If it appears to be a general stiffness, cover with warm blankets. Give one pound of epsom salts in a quart of warm water. Also give one-half ounce each of sodium salicylate and salt petre in a little water three times daily. If he appears to be foundered in the feet, apply cold wet swabs to the feet in addition to the above.

Rheumatism.—I have two pigs five months old which for the last month have not been able to walk. Their legs seem to be stiff and they just lie and squeal. They are now on a ground floor in a fastened barn where it is warm. They are fed milk three times a day—all they will eat. C. H. J.—A great many of these conditions are considered as a "deficiency disease"—their diet being deficient in certain mineral elements that their systems require. Cold and dampness is also a contributing cause, as is also a lack of sunshine. Add middlings, bran, and a little oil meal and tankage to the milk. Also keep finely ground limestone where they can have access to it. Give them one ounce of cod liver oil twice daily.

Mare Has Cough.—I have a black mare ten years old weighing 1,500 pounds. She has a cough and a discharge comes from her nose at one side. I give her oil of tar, which stops the cough for a while, but not permanently. She is in good condition otherwise. Subscriber.—Rub the throat twice daily with one ounce each of turpentine and stronger ammonia, and eight ounces of cottonseed oil. Also take gualacol, two ounces, and raw linseed oil to make one pint. Give one ounce every three or four hours.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

Shiawassee Co., July 7.—Crops are looking well for this time of year, except corn; rain is needed; we are getting a good quality of hay, and a very good yield; a large crop of beans was planted; sugar beets below the average; wheat doing well, but yield will be below the average; hogs are scarce and prices good; farmers having good luck with lambs.—W. W. D.

Benzie Co., July 2.—Some have started haying; corn very poor, too cool and wet, then a heavy wind and dust storm about finished it; wheat, oats, potatoes and hay all promise a big crop; hay is the best we ever had; pasture is fine; dairy and fruit growing is the most profitable business here. The cattle are now being tested for tuberculosis, and so far only two per cent are reactors; not many sheep here; young pigs are scarce and high-priced; apples about a half crop; sour cherries a full crop.—W. A. M.

Hillsdale Co., July 2.—Work on farms is well up; extra help scarce; wheat very promising; oats are good; meadows in fair condition; alfalfa haying under way; some are cutting June clover; wool is a very light crop and sells at 37c; fruit outlook is good; spring pigs are scarce; lambs 85 per cent of an average crop; vegetation slow.—E. R. G.

Branch Co., July 2.—Farmers are up with their work; help can be had at \$3.00 per day; wheat will be an average crop; rye poor; oats look good; alfalfa hay is a good acreage; timothy hay fair; corn has changed its color and is growing since the warm weather came; the spring pig crop is about average; most farmers report good luck with lambs; early potatoes look fine; acreage on late potatoes is less than average; butter-fat 39c; eggs at 28c; wool 37c.—C. H. S.

Huron Co., July 7.—Farmers are busy saving the excellent sweet clover crop; help is very scarce; the wheat and oats crops look fine; rye ripening, with prospects of a good crop; cultivated crops are slow and backward; live stock doing well; the outlook for raspberries is good for blackcaps; red berries not plentiful.—A. W. C.

Clare Co., July 3.—Farmers are busy cultivating; haying has begun, which is a fair crop here; hired help is very scarce; oats are looking fine; the outlook for fruit is good; the pig crop is short, but lamb crop is good; the cherry crop is fair; many tourists are passing through here to the lakes, which livens up the demand for garden stuff.—S. E. S.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

This classified advertising department is established for the convenience of Michigan farmers. Small advertisements bring best results under classified headings. Try it for want ads and for advertising, miscellaneous articles for sale or exchange. Poultry advertising will be run in this department at classified rates, or in display columns at commercial rates.

Rates 8 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; for four or more consecutive insertions 6 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany order.

Live stock advertising has a separate department and is not accepted as classified. Minimum charge 10 words.

	One	Four	One	Four
10.....	\$0.80	\$2.40	\$2.00	\$5.20
11.....	.88	2.64	2.16	5.48
12.....	.96	2.88	2.32	5.72
13.....	1.04	3.12	2.56	6.08
14.....	1.12	3.36	2.80	6.44
15.....	1.20	3.60	3.04	6.80
16.....	1.28	3.84	3.28	7.16
17.....	1.36	4.08	3.52	7.52
18.....	1.44	4.32	3.76	7.88
19.....	1.52	4.56	4.00	8.24
20.....	1.60	4.80	4.24	8.60
21.....	1.68	5.04	4.48	8.96
22.....	1.76	5.28	4.72	9.32
23.....	1.84	5.52	4.96	9.68
24.....	1.92	5.76	5.20	10.04
25.....	2.00	6.00	5.44	10.40

REAL ESTATE

270 ACRES, clay loam, well drained farm. 140 acres cleared, remainder hardwood and pasture land. Clover heavy in pasture. Hardwood enough to pay for half of farm. Close to town, school, three fine lakes and gravel road. Buildings worth \$8,000. 5 acres apple orchard. Free and clear from incumbrance. Price, \$8,500. No trade. Write W. F. Umphrey, Ewart, Michigan.

100 ACRES—clay loam; well drained, slightly rolling; 80 acres cleared; close to lakes, school, small town. New 4-room house; barn 32x40; good orchard. Free and clear from incumbrance. Purchaser must have experience in farming and outfit. Price \$4,000. \$500 down and \$100 a year. Write owner, W. F. Umphrey, Ewart, Michigan.

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

80-ACRE FARM FOR SALE. Apply to owner. Albert Botwright, Caseville, Mich.

WANTED FARMS

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

FRIGAIR—Keeps food cool anywhere without ice or electricity. One of greatest inventions of the century. Shipped by express anywhere in Michigan. \$18. Write for circular. Agents wanted. Michigan Frigair Sales Co., 616 Charlevoix Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

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

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

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

\$8,000 WILL BUY controlling interest in well established Fox and Fur Farm with 10 pair Registered Prince Edward Island Silver Foxes. Northern Michigan Resort district, small lake on property. Excellent equipment. Will teach you the business. Dr. H. G. Malloy, Levering, Mich.

FILMS DEVELOPED

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

MAIL YOUR KODAK FILMS to us, we develop roll, make 4 good prints and return for 25c coin or stamps. Cowie Studio, 12 Fountain Ave., Springfield, Ohio.

FOXES

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

PET STOCK

THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS breeds of tree, den and trailing hounds, noted for brains, earage, voice and hunting qualities. Trained, partly trained and untrained. Pups all ages. Prices reasonable. Will exchange fine quality pups for skunk, coon, fox or rabbit hounds. Send ten cents for photo group, and fur and dog price list, or come and look our stock over. 25 miles west of Detroit on five-mile road, Lakeland Fur Exchange, Salem, Mich.

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

CORN HARVESTER

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

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

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

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

TOBACCO

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

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

POULTRY

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

SPECIAL SALE OF WHITTAKER'S REDS—Cocks, Hens, Cockerels, Pullets and Chicks. Michigan Accredited, Bloodtested, Trapped. Write for special bargain prices. Intarkes Farm, Box 9, Lawrence, Mich.

PULLETS—Well sized. All ages. Low prices. Bos Hatchery, Zealand, Mich.

BABY CHICKS

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

BABY CHICKS all through July. Eight breeds. Parent stock, all blood-tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea, and culled by man from Michigan State College. Ask for catalog. Pierce Hatchery, Jerome, Michigan.

HELP WANTED

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

WANTED—single man for Dairy Farm, no field work. Also man to assist in fitting show herd. Must be good milkers. Apply Balmoral Farms, Ithaca, Mich.

AGENTS WANTED

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

108% NEUTRALIZING POWER

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You Can't Beat This Combination

If You're Liming Your Soil for Better Crops

A FAMOUS product with the highest neutralizing power. That's what you get in **Banner Limestone**—a finely pulverized kiln-dried limestone. Your crops will grow faster, bigger and better when you lime your soil with Banner. It's the most popular soil sweetener on the market. Make up your mind now to increase your profits during 1926. Lime with Banner. Get Banner from your dealer or write us.

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1903 Adelaide St., Detroit, Mich.

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

HOGS

BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES Stock of all ages for sale. Sired by Champions, bred from Champions. **MAPLE HILL STOCK FARM**, Rt. 2, Cass City, Mich.

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

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

B. T. P.C. Spring Pigs that have size with QUALITY. See us at the Fairs. **GEO. W. NEEDHAM**, Saline, Mich.

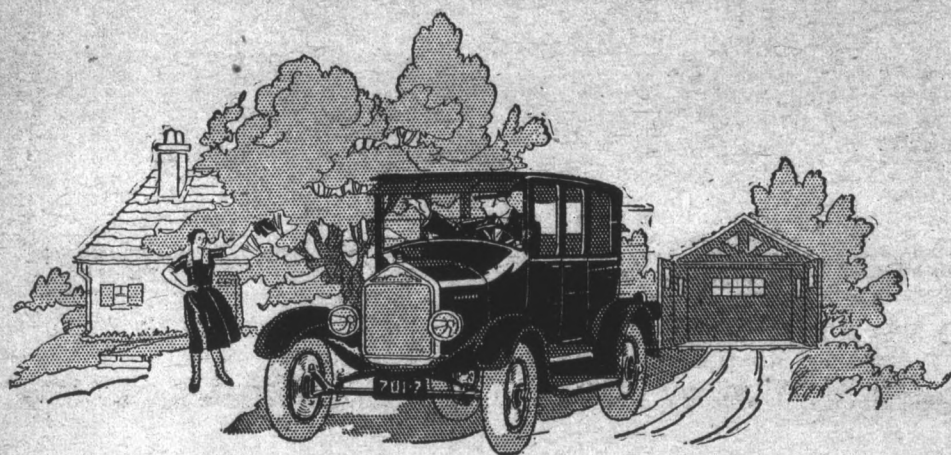
Big Type Poland Chinas with quality. We have them. Write us your wants. **E. A. CLARK**, Breckinridge, Mich.

SHEEP

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

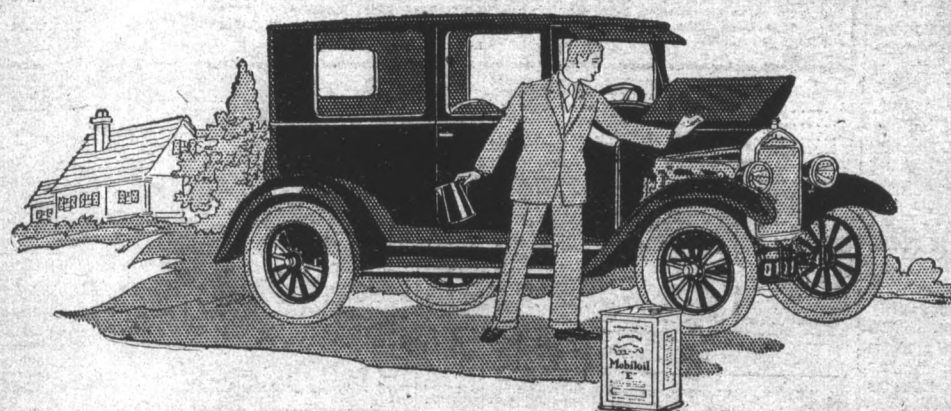
SHEEP, Leicester, a show or breeding bunch. For sale, six ewes, three rams. Take what you want. **L. R. KUNEY**, Adrian, Mich.

Look for even smoother Ford starting from today's Mobiloil "E" .. because ..



Today—with all the old characteristics retained—Mobiloil "E" offers you still another desirable quality. Through keeping the transmission bands soft and pliable, it prevents jerkiness in starting or stopping. *It thus actually increases the life of these bands, thus cutting substantially your cost of upkeep.*

Two factors in a single oil .. a rare combination.



The importance of this achievement lies in the fact that the new result is achieved at *no expense of added carbon deposit.*

This important point has been the aim of the Mobiloil engineers and chemists. Mobiloil "E" gives smoother starting and stopping at no sacrifice of the other essential factors in Ford lubrication. The improved oil in all respects gives still more efficient lubrication.

Prove it yourself

A nearby Mobiloil dealer has the improved Mobiloil "E" in 5-gallon cans and in steel drums. These packages offer real convenience and economy in handling oil on the farm. For your Ford car or truck use Mobiloil "E." For your Fordson tractor, use Mobiloil "BB" in summer and Mobiloil "A" in winter. See the Mobiloil dealer today.

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

Make this CHART your guide

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars are specified below.

The grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil are indicated by the letters shown below. "Arc" means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic.

If your car is not listed here, see the complete Mobiloil Chart at your dealer's.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1926		1925		1924		1923	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chandler.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chevrolet.....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chrysler 4.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chrysler 6.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Essex.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford.....	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin.....	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hudson.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Jewett.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Maxwell.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Nash.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oakland.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile (4 & 6).....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Overland.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard 6.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard 8.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Paige.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Reo.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Star.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Studebaker.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Velie.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Willis-Knight 4.....	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.
Willis-Knight 6.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.



Mobiloil "E" for Fords

VACUUM OIL COMPANY