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Bertha Phillips

The Old Mill

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VOLUME CLXVII

NUMBER FOUR

DETROIT, JULY 24, 1926

CURRENT COMMENT

Quantity Farm Production

THE factor of economy in quantity production in our manufacturing industries is well known. It enables American manufacturers to pay a higher labor wage than is paid by the manufacturers of any other country, and still compete for business in the open markets of the world.

Quantity production on the farm has not been given such general consideration, nor is the term a popular one with farmers. This is natural because of the fact that the term, quantity production, is generally associated with the idea of increased production, when production in most lines is already well above demand for domestic consumption and a further increase in the quantity would tend toward lessened income for the entire crop by bringing about reduced prices.

However, the term quantity production does not necessarily mean increased production. The meaning which we would give to the term in this comment, as applied to the individual farm, is quantity production along some one line which would mean lessened production along other lines on the same farm. The farmer who specializes in some one line of production, which is made the main dependence for such a cash income, is able to utilize the factors which mean so much in the manufacturing industry. He is better able to supply himself with the best labor-saving equipment for production along a single line than is possible along several or many lines. Consequently the units of cost in the operations in that particular line of production are lessened, and generally the yield in salable products materially increased in its relation to the time expended in the process of production.

For example, the dairyman who

makes milk production his specialty; who equips his stables for the economic handling of dairy cattle; who culls out the poor cows from his herd and replaces them with better producers; who gives more attention to the feeding of a suitable ration to encourage the greatest production at the least cost; who milks his cows at a uniform time, and adopts other methods of proven economy in this line of production, will not only make a much larger income proportionately than the man who dabbles a little in dairying along with a lot of other things, but will make a much greater profit per unit of labor invested in the business.

The same thing is true in any other line. The potato grower, for example, who makes potato growing his main dependence for a cash income; who buys equipment with which to grow the crop economically; who so plans his crop rotation as to grow a maximum crop at a minimum of cost; who plants good seed, and performs every operation in a manner at the time when it will give the most economic results, will not only have a larger income but will secure far greater return for the labor invested per unit on the growing of his crop.

Viewed from this standpoint, quantity production is as desirable on the farm as in the factory. Greater efficiency in production methods along more restricted lines will mean a greatly augmented income on any farm over a period of years, provided the special line of production is wisely selected and consistently and efficiently followed.

Regarding Rural Recreation

ALL work and no play makes Jack a dull boy. Likewise, Jill loses her eagerness for the adventures of life if her play spirit is not satisfied. The work and play question, on the farm, has been, for generations, a problem in rural communities. To keep the farm boys and girls satisfied with rural life, content to live on the farm, and their minds directed towards constructive things, there must be an even balance between work and play. Recently the Institute of Social and Religious Research made a survey of fifty-three rural communities to find out what farm young folks like best in the way of recreation. About two thousand farm boys and girls of high school age were asked to name their three chief recreations.

When summarized, the results for the boys stood as a tie for swimming and base ball, with hunting, reading, basket ball, fishing, and foot ball being popular in order. With farm girls, reading headed the list by a good lead. Over twice as many farm girls voted for reading as for swimming, the second recreation on the list. Basketball, writing, dancing, tennis, and hiking were also popular for girls.

We would do well to give careful thought to the recreation preferences of these rural young folks. Club agents, school teachers, community workers, and playground directors could be guided by them in their endeavors to link rural boys and girls more closely to rural communities.

The Greatest Need

IT is a matter of common knowledge that the unity of thought of a class of people is necessary for the advancement of that class. The results at a recent farmers' institute indicate that there is still need of unity of thought among farmers.

At this institute, 192 farmers were asked to state what they thought was the greatest single need of agriculture. Sixty different needs were given. They ranged from more cooperation, to using autos less and doing more farm work.

It is pleasing to note that cooperation received more votes than any other

subject, but the number for cooperation was small—only twenty-seven out of the 192. Fourteen gave better farm methods; ten, better roads, and eight, better drainage. More farm bureau members, community activity, and more sociability had seven advocates each.

Our thought is, that cooperation, community activity, and greater sociability are important needs, as they bring farmers together. The last two put the first in practice in a social way, as there is no getting together of people without some cooperation.

It is apparent from the results of the farm relief efforts in congress during the last session, and the results of this farmers' institute vote, that the greatest agricultural need is not the things voted for, but unity of thought—cooperation in studying the great farm problem, and in determining what will solve it. The big farm bugaboo, which is handicapping agriculture as compared with industry, cannot be brought down by buckshot activities. Good marksmanship with long-range bullet purposes, however, will certainly hit the mark.

Need Agricultural Policy

THERE is a quite general agreement with President Sam H. Thompson, of the American Farm Bureau Federation, that America's greatest need today is a new agricultural policy. As Mr. Thompson aptly says, the United States has an economic policy, an industrial policy, and a foreign policy, but no definite agricultural policy to meet present conditions.

And the public is asking with Mr. Thompson: "Who knows what the policy of the government shall be in its relation to agriculture and rural life? Who has given, or is able to give, the final word as to policies affecting agricultural credit, or land economics, taxation, transportation, marketing, farm tenantry, rural education, local government and cooperation?"

To solve these problems and formulate the outlines of a national construction agricultural policy is held to be the big job which the farm organizations have before them, and which must be settled if any progress is to be made toward securing the necessary legislation to make effective a permanent agricultural policy.

The Old Skunk

MANY can remember when Michigan was in clover. But somehow clover does not take hold as it used to. Many have said that it has run out and that the days of clover are past.

When clover was in its prime, this state was the foremost producer of clover seed in this country, now we rank a poor third. Instead, we import alfalfa seed and grow luxuriant fields of alfalfa, which is superior to clover as a soil builder and as a feed. Thus the "running out" of clover in a way has had its benefits as well as its disadvantages.

"Running out" was not a reason for the behavior of clover; it was a generality with no foundation. But now we have a reason of which many will be surprised to learn.

It is this way: The skunk likes bumble bees, and bumble bees are necessary to fertilize the clover blossoms. Since skunks have become more prevalent under protection, bumble bees have become less numerous. Thus we are almost deprived of the bumble bee, with his long proboscis, which is the only one that will reach far enough into a clover blossom to insure fertility. Recently authorities investigating the matter have agreed that red clover's running out is due to the skunks' running about.

Is this not an indication that often changes in farming are far-reaching in their causes, as well as effects? Every change unaccounted for has a

definite cause which may be hidden for some time. But when the cause is found, the remedy can be applied. The main thing in all of our problems is to find the cause, and not be content with generalities.

Mother's vacation is unheard of in many homes. Even when mother goes on a vacation trip she has most of the work to do, so that vacations are often harder on mother than staying at home. But mother needs a real vacation perhaps more than others, because she does not have the same opportunity to get away as the rest of the family. In several counties mothers' camps have been established. At these camps mother mixes with other housekeepers and has a short play spell away from the family. Let us hope that mothers' camps will become annual affairs in every county, and that they will be well attended, for they will add joy to mother's life.

Symposium Table d' Hote

DO you know what them words is? Well, just ta show you I know somethin', I'm goin' ta translate 'em fer you.

Now, symposium I always thought was somethin' about posies. It ain't. It's gotta do with eatin' and talkin'. The Book o' Words says it's a bouquet where there's a variety o' food. Now, I ain't et no symposiums, but I've et hash which is made o' a variety o' things. I ain't never heard hash called symposiums, but I've heard it called lots o' other things.

They say the old Greeks, not the kind what is running restaurants now, used ta call their feasts where they et, drank, an' talked together, symposiums. They would kinda take in food ap' let out talk, and a general good time was had by all, except when next morn-



in's headache come about. If that's what symposiums is, I've been ta some alright. I've been ta some o' those affairs where some folkses 'd talk so much they couldn't eat, and others'd eat so much they couldn't talk. I'd call some o' those Ladies' Aid eats symposiums.

But that's where the table d'hote comes in. When you see that in connectshun with eats, it means a meal fer lots o' folks at the same time and at the same price. Only it don't sound the way it looks. The way you should say it is, table dough. The dough part means the money you gotta spend. You gotta know the French slanguage like I do ta say it right.

Well, we had one o' those symposium table d'hotes when the Womin Workers had their picnic last week. It was a symposium alright, 'cause we had 16 kinds o' pie, 10 pans o' beans an' lots o' pickules, one meat loaf an' six glasses o' jelly, three cakes and hot coffee. Now, ain't that a symposium? Just think, you could have beans from ten differunt kinds o' cooks. And pies, fat or thin, pale or tough, and some o' them looked like symposium pies, I couldn't tell what they were. Well, anyhow, I didn't see that meat loaf loafin' about anywhere. I didn't get a smell o' it, but when I got through with them beans, I felt like a "has bean."

It was table d'hote fer fifty cents, and eat all you could stand, an' I see most o' the folkses sittin'. They were makin' their jaws work both ways, chewin' grub and the rag.

When we got home, Sofie says I was the noisiest o' the bunch. I don't see how it could be, 'cause I did my share o' eats. Anyhow, when they're goin' ta have another o' those symposium table d'hotes I'm goin', even if I gotta eat ten kinds o' beans.

HY SYCKLE

DEVOTED
TO
MICHIGAN
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A Practical Journal for the Rural Family
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QUALITY
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NUMBER IV

Green Manuring and Crop Residues

An Efficient Way to Make Soil Fertile

By O. B. Price

WHEN we speak of green manuring, we mean the plowing under of green crops. This may be done for two reasons. The first and chief reason for turning under green crops is to increase the organic matter content of the soil. The second and nearly as important reason, is to increase the amount of available plant food, the term we often refer to when we mean the total plant food of the soil. The total amount of plant food is not always increased by the plowing under of a crop. It depends upon the crop.

The soils of Michigan are variable. The many types in the state not only vary in their drainage relations, moisture, texture, and available plant food, but also in their organic or humus

content. The sandy soils of western and northern Michigan are relatively low in organic matter, while the soils of the southeastern and Thumb district are relatively high. The muck soils, of course, which are found in practically all counties are nearly all organic matter. The amount of organic matter in the same type varies according to the crops grown, tillage methods used, and farm manures applied.

Most all soils in Michigan, with the exception of the muck soils, would be greatly benefited by turning under a good crop of green manure every few years. Since the supply of farmyard manure is inadequate to supply either the plant food or the organic matter necessary to maintain the productivity of the soil, farmers must turn to commercial fertilizers for their plant food supply and to green manure for their source of organic matter. By the proper use of both of these materials the farmer need not worry about decreased soil fertility, and through it, lowered production. Long-time soil fertility experiments have shown that the productivity of the soil can be maintained by the use of fertilizers and green manures. This does not mean that a farmer should be careless with his handling of barnyard manure, for that is one of the farmer's greatest by-products. It does mean

that a farmer need not worry about the small supply of manure. He cannot justly use that excuse for the decreasing fertility on his farm.

The kind of crop grown for green manure will affect both the amount of organic matter added, and the amount of available plant food. Some of the more common green manuring crops grown in Michigan are sweet clover, alfalfa, June clover, soy beans, vetch, rye, oats and buckwheat.

When the green manure is a legume, such as sweet clover, alfalfa, June clover, soy beans or vetch, the soil not only receives more organic matter, but the amount of nitrogen is increased, depending on the activity of the soil bacteria and their ability to take the nitrogen from the air and store it in the tissues of the plant. When a non-legume is grown, such as rye, buckwheat, oats, wheat or corn, plant food supply is not increased, but only converted into a more available form by the decaying of the plant material. The amount of organic matter added in either case, will be dependent on the tonnage of green material turned under. It is much better to use a legume because of the additional nitrogen added. The total phosphoric acid and potash content is not changed, but may be made more available.

In an average crop of green manure from two and one-half to ten tons of

material is turned under. Of this one-half ton to two tons is dry matter. The balance is water. This causes the decomposition to be faster than if ordinary crop residues, such as wheat or oats, straw, or cornstalks are turned under.

It is generally best to turn under green crops when their succulence is near the maximum. This encourages a more rapid decomposition and more complete decay. When crop residues, such as straw, corn stover or dry weeds are turned under, the decomposition is slow. The action of the capillary water is also likely to be slowed up during the decomposition. With green material containing from seven

(Continued on page 83).



A Green Manured Crop.



No Green Manure Used.

Cutting the Staff of Life

Some Suggestions on Getting the Best Results in Harvesting

By P. R. Miller

THERE are approximately one million acres of wheat harvested in Michigan each year, producing upwards of seventeen million bushels. This yield, as farmers of the state well know, cannot be safely called a sure crop until it is cut and under cover. From the time the seed is poured into the hopper at planting time, until it is threshed in the summer, it is constantly exposed to the ravages of nature and the elements.

The hazards of autumn are manifold, chief among them being impropitious weather which delays planting, subsequent dry weather, Hessian flies, and early frosts. Winter brings the peril of ice sheets and winter killing. In spring there is freezing and thawing to be feared, coupled with heaving and drowning out. Later the ripening wheat is assailed by summer storms, aided by their silent, but all too effective allies, rust, smut and insects. Nature has yet another menace for the maturing grain—the harvesting may be delayed by unfavorable weather.

Crop damages caused by these many perils may be greatly lessened by the vigilant farmer. A fly-free date for each section of Michigan is definitely known, and of it he takes advantage in the fall. To establish the best possible fortification against the long winter siege, he selects high quality seed,

puts it in a properly prepared seed-bed, and gives careful attention to the matter of fertilization and top-dressing. Tile is an effective safe-guard against loss from heaving in the early spring, as well as drowning out. A light dragging at the proper time acts as a stimulant to the wheat after its long winter rest, as well as checking weed growth.

But having expended much energy and thought to assure himself of a good stand, the man who farms from the shoulders up, as well as from the shoulders down, finds another call upon his good judgment. As he tours around and through what he proudly calls "a crackin' good piece of wheat," he asks himself the vital question, "When shall I cut it?"

This is still a moot question and a perplexing one, to which many conflicting answers are offered. The most common answer is, "When it looks ready," but one might as well answer, "I don't exactly know," and be nearer the truth, and no less helpful.

True it is, that Old Dame Nature and Old Father Time have a lot to say on the matter. Hay on the ground, corn or beans to cultivate, a sick cow demanding attention, or the irresistible lure of the finny tribe may keep

the binder a few days longer on its trucks in one corner of the field or in the yard. Old Dame Nature can achieve the same end by simply sending an unwelcome rain that gums up the bull wheel and moulds the bundles, if harvesting is attempted before she approves.

Farmers and investigators have not been content to accept such answers alone, however. Experiments, both practical and scientific, have been conducted in order to secure data which would form a reliable basis for a definite answer to the question, "When should wheat best be cut?"

At the Michigan State College, investigations were conducted by the author, with four leading Michigan wheat varieties, each harvested for thirty successive days, at stages varying from the milk to advanced dead ripe. During the early stages of growth, and during the filling out period, it was found that increases in wheat per bushel of from 2.2 to 3.1 pounds during a twenty-four-hour period were not uncommon for each of the four varieties. It is apparent that this is a critical stage in the wheat's formation, and a period when the possibility of injury from adverse weather, insects, or disease, is very great.

Too early harvesting resulted in loss in weight, quality and yield.

At the last cutting all the wheats were past dead ripe. The straw was very brittle, the heads were bending at nearly right angles, and abundant shattering was taking place. The binder caused further shattering, the result being that some heads were entirely devoid of grain, and the ground was literally peppered around.

The investigation results indicated that the best time of harvesting, from the standpoint of yield, weight, milling and baking qualities, was at a stage when the kernels could be crushed between the thumb nails. In this condition the kernel is at the late dough stage and of moderately hard texture. Natural color, plumpness, and uniformity were not impaired by cutting at this stage, but in fact, were improved.

Too early cutting lessened all the above-mentioned qualities, as did too late harvesting, in addition to the losses before cited.

From these data it would appear that Michigan farmers are not justified in unduly exposing their wheat crops to our humid weather conditions, and might more wisely begin harvesting before full maturity in order to avoid losses from shattering storms, sprouting, insects, birds, and other causes that are well known to the farmer.

LATE AGRICULTURAL NEWS

NEW DIVISION OF COOPERATIVE MARKETING.

THE new division of cooperative marketing in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, created by the cooperative marketing law, has begun operations, with Chris L. Christensen in charge. Mr. Christensen has had charge of the cooperative marketing activities of the bureau for some time. Farmers throughout the nation will be gratified to know that now, for the first time since the department of agriculture was established, as much attention will be given to the development of cooperative marketing among farmers as has formerly been extended to problems of production.

Specialists will be employed, according to Secretary Jardine, who will be a connecting link between the cooperative associations and men and agencies engaged in research work. He says that schools in cooperation, education of the farmers of tomorrow

in cooperation in the rural schools, and the use of motion pictures to show the development and practices of cooperation are planned as a part of the work of the division. But the cure for excess production, he maintains, is cooperation that goes back of the marketing processes and begins with the production plans of the farmers.

THE POTASH SUPPLY.

NINETY per cent of the potash consumed in this country last year was imported from fields controlled by the Franco-German potash syndicate, which the department of commerce insists is a monopoly, notwithstanding this is denied by representatives of the syndicate in this country.

The department of commerce is making extensive preparations to develop the potash resources in the United States under the act recently enacted by congress, which provides \$100,000 to investigate the potash deposits in this country. An official of the bureau of mines will leave soon for Texas to cooperate with state officials in developing plans for exploring potash deposits there.

sites which keep down its numbers. Five imported corn borer parasites have been established in this country, but it is said that it will be a long time for these parasites to catch up in numbers with the corn borers so as to become effective agents in the control of their spread. A large number of Italians and Frenchmen are being employed this season to collect such parasites for the bureau of entomology scientists and speed up the work of introduction.

SEEKS CORN EXPORT MARKETS.

IS it practicable, as well as possible, to enlarge the demand for American corn in European countries? This is the question Dr. G. B. L. Arner, of the bureau of agricultural economics has been assigned to solve. He has left for Europe to make the study in England and Germany, which will also include the causes underlying changes in the demand for other staple American agricultural products.

FUMIGATE CEREALS AFTER HARVEST.

FUMIGATION immediately after harvesting to rid wheat, corn and other cereal crops of insect pests is advised by entomologists of the United States Department of Agriculture as a means of saving farmers many dollars. By treating the grain with fumigants, such as carbon bisulphide, carbon tetrachloride and a mixture of the latter with ethyl acetate, it is said that farmers could hold their crops longer and realize later on good market returns, and the cost is small.

NOON PROGRAM FROM WKAR.

STATION WKAR, Michigan State College, East Lansing, will broadcast the following program for the coming week:

July 24—12:00 noon, weather, markets, animal husbandry lecture.

July 26—12:00 noon, weather, markets, soils lecture.

July 27—12:00 noon, weather, markets, forestry lecture.

July 28—12:00 noon, weather, markets, entomology lecture.

July 29—12:00 noon, weather, markets, home economics lecture.

July 30—12:00 noon, weather, markets, veterinary medicine lecture.

News of the Week

The big gas balloon, "Detroit," won the Elk's balloon race. It landed at Jennings, Florida, 854 miles in an air line from Chicago. This is believed to be the world's record for distance.

Greece is rapidly taking the rug-making industry from Turkey, because Greek rug makers are leaving Turkey for their mother country.

A blast at the navy's principal ammunition station at Lake Denmark in New Jersey, near Dover, caused at least \$93,000,000 damage, killed twenty, and injured hundreds. Four to five thousand are homeless. Debris was found twenty-two miles from the explosion.

A party of journalists traveled over seven European countries in a week, via airplane routes. They found aviation more developed in Germany than in other countries. In Germany, one can travel in an airplane just as cheap as by rail. In other countries the rates are from ten to fifty per cent higher.

General Theodore Pangalos, the dictator of Greece, has exiled labor agitators to an island in the Aegean Sea, for "silent meditation."

The American people owe a total of \$122,000,000,000, which is more than one-third of what they own. They pay \$7,500,000,000 interest on it.

Three hundred deaf mutes sang the Star Spangled Banner with their hands in perfect unison at the opening of an educational center of the Adult Deaf Welfare Society, in Cincinnati. The singers were so thrilled that they clapped their hands in delight after the song.

An English expedition is being made to the South Atlantic to determine whether whales are polygamous or not. If they are found to be, the males will be safeguarded to further propagate the species.

Michigan and the Great Lakes states won their battle against Chicago when the water diversion bill was blocked by adjournment of congress.

A \$75,000 Persian rug donated to the Detroit Art Museum by Mr. and Mrs. Edsel Ford, was stolen from the museum building, but recovered again and the thieves found.

The American Society of Dancing Teachers has evolved two new dances which will succeed the Charleston. They are called the Valencia and the Savannah.

The Rockefeller Foundation, which has made an investigation of vice conditions throughout the country, has found Detroit to be one of the cities in which it is most prevalent.

In Canada only one divorce is granted to every fifteen marriages, while in this country one in every seven marriages end in divorce.

Edward Evans and Lipton Wells completed a record-breaking trip around the world by arriving in New York in twenty-eight days and fourteen and one-half hours. They had expected to make it in twenty-eight days. The previous record was made in 1913 by John Henry Mears in slightly more than thirty-five days. Mr. Mears did not have airplanes to help him. His trip cost \$800, while that of Evans and Wells cost \$25,000.

John W. Weeks, ex-secretary of war, died at his home in Newton, N. J., on July 12.

Lincoln J. Carter, famous writer of stage thrillers, died at the age of sixty-one, in Goshen, Indiana.

The court is being asked to close the Sesqui-centennial Exposition on Sundays, by the Methodist Episcopal Church committee of one hundred.

Captain Riiser Larsen, right-hand man of Roald Amundsen, a Norwegian, says that Captain Perry never reached the pole, but that his countrymen were the first to discover the north and south poles.

More than fifty people were killed and 500 hurt in the 1926 Fourth of July celebration. It is said that more lives have been lost in commemorating our independence than were lost in the war of independence.

State Farm News

DYNAMITE FOR DITCHES.

JUST 250 pounds of ditching dynamite was required to make two ditches six feet in width, four in depth, and each one 325 feet in length. The two ditches run parallel twenty-seven feet apart, and in three hours a roadway across a marsh was made.

LESS WHITE DIARRHEA INFESTATION.

MUCH less bacillary white diarrhea has been complained of by farmers in Livingston county this spring, who have purchased day-old chicks from commercial hatcheries. This doubtless is due to large extent, to the accredited work being carried on by most hatcheries.

DIGGING WHITE GOLD.

THE Pioneer Marl Company have been digging marl continuously in Allegan county since the weather permitted, this spring. Fifteen hundred yards have been dug for Edward Nicolai, of Hopkins; 600 for A. M. Wynne, of Wayland, and 600 for H. B. Calkins, of Wayland. Nearly all of this marl has been sold. Several others desire their services if marl is found in sufficient quantities in adjoining lakes.

GOOD BLOOD COMES TO MICHIGAN.

TWO high-class registered Guernseys were brought into Cass county from the National Sale at Chicago. Sunnyside Farm, Dowagiac, added a female to their herd, and Dr. Shellenbarger, of Pokagon, bought an unusually good sire.

The Michigan State College plant breeders have developed a smooth awn barley that matures about ten days earlier than usual. It is so promising that its plantings are being increased. The college will probably have it available for field planting in a year or two.

H. L. Barnum, of Cadillac, former salesman of certified seed potatoes for the potato Growers' Exchange, has been appointed county agricultural agent for Missaukee county.

Corn hogged down in tests at M. S. C. brought a dollar per bushel in value as hog feed.

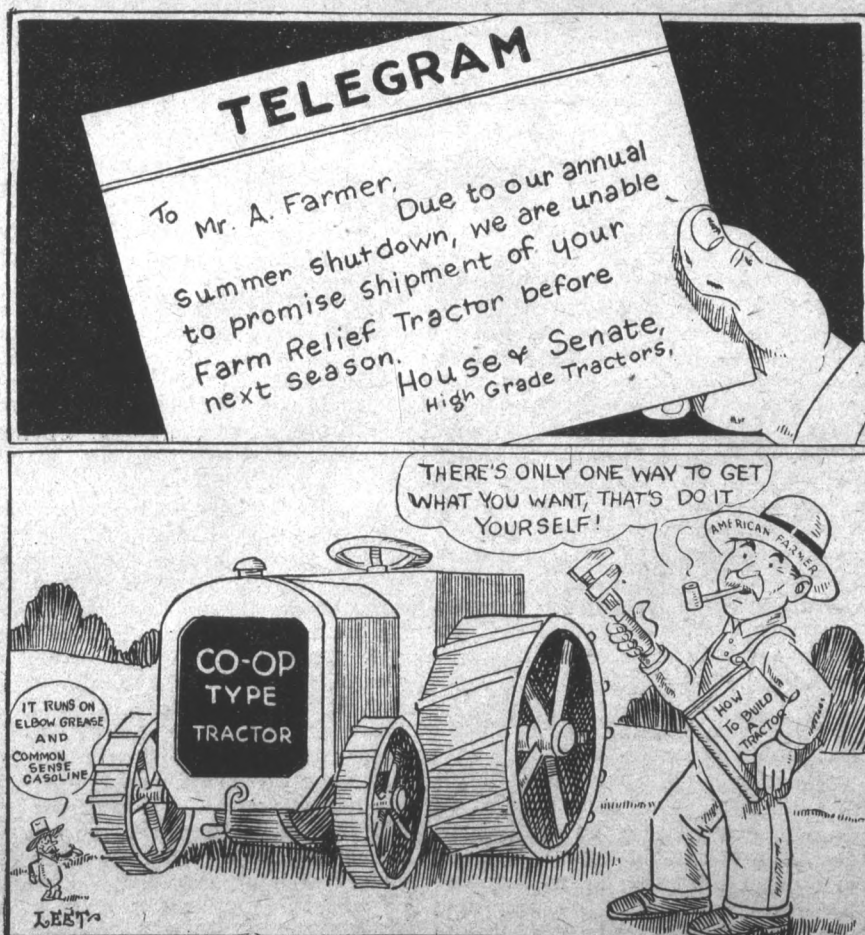
THE CORN BORER'S WORK.

LITTLE hope is held out by the department of agriculture of completely stopping the spread of the European corn borer, but a strenuous effort will be made to slow down the advance of the insects and gain time to work out control measures to keep down infestation, says W. R. Walton, in charge of the work.

Last year the department had 200 inspectors in the field. There were 2,500,000 automobiles stopped in western New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Michigan. From these cars, more than 170,000 ears of corn were taken, and in these ears were found 2,000 corn borers. There are now 60,000 square miles infested.

It is reported by the bureau of entomology that several scientists are now in Europe engaged in studying the life habits of the corn borer in its native land, and collecting the para-

The Better Way to Get What He Wants



County Hay Days Popular

Farmers Eager For Latest Ideas on Making Good Hay

By H. C. Rather

MICHIGAN farmers have evidenced genuine interest in demonstrations of modern hay curing methods conducted by the Michigan State College this summer. Farm machinery companies, farmers, county agricultural agents, and crops' specialists cooperated in eighteen of these demonstrations in as many different counties, while the first cutting of alfalfa was being harvested.

The new method of curing is known as the Dain system, and was first worked out by W. B. Adams, of Ottumwa, Iowa. It involves the use of the side-delivery rake as soon as possible after cutting; and the curing of hay in such a manner as to retain the maximum percentage of leaves and color.

Demonstrations of the Dain system as conducted this year, required two days. On the first of these, a quan-

the juicy stems at the bottom of the swath. By the time those stems have dried, the leaves have become so dry as to be brittle, and many of them are lost in the field and by later handling. Since forty per cent of the weight, and sixty-five per cent of the food value is in the leaves, their retention is of utmost importance. According to federal inspectors, one of the chief troubles tending to discount Michigan alfalfa on the market is a lack of leafiness. By getting the hay in the windrow as soon as possible after cutting, Michigan farmers are finding the stems and leaves cure more nearly together, and the leaves are retained on the hay.

A common, though incorrect, impression concerning the new system is, that hay is put in the barn in a tough, or moist condition. Such, however, is not the case. The new sys-



Clinton County Farmers Watching the Left-hand Side Delivery Rake Pick Up Heavy Alfalfa into a Loose Airy Windrow.

tity of alfalfa was cut in the morning after the dew was off, and it was raked within an hour by a left-hand side-delivery rake. Three different implement companies cooperated in furnishing left-hand rakes and other haying machinery.

The advantages of the left-hand delivery are that it will rake against the heads of hay in the swath, tending to work the leaves towards the center of a loose, fluffy windrow and the thick, juicy stems to the outside; that by driving in the same direction in which the hay was mowed, this rake delivers two five-foot swathes, over on clean stubble, in one well-made windrow.

Right-hand rakes, as ordinarily driven, rake against the butts of the hay with more of a tendency to drag it in wads. Driven against the heads, a right-hand rake will deliver its windrow over on the fallen hay, rather than on clean stubble. It can be used in the Dain system, however, by dividing the field into strips which can be cut in two or three hours. The raking is then started at the center of the strip, rather than at the outside, as in the case with the left-hand rake.

Plenty of capacity is needed in the side-delivery rake in order to keep the windrows loose and airy. This is especially true when hay is being turned, and turning rather than tedding, is one of the features of this system.

During the second day of the demonstrations, when windrows had about half dried, they were given a half turn with the outer end of the rake, driven in the same direction as when the hay was raked the first time. This loosens the windrows, puts the moist side on top and delivers it on dry stubble again. In several instances, by the evening of the second day, hay was ready to go in the barn.

The arguments offered by advocates of the new system of hay-making are, that it saves labor and time, and makes for a greener and leafier hay.

Where hay is allowed to lie in the swath for any considerable length of time, the leaves dry much faster than

tem probably slows up drying in the leaves, but speeds it up in the stems. Part of this is due to assistance which leaves, which are alive, give to the stems in giving off moisture, a help not given by leaves dried and made crisp in the sun.

Any added speed this system of hay-making may have is due to a great saving of handling and labor. Mr. Ralph Hudson, through the keeping of careful records on hay making costs, saved forty per cent with the Dain system, as compared to curing and handling hay in cocks.

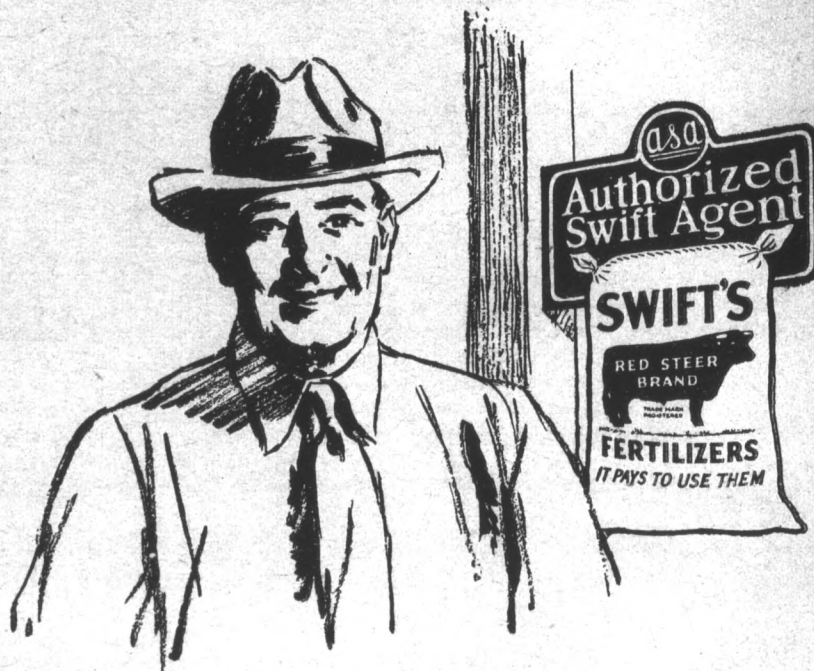
That farmers are keenly interested in the new system is evidenced by the large number who attended the demonstrations, many of whom immediately secured new equipment in order to immediately put the system in operation.

Over two hundred attended the Kent County Hay Day on Matt Bowman's farm near Rockford. About the same number were at hand on T. G. Knight's farm near St. Johns. Good crowds attended the demonstrations at Jackson, Allegan, Paw Paw, and Hastings, while the record probably goes to the crowd of five hundred attending the Saginaw County Hay Day on L. Conklin's farm at Chesaning. Six more county hay days are scheduled for the second cutting of alfalfa, and in addition the new system will be demonstrated at the Michigan State College on Farmers' Day, which will be held on July 30.

COOPERATE TO PREVENT FIRES.

THE United States Weather Bureau and Forest Service have entered into a cooperative arrangement for furnishing advance notice of fire-breeding weather conditions to persons interested officially in forest fire prevention. The Upper Peninsula is districted with Minnesota for this service, headquarters being at Duluth. Not only will fire warnings be sent out, but a special study of meteorological conditions as related to forest fires will be carried out.—L. A. C.

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Every bag of Swift's Red Steer brings the help of experts

EVERY time you buy a bag of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizer you get the product and the advice of fertilizer experts. Swift Service not only furnishes you a fertilizer *made right* but it tells you how to use this fertilizer to make the most profit.

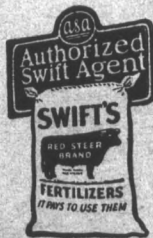
I can put Swift Service on your job. I can help you select the kind and the amount of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizer recommended by fertilizer experts for your soil. I can tell you, also, how other wheat growers in your locality are using this fertilizer successfully.

I recommend Swift's Red Steer *high analysis* fertilizer for wheat. Because of its high analysis, I can save you real money on this fertilizer. You get the benefit of lower costs for freight, labor and bagging.

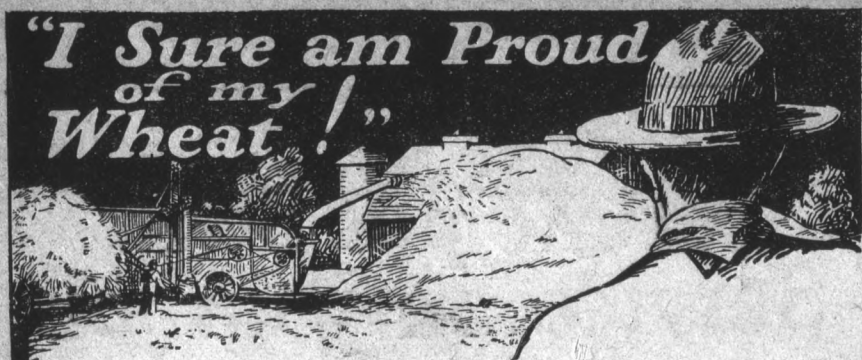
Come in and see me and we'll talk this over. Don't wait—come in *this week*. Maybe I can help you make more profit on the next wheat crop.

a.s.a.

AUTHORIZED SWIFT AGENT



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says the leading wheat grower of your county.

The good farmer likes to see threshing time come. As he hauls the extra bushels away from the machine he has the right to feel proud of the result of his fertilizer.

He knows from experience that it takes good seed in good soil, and a liberal application of good fertilizer to insure a large and profitable harvest. He is the man who insists on fertilizer made by **The Fertilizer Leaders of America** for their fertilizer furnishes the wheat growing elements which make:

Stiff, sturdy straw

that stands up until cut and prevents loss in the field.

Long, heavy heads

well filled out with quality grain.

Plump, sound kernels

that grade up to standard and bring the top price at mill or elevator.

The best wheat growers know by experience that unfertilized wheat means low yields of poor quality and exhausted soil. They know a half starved wheat crop cannot produce the plump, heavy kernels that make No. 1 grain.

Take a forward step this year with **The Fertilizer Leaders of America** and fertilize liberally with one of their brands especially suited to your soil and crop conditions. Order now from your dealer or write direct for valuable booklet, "Fertilizing Wheat."

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Throws and Blows Saves One Man

Your Neighbor Has One—Ask Him



WANT ELECTRICAL TRAP FOR BURGLARS.

Please send me diagram and directions for electrifying a metal door-knob, a hook, or some similar thing so that when the thief takes hold of the metal that is electrified he cannot let go.—M. H.

I do not believe that a safe and practicable device of this kind can be arranged with the equipment which can be secured on the ordinary farm. A voltage and current strong enough to hold a person when the ground was dry would be quite expensive to install and maintain, and would be very likely to give a fatal shock in case it was touched by a barefoot child when the ground was a little damp. Also, by putting on rubber boots or rubber overshoes, a person would not be affected by such a device.

By far the best protection is afforded by a good burglar alarm which will ring a bell when a window or a door of the poultry house is opened. This, with a double-barreled shot gun loaded with buckshot, will make you pretty safe against thieves.

PRICE FOR USE OF BINDER.

How much an acre should I pay my neighbor for cutting thirty-five acres of wheat and fifty-five acres of oats, where he furnishes binder and operator, and I furnish horses, twine, and oil? The land is entirely level.—C. L. C.

Where the land is level, and the grain is standing up well, about twenty-two cents per acre is a fair price for the use of the binder alone. Where the ground is rough or stumpy, or the grain is badly tangled, twenty-five cents per acre is about right for the use of the machine. As the operator's wages should run from \$3.50 to \$4.00 per day, the same prices per acre would not be very far off for his pay.

PAINTING INSIDE OF GALVANIZED TANK.

I have a galvanized tank in my hay mow about the stable, which feeds the drinking cups for my cows and calves. This tank was put in five years ago and has now started to leak. Please let me know what material to paint the inside of the tank with. I have thought of using asphalt paint. If you have any better suggestions I shall be glad to have them.—O. F. N.

Asphalt paint is about the most satisfactory coating for such a purpose, as white lead should under no conditions be used, because of the danger of lead poisoning, and any linseed paint will likely soften and peel where in constant contact with water. The manufacturers of asphalt paint will furnish you full directions with the paint.

HITCHING TO EXTRA BOTTOMS BEHIND TRACTOR.

I have a 15-30 tractor which is built to pull three bottoms and run in the furrow. It will pull the three-bottoms as deep as I want to plow, but would like to have it arranged so I can pull five bottoms for shallow plowing, and still run the tractor wheel in the furrow. Had thought of putting a gang plow behind my three-bottom tractor plow. Any suggestions will be appreciated.—U. L. C.

I believe that you can hitch your two-bottom gang behind your tractor, with a chain or cable hitch from the end of your tractor drawbar. The rear plow will produce a little side pull on the tractor tending to pull the front wheel out of the furrow, but with only two bottoms running shallow, the pull will hardly be enough to interfere with the tractor's operation.

A more serious trouble will be the fact that your gang plow will not have the power lift, and if you plow by lands you will have to stop twice at

each end, once to lift the plow out, and again to let it in. If you can plow round and round, this trouble will be avoided. Under your conditions it would seem a better plan when plowing shallow, to use your extra power for pulling a disk harrow or pulverizing harrow behind your three-bottom plow, and thus put your ground in shape for planting as you go along.

Service Department

RIGHT TO SELL SOD.

My neighbors stopped people buying sod from me by telling them I would get into trouble, as I was selling real estate. I have rented this farm for twelve years and the only contract I have is a paper signed by myself, agreeing to pay rent, and the owner agreeing to give me three months notice to leave. Now the heirs are selling the farm to real estate men. If I put grass seed on it, I can't see that I am taking off anything, but what is raised on the place. I haven't any contract with the real estate people, but one man said he wanted me to stay a few more years on this farm. The ground is pasture and it floods every spring. Is it all right to sell the sod?—R. E. R.

The only person who could complain is the owner of the land. It is believed that the cutting and carrying away of sod is waste for which the owner could complain.

GAVE WRONG AGE.

A sixteen-year-old boy leaves home in Florida and goes to New York City. Not having money, he enlists in the U. S. Army. He passes himself off as eighteen, and sends for verification of his age to his father. Another person gets the letter and sends word to the army that the boy is eighteen. If the government finds out his correct age, what are the consequences? Is the father liable for what he never did? What may happen to the boy?—M. B.

There is no occasion for worry. The father is not responsible, and no disciplining by the army officers is probable.—Rood.

CHILDREN BECOME CITIZENS.

A foreign man with foreign-born children came to Michigan and took out citizenship papers before any of the children were of age. Will they have to take out papers upon becoming of age, or are they citizens?—C. B.

The foreign-born man being naturalized, all his children then under the age of twenty-one years become citizens, and do not need to be naturalized.—Rood.

CAN NOT CHARGE FOR SERVICES.

I left my work to care for my father and mother. There was no income, so I was left very poor financially as well as physically. Can I collect pay for my services from the estate? There are two other children, married, neither of whom gave any help.—C. O. T.

The estate is not liable for the services of the child in taking care of the deceased parent, in the absence of express agreement to pay for them.—Rood.

A QUESTION OF INHERITANCE.

A. dies and leaves no will. He has no children. His estate is not probated. His widow dies in about two years. She has two children by a former marriage. Can they claim her share?—F. A. B.

Upon the death of the husband, the widow inherited a part of the estate, the share depending on whether he left father, mother, brothers and sisters. Upon her death this property descended to her children by the same and any former and later marriage, equally.—Rood.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR RHUBARB.

DO not fail to take good care of your rhubarb plants all season as well as in the spring when you are making use of the tender stems for sauces and pies. After the first few cuttings of rhubarb stems, many gardeners neglect this crop until the following spring.

Harvest of the rhubarb crop should be completed in from six to eight weeks' time. After this period has passed, allow the leaves to remain.

Stir the earth around the plants at least once a week in order that the weeds may be controlled, and that the leaves may store plenty of plant food in the roots without weed competition. By so doing, the plants are aided in producing a large crop of tender stems the next year. Keep the seed stalks broken off all summer. If these are allowed to develop, the plant food will go to seed production rather than into the roots where it is desired.

In the fall, if your rhubarb plants are old and losing their vigor, dig them up and divide them by cutting through the crown with a sharp spade; then plant them again with the crowns just above the surface.

Rhubarb needs plenty of plant food for good results, and the best material to use is barnyard manure. Heap the manure around the plants in the fall and dig it in when spring comes. Or an occasional application through the summer will cause vigorous growth of the plants, consequently the roots will have plenty of food manufactured for and stored in them to produce stalks early the following spring.

CABBAGE WORMS.

CABBAGE worms and cabbage aphids usually make their appearance about this season of the year in more or less destructive numbers. Farmers will find a cheap and effective remedy for controlling the pests in the use of lead arsenate and nicotine.

The most effective mixture is one containing fifteen parts of powdered lead arsenate to 100 parts of hydrated lime. This is dusted on the plants and does not in any way impair the use of the cabbage for human food, it is said.

Repeated doses of the poison dust are necessary during the season, particularly when the heads are forming, if really effective control is to be secured.

Where cabbage aphids are present in any appreciable numbers, it is suggested that one per cent nicotine be added to the poison dust. This will rid the plants of the lice at the same time that protection is provided against the ravages of the cabbage worms.

RASPBERRY MOSAIC.

IN the control of mosaic in red and purple raspberries, roguing out diseased plants has been demonstrated to be a successful control measure.

The use of stock practically free from mosaic is essential in setting out new plantings of red or purple raspberries. All wild and cultivated raspberries should be removed within two or three hundred feet of the new plantings. Success in keeping mosaic under control depends upon careful roguing the first and second year.

The roguing must be done so as to prevent the scattering of aphids on the diseased plants, as these tiny insects carry the infection from one plant to another. It is also essential that the entire root system of all dis-

eased plants be dug up and removed from the planting, for all parts of diseased plants harbor the mosaic virus. To be on the safe side, the plants adjacent to a diseased plant should also be removed, for in many cases they have already been infected when the diseased plant is discovered.

The first roguing should be done as soon in the spring as the leaf symptoms are definite enough, which is usually in late June. One and two-year-old plantings should be rogued at least two or three times during June, July and August. Planting mosaic-free stock and roguing should insure practically no losses from mosaic for five years under average conditions.

Most standard varieties, such as Cuthbert, Marlboro, June, Ontario, and Columbian are easily rogued, but mosaic spreads rather rapidly in them so that they are scarcely profitable if mosaic is very prevalent. Herbert and St. Regis, on the other hand, escape infection quite regularly, while Latham, a new variety from Minnesota, shows considerable resistance to the disease in that the plants are less seriously affected than those of more susceptible kinds.

CONTROL OF ONION MAGGOTS.

I would like to know what to do for maggots in our onion patch. Just about as soon as the onion seed is up, and about two inches tall, the maggots start to work. We have used tobacco extract, and sowed salt with them, and also slacked lime, but nothing seems to do as much good as using strong soapsuds.—R. W.

Onion maggots can best be controlled by wetting the soil with a solution of mercuric chloride. It is perhaps too late to do much now, but the grower may be able to save some of the crop, even at this late date.

I would use the same method which has been so successful in controlling the cabbage maggot on radish. Dissolve one ounce of corrosive sublimate in eight gallons of water and wet the soil around the plant with this solution. A sprinkling pot can be prepared with a wooden plug and a quarter-inch hole, to do this work.

Paint the inside of the can with asphaltum or with something that will keep the solution from touching the metal, since the solution will be ruined if it comes in contact with metal. Then wet the soil on each side of the plant two or three times, about a week apart.

Great care must be observed in handling this solution, since it is extremely poisonous.

CUCUMBER BEETLES.

MY method for controlling cucumber beetles is to use a mixture composed of one part of calcium arsenate and twenty parts of land plaster. This will not only poison and repel the beetles, but will act as a fertilizer for the soil. This can be applied with a shaker made by punching holes in the bottom of a tin can. I make the first application when the young plants are through the ground, and during fair weather make two applications a week. Usually ten or twelve applications are needed in one season. I have tried various materials, but this beats all others.—E. A. Kirkpatrick.

PEACH PROSPECTS.

While peaches in some localities were not injured by freezing, the extent of the damage was not great and the outlook is for 82 per cent of a crop, or 1,166,000 bushels, as compared with 592,000 last year. This is the highest condition on June 1 since 1916. Last year it was 48 per cent, and two years ago, 46 per cent on that date.

\$10.25

30 x 3½
Reg. Cl. Cord

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Horses... See the
Tires you buy

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Nor is there a single reason for you to depart from that method in buying tires.

Your local Goodrich Dealer will show you two Goodrich Tires that will match any competitive makes in price—and excel them in quality and in value. This pair is the Goodrich Radio Cord and the Goodrich Radio Balloon.

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Improving the grade of your wheat —



— is this a matter of luck ?

★ Good Evidence

A fifteen year investigation with fertilizers on wheat in a rotation, conducted by the Delaware Agricultural Experiment Station, demonstrated that a complete fertilizer gave wheat testing 57 to 61 lbs. per bushel (a range of only 4 lbs.); nitrogen and phosphoric acid without potash gave wheat testing 50 to 60.5 lbs. per bushel (a range of 10.5 lbs.). Where no fertilizer was used the test weight per bushel varied even more from 42 to 59 lbs. per bushel (a range of 17 lbs.).

The Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station in Bulletin 102 says: "In some cases, size and character of the kernels were influenced by the fertilizers. Larger, better filled, and better colored grain generally resulted from their use, particularly where the fertilizers perceptibly increased the yield. ***weight per bushel, plumpness, maturity and uniformity were better than on the unfertilized plots."***

"Experiments taken as a whole show *** that there is a very close relationship between the amount of available plant food in the soil and the quality of the wheat produced, upon the soil and its bread making value."

Potash gives best results when used in connection with a sound soil fertility plan. It is our purpose to discuss it from this viewpoint in accord with the fertility programs of the various agricultural extension forces.

No! There is good evidence★ that the proper use of fertilizers [plus, of course, the right variety of seed and a good cropping system] improves and stabilizes the quality of wheat. This means more money per bushel and greater profit per acre.

If you are not getting a satisfactory, stabilized quality of wheat with small variation in the test weight per bushel, try at least 4% to 6% of potash in your wheat fertilizer this fall.

It will benefit not only your wheat crop but the succeeding crops in your rotation as well, and is especially helpful in getting a good stand of clover or other hay crop following the wheat.

FREE—Write today for folder containing useful, practical information on the profitable use of fall fertilizers.

Potash Importing Corporation of America, Dept. A11, 10 Bridge St., New York.—Atlanta, San Jose, Calif., Baltimore. Sales Agents—H. J. Baker & Bro., 81 Fulton St., New York. West of Rockies—Meyer, Wilson & Co., San Francisco, Cal.

Genuine German
POTASH

Brickbats and Bouquets

A Forum For Our Readers' Opinions, Not Ours

WOMAN—HER WORK AND ITS WORTH.

THIS is a subject which has received much consideration, just or otherwise, and is regarded today with a great variety of views, and an outline of this important subject is all that the writer can hope to offer for the reader's consideration.

When God had created man and placed him upon the earth, and given him dominion over all therein contained, there appeared to be something yet lacking, and to supply that lack, woman was created to be man's companion and helpmate, and how well she has fulfilled her mission is the purpose of this article.

The deeds and daring of man are recorded with much fullness, while the no less important work of woman is given but a subordinate place and credit. If Adam, when in Paradise, needed a companion, how much more did he need a helpful companion in his fallen and sin-cursed estate? And this may justly be considered to be the duty of woman.

The position in the moral and social scale of a nation is correctly shown by the place allotted, and the regard shown to the women of that nation. Whatever may be the character of the laws of a nation, the women of that nation decide its morals. Does not our nation's strength rest in its christian homes, made and maintained to a large extent by the women of our nation? Without the refining and helpful influence of woman, man would sadly degenerate towards barbarism.

History records the brave deeds of man in battle, and upon the deciding moral battlefield where the conflict is ever raging, where deeds of moral heroism are ever shown, how much credit is justly due to woman who, by example and precept, comes to the rescue, and, like The Old Guard of Napoleon, makes victory possible.

"If man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn," it may be said with equal truth that woman's tenderly sympathetic words and ways have lightened the burdens and cheered the hearts of millions.

Hermer says, "A beautiful and chaste woman is the perfect workmanship of God, the glory of Angels, and the rare miracle of the Earth."

Hargrave tells us "Women are the poetry of the world, as the stars are the poetry of the Heavens."

While woman has attained a high position in literature and art, yet it is in the home where she exemplifies all those quiet virtues which enshrine her in the hearts of her family and gives the inmates of the home a taste of the Christian's Home in Heaven.

And let it be remembered, it was unto woman's keeping that God gave the earthly care in the early years of the Savior of mankind.

Last to leave the cross and first at the sepulchre was woman.

Let not man then fail to place a high and intrinsic value on "The Work and Worth of Woman,"—J. T. Daniels, born Christmas Day, 1840.

REQUIREMENTS FOR TEACHING.

WE have had our attention called to the school laws concerning granting of teachers' certificates after September 1, 1925.

We have read and re-read the five pages beginning Page 121, Section 5. Among the provisions, there are just a few outstanding facts that are not likely to be changed with the new order of things, the consolidated school.

"Provided further, that any teacher who has completed two years of professional training shall not be required to take further professional training to secure a renewal of her certificate."

To our high school graduates desiring to teach, this is the one thing they can be sure of among the many provisions which come to an end in September, 1925, so far as county examinations are concerned:

"Provided, that there shall be no public examinations conducted by the board of school examiners for teachers, under the provisions of this act, after the teachers' examination held on the second Thursday of August, 1925, unless it is deemed necessary by the superintendent of public instruction to provide teachers for the schools of this state."

After this there is to be a one-man rule, it seems, but in the chaos of many changes, the one thing not likely to be annulled is a life certificate from a state normal.—K. C. E.

RURAL HEALTH

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

GIVE MORE DETAILS.

I have had a backache for many years. Doctor says I have no kidney trouble. I have a tired feeling, with backache during the day, and it aches at night, but worse towards morning. I have some stomach trouble and have seen many doctors. I took all kinds of medicine, but it hasn't helped any. I am tired of taking them.—Z. D.

I am sorry not to be able to give you positive advice. You tell me very little; not even whether you are married or single, male or female, overweight or underweight. These things make a lot of difference in diagnosing backache. The mere term "stomach trouble" may cover dozens of different ailments. What you need to do is to go to a good general clinic where you can be examined from top to toe and from inside out. It is useless for you to expect to get well simply by trying to remedy a symptom here and there.

SYMPTOMS OF APPENDICITIS.

Does a cramping pain in the pit of the stomach mean appendicitis? Sometimes this pain lasts a very short time, and at other times for hours. Usually just before it ceases I have two or three sharp, cutting pains. I take medicine for indigestion, but it doesn't seem to do any good. I usually have these attacks after eating, and sometimes the pain goes through my stomach to my back, and I can't tell where the pain is the most severe then. Can you tell me, please, what is wrong? My doctor thinks it is appendicitis, but my side has never bothered me.—E. C.

It has enough symptoms of appendicitis to make it important that you should lose no time in finding out, for an attack of appendicitis that goes wrong is fatal. The X-Ray will give some help if used by an expert. Do not lose any time. Secure an expert consultant at once. Symptoms of appendicitis are not always in the side.

GLASSES ARE NEEDED.

Is there any medicine to take for eyes that tire in reading, and are weak when in the sun? Would eye-strain account for it?—F. L.

Eye strain would certainly be sufficient to account for your symptoms. I do not think that you should expect to get relief by the use of medicine in such a case. The thing to do is to get properly fitting glasses to relieve the strain. In cases of this kind it is best to go to a doctor who has made a very careful study of the subject, for your glasses.

Farm wages, which figure so prominently in production costs, were higher in 1925 than they have been in any year since 1920.

HOLDEN Lime and Fertilizer Spreader

Sour soil means poor crops. Experts agree fertilizer is useless on sour soil—it must have lime. The "Holden" Spreader makes bigger crops. Guaranteed to handle lime in any form, fertilizer, phosphate, gypsum, wood ashes or crushed shells.

Soil Tested—free

What about your soil—your crops? Are they big and sturdy as they should be? Find out today with our free Litmus Test Papers—positive soil test recommended by all soil experts. Write for them now.

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Dept 465 Peoria Illinois

Cannot Clog. Try Spreader 10 days Free.
The Holden Lime and Fertilizer Spreader will make your soil healthy and productive. Spreads twice as far as any other; 20 ft. Attaches to any wagon or truck. No holes to bore. Spreads evenly 100 to 10,000 lbs. per acre. Handle material only once, from car to field. Get literature and low prices now and ask about 10 Day Free Trial.

SPREADS 20 FEET

BOGGS PICKING TABLE

No matter how bad potatoes run, all the rots, cuts, frost-bitten and diseased potatoes can be easily picked out when a Boggs Roller Picking Table is attached to your grader. Particularly adapted to handling bakers.

The patented rollers turn potatoes over automatically every few inches as they ride along the entire length. Enables sorters to see all sides. And there is space for two or more men to work.

This table can be hooked up to any new or old power Boggs Grader in five minutes, and removed just as quickly.

The Boggs Roller Picking Table enables you to build up a reputation for an "extra fancy" grade and is insurance against rejection at destination. Write for interesting Catalog.

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FITS ANY BOGGS POTATO GRADER

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



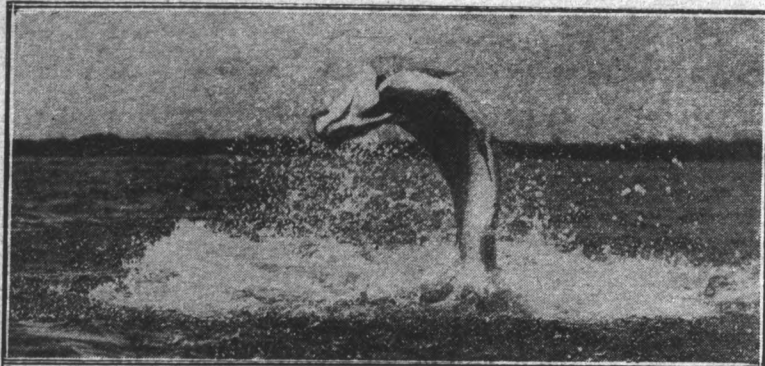
Dr. John E. Reese is first American to receive degree of "Druid" in ancient Welsh order.



Crown Prince Gustaf Adolph and Crown Princess Louise of Sweden, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ford during the former's visit to Detroit.



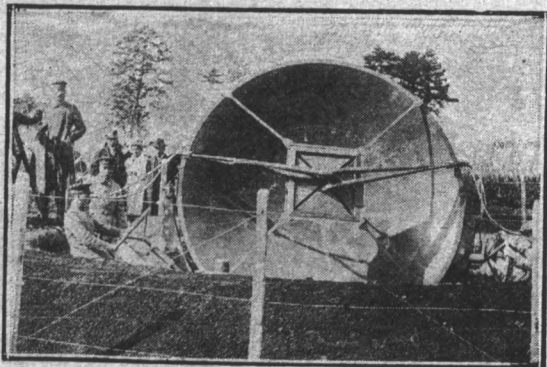
This season has seen all records for catching salmon broken at Bangor, Maine.



One of the most remarkable fish photographs—two experienced fishermen failed, after several hours' battle, to land this monster tarpon at Fort Lauderdale, Florida.



At last the millenium of hobodum has arrived. Witness this sign on a western ranch which does not warn the knight of the road to hasten on, but invites him in.



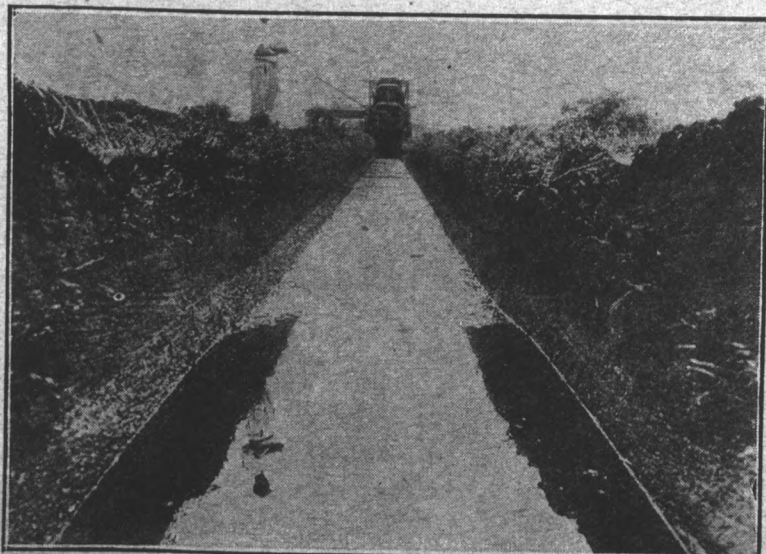
This new "mechanical ear," developed by the Japanese, aids in detecting and locating enemy planes five miles away.



Capt. H. Berry will accompany Rene Fonck in daring flight from New York to Paris.



Wm. Goodwin owns the world's first bugling dog, which barks in perfect tempo and rhythm with the notes of a bugle.



This machine provides a new wrinkle in digging ditches. By means of large discs, it cuts through soft soil and deposits the removed soil in a neat pile at the side, forming a road.



Navy department order demands that all navy officers must be aviators, and so a special school is being conducted at Annapolis, Maryland, for the class of '26.

"Is he good to you?" the bandit asked.

"He don't beat me much—any more," she said simply. "But I'd like to go to the mill, just once."

The stranger took very gently the hand that still lay unconscious on his arm. Its clasp had tightened with her earnestness.

"Anemone," he said with smiling certainty, "The windflowers go everywhere upon the hills, where the sun shines. You will go outside; some day!"

"The windflowers?" she repeated. "What do you mean by that?"

The square of soft light in the kitchen door was darkened and the outlaw knew, without turning, that old Pete had come in.

The hillman's voice was grim. "You are a damn fool," he said slowly. "I thought you'd have sense enough to be gone when I come back. Nem," he shouted suddenly to the girl, "Light the lamp!"

She crossed to the clockshelf and took down the heavy oil lamp, lifting the chimney and lighting it with fingers that trembled. She set it on the table and turned to face the two men. Whitbeck had taken his rifle to his milking. He had set the pail down and was covering the stranger now, his hands shaking with anger so that the leveled barrel trembled.

"By God!" he screamed out savagely, "if I thought they wouldn't hear it outside, I'd shoot you there in your tracks!"

There was a movement like the dart of a swooping hawk, a soft swish of cloth—and the girl stood between the two.

"Gran-dad!" she cried. "Get back there!" he blazed at her, and in the same instant, with a move even swifter than her own, the outlaw stepped ahead so that she no longer shielded him.

"You're goin' now," Pete Whitbeck told him. "I ain't sayin' whether I'll shoot you when you're thirty feet outside the door or not! But you're goin' anyway. Git!" He jerked a free thumb toward the open door.

With a scarcely perceptible turn of the head the stranger measured the distance to his own rifle in the corner behind the stove. Too far. This, too, was mastery, and in the hands of the other man.

He turned and moved slowly across the room, the brown barrel following him, unwavering now. He reached the table. His hand shot out suddenly and shadows leaped along the walls as the oil lamp swung in a flashing arc! The missile struck with a crash against the wall, close above Pete's head. The light went out for an instant, save for a flickering point like a candle flame, where the wick had fallen at the edge of a pool of spilled oil.

In that space of darkness red spurts of flame leaped three times from out the corner where the hillman had dodged away from the flying lamp. Then there was a second softer crash. The sound of two bodies hurled together, and overturning—a grunt of surprise or pain, and close on the heels of this the soft "Phuff!" of oil igniting suddenly over a wide space of walls and floor.

Lurid flames leaped up, filling the low ceilinged room. They showed Anemone huddled back in a corner, breathless with fright. The flames bit into seasoned pine—grew red—and in their gleam, the girl's sapphire eyes turned garnet. The two struggling figures locked together on the floor, rolled to the very edge of the pool of fire. Flicking yellow-red tongues reached up and brushed at their shoulders and faces. They broke apart and twisted to their feet, glaring at each other across the barrier of dancing flames.

Whitbeck circled the fire, edging toward the robber's rifle in the far corner. The other saw and leaped to head him off. They crashed together

The Master of Plum Hollow

By Ben East

A Complete Story in Two Issues

and went down again, on the very threshold of the outer door. But in the instant of the bandit's leap, Anemone had crossed behind him, like a fitting, heavy-shadowed moth, and caught up his rifle in her own hands!

When the two men rolled through the open door and down the steps to the hard packed ground of the yard, the girl stepped quietly, deliberately out after them. Let the fight go as it might now between their strength and savagery. The final move would rest in her slender hands, on the polished

gether again. While they fought that final round, outside the rim of hills men saw the red glow mount on the sky, with strange, half superstitious fear. The old house in Plum Hollow—Pete Whitbeck's house—was burning! While they watched, none daring to cross the rim, even under cover of the night, the affair in the shadow of the burning walls came to an end.

The fighters stood up this time, swaying and whirling, each trying for the fall, and each finding the hard, bare strength of the other. Pete

first weapons—claws—for a brute's right to air and life! Then, as his strength suddenly waned before the urgent need of his pounding heart, man's reason returned to dominate the falling savagery of the beast! He flung back his unclenched fists and caught the little fingers of those choking hands! No man has strength in those lesser digits to withstand the sudden twist of a strong man's arms.

Pete's strangling grip gave way, and for one unguarded instant he left an extended wrist, lifted high enough for the other to catch.

The stranger's left hand closed upon it and he spun the older man by the rigid lever of his own arm. The bandit's fist snapped up from the height of his hip, and at the dull chock of it in the angle where jaw meets ear, Pete Whitbeck wilted suddenly and slumped down, falling toward his enemy like a tree at the last deadened blow of the chopper's ax!

The younger man leaped upon him and there were swift, deft movements that the girl in the shadows at the edge of the yard could not follow. Only she saw when the man straightened, that Pete lay still, an unmoving shadowy hulk.

She took one swift step forward out of the shadows then, and the rifle came up in her hands till it found the center of the stranger's eyes.

"You can't leave," she told him. Her voice was low and unafraid, and deadly final. "I believe it now. You're a robber. You killed a man before you come here. I heard you tellin' him an' I didn't believe it then, but now you've killed him an' I know!"

He watched steadily for a minute the girl's eyes, unfaltering behind the rifle sights. His hand lifted then to his coat lapel and turned it slowly back. In the red light of the fire, a sheriff's badge gleamed, sudden and bright.

"I haven't killed him, Anemone," he said, "Just knocked him out and handcuffed him. Going to take him in now, for robbing the bank at Bigspring this noon."

The rifle muzzle wavered and lowered. The girl came toward him into the warm glow of the fire. "Do you mean that?" she asked uncertainly.

The sheriff nodded. "I was in the bank when he held it up, but he had the drop on everybody then. I came out with the boys hunting the hold-up man and got lost from them, down at the edge of the swamp there. Cut through here just by accident. When he came around the corner of the house there, I knew I'd hunted far enough."

Anemone bent over till she could catch the dull glint of the steel bands on Pete's wrists.

"Why didn't you take him then?" she demanded.

"I wanted to find out first where he had the money hid," the sheriff explained. "I knew most likely he'd bury it somewhere and go back to it later. When he went into the cowshed there at milking time, I knew I was ready for him."

The girl straightened slowly and faced him. She held the rifle out to him.

"I don't dare go against a sheriff," she said. "I know better than that, anyway."

"Would you want to, Anemone?" he asked gently.

She shook her head. "No," she said simply. "Not you."

The golden light of high promises was warm in her fire-stained eyes then. After a minute she added, "I've had enough of him anyway."

"And now," the young sheriff said, "lets' get ready, you and I, to go out of Plum Hollow."

A moment the girl paused before the old hillman.

SUCCESS

By Ida M. Budd

Not one of us all, I presume to declare,
Would decide in a definite way
That his life should be fifty per cent
below par;

And yet, all around us today
Are those who are getting no more
(many less)
Than half of what life has to give.

Now, wouldn't you count this as sheer
foolishness
When you think what it costs one
to live?

I want "the full worth of my money,"
don't you?
And I've learned (am still learning)
the way

To get this is just to be faithful and
true
Whatever the wiseacres say

Of the wisdom of putting a capital I
With its interests first in one's plan,
To me it brings more satisfaction to
try

To help someone else when I can.
There are others whose burdens are
greater than mine;

Whose woes are more grievous to
bear;
Shall I selfishly harden my heart and
decline

To think of their sorrow and care?
I may have more money to put in the
bank,

And more leisure time, if I do,
But I'll have no one else but my own
self to thank
For the loss that will surely accrue.

A heart can not harden but some of
the best
Of its life in the process is lost,
And success, as men count it, and seek
it with zest,

May be purchased at ruinous cost,
For what shall it profit a man, tho he
gain

The world with its whole treasure
store
If he lose his own soul, and greed's
heavy-linked chain

Drag him downward and down ev-
ermore?
Tho' I may be a failure, so far as
wealth goes,

And can make no pretensions to
fame,
I have gained some true friends (and
perhaps a few foes,

But immunity who will dare claim)?
So I walk toward life's sunset, rejoic-
ing if I

Friend and foe may impartially
bless,
And trust that some day, in the glad
bye-and-bye,

I shall prove what God means by
success.

rifle stock. Victory no longer lay in the thud of hard fists on straining flesh—in the pull of muscles or the grip of fingers on a throat! It waited now the steady gaze of Anemone's blue eyes, down the line of the rifle sights!

The men broke apart and came up again, panting for breath, heedless of the girl, forgetting the crackling flames that had burst through the tinder-dry roof of the lean-to. The small circle that would see the finish of the battle was lighted now with red, uncertain light, and shadows flickered on the fringe of scrub oaks, as the fire leaped higher along the cabin roof.

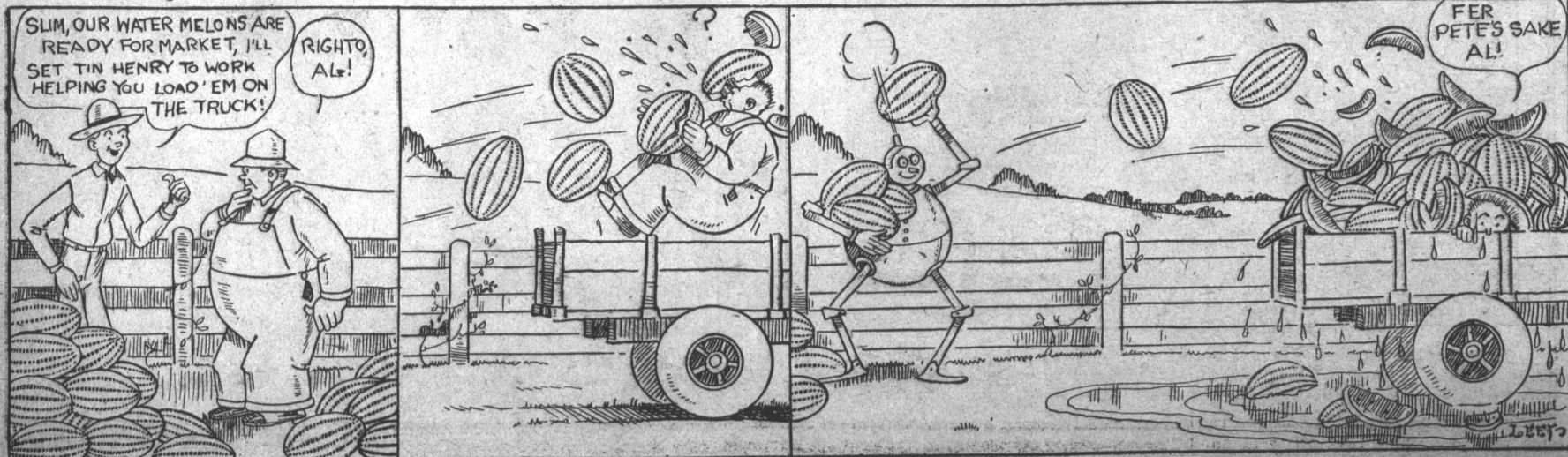
A brief pause for balance and breath, and the two men rushed to-

Whitbeck drove his head low into the other's chest, out of reach of jabbing blows, and brought the man close within the coil of his arms. The bandit's breath became heavy in the grip of them about his ribs. His own arm curved up over Pete's bowed head, twisting down till the strain on the bent neck broke the old man's locked hands apart. They sprang free and together again in the same breath, and Whitbeck's lowered head snapped back at the crack of the stranger's fist between the eyes! Too high to stun, though, and in that second rush Pete's calloused hands found and locked on the lean pillar of the other's throat.

One brief minute while his face blackened, he was a jabbing, gouging fiend—a brute, fighting with a brute's

Activities of Al Acres—Tin Henry's Delivery is Too Fast and Frequent For Slim.

Frank R. Leet



"I don't see why he didn't kill you there at first. He knew you was lyin' about who you was."

Old Pete's eyes flicked open, without warning, and the man who had ruled Plum Hollow for a dozen years spoke in an uncertain voice.

"I didn't dare. He was so steady some way. I waited to see who he

was an' what he'd do. Well, I've found out. I guess they can come in the Holler now, that wants to."

In the dancing firelight the wind-flower girl's eyes met the eyes of the young sheriff, level and fair, and held.

"And them that wants to," she said tremulously, "can leave."

THE END.

The Passover

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

THE plagues were over, all save one. These are dramatic chapters along here. They are good enough to be told to children in story form. The frogs had come, the flies and the locusts, but now comes the one that strikes home. The stars in their courses do seem to fight for the right, (Judges 5.20). God seems indifferent, at times. Yet He is not. He is waiting; waiting for the opportune time to strike.

Careless seems the great avenger; history's pages but record one death-grapple in the darkness, 'twixt old systems and the Word.

Truth forever on the scaffold, Wrong forever on the throne—

Yet that scaffold sways the future, and, behind the dim unknown, Standeth God within the shadow, keeping watch above his own.

And we must have faith to believe that. Otherwise we are lost. I mean,



if we do not have such faith, we will not hold on until the angels of deliverance come near. Moses held on. Once started, nothing could shake his grip.

The death angel smote the homes in Egypt, the first born of humans and cattle being stricken in each home. The only exceptions were the Hebrews. They had sprinkled the front door with blood of a lamb, and, seeing this, the minister of death passed that home by. It thus became known as the Passover.

Now, account for this in any way we choose, the fact remains that the Christ who came long after, say twelve hundred years, was as a lamb. He called Himself a lamb, and the part that the crucifixion played was that of the lamb that saved the Hebrew family. Or, to put it differently, the passover was a type of the Christ who came long after.

The home was the center of the religious ceremony that saved it from death. The home is older than the church, and should be the place of religious influence. The Bible, prayer, religious conversation, all these were daily facts before a temple was built. And today, all the churches that money will buy cannot take the place of religion in the home. This is primary, and there is no substitute. Burns has drawn for us the picture of the Scottish father reading the family Bible and leading in prayer.

To rid the nation of the sin of enslaving these Hebrew people required blood. Only by expiation can a great wrong be righted. There seems to be no other way. Suffering must follow. Christ died on the cross, the just for the unjust. He Himself said He was a ransom. Now, just how this takes place, cannot be explained. Only in the depths of Christian experience is it demonstrated that it really is so. And from the experience of millions who have looked at the cross, believed, and felt the pardoning power of forgiveness, we know that atonement is not fiction, but cold fact. The old rugged cross stands. Sin is a violation of the most fundamental organization of things, and must be righted. It is defiance of the Most High, and must be purged away.

This memorial of the passover is still kept. It is probably the oldest memorial now observed. It was the

passover that was being celebrated when Christ was arrested and crucified. In the Christian church other great days have taken its place—Christmas, Easter, Palm Sunday. These great festivals are precious beyond words. They keep alive in the memories of the succeeding generations the events on which religion and civilization rest.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR JULY 25.

SUBJECT:—The Passover. Exodus 11:1 to 12.
GOLDEN TEXT:—First Corinthians, 5.7.

Instruments to record temperatures, pressures, drafts, etc., have saved millions of dollars worth of coal in steam plants.

"By the Way"

NOT EXPRESSIVE ENOUGH.

Mother—"Did I hear you say 'darn'?"
Susie—"No, mother, I don't use baby talk."

WILL PROBABLY RAISE TROUBLE.

Mother—"Johnny, what do you mean by feeding the baby yeast?"
Johnny—"She swallowed my nickel, and I'm trying to raise the dough."

A CALLING.

"Remember," said the serious friend of the senator, "your country is calling you."

"Yes, yes, I know," replied the senator, "but different parts of the country are calling me different things."

BESSIE.

Boy—"I wouldn't drink out of that cup if I were you. That is Bessie's cup and she has just been drinking out of it."

Gentleman—"I don't mind. I feel honored to drink out of Bessie's cup. Who is Bessie—your sister?"
Boy—"No, my dog."

MISTAKEN.

Mother—"You've put your shoes on the wrong feet, dear."
Edward (in wonder)—"No, I have not, mummy. These are my feet."

JUST SEEKING KNOWLEDGE.

First Student—"Say, she's the dumbest girl I ever met."
Second Student—"How come?"
First Student—"Why, she wanted to know how many quarters to a football game."
Second Student—"That's nothing, mine wanted to know if a football coach had wheels."

A MODERN STUDENT.

Teacher—"I'm surprised at you, Sammy, that you cannot tell me when Columbus discovered America. What does the heading of the chapter say?"
Sammy—"Columbus, 1492."
Teacher—"Did you ever see that before?"
Sammy—"Yes, but I always thought it was his telephone number."

A LITTLE Story about a BIG Fair



ALWAYS LABOR DAY WEEK
September 5th to 11th
DETROIT

Mark *Labor Day Week*—Sept. 5th-11th—big on your calendar and in your memory. For it's the week of the Greater MICHIGAN STATE FAIR, at Detroit.

Everyone's going to the Fair this year—Michigan's great agricultural exposition—of equal interest to city man and farmer.

A few of the high spots tell the story of this bigger, better Fair that will make history! Prizes totaling \$134,000—new competitions, buildings and exhibits—thrilling harness events, sanctioned A.A.A. auto races—free fireworks—the best in amusements—a new and greater Fair.

You'll enjoy every bit of this splendid program!

The Greater Michigan State Fair Is YOUR FAIR



Follow the Arrows—the Safety way—to the Fair Grounds Detroit

Attend it! Sept. 5th to 11th

Reduced Rates On ALL Railroads



WOMAN'S INTERESTS



Fewer Clothes--More Sun--For Babies

Sun Baths Prove to be Ounce of Prevention

THE institution of sun baths for babies and young children in any American community is not easy, because tradition and convention have been opposed to them for many generations. Climatic conditions in many parts of this country make warm clothing a necessity during the winter season. During the spring, summer, and fall, however, babies and little children wear much more clothing than is necessary.

One has only to take off a baby's or a little child's clothes and watch him play in the sun, to know that it is convention and not instinct which demands clothes at this age. Tradition also says that sunlight may injure a baby's eyes. If the baby's face is turned so that the eyes look away from the sun, or if the older child wears a cotton shade hat in hot weather, the eyes will not be injured. Old traditions and conventions are hard to break. New traditions and conventions must be established by small groups, and slowly the rest of the community will follow.

The technique of the sun bath will vary somewhat according to locality, climate, season, weather and facilities in the home. Sunlight is free to all, and sun baths can be given to all babies at some season of the year.

Southern babies can have outdoor sun baths the year around. Northern babies are less fortunate, but even in our climate partial sun baths can be given nearly all the year, and complete sun baths all the summer months. In practically all parts of the United States, preliminary outdoor sun baths can be started by the first of March.

A corner of the yard or porch should be selected where the morning sun shines warmly, but where the child will be protected from the wind. Here the baby's hands and face and head may be exposed to the sun for varying lengths of time, beginning with five or ten, or even fifteen minutes, and increasing gradually during the month as the sun gets warmer. If the baby is turned first on one side and then on the other, both cheeks may be exposed without injury to the eyes. The hands may be exposed, at first, one at a time, later both together. The bonnet may be pushed daily further back until the whole head is exposed.

In many parts of the country these preliminary sun baths may be started in February or even January. During these sun baths in early spring, sunburn need not be feared because the intensity of the sunlight is not yet very great. Later in the season shorter exposures may be necessary at first.

THE SWEETNESS OF CORN DISAPPEARS ON TRIP FROM STALK TO KETTLE.

HAVE the water boiling in the kettle when you start going after roasting ears, is the advice of corn breeders.

The sweetness in sweet corn begins getting less as soon as the ear is taken from the stalk. More than half the sugar is changed to starch twenty-four hours after removing the ear, specialists in crop breeding say. In

warm weather the sugars turn to starch most rapidly.

Roasting ears are only at their prime a very short time. The early varieties, such as Golden Bantam, gardeners find, reach their prime twenty days after silking, and the later varieties about twenty-two days after silking. If the gardener picks the corn before this time, it lacks consistency, and if he leaves it too long it

eral days. In other words, we are trying to lengthen its prime period."

KINKS FOR CANNING DAYS.

WHEN doing your summer canning, instead of labeling each jar of fruit, or vegetables, try labeling the shelf space in storeroom or cellar. It saves a great deal of time. By doing this, one label is enough for



Sunshine and Shadow.

will lose its sweetness and quality by developing starch.

"Our selections in sweet corn are being made to get a variety," M. T. Meyers, in charge of experimental work in corn at Ohio State University, points out, "that will develop starch slowly enough after the ear is taken off the stalk to keep the corn good over sev-

each kind of canned goods, regardless of how many jars there are.

When cooking butter or preserves that burn or stick easily, a large iron ring such as may be found in nearly any farm junk pile, will prove valuable to put under the kettle. This does not allow enough circulation of air to keep the fruit from boiling, but

Talk With the Trees

VACATION days are over. That is for me. Those of you who did not go so early in the season have a pleasurable experience to look forward to. But those of you who have already vacationed this year have many a pleasant memory to think over and undoubtedly you have come back recuperated in mind and body.

One of the pleasant memories of my vacation is a little log cabin up on the shore of Lake Michigan, just where the shore line first bends to the northward. Here I forgot all about "beds, biscuits, and brooms," and enjoyed a real vacation. I did just what I wanted to do, rested when I wanted to rest, and thought what I wanted to think.

In the quiet of this next-to-nature camping ground, I was reminded, as I often have been, of how very human are our friends, the trees. Some of them are gay and sociable—they always live in crowds. Others are quiet and retiring, and we find them standing apart from the throng.

We see, here and there in this northern country, a group of towering pines that, for some reason or other, avoided the slaughtering ax of the woodman in lumbering days. How statesmanlike are these tall colossal pines! Here a group of them conferring together, there one standing apart in reserve, so like our eminent men in history.

On a higher ridge of ground, we meet our friend the oak. Weary, we throw ourselves down in its shade and drink in its strength and grandeur until we are refreshed.

And have you not seen the human counterpart of the maple? She never allows environment to crush her good nature, but makes the best of it, even when crowded by her neighbors. Given room, she grows to beautiful form and generous shade, each year sacrificing of her life blood to sweeten mankind.

And there is the elm. In youth, how awkward and ungainly, but in early maturity it grows in grace, beauty, and usefulness. How like the sewing circle are the poplars as they gossip in whispers among themselves. But we must not judge them too harshly, for they mean no harm, no more than do the birches who not only broadcast their gossiping whispers on the wind, but supply the silvery bark on which to write them.

Next we come to a beech, who, wanting to be different from her neighbors, arranges her branches in leafy stories. We might even call the mountain ash, the jeweler of freedom, as it gives its golden jewels to the children to be strung as necklaces and crowns.

How much human nature is portrayed in the locust and the wayside apple tree. Beautifully dressed they are, but so thorny when we trespass too near.

And so, even though we may vacation alone, we can find abundant human companionship with our friends the trees. Or, from our kitchen window, we can even study them while mixing the bread or washing the dishes, and they in their beauty will whisper back to us messages that are inspiring, refreshing, and companionable.—M. C.

does greatly lessen the danger of burning.

While making jellies and preserves do not forget to fill a few "gift jars." These will be gladly remembered when the holiday season approaches and you find it difficult to think of a suitable gift for a city friend. Such gifts will be even more acceptable if you remember the special likes and dislikes of each friend for whom the goodies are being prepared.

If you are finding the summer heat and hard work exceedingly tiresome, why not—instead of making so much jelly—can the fruit juice, plain and unsweetened, to be made into jelly this winter, when working over a hot stove will not be such a task, and when it will be necessary to keep a fire anyway. Such juice may also be used in drinks, and for various puddings and sauces.

Have you ever tried using your tea wagon on canning days, to save many steps?

CHASE FLIES AWAY WITH KEROSENE.

WITH three small children running in and out, it has always been a problem for me to keep the flies out of the house during fly season. Usually I have followed the plan of trapping the flies in the evening when they collected on the ceiling. By fastening a glass, half filled with soap suds, to the end of a long stick, and placing the glass over the flies as they collected on the ceiling, they would fall in the soap solution and be trapped. I also used sticky fly-paper but neither of these methods were very effective because they did not keep the flies away from the porch.

Last summer I used kerosene for chasing away the flies and it proved very successful. I kept a can of the oil, with an old paint brush in it, on the back porch. Three or four times a day I would paint the screen with the kerosene and shake it off the brush around on the porch. I was so well pleased with the results of the kerosene treatment for flies that I would like to have others try it. I have my kerosene can and brush ready this year for the first fly that shows himself.—Mrs. J. H. G.

WITH THE HOME DEMONSTRATION WORKERS.

THE new assistant state leader of home demonstration agents in the Upper Peninsula is Miss Margaret Harris. She takes the place recently vacated by Mrs. Bernice W. Wells. Originally from Iowa where she has had county experience as home demonstration agent, she comes to us from the Lower Peninsula, where she was in charge of local leader work for clothing projects.

Good results are reported from the recent tour of the home convenience truck throughout the Upper Peninsula and it is predicted that many farmers will install hot water boilers, sinks and septic tanks. The Menominee County Agricultural School has prepared model forms for septic tanks which it is prepared to loan to farmers who are interested.—L. A. C.

Cool Frocks For August Days

Straight Lines and Flares Are Both Oked by Madam Fashion



No. 376—Princess Frock. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards of 40-inch material, with $\frac{1}{2}$ yard of 27-inch contrasting and 2 yards of binding.

No. 323—Bloomer Dress. Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 36-inch material for dress with the bloomers.

No. 194—Style for Stout Figures. Cut in sizes 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust measure. Size 44 requires $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards of 54-inch material with $\frac{1}{2}$ yard of 36-inch contrasting.

No. 220—Dress with Short Kimono Sleeves. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires $2\frac{7}{8}$ yards of 40-inch material with $\frac{1}{2}$ yard of 27-inch contrasting and $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards of binding.

No. 455—Cunning Bloomer Frock. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 8 requires $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards of 40-inch material with $\frac{1}{4}$ yard of 32-inch contrasting.

No. 238—Long-waisted Slip-on Dress. Cut in sizes 14, 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards of 40-inch material with $5\frac{1}{4}$ yards of ribbon.

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

Household Service

ANOTHER WAY FOR PICKLED BEETS.

THIS is the recipe for making pickled beets that has been in our family for a number of years. Select beets about the size of an egg and

boil until done. Plunge into cold water to peel, and pack in cans while still hot. Have ready enough boiling vinegar, to which one cup of sugar has been added, to fill a two-quart can of beets. Seal and store in a dark place.—Mrs. J. L.

SAVES BITS OF SOAP.

IT was always a nuisance to use up the bits of toilet soap that were about the sink, until I hit upon this plan. When the bar of toilet soap is nearly gone, I dip it into hot water a minute and stick on the new bar. This method does away with the messy job of melting up bits of soap.—Only a Little Farmer.

ANOTHER WAY TO REMOVE LIME.

A NUMBER of years ago I tried this method of removing lime from a teakettle with great success. The lime had become so thick in the kettle that the water would scarcely boil. I emptied the kettle and set it on the fire until thoroughly dry and very hot. Then I put a tablespoonful of lard into it. After it was melted, I filled the kettle with cold water, took it outside, turned it upside down, and the greater part of the lime slipped out.—Handy Man.

SUNDAY COMPANY FROM TOWN.

MANY busy farm women find a houseful of Sunday company from the city, expecting a dinner of fried chicken, fresh fruit and vegetables, and home-made pies, almost a weekly burden. Sunday is a day of

rest, and few people need that rest more than the busy farm mother. Yet the company is often life-long friends, and folks whose company you could enjoy, had you the time to do so. For a good many years, my mother has followed a plan that is satisfactory to her and the family, and certainly seems so to our town friends, for they come again and again.

On the ordinary farm there is plenty of fruit, vegetables and young chickens. Also milk, butter and cream. The fruits and vegetables are prepared, and the chickens confined to a coop. The company is expected early, and the women and girls come with their aprons. "Many hands make light work," and the chickens are soon dressed and frying. All relishes, salads, cakes and pies are brought by the company.

On Monday morning the house is not in the usual after-Sunday condition, for the time is spent out under the trees. The tables are also spread on the lawn, sometimes on the ground, and sometimes on improvised tables. The tablecloths are usually furnished by the company also.

After dinner the dishes are not a dreaded task, but one that is soon finished, with everybody helping. Then the remainder of the day can be spent in really resting. A dinner for twenty or more can easily be managed, without tiring unnecessarily, if this plan is followed.—Mrs. N. P.

SUITABLE CAMP TOGS ARE OUT-ING SUCCESS.

TAKE only the necessary and suitable things on your vacation camp. Usually all the necessary garments

are already in the wardrobe. Camp togs should be comfortable, clean easily, be necessary, and be present in sufficient quantity.

Knickers and blouses are superior to dresses as outer garments, as they provide more comfort and less restriction in camp activities. Several washable blouses, the number depending on the length of the camp, should go camping with you to refresh the costume.

Jewelry of all kinds is unnecessary and easily lost, therefore should be left at home. Even the watch is not necessary in camp.

Select comfortable shoes with broad heels and heavy soles. Oxfords are superior to pumps or other fancy footwear. Lisle hose stand rough wear and are in harmony with the other garments worn. A warm sweater permits you to enjoy the cool mornings and late evenings.

Nights are often cold in camp. Anyone who has attempted to sleep when cold can realize the discomfort, and knows the value of plenty of warm nightclothes, even if it is summer. Do not forget a warm kimono or bathrobe.

Include plenty of undergarments, as camp laundering facilities are scanty. The emergency kit will contain pins, needle, thread, and darning cotton. Soap, comb, tooth brush, towels, and a lotion for sunburn complete the camp toilet preparations. Rouge and other makeup are not for sport life.

The bathing suit and rubber cap are indispensable if the camp recreation includes bathing.

Says Sam: If reformers would only laugh once in a while! But then, maybe they wouldn't be reformers.



Adventures of Tilly and Billy

Tit For Tat

TILLY and Billy were off on a visit to Aunt Lou's house. They thought it just heaps of fun, this packing their own little satchels and starting off like real tourists. Of course, Aunt Lou lived only a mile away, over on the road that ran toward the North Pole, as Billy called it. But Billy and Tilly pretended on their trip that they were going hundreds of miles. To them, every fence post was a mile post on their make-believe journey.

Tilly and Billy always liked to go visiting to Aunt Lou's, for she told them such nice stories. The very first story she told them was about Kenny Kingfisher and Slinky Sly Fox and it ran something like this:

One day Slinky Sly Fox thought he

hungry so he accepted the invitation at once and they were soon off to Slinky Sly Fox's.

After carefully washing their faces and paws, they seated themselves at Slinky's table. The table was groaning with everything good to eat, but the strange thing about it was that the food was all hard and crunchy and had to be chewed a good deal.

Now, a kingfisher does not have any teeth with which to chew. So Kenny nibbled here and nibbled there. But Slinky Sly Fox had such good teeth and such a big mouth that he gobbled up everything on the table before Kenny Kingfisher had gotten more than a mouthful. However, Kenny Kingfisher said not a word.

Of course, this was not at all a polite thing for Slinky Sly Fox to do, but this was the trick he had planned to play on the Kingfisher.

Time went on, and not long afterwards it happened that Kenny Kingfisher met Slinky Sly Fox one day down by the creek just at noon time.

"A fine day it is," greeted Kenny Kingfisher. "Won't you please come to have dinner with me?"

On this day Slinky Sly Fox's cupboard was nearly empty so he immediately accepted Kenny's invitation. When the two were seated around Kenny's table, there was nothing on it but a heaping platter of fish. Of course, a kingfisher lives on fish. He can gobble one up at a hurry and swallow it whole. And that is just what Kenny Kingfisher did. But Slinky Sly Fox had to stop and pick out the bones. So Kenny licked the platter clean and Slinky had time to eat only one little fish.

Slinky's trick had been returned to him tit for tat.



Kenny Kingfisher Gobbled up All the Fish But One.

would play a trick on Kenny Kingfisher. So he watched along the bank of the brook, until Kenny came along to fish for his dinner. Then Slinky Sly Fox crept out from behind the bush from where he had been spying.

"A fine day it is, Kenny Kingfisher," greeted Slinky Sly Fox. "Won't you come to dine with me today?"

Now, Kenny Kingfisher was very

OUR PAGE

From M. C. Poets

Some Inspirations Produced Perhaps by Perspiration

Girls.

Girls enslave our fellowmen,
Whom we love so dearly,
Rob our pocketbooks for private gains,
Which touches us more nearly.
Thus, a painful duty we perceive,
Just in this hard matter,
Slavery or our actions free,
Oh! won't we choose the latter?
—Chester Lattin, M. C.

One August Eve.

It was in the month of August,
The roses were blooming late,
That a certain young Herbert and
Helen,
Strolled past the garden gate.
She had a question to ask him,
A question—want to be known,
A question concerning Herbert,
And Herbert only, alone.



Helen Piper, M. C.
97 Shreve, Mich.

Helen Has Pictured W. B. as One of
Ferocious Appetite.

'Twas about the sticky powder
He had mentioned once before,
That she wanted the recipe of
Because there was none at the drug-
gist's store.
For a moment he hesitated,
Then shyly, answered he,
"I'll tell you then—oh, then—
I like you, don't you like me?"
But, of course, we must forgive them,
'Cause they were children then,
For Helen was only seven,
And Herbert only ten.

—By I. E. K.

To Uncle Frank.

I want to join your Circle.
Invite me in your row,
For I have read all your letters
And would like you's all to know
There is one I would like to meet,
And that is Uncle Frank.

I know his answers to your letters,
He never was a crank.

I know he loves the girls and boys,
In every class and age,
By his interest in their writing
On the Merry Circle Page.

Best wishes to Uncle Frank,
That he will never have cause for
tears.
I hope to live to greet you all
Through many coming years.

There is just Brother Jack and me,
And I am ten years old.
Please find room for two more
Within your Circle fold.

My grandpa reads this paper,
And we anxious wait the mail,
That brings the Michigan Farmer.
Oh, may it never fail!

—Margaret Swaby.

Sunset.

The beautiful sun is setting,
It's golden rays are gone,
And beautiful, majestic shadows
Are spreading across the lawn.

Golden, fleecy clouds are swimming,
Up in the skies so blue,
And the green grass is shining
From the glitter of the dew.

The dark will soon enclose us,
For the night is falling fast,
Oh, yes, the golden sun is set,
And the beautiful day is past.

—Gladys Maine.

Little Things.

Just one word of kindness,
But it filled a soul with peace,
Just a loving caress,
But it made the heartaches cease.

Just a happy smile,
And like a sunshine ray,
It warmed a weary traveler's heart,
And made happier his way.

Just a glad "Good Morning,"
In the busy, thronging mart,
But it touched a chord of feeling,
In a tired shopper's heart.

Just a song of gladness,
That made the tear drops start,
But it took a load of sadness,
From a widow's breaking heart.

So now, my brother, do your bit,
With a song or with a smile,
It's just the little things that count,
And make this life worth while.

—Nelly G. Priest.

and the girls were having their tiff).
Just imagine me saying that! But I
sure have changed since then.

I passed the eighth grade exams,
and wrote them all left-handed, be-
cause I am left-handed naturally. My
writing bespeaks that. I can't execute
the Charleston, but I nearly execute
myself to learn it!

My advice to those girls who "can't
stand any more of Herbert Estes," is
to sit down. Tomboy hasn't anything
on me. I was riding a blind horse the
day after my birthday and she got in
the ditch. She used me pretty rough
by making a feather tick of me for a
minute, but I escaped with a badly
wrenched leg and a severe pain in it.

Helen Piper missed me, or rather
my letters. Well, I'll close, as dinner
is ready and I want to hurry, as we
are going to have a strawberry short
cake. Oh, boy!—Herbert Estes.

I, too, would quit writing letters for
strawberry short cake any time. You
must be a sort of left-handed rough
rider to not be able to stay on a blind
mare.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I have tried to become an M. C., but
so far have failed, and am trying
again.

I read the boys' and girls' page and
find the letters of the cousins very in-
teresting. I agree with Herbert Estes
about the boys not writing. I believe
that the boys should write, just as
well as the girls. Well, I will close
with best wishes to all.—Harold Sny-
der, Kalamazoo, Mich.

I wish the boys did write just as
well as the girls, and as often. You
are an M. C. now, so constant trying
brought you success. I hope that you
will continue to help hold up the boy
end of the M. C.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Say, why don't you have the Letter
Box changed, seeing that the heading
is? I think Peter is a swell drawer,
don't you? How many of you boys
and girls read what Mr. Hoover said
in a recent issue? I did.

Uncle Frank, please put a stop to
this "old-time talk" regarding man
descending from monkey, etc. If any-
body wants to know about the simple
truth, they can't go to me or you or
anybody else and find out much. Do
you think so?

I do not know much about the
League of Nations, but I think that if
the President can't decide, we Merry
Circlers can't. Let the cabinet mem-
bers find out for themselves.—Ruth
Leavitt, Dublin, Mich.

I think you have the wrong idea re-
garding public questions. The presi-
dent or congress often decide things
in accordance with the prevailing
thought. In that way the common peo-

ple help decide many public questions.
No, you can't prove it by me that man
descended from monkeys. I don't
know my ancestors back far enough
for that.

Dear Uncle Frank and Family:

I'm sure you'll forgive me for not
writing before, when you find out how
busy I have been. You see, I just grad-
uated from high school last month,
and I've been rushing all the time.
I've been cultivating today, so if you
are unable to read this letter, I give
you permission to give our old culti-
vator handles a calling down.

We received our Michigan Farmer
today, and I read "Our Page" from be-
ginning to end. When I read Herbert
Estes' letter I thought it was from a
girl—until I saw the signature.

We have six little goslings. I won-
der how many of the M. C.'s know that
little goslings are green!

How old must one be to be no long-
er an M. C.?—Dagmar Thomsen.

When you once are a Merry Circler
you always are, only after eighteen
years of age, you cannot take such an
active part. Herbert's letter must
have been a mild one to be taken for
a girl's.

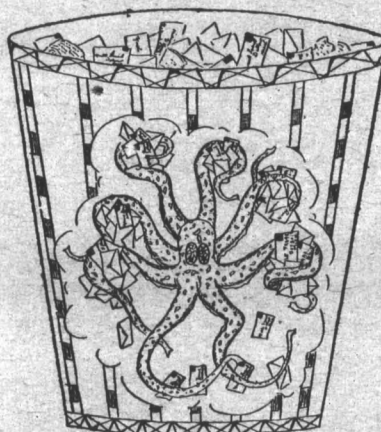
Dear Uncle Frank:

I read the letters on "Our Page"
with much interest, and now, may I
express my views?

Uncle Frank, don't you think the
questions of our government, laws,
etc., are a bit too serious for the
younger ones? If a club was formed
for those over eighteen, I think ques-
tions of that sort would then be ap-
propriate, but from the ages of thir-

ASTON OF THE WASTE BASKET.

—By Ariel Weston,
Shreve, Mich.



Ariel Has Made W. B. Look About as
Bad as Most M. C.'s Think He Is.

OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Uncle Frank:

What was it that Alphonse La Vaul
said about it's being the mother's fault
because a girl can't cook, bake and
keep house? Why blame the mother?
I think it is the girl's fault just as
often as it is the mother's.

I enjoyed Geneva Kohlenberger's let-
ter, and agree with her about electing
officers. I think Uncle Frank can run
it lots better than the M. C.'s.

Well, I will close my chatter for this
time.—An M. C. Niece, Lucile Pearce,
Osseo, Mich.

I ask the same question, "why blame
mother?" Mother, at least, cannot
teach those who will not be taught.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I admire Ginger's soft-heartedness.
I sometimes cry over stories when I
read them. Mother laughs at me and
says, of course, it isn't true, but some-
times I think most of the stories are
taken from life, don't you think so?

I agree with you, Mr. Alphonso, as
to the fact that men want, and need,
companions as well as slaves, but I
don't like the clause, "Only a beautiful
girl can make a home attractive." I'll
bet you'll say, "that girl is nix for
looks." Well, sir, I have heard some
say that I wasn't hard to look at. I'm

just stating this to show you that I'm
trying to ward off the hee-haw. And
I can prove that a little, freckle-faced,
kind-hearted woman can make as at-
tractive a home as a baby-doll-faced
girl.

Is it always the mother's fault that
a girl cannot cook and darn and sew?
Say, if I can't do all these things it's
my own fault. I like to cook and I
love to sew, but to get firewood, scrub,
wash dishes, and wash clothes, etc.,
that gets my tintype. I can do these
things also, but I doan wanna.—Chris-
tine Zeck, Algonac, Mich.

To be soft hearted and sympathetic
is no detriment to anyone. Beauty
does not make happiness unless it be
inward beauty, which always shows
itself to those who can see. There
are many things most of us have to do
that we "doan wanna."

Dear Unc:

That old-time stuff about me was
sure the berries. I didn't s'pose that
a copy of that was in existence. Many
thanks, Cousin Thomas. I recall that
I had a letter printed that year, and
I said, "I think that this club would
be better if the members didn't quar-
rel so much." (That was when Harold



Work is Great Virtue

According to Our Own Senator Ferris

I WAS born and reared on a hill farm in Iioga county, New York. In my
addresses I frequently refer to the education I received on the farm.

There I learned obedience, sobriety, self-reliance, self-sacrifice, loyalty, and
thrift. Of course, these virtues were all bound together in the one virtue
of WORK. I was like the ordinary boy of sixty years
ago; and not very unlike the boy of today. I did not
cry for the privilege of working on the farm; but I had
a father who, though he could neither read nor write,
was nevertheless a real educator. He insisted that I
work so I might be of some service to my father and
mother, my sisters, and the neighborhood.

The old-time virtues are still on the market at one
hundred per centum. I am delighted to learn that your
Boy Army is working along the same lines that I work-
ed. Only you live in a different age. You live at a time
when whatever you do is quickly recognized by the men
and women of this country. I congratulate you upon your success. Wheth-
er you ride in a Ford or a Pierce Arrow, I hope that the virtues I acquired
on the farm may be a part of your acquisition.—Woodbridge N. Ferris.

Senator Woodbridge N. Ferris is one of the greatest teachers of boys
this country has produced. As a matter of fact, it is because he has taught
so many boys, and won their love to such an extent, that he was made
United States Senator. He is not a politician, but his old students in par-
ticular, and the people of Michigan in general, wanted to honor him.

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

teen to sixteen I think we aren't inclined to think of such serious things. I'll admit it would be all right if you could get the majority interested, but can you?

I can see no special beauty gained by the "boyish bob," in fact, if anything—the opposite. I am of the opinion that boys don't like to have girls copy everything they do. Am I right? I think just bobbed hair is all right, in fact, very comfortable, but girls, be sensible and don't follow the fashion and the flapper.

I suppose, by now, you've all formed the opinion that I'm a prinkish, criticizing old maid, but listen—I'm not. I'm just a modern farm girl. For the last two years, I've pursued the style of bobbed hair, and I also use powder, but I do not paint. Some people, to my way of thinking, ought to be ashamed to be on the street, but evidently they're not.

I very much disapprove of the tobacco habit for young men. They little realize the serious effects it might cause. The habit can be broken if enough will power is applied.—A Modern Farmerette.

Perhaps questions of government are a bit heavy for the younger M. C.'s, especially those who are not used to being governed. You have a sensible idea of bobbed hair. Am glad you disapprove of the tobacco habit. If more girls strenuously objected to it, less tobacco would be used.

Hello, Everybody:

Say, you girls who say that boys have no good qualities are wrong. I know a lot of nice boys. Why can't we look at ourselves and pick out our bad qualities and change them for better ones?

One thing that I hate about boys is the smoking habit. Ugh! When I see a boy smoking, I feel as if I could slap him. How do the rest of you girls feel about it?

Well, I guess I've said enough, so will close. Here's hoping that W. B. has indigestion so that some of the boys that smoke can read this letter.—Your Niece, Bernice Michel, Dryden, Mich.

Another anti-smoker. Let's hear from others. One thing worse than smoking, I think, is chewing tobacco.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I like "Our Page" for a name better than "Our Boys and Girls." Before, the boy was first. Now, "Ladies' First," that's a way.

I think, Merry Circle reader, you were a little hard on those homely girls. Forgetful, don't you know when homely girls are dressed up they can be just as "beautiful" as these charming young ladies you talk about. Also, not always is it the mother's fault if the girl can't cook, bake, and keep house. There are lots of "homely girls" that can bake, sew, or keep house just as well, or better, than the "beauties."

I am writing this in "jerks," because I keep getting up to let cats and "Dog" in and out. I bet you think we have millions of them, it seems like that. I just put one cat out and another comes in. I call that perpetual motion, don't you?

This is a one-sided conversation so far, but it is nice to talk to one's self for a change.

Through this M. C. page I have got some very nice correspondents. I, for one, am very glad I'm not eighteen.—Your Niece, Helen Piper, Spruce, Michigan.

I don't see how ladies are first in the new head. It seems to me that it is a neutral affair. I'm glad you have received some good correspondents through the Circle.

ENTHUSIASM WINNERS.

THE following girls and boy won the unknown prizes in the contest in which the line in the quotation on enthusiasm were to be put in proper order. I would like to know how the winners like the prizes.

Cuff Links.

Walter Warren, M. C., R. 1, Pinconning, Mich.

Beads.

Nona Mae Welbaum, R. 1, Gallien, Michigan.

Marian Cool, M. C., R. 4, Plymouth, Michigan.

Helen Zernheld, R. 1, Pontiac, Michigan.

Robert J. Harpham, Box 94, Bloomington, Michigan.

Myrtle Lehnen, M. C., Munising, Michigan.

Mary Gleason, R. 3, Three Rivers, Michigan.

Elizabeth Woodin, M. C., Lake, Michigan.

Emily Cody, M. C., Mayville, Mich.

Mildred R. Wright, M. C., Mt. Morris, Michigan.

JEWELRY CONTEST.

HERE is one that is a little different. It's about jewelry, and jewelry will be given for prizes. Below are the names of ten kinds of jewelry, mixed up. Just straighten out the ten words, write your corrected words neatly, giving them the same numbers given below, put your name and address in the upper left-hand corner of your paper, and if you are a Merry Circle put M. C. after your name. This will test your knowledge of spelling, and jewelry as well. All of the neat and correct papers will be placed in a pile and ten lucky ones picked out. The lucky girls will be sent bracelets or beads, while the boys who are picked as winners will be given cuff buttons or tie pins.

Send your papers to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, before July 30, as the contest closes

on that date. Here are the words:

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1.—Cohorebs | 6.—Metshayts |
| 2.—Modnsida | 7.—Doxnayrs |
| 3.—Snigr | 8.—Eti Qpassl |
| 4.—Irwts Tacwesh | 9.—Pahisper |
| 5.—Cenlaksec | 10.—Riseutquo |

THE MERRY CIRCLE FUND.

WE now have \$100 in the fund for the purchase of the radio for the Crippled Children's Home near Farmington, and we are now negotiating for a radio. This does not mean, however, that the fund activities should cease, as we will soon have another project to work for.

Following are the names of those who sent in money from July 1 to 16 inclusive:

Marion Hill, Esther Larson, Alberta Coleman, Mabel Brendemmel, Elizabeth Woodin, Herbert Estes, Louise Slemmin, Marie Slemmin, Lina Caldwell, George Thum, Nellie Thum, Marjorie Thum, Lucile Kizer, Opal Brawler, Myra Smith, Wilma Fry.



REDUCING POULTRY FOOD COSTS.

A CORRESPONDENT in this column hit the nail on the head when he warned poultry keepers of the danger of feeding soaked bread.

Soaked bread in the ordinary sense of the word, is one of the worst things you can feed poultry, either young or old, but there is a way of feeding stale bread that transforms it into one of the best and cheapest poultry foods.

To do this the bread must be cut in slices and dried over a stove or in the oven, until it is dry enough to crack, put the bread in a pail, or stout box, and chop it up with a spade.

When ready to feed, put a quantity of this in a pail, cover with hot water and pour water off in about one minute, then mix in enough mash so that it will crumble. For summer or winter feeding this cannot be beaten as an egg or flesh producer. The finer particles of bread left in the bottom of the box when chopping up the bread, makes an excellent food for small chicks and may be fed dry.

Now is the time when the hens and chicks will relish a feed of green stuff. The grass is no longer young and tender. When thinning out vegetables, save them for the poultry. They will also relish the lettuce you cannot use.

Making Room for Young Stock.

July and August are good months for culling your old and young flocks. Hens that have stopped laying now are not worth keeping, and any immature pullets might as well be put in the fattening pen. They will never pay their way, and the young pullets will make good use of the room they take up.

It is far better to start the winter with seventy-five pullets in a house built to hold 100, than to put in 110 and try to make yourself believe that you will cull them later.

It's never done. It's like the binder you are going to put away next week, and it stays out till the snow flies.

Cull your stock now, and if you haven't got enough to fill your pens, buy some. The young cockerels of marketable size that are running around are eating their heads off, too.

Now is the time to clean up your flock and look out for sickness. The axe and spade are the best remedy for those sickly looking ones.

By the way, have you "swatted the rooster yet?" He will only be a bill of expense for the next six or seven months.—R. A. Hill.

CHICKS WITH SORE EYES.

From the time my chickens are a week old until they are two or three,

many of them will have their eyelids stuck shut. If I detect them soon enough and wash out with boric acid, they get all right, but if left alone the eye becomes inflamed and the chick soon dies. These chicks are housed in a good brooder coop, well ventilated and free from draughts. We feed a home-mixed mash, using the formula put out by the Michigan State College.—Mrs. J. C. B.

Chicks may have sore eyes because of dusty brooder houses or slight colds caused by over-crowding. Bits of foreign material, like straw or bran, sometimes lodge around the eyeball and start irritation. Washing the gummy material from the eyes with a mild disinfectant, as you have done, is the best treatment. Keep the brooder chicks outside on the range as much as possible, even if it is necessary to close the brooder house door for a few hours. This reduces the amount of scratching in the dry brooder house straw, and may help prevent eye trouble.

UNTHRIFTY GOSLINGS.

Can you tell me what to do for my goslings? I have taken them from the hens as soon as they hatched. I have three that hatched about April 5, and they did fine, and are nearly full grown. Then I have nine hatched on May 7. Part of them are growing fine, one is extra large. About three of them are small, and not as large as one gosling hatched May 20. I thought small ones, especially one, would die, as they don't seem to be well. Then six goslings hatched May 31. They seemed to all grow alike, then two became weak suddenly and staggered around some and died in about twelve hours. All had same care. I have been careful not to overfeed, and they have a yard with shade trees to run in. I have kept them out of the rain.—Mrs. W. S.

When goslings are weak and stag-

ger and seem unthrifty, the trouble may be caused by worms. Mix one-fourth pound of sulphur, one-fourth pound of epsom salts, and two ounces of powdered copperas in twenty-five pounds of the mash. Feed a little of the mash containing the medicine each day until the condition of the goslings improves.

Another remedy occasionally recommended is a half-teaspoonful of turpentine for each gosling. This is placed as deep as possible in the bird's throat with a medicine dropper. Goslings sometimes have congestion of the brain, supposed to be caused by acute indigestion, sudden fright, or to the presence of parasitic worms.

A new poultry building at M. S. C. will be asked for by the Michigan Poultry Improvement Association. A committee consisting of K. A. Zimmerman, of Mason; A. D. Schimrael, of Pontiac; and George Caball, of Hudsonville, are drafting a legislative program to be submitted to the State Board of Agriculture and the legislature early in 1927.

A Leghorn hen in Nebraska, nine years old, is out after the long distance egg-laying record. She has laid 1,186 eggs thus far; the present record is 1,385. During her seventh year she laid 143 eggs. Her highest yearly production was 206 eggs. She weighs only three and a quarter pounds, but her eggs weigh sixty grams apiece, half again as large as most eggs.

According to estimates made by E. C. Mandenburg, of the State Department of Agriculture, it costs about \$13 per acre to burn standing corn for the control of the corn borer. Between eighty and one hundred gallons of oil per acre are used. One burner will cover about ten acres per day.

A broody hen, if taken the first day she is broody, will come back to production in three days if she is put in a cool, slatted coop and fed liberally with mash and milk.

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per 100 up. Postpaid. Full Delivery Guaranteed.
Ref.: Bank of Geneva. Member International B. C.
Ass'n. The Geneva Hatcheries, Box 29, Geneva, Ind.

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.

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, 1925, in both
production and exhibition classes. We also won first in pullet class.

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

PROFIT PRODUCING CHICKS

Special Summer Prices

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

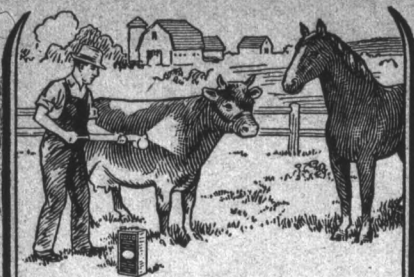
Postpaid prices on	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	\$5.00	\$ 9.00	\$42.50	\$ 85.00
Barred Rocks	6.00	11.00	\$2.50	105.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	6.00	11.00	\$2.50	105.00

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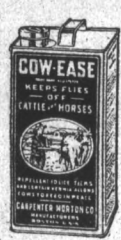
Brummer & Fredrickson Poultry Farm, Box 20, Holland, Michigan



COW-EASE

**Keeps flies away...
Makes cows PAY!**

Turn your cows' comfort into cash. Spray them with Cow-Ease twice a day and you will get more milk, better milk. Tests prove this. Cow-Ease, applied with a sprayer, won't injure a cow's skin—but it does keep flies off. Equally effective on horses or in hen houses.



One gallon sprays 200 cows. Get the can with the blue Cow-Ease label. If your dealer hasn't it, send his name and address and \$1.50 (\$1.75 west of Missouri River), to Carpenter-Morton Co., Boston, Mass., and we will deliver one gallon, prepaid. Sprayer 60c. extra. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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.

REGISTERED GUERNSEYS

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

Wallinwood Guernseys

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

Our 1000 POUND COWS

Michigan State Herds now own 10 cows with records above 1000 lbs. of butter, including Traverse Colantha Walker with 5 records from 1,041 lbs. butter in 305 days, to 1,207 lbs. in a year.

Reformatory Corona Lundo 1153.25 lbs.
Northern Aagie Longfield 1147.90 lbs.
Traverse Hengerveld Walker 1123.33 lbs.
Reformatory Century Aagie 1100.50 lbs.
5 from 1029.6 to 1056.8 lbs.
17 others from 907.6 to 981.7 lbs.

To insure production in your future herd use a sire bred by Michigan State Herds.



**Bureau of
Animal Industry
Dept. C
Lansing, Michigan**

Pure-bred Holstein Cows and Heifers

with Advanced Registry Records, for sale at conservative prices. Herd is fully accredited. Write for prices.

Lakefield Farms, Clarkston, Mich.

\$400 buys five registered Holstein heifers, one and two years old, from A. R. O. stock. FRANK REYNOLDS, Lakeview, Mich.

HEREFORD STEERS

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

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

Choice Jersey Bulls ready for service, and 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.

LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING

BEST TIME TO MAKE SILAGE.

EXPERIMENTS conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture, indicate that almost any forage crop will make good silage if cut at the proper stage when the moisture content is right. If the moisture is too high, the silage will be waterlogged and much of the feed materials lost by drainage. If the moisture is too low, and not enough water is added, the silage will not be succulent and palatable and will not pack well enough to prevent molding.

Corn was found to produce the best silage when eighty per cent of the ears were in dough and twenty per cent in milk, this stage giving the least loss of feed constituents. Sunflowers are usually cut when too immature, the tests indicating that any time after all the plants are in flower and before the petals fall, is equally good for this crop. Sudan grass, cut either at the early blooming stage, or at the middle to late blooming stage, makes very satisfactory silage.—W. D.

CEMENT SILO HAS PEELED OFF.

I have a concrete silo built in 1916, the inside finish of which has all peeled off. This silo was always left for summer feeding, but last winter was fed out first to empty entirely. A heavy coating of frost would form on the inside, and every time it thawed off, the peeling would take place. Now the surface is very rough and I would like to know the best way of repairing it to make it smooth. I am afraid that cement plastering would not stick, and simply whitewashing with cement would leave the walls too rough. Paraffin has been recommended, but am afraid it would not make the walls smooth, and am wondering if it would last only one year. Any suggestions would be appreciated.—H. S.

Under your conditions it would seem that probably the best remedy would be to give the inside of the silo one or two coats of cement plaster. Go over the inside with an old hatchet or a pick, and be sure that all the loose parts are chipped off, then wet the surface thoroughly so the water will not be absorbed from the plaster, then wash with a cream-like grouting of cement and water, and immediately plaster it with a mixture of one bag of cement to two cubic feet of sand. Probably two coats will be necessary, if it is as rough as your description indicates.

If the surface is only moderately rough from the original cement wash peeling off, it probably is not rough enough to interfere with the silage keeping properly, and no treatment at all may be absolutely necessary. Still it would be better if it had a coat of paraffin or asphalt applied hot when the wall is dry. Neither of these, however, will have much effect in smoothing up the walls.

Before doing any repair or other concrete work, it should be well to write to Portland Cement Association for this free bulletin on silos and silo repairs.

IMPROVING HERDS IN SANILAC.

DURING June, in Group 1 of the Sanilac Cow Testing Association, the herds of A. Musselman, R. Garbutt and Leo Foley, were tested for tuberculosis, with only one reactor, Roger Garbutt, Leo Foley, A. Musselman and Waldo Wixson purchased a pure-bred sire from the Bagwood farm at Romeo.

Three new silos are being erected, and two milking machines have been installed.

The high herd is owned by A. Musselman, producing 1,225 pounds of milk and 462 pounds of butter-fat. The second high herd is owned by H. Prouse,

producing 1,207 pounds of milk, and 452 pounds of butter-fat. The tests last month run extremely low. There were twenty-three cows producing over fifty pounds of butter-fat, forty-three between forty-five and fifty pounds, forty-seven cows producing over 1,250 pounds of milk, and sixty-three between 1,000 and 1,250 pounds.

PRACTICABILITY OF WATER TANK ON HILL.

We have a well in a small valley, or creek, about 500 feet from the farm buildings, and would like to know if it would be practical to build a storage tank on top of a nearby hill about seventy feet higher than the well, force the water up into this tank by means of a windmill, and then pipe from the tank to the different buildings.—E. V.

This plan should be entirely practicable, provided you use one and a quarter-inch pipe from well to tank, use a back-gear mill with an adjustable stroke, and use an air expansion chamber with the pump to secure a steadier flow spread over both strokes of the pump. An eight-foot windmill on a good high tower will probably handle the work, but a ten-foot mill will be well worth the extra cost. The windmill will have to be placed at the wall.—D.

SHEEPMEN WANT PREDATORY ANIMALS CONTROLLED.

JUST after the World War, because of bad conditions on the western range, there was a notable influx of western sheepmen into the Upper Peninsula, where range conditions are usually good because of ample summer rains, as against drought conditions in portions of the west. It was soon discovered, however, that this section also had a handicap in the presence of wolves and coyotes that prey upon sheep. Some of the westerners gave up early in the game, and but few have persisted. A recent Iron River report states that these also will depart unless wolf conditions are ameliorated.

Sheepmen insist that this can be done if one or two more trapper hunters are kept on the job permanently. They claim that their losses are due to the removal of trapper-hunters from their section of the state. Some sheepmen report a loss of fifty per cent from this cause. The losses are not confined to the kills, but also to the poorer yields of wool and condition of the animals due to worrying by predatory animals. It is possible that dogs are not blameless in the matter.

Sheepmen assert that range conditions in the peninsula are ideal, if the predacious animal menace can be removed, and an effort has been made recently to rouse greater interest in the problem on the part of state officials responsible for predatory animal control. It may be presumed that these efforts will bear fruit.—L. A. C.

WEST OCEANA COW TESTING ASSOCIATION.

THE West Oceana Cow Testing Association finished its year's work on May 26, 1926. Tester Lyle Kitchen reports that the average production per cow is 6,895 pounds of milk, with an average test of 4.77 per cent, giving 328.88 per cent butter-fat. The total number of cows tested was 219, the average feed cost for one pound of butter-fat was twenty-six cents, while the average feed cost of 100 pounds of milk was \$1.28. Government figures show that labor and overhead cost per cow amounts to at least \$50 per cow, so one must have high-producing cows

to collect a reasonable wage for labor.

Henry Meyers, of Rothbury, is the owner of the herd having the highest butter-fat average, with 9,571 pounds of milk with an average test of 5.2 per cent, making 499 pounds of butter-fat.

E. M. Nears eight-cow herd of Registered Holsteins, hold high place in milk production, averaging 9,766 pounds of milk and 328.3 pounds of butter-fat.

Henry Meyers is also the owner of the Registered Jersey having the highest butter-fat production. This cow produced 11,081.7 pounds of milk, and 540.69 pounds of fat. It might be interesting to know that this cow returned \$2.90 for each \$1.00 spent for feed.

Otto Ochs, of Montague, is the owner of the cow having the highest milk production. She produced 11,733.9 pounds of milk and 471.36 pounds of fat, returning \$2.28 for each \$1.00 spent on feed.

This association has seventeen herds averaging more than 300 pounds of butter-fat per cow. This leaves only a few herds with less than a 300-pound average.—C. Hemstreet.

A WHALE OF A HOLSTEIN MEET!

AS the state Holstein secretary shimmied his way, fearful any moment that the old fliv might disintegrate, toward the farm of William Austin, Saline, Washtenaw county, he consoled himself with the reflection that his arriving late would make no difference for the following reasons:

1. There wouldn't be much of a crowd anyway.

(a) Looked very rainy.

(b) Night meeting—farmers don't turn out so well on summer evenings.

(c) July first—busy time. Also close to the "Glorious Fourth," farmers might, therefore, stay at home to husband physical resources, etc.

All wrong, including the etc., for he found over 250 gathered for the festivities. This establishes a new record for numbers present at any sort of a county Holstein rally within the experience of the secretary.

The fine attendance was due, in part, to the pleasant time experienced by the Washtenaw Holsteiners at previous similar functions. For the summer meet is an annual affair.

Nobody "ran away mad" from Mr. Austin's hospitality. First on the program came a judging contest, on a ring of four yearling pure-bred Holstein heifers. Two members, as a team from each of four calf clubs present, judged, and then one of the team reported his placings, with reasons, to a committee made up of Walter Spalding, R. B. Watrous, of Chelsea, and the secretary. Prizes were offered by the Washtenaw County Holstein Association. First prize of \$5.00 was won for his club by the representative of the "Wide-awake Club;" second prize went to the "Blue Ribbon Club;" third to the "Lincoln Club."

Dusk having now fallen, a string of lights provided for the occasion were turned on and the program continued in an outdoor theater, with the porch of the handsome Austin homestead as stage.

Interspersed with offerings from the Saline Band came a little playlet, a "Yiddish" speech on labor troubles, and a selection of songs by local talent. The secretary of the Michigan Holstein Association gave an account of the doings at the forty-first annual convention of the National Holstein Association, held recently at Des Moines, Iowa.

County Agent H. S. Osler introduced a novelty when he showed, with a stereopticon on an outdoor screen, pictures of local Holstein cows, famous as show animals, or leading producers in cow testing association work in the county. These pictures made a decided hit.

Notwithstanding the size of the

crowd there were second helpings of ice cream and cake for those with the capacity.

The main credit for the arrangements is due to County Agent Osler, Club Leader Essick, and members of Washtenaw County Holstein Association, headed by the association president, William Austin. Jupe Pluvius gets credit for holding off the threatening rain.

The size of the crowd, the "pep" of the meeting, the fine entertainment, all speak for the high interest in the Holstein breed held by these Washtenaw dairymen.—J. G. Hays.

PORK HIGHEST SINCE 1920.

THE hog market has reached the highest point in six years, the price advance last month being the greatest during any May in twenty-five years, except for certain wartime inflation years.

With a supply of hogs in sight for slaughter no greater than last year, with pork products in storage twenty-seven per cent, or equivalent to 1,500,000 hogs less than last year, hogs are in an exceeding strong position for the next five months. The hog corn price ratio is near the highest on record.

It is distinctly time now for hog producers to bear in mind the violent downswing in prices that has been caused in times past by over-expansion under similar price relationships.—J. C. M.

BE FIRST ON MARKET WITH SPRING PIGS.

SWINE specialists are confident that pork prices next fall are going to be high, and are advising farmers to "crowd" their spring pigs, on the theory that feeders will profit most by being early in market. Good grains are obtainable, they state, by feeding corn, tankage and minerals, self-fed along the pasture.—J. M.

BRIGHTER OUTLOOK FOR SHEEP.

DESPITE the recent declines in the sheep and wool market, the sheep farmer now faces better prospects than at any time during the past fifteen years, is the opinion of C. J. West, federal statistician, after a study of both prices and sheep farming practices.

Last year's experience with high prices, and this season's lowered price level, have eliminated speculation from the sheep business for the time being; and farmers can now expect to make money as sheepmen, not as sheep traders.

"The present slow demand for wool is temporary," Mr. West said. "As long as we consume something like twice the amount of wool produced in this country, there is not much chance of very low prices unless farmers and ranches proceed to produce more sheep than can be used for the time being."—M. J.

GREEN MANURING AND CROP RESIDUES.

(Continued from page 69).
enty to eighty per cent water, there is little drain on the soil moisture during decomposition.

In turning under a heavy green manure crop, or even crop residues, it is not desirable to turn it to the bottom of the furrow slice unless it has been previously disked up to thoroughly incorporate the residue with the soil. This will cause a more rapid decomposition in the case of dry residues and will prevent any interference with the rise of water for the growing crop which follows.

There is a common belief among farmers that if heavy crops of green manures are turned under, that the acidity of the soil will be increased.

It is interesting to note the results of some investigations along this line. In one experiment where various green manures were used, the acidity was found to decrease the first two weeks after turning under—after that it slightly increased until at the end of nine months it was only slightly greater than the check which had a lime requirement of three tons of ground limestone per acre. Another investigation found that turning under green manures increased the alkalinity, except where rye was turned under. In this case only temporary acidity was the result.

It is evident from these and other experiments, that the turning under of green manures is a very small factor in the acidity of soils, if it can be called a factor at all. If the soil is naturally acid, lime should be applied before growing the manures, especially the legumes.

Sometimes we see farmers cutting green manuring crops to plow under. If the object in cutting is to allow a second growth to come to plow under, the idea is all right, but even then there will be a loss in value of the material cut. The Ohio Experiment Station found that one ton of green clover, when cut and allowed to remain on the surface of the soil for about seven months, lost about two-thirds of its weight. Of this loss the soil only took up about four per cent.

When straw or stover are used to increase the organic content, it is better to plow it under, rather than allow it to decay on the surface of the ground, as a top-dressing.

The ravages of the European corn borer are making it more imperative to turn from crop residues to green manuring for our supply of organic matter. This relates especially to corn residues.

Sometimes it is difficult to work a green manuring crop into a rotation. There should be one or two in a four or five-year rotation. On the lighter soils a rye crop can often be seeded in the fall and plowed under in the spring for corn, soy beans or alfalfa. Sweet clover is probably one of the greatest green manures on sandy soils where lime has been used. It being a biennial, the farmer will not allow it to stand for six to ten years, as in the case of alfalfa. When plowed under it decomposes very rapidly so that within a short time the soil has a better structure and a larger supply of available plant food, particularly nitrogen.

Whether the soils are heavy, as we find them in the lake bed regions, or sandy as we find them in western and northern Michigan, the growing of green manure is equally imperative. It is necessary to have considerable organic matter or humus in the heavier soils in order to have a soil that is well areated and granular in structure. Many farmers on the Brookston and Miami types of soil are finding that turning under a good growth of sweet clover or alfalfa is working wonders with the tillage operations of their so-called clay points, or knolls—many spots of this kind that have not been productive can be made productive by keeping them stored with plenty of organic matter.

On the sandy soils the addition of organic residues not only improves the fertility, but has a direct effect on the moisture relations which are so important on these types of soil. Observations and field tests have pointed out conclusively that when green crops are returned to the soil, the succeeding crops do not suffer so much from drought. It is necessary, of course, to have this organic matter thoroughly incorporated into the soil and in a high state of decomposition.

On many Michigan farms, farm manures are inadequate. On these farms the proper use of lime, green manure and commercial fertilizers will be the deciding factor in profitable production.

Veterinary.

CONDUCTED BY DR. S. BURROWS.

Fails to Breed.—I have a high-bred Guernsey cow which came fresh about November 15. She now fails to come in heat. Could you give me a cure? G. P.—The failure to come in heat is usually due to an abnormal condition of the ovaries, "yellow bodies" being the most frequent cause. It is necessary to dislodge these, which is done by passing the arm in the rectum, reaching downward over the uterus and locating the ovaries, where the yellow bodies can be felt and squeezed out. It would be best to let your local veterinarian make an examination, and give such treatment that he finds necessary.

Cows Kick When Being Milked.—When we first turn our cows on grass in spring they kick so badly it is nearly impossible to milk them. Do you know of a remedy? W. M. W.—Feeding them some choice dairy feed to attract their attention during milking, along with gentle handling, ought to be sufficient to keep them quiet until they get accustomed to the change.

Lymphangitis.—I have twelve-year-old mare that stocks up in hind legs from ankles to gambels. Her ankles are naturally a little large, but at times she stocks more when not exercising. She is in fairly good flesh, eats well, and has never been sick during the two years I have owned her. H. R. T.—This is caused by a sluggish circulation, though the condition is aggravated by generous feeding, particularly when not worked regularly. A dessertspoonful of salt petre night and morning helps by stimulating the kidneys. A good plan is to give a bran mash twice a week, containing four to six ounces of epsom salts. The bowels should not be allowed to become constive. Epsom salts could be given more frequently if found necessary. A reduction in the amount of feed would be advisable, also more exercise.

Diarrhea.—I have a seven-year-old Percheron gelding which has bowel trouble. Bowels are loose most of the time, passage being preceded and followed by considerable water. Alfalfa has a bad effect upon him, and timothy good. He is a good feeder and feeler, but does not carry the meat his mate does, and eats more. F. L. P.—Try limiting the amount of drinking water, by giving one pail three times daily, instead of watering from trough, also, don't water just before commencing work. Take equal parts of powdered catechu, ginger and prepared chalk, and give small dessertspoonful in feed three times daily. Continue feeding the timothy hay.

Sore Neck.—I have a horse nine years old that had a sore neck two years ago. It healed up good and smooth, but as soon as he is driven enough to warm him up, he tries to get his head down onto one side if he is checked up. This makes it very hard to drive him. J. S.—If you feel satisfied this habit is due to the old sore, apply a blister of red iodide of mercury, one-half ounce, and vaseline four ounces. Rub in for five minutes and wash off and grease with lard in twenty-four hours. Will be necessary to keep in barn several days.

WOOL BED BLANKETS & BATTING

We are now equipped to manufacture your virgin wool into bed blankets and batting at moderate cost to you. Custom work a specialty. Give us a trial. West Unity Woollen Mills, 108 Lynn St., West Unity, Ohio.

SHEEP Feeder Lambs CATTLE

DIRECT FROM THE RANGE

Buy your good feeder lambs, feeding and breeding ewes and feeder cattle direct from the Western Ranges. We can load in Montana or Wyoming on Railroads taking the lowest rate to your farm and your market. Loaded on a through billing and fed in transit.

Delivery date to suit the buyer. Customary contract and down payment.

We can supply you in car load lots of either cattle or sheep. Tell us your requirements. We will gladly quote prices. We fill orders on commission only. We are not speculators. Write or wire.

H. F. PATTERSON CO., Billings, Montana

References: Stock Yards National Bank, So. St. Paul, Minn.; Montana National Bank, Billings.

SHEEP

B REEDING EWES, for sale in carlots. 500 good, young Delaine ewes, also 200 black faced ewes. Telegraph address, Rockwood, Mich. Postal address, South Rockwood. ALMOND B. CHAPMAN & SON.

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.

For Shropshire Yearling Rams write or call on ARMSTRONG BROS., R. No. 3, Fowlerville, Mich.

You Can't Cheat a Cow!

KEEPING a cow on pasture alone is cheating both the cow and yourself. As pasture gets short and dry, the cow gets less and less protein and mineral. She cannot eat enough grass to maintain her body and keep up her full milk production. She then consumes her reserve tissues stored up during winter's heavy feeding. This causes her to lose weight and give less milk. It means poorer milk production through the following winter in spite of heavy feeding. It is much easier to keep production up than it is to regain it after it is lost. Take no chances! Feed

Butterine Dairy Feed (17% Protein)

OR Hammond Dairy Feed (16½% Protein)

Either of these feeds make ideal supplements to grass. They supply what the grass lacks, sustaining a full milk flow without loss of body weight. Your summer profits are increased and the cow stays in top notch shape for heavy winter milk production.

More Milk Now—More Milk Later

is the certain result if you feed either Butterine Dairy Feed or Hammond Dairy Feed. Avoid that late summer slump! Don't let your cows milk off early—build up a reserve of protein and mineral. Butterine Dairy Feed or Hammond Dairy Feed will solve your problem. And thousands of dairymen have proved it.

Try It!

A few sacks of Butterine Dairy Feed or Hammond Dairy Feed will tell you the whole story. See your local feed dealer. If he cannot supply you, don't take a substitute, but write to us and we will see that you are promptly supplied.

NOWAK MILLING CORP. Hammond, Ind.

Grass is Mostly Water! Summer Feed for Better Year Round Milk Profits!

CATTLE

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

Two Full Blood Jersey Bulls 4 and 8 months, breeding, T. B. tested, good type. Farmers' prices. G. W. MANTLE, R. No 2, Vandalia, Mich

Shorthorn Red Roan Cattle
five cows, a heifer, and one young bull. Priced right to close out. Come and see them. IRA W. JAYNE FARM, one mile south of Fenton, Mich.

Milking Shorthorns of quality, cows and heifers. Mostly Glenside breeding. Write your wants. Irvin Dean & Sons, Croswell, Mich.

FOR SALE A few choice young SHORTHORN BULLS sired by a son of Maxwellton Monarch. Write H. B. PETERS, Carland, Mich

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

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

FOR SALE Thoroughbred Registered Red Polled Bull, Gentle. JOS. W. SALISBURY, Roscommon, Mich.

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

HOGS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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, Breckenridge, Mich.



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, July 20.

Detroit.—No. 2 white \$1.55; No. 2 mixed \$1.53.

Chicago.—July at \$1.42½; Sept. at \$1.43½; Dec. \$1.47½.

Toledo.—Wheat \$1.46@1.47.

Corn.

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow at 90c; No. 3 yellow at 89c; No. 4 yellow 86c; No. 5 yellow 75c.

Chicago.—July 81½c; Sept. 86½c; Dec. 88½c.

Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 Michigan at 46c; No. 3, 45c.

Chicago.—July 40½c; Sept. 42½c; Dec. 45½c.

Rye.

Detroit.—No. 3, \$1.12.

Chicago.—July \$1.06½; Sept. \$1.08; Dec. \$1.12½.

Toledo.—Rye \$1.10.

Beans.

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

Chicago.—Spot Navy, Mich. fancy hand-picked at \$4.65 per cwt; red kidneys \$8.75.

New York.—Pea domestic \$4.50@5.10; red kidneys \$8.75@9.25.

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 sharp advance as a result of an unexpectedly low forecast on the Canadian crop. In addition, milling demand has continued equal to the heavy primary movement, creating a healthy undertone. The Canadian crop forecast was 349,000,000 bushels, as compared with 422,000,000 bushels harvested last year. Previous to the report, the belief that the crop would be as large as in 1925 was widely held. The world supply and demand situation is closely adjusted, so that a decrease of this amount in a leading exporting country meant a decided shift in the balance. While the indications are that wheat prices will advance further, the rise may be quite choppy and erratic.

CORN

The official forecast of a corn crop of only 2,661,000,000 bushels caused a big jump in prices in the past week. The forecast was 240,000,000 bushels less than last year's yield, and five per cent below the average of reliable private reports. If the final out-turn proves to be as low as the forecast, the foundation has been laid for much higher prices. The change of sentiment caused by this report was heightened by the fact that the critical period of growth is at hand, and the weather since July 1 has been unseasonably cold, with many important sections in need of more rain. The crop forecast tended to tighten up offerings of old corn and probably increased the demand for storage purposes. This reduced the effect of the large stocks at terminals. Cash demand has improved from some of the dry areas of the northwest and from the Pacific Coast.

OATS

The oats crop forecast of 1,334,000,000 bushels was 11 per cent less than last year, but practically the same as the five-year average. The large visible and the expanding movement of new oats to market in the absence of aggressive demand, prevented the oats market from sharing fully in the rise in other grains. Further reports of crop damage and the poor condition of meadows and pastures are likely to bring higher prices for oats.

FEEDS

The feed market has firmed up recently, although demand continues

dull. Higher grain prices, and a decrease in the offerings of wheat feeds from mills are reflected in the stronger feed market.

BARLEY

The barley crop forecast was 191,000,000 bushels, compared with 218,000,000 bushels last year, and a five-year average of 186,000,000 bushels. The flax seed crop was placed at 19.9 million bushels, compared with 22,000,000 bushels last year, and a five-year average of 17.8 million bushels.

RYE

Rye prices have advanced with wheat. The official crop forecast at 39,700,000 bushels was not as low as expected, and foreign demand remains rather slow. But, belief that conditions will result in higher prices later on has stimulated extensive buying.

POTATOES

A larger potato crop than was produced in 1925, but a smaller one by 90,000,000 bushels that the large crop harvested in 1924, is forecast by the department of agriculture. The estimated yield of 334,000,000 bushels is below the average requirements, and probably will mean another year of satisfactory prices. The condition of the crop was reported as six per cent below the average, and favorable weather for the balance of the season might bring the production up to normal. However, the acreage is smaller than in any recent year, with the exception of 1925, and it is improbable that any surplus will be grown this year, even under the most favorable conditions.

EGGS

The fresh egg market continues firm, although progress into higher ground is slow. Statistically, the market is in shape for an advance. Production is declining rapidly and receipts at leading distributing markets are only fractionally larger than at this time last season. Consumption apparently has been stimulated by the relatively low prices prevailing, and more eggs are disappearing into consumptive channels at the four large markets than in the corresponding period a year ago for the first time in three months. The shortage in storage stocks of eggs under last year on July 1 amounted to 366,000 cases and

is considered a factor in favor of higher prices.

Chicago.—Eggs, fresh firsts 27½¢@28c; extras 28½¢; ordinary firsts 25½¢@26½¢; miscellaneous 27c; dirties at 25c; checks 24½¢. Live poultry, hens 25c; broilers at 30c; springers 33c; roosters 18c; ducks 26c; geese 21c; turkeys 26c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 28¢@29½¢. Live poultry, broilers 38¢@40c; heavy hens 28¢@29c; light hens 24¢@25c; ducks 32¢@33c.

BUTTER

The butter market declined last week under the pressure of liberal supplies of fresh butter and large stocks of butter in storage. Production has shown only a slight falling off from the high point and receipts at the leading markets so far in July have been larger than in the corresponding period a year ago. Consumptive demand continues to fall short of last summer when prices were fully four cents a pound higher so that reserves are being built up at a more rapid rate. The surplus in storage holdings over a year ago had been increased to 28,000,000 pounds on July 1 when stocks were the largest on record for that date with one exception. The market has already recovered from the break and the supply situation is believed to be largely discounted in the present level of prices. Unless production of fresh butter is maintained on an unexpectedly large scale, prices should be able to hold close to the present level.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago 38½¢; New York 40c. In Detroit fresh creamery in tubs sells for 35½¢@39c per pound.

WOOL

Wool trade has quieted down after its recent spurt of activity. The vacation and inventory season has had its usual effect and the strike in the New York clothing trade has created some uncertainty. In addition, mills are inclined to wait until the volume of orders resulting from recent light weight openings is better known before stocking up with additional raw material. At the same time prices paid for wool are about one cent higher than a week ago. Goods prices quoted by the American Woolen Company run about 10 per cent less than last year. While

wool is 15 to 20 per cent cheaper than a year ago, it constitutes only about half of the cost. Foreign primary

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Asparagus \$1@1.50 dozen bunches; beets 60¢@80c dozen bunches; cabbage 95¢@1 bu; wax beans \$1.75@3 bu; green beans \$2.75@3 bu; cucumbers

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.

45¢@90c dozen; sweet cherries \$5.50 per 24-qt. case; sour cherries \$4.50@5.50 per 24-qt. case; currants \$4.50@5 per 24-qt. case; local celery 45¢@75c dozen; gooseberries \$4@4.50 per 24-qt. case; leaf lettuce 40¢@50c bu; head lettuce 75¢@1.10 bu; kohlrabi 50¢@60c dozen bunches; green onions 50¢@75c dozen bunches; old potatoes \$1@1.25 bu; new potatoes \$1.75@2 bu; peas \$1.50@2 bu; round radishes 75¢@1.20 dozen bunches; long radishes 50¢@65c dozen bunches; rhubarb 50¢@60c dozen; red raspberries \$10@11 per 24-qt. case; black raspberries \$5@6 per 24-qt. case; spinach 90¢@1.25 per bu; strawberries \$5.50@9 per 24-qt. case; squash \$4@5 bu; tomatoes \$2@3 per 14-lb. basket; butter 55¢@60c; eggs, retail 40¢@45c; hens, wholesale 30¢@32c; retail 35c; broilers, wholesale 42c; retail 45¢@50c; Leghorn broilers, wholesale 30¢@32c; retail 35c; ducks, wholesale 32¢@35c; retail 38¢@40c; dressed poultry, hens 40c; springers 48¢@50c.

GRAND RAPIDS

Raspberries and cherries were the principal fruits being marketed in Grand Rapids this week. Prices ruled steady to firm. Raspberry yields were very disappointing. Sales early in the week were made as follows: Raspberries, red \$4.50@5.50 per 16-qt. case; black \$3.50@4 per 16-qt. case; cherries, Richmonds, \$1.75@2 case; Montmorencies \$2@2.25; black sweets \$3@4 case; dewberries \$4@4.50 case; currants \$1.75@2.25 case; gooseberries \$1.75@2 case; green apples \$1@1.50 bu; strawberries \$3@4.50 per 16-qt. case; new potatoes \$1.50@2 bu; wax beans \$3@5 bu; peas \$1.50@2.50 bu; beets, carrots, turnips, green onions 20¢@25c dozen bunches; hothouse tomatoes \$1.25 per 10-lb. basket; cucumbers \$1.20@1.25 dozen; celery 20¢@70c dozen; lettuce, leaf 25¢@35c bu; head 40¢@65c bu; spinach 75c bu; wheat \$1.35 bu; beans \$3.60 per cwt; eggs 26¢@27c dozen; butter-fat 42c lb; old hens 18¢@24c lb; broilers 20¢@28c.

ANNUAL HEREFORD HIKE.

Thursday, July 29.

9:00 a. m., arrive Pino Brothers' Stock Farm, Dewitt; leave 9:30 a. m. 10:30 a. m., arrive Hereford Stock Farm, Joseph Feldspausch, Fowler; leave 11:00 a. m.

12:00 m., arrive Weisgerber Brothers' Farm, Ionia; leave 12:30 p. m.

12:45 p. m., arrive Harwood Hereford Farms, Ionia; leave 2:30 p. m.

(Arrangements will be made for some organization to serve dinner on the Harwood lawn).

2:45 p. m., arrive Quality Hereford Farms, W. H. Kneale & Sons, Ionia; leave 3:15 p. m.

4:00 p. m., arrive Heart Lake Hereford Farm, Homer Van Buren, Lake Odessa; leave 4:30 p. m.

5:00 p. m., arrive J. E. Hunter, Vermontville; leave 5:30 p. m.

(Supper and night at Lansing).

Friday, July 30.

8:30 a. m., meet at Beef Barn, Michigan State College, for judging demonstration of new and old college Hereford bulls.

9:00 a. m., visit Herefords and beef cattle in college pastures.

10:30 a. m., take in Farmers' Day activities.

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, July 20.

CHICAGO

Hogs.

Receipts 21,000. Market is generally weak to 10c lower; medium butchers generally 15¢@25c lower; packing sows 15¢@25c lower than Monday's average. Tops \$14.40 paid for 140-180 average; bulk of good 160-210-lb. weight \$14@14.35; bulk 240-325-lb. butchers \$12.85@13.60; packing sows \$11@11.50; throw-outs down to \$10.50; bulk good slaughter pigs steady at \$14@14.25.

Cattle.

Receipts 7,000. Market on better grade fat steer yearlings and desirable light weight heifers 10¢@15c higher; light lights mostly active; lower grade steers steady; \$10.65 paid for yearlings; steers \$10.60; several hundred head of yearlings and medium weight \$10.50; she stock 25c higher; vealers largely 50¢@75c up; bulk to packers \$13, few at \$13.50; outsiders up to \$14.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 12,000. The market on fat lambs steady to shade higher. Eight double decks of 75-lb. Idahos \$14.40; early sales of natives to packers at \$13.75; fat lambs \$5@7; two double decks of 64-lb. Montana feeder lambs with killers \$14; one double deck of 72-lb. feeder yearlings at \$10.45; two double decks of 65-66-lb. Idaho feeder lambs \$13.50; few 76-77-lbs. at \$13; steady with last week.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 262. Market steady. 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@6.00. Butcher cows 4.75@5.25. Cutters 4.00@4.25. Canners 3.50@4.00. Choice light bulls 6.00@6.75. Bologna bulls 5.75@6.50. Stock bulls 5.00@5.50. Feeders 6.00@6.75. Stockers 5.50@6.50. Milkers and springers.... \$45.00@100.

Veal Calves.

Receipts 390. Market steady. Best \$14.00@14.50. Others 4.00@13.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 89. Market steady. Best \$13.50@14.00. Fair lambs 12.50@13.00. Light and common 8.00@10.00. Yearlings 7.50@13.00. Fair to good sheep 6.00@7.00. Culls and common 2.00@4.00.

Hogs.

Receipts 86. Market steady. Mixed \$14.65. Heavies 12.00@12.50. Yorkers 15.00. Roughs 11.25@11.50. Stags 9.00.

BUFFALO

Hogs.

Receipts 1,200. Market is closing steady; heavies \$13.75@14.50; medium \$14.75@15.50; light lights at \$15.50@15.60; light lights and pigs at \$15.50; packing sows and roughs \$11.50@12.

Cattle.

Receipts 300. Market steady.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 150. Best lambs at \$14.50; ewes \$5.50@7.50.

Calves.

Receipts 500. Tops at \$14.50.

Report of Crop Conditions

THE crop outlook for the Michigan farmer on July 1 was considerably better than on the same date last year. With the exception of corn, spring wheat and beans, all crops, including all of the fruits, showed a higher condition figure than one year ago, according to the official July report issued by Verne H. Church, U. S. Agricultural Statistician for Michigan, and L. Whitney Watkins, Commissioner of Agriculture.

Corn.

Corn was the most backward of any of the grain crops, due to the abnormally cold weather that continued up to the latter portion of June. Cutworms were unusually numerous and did extensive damage. Some injury was also caused by high winds on light lands, and heavy rains on heavy lands in local areas. As a result, much replanting was necessary and the stand is below normal. The condition is rated at 62 per cent, which is equivalent to a forecasted production of 39,506,000 bushels from 1,593,000 acres, as compared with 65,680,000 bushels harvested last year from 1,642,000 acres.

The nation's acreage is slightly less than last year and the production outlook is for a crop of 2,660,780,000 bushels against 2,900,581,000 in 1925.

Winter Wheat.

Much improvement was evident during June, and the condition at the end of the month gave promise of a crop of 14,126,000 bushels from the revised acreage of 900,000, as compared with 13,906,000 bushels last year produced on 818,000 acres. Many fields are spotted and will run low in yield, but in other portions of the state the stands are quite satisfactory and promise good returns.

For the country as a whole, the prospective crop is 567,762,000 bushels, as against a little less than 400,000,000 last year. The acreage is nearly twenty per cent greater.

Oats.

The condition of oats is rated at 84 per cent, one per cent better than the ten-year average, and 25 per cent above last year. The acreage is estimated at 1,697,000, two per cent more than sown in 1925. The forecasted production, based upon these conditions and acreage figures, is 58,445,000 bushels, an increase of more than five millions over last year.

The nation's crop is estimated at 1,334,260,000 bushels, a decrease of 168,000,000 as compared with 1925. The acreage is nearly one-half million greater.

Barley.

It is estimated that 123,000 acres were sown, as compared with 126,000 in 1925. Seeding was about two weeks later than usual, and growth was slow in the beginning. Favorable weather during June caused decided improvement and the condition at the end of the month was 85 per cent, the same as the ten-year average, and 25 per cent better than one year ago. The outlook is for a production of 3,241,000 bushels.

The acreage of the entire country is 615,000 greater than in 1925, but the condition is lower, so that the forecasted crop of 190,959,000 bushels is about 27,000,000 bushels less than produced last year.

Rye.

The indicated average yield is approximately 12.8 bushels per acre, based upon the reported condition of 80 per cent, and a revised acreage of 199,000, or a total production of 2,547,000 bushels. The condition is eight per cent better than last year, but nine per cent below the ten-year average.

The outlook for the United States is rather poor. The acreage is about ten per cent less than last year, and the prospective production of 39,666,000 bushels is 9,000,000 less than in 1925, and only about 60 per cent of the 1924 crop.

Potatoes.

Growers have evidently profited by the experience of the past, and increased the acreage only five per cent over 1925, notwithstanding the high prices obtained for last year's crop. The preliminary estimate is 249,000 acres, and the condition is placed at 86 per cent, three per cent above one year ago and three per cent below the ten-year average. While it is too early to forecast the actual production, the condition figure, based on the results of past years, is equivalent to a production of 26,768,000 bushels.

Only about two per cent more acreage was planted in the United States than last year. The July 1 condition indicated a crop of 334,044,000 bushels, an increase of less than 11,000,000 over 1925.

Beans.

An extensive inquiry regarding acreage resulted in a preliminary estimate

of 614,000, the same as was actually harvested last year. Much damage has been done by maggots and cutworms, and some fields have been injured by high winds, and others by excessive moisture. The condition is rated at 73 per cent, as compared with 82 per cent last year and 87 per cent, the ten-year average. Much replanting has been necessary, and many stands are more or less uneven. On the other hand, there are many good stands in sections that suffered no injury. The condition figure translated into bushels is equivalent to a crop of 5,603,000 bushels. An increased acreage has been planted in other leading bean states, except Idaho, and the prospective production is somewhat greater than last year. However, the large increases are in Colorado and New Mexico where the Pinto bean is the principal variety grown, and which does not materially affect the white bean industry.

Time Hay.

The prospective acreage is 2,923,000, as compared with 3,006,000 last year. Many clover seedings were lost by drought last summer, which explains the principal reduction in acreage. Haying is well advanced in the southern districts. Stands vary between different sections as the distribution of rainfall has been quite uneven. Many stands are short, but quite thick on the ground. The condition of 75 per cent is 30 per cent better than last year, but five per cent below the average. The production is placed at 3,683,000 tons, against the final for last year of 2,971,000. The condition of the various kinds is as follows: Timothy, 74; clover, 69; clover and timothy mixed, 75; alfalfa, 85 per cent.

The hay crop of the United States is placed at 77,818,000 tons, as compared with 86,474,000 produced last year, the average condition being only 71.9 per cent of normal.

Sugar Beets.

The outlook for sugar beets is somewhat better than on the same date last year, but three per cent under the ten-year average. Labor shortage in some localities has delayed weeding and thinning. On the whole, stands are about normal and plants are in a thrifty condition. The preliminary estimate of acreage planted is 136,000, and the condition of 83 per cent is equivalent to a production of 906,000 tons if normal conditions prevailed to the end of the season. Colorado leads with 219,000 acres, Michigan is second, and Nebraska, with 81,000 acres, is third in rank. Utah reports 71,000 acres. The total for the United States is placed at 764,000 acres, with a prospective production of 6,748,000 tons of beets.

Apples.

The early varieties promise well in all sections of the state, but fall and winter varieties have dropped heavily. The Baldwin crop will be light in many orchards, and there are but few Spies in any section. Other late varieties have been greatly reduced in quantity. The condition is placed at 63 per cent, which represents a total production of 7,973,000 bushels, and a commercial crop of 1,382,000 barrels. While the condition is 14 per cent better than reported on the same date last year, the outlook decidedly improved during the latter part of the season of 1925, so that the actual production, 9,000,000 bushels for the total crop, and 1,700,000 barrels for the commercial portion, was considerably greater than is now forecasted for the current season.

The United States' crop is estimated at 208,412,000 bushels, of which 37,514,000 barrels is rated as commercial. This is an increase of approximately 20 per cent in the commercial crop over last year.

Peaches.

The prospect for peaches is excellent and many orchards require thinning. The condition is 85 per cent, or a total of 1,414,000 bushels, as compared with 592,000 produced in 1925. The nation's crop is also much larger, being estimated at 61,680,000 bushels, against 46,565,000 last year.

Pears.

Pears show a condition of 63 per cent, or a production of 822,000 bushels, against 450,000 in 1925. The country's crop is estimated at 24,613,000 bushels, which is nearly 5,000,000 more than last year's production.

Grapes.

While the crop suffered some damage from freezing in southwest counties, the outlook is much better than one year ago. The prospective crop is 57,600 tons, as compared with 22,100 tons last year. The estimate for the country as a whole, is 2,435,455 tons, against 1,967,160 in 1925.

Plums.

The plum crop is rated at 71 per cent, as compared with 37 per cent

last year. The condition is lowest in the west-central district, which is the heaviest producing section.

Melons.

The season prior to July 1 was too cold for satisfactory growth, and resulted in the low condition figure of 62 per cent. With favorable temperature and moisture conditions, considerable improvement may be expected.

CHILD DEATH RATE.

SIX countries have a lower infant death rate than the United States. These are Australia, the Netherlands, Switzerland, England and Wales, and the Union of South Africa. Deaths of infants under one year of age per thousand of live births in the United States, are given by the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor at seventy-two for 1925.

COOPERATES IN COOPERATION.

THE United States Department of Agriculture has long been friendly to cooperation among farmers. County agricultural agents and other extension workers of the department have advised groups of farmers in the formation of over 8,000 cooperative marketing associations during the past

OUTLOOK FAVORABLE.

REVIEWING the agricultural situation specialists of the bureau of agricultural economics say that with the stage set for strong hog prices well into next year, with prospects for wheat growers moderately good, with cattle coming back in the west, and the dairy industry picking up in the east, it appears that this may well prove to be another season of improvement in agricultural conditions. An inquiry just completed by the bureau, covering 15,330 farms in all parts of the country, indicates a net financial return last year of \$1,297 per farm, as against \$1,205 in 1924; \$1,020 in 1923, and \$917 in 1922.

Fires on farms cost a total of \$150,000,000 per year, or about \$25 per farm.

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.....\$0.30	\$2.40	26.....\$2.08	\$8.24
11......88	2.64	27......26	6.48
12......96	2.88	28......24	6.72
13......1.04	3.12	29......22	6.96
14......1.12	3.36	30......20	7.20
15......1.20	3.60	31......18	7.44
16......1.28	3.84	32......16	7.68
17......1.36	4.08	33......14	7.92
18......1.44	4.32	34......12	8.16
19......1.52	4.56	35......10	8.40
20......1.60	4.80	36......8	8.64
21......1.68	5.04	37......6	8.88
22......1.76	5.28	38......4	9.12
23......1.84	5.52	39......2	9.36
24......1.92	5.76	40......0	9.60
25......2.00	6.00	41......0	9.84

REAL ESTATE

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

WANTED FARMS

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

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

WANTED—maple syrup. Let us know what you have. Blossom-Cream Apiaries, Frankenmuth, 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 6 good prints and return for 25c coin or stamps. Cowie Studio, 12 Fountain Ave., Springfield, Ohio.

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, con. 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 Orang Alredale puppies and brood matrons. Write for circular. Superior Kennels, Pinconning, Michigan.

REG. COLLIES, from natural heelers. Write for photos. Cloverleaf Farms, Tiffin, Ohio.

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

ALFALFA—PLANT LYMAN'S PEDIGREED Grimm Alfalfa. Make up your mind today to sow a liberal acreage of the greatest forage crop and soil-builder ever discovered—Lyman's Genuine Grimm Alfalfa! Buy your seed direct from the Introducer, and know that your foundation stock is pure, pedigreed seed—developed from the original Wendelin Grimm plot in Carver County, Minnesota. A. B. Lyman, Box 393, Grimm Alfalfa Introducer, Excelsior, Minn.

FOR SALE—Celery plants, French, Golden, Self-bleaching, new strain, \$2.00 per 1,000; \$1.75 per 1,000 for 5,000 or more. F. O. B. Grand Rapids. Peter Melpolder, R. No. 3, Box 117, Cascade Road, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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

TOBACCO

SPECIAL SALE—Homespun tobacco, smoking or chewing. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Four lbs. \$1; twelve \$2.25. Pipe free. United Farmers of Kentucky, Paducah, Ky.

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. Y ship. C. O. D. and guarantee satisfaction. Geo. 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. Interlakes Farm, Box 9, Lawrence, Mich.

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

BABY CHICKS

SPECIAL SALE—CHICKS 6c AND UP—Tancred and Tom Barron White Leghorns, Parke Harrod 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.

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED—position as manager of stock farm or general farming. Would accept a furnished farm. Can take position by October first. Can furnish good reference. Clyde Howe, R. No. 3, Farwell, Mich.

HELP WANTED

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

AGENTS WANTED

MAKE \$75 to \$125 A WEEK selling to small town and farm trade, remarkable remedy for ridding fowl of lice and mites. Easiest, quickest known method. Thoroughly tested for three years on thousands of flocks. No dusting; no spraying; no handling. Safe. Economical. Harmless. Fine for baby chicks, turkeys and pigeons. We supply you with convincing testimonials and selling helps. Sold on strict money back guarantee. Low retail price; liberal discount to trade. You can build a steady, profitable business. Write at once for full details. Erindale Poultry Farm, Route 6, Hamburg, N. Y.

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

Federal Life Insurance Company

Office of
E. JENSEN
Assistant Secretary
A. W. PETTIT
Claim Adjuster
E. FREEMAN
Assistant Claim Adjuster

ISAAC MILLER HAMILTON
PRESIDENT
168 NORTH MICHIGAN AVE.
CHICAGO

June 22-26

Michigan Farmer,
1632 Lafayette Blvd.
Detroit, Mich.

Gentlemen:-

In re; Mr. Angus R. Lint,
Blanchard, Mich.
Policy 267662 Claim 70087

We are pleased to enclose herewith our check in the amount of \$12.86, which is in full and final settlement of the claim presented by the above assured for injuries that he sustained under date of May 15th, when he was thrown from an automobile.

This check covers a period of total disability from May 16th to May 26th, and we would thank you to forward same to the assured.

Thanking you for this favor and the interest you have taken in the matter, we are

Yours very truly,

A. W. Pettit
CLAIM ADJUSTER

Encl



FEDERAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
ISAAC MILLER HAMILTON
PRESIDENT
CHICAGO

ORDERED BY *A. W. Pettit*
PAY TO THE ORDER OF *Angus R. Lint*
EXACTLY **TWELVE DOLLARS EIGHTY SIX CENTS EXACTLY** DOLLARS
IN SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AS PER RECEIPT ON BACK HEREOF.
TO THE LAKE SHORE TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK
B 31398

Angus Lint's \$1.00 Buys \$12.86 in Protection

This reproduction of letter and check shows what Travel Accident Protection meant to one of our family.

You can have the same protection at a cost of less than two cents per week.

You do not have to go through a physical examination when applying for Federal Travel Accident Insurance, and you are assured that there will be no extra assessments, as this policy is issued and backed by The Federal Insurance Co., 168 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill., a company that has done business under the insurance laws of Illinois for 28 years with \$58,000,000 of insurance in force at the present time.

\$1 Per Year
is the total cost

Here is the Protection this Policy Gives:

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

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

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

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

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

Ask Our Salesmen About this Big Family or Group Offer

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

Our Family Offer

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

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

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

Fill out the coupon and mail today.

APPLICATION

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

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

Full Name
(Print Name in Full).

Post Office State

R. F. D. Occupation

Date of Birth Age

I read Michigan Farmer Expiration Date

addressed to

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

Beneficiary Relationship

Address

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