

MICHIGAN FARMER

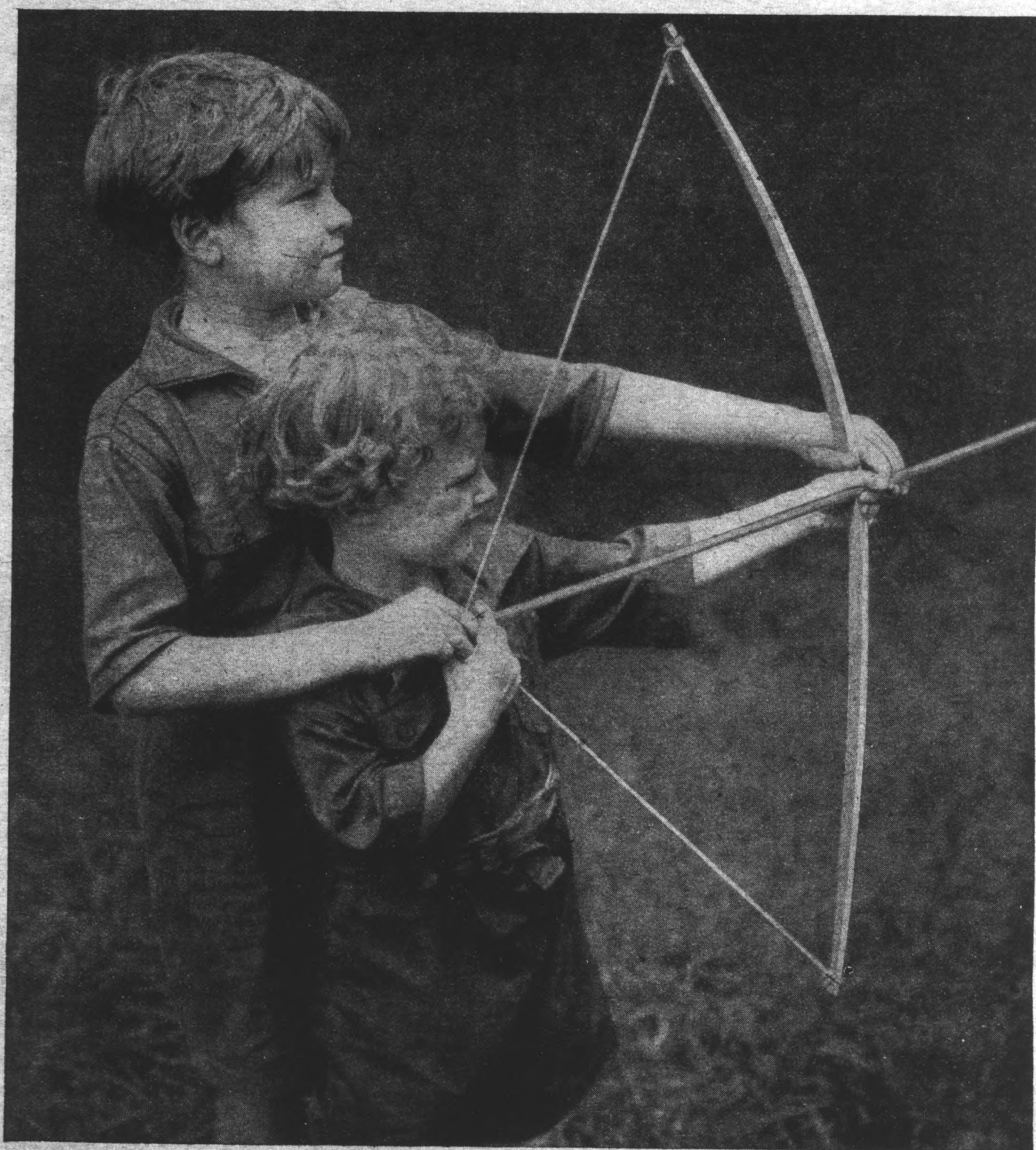
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VOLUME CLXVII

NUMBER FIVE

DETROIT, JULY 31, 1926

CURRENT COMMENT

Nutrition and Disease

A GIFT of \$50,000 has been made to the University of Wisconsin by the manufacturers of that state, to be spent in five years in a study of the possible effect of nutrition upon contagious abortion in cattle.

In the light of experiments conducted at both the Wisconsin and Michigan stations on the effect of food upon the development and resistance of animals, one becomes suspicious that there is a large field for careful investigation along this line, not only in the different branches of live stock breeding and feeding, but also in connection with plants.

In the social world there is a growing consciousness among men that crime will be checked only when our efforts are turned to the bringing up of a generation of boys and girls that are taught and trained to use their faculties in constructive work. Possibly the same line of attack will be necessary in these other fields.

If we can, through better knowledge of the requirements of animals and plants, give them the particular foods they need, may it not be possible that many ailments now baffling us will easily succumb to nutritional treatment? Such, at least, would seem to be the most desirable answer; and for this reason we shall watch the efforts of the investigators with the keenest interest.

How Do They Do It?

IN the best city homes of South Africa, very little labor-saving equipment is to be found, according to press reports. The electric iron, vacuum cleaner, and washing machine are practically unknown. But for the fact that native labor is very cheap, it is possible that

the housekeepers of the dark continent would be demanding more consideration from the stronger sex.

But South Africa does not contain all the women who allow time to pass without demanding home conveniences. On our American farms "the powers that be" are strangely slow in providing the home with this needed equipment. The washboard, outdoor pump and water pail, the slop jar, and the kerosene lamp still haunt homemakers in millions of American farm-homes.

How the men folks can continue to sell the family on the necessity of buying hundreds and thousands of dollars of equipment for the farm, that is used only a short period each year, while a small percentage of the cost of these would provide a bathroom, water system, and sewage plant that would have use 365 days in the year, is a mystery.

We are confident that a dollar properly spent in home conveniences will return ten times the service it would if spent on many farm projects. At least, it would not be difficult to prove such to be the case.

Where Legumes Reign

IN the interest of the Michigan Master Farmers' Club, we have traveled over more than half the counties of the state, inspecting some of the best farms to be found in the commonwealth.

It has been interesting to observe that every one of the candidates thus far visited, save one, has used either alfalfa, or sweet clover, or both, in maintaining the soil fertility of these farms. And those who seemed to have brought their fields to the highest state of crop-producing capacity are those who have practiced legume soil building over the longest term of years.

The soundness of the legume program can hardly be doubted when these thoughtful, observing, progressive farmers have won outstanding success through these crops. The discouraging reflection is, that while the production of legumes from the angle of soil improvement has been advocated for years, relatively few have secured from them a maximum of value.

Possibly in the process of agricultural evolution, those who fail to use the most economical means of soil upkeep will be weeded out, leaving our farms in the hands of the better type of farmers. It behooves those, therefore, who wish to stick to agriculture to give legumes a major place in the crop rotation. If properly handled with other methods of soil improvement, legumes make possible the lowest cost of unit production.

The inclusion of one or both of these crops in the farm program, is feasible, practical, and seemingly almost necessary to the conduct of successful farming in this state. Would it not be wise, therefore, for farmers voluntarily to seek out just how these crops may be grown and worked into profitable rotations for their respective farms?

The Cold Sponge

THESE hot days are trying on everybody. Some say one notices the heat more when sitting around than when working. That is probably because the mind is entirely occupied with the discomforts the heat is causing.

Working in hot weather is, of course, much harder than not working. It takes more energy to work in the heat than in invigorating weather, and when the day is done one feels that he has really put in a day.

During hot weather special care should be taken of the diet. It should consist chiefly of cooling foods, such as fruits, vegetables and milk. Some may argue that because they are working hard they will need substantial

food. The fact is that heavy food uses energy in its digestion so that when one is working, and is also taking care of a heavy meal inside, he is under a double handicap. Besides, the heavy meals heat the blood and are likely to cause sunstroke.

At the end of the day, when one feels bedraggled and tired, there is nothing so cooling and refreshing as a cool sponge bath. Besides taking the dirt off, it has a cooling effect that will last for hours, especially if one lets the water dry upon him. Another cool sponge bath in the morning will also help make a man fit. These take only a few minutes and can be taken anywhere a basin of water is available.

If one has enjoyed the refreshing effects of a sponge bath, he should also remember that his faithful horses, who have been working in the heat with him, and are covered with sweat, also will enjoy the same treatment.

If one will keep the cold sponge busy during the hot weather, the heat of summer will occasion a minimum of discomfort.

Don't Tolerate Weeds

LAST week we visited a Clinton county farmer, who says he simply can not rest when any weeds are in sight; which means that he is everlastingly up and after these enemies of the farmer.

Weeds, he says, are one of the most difficult enemies with which the farmer has to contend. We agree with him. They reduce the crop yield; they increase the expense of harvesting; they impair the value of the resulting crops; they furnish food and shelter for injurious insects, fungi, and crop diseases; they may poison stock, or give off-flavors to, or lower the grade of, animal products; and by reason of these and other damaging results, weeds lower the value of the farmer's investment in land.

There are many ways whereby these pests of the fields become established. The seeds may be carried by the winds; marvelously contrived barbs, or hooks, or teeth fit the seeds to cling to the clothing of man, or to the coats of animals; often the distribution of manure spreads the weeds to uninfested fields; birds sometimes start new seedlings, but on the whole, they are one of the farmer's best helpers in destroying weeds; roadways frequently serve as a community breeding ground for weeds; commercial seeds and foodstuffs is a most prolific source of weed distribution; railway trains aid in broadcasting of weeds; and, most inexcusable of all, many farmers continue to sow grains and seeds that contain a heavy percentage of these undesirable weed seeds.

Good farmers have a weed program. They allow no weeds to ripen, if it is physically possible to prevent; they induce weeds to germinate at off times that cultivation or the winter season may kill the plants before setting seeds; they cut the weed crops when in the seedling stage, as this is the most vulnerable time to attack them; they burn weeds bearing mature seeds rather than plowing them under; manures are composted that the heat and ferment may destroy the vitality of the seeds, although much of the nitrogen of the manure is thus wasted; crops are rotated; stubble fields are mowed; sheep are allowed to clean the pastures and fence rows; care is taken that new seeds are not introduced; every possible precaution is taken to clean weeds from the seeds sown. Such are the means employed by good farmers in the battle with these enemies of the field and garden.

Another means that promises much is just being introduced in Michigan. It is the separation of weeds from the farm grains and seeds by means of gravity. The specific gravity of grains and farm seeds is heavier than all,

excepting a very few of the thousand or more of weed seeds which we now have. By supplying a liquid of the right specific gravity to allow the heavier good seeds to sink, but to hold the weed seed on top of the liquid, makes it possible to remove a very high percentage of the weed seeds, and also the dead or inferior grains, with the result that the seeds remaining are not only quite free of the noxious seeds, but much superior to what ordinarily could be obtained.

This new method may become available to every Michigan farmer. But should it not, it still remains for him to make every effort to see that only desirable plants grow upon his premises. Eternal war must be declared upon weeds. They impair the farms and rob the farmer. The Clinton county farmer is on the right track. There are thousands upon thousands of others who should acquire the same apathy for weeds.

Sweatin' Hot

HY says that it is sweatin' hot, so he doesn't feel much like writing. He said that all his brains have oozed out through his pores during the past few days while haying. Perhaps that is so. At least it does not take much sweating for Hy to seem to run out of brains.

The weather has been so cool so far this spring that we'll need some "sweatin' hot" weather for the season to catch up in. I think our corn will

be knee high by the fourth of August instead of July. The weatherman will have to tack on another month onto the summer to have it come out right for us farmers.

I have been seeing in the paper about the wife's share. I can tell you one thing in which the wife gets her share, and often the husband is so liberal that he gives the wife his share. That is work, just plain, everyday work. There has never been any dispute in families about that, but quite often the wife complains humbly because of the burden on her. That humble complaining doesn't work; you have to stamp your feet and say things.

It certainly is gentlemanly, knightly, or manly for MAN to give his wife all the work she can do, and none of the rewards that come with it. Some of these fellows are so egotistical that they think they are doing everything when the wife is really the humble guiding hand. They complain about "sweatin' hot" weather, but don't realize that the woman working over a hot stove in these hot days is also sweating, really sweating, and working without the benefits of the cool breezes that come over the fields once in a while.

Hy, of course, has those manly attributes of feeling his importance in our affairs. But he is too lazy to be assertive about it. Besides, Hy is good-hearted, so things are not so bad in our family, especially as I know how to handle him.

Isn't it funny how people complain about the weather? In winter it is too cold and in the summer, too hot. Just an occasional day when things seem all right. It is good that it is so, as ideal days all the time would become monotonous. As it is now, we appreciate the good days when they do come.

When Hy complains about sweating I tell him that it is good for him. It will help to clean out his system. He needs to sweat to keep healthy. Then he says that he does not want to sweat so much that he will get too healthy. I believe that he thinks if he feels so good he might really feel like work. I don't believe Hy would ever feel like that.

SOPHIA ABIGAIL SYCKLE.



Tries a Community Experiment

Pulls off a Farm Home Grounds Contest

By Jennie Buell

IN Eaton county Charlotte Grange is undertaking a unique community experiment. It is promoting what is called a "Farm home grounds improvement contest." The project involves a direct membership of 250 persons, while indirectly it will probably affect several townships—not to prophesy that the country-side round about will catch an inspiration from this organized attempt to secure better planning and planting of farm surroundings. True, such an experiment as this will require time to show results. But a start is being made.

It is particularly fitting that Charlotte should launch a neighborhood-wide effort of this sort this season, inasmuch as 1926 has been designated as "Community service year" by Master Louis J. Taber, of the National Grange. Mr. Taber has requested each unit of the entire organization to commemorate the sixtieth anniversary year of the founding of the order, by making a constructive contribution to its immediate locality. A Grange that consciously did practical things toward making its neighborhood a better place in which to live, has been called an "overflowing Grange." This term may well be applied to any rural organization that strives to make a "community" out of its once unorganized "neighborhood" through efforts for the common welfare.

Added to the fact that Charlotte for years has worked its ideals into realities, there is now in its midst Dr. W. W. Diehl, pastor of the Methodist Church, who is well known as a champion of the unfarmed possibilities of country life—as to its soil, its live stock, its orchards, its dooryards and, most of all, its boys and girls, men and women.

Here is, then, a happy combination of resident, organized from folks, and a strong rural-minded spiritual leader who, together, have chosen to emphasize better-planned and more artistic home grounds. This endeavor is to include a study of arrangements of buildings, as well as planning, planting and care of lawns, shrubbery, trees and flowers.

In order to carry forward its plan with system, the grange divided itself

into the four groups naturally made by the intersection of two main streets of the town. Most of the members, however, live in the surrounding country. A general committee, consisting of three men and two women, have executive direction of the scheme and consult frequently with the chairmen of the four sections. Mr. Kenneth Terrill is chairman of the general committee. The first move of this general committee, last spring, was to call the leaders of all groups into conference with Professor C. P. Halligan, of Michigan State College. At this conference Professor Halligan stressed the larger aims to be kept in mind as the objects of the contest.

Among other valuable suggestions contained in Professor Halligan's pre-contest talk with the leaders, were the following observations: "If a farm yard is not well planned, it is usually not well kept. The back yard of a farm house is the barnyard; if that is well arranged, and places are provided for the necessary tools and operations, it is usually kept tidy. The first effort in landscape improvement is cleaning up; when people do that, they begin to see themselves where improvements can be made.

This contest, Professor Halligan stated, will educate people as to their rights as land owners in regard to trees. It will open their eyes to future possibilities and they will begin to see what may be done in years to come as to roadside betterment, rural highway planting, improvement of cemeteries, rural church and school grounds. Such a contest as this will set people in this locality to thinking in all sorts of directions as to what might be done toward beautification of surroundings with comparatively little effort at any one time or season. We shall work gradually toward home surroundings that are more satisfying to ourselves and also attract and delight passing neighbors and tourists.

Through the landscape department of Michigan State College, Mr. John W. Hyde was secured to visit the farms that entered for this home grounds improvement contest. He is entering heartily into the movement and rendering valuable and fitting suggestions as he visits the people who ask for his service. He consults with them as to what they have in mind to do, and suggests how, in his opinion, they can carry out desirable changes. He names to them suitable

trees, shrubs and flowers to use for the results they desire.

Later in the season another tour of inspection will show him what has been done, and a final tour will be made in the fall, when he will score upon the care and accomplishments of the growing season. Every family in the contest will have the score card made on each of the three tours, thus enabling it to judge of the progress achieved, while the aggregate scores in each section will determine the winning sectional group.

Charlotte Grange has had excellent preparation for this present contest—which involves team work as well as practical effort. Just previous to deciding upon the present home improvement contest, it closed a very successful membership and program contest in which six groups contended for honors. The range of ability and skill displayed in managing so many varying numbers are worth noting. Each group put on a play, several of them being original. One group made Easter its theme; another reported Farmers' Week at M. S. C., using all ages in its membership to portray the different phases of that great farm pageant week. Familiar songs, in another group, were dramatized by its young people. West Benton juveniles staged a debate on "Are Movies Detrimental?" On one program a minister gave an address on "Culture on the Farm," and a lawyer talked on "Youth and the Crime Wave." A progressive farmer took a leading role in a play which portrayed how a run-down farm was rebuilt, the house modernized, and an ideal home established. The local representative of a farm loan association also participated in this same play by effectively telling how a young couple might finance beginnings in farm ownership. In short, under stimulus of the contest spirit, the members discovered themselves and laid many unguessed abilities upon the altar of the common good and pleasure.

Every rural community has similar resources and talents that are often unsuspected. The contest plan, wisely regulated and guided, may prove the match that will light these local flames into surprising brightness.



One Way to Reduce the Unit Cost of Growing Crops is to Increase the Size of the Teams, Advises Carl Bartle, of Brown City.

Potato Spraying Essentials

Effective Spraying Prevents Insect and Disease Injury and Increases the Yield

By H. C. Moore

SINCE healthy leaves are necessary for the development of tubers and the production of satisfactory yields, it is necessary that the foliage be well protected throughout the growing season with spray materials that will ward off foliage diseases, such as late blight, early blight, and insect injury caused by Colorado potato beetles, flea beetles, leaf hoppers and other insects.

Practically all growers can get successful control of the Colorado potato beetle, but with such pests as leaf hoppers and flea beetles, they may not be successful. This season many growers report serious damage caused by flea beetles, particularly on the early varieties. This insect, which is about one-sixteenth of an inch long, and eats tiny round holes in the leaves, can best be controlled by keeping the plants covered with a Bordeaux mixture spray in which two to two and one-half pounds of calcium arsenate, or two and one-half to three pounds of lead arsenate is added for each fifty gallons of mixture. It is very difficult to poison these insects with arsenicals in water. However, when such materials as lead arsenate or calcium arse-

nate are used in combination with Bordeaux mixture, very excellent results are obtained. The Bordeaux mixture acts as a repellant, keeping the flea beetles out of the patch. The arsenicals will poison many of the flea beetles and will also control the Colorado potato beetles.

Bordeaux Mixture for Leaf Hoppers and Blight.

The most serious insect pest on potatoes in Michigan is usually the leaf hopper, a small green insect that lives mostly on the undersides of the leaves and feeds by sucking the juice from the foliage. This insect causes the leaves of the plant to curl up and turn brown at the margins during August and September. In some years the yields from unsprayed fields have been reduced fifty per cent or more by leaf hopper injury. Bordeaux mixture, (4-4-50 strength), is the most effective material in controlling leaf hopper injury. It acts in the same manner as in the case of flea beetles, that is, it wards off the insect.

In addition to controlling leaf hop-

per and flea beetle injury, Bordeaux mixture prevents early blight and late blight. Early blight is of some consequence every year, while late blight is often serious in restricted sections of the state, depending upon weather conditions. Generally when the months of July and August are cool and rainy, late blight attacks may be expected.

How to Make Bordeaux Mixture.

Detailed directions for making Bordeaux mixture may be obtained from Special Bulletins No. 117 and No. 125 of the Michigan State College, East Lansing. The directions should be followed carefully if the best results are obtained. The main essentials in preparing Bordeaux mixture are as follows:

"Dissolve fifty pounds of copper sulphate (blue vitrol) crystals in fifty gallons of water. The crystals should be placed in a sack and suspended just beneath the surface of the water. Since it will require several hours for the crystals to dissolve, they should be placed in the water the night previous to spraying. In a separate bar-

rel fifty pounds of stone lime should be slaked by adding water until it crumbles and then add more water to make it a thick paste. This paste should be stirred back and forth until it is free from all lumps. Then water can be added to make fifty gallons. In case high grade stone lime is not available, use hydrated lime at the rate of seventy-five pounds to fifty gallons of water."

The solutions thus made are sufficient for 625 gallons of Bordeaux mixture. It is necessary in making the Bordeaux mixture to dilute the stock solutions with water. The most convenient method where the grower uses a fifty gallon tank is to first fill the spray tank about half full of water, then put in four gallons of the copper sulphate solution. Add more water to that so the spray tank is about three-fourths full. After stirring the solution in the tank, pour in four gallons of the lime solution. Stir thoroughly and add water to fill the tank.

Care should be taken to stir both the copper sulphate and lime solutions before they are put into the spray tank. Also, all spray material should

be poured into the tank through a very fine mesh sieve, this precaution will eliminate much trouble from clogging of the nozzles.

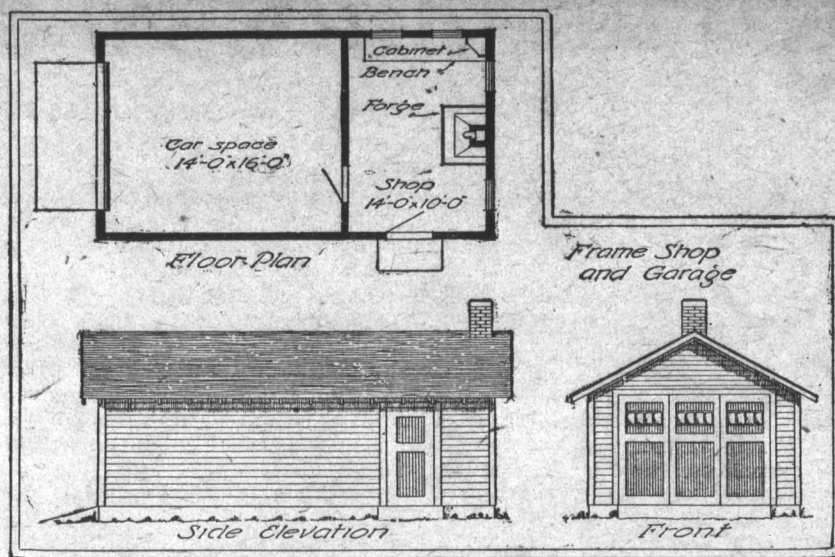
In some seasons plant lice or aphids are a very serious pest. These insects can best be controlled by adding one-half pint of forty per cent nicotine sulphate to each fifty gallons of Bordeaux mixture. It is necessary that the spray be applied early before the lice cause the leaves to roll. The spray should be directed towards the undersides of the leaves so that it will actually hit the lice. Late in the season when the vines are large, some growers equip their spraying machines with a rod placed at the rear of the machine just in front of the spray boom so that the plants are bent over and the spray hits the undersides of the leaves more effectively.

High Pressure Sprayers and Frequent Sprayings Necessary.

To obtain satisfactory control of insects and diseases on the potato, it requires approximately 100 gallons of spray material per acre, and it is necessary that this material be applied with a pressure of 200 pounds or more so that it will entirely cover the plant. Modern spraying machines are equipped to maintain a high pressure and have three nozzles for each row so that both the undersides and upper surfaces of the leaves will be covered. In the past few years there has been a marked increase in the number of high pressure spraying machines used by Michigan growers. Demonstrations in all parts of the state have shown that thorough spraying gives greatly increased yields, and is an essential operation in successful potato growing. In several communities growers who have not felt warranted in buying a high pressure sprayer for their own individual acreages, have joined in buying such a machine and using it on sixty or eighty acres of potatoes on a cooperative basis.

The question is often asked, "How often is it necessary to spray?" This question can be satisfactorily answered by simply stating, "the number of times depends upon the presence of insect pests and disease and weather conditions." Where insects or disease are present, or during spells of cool, muggy weather, it may be necessary to spray more often than would normally be done. The main point to bear in mind is that the spray appli-

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cation should be made before insects or disease get the upper hand.

The most successful growers make the first application at intervals of ten days or two weeks. Usually five or more applications are made during the season. Spraying should be done often enough so that the new growth can be kept covered with Bordeaux mixture. It is significant that all members who qualified last year in the Michigan 300 Bushel Potato Club used high pressure sprayers and applied from five to eight applications during the summer. The average cost per acre for spraying throughout the sea-

son was approximately ten dollars.

Late in the season when the vines are large and cover the rows, there may be a tendency to keep the sprayer out of the fields. This is the time, however, when the spraying should be continued, since leaf hoppers may cause serious trouble at this time. The injury done the vines by the wheels of the spraying machine is very slight compared to the benefits resulting from the spray. Teeth from a hay rake may be mounted on a piece of two-by-four-inch so that they will come directly in front of the wheels and will turn the vines.

LATE AGRICULTURAL NEWS

FARMERS having gooseberry plantations are finding a greatly improved demand for the fruit this year. Besides being used for pies, the berries are now being preserved through a new method of handling and processing.

Farm Bureau representatives met at Lansing last week during the annual

meeting of the Michigan Elevator Exchange, for a conference.

The canning plant at Frankfort will be operated this season by Traverse City firms. Besides cherries, the plant will handle raspberries, black raspberries, and blackberries and apples in season.

John Wierenga, of Spring Lake, is asking farmers who attend the marl demonstration meeting at his farm this week to bring their wagons and take away a load of marl that they might test the usefulness of this material on their land.

The state department of agriculture is planning this year to enforce the corn borer control regulations more stringently than ever. As soon as the green corn is ready for market, inspectors will be stationed along all roads leading out of the quarantined districts.

An effort will be made by the farm crops department of the Michigan State College, and the extension forces to double the Michigan acreage by the end of the season of 1927. It is probable that alfalfa trains will be operated over several railroads similar to the soil and forest trains on the Michigan Central last spring.

Creameries are furnishing a new outlet for Michigan fruits. The Detroit Creamery purchased ten carloads of strawberries in the South Haven district this year. This fruit will be used in the manufacture of fresh strawberry ice cream. Peaches and a limited quantity of other fruits will be used in a similar manner.

About the middle of August the annual inspection of the Pennsylvania demonstration farm at Howard City,

and conference of agricultural specialists will be held at that place, according to B. O. Haggerman, agricultural agent of the railroad.

The hay demonstration held in Newaygo county appears to be the best attended of any of these schools yet held in the state. Over 850 farmers were present.

News of the Week

France is in a political crisis due to the franc falling to the lowest level in history, being less than two cents for one franc. A large bloc of the chamber of deputies are asking for a committee of public safety.

Forty persons are said to have been killed by the heat wave last week, which established temperature records for the year. Five of these deaths occurred in Detroit.

An effort to secure the cooperation of foreign governments in an anti-liquor war is reported to be discussed in Washington.

It is expected that General John J. Pershing will become the next national commander of the American Legion.

President Coolidge is taking the position that legislation is necessary to protect the consumer of coal in any emergency.

The production of airplanes in the United States increased twenty-three per cent during 1925. The selling price of these planes declined 6.3 per cent. The total value of the output in 1925 was over \$12,000,000.

The corn belt committee at Des Moines, Iowa, plan to renew their fight for farm relief legislation. They fixed the price of raising corn at \$1.41 per bushel. That figure will be used as the basis upon which the fair returns of the farmer should be computed.

The Pere Marquette Railway officials approved the revised terms for the inclusion of that road with the Nickel Plate merger.

Two small California towns in Sonora county were left in ashes, following a raging forest fire, which is still out of control.

The attitude of the United States toward the war debts of the European nations furnished the subject of a six-hour debate in the English Parliament last Tuesday.

Ezra Meeker, ninety-six years old, the last adult survivor of the Oregon trail blazers, visited Detroit last week.

The Michigan Public Utility Commission orders higher telephone rates in Ann Arbor, Kalamazoo, Flint, Pontiac and Battle Creek.

As a result of rioting between moslems and Hindus in Calcutta, the situation there is very tense.

A new Greek government was sworn in on July 19. This is to be followed by a decree re-establishing the constitution and abolishing the dictatorship which began January 4.

Don R. Mellett, editor of a Canton, Ohio newspaper, was assassinated last week. It is believed that the assassins, representing the underworld, were seeking vengeance for the victim's effort to clean up Canton.

An explosion of TNT bombs during maneuvers at Camp Devens, Mass., resulted in the death of an army captain and injury of six cadets.

Experiments to determine whether moving pictures suitable for church presentation can be made on a non-commercial basis, is being conducted in New York.

American tourists in Europe are starting home fully three weeks earlier, according to bookings on steamships for the last week in July.

Evidence confirming the writings in the Book of Joshua have been brought to New York City from the ruins of the Biblical city of Kirjath-Sephar, which was founded two thousand B. C., and destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar 600 B. C.

Eleven youth were drowned when their canoe capsized on Lake Balsom near Peterboro, Ontario, last week.

One hundred persons are reported to have been killed at Rugovo, Serbia, by a hurricane accompanied by a cloudburst.

The lavish buying of American tourists in France appears to be adding to the resentment of the French over efforts of the American government to collect the war debt from that country.

Calls to help fight forest fires in Clare county have been sent out from two points along the Ann Arbor railway.

And Any Corn Belt Jury Would Acquit Him



A BIG ALFALFA CROP.

THE writer was fortunate in arriving at the H. F. Probert farms in Jackson county in time to witness the harvesting of a fine piece of alfalfa hay. This field contained seven acres and the alfalfa was two years old. We have just received word from Mr. Probert that the men took twenty loads from the field. Any of the loads that we saw would be readily accepted by us for a ton, providing we were buying hay; and if we were selling, we would want to have credit for at least a ton and a quarter or a half. It was our guess that this first cutting yielded somewhere between three and four tons per acre. The large yield was due to the high state of fertility to which this farm has been brought by its owner.—B. W.

TESTING VARIETIES FOR CLOVERLAND.

A SERIES of tests for varieties of alfalfa adapted to this section are being carried out in the Upper Peninsula this year. Regarding such a test in Dickinson county, it is reported that Grimm and Hardigan are doing equally well. The "Common" is a complete failure, while the Italian looks poor. The Italian seed is said to germinate all right, but it dies out in a year or two, as does the "Common" seed. Variety tests for root crops are also being conducted in Gogebic county this summer.—Chase.

CHAMPION MEMBERSHIP TEAM.

PHIL O'CONNELL, representative in the state legislature, (left), and William Martin, (right), Custer township, Sanilac County Farm Bureau membership team, who enlisted seventy-nine farm bureau members in their township last month, and at last reports were still in the field.

This Sanilac county team holds the record for the several thousand volun-



teer two-men, man and wife, and in some instances two-women teams engaged in the farm bureau membership campaign now going on in thirty Michigan counties. O'Connell and Martin signed forty straight in three days, and twenty-two another day. A number of teams have enrolled twenty-five members or more, some thirty, and a great many have reported ten to fifteen memberships. No county membership organization has completed its work.

SURPRISED AT GOOD HAY CROP.

THE farmers of southern Genesee and northern Livingston counties were agreeably surprised when they began the actual harvesting of their hay. Early predictions had been that the hay crop here would be light. But hay yielding two tons to the acre has been cut and generally it is very good. Oats that were suffering from the long, dry spell have displayed a wonderful recovery, following the rain fall. There is a wide variation in wheat. Early sown wheat is excellent, while fields that were sown late last fall are very poor. Strawberries felt the effects of the dry weather greatly, but the rain came in time to benefit raspberries very much. In fruits, peaches and plums seem to be leading in prospective yields. Cherries were

no more than fair, and apple orchards seem spotted, trees of certain varieties hanging very full, while others have few, if any, on them.—G. E.

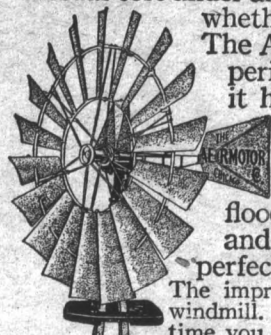
OATS SUFFER FROM BLIGHT.

THE agricultural agent of Gogebic county, Mr. C. E. Gunderson, reports that late sown oats in his county are suffering from blight. The oats yellow and the leaves die. He says no remedy is known for this disease, which is believed to have a bacterial origin. Where oat fields have been ruined from this cause, he advises harrowing and disking and re-sowing to Hungarian millet—a crop which matures in sixty days. There is a good deal of alfalfa being harvested in Gogebic county, this summer, reports the agent. Farmers there are said to be enthusiastic over the results and will re-seed. Two cuttings per season are possible in this latitude, and Gogebic farmers are realizing from two and one-half to four tons per acre.—C.

A walnut tree on the Harry Mayo farm, in Barry county, was sold for \$200. It was 106 years old, and besides bringing that amount of money, provided nine more logs of good size, 100 fence posts, and many cords of fire wood.

BEST BY TEST

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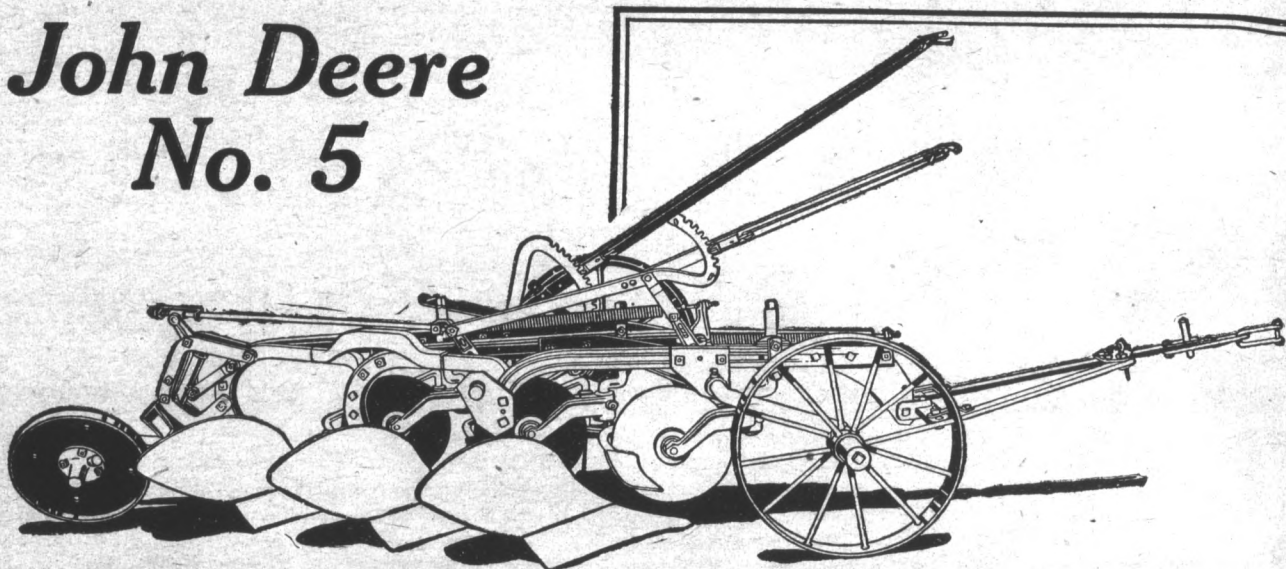
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POULTRY

802 WHITE LEGHORNS IN APRIL
BRING IN \$1,571.

ALMOST \$2.00 profit per hen above the cost of feed during the month of April is reported by Cleve Erhardt, Elgin, Illinois, poultryman, as evidence that their money in keeping good poultry.

There are 802 Single Comb White Leghorns in his flock, and they produced more than 16,000 eggs in April. Gross receipts from the flock during the month were \$1,571.92, and the feed cost was \$151.20.

A. L. Prouty, of Nashua, reported gross receipts of \$928.82 during the same month from a flock of 332 White Leghorns. His feed bill was \$56, giving a net profit of almost \$3.00 a hen. —J. C. M.

COOPERATIVE POULTRY HOUSE BUILDING.

THROUGH a cooperative arrangement between Gogebic farmers and the engineering and poultry departments of the Michigan State College, a model poultry house is to be erected on the farm of John Saari, of Ironwood township. This represents a return to the old idea of a farmers' "bee" for the neighbors of Mr. Saari will bring tools and help erect the building. Similar service will be done other farmers who desire it. The land owner erects the foundation. In this way local farmers will learn what a model poultry house calls for. —L. C.

WHY NOT CULL?

USUALLY about this time of year egg production commences to decrease. Do you decrease your flock and your feed bill as your egg production decreases? If not, why not? Why wait until September and cull only once?

The writer knows of a case where a farmer was keeping about 150 hens. (They were not keeping him). He was persuaded to cull them the last of June. He did, and culled out about thirty-five, and his egg production was a little higher than before, because those remaining were not crowded so much. The market dropped two cents a pound the day after he sold, so he saved about \$4.00, plus a board bill for thirty-five hens for at least two months at ten cents a month—which is very conservative—making a saving there of \$7.00, or a total of \$11 for a couple of hours' work, which is more than most jobs pay.

Usually we all wait until August or September, when the price is lowest, for then springers are plentiful and everyone else is culling.

In view of the numerous culling demonstrations it is still surprising to find a large number of farmers who do not know how to cull. We used to think that the yellow-legged, nicely feathered birds were the best, and those were the ones that were kept, and also those that molted first, for it was thought that they commenced to lay earlier in the fall, but now we know that ordinarily they have a longer rest.

The three easiest methods of culling now are the Hogan, Pigmentation, and Molting.

The Hogan method simply measures the distance between the pelvic bones and the pelvic and keel bones. When the hen lays these bones spread apart, and when she is not laying they contract. Ordinarily on any breed, if one can get only one or two fingers between the pelvic bones, and only two or three between the pelvic and the keel bones, the bird is not laying.

In the Pigmentation test we find that

the color leaves the bird in various places as she lays. It leaves in the vent when approximately three eggs are laid; eye ring, six to eight eggs; ear lobe, twelve to fifteen eggs; beak, thirty to thirty-six eggs; legs, seventy eggs and up.

The color varies with a great many factors, but as a rule the above figures hold true. With small, active birds having little green food, the color would bleach out faster, etc.

Then in the molting test any birds

that have commenced to molt now—unless it is due to sudden change of feed, abnormal conditions, such as too many lice, mites, etc.—should be culled out. The hens molting now lay only when eggs are the cheapest, and loaf the rest of the year.

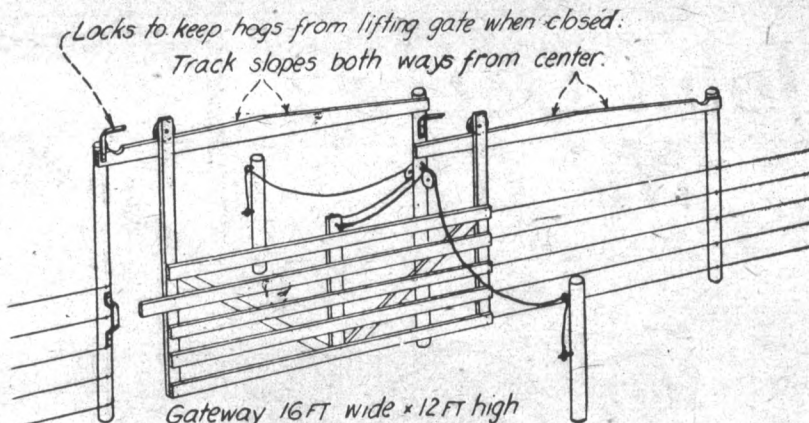
Of course, all birds lacking vigor, having bad cases of scaly legs, crooked beaks, etc., should be culled out. When culling one should be very careful not to scare the birds unnecessarily, as scaring decreases egg production.

Body conformation, head conformation, quality, condition, etc., also enter in, but now by using the above three tests practically anyone can do a good job of culling, and then cull again in another month or so. —J. Hoekzema.



GATE TO OPEN FROM CAR.

THE accompanying diagram shows a home-made gate which is said to operate quite satisfactorily. There are also quite a number of commercial gates of this type on the market,



Gate To Be Opened From Car.

D-595

which can be purchased probably, cheaper than the cost of lumber and labor of a home-made one. In many cases, these firms will sell the hardware and furnish plans for building the gate. If any of our readers have worked out a satisfactory gate of this kind, we should be glad to have their experiences. —D.

GOOD TIME TO RENEW FELT ROOFS.

MANY farms have one or more felt roofs that are needing overhauling and resurfacing. The hotter the day, the better it is for this sort of work, since the coal tar or asphalt, or whatever the resurfacing material used, will penetrate the felt much better when it is hot and dry.

Before resurfacing, replace any holding nails which have pulled out or pulled through the tin washers. If the felt is frayed or torn, it should be patched by spreading down some cement, laying a patch over it, and then resurfacing over the whole thing. With this a patch will hardly show, especially if the patch is given an extra lick or two as it is gone over. —D.

ATTIC WATER TANK SWEATS.

For our attic storage tank on our gravity feed water system in our house, we use a galvanized tank holding about eight barrels. When this is filled during warm or dry weather, it sweats very much and nearly floods the floor of the room where it stands. Is there anything we can do to prevent this? Would covering the tank with a layer of asbestos paper, pasting it on the same as on a furnace, do any good? Any suggestions will be appreciated. —R. S.

This moisture comes from the air surrounding the tank. If this air is hot and contains considerable moisture, it is cooled below its saturation

point and part of the moisture is deposited on the tank as dew, just as on a pitcher of cold water.

It would be possible by pasting two or three coats of asbestos paper on the tank to keep the warm, humid air from striking the cool tank, but this

would make considerable work and I believe you would have trouble to keep the paper from peeling off because of the moisture which would work in under the layers of paper.

The best and safest solution for this very common trouble is to put a shallow galvanized iron, or tin, or oilcloth

pan under the tank, with an overflow leading to the outside of the house or down a drain pipe. This will not only take care of the water condensing on the tank, but also of any leak due to rust or freezing, or to an accidental overflow in case the overflow pipe becomes partially choked. One of these happens sooner or later on most attic tanks and then we are very thankful to have this pan to catch it and carry it away. —D.

BEST WALL FOR WELL.

Can you tell me which makes the best wall for a well, rock or hard brick? In which is the water best and coolest? —W. J. D.

I have tested water from wells with walls of sandstone, limestone, soft brick, hard brick, concrete blocks, and so on, and so far as I can tell, there is little practical difference as to taste or coolness, so far as the wall is concerned. There is some objection to sandstone and to very soft brick because of slow disintegration, but even this is very slight below the frost line.

Whatever material is used for the wall, it should be laid up carefully in cement mortar, at least for the upper twelve or fifteen feet, and back-plastered with cement mortar, to prevent surface water from entering. Also, the wall should be carried up at least a foot above the general level and then finished with a tight-fitting concrete platform. If clay can be puddled in back of the wall after it is finished, it will make it that much more secure against surface water. Vitrified crocks make the safest wall lining. —I. W. D.

KEEPING STOVE PIPES FROM RUSTING.

How can stove pipes be prevented from rusting in the summer? —Subscriber.

About the only practicable way to prevent stoves and pipes from rusting in the summer is to take them down, shake and brush out all the soot and creosote deposits, black polish them on the outside, and store them in a dry place. A film of vaseline or good cup grease rubbed over the polished parts will help to prevent tarnishing. Cleaning the inside of the pipes thoroughly and coating with linseed oil or some rust-preventive would no doubt stave off rust to a slight degree, but not enough to pay for the trouble. —I. W.

OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

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RIGHT TO ROAD TREES.

The state is putting a road by our farm. Who has the right to the trees that grew by the roadside, or rather, on land which is now by the roadside? Do they belong to the farmer? The "Boss" takes them for wood. —H. S.

The trees belong to the owner of the land to be disposed of as he pleases. Any person taking them without his consent is liable to him for the value. —Rood.

USURY CHARGE.

I borrowed \$185 from the bank for one year at seven per cent interest, secured by my note. When I was ready to pay this amount they added the discount, making the amount \$208 instead of \$197 as we had figured. This made a difference of \$10.15. We would like to know if this action was lawful. —C. M.

From the face of the statement it would appear to be a usurious charge and uncollectible. —Rood.

PROPERTY DIVISION.

A man dies leaving three younger brothers, and a wife of five months. He holds a mortgage of \$3,700 against the farm of one of the brothers.

This mortgage was due a year before the older brother died, but he said in a letter that he wished to let it go until the brother could pay it. There were no new writings. Is the old mortgage good yet? May the widow collect? May she collect the amount due, or how much? How much of the deceased's property, there being other property, would the widow get, also the brothers? The property is in Minnesota and the two brothers are in Michigan. One is living in Minnesota and one died there. —P. L.

By the law of Minnesota the homestead goes to the widow for life, and one-third of the other real property absolutely. The rest goes to the children. —Rood.

TO SECURE ACTION ON PROHIBITION.

There are several places near my home where the inhabitants handle liquor. The officers stationed here drink liquor also, and consequently will not interfere with those who produce the liquor. Would you please advise me as to where and how I can secure help in stopping this affair? —B. L. N.

If complaint to the prosecuting attorney does not avail, write the attorney-general at Lansing, and the prohibition enforcement agent at Detroit,



PRUNE SHRUBBERY NOW.

MOST of the spring flowering shrubs now need to be pruned. When such shrubs as spireas, weigelas, bush honeysuckles, deutzia, climbing roses, and syringas are pruned shortly after flowering, they produce new growth which will bear more flowers the next year. Pruning at this time of year also helps to keep the bushes shapely. Neglected shrubs become unusually tall and droop in an untidy manner. Winter or early spring pruning results in a loss of bloom because the wood which is removed bears the flower buds. Summer flowering shrubs may, however, be pruned in the spring or late winter, their blooms being produced on the wood of the current season's growth. For this reason, most roses, as well as hydrangeas, and those shrubs useful because of ornamental fruits, may be pruned in the spring.

FOR CABBAGE WORMS.

TO kill cabbage worms dissolve a cup of salt in a pail of water and apply with a watering pot. The salt will kill the worms without injuring the cabbage. Dusting cayenne pepper on the cabbages while wet with dew is another good way to get rid of the worms. Repeat the operation once a week if necessary.—J. J. O'C.

DUST VS. SPRAY FOR POTATOES.

FOR several seasons past experiments have been under way on the grounds of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva to test the relative efficiency of a copper-lime dust and liquid Bordeaux spray, which contains much the same ingredients as the dust mixture, for the control of insect pests and diseases of potatoes, particularly potato blight. The results of the tests show a decided advantage in favor of spraying over dusting.

In each of the four experiments, the spray gave much the better results, as shown both by the appearance of the foliage and by the yield of marketable tubers. Both early blight and late blight were controlled fairly well by dusting, but considerably better by spraying. For the control of tipburn or hopperburn, caused by leafhoppers, the dust proved almost valueless, while the spray showed high efficiency. Since neither flea beetles nor Colorado potato beetles were important factors in any of the experiments, no data on the control of these insects were obtained.

Notwithstanding the lesser efficiency of the dust, its use may be advisable under certain conditions, for example, where water is difficult to obtain and in small fields where it is necessary to use hand machines.

A GOOD MELON TEST.

I HAVE heard so many people exclaim on my being able to tell a ripe watermelon by simply thumping or snapping upon its surface.

However, it is not so hard, and absolutely nothing mysterious or tricky about it. A green melon has a very hollow, loud sound, while his ripe neighbor gives forth a flat, dead sound when his sides are thumped. To make absolutely sure of it being ripe, hold the melon balanced on one hand, and rap sharply with the knuckles of your other hand. If it is ready to pick for immediate use, it will be felt to quiver

and tremble, while, if still green, it will roll or remain solid like a stone. Of course, different sized melons will differ in sound just as the size of a hole in a dead tree determines the degree of sound when you drum on the tree itself. However, a few trials will show you that there is a great variation in the sound, so a ripe melon is very easily found.

To be sure you know just what I mean by a flat, dead sound, just try this. Snap the side of your shoe where the leather touches the foot and is drawn tightly, a flat, dead sound is the result; a sound without carrying power.—J. O. R.

DIVIDING TULIPS.

How often should tulip bulbs be divided? We have some that have been in the ground for two years. Should they be divided? What is the best time?—Mrs. R. L.

Tulip bulbs are best divided when taken out of the ground each year. As soon as the leaves on the tulips begin to turn yellow in the spring, the bulbs should be taken up and heeled-in somewhere for a few days, in a partly shaded situation in order that they may get thoroughly dry. After having dried, it is best to place them on a shelf for a few days and then put them in a paper bag until time for planting arrives again. Perhaps the best time to plant them is during the month of September.

The offsets on the bulbs, if there be any, may be separated from the main bulb and planted in the vegetable garden or any other place where they will receive good cultivation, when most of them will bloom during the second year.—J. W. Crist.

APPLE STING.

CODLING moth worm causes the "sting" on the side of apples. Summer spray for the pest, entomologists report, should be applied about ten days later than usual.

The "stings" are largely caused by the summer brood of the worm. It eats of the poison spray as it works into the skin of the apple, and is killed. The blemish left is the "sting."

"Midsummer spraying will check the damage. The number depends in a large part on the number of worms that escaped the early spray. If the first spray was thoroughly applied there will be few worms left to do damage."

Both the worm and the adult moth shun the light and to avoid it they feed on the underside of the leaf. Thorough spraying is not possible from the top of the tank. The operator should circle the tree and spray from the bottom up, as well as from the top down.

It is believed that the shot hole borer, an insect which has been attacking cherry trees in the west, has made its initial appearance in Mason county. The insect is a black fly, about a quarter of an inch long, which bores into the new growth, causing the leaves to wither. Mr. Gettner, of the horticultural department of the college, said that spraying was not effective in the control of this pest.

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WELL, folks, I've got another rush of brains to the head, and this time I'll release it via the mouth. Did you ever hear of a crop called sorghum? I've had one in my head for the past few weeks and, if you'll gather 'round the old cracker barrel for a few minutes, I'll unbutton a little lullaby.

Several dark nights ago I was awakened out of one of my loud slumbers by an intense feeling in the ruminating region which told me plainer than words that me and our local dentist were scheduled to go to the mat together, and the way that old tooth was hurting indicated it would end in a draw. This alarm clock in my jaw popped off at 2:30 a. m., (Aching Molar), and in less than one second later I became very distinctly alive and alert. Honestly, it's appalling the kick you can get out of so little a chunk of ivory, isn't it? Yet Job wrote a whole book about boils. If a guy had only one-half as much ambition as is encased in a single small tooth he could do a season's farming in a day. Sweet cider, how she ached! And with thirty-two teeth in the average skull wouldn't it be a thrill to have them all wide open at the same time? That's the time when I envy the bird that can park his teeth in a china mug instead of his own.

I stood it as long as I could in bed, then I unhayed, walked down to where we have our little monument erected to Alexander Graham Bell, and I rung his last name until I was weak. We only have one central at night, and she sleeps with her mouth open and her ears closed. Finally, about the time I'm beginning to steam, she smothers a yawn with:

"Number, please?"

"Say, central," says I, almost mad enough to be muzzled, "you're harder to raise than the mortgage. Where in the deuce have you been?"

"Me? Oh, I just been out picking a few currents off the wires."

"That sounds kind of phony to me. I'll speak to Mr. Pullman about renting you a sleeper for the evenings—"

"Yeah," she cuts in, "and if you want to talk I'll fix it so you can hire the Elk's hall. Who do you want this time of night, anyway, the coroner?"

"Worse than that; give me the dentist's, I've forgot his number."

"Don't worry, he'll get yours," she replies sweetly and, a minute or two later, I was talking to one of the leading members of our dental profession who went by the unusual nickname of "Doc."

"Now what's the matter with you," he inquires rather gruffly, "have you got a toothache?"

"No, Doc, I just called up to ask you how long was a rope. Really, that part of my anatomy which I work the most, my jaw, feels like it had been run through a silo filler. What have you today in the way of first aid?"

"Have you lots of hot water?" he asks.

"Sure. What do you want me to do, bathe it?"

A Sock on the Foot

Is Worth Two on the Jaw

By Harv Hess

"Fill a hotwater bottle as hot as you can stand it and hold that on your jaw," says he.

"Is that the best you can offer? I could have got that information out of a hod carrier. A hot water bottle may be all right as a foot warmer, but that's about all I can give them."

"Well," says Doc, "that's the best I can give you till morning. You come down to my office about 8:00 and I'll see what can be done." And with that parting stimulant he hangs up.

It was a long week from then until 8:00 the next morning, and I know I came within a few miles of circling the globe. There's nothing will stimulate foot action any quicker. A first-class toothache will make a paralytic get up and run. I've always had a mortal dread of going to a dentist's ever since the nurse said: "It's a boy," but on this particular morning, honestly, I couldn't get there quick enough. So at 7:30 I backed the old can out of the incinerator and in less than twenty minutes I had deForded in front of Doc's office.

I entered the reception room triumphantly and, as there were several ahead of me, I sat down to wait my turn. The reception room to a tooth foundry is, in my estimation, all wrong. After you've sat there awhile and seen the faces of the other clients, you have a feeling that you are in a morgue. If I was a member of the dental fraternity I'd most certainly revamp my waiting room. For instance, instead of wall paper on the walls I'd cover them with a blackboard and hire a first-class cartoonist to draw funny pictures so the patients could laugh a little instead of sitting there like pall bearers. In place of an office girl or an assistant, I'd take on a couple of good comedians, or a snappy jazz orchestra or, better still, why wouldn't it be a grand idea for a tooth teaser to convert his reception room into a movie. The whole idea being, you see, to keep the customers from thinking about flowers. And another thing, I'd subscribe to at least one up-to-date magazine.

Well, I picked up one of Doc's Saturday Evening Posts and was reading where the United States was contemplating entering the world war, when Doc shoves his head out through a jar in the door and says: "Next victim, please," and that happened to be me. Now, me and Doc have always been close friends. I don't know which is the closest; but once you're in the chair all friendship ceases, temporarily, at least. I've even known dentists to go so far as to crown their patients.

"And now," says Doc, after I had climbed into the chair, "what seems to be the trouble?"

"Why, it seems like a couple of my teeth are all gummed up; but my jaw feels better now," I answered, as I observed a stand covered with a lot of wicked looking little tools.

"When were you at a dentist's last?" he inquired.

"Back in 1918. One of Uncle Sam's first lieutenant's went through a drill on some of my teeth."

"That's about eight years ago. This ought to be some easy money for me. If you'll just open your pan I'll take a look at it. You don't need to open it so wide, though. I'll stay outside while working on you," and with that he shoves the periscope into my yawning abyss.

"Do you ever use a toothbrush?" he asked, prodding around in the corners of my molars.

"Why of course I do. I clean my spark plugs with one."

"That's what I thought. If it wasn't for boys like you they wouldn't issue so many DDS degrees." By this time he had located the seat of trouble.

"Ah," observed Doc, "it's the bicuspid and it looks like an extraction."

"You mean you'll have to pull it out?" I asked, feeling cold all of a sudden.

"Exactly, only it won't hurt much. I'll squirt a little spearmint into your gum which will deaden the nerve and it will merely feel like I'm taking the top of your head off."

"Be sure you do a good job, Doc, won't you?"

"I've pulled so many boners it just comes natural for me. Of course, there are times when a piece of jaw will break off with the tooth, and then there is apt to be trouble. Only last week one of my patients entered the obituary column from a jaw infection; but, as a rule, these cases are rare."

I always thought that in pulling a tooth, the dentist would sort of sneak up on it when you weren't looking, slip the coal tongs over it and give her one quick yank. But Doc makes no pretenses whatever. He trots out a half dozen mean looking pliers, selects the meanest looking one in the bunch, closes down on this sweet-corn cutter of mine, rocks it back and forth a few times, throws in the clutch and out she comes. Whew! He may be crooked but he's got an awful pull.

"Well," grins Doc, holding the tooth up for my inspection, "that one won't ever give you any more trouble, but you've got a lot more that need some attention." "You know," he continues, "a toothache isn't any more necessary than a tonsil. If you'd have your teeth looked at every six months or a year, all this jaw pain and nightwalking could be avoided."

They tell me that us apple knock-

ers have the poorest teeth, as a whole, of any class, and I don't know why it should be, either. It's a cinch we use them as often as anyone else. But we keep putting off going to the dentist's until we reach the point where we can't eat anything solidier than gravy; then we have them yanked. From now on, I'm going to have an annual date with Doc. And just one more shot. You read adds about painless dentists. Personally, I think they are fiction. Be as particular in selecting your dentist as you are your seed corn, even though he does get on your nerves. That's all.

RURAL HEALTH

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

BEST TREATMENT FOR RUPTURE.

My doctor says I have a rupture. I have a hurting in the left groin and if I try to lift, a swelling comes there. Doctor wants an operation, but I want to know if there isn't some other treatment for rupture. I am a farmer, twenty-three years old.—S. D.

Yes, there are other ways, but none so good, so safe, so prompt and so cheap in the long run, as that of surgical operation. When you contemplate wearing a truss, or other device, for some fifty years, taking the risk of the rupture getting worse at some time when the truss is not in good working order, buying new trusses from time to time, and everlastingly having the bother of adjusting the thing, it really seems to be a small matter to go into the hospital for two weeks, get the rupture repaired, and be soundly and safely fixed for a lifetime. Many persons have lost their lives from strangulated hernia.

DOES THE MOON AFFECT THE HAIR?

Please say whether it makes any real difference to the growth of hair whether it is cut at a certain stage of the moon. This is perhaps a foolish question, but I've heard that it makes a difference, and my hair is getting so slim that I don't want to miss any chance.—Bachelor.

Not a bit of difference. Keep it cut fairly short, no matter what the stage of the moon. Get a good pair of brushes and spend five minutes every night and morning with them. Change your condition in life and you won't care so much.

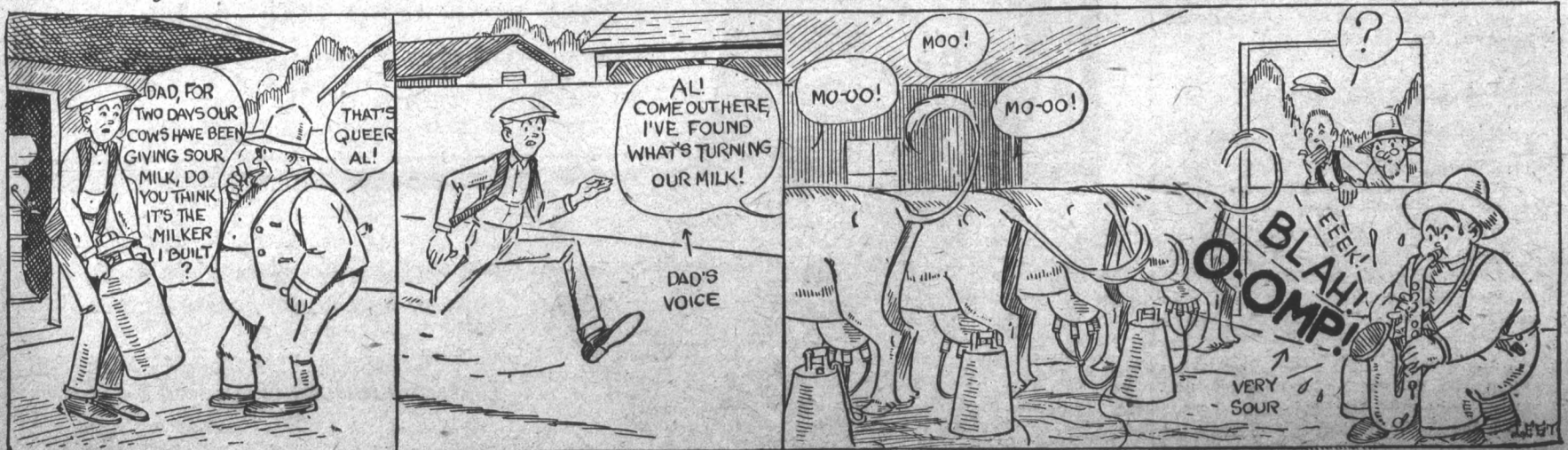
TROUBLED WITH RUPTURE.

I am thirty-four years old, in good health, but have a rupture on the right side which has been giving me some trouble of late. Is an operation dangerous, if a person is strong?—N. W.

Not at all. There is very little danger in an operation for the repair of a rupture if done by a surgeon of moderate skill. A young man of thirty-four who goes on through life trying to palliate a rupture is doomed to many years of discomfort and interference with health. Better have the operation.

Activities of Al Acres—Perhaps the Acres' Cows Are Too Sensitive.

Frank R. Leet



OUR PAGE

Farewell to Climbing Roses

A Merry Circler's Adieu

By Wilma Fry

Lo, the morning hovers 'round,
Not an echo, nor a sound!
What a silence everywhere!
Green the grass and fresh the air.

Now the sunshine tripping near
Brings the brightness and the cheer.
Calls the robin from his nest,
Cheerily he sings his best.
"Wake, oh, wake, the morning light;
Sleep no more, gone is the night.
See, the roses greet the dawn,
Shaking dew upon the lawn.
Ope your sleeping eyes and view
What the world is giving you.
Hear us sing, hear us sing—
Such a joyous chorusing."

Is a poet 'ere amiss—
Ever on a morn like this?
Can he shirk his duty rare
With the morn so fresh and fair?
So I call unto the muse
As once more my pen I use,
And the muse will hear my plea
In this verse I write to thee.
Where the paths of childhood meet,
Laughter tripping are so fleet
Gathers for the run of life,
Strength enough to brave the strife.
Lass and lads together go
Down the road of joy and woe;
And like rosebuds then are they
Springing from a common clay.
While one swaying stem they claim,
E'en their beauty is the same.
But the world looks down on them,
Plucks the flower from the stem,
Plants it in the vase of Truth,
Lets it root and calls it Youth.

In the days of twenty-one
I an M. C. button won.
Just a rosebud was I then
Nodding on a slender stem,
But the paths of childhood met
In the land of gay content,
For the world had need of me
Even as its need for thee.
In the vase of Truth I grew
Into Youth I never knew—
And today I'm looking back
At that worn and beaten track,
All my high school days are o'er
Passed, away, for evermore.
And one year of college gone
June time's dews are there upon.
How the world about me plays!
Just a gambler-do I gaze
At the sea where Life runs deep
Waters there can never sleep!

Eighteen summer's suns I've seen
Eighteen winter winds so keen.
So today I say to you
Each and everyone, "Adieu."

Be my parting words to you
Keep your aim both high and true,
Lest ye fall beside the way
And be naught but common clay.
Dig your roots both firm and deep,
Health and happiness seek to keep.
Knowledge ever be your guide,
Common sense within abide.
Just forget that you are you,
Let the world see what you do.
If you work for money's lust,
All your roses will be dust;
If you work for good of man,
Wide and broad will be their span;
If you strive for self alone,
Rose and perfume won't atone.
What you leave beside the way,
You will meet again some day.

"Do not look for sin nor evil,
You will find it if you do—
What you measure for your neighbor,
He will measure back to you."

And to those whom I have met,
Know you this—I won't forget.
And, though every day be done,
On that last and only one
I will think of you a while—
Just before I cross, I'll smile.
May the Merry Circle hue
Sparkle like the gems of dew,
And the Golden Circle gleam
Glittering as a bright moonbeam.
May the page for Boys and Girls
Last till every boy wears curls.

Boys and girls on you depends,
Our country's future citizens;
Just as you are then you see
Will your own America be.
And to him who organized
The Page for us and supervised,
And by readiness of thought
Bore some contests never brought—
He who sent his brightest gift*
Other's burdens just to lift—
He who kept this Page so long,
Listened to our prose and song,
Criticized by wit and praise,
Sunshine be in all his days.
There seems to be no way to thank—
He's just our dear, good Uncle Frank.
(*These lines refer to the Radio
Happiness given to boys and girls).

we sometimes act like 'em. John Rytie has nothing on me with a trap-eze, for I can chin myself fifteen times without stopping.

The girls haven't got us killed yet for a while, for I notice several boys' letters here.—Bud.

You said it—folks do act like 'em sometimes. I'll say you are some chinner, but how are you on chin music? Can you beat girls in talking?

Dear Uncle Frank:

May I squeeze into these heated discussions and say a few things? I do not believe it is necessary for young girls to use rouge or lipstick, but I do think powder is all right. I think that when a girl uses rouge, she advertises to the world that she cannot keep the roses in her cheeks, and has given up the fight and uses artificial "roses" instead. So, girls, let's adopt a motto, "down with rouge," and stick to it. I'm sure the boys don't like rouge, do you boys? Come on now, tell the truth.

Uncle Frank, if you lose your M. C. button, are you entitled to another one? I lost mine and I didn't know whether you would replace it or not. I think the Merry Circle is a wonderful club, and I'm lucky to belong. If you don't believe me, ask some of my friends. I'm always telling them about the M. C.

Well, Uncle Frank, I think I'd better sign off and leave room for some other Merry Circler's letters, that is, if mine doesn't reach Mr. W. B.—Your niece, Madeline Mercer, Paw Paw, Mich.

Natural color is the kind to have. The use of rouge is pretense, it seems to me. You can get another button for ten cents, but only M. C.'s can get buttons at that price, if they have lost theirs. I am glad you like the M. C.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I don't believe in evolution, because, in the first chapter of Genesis, verse twenty-seven, it says: "So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created He Him; male and female He them." I think that is all that is necessary to prove we are not descendants from apes.

Billy Sunday said the rational prayer of the evolutionist is: "Our Father who are in a cocoanut tree, hallowed be thy name."

Well, I must close and wash dishes. Lots of love to you and the cousins.—Your niece, Retta Bell, Elberta, Mich.

That is a characteristic Billy Sunday remark. He must have something in his "cocoanut" to think of such pointed remarks. Thanks for the love.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Thank you so much for the pencil I received July 4. I never won a prize before, and when I did get one, it was a first prize. It surely was surprising.

Those who want a club for those over eighteen, do you think Uncle Frank could take care of two clubs? I should think he has enough to keep one club in order. Although maybe in about two or three years, I shall want the same thing.

I think the children will enjoy the radio. Right now our radio is going, and I am not sure if I shall get dance music mixed in this letter or not.

Every time our dog hears the

strange voices, he starts to bark and jump around. If you could see her you would think she was crazy. This is a short letter, but I am going to stop now.—Helen Piper, Spruce, Mich.

Glad you like the pencil. Your letter was all right, so I guess the music did not mix in. Some dog you have. You must be jumping all the time when the radio is on.

ENTHUSIASM CONTEST ANSWER.

Below you will find the lines of the quotation on enthusiasm in proper order:

Enthusiasm is the element of success in everything. It is the light that leads and the strength that lifts men

Bernice White
1014 Maple St.
Aldrich Mich.



Bernice White, an M. C. Artist, Gives Her Impression of W. B.

on and up in the great struggles of scientific pursuits and of professional labor. It robs endurance of difficulty, and makes a pleasure of duty.—Bishop Doane.

TWENTY PRIZES.

THAT'S what we are going to give in this contest. To the boys we will give cuff links or tie pins, and to the girls, beads or bracelets.

The contest is to make as many words as you can from the letters contained in the words "Twenty Prizes." In this contest we won't count proper names and abbreviations. The twenty who send in the largest number of words will get the prizes referred to above. The contest closes August 6. Send your list of words to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, and don't forget to put your name and address in the upper left-hand corner of your paper. If you are a Merry Circler, put M. C. after your name.

I go to school every day, and I am in the fourth grade. We have a library, and when we have a perfect arithmetic paper, we may go in and read. We have 137 books, and we like to read them.

I hope the boys and girls of the Merry Circle may soon become our friends.—Walter Puvowski, of the Crippled Children's Home.

OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Uncle Frank:

I disagree with Elsie Elks about not being able to think nice things about the boys. If it were not for the boys, there wouldn't be girls, and if there weren't girls, there wouldn't be boys; so there.

Remember Abe Lincoln's quotation, "All men are created equal," (including the girls). And let me tell you it takes all kinds of people to make a nation and also a world. Life is too short to quarrel in a club that is supposed to bring sunshine to every shadowed heart.

Well, I will close.—Your Niece, Ruth Leavitt, Dublin, Mich.

Yes, it takes all kinds to make a world. I like your last sentence which refers to bringing sunshine to every shadowed heart.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I have been a silent reader of "Our Page" for some three years, since I was admitted to the Merry Circle. I wish to make an objection to the discussions on our page. Bobbed hair, knickers and sweethearts should be left alone, especially sweethearts, until one is over twenty.

Why don't one of you boys who is a scout, discuss scouting affairs with other scouts? I am a scout myself, and you girls can discuss the merits of sewing and cooking clubs, and the merits of the farm life. I say, all you boy scouts of the M. C., get up a de-

bate with the Lone Scouts, and let Uncle Frank decide the winner. I have an Indian name of which the readers of the Last of the Mohicans are familiar. I want to thank you, Uncle Frank, again for my pin and card.—Uncas.

I bet you are some Indian. Scouting is mighty good work. It would be a good subject for boys to discuss. Girls can also, as there are Girl Scouts, too. "Sweethearts" is a universal subject, but I think we can devote too much time to it, at any time of life.

Dear Uncle:

I have answered the contest for this week, and am sending it in with hopes of success.

I was greatly surprised when I read a letter in the Michigan Farmer this week. The idea, Christine Zeck, of your saying it's perfectly all right for boys to chew tobacco. I don't think any one agrees with you. Do you, M. C.'s? I agree with Uncle Frank about chewing gum instead of tobacco.—Lucy Molter, Clarkston, Mich.

I say "Amen" to your tobacco comments. It is even better to chew the rag than tobacco.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Hello, everybody! Don't tell us we are all a gang of monkeys, although

Courage is Greatest Essential

None Can Succeed Without It, Says George H. Lorimer

THE leader in business must not only have worked like his men, but to rise above them he must have the cardinal business virtues, faith, hope, and courage—and the greatest of these is courage. To believe in yourself; to believe in your idea when people slight the one and sneer at the other; to see the castles of your vision rising clear and complete on the far horizon where other eyes see nothing but the clouds; to aim straight ahead over every obstacle that doubt and disbelief can raise—this has ever been the course of the man who wins. With high courage, men have failed; without it, no man can succeed.—GEORGE H. LORIMER.

We are pleased indeed, to have this week a message for our farm boys from George Horace Lorimer, of the Saturday Evening Post, and author of two books which every success-seeking boy should read—"Letters of a Self-made Merchant to His Son," and "Old George Graham."

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



WOMAN'S INTERESTS



Planning Children's Meals

Which Are Nutritious and Healthful

By Doris W. McCray

MOST of us are too busy to prepare two sets of meals, one for the grown-ups and another for the children. When I started preparing vegetable soup and cereals for the baby, I found the most practical way was to make them so palatable that they appealed to adults, too. As baby grew older, our meal time became more regular, to fit into his schedule. When he began eating at the table, he understood that some foods were "daddy's," but daddy, not schooled in dietetics was tempted to share grown-up foods with the baby. As a time-saving plan I decided to plan baby's meals first, then ours afterward.

Foods suitable for the child below kindergarten age are just right for

The nitrogenous foods are the most expensive, and too much is not good for the child.

Starchy Foods.

Besides potatoes once a day, mush may be served for either breakfast or supper. It must be very thoroughly cooked. Bread is a starchy food, and is best when toasted, to exercise the teeth. Cracked wheat, cornmeal, farina, rice, hominy or oatmeal provide variety with dry prepared cereals occasionally. One dessert is usually a starchy food, as cornstarch pudding, bread pudding, custard (rich in protein), or tapioca.

Fats.

Plenty of cream is good for children, about the amount on a quart of

Vegetables are needed for their lime, phosphorus and iron. They help to build strong bodies. The bulky ones are good laxatives, due to their cellulose. Fruits are needed for the same purposes. Most of them contain also antiscorbutic vitamin, which is most abundant in tomatoes, oranges, grapefruit and lemons. All the fruits may be used in turn to give variety to the meal.

One Day's Meal Plan.

Breakfast.—Scrambled eggs (cooked

in double boiler to make most digestible, garnished with parsley); whole wheat bread toasted, butter, oatmeal with cream, coffee for adults, milk for children.

Dinner.—Baked potatoes, broiled steak (not fried), tomato gravy, minced spinach, bread and butter, peach tapioca with cream.

Supper.—Bran muffins with dates in them, butter, baked apples, salad of lettuce, peas, celery and boiled dressing (made with lemon juice.)

Reclaiming Old Chairs

By Recaning Them at Home

JUST as with basket making, the recaning of old chairs affords an opportunity for doing a bit of handiwork, that will prove to be fascinating work to the home manager, and a real help in fixing up her home. It will also afford an opportunity to make a little pin money for herself if she cares to recane a few chairs for her neighbors. The high prices asked for recaning at factories, and the inconvenience and expense of shipping the chairs a long ways, makes the home work of recaning in great demand.

You can buy cane for chairs at factories or at school supply houses. (If you wish the address where this cane can be purchased, send a self-addressed stamped envelope to this department). The cane should be soaked in water for twenty minutes before you start to use it, so that it will be pliable. This kind of cane comes in different sizes, but it would probably be best to use the original size. An awl and a knife are the only tools you will need for this kind of work.

The work is really quite simple and, like basket weaving, is very fascinating once you get started at it. The directions below are for the octagonal

the same as the first, but the lacings go from the right side to the left side, and on top of the first lacings.

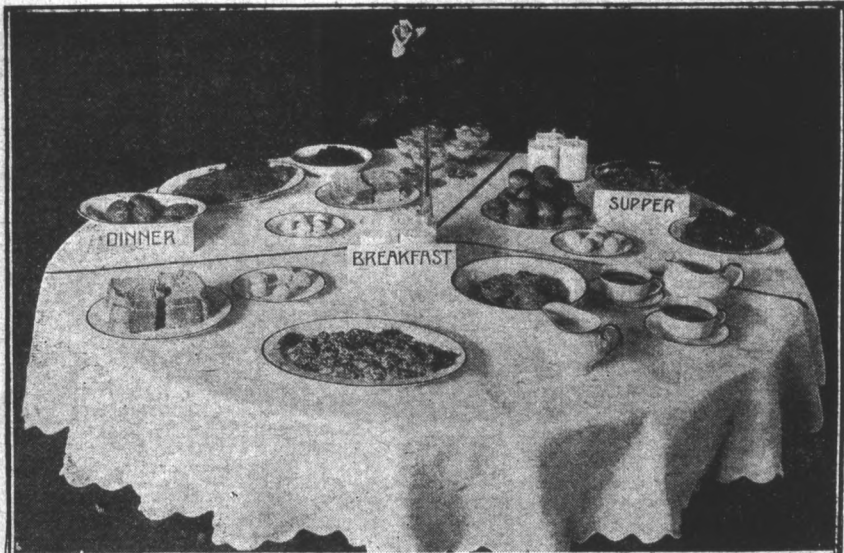
As illustrated in the third drawing, follow the lacings of the front to back rows by passing another set of lacings over the first, in the same holes.

In the fourth step weave in another set of canes from side to side, weaving over and under those of the first and third step, and putting top strands to right, and lower ones to left.

In the fifth step the weaving is done diagonally and two of the opposite corner holes are used for the first time. In this step the cane is woven under the front to back canes in pairs, and over the side to side canes in pairs. The first and last pairs in each row will be on the frame, and a small wooden stick will help in passing the cane through.

The sixth step is just reversed to the fifth, using opposite corners. Where the strands in the fifth step pass over, they pass under in this step, and vice versa.

A little wider cane should be used for binding off. Bring it up through a corner hole and carry around to the right, couching it down at every other



An Exhibit of Food for Three Meals for Five People. (Notice Milk for Three Children).

grandpa, or any of the family who must be careful not to eat rich foods. Children's foods are best for all of us. A little dressing up, as hard cooked egg with the spinach, mayonnaise with the lettuce, and bread dressing and gravy with the roast beef, add to attractiveness.

Each child should have one quart of milk each day, either as a beverage or in the cooking. If they have not been taught to like it, that amount can be used by cooking more with milk. This milk should have plenty of cream in it. A pint and a half is the minimum, and a pint for each adult. Each day serve two vegetables other than potatoes, one of these to be a green vegetable. Each day serve two fruits, one of these to be orange, grapefruit or tomato. Allow one egg and small serving of meat once a day. Bread and breakfast foods should, if possible, be from whole grains.

Protein Foods.

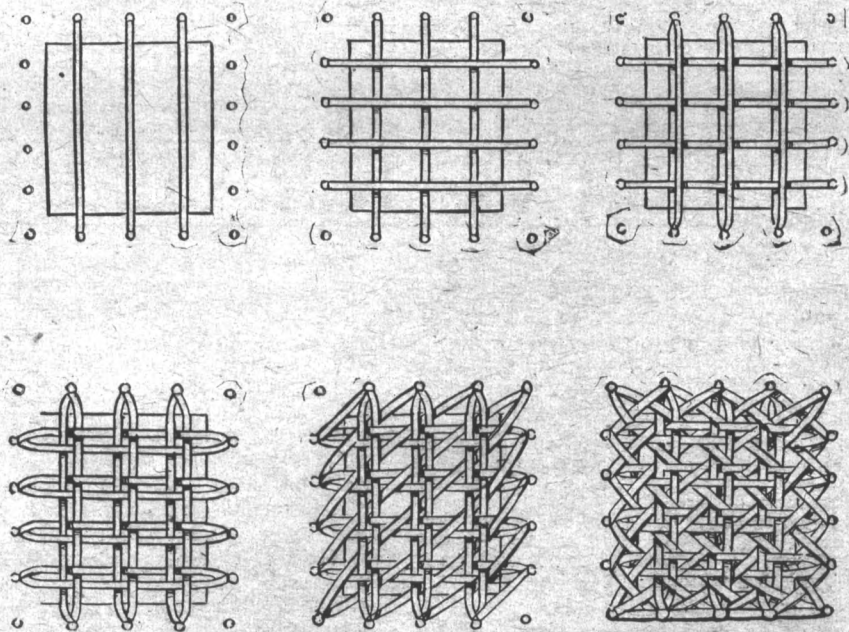
The average six-year-old child, weighing forty-one pounds, requires forty-one grams of protein. A baby requires one-quarter to one-eighth grams of protein for each pound body weight. To give you an estimate of protein requirements, one pint of milk furnishes one-half ounce, or fourteen grams of protein. This same amount of protein is furnished by two eggs, or two and one-quarter ounces of lean beef or fish, or three cups of cooked cereal, or three tablespoons of peanut butter. An average day's ration of protein would include an egg, a strip of crisp bacon, and a small serving of lean meat besides the quart of milk,

rich milk. Butter three times a day on bread supplies calories in concentrated form, and vitamins. Oleomargarine, unless churned with milk, is deficient in vitamins. Cod liver oil, for young and old alike, is insurance against colds and respiratory infections. It supplies the vitamin needed oftenest and is called "bottled sunshine." It happens that my little boy likes it, and we pretend it is good. He never guesses that I dislike the flavor, and at two years of age he takes one and one-half teaspoons daily, though he is normal in health and weight.

Fruits and Vegetables.

Vegetables are splendid for us. We should set the children a good example by eating them all. A different vegetable each day is welcomed, as even the best becomes tiresome when served several days in succession. The green leafy vegetables are most needed. Sunshine is stored up in those green leaves in a form needed to nourish our bodies. Spinach, Swiss chard, beet tops, dandelion greens, lettuce, endive, watercress, and celery are all good.

Other vegetables take their turn on the menu. If young, and of good quality, (or nicely canned), then served attractively they should appeal to the child. Wilted lettuce, gritty spinach, too-strong carrots, and brown cabbage cooked too long with meat grease, have no place on the table. The waterless cooker, fireless or pressure cooker, conserves the minerals and the flavor. Our little boy likes peas, onions, beets, carrots, and turnips. Do not give children any fried foods.



Diagrams Show Progressive Steps in Weaving Chair Seats.

weave, which is the most popular. As illustrated in the first square, the weaving starts from the front to the back. To prevent sagging in the center, start weaving with the center hole. After adjusting the cane, leaving three inches on bottom, hold in place by pushing a small soft wood plug into the hole from the top. Pass cane through opposite hole at the back, adjust until taut, and hold in place by means of another plug. Continue this way until all except the four corner holes are laced.

The second step illustrated is just

hole with a finer cane. A part of this finishing step is illustrated at the bottom of the last figure.

One of the important things to have on hand before starting to recane old chairs is plenty of small wooden pegs to hold the cane in place in each hole. All the extra ends of cane left on the wrong side should be woven in and out carefully. The tighter the cane is drawn in the first four steps, the firmer will be the seat. When one becomes interested in this work, the greatest trouble is that they want to recane every chair in the house.



Adventures of Tilly and Billy

Runaway Popsy

AUNTY LOU sat shelling peas. Pop, pop, went the pods as she broke open their little green houses.

Tilly and Billy stood beside her, wanting to help. They were trying to see which one could make the pea pod houses crack the loudest, and who could guess just how many fat little green peas there were in each pod house.

"Look here," said Tilly, holding up a particularly plump pea pod, "I think there are five fat little peas in this pod house."

"I think there are six," said Billy, ready for a guess. Pop, and the door of the little pod house opened to show four fat little peas snug in their pod house. But the middle pea was gone. It popped out of the door as soon as it was opened.

"There goes one just like Runaway Popsy," said Aunt Lou.

"Who was Runaway Popsy?" asked Billy, for he smelled a story.

"Well," said Aunt Lou, "Runaway Popsy was a naughty little pea that ran away. Just as soon as the door of her little pea pod house popped open, Runaway Popsy popped out and went rolling and tumbling across the kitchen floor away from her little brother and sister peas.

"Fluff, the little kitten, who had been sleeping with one eye open over in the corner of the kitchen, saw Popsy and was after her in a wink. She

cuffed Popsy to the right and to the left just to see how far she would roll.

"Ouchie Ou!" yelled Popsy when she bumped into the leg of the table. "But Fluff did not hear at all and only gave Popsy a harder cuff with her paw.

"This time Runaway Popsy went rolling and tumbling to the farthest corner of the kitchen, and right into a little mouse's hole.

"Oh, Ohie, Oh," yelled Runaway Popsy as she went bumping and rolling down the long black channel. 'It's so dark here.'

"Right then Popsy bumped her head on a sharp corner, but still she went tumbling down, down, down.

"After what seemed hours to Popsy, she landed kerplunk on something hard and stopped. It was still very dark.

"Dearie me," said Runaway Popsy. "Where am I now?" No one answered her. 'I wish I had not run away,' she sobbed, 'I want to be back in the little pod house with my brothers and sisters. Popsy cried and cried.

"Right then a little Mouse came by. 'Oh, I'm hungry. I must hurry and find something for my dinner,' he said.

"Right then, Mousie spied little Runaway Popsy.

"Oh, don't eat me up," begged Popsy as the Mouse came toward her. But Mousie did not listen.

"Nibble, nibble, nibble went the little Mousie, and that was the last of Runaway Popsy."

The Great Escape

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

THE little man in the mud cradle that we saw last week, whose mother was so shrewdly loving, is now a man who has left his cradle far behind. For forty years he has lived at the court of the Egyptians, and has learned the best of their civilization. For another forty years he has dwelt amid the silent places, spending his days with live stock and no doubt many of his nights with the stars. He is eighty now, and ready for his life work! You eighty-year-olds, don't get discouraged. The other day I read of a Missouri farmer, 109 years of age, who said he was getting his farm in shape so that he could spend his old age without working and he thought he would be ready in five or ten years. Moses was not in a hurry. At eighty he was ready for the hardest work of his life.

In the midst of the vast preparations of getting, say two million people ready for moving into a foreign land, Moses took pains to take the bones of Joseph along. Joseph had requested that this be done, should his nation ever return to Canaan. It seems



odd, doesn't it? Taking the bones of a man who had been dead so long that no one living had ever seen him. But somehow the Hebrews felt that in doing this, they had Joseph himself with them, and that they greatly desired. They honored their great men. Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Joseph, were mighty names. Later others were added. There is a good deal in the names of a nation's great. We honor certain

names in America, not because they represent wealth, or privilege, but because they represent goodness, character, achievement for the common good. It is interesting to note the names that have been added to the Hall of Fame, in New York. These persons are all supposed to have done something worth remembering. You will find people there who never had more than a bare competence, all their life, and some of them not that. But they each did something—wrote poetry that inspires, or wrought at inventions that would lighten human labor, or toiled to remove social sins from society. A people can be judged by the way they honor their great men. The Hebrews were not always as careful about this as they were in the case of Joseph.

BUT let us hasten to the Red Sea! The nation never forgot what happened that night! In the centuries to come they turned longing eyes back to the hour when Jehovah actually took a hand in helping them out. But it is curious that at the time they complained loudly, and they hurled all manner of uncomplimentary things at Moses. Close at hand, the affair did not look so inviting.

How was it done? By natural means, as we would say. "And Jehovah caused a strong east wind all the night, and made the sea dry land, and the waters divided." We moderns would say that the wind blew all night, and drove the waters back, which would be true. But the Bible ascribes the action of the wind directly to Jehovah, which is also true. Nothing in the universe takes place except by the directing hand of Omnipotence. Philosophy teaches that God is the world-

(Continued on page 99).

37th Year

The savings which thousands of thrifty folks have placed with us during the past 37 years have enabled us, through co-operation, to assist thousands of other thrifty persons to own 17,485 homes, thus aiding in the housing of approximately 80,000 people—a city in itself.

During the same 37 years the company has paid its investors an average of 5 per cent per annum, in fact, during the past five years it has paid its investors at the rate of 6 per cent on their savings. In addition to the above accomplishments it has a record of 37 years for prompt payment of withdrawals, in which no investor has ever had to wait a day for his money when wanted.

All withdrawals have been paid on demand—100 cents on the dollar plus profits. What more can anyone ask? Safety, service and satisfied customers have built our business from nothing to more than \$10,500,000.

Ask for booklet illustrating our four savings plans.

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No. 526—Grown-up Style. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 2 yards of 32 or 40-inch material with $\frac{3}{4}$ yard of 27-inch contrasting.

No. 533—Decidedly French. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 36-inch material with $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards of binding.

No. 231—Girls' One-piece Dress. Cut

in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 32 or 40-inch material with $\frac{1}{2}$ yard of 27-inch contrasting and $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards of ruffling.

No. 507—Simple Flared Model. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 40-inch material.

No. 512—Plaits are Important. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 36-inch material with $\frac{1}{4}$ yard of 36-inch contrasting.

No. 504—Boys' Play Suit. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires 1 yard of 32-inch plain mate-



rial, with 1 yard of 32-inch plaid material, with $\frac{3}{4}$ yard of 36-inch for lining.

No. 505—Attractive Design. Cut in sizes 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 years. Size 16 takes $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards of 40-inch material with 6 yards of ribbon.

No. 503—Bloomer Dress. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 40-inch material with $\frac{3}{4}$ yard of 36-inch contrasting.

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

\$5 down after
free trial

Complete, portable milker; no pipe lines, no pulsator, no pails. So simple, so ultra-simple, so easy to clean. Wheel it around like a wheelbarrow!

\$5 down, if satisfied—then

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a month
for 10 months!

Choice of Gas
Engine or Elec-
tric motor; also
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New Milker

Astounding rock-bottom price—because it's so simple. Milks 2 or 3 cows at once *right into your own shipping can*. No extra pails to handle and to wash. And the best milker for you and for your cows just because it's so simple.

**Write at once for our free
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Farmer Agents Wanted!

No canvassing—just demonstrate the milker
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**The Modern
Belt
Lace**

Double Teeth

Never Lets Go

Just Hammer It On

An easy as driving nails. Makes a long lasting joint that protects belt ends. To take apart for lengthening or shortening, loosen belt and push out steel pin. Used by leading thrasher, farm implement and belting manufacturers. Approved by agricultural colleges. Sold by nearly all hardware stores and implement dealers.

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STEEL BELT LACING**

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The PERFECT CORN HARVESTER

Sold Direct \$21.75 JUST THE THING for SHOCK
or SILO CUTTING



Works in any kind of soil. Cuts stalks, doesn't pull them. **ABSOLUTELY NO DANGER.** Cuts 4 to 7 acres a day with one man and horse. Great labor saver. Sold direct to farmers. Get your catalog NOW—Be prepared. Write:

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No other Ensilage Cutter has the famous Kalamazoo Center Shear-Cut Knife feature that makes cleaner, better ensilage and handles fodder faster. No other has such remarkable Safety, Capacity and Durability. Send today for our FREE Ensilage Cutter Catalog.

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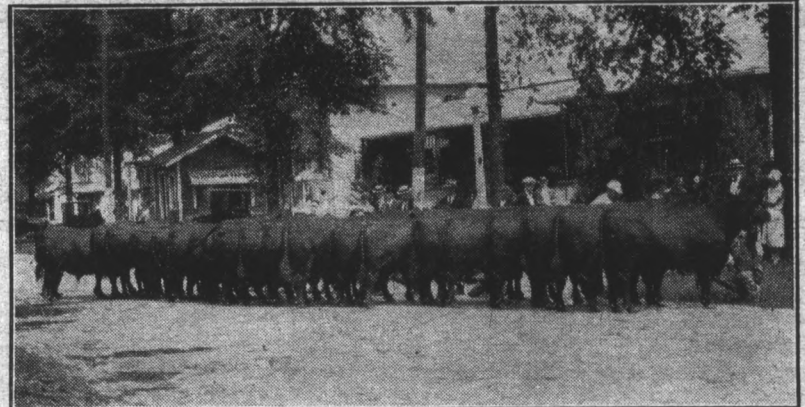
Live stock AND DAIRYING

SET HIGH STANDARD FOR COWS

THE Detroit Creamery Company is placing the largest herd of dairy cattle in Michigan in cow testing association work. The value of individual records of milk test and feed consumption have made an especially strong appeal to thousands of Michigan dairymen, and this same desire to have more complete information about their herd of 590 cows, both pure-bred and grade Holstein and grade Jerseys and Guernseys, has caused the Detroit Creamery Company herd to be put under production test. J. E. McWilliams, manager of the Detroit Creamery Company herd, believes firmly in record keeping of production of dairy cows. He said that in 1925 every cow had to produce at least 10,000 pounds of milk, but from now on each cow must produce at least 12,000 pounds of milk and have a good butter-fat test and make a good showing for the feed consumed.

No other cow testing association exists in the United States, according to A. C. Baltzer, in charge of cow testing associations, Michigan State College, East Lansing, which is composed of one herd taking a month's time to test by a regularly employed cow tester. Michigan dairying is making progress in more efficient production, and leads in this respect. The breeders of pure-bred dairy cattle, and the owners of grade and pure-bred cattle, have no less than four per cent, or 32,000 dairy cows in Michigan under test. These cows averaged 7,259

pounds of milk and 292 pounds of butter-fat in 1925. The largest number of cow testing associations in the his-



Present prospects are that those who visit the 1926 State Fair will get a new vision of Michigan's agricultural and industrial development, and see many improvements in the State Fair Grounds, including the splendid new Agricultural Building now in course of construction. The photo shows a group of prize-winning "doddies" at the 1925 Fair.

tory of Michigan are active at this time. There are 113 cow testing associations operating, testing more than 3,000 dairy herds, totaling more than 32,000 Michigan dairy cows.

TIMOTHY IS BEING ROUTED.

THE South-Menominee Cow Testing Association completed its second year's testing, with Roy D. Maxon as tester, on July 1. The most noticeable improvement which has been brought about by this association, is in the feeding methods. Alfalfa and sweet

feeds. The association has reorganized for its third year's work.

FATHER ADVISES ON HOW TO KEEP THE BOY INTERESTED.

WE have the following communication from J. G. Taylor, of Ionia county, on his method of interesting the son in the live stock business. He writes: "In 1917 my son, a high school boy, invested \$48 in a trio of Poland Chinas. He adopted the maximum of growing into the business and of breeding your own good ones. He later bought higher-priced stock and bred better ones. He did very little advertising of his surplus animals until the present season. He is now going to the western hog belt for new blood. I am now merely a silent partner in the business. All records are kept in the name of the son, so if something should happen to me, no probate proceedings will hamper the boy in carrying on. I can recommend the plan to fathers who would like the help of the sons on the farm."

BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS DECLINES.

ENCOURAGING results in the nation-wide effort to eradicate tuberculosis of live stock are shown by a survey just completed by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry in cooperation with state live stock sanitary officials.

Compilations based on more than 10,000,000 official tests show a decline in the prevalence of the disease among cattle, from four per cent in 1922, to 2.8 per cent on May 1, 1926. Results of the new survey are especially valuable to the federal and state eradication forces in serving as a basis for proceeding with future work. The estimates were made on a county-unit basis and it is now possible to judge with reasonable accuracy the approximate number of diseased cattle in all parts of the country.

In spite of the encouraging trend of eradication work, specialists of the bureau of animal industry point out, the situation is still serious in remaining areas, in some portions of which the average degree of infection exceeds twenty per cent of the cattle. Estimates show, also, that even with the reduced per cent of tuberculous animals, compared with four years ago, there are still about one and three-quarter million undetected tuberculous cattle in herds at present. The purpose of the continued aggressive campaign of eradicating the disease is to find and dispose of tuberculous cat-

Keep up the Milk Flow

By O. E. Reed

THE average cow usually suffers more from underfeeding during the summer than during the winter. This is especially true when the dairyman depends on June grass for cow pasture. During the first few weeks after the cows are turned to pasture, they will usually increase in their milk flow, but as the grass matures and hot, dry weather comes on, there are times when the cows actually suffer from the lack of food. When cows are allowed to subsist on scanty rations they will always decline in milk.

The reason for this decline in milk flow is usually laid to the flies and hot weather, but the fact is that the cows are undernourished. The same conditions which cause an increase in the numbers of flies also cause the pastures to "dry up" and become unpalatable. Hot weather and flies do cause considerable discomfort to the cattle, but trials have been made and results obtained which show definitely that these factors have very little influence on milk production if the cows are properly fed.

More attention should be given to the condition of the pastures during this season, and effort should be made to provide a sufficient amount of feed to insure the maximum production of milk at the lowest possible cost.

When cows once decline in milk flow, it is almost impossible to bring them back to their normal flow, and cows that are underfed before they freshen never produce as much as they should during the following milk period.

Heavy producing cows will always decrease in body weight when they do not obtain sufficient food. They will continue to produce milk at the expense of their bodies for a considerable time after the food supply has been decreased, but experience has shown that more food is required to bring them back to their normal condition than would have been required to maintain them in good condition.

Perhaps the best way to supplement the native pasture is to provide temporary pasture, such as sweet clover. Alfalfa will also make an excellent pasture if properly handled. Other crops have been used with good results. Heavy producing cows should receive some grain, regardless of how good the pasture might be, because they can not consume enough grass to obtain the nutrients they require.

It is impossible to obtain more milk from cows that are forced to gather all their food from dry, short, unpalatable pasture grasses, than can be obtained by feeding a ration consisting of only a poor quality of hay during the winter feeding season.

Profitable milk production can only be obtained by feeding the cow all she requires of the best and most economical food at all seasons of the year.

tle. The cattle population of the United States exceeds 61,000,000, the great majority of which still remain to be tested.

Coincident with the decline of tuberculosis among cattle, beginning in 1922, the same disease among swine, as shown by federal meat-inspection records, ceased to increase as it had done during the previous fifteen years. For two years after 1922, infection among swine remained about at a standstill, and in 1925 showed a noticeable decline. Since the transmissibility of bovine infection to swine is well established, the veterinary specialists in the bureau of animal industry confidently expect further reductions of swine tuberculosis if infection among cattle can be still further decreased.

Tuberculosis of fowls is likewise receiving attention in many localities. A map showing the extent and degree of infection indicates that the disease among fowls is most prevalent in the north central states.

CALF CLUBS AID IN PUTTING ON CATTLE SHOW.

TWO calf clubs, organized this spring, with a membership of twenty-eight, each member owning a pure-bred Jersey, will unite with the Breeders' Association at two local Jersey cattle shows. The first at Barryton, Mecosta county, on August 3, the second at Palmer School House in Hinton township, on August 4.

Messrs. Morley and Dennis, of the American Jersey Cattle Club, will address both meetings. Premiums have been provided by the banks and merchants and a fine program of music and readings arranged. Picnic dinner.—E. E. Twining.

OCEANA JERSEY BREEDERS TO STAGE SHOW.

THE Oceana County Jersey Cattle Club announces that it will stage a show of Jersey cattle in conjunction with its annual Jersey picnic and get-together at the Hart Fair Grounds on Friday, August 6.

Alfred Henriksen and Floyd C. Shermard, of Hart, together with Samuel Odell, of Shelby, constitute the show committee of the Jersey Club. These men are now busy completing plans for the show, and they plan to pick the county's best show animals from the various Jersey herds on Friday of this week. These animals will compete at the County Jersey Show on August 6, and the best of them will be used to make up a county herd of twelve animals to exhibit at the Michigan State Fair at Detroit. It is expected that Jersey enthusiasts living as far as 100 miles north and south of Oceana will be present to discover for themselves whether Oceana's Jerseys measure up to their reputation.—G. H. Hemstreet.

GRADE COWS AT THE NATIONAL DAIRY EXPOSITION.

THE dairy cow that must be brought to a higher order of efficiency is the average grade cow that furnishes the great bulk of the milk for the 117,000,000 consumers of the United States. Just what per cent of the cow population of the country she makes is problematical but the fact remains that in her present state of inefficiency she is more or less a menace to all of her sisters that rate above federal census figures in butterfat production. A well-behaved, healthy, upstanding cow that eats and drinks regularly, and then returns as much milk as will pay her owner for the feed, labor and good care expended on her, winter and summer, does not deserve to be put in a position of working in competition with the scrub cow that does not pay for her salt.

One of the principal objects of the

National Dairy Exposition is the elimination of the scrub and the upbuilding of all dairy cows into profitable producers. An exhibit of grade cows from cow test associations, with their health and production certificates attached, is made each year so that everyone who attends may be shown how he can own the best cows for no more money than he has now invested in his herd, and thus turn his losses into a profit. This can be done so easily that it is not a question of money as much as of ambition, and a desire to get better returns from labor. Dairymen who already have good cows can get better ones on the same terms as the dairyman who knows he wants good cows, but is afraid he can't afford them.

Visitors will see the best way to market cream and milk as well as how to improve their herd. The annual National Dairy Exposition is the mirror of the dairy industry—it reflects everything that is being done for the betterment of dairying. Progressive dairymen who want to improve their business are planning now to attend the exposition at Detroit, October 6 to 13.—W. E. Skinner.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL BUILDS SEPTIC TANK FORMS.

THE Menominee Agricultural School has built a set of movable forms for the use of Menominee county farm folks in constructing septic tanks. The forms are the type developed by the Agricultural Engineering Department of the Michigan State College, and will be loaned free of charge to anyone wishing to use them.

THE GREAT ESCAPE.

(Continued from page 97).
ground. "All things were made by Him."

So, the wind blew, because God made it, although very natural causes may have been the immediate agents. It is said that this same thing has taken place in other arms of the sea, very much as it did on this occasion. Space forbids enlarging on this.

The waters went back, the fleeing nation went through!

But how human they were, with their weeping and wailing! "Because there were no graves in Egypt, hast thou taken us away to die in the wilderness?" Contrast this with the first of the next chapter—"Then sang * * the children of Israel this song unto Jehovah, and spake saying, 'I will sing unto Jehovah, for he hath triumphed gloriously, the horse and his rider hath he thrown into the sea.' I suspect they were somewhat ashamed of their attitude of a few hours before. Why the difference between them and their leader? While they were in a state of stampede He said to them, "Fear ye not, stand still and see the salvation of Jehovah, which He will work for you today, for the Egyptians whom ye have seen today, ye shall see them again no more for ever." Why the difference in attitude? Moses had what is called faith, without which nothing worthy can be accomplished. A scientist defines faith: "Faith is harmony with God, working with Him, thinking with Him, feeling with Him." To have faith, then, get to know God better.

During the Civil War, Richard Yates, governor of Illinois, became alarmed over the victories of the Confederate armies, and wired Lincoln. The President telegraphed back: "Dear Dick, see Exodus 14:13—Fear ye not, stand still, and see the salvation of the Lord.—Lincoln."

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR AUGUST 1.

SUBJECT:—The Deliverance at the Red Sea. Exodus 13:17 to 22, and 14:10 to 16.

GOLDEN TEXT:—Exodus 15:2.

WRITE FOR PRICE ON NEW FARM TOOL

Hundreds sold. Fits any old or new, wood or steel 2, 3 or 4 section harrow. Peoria Harrow Grass and Alfalfa Seeder sows all grass seeds to uniform depth. Low down; no waste. Cuts work in half. You cannot afford to waste your time and seed. Pays for itself on 20 acres. Buy only the seeder—so cheap everyone can get one.



Special introductory price. Write quick.
PEORIA DRILL AND SEEDER CO.
2760 N. Perry Ave. Peoria, Illinois

PROFIT PRODUCING CHICKS

Special Summer Prices

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

Postpaid prices on	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	\$5.00	\$9.00	\$42.50	\$85.00
Barred Rocks	6.00	11.00	52.50	105.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	6.90	11.00	52.50	105.00

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

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

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

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

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.

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

For orders of less than 100 add 10¢ per chick. For orders to be mailed add 25¢ for special handling charges. **DEAN EGG FARM & HATCHERY, Box C, BIRMINGHAM, MICH.**

SEND NO MONEY FOR SILVER LAKE CHICKS

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

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

FOR SALE

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

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

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

PRACTICALLY pure-bred Guernsey heifer calves—the heavy milking kind—eight weeks old, \$20 each. **NORMAN B. MEYER, Maple Plain, Minn.**

ANOTHER REAL BARGAIN

This week we are offering Genesee Prince Echo Sylvia, a 5-year-old Bull that has been in service in the Ionia State Hospital herd during the past three years.

His sire is Echo Sylvia King Model. His dam is a 23-lb. Jr. 2-year-old daughter of a 32-lb. cow with a 933-lb. 305-day record, and her dam is a 34-lb. cow with a 365-day record of 1,123 lbs. butter.

A sire backed by real production and a good individual. \$200 at Ionia.



Bureau of Animal Industry
Dept. C
Lansing, Michigan

BUY A PURE-BRED BULL

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

Lakefield Farms, Clarkston, Mich.

Tuscola Co. Holstein Breeders' Assn.

offer a car load of exceptionally good registered Holstein heifers, past two years old, and due to freshen this fall. Come quick and get first choice of any number desired at a bargain. **BEN REAVEY, Sales Manager, Akron, 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 best type are usually market toppers when finished. Will sell your choice of any bunch.

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

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, Cooperaville, Mich.**

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

Davison Estate Farms Davison, Michigan. Breeders of Pure-bred Shorthorn Cattle. Two extra good, dark roan yearling bulls for sale, very reasonably priced. **Alex Bruce, Herdman.**

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.**

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, Crosswell, Michigan.**

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

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

HOGS

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

Duroc Jerseys Large, growthy fall gilts, due last of August, for sale. Spring boars. **JESSE BLISS & SON, Henderson, 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.**

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

Large Type Poland Chinas Buy a 175-pound spring pig before it is too late. **JAS. G. TAYLOR, Belding, Mich.**

SHEEP

BREEDING 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.**

Breeding Ewes for sale, 200 each month. Shropshire, Hampshire grades and cross-breeds. All yearlings. **V. B. FURNISS, Nashville, Mich.**

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

Sheep all recorded, sent on approval: Cotswolds, Tunis, Lincolns, Karakulcs and Hampshire. **L. R. KUNEY, 648 Madison St., Adrian, Mich.**

MICHIGAN FARMER
Classified Liners bring results. Try one.



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, July 27.

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 2 white \$1.44; No. 2 red, \$1.42; No. 2 mixed \$1.43.
Chicago.—July at \$1.42½; Sept. at \$1.41½; Dec. \$1.46.
Toledo.—Wheat \$1.40½.

Corn.

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow at 89c; No. 3 yellow at 88c; No. 4 yellow 85c; No. 5 yellow 75c.
Chicago.—July 79¼c; Sept. 86c; Dec. 88½c.

Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 Michigan at 48c; No. 3, 47c.
Chicago.—July 41¼c; Sept. 44c; Dec. 46¼c.

Rye.

Detroit.—No. 3, \$1.10.
Chicago.—July \$1.04½; Sept. \$1.06½; Dec. \$1.10½.
Toledo.—Rye \$1.08.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$4.20.
Chicago.—Spot Navy, Mich. fancy hand-picked at \$4.65 per cwt; red kidneys \$8.75.
New York.—Pea domestic \$4.50@4.75; red kidneys \$8.75@9.00.

Barley.

Malting 75c; feeding 68c.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Cash red clover at \$22; August alsike \$15.50; August timothy \$3.65.

Hay

Detroit.—No. 1 timothy \$23.50; standard \$22.50; No. 1 light clover, mixed \$22@23; No. 2 timothy \$21@22; No. 1 clover \$20@21; wheat and oat straw \$13; rye straw \$14.

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

Rains over western Canada and parts of the domestic wheat belt, a let up in flour trade, limited export sales and continued heavy primary receipts gave wheat prices a downward trend in the past week. While the market may remain weak for a while, both domestic and world conditions appear strong enough to support higher prices eventually. Reserves are below normal.

Export sales are not as brisk as was hoped for by the time milling demand slackened. But, actual clearances, not including flour, in the week ending July 17 were 5,258,000 bushels, and prospects of making a big dent in our exportable surplus in the next two months appear favorable. Wheat supplies will have to be imported into Europe right along.

CORN

The recent rise in corn prices was a remarkable affair as three-fourths of the decline during the preceding six months were regained in fifteen business days. A crop scare provided the argument for a bull move and attracted enormous speculative buying. Recent hot weather has undoubtedly done great damage to corn from Nebraska, northward, but it has forced rapid growth elsewhere, enabling the crop to make up for lost time due to late planting and low temperatures previously.

OATS

Oats prices have responded mildly to the strength in corn. Some damage has been done by extreme heat and drouth in the northwest, but for the country as a whole, the crop is probably about the same as on July 1. New oats are coming to market in larger quantities each week and the commercial demand remains slow.

FEEDS

The feed market has advanced since smaller flour demand is restricting the output of wheatfeeds which are offered sparingly. A more active demand from consumers is developing.

RYE

Clearance of rye for export has shown a decided increase in the last two weeks and new rye is not moving in large amounts as yet, so that stocks at terminals have decreased. Reports

on the European rye crop continue unfavorable, although Poland is said to be offering for export at lower prices than ours. Rye prices have gained considerably on wheat in the last month or six weeks, but the discount will probably be reduced still further.

SEEDS

In between season dullness continues to prevail in the seed market. Retail sales during the spring season of sweet clover, alfalfa, millet, sorgho and sudan grass were considerably larger than a year ago, but high prices kept sales of red clover, alsike, timothy and redtop smaller than in the spring of 1925. A big fall demand for timothy is expected particularly if the acreage of winter wheat is increased.

HAY

Poor prospects for the crop of tame hay and short pastures in many areas where hot dry weather has prevailed keep hay prices in a firm position. Some of the dairy districts in the north, which will be forced to buy hay this year, are already looking around for supplies while prices are still on a low basis.

BEANS

While the bean crop is a little late, there is a fairly good stand over the bean district of the state as a whole. Some fields are grassy and in a few districts, it was necessary to reseed on account of the maggots working in the young plants. The acreage is now about as large as that harvested in 1925, which seems to promise for this year a crop of smaller dimensions, and prices took on a little advance last week as the result.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Production of fresh eggs remains considerably larger than at the corresponding time last season according to receipts at the large distributing markets. The end of the storing season is at hand and the entire fresh production will have to be consumed so that dealers are interested in keeping prices low enough to attract consumers. Within a month withdrawals from storage probably will be necessary to supply the demand and a gradually rising market for fresh eggs is to be expected.

Chicago.—Fresh firsts, 27¼c; extras, 28@28½c; ordinary firsts, 26c; miscellaneous, 26½c; dirties, 22@24c;

checks, 22@24c. Live poultry, hens 24c; broilers, 29c; springers, 32c; roosters, 18c; ducks, 26c; geese, 16c; turkeys, 26c.

Detroit.—Fresh candled and graded, 28@29½c. Live poultry, broilers 40c; heavy hens, 27c; light hens, 22c; roosters, 18c; ducks, 28c.

BUTTER

The butter market showed unexpected strength in the past week although markets are more liberally supplied than at this time a year ago. Dealers expect production to show a steady drop from now on particularly in view of the generally poor condition of pastures. Storage holdings of butter are of record size for this time of year. Prices on 92 score creamery were: Chicago 38¼c; New York 41c; Boston 41c; Philadelphia 42c.

CHEESE

The cheese market remains steady although trading is quiet and supplies at leading markets are liberal. Southern demand for cheese is very dull and will not become active until cool weather appears.

POTATOES

The potato market continues to decline under the press of abundant supplies. Prices both at shipping points and in the large distributing markets are lower than at this time a year ago, although prices to producers in June averaged higher than in June, 1925.

PEACHES

Peaches are plentiful as hot weather has hastened the ripening of the fruit. Growers in Georgia are holding back peaches in an effort to prevent glutted markets and much lower prices. The market continues to slip with Elbertas, U. S. No. 1 mostly \$2.25 per bushel basket at Chicago.

APPLES

The demand for early apples has failed to improve and prices are low. Quality is irregular with small sizes predominating in the offerings. Illinois Transparents No. 1 large size are offered at \$1 to \$1.25 per bushel at Chicago.

WOOL

Wool markets are more quiet than two or three weeks back, but prices are holding their recent advance.

Pressure from the new clip has lessened, as 85 per cent of it, or more, has been sold or consigned by growers. In parts of the far west, the cleanup is quite complete. Ohio growers are receiving 40 cents for best delaines and 27 to 38 cents for medium clips. At Boston, ¼ blood wool is selling most freely. Prices at the London sales have held quite well in view of the effect of the coal strike on the British industrial situation, and the decline in French exchange. With no pressure from the new clip in the southern hemisphere until September, a firm market is probable through the rest of the summer. The recent opening on light weight goods has not resulted in enough of a rush of orders to stimulate demand for wool but a fair volume will be needed by mills and stocks are nowhere excessive.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Last Saturday morning's markets were the largest of the season. Buying made up in a measure for the dullness which prevailed most of the week. Good tomatoes were compara-

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.

tively scarce and a few 14-lb baskets of fancy ones brought as high as \$4.50 each. Spinach cleaned up at \$2.00@2.25 a bushel, but early sales were at lower figures. There was a fair amount of sweet corn offered, but the demand for it was not very brisk at the prices asked, 40@50c dozen.

Cherries found a ready market at \$5.50@6.00 a case, while the call for raspberries was lighter. Reds dropped to \$8.00@8.50 a case, while most blacks sold for \$6.00 a case. Huckleberries ranged from \$6.50@8.00 a case, and a few blackberries were retailed at 25@30c a quart. Good currants were easy sellers but the number of gooseberries wanted was small.

First class beans found ready sale but many were old and poor quality with prices low. Peas brought up to \$2.50 a bushel. Round radishes were quick sellers at \$1.00@1.20 a dozen bunches, and there was a good demand for other bunched stuff. Celery was plentiful and in fair demand. Mustard and turnips were scarce and advanced to \$1.50 a bu. Other greens however were snapped up at \$10.00 a bushel, and cucumbers at \$4.00 a bushel. Live poultry enjoyed a good retail demand and buyers took a fair number of eggs. New potatoes, \$1.25@1.75.

LAMB MARKET RALLIES.

After dropping to a new low for the season, lamb prices have had a modest rally in the last few days. Best western lambs are bringing \$15 at Chicago, with choice natives at \$14.75. Receipts are due to increase sharply in the next two months, but most of the gain in numbers will consist of feeder lambs. The recent break carried fat lamb prices about \$1 below the level of last summer and fall, so that the market may be able to withstand the gain in supplies of finished lambs without much more decline. Supplies in the last three weeks have been about the same as a year previous. To what extent dry weather over the northwest will reduce the number of fat lambs to arrive remains problematical.

The salesman had a very bad cold; he could hardly speak above a whisper. Going to a resident's door, he said in almost a whisper, "Is your husband in, lady?"

"No," said the lady in a very low voice, "come right in."

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, July 27.

CHICAGO

Hogs.

Receipts 21,000. Market on good weight steady; few light weight 25c higher; early pigs in very narrow demand. 160-170 lb. average \$13.50@13.85; 180-lb. average held higher; bulk butcher average 250-300 lb. mostly \$12.50@13.00; extreme weighty butchers to \$12.45; packing sows \$10.40@10.90; light weight to packers up to \$11.00 and above.

Cattle.

Receipts 11,000. Market on steers down; few steers weak to 25c lower. A liberal supply of vealers; best yearlings and medium weight \$10.10; heavies \$9.85; vealers \$13.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 18,000. Market on fat lambs 25c lower. Natives largely unsold; early natives \$11@11.65 to packers; few \$11.75; bulk natives \$12.75@14.00; sheep steady; fat ewes \$5.50@7.00; few sales \$7.25; California fat lambs 57-lb. \$13.50@13.65, steady; 72-lb. kind \$13@13.25, steady.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 357. 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 7.00@8.00. Handy light butchers 6.50@7.00. Light lights 5.50@6.25. Best cows 5.50@6.00. Butcher cows 4.75@5.25. Cutters 4.00@4.25. Canners 3.50@4.00.

Choice light bulls 6.00@6.50. Bologna bulls 5.50@6.25. Stock bulls 5.00@5.50. Feeders 6.00@6.75. Stockers 5.25@6.25. Milkers and springers \$55.00@100.

Veal Calves.

Receipts 382. Market steady. Best 14.00@14.50. Others 4.00@13.00.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 152. Market steady. Best 14.00@14.50. Fair lambs 12.00@13.00. Light and common 9.00@11.00. Yearlings 7.50@13.50. Fair to good sheep 6.00@7.00. Culls and common 2.00@4.00.

Hogs.

Receipts 670. Market steady. Mixed 14.35. Rought 10.25. Stags 8.00@8.50. Heavies 12.25@12.75. Pigs 14.25.

BUFFALO

Hogs.

Receipts 2400. Market closing steady; weighty grade slow; heavies \$12.25@13.50; medium \$13.75@14.50; light weight \$14.50@14.75; one load \$14.85; light lights and pigs \$14.50; packing sows and roughs \$10.50.

Cattle.

Receipts 225. Market slow.

Receipts 250; Ewes \$5@7.50.

Calves.

Receipts 600; Tops \$14@14.50.

THE POTATO SITUATION.

THE increase over last year in the acreage planted to potatoes amounted to only a little over two per cent, or 65,000 acres. There was a decrease in Maine, New York, Ohio, and Minnesota. Nebraska maintained the same acreage. There was a considerable increase in Idaho, Washington and Oregon, and a ten per cent increase in Wisconsin. Michigan ranks third in acreage, Minnesota being first and New York second. The decrease in New York was 17,000, and in Minnesota, 8,000, while the increase in Michigan was 12,000, making a net decrease of 13,000 in the three leading states, according to a statement issued by L. Whitney Watkins, commissioner of agriculture, and Verne H. Church, U. S. agricultural statistician for Michigan.

The forecast of production, based on the July 1 condition, was 334,044,000 bushels. This is a gain of less than 11,000,000 bushels over last year, and approximately 50,000,000 bushels less than the country's normal requirements. However, the condition as reported was six per cent below the average, and favorable weather for the balance of the season might bring the production up to normal or above, but, with an acreage that is much below normal, and less than in any recent year except 1925, it is improbable that any surplus will be grown this year, even under the most favorable conditions.

THE BEAN OUTLOOK.

THE preliminary estimate of the acreage of beans planted in Michigan this year is 614,000, which is the same as that of last year after the acreage not harvested last fall was deducted. All of the other leading bean-growing states report an increased area except Idaho. The principal increases were in Colorado, New Mexico and California. The Pinto is the leading variety in Colorado and New Mexico, and the increase in those states will have little effect on the white bean situation. As California grows many other than white beans, it is probable that only a portion, if any, of the increase there is of the white varieties. The estimated production in the six leading states is only 740,000 bushels more than the final report for last year. There is a considerable increase in the percentage of colored varieties planted this year in Michigan, and in some of the other states, hence the crop of white beans may be even less than last year's, unless there should be a decided improvement in condition later in the season, according to a statement issued by L. Whitney Watkins, commissioner of agriculture, and Verne H. Church, U. S. agricultural statistician for Michigan.

The Michigan crop suffered some damage from heavy rains in eastern counties, and from high winds on light soils. In addition, much injury was caused by maggots and cutworms. Much replanting had to be done, and many stands are uneven as the result. On the other hand, there are many excellent stands. The average condition for the state on July 1 was 73 per cent. This is nine per cent lower than one year ago, and 14 per cent under the ten-year average for that date.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

Alpena County.—About Hillman, hay is a light crop. Spring crops are looking fairly well, but a little late. Cattle and sheep are in good condition. Help is scarce. Butter-fat brings 39c; eggs 30c. Fruit was damaged by the frost. Wool brings 40c.—J. B. L.

Isabella County.—Farmers are progressing with their haying and the crop is a very fair one. Wheat is looking good. Sugar beets promise to be a full crop. The condensory is paying \$2.00 per hundred weight for milk. Corn is small and needs rain. Spring pigs are a light crop. Pastures are good.—J. M. N.

Ingham County.—Farm work is not fully caught up, owing to the late spring. Help is scarce. The wheat and hay crops are a little short. Oats are fair; beans and corn small. Dairy cattle are looking good. Wool brings 38 cents. Fruit outlook is good. The farmers who have good cows are O. K.—A. H. C.

Barry County.—Farmers are busy cultivating corn and potatoes, and haying. The potato crop is looking fine. Recent hot weather has been helpful to the corn crop. Wheat is good. The meadows are getting dry, and cattle feed is short. The lamb and pig crops were about an average. Strawberries have been a fair crop. Cherries seem plentiful, while apples will be about two-thirds of a crop.—J. S. E.

Allegan County.—Help is scarce. Wheat and rye are good, while corn

is backward. Hay is a 100 per cent crop in this locality. All kinds of live stock are in good demand. Fruit of all kinds plentiful.—R. W.

Berrien County.—There is no extra help to be had. Wheat prospects are excellent. Meadows have made a good growth, and hay is nearly all made. Lots of pasture, and cows are doing well. Corn is backward. Some peppermint fields are very fine and some are not so good.—C. A. C.

Otsego County.—There is plenty of help here. Wheat and rye fields look good, but are late. Hay was never better. Potatoes are fine, but corn is not very promising. Some fields are being summer-fallowed. Dairying is prosperous and growing. Live stock is fine; but no sheep. Wild berries are O. K., but very little tame fruit.—S. J. L.

Onondaga County.—Crops are all planted; corn very small; oats fair; hay a light crop; wheat and rye very poor, except some early sown. There is not as large an acreage of beans planted this year and a great many poor stands, due to hard rains.—R. E. W.

Shiawassee County.—Work on farms is fairly well up with the season. Hard to get extra help. Wheat shows an average prospect, but some wheat shows rust. Rye acreage is small. Oats and barley yield is uncertain, the stand is short on the ground. Beans are looking good. Haying is fairly well along with old meadows light. Live stock is doing well. Wool crop is not moving. Fruit bids to be a fair crop.—C. E. G.

St. Joseph County.—Farmers are very busy. Haying about completed. Some fields of wheat are in shock. Corn very small for middle of July. Help is very scarce. The wheat yield will be about normal. Oats promise a good crop, and potatoes look fine. Dairying is on the increase. Live stock is in splendid condition. Pastures are good. Wool brings 38c. Apples, peaches, plums, and pears promise a big crop. Spraying was well taken care of this spring.—H. C. S.

Ottawa County.—Season is about three weeks late. Wheat harvest began about the twentieth. Corn is very backward. Very little extra help. Hay is below the average, due largely to new seeding being burnt up last year. Oats look best in years, and will be ready to cut as soon as wheat is harvested. Pasture is dried up and many of us are using grain and silage. Milk brings \$1.75 per cwt. Cows are good price and scarce. Apple crop will be light; other fruit crops fair.—F. C. H.

Newaygo County.—The outlook for corn is a little discouraging. The hay crop is good for this locality. Beans are rather a poor stand owing to poor germination of the seed, although some fields are looking fine. A large acreage was planted. Wheat and rye will average with other seasons. Help is very scarce. No cherries to speak of. Apples, plums, pears and peaches are about 80 per cent of a crop. Cream brings 40c. It has been dry here for some time.—S. A.

Ontonagon County.—We have plenty of labor in this part of the state, but the men do not care about working on farms. The season has been rather cold and backward until lately. Eggs bring 30c; butter 33c.

VETERINARY.

Intestinal Parasites.—I have a pup about six months old. At times he will act very wild, running around and barking for about two minutes, and then he will be all right again. B. C.—Withhold food for twelve hours, then give four grains of santonin in one ounce of castor oil. Warm the

mixture by placing bottle in warm water, and shake thoroughly before giving. Repeat the treatment in three weeks.

Abnormal Appetite.—My whole herd of twelve cows, when turned out, chew old dry bones, rotten wood, rags, and paper. Could you tell me the cause and a cure? I have been feeding silage twice a day, feed no grain except the corn in the silage, feed alfalfa and timothy and clover hay. Am feeding a stock tonic and plenty of salt. R. C.—This is usually due to a lack of the right kind of feed, which would contain the elements which the cow's system needs. Try feeding a regular dairy ration, also give one tablespoonful of equal parts of finely ground bone meal and salt.

CLEAN OFF A BOG SPAVIN

or thoroughpin promptly with Absorbine. It is penetrating but does not blister nor remove the hair. You can work the horse at the same time. \$2.50 at druggists, or postpaid. Describe your case for special instructions. Write for valuable horse book 4-S free. A user writes: "Had one horse with bog spavin on both hind legs. One bottle Absorbine cleaned them off. Horse now going sound and well."

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Salesman, Salesladies and Retail merchant. My items fit all of you. Salesman averages \$1.00 profit for every dealer called on. Costs dealer \$2.00, he sells for \$3.50 makes \$1.50 on \$2.00 invested. Salesman makes \$1.00. If you are a Salesman or wish to become one. If you never sold anything in your life I will tell you how to make better than \$100.00 a week. (Address)

GEO. L. LANE,
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Highest Test---Low Price

Chemical Analysis:

Calcium Carbonate	94.14%
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Richland, Mich.

NEWTON'S Compound
Heaves, Coughs, Conditions, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back. \$1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail. The Newton Remedy Co. Toledo, Ohio.

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 Woolen Mills, 108 Lynn St., West Unity, Ohio.

Eggs, Etc.—Small consignments from very attractive prices NOW. Prompt returns always. Refer to Dun or Bradstreet. Ship us your next case. **ZENITH BUTTER & EGG CO.,** 170 Duane St., New York, N. Y.

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	\$2.08	\$6.34
11.....	.38	2.64	2.16	6.48
12.....	.36	2.88	2.24	6.72
13.....	.94	3.12	2.32	6.96
14.....	1.12	3.36	2.40	7.20
15.....	1.20	3.60	2.48	7.44
16.....	1.28	3.84	2.56	7.68
17.....	1.36	4.08	2.64	7.92
18.....	1.44	4.32	2.72	8.16
19.....	1.52	4.56	2.80	8.40
20.....	1.60	4.80	2.88	8.64
21.....	1.68	5.04	2.96	8.88
22.....	1.76	5.28	3.04	9.12
23.....	1.84	5.52	3.12	9.36
24.....	1.92	5.76	3.20	9.60
25.....	2.00	6.00	3.28	9.84

REAL ESTATE

EIGHTY ACRE DAIRY AND GRAIN FARM. Five miles Milan, level, best sugar beet, corn, alfalfa, black clay loam. Good house, flowing well, barns for 12 cows, silo. Interest in silo filler, and \$100 month milk route goes with farm. Priced below market. \$100 acre. E. O. Loveland, Milan, Mich.

WANTED—maple syrup. Let us know what you have. Blossom-Cream Apiaries, Frankenthum, Mich.

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

LOST AND FOUND

\$5.00 REWARD for information as to whereabouts of Alredale dog called Buck, recently brought from Grand Rapids to farm in neighboring county. Box 75, Michigan Farmer.

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.

PET STOCK

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

HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS CHEAP—Fur finders. Catalogue. Kaskaskennels, F. W. 59, Herrick, Illinois.

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

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. Trapnested, pedigreed foundation stock, egg-bred 26 years. Winners at 16 egg contests. Catalog and special price bulletin free. I ship C. O. D. and guarantee satisfaction. Geo. B. Ferris, 934 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

WHITTAKER'S BLOOD-TESTED, ACCREDITED REDS—March-hatched Single Comb Red pullets, \$24 per dozen during August. Cocks and Cockerels. Catalog free. Interlakes Farm, Box 9, Lawrence, Mich.

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

PULLETS—2,500, English White Leghorns. H. Knoll, Jr., R. No. 1, Holland, Mich.

BABY CHICKS

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

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

TURKEYS

FORTUNE IN TURKEYS properly managed. Hundreds testimonials say ours only blackhead cure. 24 Capsules and successful raising hints, \$1; \$3.50, 100. Turkey Herbs Remedy, 816 South Main, Santa Ana, Calif.

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.

MARRIED MAN by year for general farming, must be reliable, state full particulars. Box 86, Michigan Farmer.

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.

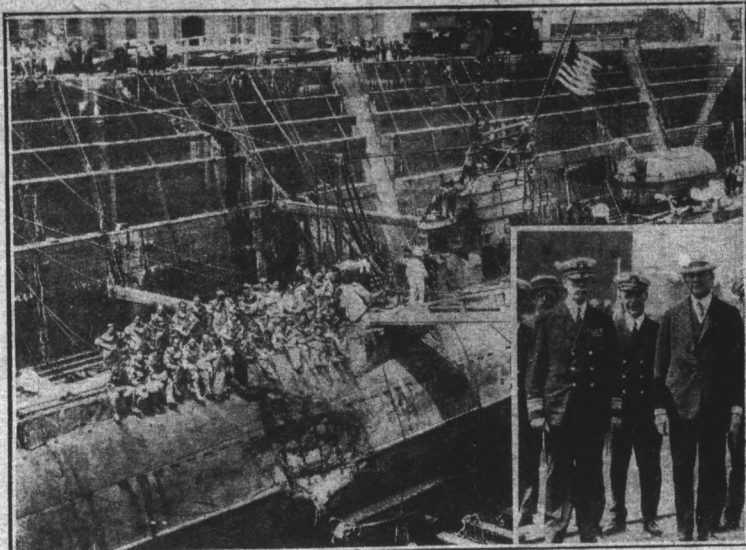
AGENTS—Our New Household Cleaning Device washes and dries windows, sweeps, cleans walls, scrubs, mops. Costs less than brooms. Over half profit. Write Harper Brush Works, 173 3rd St., Fairfield, Iowa.

MICHIGAN FARMER
Classified Ads. pay well.
Try one.

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



When this sixty-foot whale was towed into port, these two fishermen used it as a fishing pier.



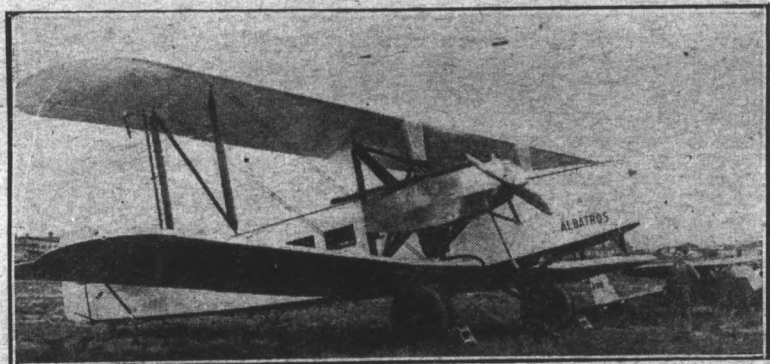
Eighteen bodies have been recovered from their tomb in the interior of the salvaged submarine, S-51, now in dry dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The hole in her side can be easily seen.



Rahman Bey, Indian fakir, was submerged nineteen minutes in a casket under Hudson River.



A piping shepherd herds a flock of sheep which mows the golf course of the Suneagle Club in New Jersey. The sheep keep the course in good trim without the use of mechanical power.



Sleeping car planes developed for passenger service make airplane travel more comfortable. These German planes, equipped with double motors, will soon be in regular service in Europe.



"Queen," of Rainier National Park, has presented her proud consort with triplets, which have been named Hi, Lo, and Jack.



The latest portrait of the Italian Premier, Mussolini, shows great strength of character and power.



Linton Wells and Edward S. Evans, on a race around the world, are seen transferring their baggage from plane to plane in Berlin.



President Coolidge is continuing his policy of meeting with newspaper correspondents each Tuesday and Friday, even while at the "White Pines," the summer White House.



Prince Charles, of Belgium, wearing a uniform of sub-lieutenant of British Navy, unveiled a memorial commemorating the attack on Zeebrugge by the British during the World War.