

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND
LIVE STOCK
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

JOURNAL.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

Vol. CXLVIII No. 25

DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1927

Whole No. 4764



All Presidents Up to Harding Have Eaten in This Log Cabin Called
Dickey's Inn, on the Potomac at Great Falls, Va.

CANADIAN WHEAT REPORTS ARE PESSIMISTIC.

CANADIAN reports of the new wheat crop continue pessimistic, with wet weather damaging the crop, greatly reduced acreage, and unfavorable conditions generally. Exports of wheat and flour from the United States from July 1, 1926, to May 28, 1927, amounted to more than 203,264,000 bushels, compared with 95,720,000 bushels for the same period last year. Stocks of wheat in home markets are decreasing rapidly, having decreased 3,677,000 bushels the past week. Prospects are favorable for higher prices of both wheat and corn.

ASKS PRESIDENT'S AID FOR AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.

A FORWARD step in the movement for larger appropriations for research work in the department of agriculture was taken when a large group representing agriculture and

other industries, called on President Coolidge and pointed out to him the need for an expansion all along the line of agricultural research.

The President was told that the three distinct groups of organizations represented in the conference were united by a common interest in a broad, comprehensive and adequately supported program of research in all phases of agriculture. One group represents the general farm organizations. Another group represents commodity organizations in agriculture, those making use of agricultural products. The third group represents the great industries, interested because they desire a prosperous and progressive agriculture.

"Every organization represented here has repeatedly made representations for new or increased support for research work; but heretofore in most cases the appeal was made in behalf of some special project, usually of an emergency nature," said the spokesman of the group. "We now come

together, asking, not for special support for any particular project, but to enlist interest and support in the formulation and development of a broad national program of agricultural research."

FOREIGNERS WANT IMMIGRATION BARS LOWERED.

ENCOURAGED by anti-immigration restriction propagandists in the United States, a vast horde of foreigners are seeking for admission into this country. Applications of more than 1,500,000 foreigners to enter the United States are pending in American consulates abroad, and millions more are anxiously awaiting the time when the foes of restricted immigration in Congress may be able to overturn the law and open the floodgates to Southern Europe.

The first move in the next Congress will be to amend the immigration law by changing the clause apportioning the quotas among the several Euro-

pean countries so that a larger number of people from Southern Europe can be admitted. The next move will be to scrap the entire immigration restriction provisions of the law.

MAJOR ISSUES IN NEXT CONGRESS.

TAX reduction and flood relief legislation will have the right-of-way when Congress meets in the fall, according to Representative Nicholas Longworth, speaker of the House. Preventive measures will be given much attention. Senator Arthur Capper is urging a comprehensive national flood control policy that will include both state and federal aid in the construction of more effective levees, reforestation, and the building of extensive systems of reservoirs on the tributaries of the Mississippi river. But he suggests that Congress should not act until the engineers have made a thorough study of the various plans, and a comprehensive program of action has been decided upon.

FARM INSURANCE.

COOPERATIVE farm insurance has been very successful. It began many years ago with the organization of the county Patrons' Fire Insurance Associations. An investigation recently completed by the bureau of agricultural economics shows that one-half of the farm property in the United States is protected by insurance policies carried with farmers' cooperative mutual insurance associations. Risks carried by these farmers' cooperatives total about \$10,000,000,000. Windstorm, hail, live stock and automobile mutual insurance companies operated by farmers, are doing a large business, especially in the middle west. Forty windstorm insurance companies carry risks aggregating \$2,000,000,000.

A POOR WAY TO BUILD FOREIGN TRADE.

IT seems almost incredible that an apple exporter would ship any but the highest quality fruit, closely sorted and carefully graded, to Europe. Nevertheless, Edwin Smith, fruit specialist for the Department of Agriculture in Europe, says that sixty to seventy per cent of the apples exported in 1926-27 were not graded, and some shippers of ungraded apples packed inferior apples in the center of the barrel. This has hurt the sale of good apples and been the means of losses to the shippers. As plentiful as high quality apples are, the past shipping season, there is no reason why anyone should ship culls to Europe.

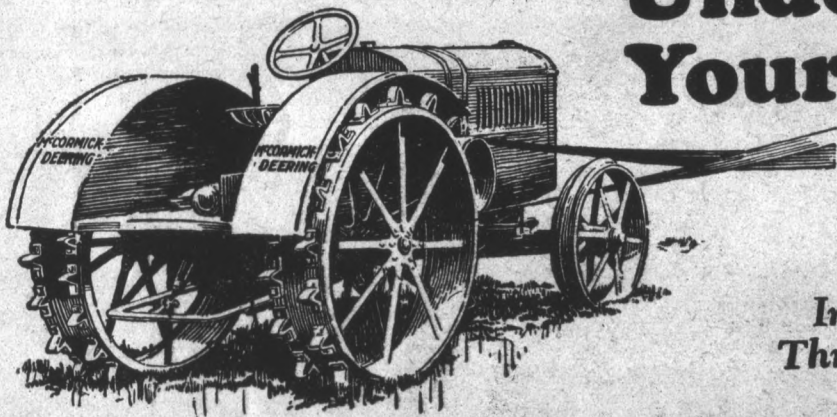
REAPPOINTS FARMER REPRESENTATIVE ON SHIPPING BOARD.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE has reappointed Commissioner W. S. Hill, of South Dakota, to the Shipping Board. Mr. Hill is the farmer representative on the board. His reappointment was strongly recommended by representatives of the big farm organizations, who regard him as one of the best and most efficient friends of agriculture in official Washington.

PLAN TO MODERNIZE LAND-GRANT COLLEGES.

THE land-grant colleges are to be modernized along educational lines and their work correlated so as to prevent needless overlapping of activities, if the results of the survey to be begun in July by the bureau of education, department of agriculture, meets the expectations of Dr. John J. Tigert, commissioner of education. The survey is to be completed within two years and is to cost \$117,000.

Drawbar, Belt, and Power Take-Off—
Ample Power for all Jobs at all Times



Don't Underpower Your Farm!

Invest in 15-30
Three-Plow Power

USE liberal three-plow power! Don't overlook the many good, sound, practical reasons why you are investing in tractor power. You want to do much more work with the same or less labor expense. You want to handle each field, each crop, each job faster. You want to extend your farming operations in various directions, do each job at the right time, cut down weather risks, etc.

Be prepared for the many new calls for power—drawbar, belt, and power take-off—that may come along during the next few years.

The man who replaces horses with a small tractor is taking a big step forward. The man who goes to the three-plow tractor at once is getting himself ready for power farming on a broad scale, and for profit. He can also add to his income by outside field work, threshing, silo filling, grinding, shelling, sawing, baling, and hauling. He can do road work for the community. He can earn hundreds of dollars a year by custom work with the 15-30.

"Please accept my thanks for equipping me with a 15-30 McCormick-Deering. The smaller tractor gave me good service, but the 15-30 is much more economical, working at a greater saving in man hours as well as fuel. I do not see how I could handle my farm on a paying basis without the McCormick-Deering."

E. A. STAMBAUGH,
Green Park, Pa.

In the long run the McCormick-Deering 15-30 tractor is cheaper to buy than the two-plow tractor. It is able to earn extra money so easily. On the well-handled farm the extra cost is often returned to pocket in a single season, and then the liberal power of the 15-30 goes on making a profit for its owner in the proportion of three-plow to two-plow. When you buy your tractor, go into this thoroughly. Look the 15-30 over at the dealer's store.

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The Three-Plow 15-30 Tractor McCORMICK-DEERING

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ALL along the line the McCormick-Deering 15-30 adds 50 per cent to the day's work of the smaller tractor without adding to labor costs! A 3-furrow strip instead of 2; 12 acres plowed per day instead of 8; 30 acres double-disked as against 20. Time is saved, labor is saved, work is increased, and costs are reduced in every season.

The 15-30 will handle threshers, ensilage cutters, etc. with greater efficiency and profit. In grain and corn harvesting, 15-30 power is essential for power take-off operation of the harvester-thresher and the corn picker. Be ready in the future to handle new equipment such as these two important modern machines.



The McCormick-Deering Harvester-Thresher saves 20 cents per bushel over old methods in the harvesting of grain. It requires 15-30 power.



The McCormick-Deering Corn Picker, sensation of the corn belt, goes into the standing corn and does the work of six hand huskers. The 15-30 tractor does the work.

DEVOTED
TO
MICHIGAN
—
VOLUME CLXVIII

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL
PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ESTABLISHED 1843.

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

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE
—
NUMBER XXV

Farm Boys Taught Singing

Because Singing Adds to Happiness and Contentment

By V. O. Braun

SINGING farmers are not cussing farmers, and this is one of the reasons why we are teaching our future farmers, or the boys from the farm, to sing. We are doing a very fine job of it, too, judging from the manner in which the Hastings High School Agricultural Singing Team sang their way to first place in the recent State Singing Contest at Michigan State College during Junior Farmers' Week, May 5-6.

These happy young agricultural students from Hastings can certainly sing. They look like the kind of boys we could depend upon to carry on the business of farming in the future. They look like they could farm or do most anything else which they attempted to do. From the smiles on their faces, I am sure we could vouch that they would be singing farmers instead of cussing farmers. If old Dobbin kicked at one of these lads while he was being harnessed some morning, or if brindle stepped into the milk pail while one of them was milking after supper, I am sure we would not hear the usual "French" which generally accompanies such an incident, but would be entertained by some old familiar song like, "The old gray mare, she ain't what she used to be;" or, "The cow jumped over the mountain."

Anyway, we believe that they will make better farmers, due to the fact that they are champion singers. That same "something," whatever it is, which made them champions as singers, and won for them the beautiful R. E. Olds Trophy Cup in the foreground will go a long way toward making them champions as farmers. From the results that these same boys are showing in agricultural activities other than singing, will prove this conclusion. Their agricultural instructor, Charles B. Park, sitting at the left of the cup, with the aid of these lads, produced more certified and registered grains and seeds in summer project work than any other school in the state of Michigan. Mr.

Park's agricultural students, besides placing first in the singing contest placed second in grain judging and second in potato judging in competition with sixty-seven other schools from over Michigan in the same contests. Mr. Park is a very modest young man, and says very little concerning his successful agricultural work in Hastings High School. He informed me that he was in no way responsible for the success of the singing team, and that the credit and honor is due their director, Miss Margaret Calvert, the good-looking young lady sitting at the right of the cup

but must dwell more on how to live. There is something about good singing and good music which brings out the finer qualities of men, and the higher ideals of life. It is inspiring, self-satisfying, and uplifting in every way. Its introduction and cultivation in the farm life is a step forward in agriculture.

Some of our agricultural leaders and big business men have noted these facts and have given their time and money to promote singing in the rural districts. Two years ago, E. E. Gallup, state supervisor of agricultural education, with the financial aid of R. E. Olds, conducted the first singing contest at Junior Farmers' Week at Michigan State College. All Agricultural Smith Hughes High Schools in the state were eligible, and were invited to participate. Each year the contest has been bigger, and Professor Taylor, head of the Music Department of Michigan State College, states that the music has been of a higher quality each year. In fact, the results have been so satisfactory that R. E. Olds has notified President Butterfield of Michigan State College, that he will give the college \$1,500 a year to promote community singing in rural districts. A representative from the University of Wisconsin, who was present when the boys from Hastings sang at the banquet at Junior Farmers' Week before Governor Green and an audience of 1,600 rural boys and girls, declared that such a contest would be started another year in the state of Wisconsin. Our agricultural leaders seem to entertain the same opinion that, as our young folks are being taught more scientific agriculture in our Smith Hughes Agricultural High Schools, they should also be taught some of the higher and finer arts of life, such as music or singing. In this manner the farmer of tomorrow will not only be a better, more efficient farmer, but he will also be a happier and more satisfied farmer, and I hope that there will be no more cussing farmers, but that all will be singing farmers.

The farmers of tomorrow, who are the boys of today, must be well-trained, well-balanced men. Improved machinery, scientific methods, and better culture will give them more time for



The Hastings High School Singing Team.

in the picture. No doubt Miss Calvert is a very capable director, as she also won second place in a similar contest directing the Barry County Normal Chorus. However, I am inclined to think that some of Mr. Park's pleasing personality which he has instilled into these young men, also aided them to win first honors. The singing team from Coldwater won second place, the team from Eaton Rapids third, and

recreation and pleasure. Music or singing is one of the most wholesome, uplifting, and soul satisfying forms of recreation and entertainment that can be advocated and carried out on the farm. If agriculture is to survive, and if our boys are to be kept on the farm, then farm life must be made attractive and satisfying. The agriculture of the future must not dwell so much on how to make a living—

The Latest in Tractor Plowing

A "MANLESS" tractor, controlled by an electric device, plowed a field successfully recently, before a crowd of farmers, professors of agriculture and business men.

Unguided by a human hand, except when the first furrow was plowed to make a guide row, the machine, equipped with an automatic guide invented by F. L. Zibach, of Grand Island, Neb., plowed a twenty-acre field on the College of Agriculture farm of the University of Nebraska.

The tractor runs in an irregular circle, rounding the corners. Except for replenishing the gasoline and oil, it needs no attention. The electric control stops the machine should it leave the furrow, and when the work is completed.

The invention was first tried in 1921, Zibach said. Tiring of riding a plow, he attached his automatic electrical device to his tractor, filled the ma-



Modern Plowing Makes Forty Per Cent Grades Easy.

chine with gasoline, and after the first furrow, turned it loose.

Another improvement in tractor plowing is an arrangement which makes the draft of the plow such that it will stay in the ground in any kind of plowing. Plowing up steep grades is made possible by this arrangement.

FARM EDUCATION PAYS.

EDUCATION pays the farmer dividends in dollars and cents.

In one middlewest state it was found that on the average the farmer with an agricultural education earned \$5 for every \$1 earned by the man with only a common school education.

Farmers with high school education, the survey showed, earned sixteen per cent more than farmers with common school education; college graduates in turn earned five times as much as common school graduates.

MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS



Published Weekly Established 1843 Copyright 1927

The Lawrence Publishing Co.

 Editors and Proprietors
 2632 Lafayette Boulevard Detroit, Michigan
 Telephone Randolph 1530

 NEW YORK OFFICE, 120 W. 42nd St.
 CHICAGO OFFICE, 608 South Dearborn St.
 CLEVELAND OFFICE, 1011-1013 Oregon Ave., N. E.
 PHILADELPHIA OFFICE, 261-263 South Third St.

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 home problems.

VOLUME CLXVIII NUMBER TWENTY-FIVE

DETROIT, JUNE 18, 1927

CURRENT COMMENT

Not
In
Michigan

IN an address made recently before an Iowa audience, President Little, of the University of Michigan, is reported as having uttered the opinion that the teachings of our agricultural colleges are beside the mark and are not practical. According to the reported statement, the only worth-while thing being done by these agricultural institutions is extension work.

We would not criticize the good president of a great university. We assume, however, that his judgments in the realm of agriculture are established by the yardstick he uses in measuring the work of our higher institutions in the field of law and medicine. And if so, we wonder where, in the agricultural world, the president has been making his observations.

Passing
the
Buck

IT may have been a wise provision to extend to our chief executive of the state, authority to trim appropriations allowed by the state legislature. In such a law-making body where members are elected by districts, provincialism is certain to prevail; and in the matter of appropriations, the job of accommodating the expenditure of state funds to both general and local needs can be done, perhaps with less prejudice by one who is responsible to the whole state.

However, the total appropriations allowed by the last legislature were absurd. If spread upon the tax rolls as they came from that body, they would have created a political crisis in the state. But these amounts would never have been allowed had there been no authority lodged in the executive department to trim each item. As every-

one knows, this action of the legislature was merely a "passing the buck" to the governor.

It is not our intention to furnish an alibi for the governor. We simply wish to say that the voters of the state would have more respect for both branches of the legislature had they been more conscientious in their duty regarding appropriation bills.

Corn
Borer
Control

WE were told the other day that Michigan farmers have taken a hold of the corn borer control work much better than other farmers. Undoubtedly, the personal and printed descriptions of the work of ruination in Canada and other places has made them realize that the borer is a formidable foe, and that no half way measures will be effective in its control.

The control work is not a hopeless task. New England, successful in using drastic measures in control of gypsy and brown tail moths, reports that corn borer infestation has been reduced ninety-two per cent since 1922. An examination last year in the sweet corn fields showed that only six per cent of the ears, and fourteen per cent of the stalks were infested.

Some may find the clean-up task an arduous one, but to lay down on the job and take the consequences will be much more arduous. It is a fight in which, we are glad to know, Michigan farmers are showing themselves good fighters as well as good farmers.

A Major
Farming
Activity

THE cutting of the appropriations allowed by the last legislature for work at the Michigan State College, and thereby eliminating the possibility of adding needed equipment for research and further study of the poultry business, brings to our attention the importance of this branch of farming.

The fact that poultry is seemingly but a small department of the average farm, leads us to underestimate its importance. But it is a department that should command attention. The total value of poultry products in the country exceeds all the fruit and fruit products produced by approximately \$400,000,000. They, too, exceed the value of cattle raised by more than \$150,000,000; and the value of a crop of wheat by nearly \$300,000,000. Only five other agricultural commodities exceed in value the products of the poultry yard. These are corn, cotton, hay and forage, and swine.

While this business is scattered over the country, more than one-half of our poultry is kept in the North Central group of states, of which Michigan is one. In these states practically every farm has a flock of chickens. These flocks range in size from fifty to two or three hundred birds.

The farm poultry population will undoubtedly grow. It has been the history of other countries that the number of birds increases as the country becomes older. We may expect that in America, especially since eggs have gained a reputation as a health food. Further, the city poultry yards, so common in the past, are becoming extinct—placing a larger responsibility upon the farm flock.

For the reasons, therefore, that this branch of farming is very important, and is gradually taking a larger place in the economy of our farms, and for the further and greater reason that the number of poultry problems, including diseases, feeding, housing, etc., are rapidly multiplying and calling for scientific accuracy in the care thereof, for these reasons we hold it to be most unfortunate that we shall need to wait at least another two years before adequate facilities can be provided to carry on much needed research work at Michigan State College. To-

day these facilities are altogether inadequate. In fact, some private concerns are as well or better equipped with laboratory facilities for the study of certain poultry diseases than is the college.

Home
Standards
Change

GOOD housekeeping is being measured by new standards these days. No longer is the housewife who hangs her washing on the line first on Monday morning, the envy of her housekeeping sisters. Neither is the whitest kitchen floor, nor the largest family baking, the highest goal in the modern home.

Cleanliness is, of course, necessary; scrubbing, washing, and baking have their place in every home, but they are not important. Home-makers are employing just as many aids as they can for this kind of work; and planning so that they have more time for their families.

One of the latest reports that confirms our opinion of this change is that seventy-four per cent of the women taking part in our recent contest on methods of washing, have power washing machines. These women have learned that the hours spent over the old-fashioned washboard, robs them of time and energy that they need for companionship in the home. The power washer is only one of many labor-saving devices that are becoming increasingly popular in the modern home.

Home-makers have recognized that to keep the members of the family happy and contented, and to give them inspiration and moral guidance, are the most important sides of home-making, and it is gratifying to note that women generally are striving for the practical labor-saving equipment that will release their time for this important part of their job.

The
Pig
Survey

RURAL mail carriers are assisting the department of agriculture in conducting this year's spring pig crop survey. Officials in the department of agriculture say that previous pig censuses conducted with the assistance of rural carriers, have resulted in more accurate figures for marketing forecasts than the department has been able to obtain from other sources.

The government is enabled, with the statistics in its possession, to advise the farmer more accurately regarding forthcoming market conditions at the time his pigs are due to mature.

Such cooperative movements in obtaining information cannot help but be of value, especially as one of the greatest hindrances of farming is the lack of accurate and unprejudiced knowledge of market conditions. In giving the rural carrier every assistance in obtaining this information, the farmer will benefit himself more than anyone else.

The
Open
Mind

THE other day, in discussing the subject of nutrition, reference was made to the prejudices, half-baked theories, and practices which prevail regarding this important subject. It is difficult for a human, even an expert, to approach a subject without some preconceived ideas regarding it. Or perhaps some inconsequential discovery is made and, due to the enthusiasm of the discoverers, and to blind acceptance by others, it is brought out as something of importance. In due time it finds its proper place, but often holds for an undue length of time, a magnified position.

This is as true in farming as in other lines of activity. Our agricultural practices are changing because time

and hard experience prove that some of our former ideas have been wrong. Perhaps it is well that this is so, as to have full knowledge of everything would eliminate progress and much of interest in life.

The one who maintains an open mind, accepting nothing as final, but always looking for improvement, is the one who makes a success of his line. To question a thing is to put it to a test. Why? how? when, and where? put to even the common things of life often adds a new interest and reveals them to us in a new light.

Michigan
to be
Host

DURING the first week of August the American Country Life Association and the International Country Life Commission will be the guests of the Michigan State College and the Michigan Country Life Association at East Lansing. The Master Farmers of Michigan have invited the Master Farmers of other states to attend these sessions, and also the first national gathering of Master Farmers in America. Farmers interested in the problems of rural life are urged to attend.

Aviation

THERE'S been lots of folks that's made themselves famous by shooting the air with their vocal chords, but I see lately there's some folks getting famous by taking to the air. Anyhow, it shows that the air way to fame is a good one. Even the young lady what swum the channel finds the water ain't as good a way to public attention as the air.

Well, that young fellow what dropped into Paris for a call, did it by keeping his mouth shut and doing it. He didn't know when he started that



he was going to visit kings, and etc. But you kin never tell when you start a thing how it's going to turn out. That's the way with the crops lots of times.

Now, there's two other fellows what is seeking fame by the air route. They went over to Berlin for some rye bread and cheese, and a glass of beer. But the first thing Lindy asked for was milk and a bath. That shows he is a clean and wholesome fellow, and the way he's been received shows people like clean folks. He's clean and modest, and that takes with the people just as much as his flight to Paris.

Well, now, lots of farm boys is going to study aviation, I suppose. They all want to become heroes like Lindy. But they make a mistake; followers don't usually become heroes, and those what want to be heroes don't usually get to be one. But these across-the-pond stunts is making lots of interest in flying, and they show that the world do move. Just think, a hundred years ago steam boats was scarce, and it took a month to get across, and now they fly it in a day and a half.

You know, it almost makes me want to take to the air myself, but I think Sofie would be better at it than me, because she "goes up in the air" so much quicker than I do, and I don't fly around at work the way she does.

I suppose some of these days we'll put our automatic plow to work in the field and then jump into our flying machine and go over and play golf with the Chinamen for a while, and get back in time to see the plow setting in the corner, with the work all done. Well, I hope it comes soon, because that's the kind of farming I'd like. And I'm fool enough to think it ain't impossible, and Sofie agrees with me—that I'm a fool.

HY SYCKLE, Aviatorist.

The Borer Battle in Indiana

How the Battle Wages in Our Sister State to the South

By I. J. Mathews

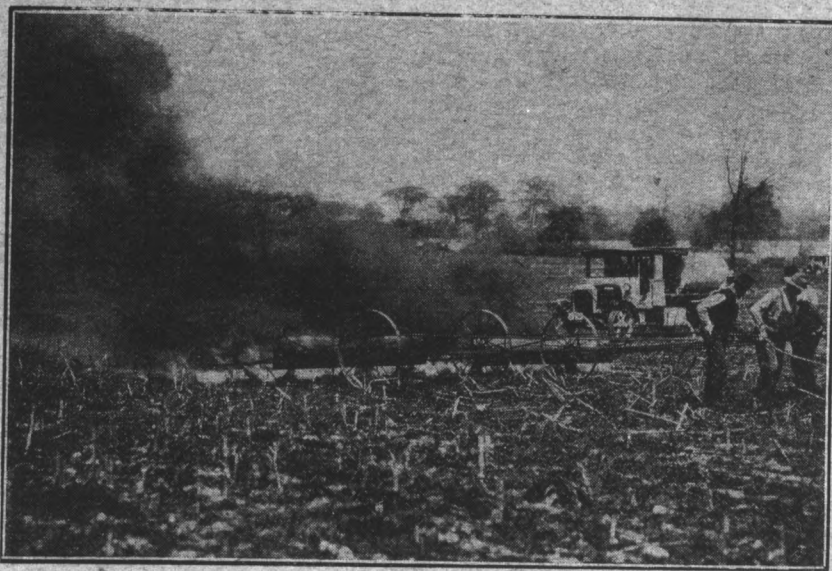
THE weather bureau at Fort Wayne recorded three more inches of rainfall than common during April, and during May, a sheet of water two inches deeper than usual was laid down over the entire area of forty-one townships which have been under control and to be cleaned up.

At the time this is written, June 1, a summary of estimates from county agents and corn borer supervisors and inspectors, is to the effect that not more than fifty per cent of the usual acreage of corn is in the ground. There is considerable breaking yet to do, which means that the bulk of the corn will not be planted until somewhere around the fifteenth of June.

must start cleaning on or before May 21, and be done in eight days thereafter, or the agents of the department of conservation would enter and perform this work. And since there was nothing done on the twenty-third of May, the back-furrow was struck across the field of standing stalks and men started to pick up the stubbles on the disced stubble ground. Then the restraining order, the hearing, and the dissolution. It does not seem probable now that the case will be appealed to the supreme court.

Purdue Plans Variety, Thickness, and Fertilizer Tests.

Thus far no borer-resistant corn has been found, and it is assumed that a



Fire From Thirty Nozzles Make Short Work of the Corn Borer in a Field Near Dexter, Michigan. The Truck Pumps Oil Through Hundreds of Feet of Hose to the Burning Carriages.

The oats acreage is somewhat below normal, although the condition is good as compared with the usual. It has been unusually good weather for growing wheat and hay, notably alfalfa. While the wheat acreage is not up to normal on account of the rapidly changing weather conditions of last fall, the condition is fully 100 per cent.

Indiana farmers have been in the habit of planting a rather large type of corn, but the trend has now definitely set in toward the earlier varieties. Sam Collier, county agent of Steuben county, which is bounded on the north by the state of Michigan, stated that the sources of early corn in that county have already been exhausted. As the season advances more are looking for the earlier corns.

Injunction Against Clean-up Forces Dissolved.

After an all-day hearing on June 1, Judge Sol Wood, of the Allen county circuit court, sitting at Fort Wayne, dissolved the five-day temporary injunction which he had previously issued to John Caudle and his son, Martin, farmers of Jackson township, Allen county. In rendering this decision, in effect it was held that the law is constitutional and that the state entomologist and his forces have the right to enter private premises, destroy cornstalks, either by burning or completely plowing under, and assess the costs against the land, to be paid in the same manner that other taxes are paid.

According to testimony in the case, a township corn borer inspector had called about the nineteenth of March and tried to explain what was necessary to do to the sixty-five acres of standing stalks and four acres of stubbles on the place, so the work would meet the requirements. The inspector was told that the Caudles would sow oats by broadcasting and then disking them in—all of which they did about March 31.

On the nineteenth of May, legal notice was given the Caudles that they

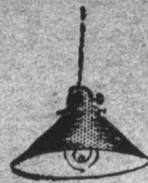
corn so bitter that the borers would not attack it, would not be palatable to hogs and cattle. But from the egg-laying habits of the moth, it has been observed that the smaller corn at egg-laying time is not so badly infested. To find more facts about this, Purdue University has planned a test of twenty-five early corn varieties, planted in DeKalb, Randolph, Tippecanoe, and LaPorte counties. These will be planted at three different dates in June, and their behavior through the summer closely observed.

Naturally, the big corn that we have been growing has a more extensive root system than the shorter growing varieties. And in an effort to learn how close these corns should be planted so as to utilize all of the root zone in the soil, hills will be spaced thirty-three by thirty-three inches, thirty-six by thirty-six inches, and thirty-nine by thirty-nine inches, with three, four, and five kernels in the hill.

The action of all fertilizer combinations is not definitely known. But it has been observed that some fertilizers ripen the corn much sooner than others, or none. The aim is to mature solid corn, if possible, after the borer moth lays her eggs. Whether this can best be done by applying all the fertilizer at planting time, or whether some of it should be left until later in the season, is a matter that will be illuminated considerably through these tests, since fourteen different combinations and methods are being employed.

The indications are that the English people are giving up mutton in favor of poultry and pork. In 1908 there were 20,000,000 sheep in the country, while last year there were only 14,000,000. However, poultry and pig farms are increasing rapidly in numbers.

Promissory notes and double contracts were in existence in Egypt in 400 B. C.



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with a name that really
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M.F. 6-18



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The United States has won the O.K. of dairymen by excelling in the three real points where one separator can be superior to another—close skimming, easy running, long life.

Why be satisfied with less than the United States can give you?

Seven sizes—motor or gas engine attachments on larger sizes. Separators or repair parts available from eight warehouses.

VERMONT MACHINE CO., Inc.

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AGENTS: Some desirable territories open for live user-agents. Write for plan.

UNITED STATES

News and Views

From INGLESIDE FARM—By Stanley Powell

LIKE most farmers, we experience extreme difficulty in finding the necessary time, free from interruptions, to write even the most necessary business letters. Preparing articles for this paper seems to be about one degree worse. For about ten days now, I have been struggling to put these few paragraphs down on paper, but every time I'd get ready to do so, something unexpected would turn up to prevent.

I even arose an hour earlier than usual one morning, with the firm intention of penning a few paragraphs for this column. However, the first thing that I beheld when I peered out the window into the early dawn, was a bunch of steers that had broken out of their luxuriant sweet clover pasture, and had gone on a rampage. So my literary pursuits were postponed in favor of literal pursuit.

Which Way Are You Going?

The thought that I wish to emphasize in this column this issue is not a spectacular one. It may not thrill you or inspire you, but anyway, it is

deserving of far more consideration than is usually accorded it. The idea which I wish to present has to do with those habits and attitudes which determine whether your farm is constantly becoming more orderly and attractive, or sliding gradually, but nevertheless inevitably, in the other direction.

Recently it just so happened that I have observed several families move. In each instance I have been impressed with the fact that the operation has been rendered immeasurably more difficult by the accumulation of things which had either lost their value altogether, or whose future usefulness was, to say the least, very improbable.

How we do burden our lives and homes and premises with junk! Following what appears to be the line of least resistance, we lay something aside or throw it into a nearby, but totally inappropriate corner, and save our conscience with the suggestion that it may prove useful somehow or other, some time. And in all probability there it will remain for years, an eyesore and a nuisance. It may even be the direct or indirect cause of an accident.

An Everlasting Battle.

It is easy to quote rules about "having a place for everything and everything in its place," but in the practical management of a farm it is far from a simple and easy matter to keep things picked up and in order. With long hours in the field, and a multitude of tedious chores, there is usually little time or energy for catching up with the loose ends of the farming operations.

Eternal vigilance is the price of order and neatness on the farm. These desired qualities come not so much from any special splurge, or any particular day's work, but are rather the result of our general attitude toward each task, and the little extra effort that we put in to see that it is properly completed and everything left as it should be.

Three Important Helps.

There are three things that I have found to be of especial assistance in disposing of things which have passed their period of usefulness. Each of these three is already at hand on your farm, or could be provided with practically no expense.

The first is an almost universal rural institution in Michigan—the good old kitchen stove. Into it can go a host of things that are of no further value except for the heat which they may produce. Old bits of boards, rags, remains of sacks, and a host of things too numerous to mention, can well be disposed of through the trusty kitchen range.

The second aid to neatness is nothing more nor less than a barrel or box for old bottles, cans, broken glass, rusty wires, and all such refuse. This receptacle should be conveniently located, and yet obscured from general view. Its use makes it easy to remove the junk from time to time without wasting any energy assembling the debris.

The third thing that I have found helpful in keeping the farm in reasonably good order, is a well located pile, or container, for old iron. When a large enough amount has accumulated, this may be sold for enough to pay for the trouble, to say nothing of the benefits of having it out of the way and out of sight.

Your Own "Clean-up" Campaign.

Even though a farmer has an established policy of picking up rubbish, it might be well to make a special effort in this direction occasionally. "Clean-up days" and "Clean-up weeks,"

such as those designated in many cities, might be helpful.

Within the home, as well as outdoors, there is abundant opportunity for getting rid of a vast amount of useless and aggravating impedimenta. But far be it from me to presume to even suggest to a woman how to manage her household operations.

Many city office workers follow this rule, "Work at a clean desk." They find that it promotes their efficiency and improves their dispositions. During the next few days let's make a special effort to see what we can do to slick up around our farmsteads and inside our barns and sheds. Let's make some extra trips to the kitchen stove, the junk barrel and the old iron pile.

News of the Week

Vincent D. Massey, minister of the Canadian government, said in a note to Secretary Kellogg, that the United States' new regulation regarding head tax and quota for passports for Canadians will cause hard feelings and break the long friendship between the two countries.

The Soviet minister to Poland, Peter Voikoff, was assassinated last week. The Russians blame English influence. This has created considerable feeling in Moscow, a big demonstration being held before the Polish embassy.

One hundred and fifty men who paid an employment agency five dollars each for jobs, stormed the agency, on Cass Avenue, in Detroit, when no jobs were given them.

Two chicken hawks attacked Glen Campbell, a farmer of Menominee, Michigan, and bested him. He needed surgical attendance.

Clarence Chamberlin and Charles Levine flew from New York to Eiselben, Germany, a distance of 3,905 miles, thus making a record non-stop flight. The distance is 295 miles more than Lindbergh made to Paris. Later, they flew to Berlin, and plan to fly to Vienna. They arrived in Germany, Sunday, June 5.

Colonel Charles Lindbergh arrives in Washington, June 11, to be accorded one of the greatest receptions ever given a man.

Many farmers in the Arkansas flood region who have been busy rehabilitating their homes, have been forced to leave them, as the rivers are rising to flood conditions again.

Dynamite was used to stop a big downtown fire in Montgomery, Ala. Twenty-three buildings were burned, with damage amounting to \$1,000,000.

The International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, Italy, is preparing a world agricultural census. It will be directed by Leon M. Estabrook, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

A San Francisco business man, L. B. Miller, drove from Los Angeles, California, to New York and back, in seven days, covering 6,700 miles.

The safe in Oklahoma's penitentiary at McAlester was broken into recently.

Alvin "Shipwreck" Kelly will fast eight days on top of a twelve-foot flag pole which is on top of the St. Francis Hotel, Newark, N. J. He wants to demonstrate that people eat too much.

Michigan State College gave degrees to 331 graduates on June 10.

Grasshoppers are serious in Oregon. It is reported by a county agent that in the wheat fields there are 1,500 to the square foot.

Dr. Abraham Zingher, a scientist of New York, was asphyxiated when he dozed while making an experiment. The gas tube to a burner became disconnected.

Mrs. Elizabeth Gardiner Johnstone, for thirty years a member of the editorial staff of the Detroit Free Press as household editor and special writer under the name of Beatrix, died in her Detroit home.

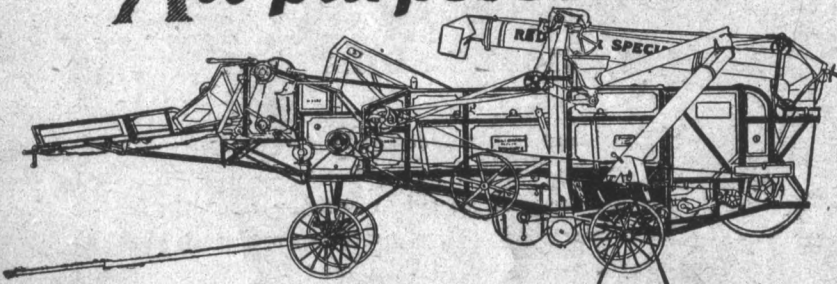
The steamer "Twin Ports" started the first all-water Detroit to Europe service on June 7.

The Averescu ministry which has been in power in Rumania since March, 1926, has resigned, and Prince Stirbey has been requested to name a new ministry. The Prince is friendly to Queen Marie.

Twenty-five thousand Detroit school children held the annual athletic meet at Belle Isle, Saturday, June 4. Over two hundred thousand people were on the island.

—it SAVES the FARMER'S THRESH BILL

The All-round All purpose Thresher



with **All the latest improvements**

The 28x46 is the most popular Red River Special Thresher. Greatly improved, large enough for any sort of threshing, it is offered at a price that makes it the best value on the market.

The 28x46 threshes all grains and seeds, threshes them thoroughly and threshes them cleanly. You can save your own crops first—then thresh for your neighbors.

It is an ideal machine for the farmer company or the neighborhood run, for the capacity is great, the investment and power requirements low.

The New Red River Special is a big five-shaker machine—a 25% increase in shaker capacity. Its low cost of operating, and its unusual ability to save and clean the grain make it a most profitable separator for custom threshermen. Like all of the Red River Special Line, the 28x46 has Hyatt Roller Bearings at every main bearing point. It is Alomite-Zerk Lubricated and built with Armco Ingot Iron, the great rust resisting metal.

How to Use It—

However you have threshed in the past, you will want to know about the 28x46 Red River Special for threshing this year. Send for the new books—"The Book of Successful Threshing," that tells how to use it, on the farm and in the neighborhood, and "Another Great Advance in Threshing Machines," that tells of the money saving features of the machine itself—they are free. Use the coupon.

These Books Are Ready For You

NICHOLS & SHEPARD COMPANY, 286 Marshall Street, Battle Creek, Mich. Please send me the books on Threshing.

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25-50

Red River Special Combine

15' Cut

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Prairie Type

Nichols & Shepard Steam Engines

The RED RIVER SPECIAL Line

Horticulture

ADVOCATES NECTARINES.

NECTARINES are peaches without fuzz, and as such deserve the serious consideration of fruit growers who are so situated that they can grow peaches, declares the horticulturist at the Experiment Station at Geneva, New York. Nectarines are just as thrifty, bear as abundantly, and require no more care than peaches, while they are smaller, have firmer flesh and greater aroma than peaches, and possess a rich nectar-like flavor, says this authority. They should prove popular on the roadside stand as a refreshing fruit to eat out of hand.

There are clingstone and freestone varieties of nectarines, just as there are of peaches, while the flesh may be red, yellow, or white. The trees of the nectarine cannot be told from peach trees, except when the fruit is present. Nectarines are peaches in every respect save for the fuzziness of the skin, it is said.

Nectarines may spring from peach stones, and peaches sometimes come from nectarine stones. Peach trees now and then produce nectarines on a twig or branch, the rest of the tree bearing peaches, and nectarine trees likewise have been known to produce peaches. Once in a while a peach tree or a nectarine tree will bear an individual fruit that is part nectarine and part peach.

There are now more than thirty varieties of nectarines growing on the station grounds, the best of which is probably the new variety, Hunter. Stocks of this new sort may be obtained at cost from the New York Fruit Testing Association in Geneva. Certainly all who grow fruit for pleasure should try nectarines, while the fruit would undoubtedly sell well in local markets and on the roadside stand.

CUTTING THISTLES AND MILKWEED.

What time should thistles and milkweed be cut?—Mrs. F. H.

The best time to cut thistles is just before budding. Then, if the roots should show any growth afterwards, they should be cut down. No green leaves should be allowed for more than a few days.

Milkweed should also be cut at this time, as it is a critical time in the development of plants.

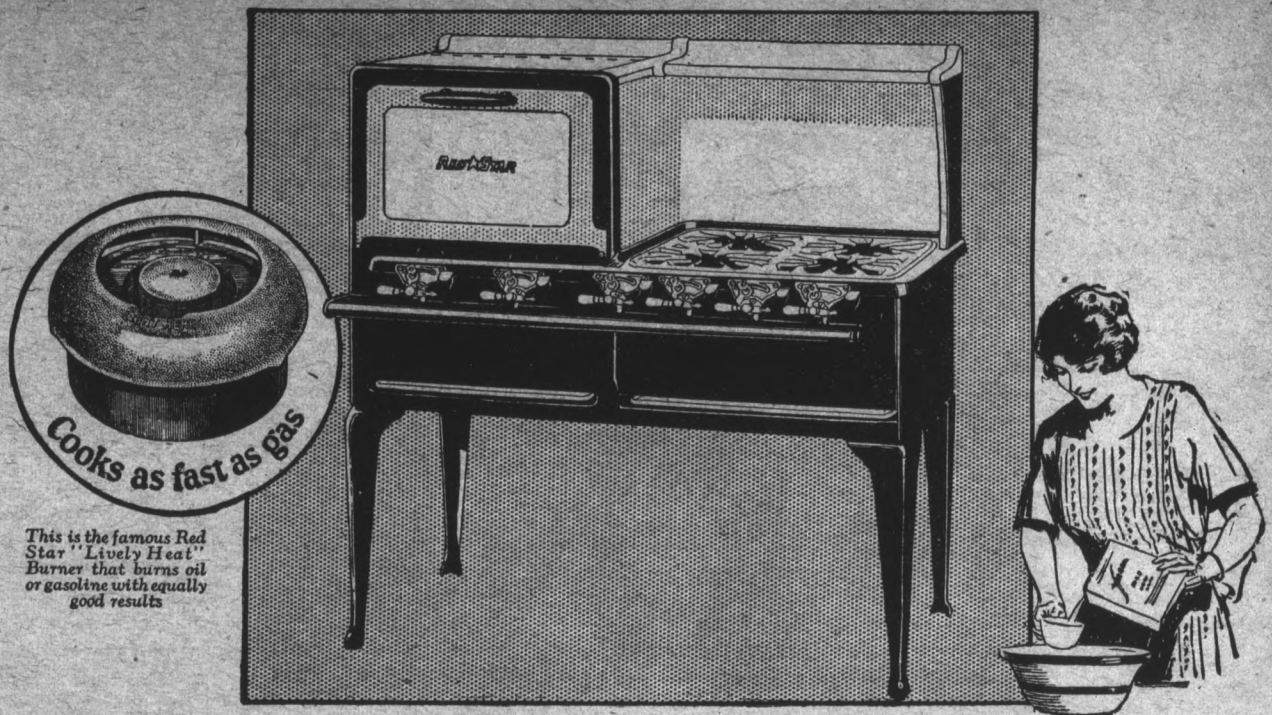
WALNUT CATERPILLARS.

WALNUT trees frequently become infested with hairy caterpillars during the summer. These are the larvae of the walnut datana moth, and at times they congregate in masses on the trunk of the tree, or perhaps on one of the branches. They are greedy eaters and can, in a short time, defoliate a large limb, or perhaps an entire tree. When on the tree trunk, boiling water will account for many of them, or a torch will account for many that are bunched on a limb or branch. Spraying the foliage with an arsenical will also help to prevent any further damage. Tree tanglefoot, or sticky fly-paper will protect adjacent trees, although these barriers will need attention, as they often get so filled with these pests that the others can pass over them.—Don B. Whelan.

SUNSHINE GARDEN NOTES.

Milburn Bushelby says it pays to be honest and give full measure. The Bon Ton cafe managers used to look over his stuff the first year and haggle about the price. Now he says, "Take the truck down your cellar and your money will be ready." Milburn says they take a heap of garden truck every week, and it's a great help to have a quick outlet near home for about all they can raise.—Sunshine Hollow.

THE RED STAR OIL STOVE BURNS OIL OR GASOLINE



"We prepared dinners for thirty hungry harvest hands"

Dear Sirs: "There was a time when I thought 'cooking for farm men' had to be done on a red hot coal range.

"Now, in a cool kitchen, I have the same intense 'Lively Heat' from a Red Star Oil Stove on which we recently prepared dinners for thirty hungry harvest hands.

"I made pies early; when meat, vegetables, and rolls were done, I kept them hot in the oven, the door open and the 'Lively Heat' burners low. This week I made preserves; also cold-packed beans. I put them on over adjusted 'Lively Heat' burners and forgot them for two hours. There is no waste in fuel; no dirt; no heavy coal buckets; no black cooking utensils. My improved

—says Mrs. John S. Hurie, Tallula, Illinois
disposition since I am not 'dying from the heat,' is worth the price of the stove to my family."

(Signed) MRS. JOHN S. HURIE.

Thousands of women, like Mrs. Hurie, have found the Red Star Oil Stove, with its wonderful, wickless "Lively Heat" Burners, the final answer to their cooking and baking problems.

Go to the nearest Red Star dealer. See a demonstration and be convinced. Made in two to six burner sizes and at a price for every purse. In smaller sizes cost no more than ordinary oil stoves. If the list below does not contain a dealer near you write us at once. We will send the Red Star book free and the name of a dealer near you.

THE DETROIT VAPOR STOVE COMPANY, Dept. 102, Detroit, Michigan; makers of famous Red Star Oil Stoves and White Star Gas Ranges.

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GO SEE THE DEALER NEAREST YOU

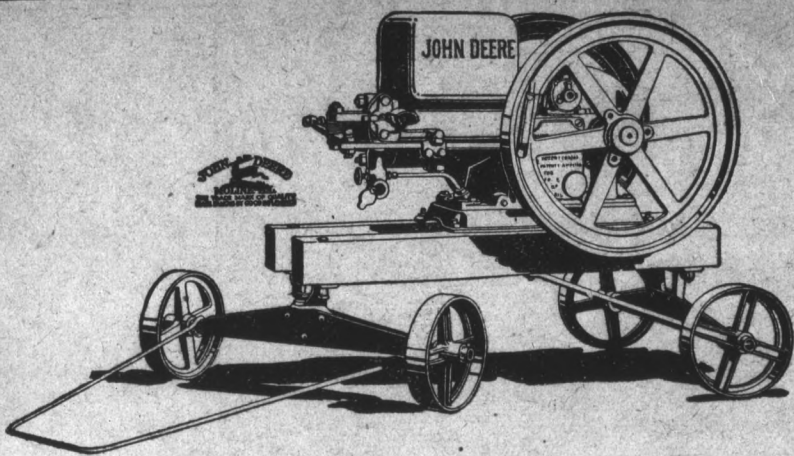
Akron: R. S. Streeter Hdw.
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Baldwin: G. Duffing
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Bay City: Posenbury & Sons
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Beaverton: Beaverton Hdw.
Belding: Belding Merc. Co.
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Gaines: W. B. Cozadd
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Glenn: L. Seymour & Co.
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Ithaca: J. L. Barden
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Marshall: Atherton Hdw. Co.
Mayville: Leo Blackburn
Memphis: G. W. Bartlett
Menominee: Square People's
Merrill: J. H. Whitney Hdw.
Michigan: P. Christenson
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Middleville: L. J. Roberts
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Negaunee: Elliott & Dawe
Newberry: J. C. Foster
New Boston: R. E. Krause
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New Parisville: Kowalski-C.
Niles: Hamilton Anderson Co.
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Norway: Ramsdell Hdw. Co.
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Tawas City: Barkman Lbr.
Tecumseh: Spittler & Horn
Tekonsha: A. C. Cheney
Thompsonville: Wareham
Three Oaks: T. O. Dept. Store
Three Rivers: Kausler Bros.
Tipton: C. J. Lewis
Traverse City: Wilson Furn.
Trenton: Trenton Hdw. Co.
Turner: People's Hdw. Co.
Twining: Wm. Le Roux
Union: L. J. Cleveland
Unionville: S. B. Achenbach
Utica: E. W. Hahn
Vassar: H. C. Dean
Vermontville: Dickey
Vernon: V. P. Verguson
Waldron: Gleason Bros.
Walworth: August Jacober
Waterloo: Lynn L. Gorton
Watersmeet: T. G. Horton
Webberville: Butler & White
West Branch: McCowan
Weston: George T. Knapp
Westphalia: Westphalia Hdw.
Whitmore: J. O. Collins
Whitmore Lake: Stillson Co.
White Pigeon: W. F. Hdw.
Williamsburg: A. L. Johnson
Wyandotte: Jager & Asmus
Yale: E. S. Bankert
Zeeland: Wm. D. E. Free Co.



Here's Real Power for Those Lighter Farm Jobs

Think of the time and labor it would save if you had this dependable, tireless mechanical hired hand to pump your water, run the washer, the churn, separate cream, turn the grindstone, grind feed, shell corn plus the many other jobs you will find for it.

When the John Deere Type E engine, the enclosed engine that oils itself, goes to work on the farm it means freedom for you and other members of your family from many of those tedious, time-taking jobs.

It is ready for duty day or night, week day or Sunday and the low cost of running it will surprise you.

Don't confuse the John Deere with the ordinary farm engine. All of the working parts on the Type E are fully enclosed and operate in a bath of oil—no grease cups or sight-feed oilers to fill and watch—runs without one minute's attention until the fuel is exhausted.

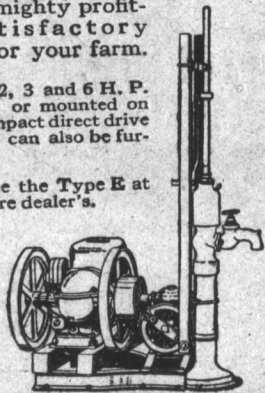
Free Booklet Tells All About It
Write John Deere, Moline, Illinois,
and ask for Booklet WT-622

This advanced construction results in more years of service, lower upkeep costs, more power and convenience of operation—makes the John Deere mighty profitable and satisfactory equipment for your farm.

Built in 1-1/2, 3 and 6 H. P. sizes—on skids or mounted on wheels. A compact direct drive pumping outfit can also be furnished.

Be sure to see the Type E at your John Deere dealer's.

Let the John Deere Direct Drive Pumping Outfit Solve Your Water Pumping Problem



JOHN DEERE
THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

A Michigan Farmer Limer Gets Results—Try One

Increased Business for Citizens' Mutual Automobile Insurance Company of Howell, Michigan

April and May Two Largest Months in the History of the Company

Assets Over \$900,000

During the months of April and May the company wrote and renewed 14,700 policies on automobiles, an increase of 1,100 over the same months last year, and an increase in business of \$21,537.84.

Automobile owners have begun to appreciate the great hazard in driving a car, and when the car is stolen or wrecked in a collision, or a liability loss occurs, the policyholder then appreciates an opportunity to call at the home office or the office of the local agency and get a prompt adjustment. One man, who has a large number of cars and trucks insured in this company, says, "I have tried a number of different insurance companies, and where the main office is located out of the state, there is usually a delay, and in complicated cases it is impossible to get in touch with the main office. Then, too, as most of the cars in the territory where my cars are driven are insured in the Citizens' Mutual, I find it much easier to get a satisfactory settlement, as where two or more companies are involved, there is always a difference of opinion and delays."

If not insured, call on local agent, or write

Citizens' Mutual Automobile Insurance Company
Howell, Michigan



CONCRETE WATER TANK.

I have a concrete water tank built four years ago that is crumpled all the way through in some places. Something seems to be eating through and looks like it might be acid of some kind. I mixed my concrete four to one. I want to build another and would like to know if I could mix in something to prevent the corrosion. What per cent would you advise?—M. C.

The difficulty with your present tank is no doubt due to the kind of material used, the method of mixing, and placing. In case the tank was put in in freezing weather, it possibly might be due to freezing before the concrete was set.

We are sending you under separate cover, a copy of our quarterly bulletin for May, 1922. On page 127 there appears an article, "Making Concrete." We are also sending quarterly for May, 1924. On page 168 there is an article, "What Makes Good Concrete." You can also secure from the Portland Cement Association, Dime Bank Building, Detroit, Michigan, bulletins on the making and placing of concrete.—F. E. Fogle.

HARNESS OIL AND WATERPROOFING.

We have about ten gallons of harness oil which is very thick and gummy. What would be a good thinner? How much would it require? Also, our basement is built of concrete. It is porous, cracked, and water soaks through. What would be the best waterproofing material we could put on the inside?—A. W.

Harness oil could be thinned with tallow, cod liver oil or Neats-foot oil. Mineral oil would be detrimental to the harness. I suggest that you get Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,183 from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., which contains instructions on the care of harness.

In regard to waterproofing the basement wall, it can be done by treatment on the exterior of the wall or in some cases by treating the wall on the inside. When the waterproofing is to be put on the outside, the dirt must be removed to the depth of the wall, the wall thoroughly cleaned, and given a coating of hot asphaltum. Or, in case of a comparatively smooth concrete wall, it could be cleaned and given a coat of cement plaster. Your local mason should be able to do this work. Putting waterproofing on the inside is a difficult matter and very often cannot be accomplished by ordinary methods. There are several companies who make a waterproofed coating for the interior.—F. E. F.

DAMAGED BRICK WALL.

A wooden building burned close to our bank and overheated our sand brick wall. The brick and mortar seem to be as good as ever, but we desire to paint or put some preparation on the brick that will keep it from crumbling.—R. B.

Probably the most satisfactory treatment that you could give the sand brick wall would be to plaster it with cement mortar. The walls should be wet down before applying the plaster to prevent moisture taken from the plaster too readily.—F. E. Fogle.

ELECTRIC MOTOR FOR PUMPING WATER.

Is a size fourteen wire too small to run a one-horsepower electric motor with? It is Edison power. What size motor would I need for pumping water into house and barns? I am now using a one- and one-half horsepower gasoline engine. Please advise me as to what would be best to do in this case.—H. G.

The sized motor necessary to operate a pump depends upon the depth of

the well and the size of the pump. For lighter work a quarter-horsepower motor will operate practically any farm pump. Number 14 wire is ample size to carry 110 volt current for half-horsepower motor.—F. E. Fogle.

CHANGING WAGON WHEELS.

I would like to change the wheels on my wagon. I have two wagons, with four good wheels between them. They are all the same height. Would this increase the draft, or what changes would be necessary to put the same height of wheel behind as in front?—L. L. L.

If the four good wheels which you have were originally front wheels, then the draft will be slightly increased because the rear small wheels will penetrate more when loaded. However, if your wheels are large the draft should be slightly decreased. A large wheel has the disadvantage that it does not permit of short turns, as would be possible with the small front wheels. On the average wagon a two-by-four-foot false bolster could be added to the rear bolster for leveling purposes.—E. C. Sauve.

CELLAR FOR FRUIT STORAGE.

We have a new cellar under our house with a dividing wall through the center. One-half of the cellar we intend to use for coal, and later on install a heating plant. In the other half we will keep vegetables and canned fruit, also our crocks with meat. We intend to cement the coal cellar, but cannot decide if we should cement the vegetable cellar. My husband believes that the vegetables and fruit will keep better in a cellar with a dirt floor, but on the other hand, I believe easier to keep clean. What should we do in this case? Also, what would be the best way to put in a tile drain out of this part of the cellar so that the drain would not get plugged up with sand and dirt from the cellar bottom?—W. H. H.

Keeping vegetables and fruit satisfactorily in a basement is a matter of correct conditions of temperature and humidity. I believe that it is possible to have a satisfactory basement with or without a cement floor. It is usually considered best to put in a cement floor, as it is true that it can be kept clean more easily.

To prevent a tile drain from becoming stopped with sand or dirt, you could either take precautions not to allow sand or dirt to get into the drain, or build a catch basin large enough so that the sand would settle.

We are sending you a copy of our quarterly bulletin for August, 1922, which contains an article on the ventilation of potato warehouse, also for August, 1923, in which copy you will find an article on air-cooled storage for Michigan apples. While these articles are written with the large warehouse in mind, the principle will equally apply to the small basement storage. On page 29 the article of quarterly, 1924, there is an article, "The Home Storage Room," which may give you some idea on the arrangement of the fruit and vegetable cellar.—F. F.

The race in research development of the radio won a goal when the Bell Laboratories in New York successfully transmitted sound and image on a single radio wave length. It is said that transmission over a single wire is also feasible. The transmission was made by a single radio set on a wave length of 191 meters.

A new loud speaker developed in the Westinghouse laboratories can produce twenty times the original volume of sound without distortion. By means of it, a band concert can be enjoyed fully a mile away from the source of the sound. The new horn is intended for public and community gatherings only.

Service Department

PUBLIC DRAINS.

What are the laws in regard to a drainage ditch? Can they put a drainage ditch through a farmer's land without his permission? Are they liable for trespass? Can the farmer get a claim for damages and can he compel them to build a bridge across drainage ditch? Could he obtain an injunction to stop them from putting in a drainage ditch? What is the cost of an injunction?—A. W. M.

Public drains may be laid out wherever needed by the public health or general welfare, upon necessity being found therefor by the drain commissioner upon petition filed with him by at least one-half of the freeholders whose lands are traversed by the drain. The liability of the various owners to pay the cost of the drain, and to recover for damages done by it to them is determined by the drain commissioner, and his decision, unless appealed from, is final. Injunction could be obtained if the statute is not pursued in any particular. The cost would be principally attorney's fees.—Rood.

SCHOOL NOON HOUR.

Has the school director a right to shorten the noon hour? Is there any law regarding the time for recess and noon?—Subscriber.

There is no law regarding the length of time for noon and recess at school. This is a matter that rests entirely with the school board, who have the authority to fix the length of the school day.—W. L. Coffey.

DRIVING CATTLE ACROSS HIGHWAY.

I live on a main trunk line road and the traffic is very heavy. Has a farmer a right to flag the traffic with a red flag in order to get his cattle across the road to pasture on Sundays and holidays? Some days it is almost impossible to get them across without getting some of them injured.—R. W.

The farmer has as much right to cross the road as other people have to use it; and if his animals are injured while taking them across the road, using proper care, he is entitled to recover against any person causing injury to them. He may notify persons using the highway by means of a red flag or any other method which will warn them of the danger while he is taking the animals across.—Rood.

REAL ESTATE LISTING.

A real estate agent gets an exclusive listing on a certain place. Owners, husband and wife, both sign listing card, but there are no witnesses. Can either or both, agent and owners, be held to the agreement?—Subscriber.

Contracts employing brokers to sell real property have to be in writing and signed by the owners, but no subscribing witnesses are required.—Rood.

NON-RESIDENT CARS.

How long can we drive our car up here in Michigan with a Florida license?—E. A. A.

The limit is ninety days. Public Acts 1919 No. 383 Section 15.—Rood.

FIXTURES.

A man buys a farm and builds a corn crib on a cement wall. If the buyer gives back the farm, can he move the corn crib?—P. G.

Manifestly the building was erected as a permanent improvement and became a part of the land. It cannot be removed without the consent of the seller.—Rood.

HOLDING TWO OFFICES.

Can a person legally hold the office of school treasurer, who is at the time a postmaster?—F. A. D.

Yes.—Rood.

What price twine!

Getting our money's worth
is what counts

BY A THRIFTY FARMER

"If it hadn't been for an argument with my neighbor, I'd probably still be wasting money on binder twine.

"He called me penny-wise. Claimed a saving of a cent or so a pound was not worth the grief of breaks and loose bundles that went with cheap twine. After we argued a while, he said 'Plymouth' twine was really more economical because it was longer per pound than my twine. Right then and there I called his bluff by measuring an 8-pound ball of each.

Plymouth ran 432 feet longer per ball

"Well, I was surprised! My twine averaged only 448 feet—altho it was tagged 500 ft. per pound. His Plymouth gave 502 feet to the pound. I had been paying for 432 ft. per ball that I didn't get. And more tests gave the same results.

"Thus, I learned Plymouth's guaranteed length* means that I get my money's worth. I'd not only been throwing away money on short length twine, but I'd been putting up with needless trouble.

No more breaks or loose bundles

"There are no knots—no weak spots—no breaks, when I use Plymouth. I just sit tight and get more and more sold on Plymouth as the binder throws off row after row of perfect bundles."

*Plymouth Twine is spun 500, 550, 600 and 650 feet to the pound. Look for guaranteed length on tag.



PLYMOUTH

the six-point binder twine

Plymouth binder twine is made by the makers of Plymouth rope.

PLYMOUTH CORDAGE COMPANY
North Plymouth, Mass.
Welland, Canada



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.

SAVE MONEY
on Fence, Gates, Steel Posts, Barb Wire, Metal and Roll Roofing, Paints, etc. My Direct-From-Factory-Freight Paid Plan will save you fully 1/3 the usual cost. My low factory prices and high quality can't be beat.

WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG
See the money you can save. Over One Million satisfied customers. Everything guaranteed. We ship in 24 hours. Don't buy until you get my Money Saving Catalog. (14) THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO. Dept. 2814 Cleveland, Ohio

BINDER TWINE

In five and eight pound balls. Best quality guaranteed. Farmer agents wanted. Write for sample and circular.

Theo Burt & Sons, Box 175, Melrose, Ohio

STANDARD GARDEN TRACTOR
A Powerful All-round Tractor for Small Farms, Gardeners, Florists, Truckers, Nurseries, Estates, Fruit Growers, Suburbanites, and Poultrymen.

DOES A MEN'S WORK
Handles Field Work, Dusting Outfit, Belt Machinery & Lawnmower. Catalog Free.

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3271 Como Ave. S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
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To advertise our business, make new friends and introduce our new bargain catalogue of Elgin watches, we will send this elegant watch by mail post paid for ONLY \$1.85 (safe delivery guaranteed). Dust proof case, stem wind and stem set, newest style decorated dial, a perfect timekeeper and fully guaranteed for 5 years. Send this advertisement to us with \$1.85 and watch will be sent at once by mail post paid, or send \$3.00 and we will send two watches. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Address: CHICAGO WATCH AND DIAMOND CO. 4737 Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

Cuts Corn Borer into 1/8 inch pieces



All steel construction—no blow out or clog troubles—light running—low speed—better ensilage—lifetime service—size to suit your power. A Michigan farmer writes: "Your 8-12-16 Ross Cutter is the easiest running machine I have ever used—lots of power to spare—filled five silos and only trouble was getting enough corn to cutter." Write for money saving plan. Agents wanted

The famous ROSS SILO made of copper-content ROSSMETAL galvanized is another exterminator of the borer. Write for remarkable book, "What Users Say."

The Ross Cutter & Silo Co., (Est. 1850)
359 Warder St., Springfield, Ohio
Cribbs—Brooder Houses—Garages—Mills

Apollo

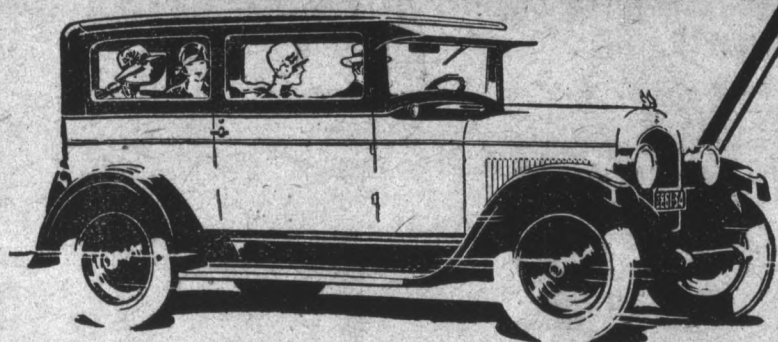
Full weight, Galvanized—Roofing and Siding
Both farm and city property owners need to know the service and protection of reliable metal roofing.

APOLLO-KEYSTONE Galvanized Sheets give lasting wear and satisfaction for all forms of sheet metal work: Culverts, Tanks, Flumes, Roofing, Siding, Spouting, Gutters, etc. Sold by leading metal merchants. KEYSTONE COPPER STEEL is also unequalled for Roofing Tin Plates for residences, and public buildings—fireproof, durable, and economical. Look for the Keystone included in brands. Send for "Better Buildings" booklet, containing plans and information valuable to farmers and property owners.

AMERICAN SHEET AND TIN PLATE COMPANY, General Offices; Frick Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.



Performance and Comfort Unequaled at Its Price



\$750
to \$830

f. o. b. Detroit

WE ARE eager to have you ride in the Chrysler "50" and drive it, fully confident that the moment you compare it with any car approximating its own price—you will not fail to choose the Chrysler "50".

In speed, acceleration and economy, as well as in trimness of appearance, the sweeping superiority of the Chrysler "50" over the other cars in its price field is one of the reasons why public preference has—within the past eight months—shot Chrysler forward to fourth place among the world's greatest motor car manufacturers.

In its characteristic Chrysler fleetness and dash, its smoothness throughout its entire speed range, its economy, its full-sized roominess for adult passengers, its smartness of line and coloring, indisputable value proclaims the "50" as far and away the greatest offering at its price.

Coupe \$750; Coach \$780; Roadster (with rumble seat) \$795; Sedan \$830; f. o. b. Detroit, subject to current Federal excise tax. Chrysler dealers are in a position to extend the convenience of time payments. Ask about Chrysler's attractive plan. All Chrysler cars have the additional protection against theft of the Fedco System of numbering.

Chrysler "50" Features

50 miles and more an hour;
5 to 25 miles in 8 seconds;
25 miles to the gallon;
Full-sized, with ample seating capacity for adult passengers;
Mohair plush upholstery.



CHRYSLER "50"

BUILT AS ONLY CHRYSLER BUILDS

CHRYSLER MODEL NUMBERS MEAN MILES PER HOUR

Mention Michigan Farmer When Writing to Advertisers

STOPS LAMENESS



from a bone spavin, ring bone, splint, curb, side bone, or similar troubles; gets horse going sound. Absorbine acts mildly but quickly. Lasting results. Does not blister or remove hair, and horse can be worked. At druggists, or postpaid, \$2.50. Horse book 9-S free.

Pleased user says: "Had a very lame horse with bone spavin. Now sound as a dollar; not a lame step in months. Working daily."

ABSORBINE

W. F. YOUNG, Inc. 468 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

HOLSTEINS

-more Calves!



The ability to produce large healthy calves each year is an established Holstein characteristic. Holstein calves are easily raised and surpluses may be profitably vealed at early ages.

Write for literature
Extension Service
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN
ASSOCIATION of AMERICA
230 East Ohio Street Chicago, Illinois



WANTED FARMERS

And Others
To Make \$2,000 to \$4,000
Or More Yearly

Learn to be a salesman. Earn While Learning. No charge for teaching. Amount made depends upon time put in. If you're 21 to 50, fill out, clip and mail coupon now. When can you start?

H. C. WHITMER COMPANY

Dept. B-5-F, Columbus, Indiana

Tell me, without obligating me in any way, how to make \$2,000 to \$4,000 or more yearly driving my own team or auto, selling your products.

Name: _____

P. O.: _____

State: _____

County: _____

Can Start: _____

CUT THE CLOVER EARLY.

MUCH clover is really partially spoiled by allowing it to remain in the field too long, uncut. Heavy storms occurring in June will sometimes cause the field to become lodged and tangled before it is really ready to be cut. We knew an old farmer who used to hitch his team to a long pole and drag this over the field with the idea of laying it down all in one direction. The clover was bound to go down, so he hastened the process by laying it down all in one direction. Some time later, after the plants had begun to pick up, he would start the mower, going in a direction opposite to the way the pole dragged. This allowed the knife of the mower to pass under the lodged stems and pick up every one of them. It is rather difficult to mow a clover patch that has become tangled in every direction, but this farmer found no trouble in cleaning the field to a nicety.

We cut the clover early. Then when properly cured it is worth much more than where allowed to remain too long on the root. We start the mower in the afternoon. The next afternoon, after all dampness has dried out, at least all outside moisture, the clover is raked and heaped in small cocks. These are allowed to remain in the

field for two or three days, or until well cured. Sun-drying is not what is needed for clover. It parches the leaves and causes them to drop, thus losing much of its feeding value.—C. H. C.

SYNTHETIC LUMBER.

SYNTHETIC lumber from saw mill waste is the latest attempt in the utilization of waste products. The use of steam to explode wood chips into fiber is the ingenious process at the basis of this new method, according to the Smithsonian Institution, where the process is now on exhibition.

The process consists in subjecting chips of a uniform size to a steam pressure of 800 pounds for four or five seconds. Then, by an instantaneous release of the pressure, the chips are made to explode into millions of fibers. To form boards the exploded fiber is refined, passed over a four-drummer, similar to a paper machine, and placed in a press. Almost any desired degree of hardness may be secured by varying the pressure.

No artificial binder is required to consolidate the fiber. The product is all wood, having a tensile strength of from 4,000 to 5,000 pounds per square inch. It is used in making desk tops, card tables, wall board, panelling, and the like. It is claimed that this process gives promise of being used extensively in converting wood waste into useful materials.

WE ARE SLOW TO DEVELOP NITROGEN PLANTS.

THE United States is lagging far behind other leading nations in the proportion of atmospheric nitrogen by fixation. Nevertheless there are seven plants now in operation in this country producing atmospheric nitrogen, whereas five years ago there were none. These seven plants have a capacity of eighty tons of nitrogen a day, or about 24,000 tons a year.

PUBLIC DEBT REDUCED.

THE surplus of government receipts over expenditures this fiscal year will amount to \$625,000,000, according to an announcement by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon. This net surplus will exceed all previous estimates.

The current year will also show the greatest reduction of the public debt in any year since the end of the World War. It is estimated that the reduction of public debt during the present year will reach \$1,200,000,000. The war debt in 1919 reached \$26,596,701,648. It was below \$18,500,000,000 on June 1, this year.

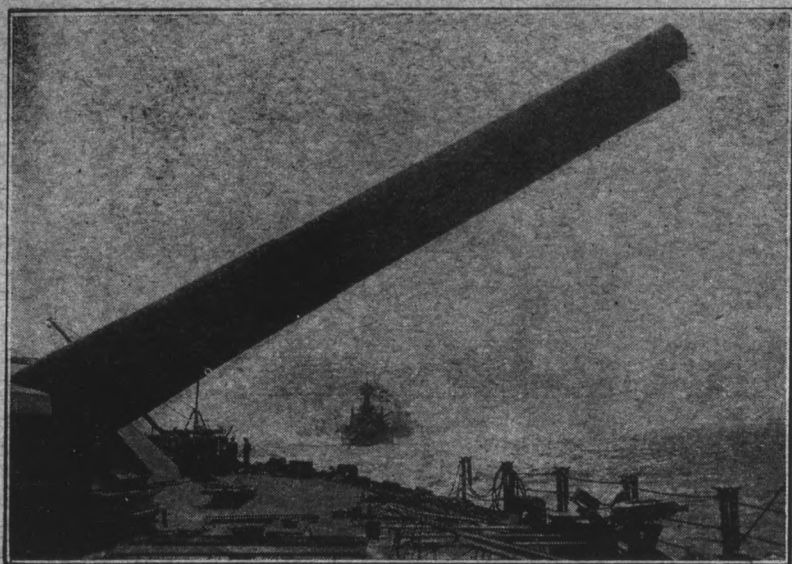
AUTO TOURISTS GO WEST THIS YEAR.

THE tenth caravan trip of the Michigan Automobile tours starts from Battle Creek, Tuesday morning, July 26. The route is by way of Chicago, Des Moines, then over the Custer Battlefield Highway to Sioux Falls, Bad Lands, Rapid City, Black Hills, Game Lodges, Sheridan, Custer Battlefield, Billings, Cody, and over the wonderful scenic Slioshone Pass into Yellowstone Park. Four days will be spent touring and camping around the park loop, with one night at Grand Canyon; two nights at Mammoth Hot Springs, and one night at Old Faithful Geyser.

The tourists will leave by the west Yellowstone gate and drive south to Salt Lake City for three days' sight-seeing. The return will be by way of Provo, Price, Green River, Grand Junction, Glenwood Springs, Leadville, Colorado Springs, Pike's Peak and Denver. Four weeks and three days will be required for the round trip from Battle Creek.

Coffee originated in Africa, tea in Asia, and cocoa in America.

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



In a mimic war the Blues scored, defending New England against the Black Feet's attack. The points learned in the battle will be used in training of men and maintaining defenses.



A 350-foot front in Chicago is being moved by screw jacks. When the foreman on the job blows the whistle, each man at the screw jacks makes a turn which moves the frontage evenly.



When Nelson E. Dunlap, 84 years young, and a noted horseman, visited his son, assistant secretary of agriculture, R. W. Dunlap, the first thing he did was to take "son" riding.



Herbert Hoover and his relief executives are assisting the Louisiana state flood reconstruction commission in solving the problems of rehabilitation in the flooded districts.



This little kid was made happy when he found a half-filled baby's bottle that had been lost in the park.



A garden of 305 varieties of tropical and Arctic plants was built on a rock by F. Strausser.



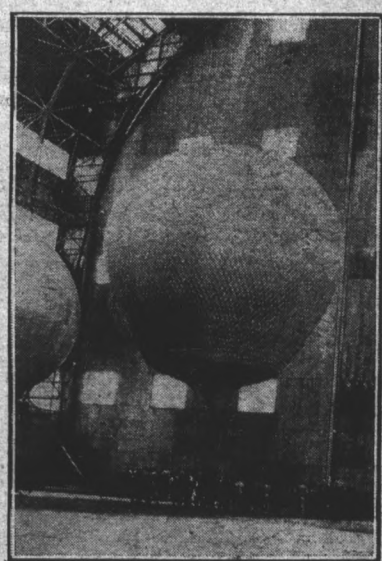
The famous artist, Richard Jacques Schulze, has made this likeness of Captain Charles Lindbergh, the hero the whole world talks about.



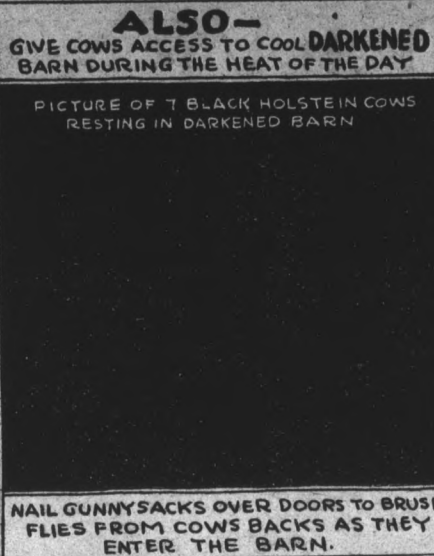
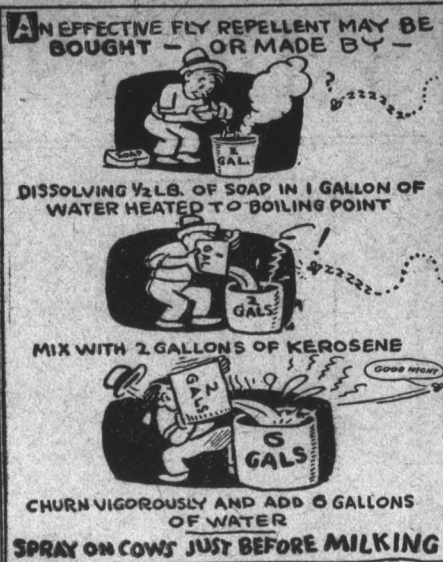
The latest favorite for the circus is the trained pig, smartly dressed to appear as an "artist."



By pressing a gold button in Washington, President Coolidge opened this 4,482-foot bridge, the largest one in the U. S., which spans the Carquinez Straits, California.



A new world balloon altitude record of 42,470 feet has been set by Capt. H. C. Gray, of Illinois.



Adventures of the Brown Family—By John Francis Case

An Alarm at the Midnight Hour

WHEN Hal Brown opened the locked door of the little room, disclosing an inner barred door of steel and steel lined walls, with a great safe built into the wall, a new mystery was added. Before that, to the story of the missing chest of gold brought to the House of the Lone Oak by old Captain Pettibone had been added disclosure of a secret tunnel leading from the basement. Therein

closely. Was something being concealed from them?

"No," answered Agent Boggs slowly as he puffed at his pipe. "I knew nothing of such a room as you describe. The Captain always kept his papers in a desk in the room where he slept. But that he had money I know, perhaps more than the small sum left his heirs. I have no key, but the house is yours to do with as



The Mysterious Steel Walled Room with its Safe for Treasure. Mary and Little Joe Peer In.

Hal had found evidence that food stores had been carried away, there, too, he had found an ancient Spanish coin. The steel-barred door resisted all efforts to open it, and Father Brown had gone to town to interview Agent Boggs, who had sold the farm to them. As he sat in the little room Father Brown watched the face of old Boggs

you will. Break down the door if you wish to do so."

Back to the House of the Lone Oak went Father Brown, a stout sledgehammer added to his farm equipment. Yielding to the sturdy strength of Young Hal the lock finally gave way, the door flew open and a bare, cheerless room was revealed. As with the

other upper rooms the floor was dust covered, footprints plainly showing where a visitor had passed within. The door stood open, the safe was bare. But what caught Hal's attention was a place upon the floor beside the safe, swept clean of dust as if some bulky object had rested there.

"There stood the chest of gold," whispered Hal to Beth. "I'll bet it was taken out and hidden in the tunnel where I found that impression in the dirt. Sure as we live, Sis, the old Captain must have told the truth. And if that chest is on this farm we'll find it sure."

"I know what this room is good for," announced practical Mother Brown. "The children always have wanted a playroom and this shall be theirs. It wasn't a prison, just a storeroom. Take the steel door off and the bars from the windows and it will be quite cheerful. What do you say, Mary and Little Joe?" Cries of delight met the announcement. "Childish joy, perhaps," thought Mother Brown, "will exercise the evil spell cast on these old rooms." The Brown's decided that nothing would be said about their strange discoveries, and now a period of strenuous labor set in as Beth and her mother worked about the house and Hal and his dad drove hard at the accumulated tasks of the farm. Old Moll had arrived and been duly welcomed, the season for crop preparation was at hand. No new developments had come

and except for the eerie reminder of the Lone Oak watch tower which still stood guard, the older members of the family could have forgotten that the old home ever had sheltered a mystery. But Hal and Beth looked often at the old coin and impatiently awaited the time when some effort might be made to trace its source.

During the days Hal had penetrated to remote fastnesses of their new holdings and discovered much rough and heavily timbered land. Twice he had found campfires, the warmth of ashes scarce dead, but hunters roamed the woods. The visits of Jack Miller had been frequent, but when it came to discussion of the old Captain's affairs, his lips were sealed. Yet it seemed to Hal and to Beth that, withholding information, he sought to obtain it from them. "What had they found unusual about the place?" Had they any regrets that they had come? But if Jack Miller was an oyster, the Brown's were clams. So the days passed.

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Good Citizenship

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

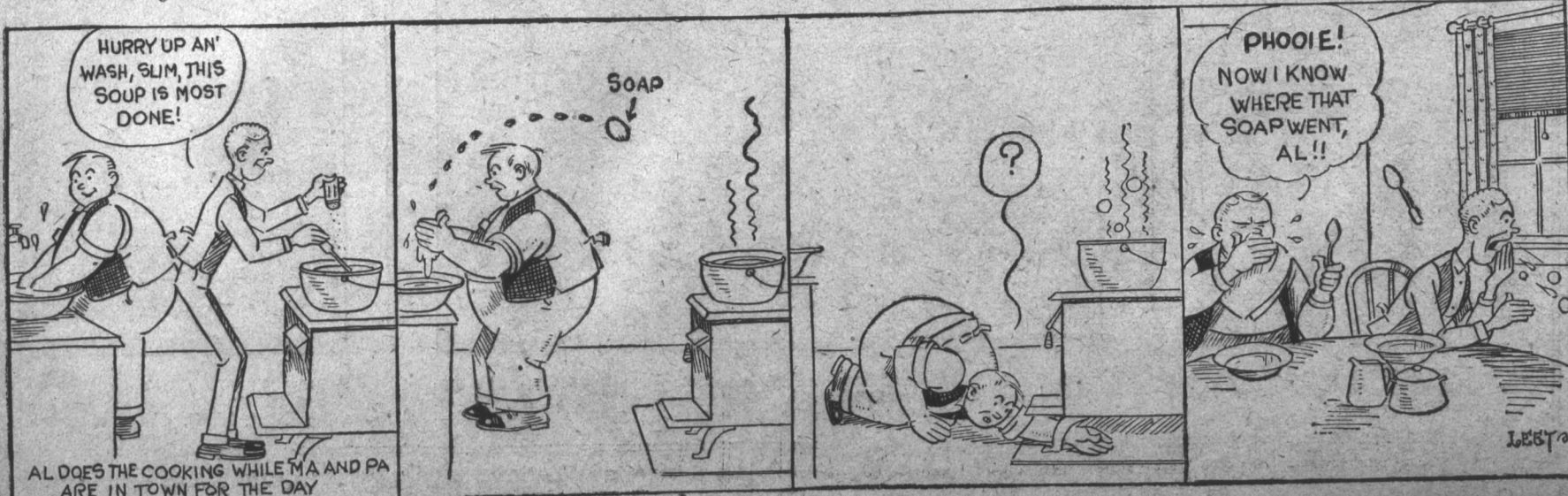
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stance, here are a few of them:

We are informed that the eighteenth Amendment was put over in a hurry, and the country was not ready for it. But when the Eighteenth Amendment became a part of the Constitution, thirty states were already dry. Eighty per cent of all counties were under state prohibition, or local option. Three-fourths of the states (Continued on page 779).

Frank R. Leet.

Activities of Al Acres—A Little Domestic Episode Entitled, "Soap in the Soup."



Gentlemen, here is a smoke!



I WANT you to meet my friend, Prince Albert. And what I mean by "friend" is *friend*! Why, there's friendliness in the way the tidy red tin smiles down upon you from the dealer's shelf. P.A.'s fragrance is just as friendly when you swing back the lid.

Fragrance that says "Come and get it!" in language you can't mistake. Eagerly you fill your pipe and apply the match or the trick lighter. That first wonderful whiff confirms this friend-stuff I've been telling you about. Here is smoking with the brakes off.

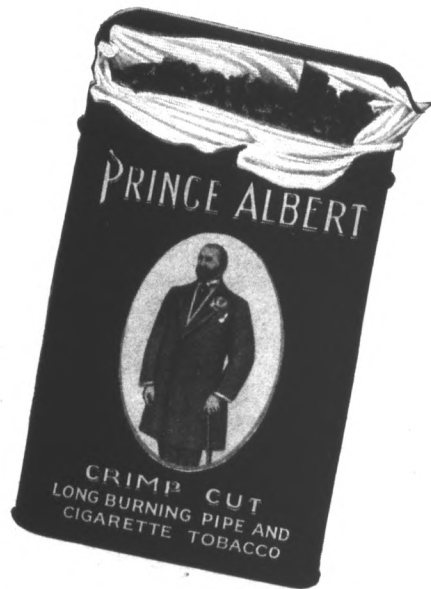
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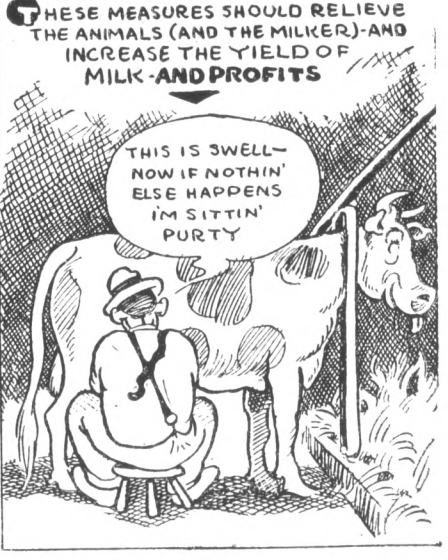
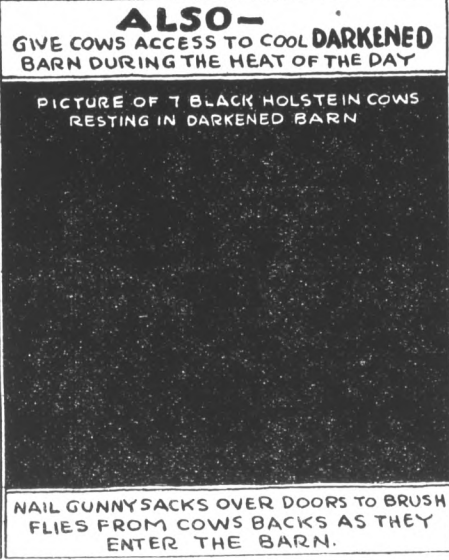
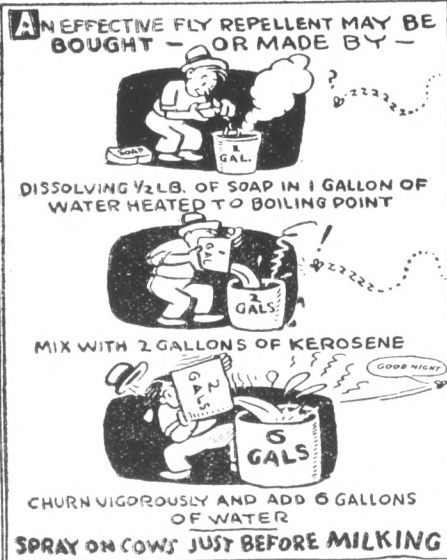
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P. A. is sold everywhere in tidy red tins, pound and half-pound tin humidors, and pound crystal-glass humidors with sponge-moistener top. And always with every bit of bite and parch removed by the Prince Albert process.

PRINCE ALBERT

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Adventures of the Brown Family—By John Francis Case

An Alarm at the Midnight Hour

WHEN Hal Brown opened the locked door of the little room, disclosing an inner barred door of steel and steel lined walls, with a great safe built into the wall, a new mystery was added. Before that, to the story of the missing chest of gold brought to the House of the Lone Oak by old Captain Pettibone had been added disclosure of a secret tunnel leading from the basement. Therein

close. Was something being concealed from them? "No," answered Agent Boggs slowly as he puffed at his pipe. "I knew nothing of such a room as you describe. The Captain always kept his papers in a desk in the room where he slept. But that he had money I know, perhaps more than the small sum left his heirs. I have no key, but the house is yours to do with as



The Mysterious Steel Walled Room with its Safe for Treasure. Mary and Little Joe Peer In.

Hal had found evidence that food stores had been carried away, there, too, he had found an ancient Spanish coin. The steel-barred door resisted all efforts to open it, and Father Brown had gone to town to interview Agent Boggs, who had sold the farm to them. As he sat in the little room Father Brown watched the face of old Boggs

you will. Break down the door if you wish to do so." Back to the House of the Lone Oak went Father Brown, a stout sledgehammer added to his farm equipment. Yielding to the sturdy strength of Young Hal the lock finally gave way, the door flew open and a bare, cheerless room was revealed. As with the

other upper rooms the floor was dust covered, footprints plainly showing where a visitor had passed within. The door stood open, the safe was bare. But what caught Hal's attention was a place upon the floor beside the safe, swept clean of dust as if some bulky object had rested there.

"There stood the chest of gold," whispered Hal to Beth. "I'll bet it was taken out and hidden in the tunnel where I found that impression in the dirt. Sure as we live, Sis, the old Captain must have told the truth. And if that chest is on this farm we'll find it sure."

"I know what this room is good for," announced practical Mother Brown. "The children always have wanted a playroom and this shall be theirs. It wasn't a prison, just a storeroom. Take the steel door off and the bars from the windows and it will be quite cheerful. What do you say, Mary and Little Joe?" Cries of delight met the announcement. "Childish joy, perhaps," thought Mother Brown, "will exercise the evil spell cast on these old rooms." The Browns decided that nothing would be said about their strange discoveries, and now a period of strenuous labor set in as Beth and her mother worked about the house and Hal and his dad drove hard at the accumulated tasks of the farm. Old Moll had arrived and been duly welcomed, the season for crop preparation was at hand. No new developments had come

and except for the eerie reminder of the Lone Oak watch tower which still stood guard, the older members of the family could have forgotten that the old home ever had sheltered a mystery. But Hal and Beth looked often at the old coin and impatiently awaited the time when some effort might be made to trace its source.

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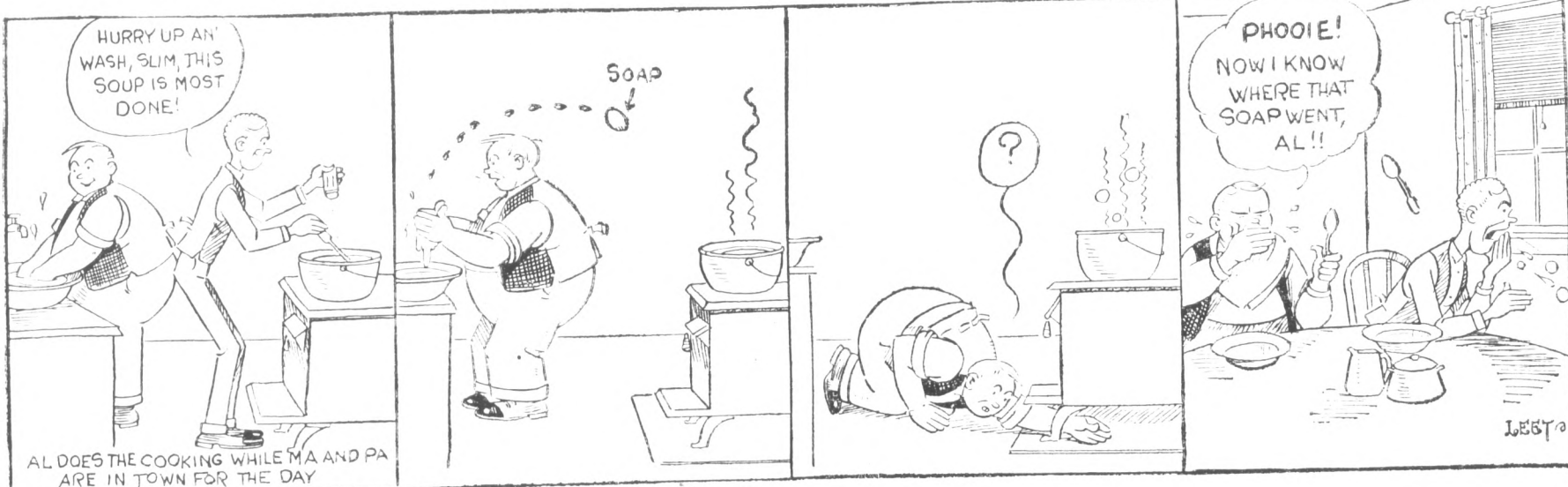
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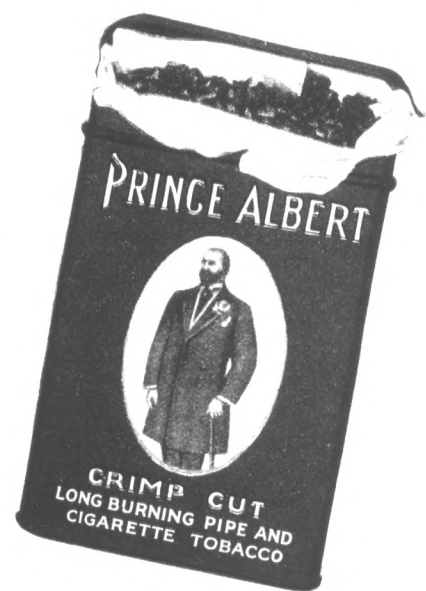
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You can't paint a house with *apple-sauce!*

WHEN the question of painting or repainting your house comes up, *don't be fooled* by a low price. Remember that *apple-sauce* is not restricted to pretty parlor speeches. There's a lot of it in "cheap" paint.

When anyone tells you, for example, that a *cheap* paint is "just as good as SWP" or any other high grade paint—that's pure *apple-sauce*—plainly exaggerated—unbelievable—too good to be true.

The reason "cheap" paint can be sold at a *low price* is because it is *low in quality*—made of cheap or skimmed materials—which smell and look like paint but can't play the part on the house.

If you want proof of this, insist upon seeing the formula of the "cheap" paint, either on the label or in the literature of the company.

Then compare the materials used in making the "*cheap*" paint with the ingredients

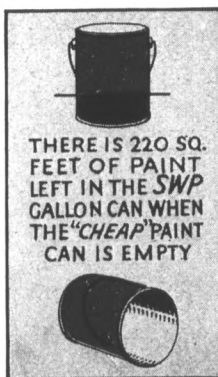
of fine old SWP House Paint. The SWP formula is always clearly printed on every can.

What the formula test shows

Suppose, for example, that you are buying Outside Gloss White: Note the big percentage of *White Lead Carbonate* and *White Lead Sulphate* used in SWP Outside Gloss White House Paint. White lead should be the *basic* ingredient of all white paint and light tints. It is to these paints exactly what flour is to bread.

See how much less of this basic ingredient is used in the average "cheap" white paint.

Zinc oxide, another costly pigment, is the next essential ingredient. A liberal percentage of zinc oxide combined with a large amount of white lead makes for a *balanced formula*—such as the formula of SWP Outside Gloss White House Paint. It assures a finish of superior wearing quality.



THE FINEST HOUSE PAINT THAT MONEY CAN BUY

HOUSE PAINT

More than 90% of the pigment content of SWP Outside Gloss White is made up of these two important ingredients — white lead and zinc oxide.

In the majority of "cheap" white paints you will find only 50% or less.

It is the liberal quantity of this expensive basic material in every can of SWP Outside Gloss White that gives this fine old paint its remarkable covering capacity.

In the darker colors like browns and greens, the "balanced formula" of SWP is even more important.

Naturally, the dark colors can contain little, if any, opaque white pigment such as white lead or zinc oxide.

Sherwin-Williams have the pick of the world's colors. Sherwin-Williams Dry Color Works produce practically everything except the natural earth and mineral colors.

That is why SWP colors are so rich, so permanent and so true to character.

Greater durability of the paint film on your house is assured by SWP due to the use of a specially treated, pure linseed oil—made in Sherwin-Williams' own linseed oil plant.

Price per gallon doesn't tell the cost of paint

When you read or someone tells you that a "low price" paint costs you less than SWP—that's more *apple-sauce*—unbelievable.

The place to figure the cost of paint is *on the wall*—not in the can—by the job—not by the gallon. Do that and here is what happens:

Each gallon of SWP, because of its remarkable *hiding* and *covering* ability, will properly beautify and protect 360 square feet of wall (2 coats).

The average "cheap" paint, made of inferior or skimpy materials, will cover only 250 square feet per gallon (2 coats)—or less.

SWP costs more per gallon. But each gallon covers 110 square feet more (2 coats). Therefore fewer gallons are needed.

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You will find that SWP House Paint costs no more for the amount you need than the cheap brands. And remember this: It costs just as much to *apply* the "cheap" paint as to apply SWP.

You get more years of service

You may hear or read alluring claims that a "cheap" paint is as durable as SWP. Plain apple-sauce — every word of it.

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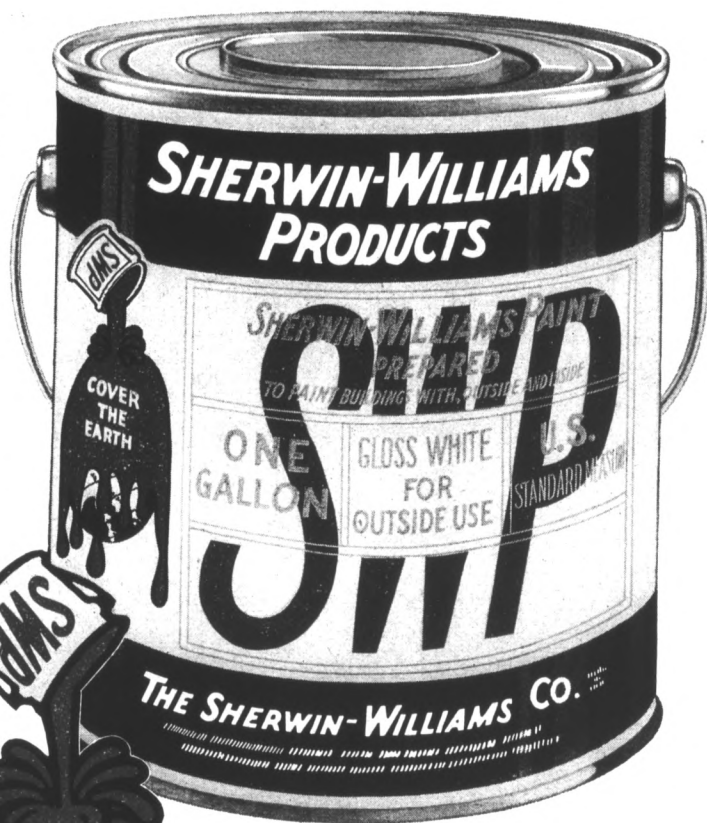
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Even after several years it can be washed with soap



Prepared house paint—at its best



Trade-Mark Registered

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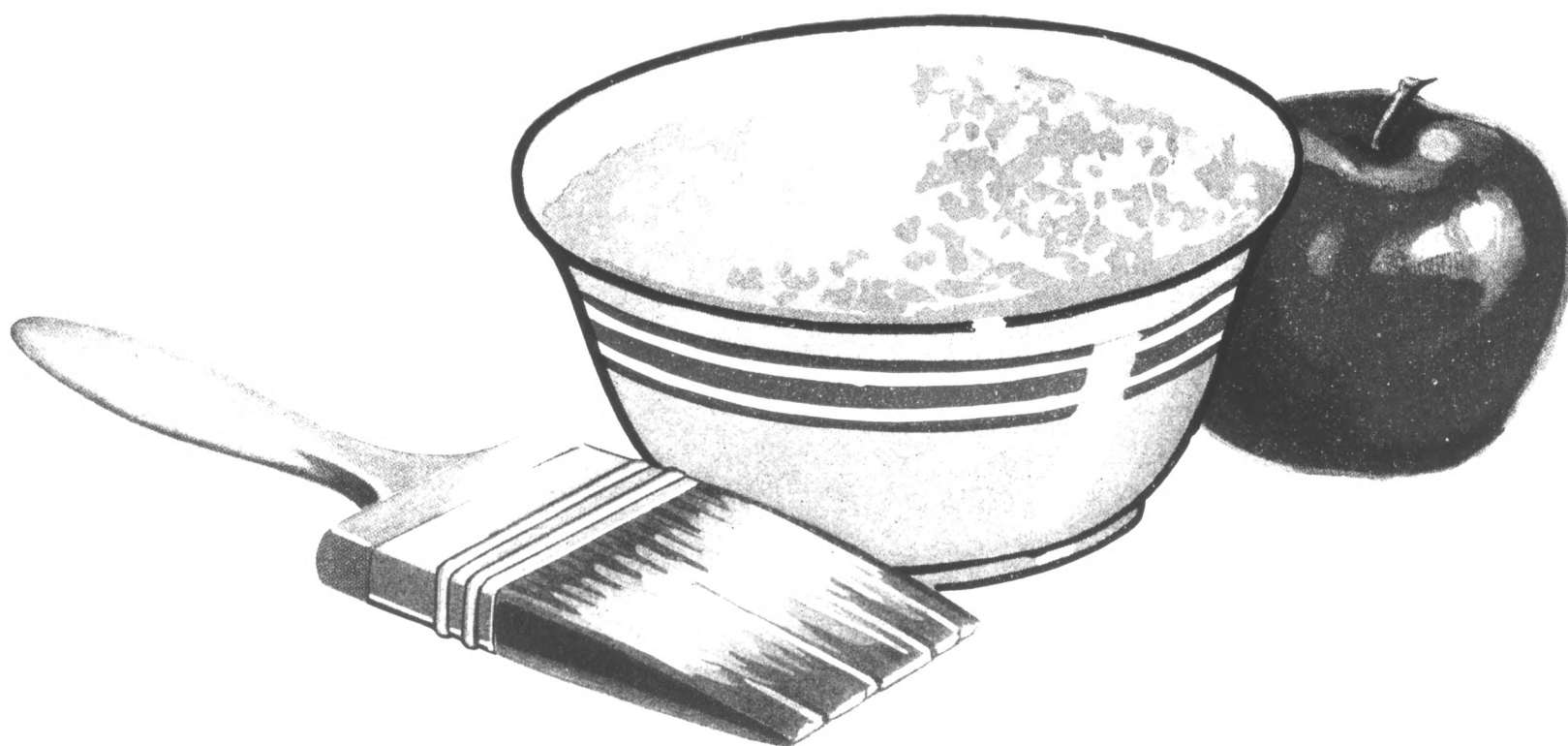
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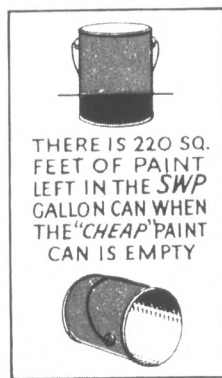
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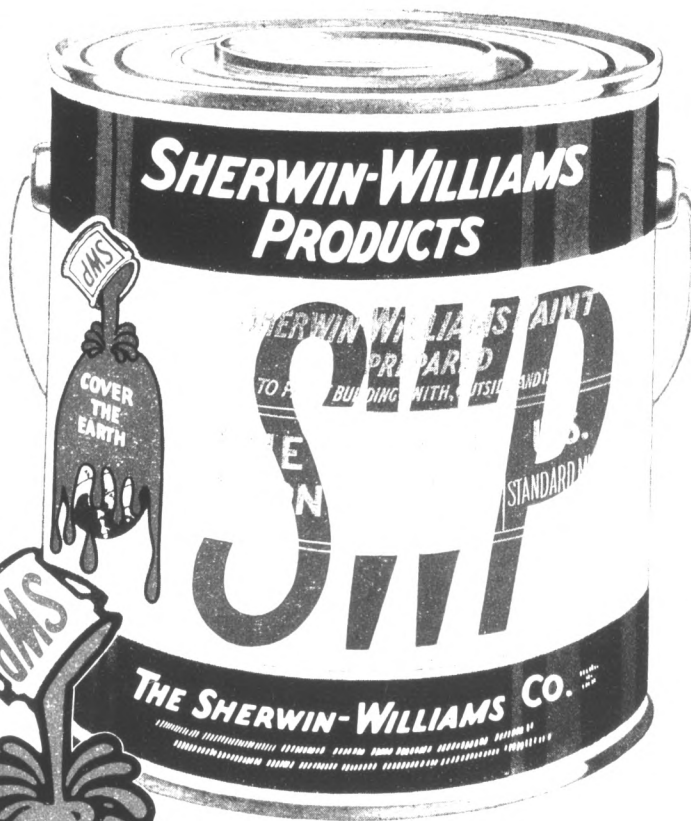
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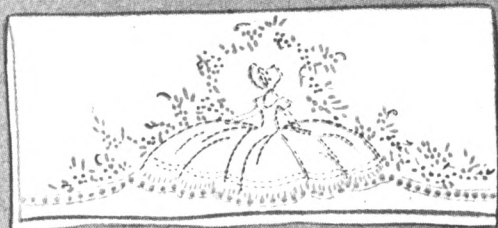
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All Stamped~You Add the Embroidery

by Leonore Dunnigan .



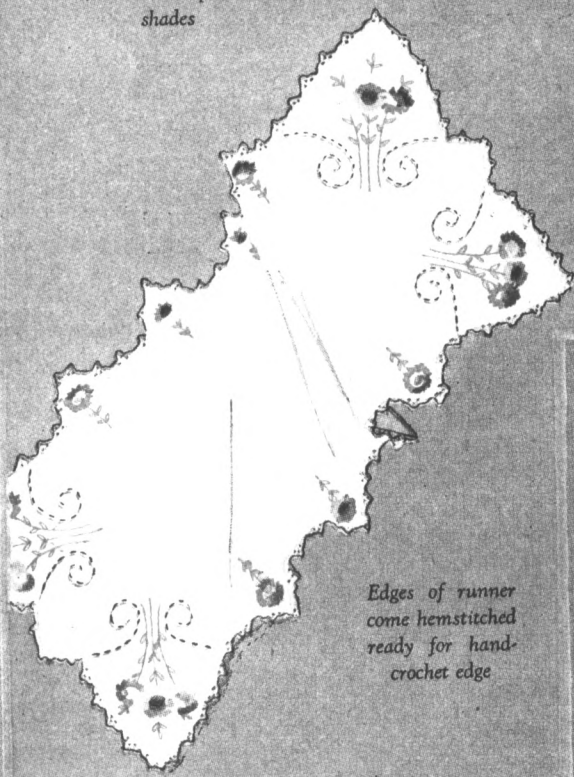
Pillow slips are lovely embroidered in white or pastel shades



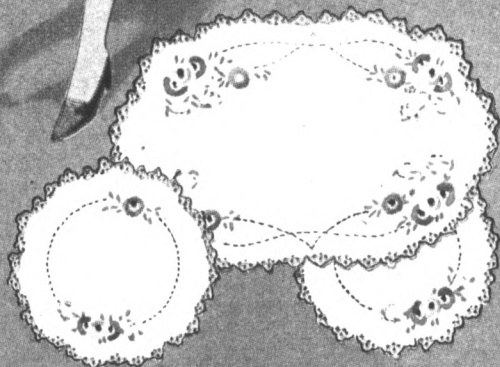
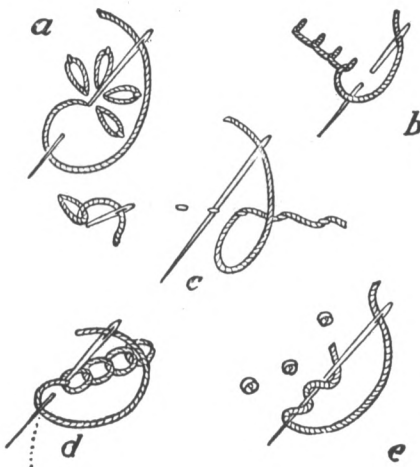
Clever aprons for those who would look attractive about the house



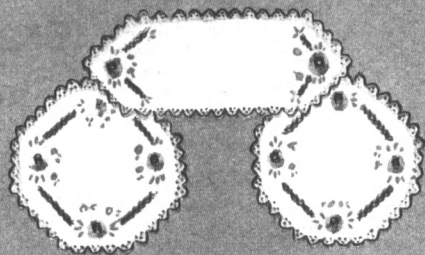
The very latest in a luncheon set with basket pockets to hold the napkins



Edges of runner come hemstitched ready for hand-crochet edge



A vanity set for girl's own room



NOTHING could be more interesting for summer porch work than these useful articles which come stamped, ready for your dainty touches of hand-embroidery. The work goes rapidly because the designs are simple and stitches easy.

Kitchen curtains No. 1642 come made up of white striped dimity, edged with green bindings. Each curtain measures one-half yard wide by one yard long, with one and one-half inch heading and one-half inch casing. Curtains are embroidered in yellow, orange, green and black.

For wear in the busy hours of the afternoon, Apron No. 1581, is charming in rose, blue or gold colored checked batiste. The design is dainty and effective worked in rose, blue, yellow, lavender, green and black.

Apron No. 1081 gives a well-dressed look. It comes stamped on unbleached muslin with pockets stamped on fast-colored blue chambray. Em-

broidery is in red, white, blue and black. The edges may be trimmed with blue edging or blue binding.

Mother's problem is solved for Miss One-year-old by this dainty little Dress, No. 1258, which comes made up in peach, yellow or blue voile with collar and cuffs edged with narrow Val lace. Clever flower design on front of skirt can be embroidered in less than an hour. The dress comes in one size only.

Luncheon set No. 1421 includes cloth one yard square and four 12-inch napkins. Design is stamped on linene. Clever little baskets of blue gingham at sides are really pockets to tuck the napkins in. The set is worked in shades of rose, yellow, green and black.

Runner No. 1065 is stamped on white linen

with edges hemstitched. Flowers are embroidered in shades of rose, blue, yellow, lavender; leaves and stems in green.

Pillow slips No. 1775 are stamped on 42-inch wide tubing. Ends are hemstitched ready for hand-crochet edge.

Buffet set No. 1011 is interesting in shape and design. It measures 45 inches, including doilies. Edges come hemstitched.

Little sister will enjoy making this inexpensive Vanity set No. 1092 for her very own room. It comes stamped on white embroidery cloth.

Details for making embroidery stitches used on these articles are illustrated above: a. lazy daisy; b. blanket; c. twisted running; d. chain; e. French knot.

See another page for price list of articles.

GOOD CITIZENSHIP.

(Continued from page 774).

had known for years what prohibition was before it became nationwide. Remember that it goes back a long way. Maine had a state-wide law way back in 1851; Kansas followed



in 1880; North Dakota nine years later, and in 1907 Georgia decided to be sober. In 1918, out of the 3,030 counties in the U. S. A., 2,392 were dry, only 638 remaining wet.

Our people knew what prohibition was, long before Andrew Volstead got a whack at them. Then, don't get flabbergasted when they tell you that really the thing is not the sentiment of the people at large—that it was done by a ring of fanatics, et cetera. None of the other amendments has the vote behind it that the eighteenth has. Forty-six out of forty-eight states voted for it. It only requires thirty-six states to ratify an amendment, but prohibition has ten to spare. Eighty-six per cent of the total votes in the state senate were for it, and eighty per cent of the votes in the houses of representatives. It was carried out legally, it was carried out gradually, and there was a lot of enthusiasm about it, too. If now it is thought desirable to repeal the prohibitory law, the way is simple. Just do what was done to get it established. Get Congress to submit it to the states, and then get the ratification of thirty-six states for repeal, and the thing is done. If you are going to repeal it, repeal it right. The way is open. It's as simple as a twist of the wrist, if you can do it. But you can't. The people of the U. S. A. do not want it repealed.

The method chosen by the wets is to laugh it out of court; to make jokes about prohibition on the stage, in the funny papers, in the comic strips, in speeches and songs; to make it ridiculous, so that it won't be enforced. Thus they hope to deliberately, though cunningly, to flout the Constitution of the nation. But if one can flout one law, why not others? If a man has not enough respect for the fundamental national constitution to abide by it, in one respect, would he obey it in other respects? Is it any wonder that boys of eighteen are holding people up, robbing banks, looting houses, when the older and wealthier members of society are doing as they please? Which is worse? The one

class pleases to violate one set of laws, the other class violates another set.

Then, we are told by these sapient citizens that the prohibitory amendment was put over by groups of Puritan fanatics, who rushed it through. No. The church and the Anti-Saloon League were, of course, active, and had been for years. But had prohibition not been taken up by all branches of business and industry, it would not have become a law, in a thousand years. Big business became interested, the railroad corporations, life insurance companies, economists, scientific investigators, public health officials, social workers of all sorts.

Others say that the law was passed because thousands of youth were in France, and thus could not speak or vote against it. But the congress which submitted the law for ratification was elected in 1916, before we entered the war. And to say that all the young men in the army and navy were wets is a deliberate misstatement of facts. Thousands of them were as dry as their fathers at home, and many more were made dry by their experiences in the war.

What of the law today? Well, we know what has taken place since the war. We read how desperate are conditions abroad, and how prosperous we have been in the United States. That the European distress is partly due to their enormous drink bill, and that our prosperity is in part due to prohibition, there can be no doubt. When you recollect that for every pound spent on state education in England, three and a half pounds are poured down people's throats in the form of liquor, you begin to realize the difference between national prohibition and the licensed liquor traffic. We complain because European countries do not pay their war debts, but we forget that England's drink bill is equal to the interest on all her national debts. Irving Fisher, one of our greatest economists, states that prohibition saves the people of the United States at least six billion dollars a year, and probably much more than that. Do we want liquors of any kind, light or heavy, sold freely, when there is an automobile for every five people. Not yet!! Hold tight. Hang on. The law will be better enforced, as people see its value.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR JUNE 19.

SUBJECT:—Peter Teaches Good Citizenship (Temperance Lesson). I Peter 2:11 to 17, and 4:1 to 5. GOLDEN TEXT:—Romans, 13-10.

Dainty Things at Small Cost

EMBROIDERED dainties are really not expensive, in fact, they cost little more than the material and one's time spent in working the simple stitches. In an hour or so on the porch or out under the shade trees, one can accomplish wonders with the stamped pieces illustrated on the opposite page, and a few strands of colorful embroidery floss.

The designs are simple and easy to work, and all orders will be filled promptly. Be sure to give the number of article wanted.

How to order:

- No. 1642—Kitchen Curtains come made up of striped dimity with edges bound in green binding Price 59 cents
 - No. 1092—Vanity Set comes stamped on fine embroidery cloth Price 15 cents
 - No. 1258—Child's dress comes made up stamped on fine voile in peach, yellow or blue. Collar and cuffs edged with lace Price \$1.25
 - No. 1581—Apron stamped on a good quality of sheer checked batiste in pink, blue or gold. One size only Price 75 cents
 - No. 1011—Buffet Set stamped on good quality Indian head. Edges are hemstitched Price 50 cents
 - No. 1421—Luncheon Set stamped on Indian head, set consists of cloth 36x36 inches, and four napkins 12x12 inches Price 75 cents
 - No. 1081—Apron stamped on unbleached muslin. Pockets of fast-colored blue chambray. One size only Price 59 cents
 - No. 1065—Runner stamped on white Indian head, with edges hemstitched Price 50 cents
 - No. 1775—Pillow cases stamped on 42-inch tubing, with edges hemstitched Price 89 cents
- Send orders to the Art Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit.

For car-owners who want their money's worth



Kelly-Springfield tires always have been built for the man who demands the utmost in riding comfort, in dependability and in long mileage.

They have been designed, not to sell at a given price, but to deliver maximum service.

Kelly has built a lot of good tires, but never any so good as the present Kelly Cords and Balloon Cords. In every respect these superb tires are far ahead of their predecessors.

Yet they cost no more than other well known makes.

"Kelly dealers everywhere—there must be one in your town"

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO.

General Motors Bldg. New York

KELLY SPRINGFIELD TIRES

THE WORLD WORKS IN CROWN OVERALLS

Ask Your Dealer For

SUPER

CROWN SHRUNK

GUARANTEED NOT TO SHRINK AND NOT TO FADE

Made of close woven, deep dyed, extra heavy, 8-ounce indigo denim; shrunk and prepared by a secret process in our own denim mills.

A New Pair FREE If They Shrink!

The Million Dollar Overall

From the cotton fields to your dealer, every step in the manufacture of the denim and garments is owned and controlled by the Crown Organization. This eliminates all extra profits, therefore:

THEY COST NO MORE THAN ORDINARY OVERALLS

UNION MADE

SEND FOR THIS VALUABLE BOOK—"Crown Ready Reference for Farm and Home." A gold mine of valuable and interesting information. Nothing like it ever published. MAILED FREE. Address Dept. E-18

If Your Dealer Cannot Supply You — Write Us!



The CROWN OVERALL Mfg Co.

LARGEST IN THE WORLD

CINCINNATI, OHIO

Also Manufacturers of Overland Trousers, Berma Shirts, Crown Play Suits, Adjust-Alls, All-In-Alls and Overland Overalls

The WOMAN'S INTERESTS

Capitalizing Your Kitchen

These Quick Bread Recipes Have Proven Their Popularity

By Mary Richards

HAVE you ever stopped to consider how much capitalization your kitchen and your idle hours represent? Do you know their potential earning capacity?

It's a human characteristic, especially among women, to underestimate their worldly possessions. Doubtless you yourself have often thought, "Wouldn't it be delightful to have a charming tea-room, a cakery, a candy-shop, a what-not!" but once the business germ has been generated, the devils of doubt assail you. You begin by telling your husband about it. And, oh! that never-to-be-forgotten look, that pitying smile of his!

The right location is another cause for despondency, and your courage is finally almost shattered in the selection of a name for your stand or store. Of all things, how could any woman be expected to select a name, except possibly when she is contemplating matrimony? Perhaps the best way would be to write to Washington to get a list of all the names that have already been copyrighted. What would be the use of selecting a name, only to be disappointed at learning that it already legally belonged to someone else?

Work While You Dream.

In the contemplation of all of these possible mental hazards, my advice to you is: Dream, if you must—no bridge was ever built without a dream—but work while you dream.

I am suggesting to you how you may capitalize your kitchen by making breads. The first thing to consider, then, is to make nut breads that look good, taste good, and are good.

Try out the following formulas. Choose the one or two that your neighbors, your family, and you yourself like the best, and start your business.

The important factor to remember when you begin, is that it is much better to present a new nut bread to the public in a small loaf. In this way it is not only easier to do a larger volume of business from the start, but the dainty little loaf will serve as a

splendid medium of advertising as well.

A three and one-half by six and a quarter-inch bread pan is a good size for the small loaf, and a four-inch by seven and one-half-inch for the larger one. A muffin tin, each individual mold measuring two and one-half inches in diameter, may be used to advantage. Nut muffins made from the same formulas and baked in muffin tins, are splendid sellers.

Wrappers Are Important.

There are various ways of wrapping nut breads. The most effective one I know of is to use transparent paper. Each loaf of bread should be wrapped neatly, the same as any other package,

erate oven from fifty to sixty minutes.

Buckwheat Walnut Bread.

2 cups buckwheat flour 1 lb. baking-powder
2 cups white flour ½ cup walnut meats
¼ tsp. salt 1½ cups milk
¼ tsp. soda 2-3 cup molasses

Mix and sift the dry ingredients. Add the walnut meats, milk, and molasses, beating thoroughly. Put the mixture into a well-greased pan. Let stand twenty minutes, and bake about forty-five minutes in a moderate oven.

Almond Bread.

3 cups whole wheat flour 2 tsp. melted butter
3 tsp. baking-powder 1½ cups milk
1 cup sugar 1 cup coarsely chopped almonds
1 tsp. cinnamon ½ cup coarsely chopped hazel-nuts
1 tsp. salt 1 egg

Mix and sift the flour, baking-powder, sugar and salt. Beat the egg and add the milk. Stir the liquid into the

the bait. Every week or so, as the rags dry out the cans may be dipped in water to renew their moisture content. The sodium arsenite used in the bait is a poison, and ordinary precautions should be observed to keep children from getting into the bait.

HOME CONVENIENCES ON WHEELS.

WATER and lighting systems, kitchen arrangement, including window treatment and floor covering, will be demonstrated from a "home convenience truck," which will visit several counties in Michigan during this summer. This project is worked out cooperatively between the home economics and agricultural engineering divisions of the extension service

Spark Plug Beats Fat Man's Goat



Exhibits at Jackson County's Achievement Day Showed How Important it is that we Eat Plenty of Fruits and Vegetables if we Wish to Keep in Trim.

with this difference—that the seam should be on the bottom, so that it does not show.

The label, or large seal, should be attached to each end. If the wrapper is sealed well, it not only insures the cleanliness of the product, but prevents it from being exposed to the air, thereby keeping it fresh longer.

The nut muffins may be packed six to a box, in boxes measuring five and one-half by eight inches, two and one-half inches high.

The simplest way to dispose of your breads is to sell them through best groceries and food-shops, thus eliminating the expense and time required to make deliveries direct to the consumer.

Whole Wheat Peanut Bread.

4 cups whole wheat flour ½ cup chopped peanuts
8 tsp. baking-powder 1 cup peanut butter
1 tsp. salt 2 cups milk
1 cup sugar 2 egg yolks

Add the milk, baking powder, salt, sugar, and peanut butter to the well-beaten yolks, and continue to beat until they are thoroughly blended. Put the eggs and milk in the flour. Stir in the peanuts very gently. Grease bread pans and flour them. Fill about three-quarters full. Sprinkle a few coarsely chopped peanuts over the top of the bread. Bake forty minutes in a moderate oven.

Walnut Raisin Loaf.

2 cups flour 1 tsp. soda
2 tsp. baking-powder ¾ cup brown sugar
1 tsp. salt 1-3 cup molasses
1 egg 1 cup walnut meats
1 cup milk ½ cup puffed raisins
1 cup rye flour

Mix and sift all the dry ingredients. Add the egg, molasses, milk and walnut meats. Beat for two minutes. Place in a loaf cake-pan and let stand for fifteen minutes. Bake in a mod-

erate oven. Mix well. Add the nuts and melted butter. Pour into a bread-pan. Let stand a half hour. Bake in a moderate oven one hour.

By frying all the nuts used for nut breads in deep fat until they become a golden brown before they are chopped, and allowing them to cool before using them, a much better result may be obtained.

ANTS BRING TROUBLE TO MANY HOUSEWIVES.

TRAMP, tramp, tramp, the ants are marching and bringing with them a whole pack of trouble for housewives. It seems that ants are somewhat like the poor, whom some ancient sage has said are always with us. We must keep persistently after them if we are to make them "beat a retreat."

The most successful method of ridding the house of ants is by the use of repellant baits. Though the repellant bait is poisonous, it is simple to make and can be used safely if directions are followed.

To make it, first mix very thoroughly, a teaspoonful of sodium arsenite in the powdered form, with a quart of thick syrup or molasses. Care should be taken that the small lumps of the sodium arsenite are broken up and mixed in with the syrup. Into an ordinary tin can, make a large number of nail holes. Dip rags into the syrup and stuff the soaked rags into the cans. Pry the lids back in place and set the cans where the ants are thick.

In most cases this repellant bait has worked well. It does not kill ants; they merely do not like to be near

Plan For Christmas Now

THERE'S a way to avoid the hustle and bustle, the hubbub and hurry at Christmas time if you begin to plan now. A few spare minutes will turn the practical stamped articles, illustrated on page 778, into dainty Christmas gifts.

Or, if your own supply of hand-made dainties is running low, now is the time to replenish it. Turn to page 779 for the price list and directions for ordering.

department of Michigan State College. Edna V. Smith, home management specialist, and N. A. Kessler, agriculture engineer, will travel with the truck and give the necessary demonstrations to explain the equipment.

The following schedule is now in progress:

Barry, June 13 to June 17; Allegan, June 30 to July 2; Kent, July 3 to July 9; Ottawa, July 12 to July 13; Muskegon, July 14 to July 20; Midland, July 26 to July 30; Saginaw, August 1 and 2.—Julia E. Brekke.

DON'T ASK ME ANOTHER.

HOW are smartly groomed women dressing their hair?

How do they take care of their complexion—their hands, etc.?

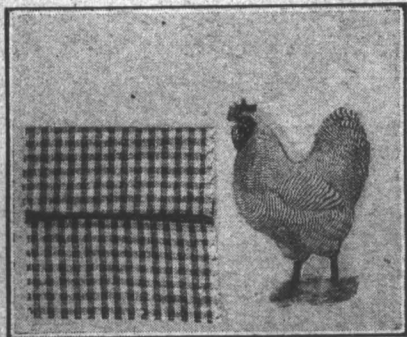
What kind of hats are they wearing?

And what footwear do you see on Fifth Avenue, New York?

What are the new lines in dresses and what lines have been found best for heavier figures?

Don't ask me. You will find the answers to all your questions in our new Summer Fashion Magazine. Send 13 cents in stamps or coin and send for your copy today, for the supply is limited. Address Fashion Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

Novel Color Scheme



Mr. Barred Plymouth Cockerel can now utter a loud crow, not only for his own excellence, but also because he has served as an inspiration for the color scheme in the dresses for his friends, the women folks. In Oakland county's clothing project, Mrs. Clayton Sherwood, of the West Milford group, under the leadership of Mrs. Clifford Shaw and Mrs. Oliver Newcomb, looked to the animal world for their color scheme. They chose a prize-winning Barred Rock cockerel with bright red wattles, and then worked out their color harmony with black and white checked gingham piped with red bias tape.

Chasing Wash Day Bugbears

ONE of the greatest wash day helps I use is a washing fluid made from one can of lye, one ounce of salts of ammonia, one ounce salts of tartar, one gallon of soft water. Use one cupful to a boiler of suds. Be sure to keep the fluid container well corked, labeled, and out of the reach of children.

Before I used an electric washing machine, I boiled the white clothes, putting them in boiler while water was cold and bringing to boiling point. Since using the washing machine, I pour the boiling suds on the clothes. Some object to the fluid, fearing it will injure the clothes, but I have used it sixteen years and find my clothes wear as long, if not longer, than before. It eliminates much of the hard rubbing that is always hard on the clothes.

I add cold water to the suds before putting in ordinary colored clothes and find they fade very little. I rinse all clothes, white and colored, in two waters.

The fluid removes tea, coffee, and fruit stains from the white clothes. For fruit or grass stains on colored goods that cannot be boiled, I use spirits of camphor. Just saturate the stains and wash in the usual way. The camphor may be put on the stains as soon as discovered, the garment put in the clothes hamper and not thought of again till wash day, when the stains will disappear and the material will not be injured.

I find naphtha or gasoline applied to the soiled places, as collars and cuffs on work shorts, a great help in loosening the dirt, and removing the black

machine grease that has a way of getting on the men's clothes while they are operating power sprayers, trucks, tractors, etc.

A little cooked starch added to the last rinse water for table linens, dresser scarfs, curtains, underslips, and soft shirts gives them a firmness and finish without the appearance of having been starched. I do not hang linen tablecloths on the line, but fold them in a dry sheet and lay away until ready to iron. They iron more easily and keep in better shape.

A power machine with wringer is a great help, especially for heavy clothing and bedding.

I never hang my clothes out of doors in cold weather. I have a line in the attic. It is easier on the clothes, and also on the fingers.—Mrs. O. M. B.

This is only one of the prize winning letters in the Wash day Contest. The other four letters will be published next week. One of the most interesting things brought out in the contest was that seventy-four per cent of the contestants had power washing machines.—M. C.

A COUPLE OF WRINKLES.

I FIND that to insure light, fluffy dumplings, my safest way is to have the liquid boiling, drop the mixture in by spoonfuls, cover well and put in a hot oven for twenty minutes. I am never sure as to what will be the weight of boiled dumplings, but baked ones never fail me.

Finding myself short of jelly, and wanting a jelly roll for supper, I used lemon juice instead of milk, with powdered sugar for the filling, and liked it exceptionally well.—Grace, Mich.

What Women Have Achieved

HIDDEN home values discovered by the rural women of Saginaw county in 1927, was announced in bold letters from the center poster of the home furnishing exhibit, as the visitor entered the M. E. Church of Saginaw on Friday, June 3, on the very first home economics' extension achievement day held in Saginaw county. Under the heading, who, what, and where, the following information was gained: Three hundred ninety-eight rooms had been rearranged according to the principles of design in 345 different homes. One hundred fifty additional rooms had received wall treatment according to information gained in color.

Ninety-eight braided rugs had been made, 400 articles had been dyed, 256 lamp shades had been made.

Who was responsible for all this? Twenty-four leaders, representing thirteen local groups, with 151 group members. One hundred seventy visitors had been helped, making a total of 321 women who had received direct benefits from the project.

The morning session opened at 11.00 a. m., with Mrs. N. Peet, of Chesaning, presiding. This session was devoted to a discussion of the future work of the county. Miss Julia E. Brekke, assistant state leader, and Mrs. Marian Hoffman, home furnishing specialist, explained the various projects offered by the college through the home economics' extension service. Mr. A. B. Love, county agricultural agent, gave briefly what he considered the ultimate aim for the county. "While we have done a good piece of work this year, we must enroll more groups for next year, and eventually Saginaw county should have a home demonstration agent to work with the women, just as it now has a county agricultural agent who works with the men, and a county club agent who works with the boys and girls," said Mr. Love.

The main feature of the afternoon program was the story of "The Home

Beautiful," as told by O. I. Gregg, landscape architecture specialist of Michigan State College.

Eaton County Has Record Attendance.

Eaton county held its second annual home economics' extension Achievement Day meeting at the Masonic Temple, Charlotte, with 600 women and a sprinkling of men present.

Mr. Clair Taylor, county agricultural agent, presided at the morning session. "The clothing projects carried on the past two years in Eaton county has been the most successful extension projects of any kind I have ever carried on during my eight years of experience as county agent," said Mr. Taylor.

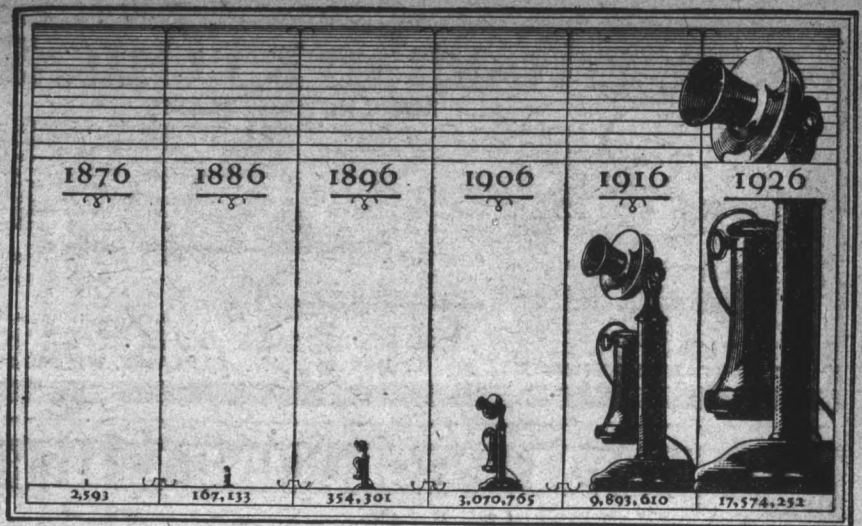
One of the features of the afternoon program was a pageant portraying the development of clothing, written by Mrs. Ida Miller, of Charlotte.

The "Spirit of Prophecy" guarding the hearth fire throughout the entire pageant gave her prophecy of the future. The first character was prehistoric man dressed in skins of animals; next followed the American Indian; the colonial dames; Nellie Gray, Maggie, and costumes from later periods, ending with a costume from the present mode. The "Spirit of Education," clad in a Grecian costume, carried her torch and scroll. She led the way, and told the audience that education meant change.

Ruth Guenther, clothing specialist, reported thirty-three leaders enrolled, representing twenty-four local groups. These local groups have 437 group members. Two hundred eighty-six had been helped through the project who were not group members, making a total of 723 women.

The exhibits which lined the sides of the building pictured the steps in the project, and showed many of the finished dresses.—J. B.

It's tough to pay the high prices for steak, but it's tougher when you don't.



Milestones in National Service

An Advertisement of
the American Telephone and Telegraph Company



THERE are twenty-five Bell companies but only one Bell System—and one Bell aim and ideal, stated by President Walter S. Gifford as:

"A telephone service for this nation, so far as humanly possible free from imperfections, errors or delays, and enabling anyone anywhere at any time to pick up a telephone and talk to anyone else anywhere else in this country, clearly, quickly and at a reasonable cost."

The past year brought the service of the Bell Telephone System measurably nearer that goal. Seven hundred and eighty-one thousand telephones were added to the System—bringing the total number interconnected in and with the Bell to more than seventeen

and a half million. The number of applications waiting for service, including those in new and outlying sections, was reduced fifty per cent.

A third transcontinental telephone line was completed to the Pacific coast.

The largest number of miles of toll wire for one year was added to the System—more than 664,000 miles.

The average length of time for completing toll calls throughout the System was lowered by thirty-five seconds.

A seven per cent improvement over the previous year was made in the quality of voice transmission in toll calls.

An adjustment was made in long distance rates amounting to a reduction of about \$3,000,000 annually.

WASHTENAW Baby Chicks

Michigan Accredited CHICKS

These prices apply May 16 and after, on our first class Michigan Accredited Chicks.

	50	100	500	1000
Barred Plymouth Rocks	\$6.00	\$11.00	\$52.50	\$100.00
S. C. & R. C. R. I. Reds	6.00	11.00	52.50	100.00
White Plymouth Rocks	6.00	12.00	57.50	110.00
White Wyandottes	6.00	12.00	57.50	110.00
Grade A. White Leghorns	6.00	12.00	57.50	110.00
English White Leghorns	6.00	9.00	42.50	80.00

Assorted Chicks (when we have them), \$7.00 per 100.

We have been producing high class poultry for ten years and our chicks are the result of most careful breeding. You will not be disappointed. Write today.

WASHTENAW HATCHERY.

2501 Geddes Road,

ANN ARBOR, MICH.



KNOLL'S

S. C. White Leghorn Chicks

Known high quality chicks at our lowest prices for the season. Bred from stock that has proven its value in the laying nest for many generations. All Michigan Accredited. For delivery in June. Priced as Low as SEVEN CENTS.

8 to 14 Weeks PULLETS

Immediate delivery. All from Michigan Accredited Chicks and stock of our own best breeding. Guaranteed to please you. Get our prices before you buy. Priced as Low as 85 CENTS. YEARLING HENS. Also a good supply of yearling hens. Excellent for foundation stock for next year's breeding pens. Must be moved to make room for growing stock. Our low prices on this high quality stock will surprise you. GET OUR PRICES BEFORE YOU BUY.

KNOLL'S HATCHERY, R. R. 12, Box M, HOLLAND, MICHIGAN

THEY BEAR INSPECTION
Reliable
Poultry Farm



LOWEST PRICES

In Our 30 Years Breeding Experience

Pay Only ONE CENT Per Chick With Order. Tom Barron Strain S. C. White Leghorns, 270-300 egg foundation; 300-egg strain Anconas; all large, long-bodied birds with large combs. Heavy winter layers.

PULLETS and Yearling HENS
Order NOW

Pullets 10-12-14 Weeks
For June Delivery
Write For Prices

	50	100	500
S. C. White Leghorns	\$4.25	\$8.00	\$38.00
S. C. Shepard's Anconas	5.00	9.00	42.50
Broiler or Mixed Chicks	3.75	7.00	35.00

Order direct from this ad—Save time and worry. We guarantee satisfaction and 100% live delivery on all chicks. Shipped postpaid. Reference, Zeeland State Bank.
Reliable Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Route 1, Box 42, Zeeland, Michigan

SILVER WARD SELECT CHICKS

ROCK BOTTOM PRICES

Never before have you been offered a better value in chicks than you are here. Read these low prices and realize that here is an unusual buy. You get Michigan accredited chicks which means every breeder is approved by specialists under supervision of Michigan State College. You get 100% live delivery, postpaid. You get prompt shipment. You get low prices. And of greatest value of all, you get that famous Silver Ward quality which means so much in poultry profits. Will ship C. O. D. if you desire. We can also offer splendid 8-10 week old pullets at very reasonable prices, of the same high quality.

Low Chick Prices—Immediate Delivery

EXTRA SELECTED	25	50	100	500	1000
Barron S. C. White Leghorns	\$3.00	\$5.50	\$10.00	\$45.00	\$90.00
Tancred S. C. White Leghorns					
Sheppard's Anconas					
STANDARD HEAVY LAYING					
S. C. English White Leghorns	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.50	85.00
S. C. Anconas	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00
Selected Brood-to-lay Barred Rocks	2.15	4.00	7.00	35.00	70.00
Assorted Broiler Chicks, all breeds					

Box 29 ZEELAND, MICHIGAN

You can order right now from this ad and save time. Wire your order and we will ship at once. We refer you to Zeeland State Bank—Member of International Baby Chick Ass'n. Start now with some of these famous money-makers. You can never do it cheaper than now. We will send you a large free catalog that tells you the whole story of Silver Ward if you wish. It will be a great help to you.

SILVER WARD HATCHERY

PROFIT PRODUCING CHICKS

Special Summer Prices

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

PRICES EFFECTIVE JUNE 1st

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	\$5.00	\$9.00	\$42.50	\$80.00
Barred Rocks—B. I. Reds	6.00	11.00	52.50	102.50

Broilers, all heavies, \$9.00 per 100; 500 for \$42.50. Mixed Broilers, \$8.00 per 100; 500 for \$37.50.

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

HOLLAND HATCHERY

NEW JUNE PRICES

Write now for our latest price list, giving our new low prices on this old reliable strain. This is your chance to save. Every chick hatched from selected rugged, free range breeders officially passed by inspectors supervised by Michigan State College.

MICHIGAN ACCREDITED CHICKS

	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	\$9.00	\$42.50	\$80.00
Anconas	9.00	42.50	80.00
Barred Rocks	11.00	52.50	100.00

Mixed Chicks \$7 Per 100.

Last December one of our customers reported \$1,037.70 worth of eggs from 935 hens in the last five weeks of 1926. This is \$28.05 income per day, or a profit above feed cost of almost \$23.00 per day. This is just the chance you have been waiting for—strong husky chicks, high egg-bred parent stock. Michigan Accredited. 100% safe arrival guaranteed. Free catalog and price lists.

VAN APPELDORP BROS., HOLLAND HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, R.7-C HOLLAND, MICH.

LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARMS

Reduced Prices for June Delivery

Lakeview Chicks are Michigan Accredited Official records up to 252 eggs at Michigan egg contest 1923, 24, 25. Every breeder inspected and passed by inspectors supervised by Mich. State College, Smith Hatched.

Will Ship C. O. D. Prepaid prices on

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	\$2.50	\$4.75	\$9.00	\$42.00	\$80.00
Barred Rocks, S. C. & R. I. Reds	3.25	6.00	11.00	52.00	100.00

Special Matings higher. Mixed Chicks \$7.00 per 100—all heavies, \$9.00. Order from this ad at these prices. Member International Baby Chick Ass'n.

Lakeview Poultry Farm, R. R. 8, Box 6, Holland, Mich.

HUNDERMAN CHICKS

OUR CHICKS ARE MICHIGAN STATE ACCREDITED.

LOOK! REDUCED PRICES! EFFECTIVE MAY 23rd

Here's your opportunity! Buy Chicks "hatched right," "bred right," to males selected from our heavy-laying breeders. Every breeder in our flocks wears sealed leg band put on officially by state inspectors. Order now from this ad.

Postpaid (100% Live Delivery Guaranteed)

	25	50	100	400	1000
MAY 28 AND THEREAFTER					
S. C. White Leghorns Big Type	\$2.75	\$4.75	\$9.00	\$34.00	\$80.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns Big Type	2.75	4.75	9.00	34.00	80.00
Barred Rocks	3.75	6.25	12.00	46.00	110.00
S. C. Reds	3.75	6.25	12.00	46.00	110.00
Light Mixed and Left Over	2.00	4.00	7.00	28.00	
Heavy Mixed	3.00	5.25	9.00	36.00	

8 TO 12 WEEKS OLD PULLETS—White and Brown Leghorns only.

HUNDERMAN BROTHERS, R. R. 4, Box 50, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN.

DEAN EGG FARM & HATCHERY

CHICKS

Michigan Accredited Chicks—

White Leghorns a Specialty—also best strains of Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes, together with White Anconas. Expert selection of breeding stock, together with scientific incubation methods, assure husky, liveable chicks.

DEAN EGG FARM & HATCHERY, Birmingham, Mich.

Established 1911—Free Catalogue—

DUNDEE MICHIGAN ACCREDITED CHICKS

Stock all blood tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea for the past three years. Chicks all hatched from pure-bred select free range stock. Prices for June 6-13-20 and 27.

	100	500	1000
B. P. Rocks (Extra Special)	\$11.00	\$50.00	\$95.00
B. P. Rocks (Selected)	10.00	45.00	90.00
Single Comb White Leghorns (American Strain)	9.00	40.00	80.00
S. C. White Leghorns (English Strain)	8.00	35.00	70.00

Order direct from the ad or write for catalog. Buy blood tested and accredited chicks this season and be pleased.

THE DUNDEE HATCHERY, Box A, Dundee, Michigan

MICHIGAN HATCHERY

BARGAIN SALE ON BABY CHICKS

All Michigan accredited. From the best egg strain in the country.

PRICES FOR JUNE AND JULY

	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns, Anconas	\$8.00	\$37.50	\$100.00
Barred Rocks	10.50	50.00	130.00
Broilers, assorted (not Accredited)	6.50	32.00	62.50

All strong, vigorous chicks. Biggest bargain we have ever offered on baby chicks of this high grade in all our long years of experience. Order NOW! Direct from this ad to insure delivery date. C. O. D. if desired. Also get our prices on 8-12-weeks-old Pullets.

MICHIGAN POULTRY FARM, R. 2, HOLLAND, MICHIGAN

POULTRY

June Poultry Notes

Some Timely Suggestions

By R. G. Kirby

THE corn borer campaign has been a benefit to the appearance of some poultry farms. Corn cobs and trash have been raked up and burned more thoroughly than ever before. Heaps of fodder, which might harbor rats, have been scattered and plowed under or burned. Undoubtedly the clean-up has destroyed the eggs of many harmful insects along with the borers, and may make it easier to raise green feed for the home table, as well as the cabbages and mangels for the hen's winter ration.

When fruit trees are planted in sod on the poultry range, watch the dirt around the trees and see if the hens are making dusting holes and fanning the dirt away from the roots. This will soon dry out the roots and kill a young tree. Lay a few boards around any young tree where the hens dust, until the soil becomes packed and the root system has become sufficiently established to avoid injury from the scratching of the hens.

Swat the Roosters.

You can sell the summer eggs with the most confidence after you have shipped the roosters to market. Infertile eggs are the least apt to spoil during hot weather and they are the best to sell to private customers for waterglass preservation. The more strictly fresh eggs that private customers will buy for winter preservation, the better the returns from the late spring and early summer eggs. Regular customers will not buy eggs in fifteen to thirty dozen orders year after year to place in waterglass unless they like the eggs when they come from the preserving jars. And the infertile eggs stand the best chance of coming out in good condition.

Shipping Poultry.

Ship the poultry to large city markets so it will arrive from Tuesday to Friday. The receipts often increase toward the end of the week, and some of the birds may have to be held over Sunday. This causes considerable shrinkage, and Monday is generally considered a poor day to sell poultry.

Be sure that the poultry crates are in good condition before shipment. Even then they will look plenty tough enough when they come back. Poultry crates seem to receive rather rough handling at times and the bottom boards often spring loose and become broken, even when the most substantial commercial crates are used by the poultryman.

There is little gained in trying to use home-made crates made of rough heavy material. All that you save by not purchasing a galvanized wire crate with a strong bottom is lost in the increased express paid on a bulky crate. With any kind of care in handling, and an occasional patching, the commercial crates with heavy wire sides and tops should be good for about a hundred trips. Such crates show up the birds to good advantage and are easy to open and close.

Make Sure of Address.

When you have substantial poultry crates, it pays to wire your address on each crate, or mark it with your name and address and some additional private mark. This helps to prevent the loss of crates and helps you to locate them promptly when they are returned to the home express office and stacked in large heaps of other crates.

During hot weather, it never pays to crowd the shipping coops. This increases the shrinkage and occasionally

results in the suffocation of some of the birds. One commission man advises never placing more than 100 pounds of live hens in a standard coop during hot weather. The same crate should not carry more than fifty to sixty pounds of small springers, or seventy to ninety pounds of large springers. The crates with wire sides can carry more birds than wooden crates, because of the increased ventilation.

Shipping Crate Tags.

Always place a tag at each end of the crate. If one tag is torn loose the other will keep the shipment from becoming lost. Printing the name clearly may help in preventing errors. If your mail address is different from your express address, be sure that both are on the tags. This enables prompt returns to come by mail.

The tags which commission dealers send out to shippers are better than the home-made tags. Most dealers are glad to send a supply of tags to the prospective shipper and replenish the supply of tags as the returns are made for the shipments.

Crates are often piled one on top of the other, so it is not safe to place addresses on top of the crates. They are easily torn off or smeared and made unreadable.

Ship Cockerels Early.

Poultrymen have been advised to ship the cockerels early until many have gone to the other extreme and tried to cash in on the broilers before they have reached a desirable market weight. Even Leghorn broilers should weigh at least one and one-half pounds to bring good prices. Leghorn broilers, weighing less than a pound, are said to be a drug on the market by some commission men, and birds of that weight should not be shipped.

The law of supply and demand undoubtedly work in the broiler trade, and some day there may be a limit to the number of broilers that certain market cities can take at any kind of a profitable price to the producers.

At the same time we have thousands of families in many smaller towns that practically never buy broilers. If this trade could be induced to take some of the broilers this year, it would undoubtedly help the market. All the cockerels that poultrymen can sell to private customers who would not usually buy broilers, is going to help the market this year.

Small Sales Count.

It takes time and extra work to market small numbers of birds, even to egg customers that drive out for their supply. But it is small profits here and there that help to keep the poultry industry going when the supply is heavy and prices are at comparatively low levels.

A large number of poultrymen are so located that they have little chance to sell poultry meat except through shipments to large city markets where there is always a ready sale at some price. The best checks will be mailed to those that ship fat broilers that are properly feathered and of the proper weight. Uniformity in size and breed also help to bring good prices.

Frank and George Laylor, of Jackson, have the largest turkey flock in the state, raising about 1,000 last year. This year they expect to materially increase their flock. They went into turkey raising after having tried fruit and stock on their sixty-acre farm near Napoleon.

Rural Health

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

BABY TEETH.

A BABY'S tooth is a very small item to stir up such a fuss. But I think it is justifiable interest, for the child will have a hard time if teeth are abnormal. The other day a wondering subscriber wrote of a baby in her neighborhood having the distinction of two teeth at birth. "Did you ever hear of such a thing?" she asked. Yes. It is not so very uncommon, and if you stop to think of it your own baby had teeth at birth—twenty of 'em. The only difference is that in the case of your baby they were hidden by the gums and did not cut through until seven or eight months of age.

I have preached care of baby teeth for many years, beginning away back when people—even doctors—believed that the "milk teeth" were only temporary, anyway, and did not need much attention. I have insisted that baby teeth must be cleaned and examined and, if need be, repaired so that they will hold an efficient place in the child's jaw until crowded out by their legitimate successors. I did not emphasize diet very much until a few years ago, when a despairing young mother wrote to say she had followed all my directions and yet the yearly gems that belonged to her little three-year-old were decaying before they had learned to masticate. When I discovered that this child got condensed milk instead of the fresh cow product, and the mainstay of her diet was bread and butter, with a little sugar on top, because she loved it so, I knew where the trouble lay.

Let every mother remember that the time to begin looking after the teeth of her child is before the baby is born. Her own diet should include fresh milk to a moderate extent, and green vegetables in abundance. As soon as the little one is able to take other food than that supplied by the breast, fresh milk should be the main article. When weaned he should be taking a quart of fresh milk daily, also some milk in such attractive foods as custard, junket and cornstarch puddings. A baby can begin to take green vegetables, such as spinach, beet greens, etc., at about six to eight months, in small amounts, and steadily increase. Of course, the vegetables should be very thoroughly cooked, mashed and strained at first. As soon as you can be sure that he will not gulp it down, the child may chew raw lettuce and celery. All through his teething age, and well into his teens he should have these foods in his diet, and for that matter, excepting for a reduction in the quantity of fresh milk, there is no reason why they should not continue through adult life.

ANEMIA.

Is there more than one kind of anemia? If so, what is the difference, what the causes and, if possible, the cure?—Mrs. J. L. F.

The two chief kinds of anemia are classified as "simple" and "pernicious." Simple anemia may come from being ill, under-nourished or losing blood. It is cured by rest and nourishing food. "Pernicious" anemia indicates that the parts of the body that have to do with making blood (such as the spleen) are no longer able to do their work. There are many forms of treatment, but a genuine cure is rare enough to be almost a miracle.

HAD TUBERCULOUS HIP.

When I was a young child I had a tuberculous hip. I took treatment for it and had a surgical operation which finally cured me. I have been well

for more than ten years. I have a young man who wants to marry me. We would like to do the right thing, and both of us would be glad to have your advice whether the disease would crop out in our children.—D. R. T.

I think you need have no more fear in this direction than if you had not had your trouble. Tuberculosis is a contagious disease that anyone may take, and your children will be as subject to it as anyone else, but with your early experience of the disease you will be on the lookout, and so your family will stand a better chance to avoid it than the average. I see no reason why any contagion should now remain in you, and no reason why you should transmit the disease in any way, provided that you really have made a good recovery.

INSULIN TREATMENT.

Please tell us if the Insulin discovery will be of benefit to Bright's disease sufferers, as well as those afflicted with sugar diabetes. Also, please distinguish between the symptoms accompanying the two diseases. Will Insulin help where there is hardening of the arteries and high blood pressure?—Michigan Man.

The Insulin treatment is not applicable to any disease excepting diabetes mellitus, commonly known as sugar diabetes. Bright's disease is essentially a disease of the kidney itself. Diabetes is not a disease of the kidneys primarily, although they may become diseased in consequence of the extra work that this disease throws upon them. I know of no way in which Insulin will help hardening of the arteries. It will probably relieve high blood pressure when due to diabetic poisoning.

"By the Way"

MATHEMATICS.

"And how have you been getting on, Mrs. Mumble?"

"Ah, miss, not too well. My poor 'usband 'ad a parallel stroke and we've 'ad a 'ard time to make both ends meet."

SOUP.

"What do you get if you don't boil your drinking water?" asked teacher. "Typhoid fever," was the ready reply.

"And when you boil your water?" again queried the teacher.

"Soup," chorused the little folks.

WORKS BOTH WAYS.

Captain—If anything moves, shoot. Sentry—Yessah, an' if anything shoots, I move.

TRUTHFUL.

Once a little boy took a cigar. When he asked his father for a match, his father said: "You mustn't do that. Do you know where little boys go who smoke. 'Behind the woodshed," was the reply.

"Willie," said his mother, "did you peel your apple as I told you to before eating it?"

"I sure did," said Willie proudly. "Good! And what did you do with the peelings?"

"Why, I ate them, of course."

Mason—Did the watch stop? Payson—Yep, when it struck the floor.

Safety

---37 Years of It

Since 1889, whether security values were up or down, crops bountiful or limited, the business outlook bright or dull, money invested with The National Loan & Investment Company has always been worth 100 cents on the dollar and paid dividends as surely and regularly as U. S. government bonds.

While billions have been lost in speculative securities in the past 37 years, no one who placed money here for safe-keeping has ever lost a cent, either of principle or dividends, nor failed to receive his money on demand.

If you are seeking safety for your savings, and want your money to earn

5% and 6%

Write today for booklet.

Resources \$11,500,000 Established 1889

The National Loan & Investment Company

1148 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

Detroit's Oldest and Largest Savings and Loan Association

Under State Supervision

SEND FOR CIRCULAR

SALE OF MAY CHICKS

Tremendous Price Reduction for Immediate Orders.
For Immediate Delivery in Lots of 100 500 1000
S. C. English White Leghorns } \$8.00 \$39 \$75
Anconas }
Brown Leghorns ONE CENT Per Chick Higher. Broiler Chicks \$7.00 Per 100
Barred Plymouth Rocks. Add THREE CENTS PER CHICK in any quantity. For any shipments of less than 100 chicks add 25c per order to these prices.
Also White Leghorn Pullets, 10 weeks old, in lots of 25 or over, at the low price of 90 cents each. Terms are 20% with order. Balance C. O. D. References—People's State Bank of Holland. All Chicks in this sale are from carefully culled, range-fed, and bred stock of high record matings. Order direct from this ad, but either write or wire your order at once. Wire orders given immediate attention. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed—Postage Prepaid.
SHADY GROVE CHICKERY, Box M, HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.



DILIGENT CHICKS Did It Well!

PLEASE NOTE OUR NEW LOW PRICES FOR BALANCE OF THIS SEASON

Postpaid prices	50	100	500
S. C. White Leghorns.....	\$4.25	\$ 8.00	\$37.50
Barred Plymouth Rocks.....	5.25	10.00	47.50
S. C. Rhode Island Reds.....	5.25	10.00	47.50
Mixed Chicks, all heavies.....	4.75	9.00	42.50

Diligent Hatchery & Poultry Farm, HARM J. KNOLL, Prop.
R. R. No. 11, HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.

CHICKS! LOOK! READ!

Pure-bred S. C. White & Brown Leghorns and Anconas. Flocks culled by an expert. Strong, sturdy well hatched chicks from Free Range Breeders. Immediate delivery. Order direct from this ad. Bank reference. Shipped postpaid. 100% live arrival guaranteed.
Prices, \$8.00 per 100; \$38.00 per 500; \$75.00 per 1000; Barred Rocks, \$11.00 per 100; \$52.50 per 500; Assorted or Mixed Chicks, \$7.00 per 100. Special low prices on 8-10-week-old pullets.

Riverside Poultry Farm, R. 7, Holland, Mich.

WOLF SELECTED CHICKS

ROCK BOTTOM MID-SUMMER PRICES

On Our Hi-Quality Chicks for June and Balance Season

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Br., Buff Leghorns, Anconas	\$2.75	\$ 4.50	\$ 8.00	\$38	\$ 72
Brd., Wh. Rocks, S. & K. C. I. Reds, Blk.	3.00	5.50	10.00	48	95
Minorcas	3.50	6.25	12.00	57	110
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	6.00	11.00	20.00	95	
Jersey Black Giants	2.50	3.75	7.00	33	
Assorted Odds & Ends, Mixed Chicks	3.00	4.75	9.00	43	

Send us your order now for waiting may mean a disappointment.
WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO., Box 42, GIBSONBURG, OHIO.

1000 PURE-BRED CHICKS ON HAND

CAN SHIP AT ONCE AT REDUCED PRICES

White and Buff Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas, 12c. White or Silver Laced Wyandottes, \$13.00 per 100. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, 8c. Anconas, 10c. Buff Orpingtons, 14c. Heavy mixed broilers, 11c. Light mixed broilers, 7c. Light Brahmas, 17c. Blood tested Tanned White Leghorns, 312-egg breeding, 13c. If less than 100 ordered add 35c extra. June 28th fast hatch. 4 to 10 weeks old pullets. Circular free.
LAWRENCE HATCHERY, PHONE 76761, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

I Feed Reef Brand all Summer

Successful poultrymen tell us that the heavy-laying summer months are just the time flocks need REEF BRAND most. Heavy production creates a strong demand for shell-material (calcium carbonate) in the hen and REEF BRAND is needed to supply it in its purest and most digestible form.

Your dealer can supply you with REEF BRAND pure crushed oyster shell at a cost that figures out a few cents a hen a year. You'll get extra eggs that will bring you dollar profits.

Send For Your Free Copy Of "How To Get 24 Eggs For 5c"

GULF CRUSHING COMPANY, INC.

833 Howard Ave. New Orleans, U. S. A.

Reef Brand CRUSHED OYSTER SHELL for POULTRY

Send the FREE booklet, "How to get 24 eggs for 5c." M.F.-6
Address:
Name:
My Dealer's Name:

LABLOK JUST-RITE Baby Chicks

ONE MILLION—AMERICAN-INSPECTED QUALITY, EGG PRODUCTION AND EXHIBITION CHICKS. 40 Popular and Rare Breeds. Chicks in Quality Matings as follows, 100% Live Delivery—POSTPAID SUMMER PRICES:

White, Brown, Buff, Black Leghorns.....	100	9.00
Barred & White Rocks, Reds, Anconas.....	11.00	
Bk. Minorcas & Langshans, R. I. Whites.....	13.00	
Wh. & Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons.....	13.00	
Col. & Col. Wyandottes, White Minorcas.....	10.00	
Lt. Brahmas, Andalusians, R. C. Anconas.....	10.00	
Heavy Assorted Chicks, \$10 per 100 straight. Light Assorted, \$8 per 100. There is still time to put in these FAMOUS NABOB 18K CHICKS this season if you ACT QUICKLY. Get our Big, Illustrated 60-Page Catalog for further information on Rare Varieties. Member International B. C. A. Bank Reference. NABOB HATCHERIES, Box F-1, GAMBIER, OHIO.		

REDUCED PRICES for June

Genuine Tom Barron English White Leghorn, large type lapover combs, selected stock. Non-setting Barred Rocks, flocks headed by males whose dams have trapnest records, 200-236 M. S. C. laying contest.

White Leghorns	100	500
Barred Rocks	8.00	\$37.50
Circular free.	10.00	47.50

HILLSIDE HATCHERY, R. No. 3, Holland, Mich.

BABY CHICKS THAT YOU CAN DEPEND ON

Our twenty-third year. 90,000 capacity. The following low prices are effective for the balance of the season. Catalogue free.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS.....	100	500	1000
S. C. M. ANCONAS.....	9.00	\$40.00	\$75.00
S. C. BL. MINORCAS.....	9.00	40.00	75.00
Left-over Odds and Ends.....	11.00	50.00	95.00
	8.00	35.00	65.00

PINE BAY POULTRY FARM, R. 4, Holland, Mich.

CHICKS! REDUCED PRICES! 7c UP!

From Michigan Accredited Class A flocks. Special Eng. Whites, S. C. Eng. White & Brown Leghorns; Anconas, R. I. Reds and Assorted Chicks from healthy, heavy layers. No money down. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Also low-priced pullets. Catalogue free THE BOS HATCHERY, R 2-M, Zeeland, Mich.

SEND NO MONEY for SILVER LAKE CHICKS

Just mail your order. We ship C. O. D. and guarantee prepaid 100 per cent live delivery of sturdy, pure-bred chicks from healthy bred-to-lay flocks; Wh., Br., Buff Leghorns, 8c; Bd. and Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Bk. Minorcas 10c; Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Rocks 11c; Mixed 7c; all heavier 9c. Orders for 50 chicks 1c more, 25 chicks 2c more. Silver Lake Egg Farm Box M Silver Lake, Ind.

QUALITY CHICKS PRICES CUT

100% alive, prepaid. Accredited. 50 100 500 1000
Leghorns..... \$8 \$10 \$47.50 \$90
Barred Rocks..... 7 11 52.00 100
Reds, Wyand. Wh. Rocks, Anc. Orps. 7 12 55.00 110
Brahmas 100..... \$16; Assorted 100..... \$8. CATALOG FREE. MISSOURI POULTRY FARMS, - - COLUMBIA, MO.

Blood Tested Baby Chicks

Reduced Prices Effective June 7th
Extra Selected B. P. Rocks \$12
Selected B. P. Rocks & Reds \$11
Mixed Heavies 9c Each. 100% live delivery.
CARLETON HATCHERY, Carleton, Mich.

8 Weeks Old Pullets for May 16th Delivery at 85c.

We sell our own stock only from 3-year, blood-tested stock. All breeding males 200 to 320 pedigreed. Michigan accredited. SIMON HARKEMA & SON, Holland, Mich., R. 1.

A MICHIGAN FARMER Liner is a good investment. Try one.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

High School Education

One Mother's Ideas

I HAVE two sons—one twenty-four and the other twenty years of age. Each of them quit school just after passing from the sixth to the seventh grade, and went to work. I could not keep them in school because they lost all interest in it. Two years ago, they purchased a threshing outfit. A year ago they purchased another, each of them operating his own rig, corn husker, silo filler, beaver, etc. We have no big repair bills on our Fords. The boys do all of it themselves. The oldest boy is the best tractor plower in this neighborhood. He owns a tractor and plow.

I must also say when they purchased their first rig they only had \$200 to start on. Education did not do this. In fact, if they had gone through high school I think they would have been entire failures. Many of their schoolmates finished school, even went to college, and since then have been

what you will think of them, but am sending them.

"Blessings on thee, little fellow. Fancy sox and shoes of yellow, With your big-legged pantaloons And your jazzy whistled tunes. With the stacomb on your hair, Thinking to make you more fair. Transparent clothes and lips of red, Are better than an empty head. As we pass, my lips I curl, Thankful I was born a girl."

Methinks many of those lines are true, but "As we pass, my lips I curl." I hardly think so. In a smile? Yes. In disgust? Never.

"Blessings on you, modern shiek, Pinched for speeding twice a week.

OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Uncle and Cousins:

I noticed Uncle used the old heading for our page. I am delighted to see it again, as I like the design. The boy and girl look more like common-sense country people than a pair of fashion followers.

I am a dry, absolutely, and nothing else. I never use rouge, lipstick, or other cosmetics—not even powder. Girls nowadays are trying to look more like full-blooded Indians instead of nice white girls. So long everybody. —Beulah Welder.

I am glad you like the old head. The new one is only made for a full page so I have to use the old one when it is necessary to have advertisements on the page. I like the boy's and girl's picture in both heads. I agree, some girls look as if they had war paint on.

Dear Uncle Frank:

When I read about what they are all saying about the city and country, I just had to write. I think that some of them hit the city too hard. The city is bad, but the country is nearly as bad. Topsy wants to know what we would do for garden stuff and meat if it wasn't for the country. Well, that's all right, but what would the farmers do for their clothes and machinery that they plow the fields with? I think it's about even, though. I love the country, too, but I also like the city. I have lived in both. As for people who spend more money in the city than in the country, it depends on the kind of people.

Well, I've said my say, so good-bye everybody.—Baby.

You have presented some good city arguments. I believe one is as necessary as the other in these days of advanced civilization, and one is dependent upon the other.

Dear Cousins:

As I was searching through a stack of Michigan Farmers, I happened upon a letter written several months ago by an M. C. cousin, Dorothy M. In that letter she asked for correspondents. I say you fellows who answered that appeal ought to consider yourselves lucky. If you could see her you would most certainly agree with me. No, she's not a flapper, and I don't know as you could call her exactly pretty, but she is pretty in a "pretty sort of way." (If you get me).

Dorothy doesn't use cosmetics, but then, you'll say she doesn't need them. I ask you, does any girl need them? Before I go any further in my description, I want you to promise me that you won't tell her what I'm tellin' you. It's impossible to tell just what she'd be likely to do. Well, here goes. She is of a short, plump build, with light brown hair, which she wears slightly shingled. She also has bright blue eyes, which are mischievous and dreamy at turns. Her complexion is fair, with a half dozen freckles sprinkled lightly on the bridge of her nose, and lastly I'm willing to bet that she has the reddest cheeks and lips in our county.

If you have never seen her dressed in coveralls, with mischievous blue

With Oxford bag, sporty clothes, And overhanging sloppy hose; With your flaunting, jazzy air, And your plastered, greasy hair; Gasoline brain that's all awirl: Thank Heaven that—I'm a girl!"

Farewell, oh, brethren, bid ye! It seems to me that I have been slowly feeling the gloom falling over me for the last long, dreary months. In October my M. C. membership ran out, since then I have been alone—? I am the only young girl in our neighborhood during the day. At night there are two others, they work all day and are tired when twilight falls, so you see—I am alone (almost). Once again I bid you a long farewell. In many, many moons I may come again. May I? Will the cousins please say yes?

"Farewell to Thee."—The Kid.

eyes, peeping from beneath the shade of a broad-brimmed straw hat, and cheeks and lips flushed from the heat of a July sun, you have missed a picture well worth seeing.

Dorothy is not only liked by young, but by old as well. I consider her a true friend, and remember, and bear in mind that true friends are hard to find. So when you find one who is firm and true, do not change the old for the new.—Mr. Nobody.

Dorothy must be good to look at, and furthermore, must have personality. You are good at descriptions, perhaps because you are interested in your subject.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I am writing this in school, and about a half hour ago a boy said, "Do you belong to the Merry Circle?" He asked me because I had my pin on. I certainly was proud. Then, about five minutes ago another girl wanted to look at it. Of course, I let her see it. I feel real proud to be able to say I belong to two Merry Circles. Our local Merry Circle is "Our Merry Sewing Circle." Our leader is Mrs. Kinch. I have a cap I got at the fair to wear. It has a four-leaf clover on it, and an H in every leaf. So you see, I belong to the 4-H Club.

Well, good-bye, dear friends and cousins and, of course, you, too, Uncle. —Ella Cinders.

I get enjoyment out of the fact that you like being an M. C. It also pleas-



Eleanor Phillips Drew This.

es me that you are a 4-H member. I wish every rural boy and girl could be. You have a good club leader.

Merry Circles:

I surely enjoy the discussions on drinking, smoking, rouge, etc. I abhor drinking. Smoking isn't so bad for those who are older. Rouge and powder are O. K. if used in moderation.

My hobby is reading. I like any kind of a book, Sherlock Holmes and everything. At present I am reading "The Americanization of Edward Bok." I enjoy it very much. Edward Bok certainly began young on his hobby of collecting famous autographs.

I enjoy most any kind of sports. Do any of you girls play indoor base ball? I was on our girls' team last year. There, I betrayed my sex, didn't I, and I didn't intend to.

Do any of you keep a diary? I do,

and enjoy it. I like to read an old diary two or three years back. It's funny how many things one can forget.

I've written enough. Hope this escapes the waste basket.—Becky.

You say you like to read any kind of a book. One must use discretion, even in books. However, I note that you are reading good ones.

CORRECTION.

SEVERAL have written regarding the mistake in the list of words given as of the first winner in our last Add-a-Letter Contest. I am glad they have found these errors, and have called them to our attention.

The mistake was in printing, not in the solution of the contest by the winner. In the printed list the words were all right up to and including the eighth. Then the word assertions was used instead of assertion; next serrations with ten letters; then reassertions instead of reassertion; then reservations and preservations. The mistake was made in adding an s on assertion and reassertion.

MISSING WORD CONTEST.

HERE'S a contest we have not had for a long time. Below you will find five sentences from which there are words missing. These sentences are taken from the ads in this issue.

All the correct papers will be mixed together and ten lucky ones drawn for prizes. The prizes will be: The first two, fountain pens; the next three, handy clutch pencils; the next five, unique little pocket knives suitable for either boys or girls. All who get correct papers and are not now Merry Circlers, will be given M. C. pins and membership cards.

Here are the sentences:

1. They — been —, not to — at a given —, but to — maximum —.
2. It is — for — day —, week — or — and the low — — running it will — you.
3. — say — the most — — on electricity — — farm ever —.
4. — — are always — from — hens.
5. We — dinners for — hungry — hands.

Send your answers to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, before June 24, as the contest closes then.

ADD-A-LETTER WINNERS.

FOR some reason or other it has been hard for me to make some young folks understand how to work this contest. I thought I made it clear last time by giving an example, but many had the contest wrong. We will try it again in a few weeks to see if we can't get the right way of working the contest, which I think is an interesting and instructive one.

Following are the winners of the last contest:

Stationery.
Tyne Laukka, Box 63, Negaunee.
Beads.
Vinnie N. Baer, R. 3, Remus, Mich.
Pencils.
Syma Vaataja, Chassell, Mich.
June Nelson, Filion, Mich.
Edith Carson, East Jordan, Mich.
Kenneth Dean, Ada, Mich.
Baseball.
Guilford Rothfuss, Norvell, Mich.
Watch-chain Knives.
Arnold Bartlett, Allen, Mich.
Edward Ruehs, Caledonia, Mich.
Eugene Roelofs, R. 7, Holland, Mich.
The Best List.
I, it, sit, tins, saint, taints, station, toasting, gestation, retoastings, regestation, regestations, goateestrings.

THE M. C. FUND.

THE contributions continue to come in slowly. Below are the names of some who have contributed during the last few weeks. Has your name been in this list? It would be nice to see it there.

Kathryn Burkett, Alton Zischke, Victor Zischke, Bernice Cook, Francis

Ely, Mamil Tomasik, Lucille White, Dorothy Dungerow, Margaret Pinter, Jeanette Mantel, Zola Marsh, Ruth Benham, Faye Hoffmaster, Harold Lietke, Clara Lietke, Eleanor Cheney, Letha Snyder, Laurel Calvin, Alice May Wells, Margaret Simons, Esther Kenter, Beulah Tyner, Harlo Wells, Anabel Crowell, Elnora Fay, Dorothy Kaiser, Helen Welch, Lillian Moses, Alfred Moses, Florence Baade, Bertha Whelan, Lois Ebeling, Dorothea Ebeling.

For Our Little Folks

Stories From Bugville

THE TALE OF THE MOSQUITO.

WIG, wag, wig, wag, wig wag, went thousands of tiny creatures in the water at Willow Pond. They were very tiny, indeed, for some were not more than half an inch long. They seemed not to know where they wanted to go, yet they were always going. Because they always were wiggling, we call them Wigglers.

"Croak, croak. I haven't had my breakfast yet," said Frisker the Frog, on this bright morning. Then he hopped into the water and gobbled up a mouthful of the tiny wiggling creatures and swallowed them down at one gulp. All the others hurried away



Because They Are Always Wiggling we Call Them Wigglers.

as fast as their wig-wagging would carry them.

Only a few days before these funny little wig-wagging creatures had hatched from tiny eggs that the mosquitoes had laid.

"Dear me," said one little Wiggler as he stopped to rest for a minute on a pond lily leaf, "I think I am losing my coat."

"So am I, so am I, and I," answered the other little Wigglers that were nearby. Then they all wig-wagged two or three times more and off came their coats. Now they were not Wigglers any more, but Baby Mosquitoes.

"Oh, look, you have wings," said a

Baby Mosquito to the one beside him. "Why, yes, and I can fly," he answered, and then fluttered up into the air.

"Oh, look, I have wings, too," said another Baby Mosquito, "so have I, so have I," they answered, as they discovered their own gauzy wings. Soon all the Baby Mosquitoes were flying about in the air just as they had wig-wagged in the water.

"Hum, hum, hum, um, um, hum, hum, hum, um, um," they all sang because they were happy to know that they could fly.

They sang their "hum, hum" song until they were hungry, then they all flew away to find their supper.

(How many of my little readers have seen the wigglers in the pond and Perry.

heard the mosquito's song.—Aunt Martha).

Dear Aunt Martha:

I tried to catch a swallow tail butterfly last summer, but I couldn't. I have seen their little silk houses on the carrot plants out in our garden.—Cecil Swanson.

Dear Aunt Martha:

I saw Mr. June Bug and Mr. White Grub this year. Mr. June Bug was flying around in the air and Mr. White Grub was near out apple pit. I live on a farm and we have a dog named Sport. We have a cat that hasn't any name, and sixty little ducks. I like the stories from Bugville.—Gladys

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B. P. Rocks & R. I. Reds (Lady Elmac Strain)	13.00	60.00	120.00
B. P. Rocks & R. I. Reds (Selected)	11.00	50.00	100.00
S. C. W. Leghorns (Milan Special American)	12.00	60.00	110.00
S. C. W. Leghorns (English Utility)	10.00	45.00	90.00
Mixed Heavy Chicks	10.00	45.00	90.00

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DURING the week of June 13-20 and 27 we will deliver to you prepaid and 100% live delivery guaranteed, Superior S. C. White Leghorns at the following remarkably low prices. Just fill in the coupon below for the number you desire and mail it today. We will ship your order when you designate.

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That is what Guy Burgis of Fair Grove, Mich., made last January with 832 pullets raised from 2,000 Superior chicks bought last June. Write today for our latest low prices and get started with the right stock. Stock of this quality is cheap even at prices much higher than we are asking.

These Chicks Are Michigan Accredited

Even at these low prices these chicks are Michigan Accredited and will pass the exacting requirements to be classed as such. Furthermore on Superior Farms breeding plant is where we blend our Tancred and Barron strains to produce those big bodied profitable birds. We have 600 pullets entered in R. O. P. (record of performance) this year and are individually pedigreeing thousands of chicks. Write for complete information describing special matings at slightly higher prices. We also offer pullets, 8 weeks old or older, for immediate delivery. Write for special low prices.

Superior Poultry Farms, Inc.

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Zeeland - Mich.



100 - \$ 8
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Mixed or Broiler Chicks \$7 per 100

Gentlemen: Enclosed please find \$.....
which ship me.....
of.....
(Signed).....
P. O. State.....

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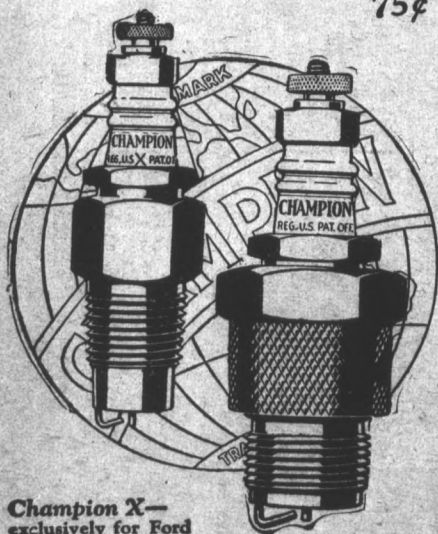
The enthusiasm for **Champion**—the better spark plug—on the farm lies in its absolute dependability.

Two out of three farm owners always buy **Champions** for trucks, tractors and stationary engines as well as for their personal cars for the very same reasons that two out of three motorists, the world over, give **Champion** the preference.

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LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING

HOW I SELECT MY BROOD SOWS.

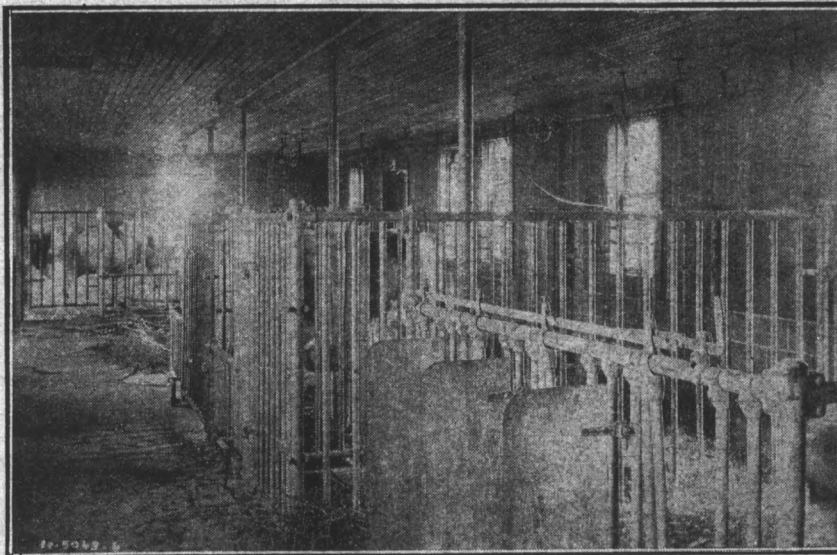
I GO over the list of old sows and cull out the ones that have not been producing good-sized litters and those that have failed to raise their pigs. If the poor litter produced is the first one, there is some justification in keeping the sow for the summer litter. If, on the other hand, she has had several small litters, or has not properly cared for them, she is not a profitable brood sow and should be disposed of.

In order to improve the standard of the breeding herd, and possibly enlarge it, the more desirable gilts from among the spring pigs should be saved and developed as brood sows. In the selection of these young sows, it is important that the record of the dam be kept in mind. I select them from the large litters and from the sows

as they will not conceive as readily as when they are in fair condition of flesh, and just good and thrifty.

The time to breed will depend upon when it is most convenient to have them farrow. Of course, if they are let go and breed at will, they will be coming at all times of the year, but I prefer to have my sows farrow in the spring and fall, making two litters a year. I prefer to have my spring litters come in the months of March and April, and then in October or November is my next two favorite months, and the earlier in the fall the better, so they can get a good start before cold weather sets in.

I never like to have pigs come in mid-summer nor mid-winter. The mid-summer pigs are always hard to raise, as it is so hot their nest gets dusty and they get to coughing and soon get runty, and often take the thumps,



Steel Stalls and Stanchions Are Part of the Efficient Equipment of the Modern Dairy Barn.

that have proven to be good mothers. The tendency to produce large litters is inherited, to a large extent, from the sire and dam, and for that reason is an important factor in the selection of the foundation stock. If the foundation animals are selected from large litters, this desirable characteristic will become fixed in the herd and greatly enhance its value.

For brood sows I secure those that have a long, deep body and plenty of size. Smoothness and length of body are closely associated with prolificacy. In addition to these points, I want them to have plenty of bone, and stand well on their feet. A good, strong, well-arched back should always be sought. Such a back indicates a strong, well-muscled loin, which always adds to the value of a market hog.

The length of time to keep a brood sow in the herd will depend on her ability to breed, and the manner in which she cares for the litter.

I always keep a good brood sow just as long as she proves to be a profitable producer. As soon as she fails to breed, or when she fails to properly care for her litter, then she is discarded. I mean when she proves this by continued failures a few times. This brings out the importance of keeping a complete record of what each sow does from year to year, so that the unprofitable individuals may be "spotted" and sold on the market or butchered.

The condition of the brood sows at breeding time also has a great tendency to influence the condition and size of the litters. I want my sows in good, thrifty condition, yet not too fat. If they are too fat there will be some difficulty in getting them bred,

and when they once become unthrifty it is an easy matter to lose money on feeding them. In mid-winter I don't like to have young pigs, as the cold is so hard on them, and they get wormy so easy, and a wormy pig is always a sure unprofitable pig. But the spring and fall farrowed are much easier handled and more profitable.—R. R.

PROMOTING 300-POUND HERDS.

DO your cows average 300 pounds of butter-fat per cow yearly? This question is important to dairymen, because 300 pounds is about twice the average production of all dairy cows, and indicates a profitable herd.

Records analyzed by the United States Department of Agriculture on 18,000 cows in cow testing associations indicate that an average production of 150 pounds means a net return of \$26 above cost of feed. A cow producing 300 pounds makes a profit of \$74, or almost three times as much as the cow which produces only half that amount. The same number of good cows will produce twice as much butter-fat and make almost three times as much profit as average cows; or, the same amount of profit can be made by keeping a greatly reduced number of better cows, with a subsequent saving in feed, labor and other cost.

The Herd Honor Roll at the National Dairy Exposition was founded in 1924, to honor dairymen whose herds average 300 pounds or more. It was thought that national recognition and publicity for such production would stimulate testing as a means of determining profitable cows, and would encourage farmers to keep only those



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CARBOLA will help you get more out of poultry—chicks—hogs—cattle. Makes orchards and gardens more productive, too.

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is a pure mineral product (NOT LIME) mixed with the strongest disinfectant known. Entirely harmless to man, bird and beast.

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is the sure result of using CARBOLA regularly to disinfect cow barns. Because CARBOLA quickly kills the pests that keep down milk production.

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are certain when pens are free from insects and parasites. Dusting or spraying with CARBOLA keeps pens disinfected.

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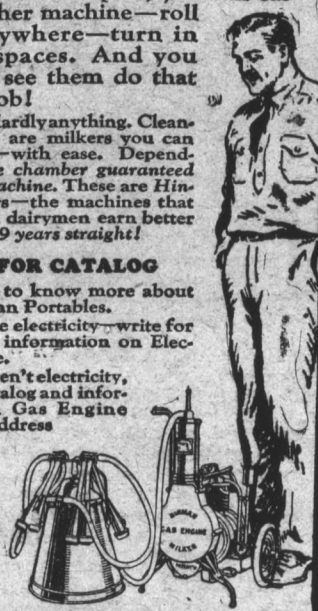
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Guernsey Dairy Heifer Calves, practically pure bred \$25.00 each. We ship C. O. D. Write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis.

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A son of Echo Sylvia King Model will increase production in your herd. 84 daughters of this great young sire have A. R. O. records, 7 from 30 to 33.67 lbs. and 22 others above 25 lbs. He was leading sire of Honor List Daughters 1925-1926. His sons are widely distributed throughout the country and are developing into excellent sires of quality and production. We are still offering his sons from heavy producing dams at reasonable prices. Send for pedigrees.

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Bred cows and heifers served by these sires are available for foundation stock.

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

animals that return a substantial profit.

The number of dairymen who win diplomas has increased steadily. Last year, 5,155 dairymen in thirty-three states were reported by the proper officials as owning herds that averaged 300 pounds or more. Many of these dairymen secured their diplomas at the exposition; in several states the diplomas were presented at state meetings held for that purpose.

The fourth annual Herd Honor Roll

will contain the names of all eligible dairymen whose herds make the required average, as determined by the records of cow testing associations or herd tests, and certified to the exposition office. Records must have been kept on a herd of five or more cows for a milking year ending between July 1, 1926, and June 30, 1927. Diplomas not called for will be distributed at state meetings later in the season, or mailed from the exposition office.

Address Live Stock Men

King Speaks to Michigan Stock Feeders

AT the Live Stock Feeders' Day held at Michigan State College last Thursday, Professor F. G. King, of Purdue University, gave the 300 farmers present the benefits of his years of experimental work in feeding farm animals. This address was one of the many fine things offered on the occasion. The report on the research work in cattle feeding at the Michigan Experiment Station the past year, was the main reason for calling the farmers to East Lansing during this busy season. A detailed account of the results of this research work will be given in our next issue.

Professor King pointed out the necessity of suiting the feeding business to the farm program. A different series of problems are presented on a farm where a surplus of grain and a shortage of forage are grown, than on the farm with an abundance of forage and a limited quantity of grain. This, he realizes after twenty-two years of study of live stock feeding.

He first learned in his experimental work that the average steer would gain only one and one-half pounds per day on corn and timothy, whereas on corn and clover the gain would be two pounds per day and, if to this ration is added a little concentrate, the gain could be increased to two and one-quarter pounds per day and the cattle would command a higher price because of a better finish.

Then, by adding silage to the ration the gain was increased from two and one-quarter to two and one-half pounds per day, and the cost reduced nine cents per hundred pounds of gain. Next it was discovered that by eliminating the hay, and feeding all silage as roughage, he could make the same gains and greatly reduce the cost of feed. He discovered that one ton of silage would replace 4.6 pounds of corn, and 613 pounds of hay. However, he learned that the cattle did a little better when they received a small quantity of hay. All these experiments were conducted with two-year-old animals. Calves, he said, must have hay in their ration.

The cheapest gains were made on cattle where no corn was fed. However, the fastest gains were realized on animals being fed a full ration of corn. But the additional cost in feeding heavy corn rations can be overcome by following the feeders with hogs. If one has too little corn to carry his cattle through on full feed, Professor King advises that he feed no corn until certain he has enough corn to finish the animals on a full corn ration, and then to finish with heavy feeding.

He advised the use of field corn for silage for beef animals. He would also permit this corn to become sufficiently mature to harvest for grain before cutting for the silo. Green silage has a similar effect on feeding animals to "washy" grass.

The best feeding gains are usually made during the first and second months of the feeding period. He also has observed that better gains will be made during April and May than in February and March under like conditions.

He emphasized the importance of

having a good place for the cattle to lie down. An abundance of litter should be provided. It is not necessary to have a warm sleeping place. Open sheds are often found best for beef cattle. He would like to have the sun to shine on the water supply, also on the feed rack. But he insists that a good bed for the animal is an important matter.

OCEANA DAIRYMEN CLOSE SUCCESSFUL YEAR.

THE West Oceana Cow Testing Association finished its year's work in May with an average production per cow of 7,574 pounds of milk and 361.7 pounds of butter-fat. The five-cow herd of Henry Meyers, of Rothbury, again leads with the highest fat average. His five pure-bred Jerseys averaged 10,241 pounds of milk containing 511.4 pounds of fat per cow. These cows returned \$2.93 to their owner for every dollar spent for feed.

Mr. Meyers is the owner of Pamela Pogis, high cow in the full age class with 530 pounds of fat. This cow has a two-year-old daughter who leads her age class with 538 pounds of fat, a three-year-old daughter with 556 pounds of fat, and another three-year-old daughter, Pamela's Lucia, who is high cow in the association for the year just closed—with the very creditable record of 11,086 pounds of milk and 591 pounds of butter-fat. The three daughters were all sired by Pogis Silk City Lad who, like many other good sires, has passed on to the packing house.

Five years of testing association work has helped Mr. Meyers raise his herd average from 7,232 pounds of milk and 383 pounds of fat, to 10,221 pounds of milk and 511.4 pounds of butter-fat. During these five years he has increased his herd average more than 600 pounds of milk and twenty-five pounds of butter-fat per cow annually.

Twenty of the twenty-one herds tested for the full twelve months finished the year with an average production per cow of better than 300 pounds of butter-fat per year. Seventy-two of the 181 cows tested last year qualified for the Michigan record of performance.

All members of the association fed grain. It is interesting to note that \$93.56 was divided as follows: Rough—the average feed cost per cow of age, \$45.67; grain, \$47.89.

L. Q. Kitchen was the tester in charge during the past year. The association has twenty-six members and is starting another year's work with Robert Osborn as tester.

HE MUST HAVE FELT LIKE ONE.

A man and his wife were out driving and met a farmer driving a span of mules. Just as they were about to pass the rig, the mules turned their heads toward the auto and brayed vociferously.

Turning to his wife the husband remarked, "Relatives of yours, I suppose?"

"Yes," she answered, sweetly, "by marriage."



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HORNSTOP—Stops Horn Growth in Calves and Kids50
GALLOFORM—Galls, Ulcers, Sores50
HEALING OIL—Abrasions, Wire Cuts, Wounds50
HOG WORM CAPSULES—Sure, Safe—per 100 \$4.00
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5 Lbs. \$1.40

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FOR SALE—Darlington Record, a 6-mos.-old grandson of Darlington Emms 2d. Mich. 4-yr.-old Milk and Butter-fat Champion. She gave over 13,000 lbs. milk last year. Also other choice bulls up to 10 mos. old sired by Tipperary Clyde, wt. 1,800 lbs. at 2 yrs. Write your wants.

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FOR SALE Registered Brown Swiss sire, three years old. LAURENCE E. KILPATRICK, Ovid, Mich.

HOGS

A Few good Hampshire spring boars at a bargain. Place your order for bred gilts. JOHN W. SNYDER, St. Johns, Mich., R. 4.

DUROCS BRED SOWS AND GILTS

SERVICE BOARS
Cholera immune, popular blood lines, typy. LAKEFIELD FARMS, Clarkston, Mich.

For Sale—Reg. O. I. C. April & May Pigs best of breeding. Shipped on approval. FRED W. KENNEDY & SONS, R. 1, Chelsea, Mich.

FOR SALE Registered O. I. C. Choice boars and gilts. Two months old. OPHOLT BROS., Zeeland, Mich.

Chester Whites Spring pigs, either sex, sows and gilts bred for fall farrowing. Champion bloodlines and show type. JOHN C. WILK, St. Louis, Mich.

Chester White March Pigs of best type, breeding. Express paid. F. W. Alexander, Vassar, Mich.

Additional Stock Ads. on Page 789



THE LATEST MARKET REPORT



GRAIN QUOTATIONS.

Tuesday, June 14.

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 2 red at \$1.44; No. 2 white \$1.45; No. 2 mixed \$1.43.
Chicago.—July \$1.44½; September at \$1.43.
Toledo.—Wheat, No. 2 red at \$1.44 @1.45.

Corn.

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow \$1.02; No. 3 yellow \$1.00; No. 4 yellow 98c.
Chicago.—July at 97½c; September \$1.02½.

Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 Michigan 54½c; No. 3, 51½c.
Chicago.—July 47½c; September at 47c.

Rye.

Detroit.—No. 2, \$1.18.
Chicago.—July \$1.16½; September at \$1.04.
Toledo.—Rye \$1.19.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$5.80 f. o. b. shipping points.
New York.—Pea domestic at \$6 @ 6.50; red kidneys at \$6.75 @ 7 to the wholesalers.

Barley.

Detroit.—Malting 99c; feeding 90c.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Cash imported clover seed \$13; October \$16.75; August alsike at \$14; timothy, old, \$2.45; new \$2.55.

Hay.

Detroit.—No. 1 timothy at \$17 @ 18; standard \$16 @ 17; No. 1 light clover mixed \$15 @ 16; No. 2 timothy \$15 @ 16; No. 1 clover \$15 @ 16; oat straw \$12 @ 13; rye straw \$13 @ 14.

Feeds.

Detroit.—Winter wheat bran at \$37; spring wheat bran at \$38; standard middlings at \$38.50; fancy middlings \$44; cracked corn at \$40; coarse corn meal \$37; chop \$31 per ton in carlots.

WHEAT.

An unexpectedly low estimate of the winter wheat crop caused a sharp recovery in wheat prices in the last few days, after a period of weakness due to some improvement in weather conditions and a slow demand for cash wheat from both domestic and foreign buyers. The official forecast on winter wheat as of June 1 was 537,000,000 bushels, compared with 594,000,000 bushels a month ago, and a final harvest of 627,000,000 bushels in 1926. The condition of spring wheat was 86.8 per cent of normal against 78.5 per cent a month ago, and a ten-year average of 88.9. Using private estimates of acreage, a spring wheat yield of about 244,000,000 bushels is indicated.

Harvest will be in full swing in the southwest in another ten days. This means that hedging pressure will increase soon and that broader demand will be needed to sustain values. Whether or not that demand will appear will depend largely on weather and crop developments in the important wheat producing countries.

RYE.

The rye situation is becoming extremely strong. Since the opening of lake navigation, the visible supply has diminished by about 11,000,000 bushels, and less than 3,000,000 bushels remain. Part of this is known to be sold for export, and additional sales are reported from time to time. New crop rye will not be available in volume before August.

CORN.

Corn prices are now in the first important setback since the start of the bull move early in May. The market probably became tired from the prolonged run in which values increased over 40 per cent. At Chicago, the advance was about 32 to 35 cents, of which 13 to 14 cents were dropped on this setback. The usual June movement of corn to terminals has appeared, demand for cash corn became more narrow as prices advanced, the rapid shrinkage in the visible supply ceased, while Argentina sold some corn to this country and took away the Canadian market.

The basic situation remains quite strong, however, and still higher prices are likely to be realized before the season is over. The official report for Iowa says that the crop shows the worst condition at this season in 35 years, with prospects of a five per cent decrease in acreage. Illinois probably is in still worse shape. While better weather has permitted rapid planting in the last few days, the area still to be plowed was so large that

the job could not be completed and the planting being done is fully two weeks late.

OATS.

Oats prices had a drastic break, partly in sympathy with corn. Cash demand is not brisk, but the visible supply continues to decrease rapidly. Crop reports are mixed, but prospects are much more favorable than for corn and indicate somewhere near an average crop.

SEEDS.

Conditions are generally favorable to the clover crop, according to reports from the country. The critical period does not come until July and August, after the hay crop is cut. Stocks of old seed are pretty well cleaned up and trade is dull, as is usual so late in the season. Alsike and timothy seed business also is slow. Dealers still have good-sized stocks of timothy seed on hand which are hard to sell.

FEEDS.

Bran was somewhat irregular last week, although middlings and corn feeds were firmly held. Gluten feed is scarce, and is available only from resellers. Demand has slackened generally, but there is frequently a premium for prompt shipment feeds to fill immediate requirements.

HAY.

Seasonal dullness rules the hay market. Receipts are moderate but are fully sufficient for the demand, and prices have been irregular. Pastures are in good condition except in some southern sections where rains are needed, relieving the necessity for heavy feeding of hay. Alfalfa hay has declined again in seeking a new crop basis. The condition of the hay crop on June 1 was estimated at 88 per cent of normal, compared with 76 per cent a year ago, and a ten-year June 1 average of 85.3 per cent. Pastures were in better shape at the beginning of June 1 than last year, the condition being estimated at 88.3 per cent, compared with 77 in 1926.

EGGS.

The egg market is still sick. Production continues to run considerably ahead of recent years, dealers are forced to add to the already heavy stocks in warehouses, street stocks are large in spite of a relatively good consumption, and prices are showing the inevitable result of an over-supply. Prices paid to producers, which

on May 15 averaged 19.8 cents a dozen, compared with 25.2 cents in 1926, were the lowest since 1916. Low prices usually mean a heavy interior consumption of eggs, so that the large receipts are even more significant as a measure of the heavy production this year. Prices are not likely to show much strength until supplies become less plentiful.

Live poultry prices declined to a new low point for the season last week as a result of the record-breaking receipts. High prices of feed, and low prices for eggs have led to close culling of flocks. Hens are cheaper than at this time in any recent year.

Chicago.—Eggs, fresh firsts 20 @ 21c; extras 21½ @ 22c; ordinary firsts 19 @ 19½c; dirties 17½c; checks at 17½c. Live poultry, hens 19c; springers 29c; roosters 18c; ducks 23c; geese 15c; turkeys 30c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 20½ @ 21c. Live poultry, broilers 40c; heavy hens 25c; light hens 18c; roosters 15c; geese 16c; ducks 25c pound.

BUTTER.

Butter prices lost a little ground last week, although the market retains its strong undertone. Production is gaining steadily and receipts at leading distributing markets are running ahead of last season. Grass butter of good quality is more plentiful and dealers are storing all that which cannot be moved at a profit. The "shortage" in storage stocks was reduced during May, when accumulations at the leading markets were a third larger than in May a year ago. Accumulations were heavy during June, 1926, and the movement this year may not be much, if any, in excess. The market is generally expected to remain fairly well entrenched around the present level, although some dealers believe prices are too high in view of the liberal supplies and that the market is likely to decline to the summer-average in 1926.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago 40c; New York 42½c; Detroit, in tubs 37½ @ 40c.

CHEESE.

Cheese prices hold fairly steady, although the trade generally would prefer a somewhat lower basis on which to start storing operations. Sales are fairly close to country costs, but no premiums are reported. New York expects to produce only half the usual

quantity of cheese this year, offsetting any gain in Wisconsin. Storing operations have not started in any volume as yet.

Prices for No. 1 American cheese: Chicago, Twins 22½ @ 22¾c; Single Daisies 23 @ 23¼c; Double Daisies at 22¾ @ 23c; Longhorns 22½ @ 23c.

POTATOES.

Demand for potatoes fell off at the recent advances and prices have weakened. Old stock is practically all cleaned up and shipments are only about half as large as last season. The first early states are about through shipping, but mid-season states, such as North Carolina, Oklahoma and Arkansas are getting under way, first shipments from eastern Virginia have been received and Kansas will soon be starting, so that there is no reason to expect any shortage in supplies. The strong market recently has attracted a good many potatoes from Canada, particularly to eastern cities. Northern round whites, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at \$3.50 @ 3.75, and southern Bliss Triumphs, U. S. No. 1, at \$5 @ 5.75 per 100 pounds in the Chicago carlot market.

WOOL.

Wool trade at seaboard markets has broadened slightly in the last ten days. Mills appear to be impressed by the discount on prices of domestic wools under foreign sorts, and are covering part of their requirements as the early shipments from the new clip arrive. Buying has been fairly active in bright wool fleeces, with fine delaines on the Boston market changing hands at 43c, grease basis; ½-blood at 42 @ 43c; ¾-blood 41 @ 42c; ¼-blood 40 @ 41c. Dealers are buying at 34 @ 35c at country points in the bright wool states. Consumption of wool by domestic mills in the first four months of 1927 was 11 per cent less than in the same period of 1926. While consumption in April was lower than in March, May is expected to show an increase again.

DETROIT CITY MARKET.

Apples 50c @ \$1.75 bu; asparagus at \$1.50 @ 2.25 dozen bunches; new beets \$1 @ 1.25 dozen bunches; carrots \$1 @ 2 bu; new carrots \$1 dozen bunches; celery 50c @ \$1.25 dozen bunches; eggs, wholesale 27 @ 28c; retail at 30 @ 35c; white eggs 28 @ 30c; lettuce \$1 @ 1.50 per 10-lb. basket; root parsley \$1.50 @ 3 bu; curly parsley 50 @ 75c dozen bunches; peas \$4 @ 5.50 bu; green onions 50 @ 75c dozen bunches; parsnips \$1.25 @ 2 bu; potatoes \$2.75 @ 3.25 bu; poultry, hens, wholesale, 25c; retail 28 @ 30c; broilers, Leghorns, wholesale 26 @ 28c; retail 35c; Rocks 35 @ 40c; radishes, long, white 60 @ 85c per dozen bunches; round 60c @ \$1 dozen bunches; rhubarb 40 @ 60c dozen bunches; sorrel \$1 @ 1.25 bu; spinach 50c @ \$1 bu; strawberries \$8 @ 9 per 24-qt. case; live pigs \$8 each; watercress \$1 per dozen bunches; veal 18 @ 20c; pansies \$1 @ 1.50 per 15-boxes; mustard 75c @ \$1.25 bu; leeks 50 @ 90c dozen; tomato plants 75c @ \$1 8-dozen flat; cabbage plants \$1 @ 1.25 8-dozen; turnip greens 75c @ 1.25 bu; beet greens \$1.50 bu; butter 60c; hothouse tomatoes \$3.50 @ 4.25 per 14-lb. basket.

GRAND RAPIDS.

Potatoes \$2.25 @ 2.50; strawberries \$2.50 @ 3.50 per 16-qt. case; tomatoes \$2 per 7-lb. basket; cucumbers \$1.35 @ 1.40 dozen; radishes \$1 @ 1.25 bu; leaf lettuce \$1 bu; new beets 75c dozen bunches; rhubarb 65 @ 75c bu; spinach 50c bu; various greens 50c @ \$1 bu; beans \$5 cwt; wheat \$1.25 bu; rye 90c bu; pork 10 @ 12c; beef 6 @ 12c; veal 10 @ 16c; lamb 25c; mutton 12 @ 14c; chickens 16 @ 22c; old hens 16 @ 22c; eggs 20c; butter-fat 44c pound.

Oakland Co., June 6.—Pastures are looking fine and live stock is in good condition. The poultry business is growing a little. Wool is bringing 32 @ 34c. Farmers are in better spirits than usual.—J. D.

Gertrude Ederle, of English channel swimming fame, has suggested that Lindbergh grab all the wealth he can, as glory fades fast and riches are hard to get.

Bovee has said that a mind unemployed is a mind unenjoyed. To accept anything blindly is mind unemployment, and a sure way to failure. Our attitude towards our occupation and affairs in life determine our enjoyment of them.

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, June 14.

CHICAGO.

Hogs.

Receipts 24,000. Market slow and around steady with Monday's average; pigs and lights \$9.25; 210-250-lb. average \$8.90 @ 9.15; 260-300 lbs. \$8.70 @ 8.95; few packing weight butchers down to \$8.60 or below; most packing sows \$7.85 @ 8; bulk of better grade \$8 @ 8.40; common and inferior kind at \$7.75.

Cattle.

Receipts 9,000. Fed steers and yearlings steady to strong, tops \$10; 15c higher on better grade medium weight and weighty steers; she stock mostly steady, bulls weak; vealers 50c higher; best heavy fed steers \$13.85; some held around \$10.75 @ 12.50; yearlings rather scarce, \$11.50 down; packers and feeders firm; best medium bulls \$7.40; decline in light sausage bulls; vealers largely \$13.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 11,000. Fat lambs opening slow; few early sales, mostly on natives; few lights and yearlings \$15.25; early bulk good natives \$16 @ 16.50; with choice Idahos at \$17.50; early sales good, Idahos \$17; good yearlings up to \$13.25; fat ewes \$5.50 @ 6; no feeding lambs sold, indications steady.

DETROIT.

Cattle.

Receipts 216. Market steady. Good to choice yearlings dry-fed \$10.00 @ 11.00. Best heavy steers, dry-fed 9.50 @ 10.75. Handy weight butchers 8.00 @ 9.50. Mixed steers and heifers 8.00 @ 9.00. Handy light butchers 7.00 @ 8.00. Light butchers 6.00 @ 8.00. Best cows 6.00 @ 8.00.

Butcher cows 5.00 @ 6.00. Cutters 4.25 @ 5.00. Canners 3.75 @ 4.50. Choice light bulls 5.50 @ 7.00. Bologna bulls 6.00 @ 7.75. Stock bulls 5.00 @ 6.50. Feeders 6.25 @ 8.25. Stockers 5.50 @ 7.75. Milkers and springers \$65.00 @ 120.00.

Calves.

Receipts 622. Market 50c higher. Best \$14.00 @ 14.50. Others 6.00 @ 13.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 409. Market steady. Best lambs \$14.50 @ 15.00. Fair lambs 12.00 @ 12.75. Light to common lambs 6.00 @ 10.00. Spring lambs 16.00 @ 17.00. Fair to good sheep 6.00 @ 7.00. Culls and common 2.00 @ 4.00.

Hogs.

Receipts 1,467. Market is steady to 10c higher. Mixed 9.40. Roughs 7.35. Pigs and lights 9.00. Stags 6.25. Extreme heavies 8.00 @ 8.50.

BUFFALO.

Hogs.

Receipts 310. Hold-overs 629. Market mostly 10 @ 15c higher; 180 lbs. at \$9.85; tops, 200-lb. average \$10.

Cattle.

Receipts 100. Market steady. Choice vealers 50c lower; others steady; early tops \$15; culls and common \$10 @ 12.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 50. Nominal quotations same as Monday.

DECLINE IN HOGS NEARS FINISH.

ONCE more the appearance of stability in hog prices proved to be a mirage as the market has dropped to new low levels for the season early last week. The Chicago average dropped to \$8.65, compared with \$14.50 a year ago. The top is around \$9.00, compared with \$15 last year. The usual June run is under way at present, aggravated by the rise in corn, and the shift in the corn-hog price ratio to an unfavorable basis, so that receipts are comparatively heavy. A large percentage of grassy and half-finished light hogs are included.

While it is too early to draw positive conclusions, it is probable that the decline will be halted near the present level and the market will turn for a fair rise during the summer. Packers have bought freely in the last few days, indicating that hogs are well worth the money. The decline, compared with last year, has been severe enough to discount a big increase in the supply. Receipts probably will decrease before the end of June, and the period of accumulation of product in packers' cellars will be replaced by the distribution season when storage holdings of meats and lard are merchandised.

GOOD CATTLE CONTINUE SCARCE.

WHILE prices of lower grades of steers are in the course of seasonal readjustment downward, due to the appearance of grassers on the scene, choice and prime grades continue relatively scarce and high-priced. Weighty steers sold at \$13.85 at Chicago in the last few days, compared with the year's peak of \$14. Quality and water fills considered, finished mature steers and yearlings are selling as high as at any time this year.

Total receipts of cattle declined in the last few days, and prices on the rank and file recovered sharply from the preceding setback. Supplies are likely to remain moderate until late in July, by which time the heavy runs of grassers from the southwest will be under way. The rise in corn is stimulating some liquidation of light and half-finished cattle, and supplies of this caliber are not likely to become smaller than they have been recently. About all that can be expected is that prices will hold to their present general level for a while longer.

More cows and heifers are arriving than a month ago, and prices have lost ground, with a partial recovery in the last few days. While this rally is likely to go further, the main trend of prices in this division is downward. Prices of bulls have held close to the season's high point, but receipts usually increase by early summer, and lower prices can be expected within a few weeks. Veal calves had a sharp advance in the last few days, with Chicago prices about \$3.00 over the April low spot.

Prospects for the summer market for grain-fed cattle are hard to gauge. Usually they have a strong rise by late summer or early fall, owing to increasing scarcity. This year may prove to be an exception, however, since the feeding ratio has been favorable for some time, and enough cattle-men may be carrying steers into long feeds to create a larger market supply later on than at present. Moreover, such cattle are already selling \$1 to \$3 higher than at this time a year ago. Instead of a summer rise, it may be that prices of good cattle will merely hold close to their high present level.

Prices of stockers and feeders have declined about 50 cents from the high point of the season two weeks ago. While they may have a fair rally from this point, or a little lower, they probably will decline further in the next six weeks. Demand usually is at low ebb in July, when feeders are busy with field work, corn crop prospects are uncertain, supplies of old corn are scanty, and fall pastures have not yet become available. This year probably will follow the usual rule.

COUNTY CROP NEWS.

St. Clair County.—The weather has been wet and cold, and farmers are behind with planting of corn, potatoes and sugar beets. Winter wheat is looking good. Meadows are looking fine, especially new seeding; pastures are good; live stock in good condition. Growth of all crops is normal, except on low lands where too much rain has done some damage. Dairy and poultry business is expanding. **W. A. K.**

Genesee County.—Wet weather is holding back the planting of corn. Some will plant beans on ground intended for corn, as they think it is too late for corn. Wheat and meadows are looking good. Weather permitting, will soon be after alfalfa. No sugar

beet acreage in this section this year. Some report their strawberries were injured by frost. Not all fields of corn stubble have been cleaned up. Help is high in price and scarce. Milch cows are bringing good prices; brood sows are easier than early in spring. As a whole, farmers did not have any too good luck with spring pigs. **L. P.**

Missaukee County.—Farm work at a standstill for two weeks on account of excessive rains; some acreage intended for oats will go over for later crops; condition of rye is good; wheat badly winter-killed; meadows and pasture are 100 per cent; fruit buds did not freeze, but blossomed during the excessive rains, and probably will not pollinate well; much of the time bees could not work. Live stock came through the winter in good condition generally, and are gaining on the splendid pasture. Dairy and poultry business slowly but steadily expanding. Little marketing excepting eggs, which bring 24c; cream 44c pound for butter-fat. Will be considerable sweet clover and alfalfa sown this year. **H. S. S.**

Sanilac Co., June 6.—We have had too much rain, and corn planting is being delayed. There is lots of pasture; both dairy and poultry business are booming. Several fine hen houses have been built here this spring. Butter 45c; eggs 18c; potatoes \$2. **J. M.**

Jackson Co., June 6.—Farm work is somewhat behind on account of wet weather. Corn not all planted. Pastures are fine. Alfalfa promises a big crop. Poultry and dairying are expanding in this locality. **J. W.**

Hillsdale Co., June 7.—Wheat and clover looking good. Very little corn planted at present on account of wet weather. The corn acreage will be cut in this locality, due partly to wet weather, and some to the presence of the corn borer. **E. G.**

VETERINARY.

Goiter.—I had a cow come in this morning and the calf has a lump in its throat just below its jaws. It is a heifer. **J. R. H.**—Clip the hair from over the lump and paint with tincture of iodine once daily, until the skin becomes tender. Discontinue for a few days and repeat. Add thirty grains of sodium iodide to four ounces of water and give one teaspoonful three times daily.

Intestinal Parasites.—Our dog has fits of some kind. He shivers, and just before the fits are over walks on his front feet and drags the hind ones. He eats well and is fifty-six days old. **M. S.**—The trouble with your pup is caused by worms. Withhold food for twelve hours, then give one grain of santonin in a half ounce of castor oil. Warm the oil and shake thoroughly before giving. Repeat in three weeks.

LAMBS ADVANCE TO \$18.75.

A DISTINCT bare spot in supplies of lambs in the last few days has caused a sharp rally in prices, with the Chicago top on choice spring lambs back to \$18.75, paid for the initial shipment from Washington. This gap in arrivals is not likely to last long, so that the advance undoubtedly will be temporary. Before the end of June, liberal arrivals of native lambs from various parts of the corn belt and the southeast will be on deck and the northwest also is expected to ship rather freely by that time.

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. Rate 6 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; for four or more consecutive insertions 5 cents a word. Count as one 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.

Words.	One time.	Four times.	Words.	One time.	Four times.
10.....	\$0.30	\$2.40	28.....	\$2.08	\$6.24
11.....	.33	2.64	29.....	2.16	6.48
12.....	.36	2.88	30.....	2.24	6.72
13.....	.40	3.12	31.....	2.32	6.96
14.....	.44	3.36	32.....	2.40	7.20
15.....	.48	3.60	33.....	2.48	7.44
16.....	.52	3.84	34.....	2.56	7.68
17.....	.56	4.08	35.....	2.64	7.92
18.....	.60	4.32	36.....	2.72	8.16
19.....	.64	4.56	37.....	2.80	8.40
20.....	.68	4.80	38.....	2.88	8.64
21.....	.72	5.04	39.....	2.96	8.88
22.....	.76	5.28	40.....	3.04	9.12
23.....	.80	5.52	41.....	3.12	9.36
24.....	.84	5.76	42.....	3.20	9.60
25.....	.88	6.00	43.....	3.28	9.84

Special Notice All advertising copy discontinuance orders or change of copy intended for the Classified Department must reach this office ten days in advance of publication date.

REAL ESTATE

FOR WHITE PEOPLE ONLY.—Valuable land at low prices. Sold on reasonable terms. Fine fruit, trucking and farming land. Send for free list of bargains. Mills Land Company, Booneville, Arkansas.

IMPROVED 110-ACRE FARM.—sell or take house in village, or small acreage as first payment, with or without crops. Charles Sherman, Danville, Mich.

SHIP YOUR
Live Poultry
TO
DETROIT BEEF COMPANY

Oldest and most reliable commission house in Detroit. Write for new shippers' guide, shipping tags and quotations.

**Detroit Beef Company,
1903 Adelaide St. Detroit, Mich.**

LILLIE'S IMPROVED
STRANSKY VAPORIZER

Introduces air and water-vapor into the manifold (principle of the renowned Deisel engine). Increases power, saves gas, removes and prevents formation of carbon. Fits any car, truck or tractor. Full instructions. You would not believe me if I told you of the increased mileage on my own car—you must be satisfied or money back. Price by mail \$3.50.

COLON C. LILLIE, Coopersville, Mich.



CHICKS--PULLETS

Thousands of Chicks at \$c and up. 10,000 Pullets 60c and up. Pullets shipped C. O. D. on approval. Write for special prices.

FAIRVIEW HATCHERY & FARMS
Box M Zeeland, Mich.

HOGS

Chester Whites Big Type with quality. Few March pigs, either sex. Can furnish group for club work or show. Prices reasonable. **NEWMAN'S STOCK FARM, Marlette, Mich.**

LARGE TYPE P. C. Fall boars all sold. Gilts bred for fall farrow, bred to two best boars in the state, viz., L.'s Big Wonder by Smoothie Wonder and Big Stratton by Redeemer. **W. E. LIVINGSTON, Parma, Mich.**

BIG TYPE P. C. SPRING PIGS, either sex. Leading bloodlines. Prices reasonable. 13th year. **F. L. MIARS, Berrien Center, Mich.**

LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINAS size and breeding good. Weanling pigs to sell. **JAMES G. TAYLOR, Belding, Mich.**

SHEEP

1000 YEARLING EWES 500 Michigan Delaines. 500 Black-faces, uniform, good-sized, smooth-bodied, and in good condition. It will pay any purchaser to investigate our stock and corresponding prices. Telegraph: Rockwood, Michigan. Post office: South Rockwood, Michigan. **ALMOND B. CHAPMAN & SONS.**

SHEEP FOR SALE

We are offering at this time a few loads of good Delaine ewes, age 2 to 5, each with a big lamb at side. Write for prices. **F. M. BAHAN, Woodstock, Ohio.**

Breeding EWES 250 Choice Young Delaine ewes with large lambs sired by Reg. Shrop. rams. Telegraph: Rockwood. P. O. **D. L. CHAPMAN & SON, S. Rockwood, Mich.**

SHEEP Breeding ewes, Delaines and western. Ewes with lambs by side. **Lincoln & Bradley, North Lewisburg, Ohio.**

HORSES

FOR SALE BLACK REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION, twelve years old, Wt. 1800. Low set, heavy bone. Has the appearance of a five-year-old, sure foal getter. Broke both double and single. Will sell cheap if taken at once. **JIM WELCH, Millbrook, Mich.**

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES made any size, low factory prices. Catalog free. Peoria Bedding Company, Peoria, Ill.

MOTORCYCLES

MOTORCYCLE BARGAINS. Used, rebuilt. Guaranteed. Shipped on approval. Catalog free. **Floyd Clymer, 815 Broadway, Denver, Colo.**

PET STOCK

RAT TERRIERS. Fox terriers. Lists 10c. **Pete Slater, Box M. F., Pana, Ill.**

COLLIES—stock dogs, beauties. Write for pictures. **Cloverleaf Farm, Tiffin, Ohio.**

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

PLANTS. 5 Acres. June, July delivery, Copenhagen Market. Flat Dutch, Danish Ballhead Cabbage. Prepaid, 100, 45c; 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.25; 1000, \$2.25; express, 5000, \$7.50. Cauliflower, prepaid, 50, 50c; 100, 70c; 1000, \$3.75. Critically assorted, moss packed. Guaranteed. **W. J. Myers, R. 2, Massillon, Ohio.**

PLANTS FOR SALE.—Copenhagen and Wakefield cabbage plants, \$1.00, 1,000; Collard, \$1.00; Tomato, \$1.00; Bell Pepper, \$1.50; Onion, \$1.25; Porto Rico Potato, \$2.00. Large opened grown, carefully packed. **Quitman Plant Co., Quitman, Ga.**

50 ACRES Field Grown Cabbage and Tomato Plants. Some of finest we ever grow. Special \$1 thousand. Sweet Potato Plants \$2. Prompt shipments, entire satisfaction guaranteed or money back. **Old Dominion Plant Co., Franklin, Va.**

SWEET POTATO PLANTS.—Nancy Hall, Porto Rico, Yellow Jersey, Red Jersey, Southern Queen; 250 plants \$1.00; 500, \$1.90; 1000, \$3.50. Postpaid. **Robert Bennett, Grand View, Indiana.**

CHOICE ADAPTED SMALL GRAIN AND BEANS.—Improved American Banner wheat, Wolverine oats, improved Robust beans. **A. B. Cook, Owosso, Mich.**

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10, \$1.75. Smoking 10, \$1.50. Pipe Free! Pay when received. **United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.**

POULTRY

PULLETS.—Rhode Island Reds: Barred Rocks; White Rocks; White Leghorns; pullets in all these breeds that will lay in 90 days. Also 8 weeks' Pullets. Exceptionally low price just now. Send for description and price on these birds. **State Farms' Association, Kalamazoo, Michigan.**

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TURKEY EGGS.—Thousands of them. All breeds. Special prices. **Eastern Ohio Poultry Farm, Beallsville, Ohio.**

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MICHIGAN ACCREDITED CHICKS.—Buy your chicks from heavy laying flocks that are officially accredited by inspectors supervised by Michigan State College, and of prize winners at the Holland Poultry Show. White and Brown Leghorns, Anconas, Barred Rocks, S. C. B. I. Reds. 100% live delivery postpaid. Send at once for free catalogue. Chicks, 6 cents and up. Full particulars and detailed prices. **Hillview Hatchery, C. Boven, Prop., Holland, Mich., R. 12, Box B.**

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS sired by pedigreed males, records 200 to 293 eggs. Low prepaid prices. Shipped anywhere C. O. D. and guaranteed. Hatching eggs, cockerels, pullets, hens, egg-bred 27 years. Winners at 17 egg contests. Write for free catalogue and special price bulletin. **Geo. B. Ferris, 934 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan.**

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QUEEN QUALITY ACCREDITED CHICKS.—Hollywood and Tancred, S. C. White Leghorns, \$10.00 per hundred. Barred Rocks, \$12.00; Rose C. Reds and S. C. Reds, \$12. June one cent per chick less. **Queen Hatchery, Zeeland, Mich.**

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PULLETS.—6 to 10 weeks old. Chicks of 15 varieties. Can ship at once. Some blood tested. 175 to 312-egg breeding. Free Circular. **Beckman Hatchery, Grand Rapids, Mich.**

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BETTER CHICKS.—Extremely low prices for balance of season. 80% of our chicks go to old customers. Write. **Litchfield Hatchery, Litchfield, Mich.**

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S. C. BUFF LEGHORN CHICKS from Michigan Accredited stock. Write for prices. **J. W. Webster, Bath, Mich.**

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ENERGETIC, capable teacher or college student who wishes profitable employment during summer. Profitable from standpoint of health, training and finance. Will be trained in business. Salary and railroad fare. Opportunity to travel. **Write Educators' Association, General Necessities Bldg., Detroit.**

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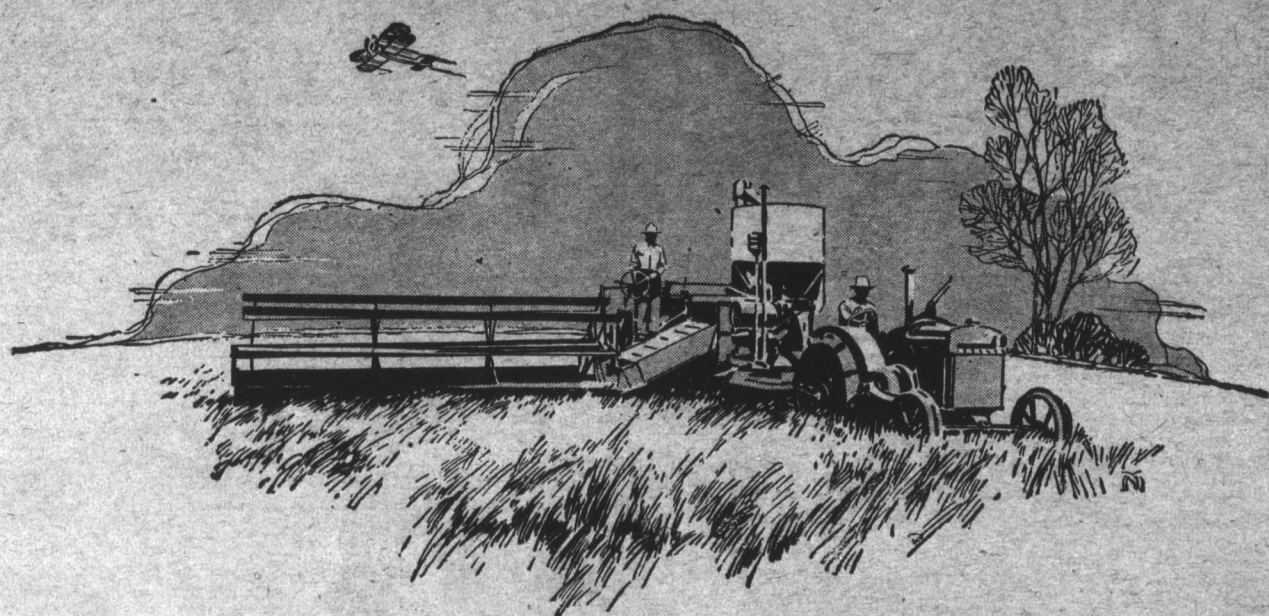
FRESH FROG LEGS WANTED.—Write Eastwood Inn, Halfway, Mich.

WANTED FARMS

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

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