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Put Teeth in the Game Law

Protect Both Game and Land Owners

MICHIGAN farmers believe in rigid game protection; they are both tolerant and friendly toward true sportsmen, but they are unanimous in voicing the need of better protection for property owners against the depredations of ruthless hunters.

The many letters received from our readers following the publication of "No Man's Land," established these facts beyond any question of doubt. Theoretically our law now gives them this protection. Actually it does not, because of inadequate machinery for its enforcement.

Is there a practical solution of this problem? If so what is it? What have other states done along this line? Have any of them found a solution of the problem? Would the application of such a solution in our case involve sweeping changes in our game laws, with consequent confusion?

These are fair questions to which we must find a fair answer if we are to make progress along right lines. Fortunately, there is one answer near at hand, as is generally the case if we look fairly for it. Here is the solution which a nearby state has applied to this problem:

The Illinois law is very similar to the Michigan law in this matter of game protection and control. A state department of conservation is charged with its administration, as here, but the machinery for its enforcement is much more complete and workable, resulting in real protection to both game and land owners.

Hunting on posted land without permission of the owner or person in charge is prohibited, as here. The land owner is given the added privilege of serving legal notice of prohibition in his local paper. But there is a vital difference in the method of enforcement and in the consequent results secured.

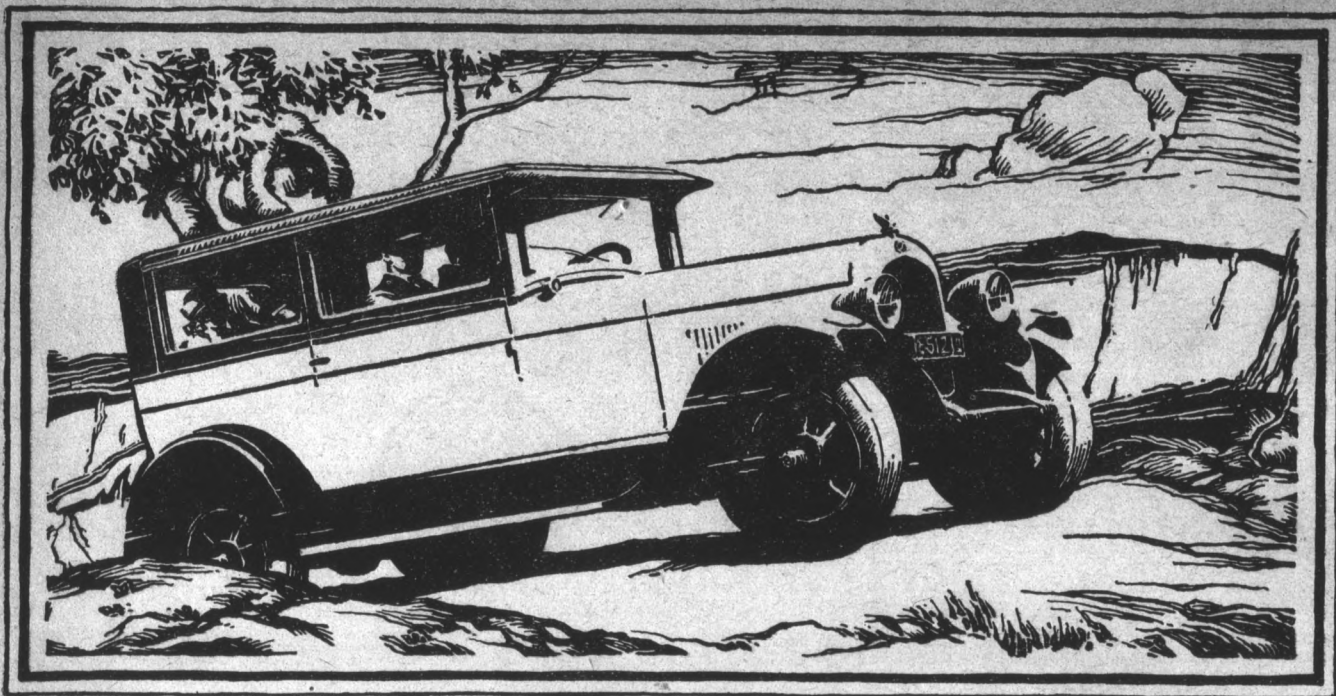
The Illinois law gives justices of the

peace jurisdiction in the enforcement of its provisions. It gives them authority to impose jail sentences as well as fines, within limits set in the law. It makes township constables police officers for the enforcement of the game law, and charges them, as well as deputy sheriffs and other police officers, with the definite duty of gathering evidence and aiding in the prosecution of offenders upon the entering of complaint by any citizen.

If teeth like that were put into the Michigan law, it would better serve its purpose of protecting the game, and at the same time give a desirable degree of protection to farmer land owners, just as it has done in Illinois. This would be a long step in the right direction. It would give farmers a fair degree of the protection they need and should be welcomed, rather than opposed, by true sportsmen, who are interested in real game protection.

How would this help? It would put a court of competent jurisdiction and a corps of police officers within easy reach of every farmer. Instead of less than one hundred places where complaint can now be made to secure the doubtful action of a busy prosecutor and a crowded court, there would be several thousands such places. There would be also a sizable army of police officers scattered throughout the state, everywhere available for quick service, as compared with a present handful, for the most part otherwise officially engaged and not specifically changed with this particular police duty.

United farmer support should quickly secure the addition of these enforcement features to our present game law. If you favor this plan, which has been working satisfactorily in Illinois for a number of years, drop a note to the Michigan Farmer saying so. Then talk it over with your neighbors and friends, and don't forget to talk about it to candidates for the state legislature from your district.



Public Buys 18 Million Dollars' Worth of New Lower-Priced Lighter Six, Chrysler "60" in First Sixty Days

In the first sixty days following its introduction an enthusiastic motoring public has paid more than eighteen millions of dollars for the newest Chrysler, the new lighter six, Chrysler "60".

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CHRYSLER "60"



News of the Week

Edsel Ford, son of the motor king, lays before President Coolidge plans to stimulate interest in air transportation and to provide enough airplanes for the growing requirements of the country.

In the upward turn of the stock markets, General Motors is a leader, advancing over seven points in one session last week and in a single day W. C. Durant added \$1,500,000 to his fortune through the advance in this stock.

Election investigations in both Illinois and Pennsylvania show that unusually large sums of money were used in both states at recent primaries to influence votes.

The order of the Mexican Government dismissing all priests from the churches of that country on August 1 is occasioning an extreme religious and political situation.

The inter-state commerce commission at hearings in Chicago is finding the truck and buss operators throughout the country solidly opposed to federal supervision.

In the Texas primary elections Governor Merriam A. Furgerson was defeated for re-election by Attorney General Dan Moody.

The merger of the Ladies of the Maccabees and the Maccabees was completed by the removal of \$2,800.00 from the vaults in Port Huron to Detroit.

Premier Poincaire of France will delay action to ratify the debt funding agreements with this country. It now seems apparent that France, for the first time since the financial became acute, has a government that will probably remain in power for several months.

Warren, Ohio, a city of forty thousand people, will try the unusual experiment of abolishing its police department because the city cannot afford to pay the salaries.

A. B. Richmond formally master of Oakland County and Michigan State Granges died at his home near Pontiac last week.

London agrees to cooperate with United States in helping to stem the tide of smuggled liquors from British territory to the United States.

President Coolidge attributes the anti-American demonstrations in France and other European countries to irresponsible people in those countries and to irresponsible American tourists.

Shipping was paralyzed off the Florida coast last week by a gale which reached a velocity of 100 miles an hour. Damages are estimated at a million dollars.

Reports state that the dirth of grain in Soviet Central Asia is approaching a famine, and to get relief the people are destroying the cotton crop to sow wheat.

A decrease in the merchant tonnage of Great Britain is worrying the empire. In 1914 England had forty-one per cent of the world's tonnage while now she has thirty per cent. During the same time, America gained thirteen per cent while Germany has increased her shipping from 419,000 tons in 1920 to over 3,000,000 tons at present.

It is estimated that over two hundred people were killed and property valued at \$10,000,000 destroyed when a hurricane swept over the Bahama Islands last week.

The New York women's law enforcement league is seeking an injunction to restrain officials from submitting the state prohibition referendum to voters next fall on the ground of its unconstitutionality.

Steps are being taken to make Camp Custer at Battle Creek a permanent military camp.

INVESTIGATE MOTOR LINES.

A movement has been started from Washington which may mean much to the farmers so far as it relates to the transportation of their products to market. At the instigation of the railroad interests the Inter-state Commerce Commission is preparing to make an extensive investigation of motor truck and motor bus lines as competitors of the railroads. The purpose is the bringing of motor truck and motor bus regulation, rate making and competition under the control of the commission.

The general index of purchasing power of farm products in terms of non agricultural commodities remain at 87 where it has stood for 10 months.

DEVOTED
TO
MICHIGAN

VOLUME CLXVII

MICHIGAN FARMER

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

QUALITY
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NUMBER VI

Shall We Sing or Cuss?

Singing May Prove a Real Factor in Winning Agriculture From Slough of Despond

A SINGING farmer is not a cussing farmer, and we want more singing farmers. These words were expressed by Professor R. S. Linton of Michigan State College when he presented the R. E. Olds Trophy Cup to the winning state singing agricultural team from Owosso High School.

These smiling boys do not look like they would make cussing farmers. They make you think of the old familiar lines you used to sing in the little red school house, "Whistle and hoe, sing as you go, shorten the rows by the songs you know." At least these were the lines I was reminded of when I heard these boys sing.

Nearly every farmer and farmer's wife can recall such memories. Those good old days when we used to have the time of our lives behind the good old fashioned geography books. When we used to wish for hot weather so that we could take our turn passing the water pail, and where our recitation periods were of necessity only five or ten minutes.

I remember in those days I was thought to be a very good singer in the rural school. The boy or girl who could make the loudest noise was considered the best singer. I was considered quite efficient at the art because I had plenty of practice. I developed my lungs by calling the cows from the pasture one and one half miles from the house. This was much easier than going after them through the thistles and nettles. From behind the old barn, I could call all the kids in the neighborhood. Yes I was a very good singer in those days, in the good old country school, and before tunes came into fashion.

By V. O. Brown

I am citing these instances merely for comparison. These memories were brought to my mind when I heard this group of young men sing before an audience of more than 1000 people at a banquet in the gymnasium at the Michigan State College. Here was a group of young men, agricultural students, trained in the art of singing. There time was perfect, the four parts blended together in a pleasing harmony, and their chorus of trained voices responded to the music as one. To be sure they had a music teacher,

Miss Margaret Jones is a graduate from the music department of Olivet College, and a very capable singing teacher and director.

These young agricultural boys could sing; there was no doubt about that, and they walked away with the silver loving cup to their credit. They come from the Smith Hughes High School of Owosso where a four year course in agriculture is taught. Superintendent E. J. William and Principal C. A. Courmyer are strong supporters of such a course in high

school, and the farmers around the fertile valleys of Shiawassee county are thoroughly in sympathy with the course.

The point I wish to bring out is this, that these young farmers are trained, trained in scientific agriculture, trained in singing, trained in other sciences and vocations so that they will make better farmers in the future. As Professor Linton states, "They will be singing farmers instead of cussing farmers." They will make better citizens to carry on this great industry of future agriculture. When we look about this native state of ours and see the number of schools where Smith Hughes Agricultural and home economics courses are being taught to our young boys and girls, it gives the country folks a feeling of joy and satisfaction for they know that their boys and girls are receiving the same efficient training the city boys and girls are receiving.

In some sections in the rural districts of Michigan are found new, up-to-date consolidated or centralized schools. The children are transported in power driven busses, and trained instructors are hired for the teaching work. Agriculture, home economics, physical training, music, art, English and a host of other sciences are taught. This is indeed an inspiration and a boost for our country people.

Then we have the other extreme, thousands of communities with the poorly-lighted, and poorly-ventilated one room school house, with its underpaid teacher, its lack of equipment for good teaching and proper training for life work and good citizenship. In such communities, the child is not

(Continued to 111)



The Young Men, Their Teacher, Instructor, and Accompanist Who Sung Themselves to Victory, Winning the Beautiful Cup in the Foreground.

The Hay Market Situation

With Special Reference to the Rapidly Increasing Alfalfa Crop

By Gilbert Gusler

AN alfalfa hay crop of about the same size as in 1925, with prospects of a much better demand than in the past year is indicated by the early forecasts of hay yields and reports on the condition of pastures throughout the United States.

Last year, the alfalfa hay crop of 29 million tons was one-third of the total tame hay production, although it occupied only 20 per cent of the acreage. Mixed clover and timothy with 21 million tons was next in importance, while production of clover and timothy separately reached 11 and 10 million tons, respectively. Besides these, 3 million tons of annual legume hays were produced and hay made from grains cut green reached 5 million tons. Millet, sudan and other miscellaneous hays were produced to the extent of 8 million tons.

The acreage in alfalfa has increased each year as far back as it has been reported as a separate crop. No estimate of this year's area has been made as yet, but a slight increase is a logical expectancy, based on the gradual growth of popularity of alfalfa shown in the acreage records of the

past six years. Small decreases reported in some of the Great Plains and mountain states have probably been more than offset by increases in the North Central states.

The condition of alfalfa on July 1, however, was four per cent lower than last year, enough to counterbalance any gain in acreage. Dry weather reduced the first cuttings in some of the North Central and Atlantic Coast states, while the crop is much better than last year in Oklahoma and Texas, and in some of the irrigated states.

Production of all tame hay was forecast on July 1 at only 77,800,000 tons, the smallest since 1919, with one exception, and 14 per cent less than the five-year average. Besides the light crop, the carryover of old hay this year probably was the smallest in several years and two or three million tons below the five-year average. This was due to the small crop produced in 1925 and to the fact that it was necessary to continue hay feeding until later than usual this past spring

because of unseasonably cold weather and marked delay in the growth of pastures.

Poor pastures still have some bearing on the hay situation. On July 1, they were reported in the worst shape since 1911 with the exception of last year. Unless they improve, summer and fall feeding of hay will be more extensive than usual.

The decreases in production of other kinds of hay and the reduction in the amount of hay furnished by pastures undoubtedly will be reflected in a stronger market for alfalfa which is practically a full crop. The dairy sections of the New England and North Atlantic states, the eastern two-thirds of the cotton belt and the North Central states where dairy and cattle feeding are prominent, all report poor hay and pasture conditions. Dairymen are the chief buyers of alfalfa, but cattle and lamb feeders and cotton planters also are purchasers even in years of normal hay crops.

Besides the prospective sources of

demand just enumerated, the demand for alfalfa mixed feeds is likely to be better than usual under such conditions as exist this year, increasing the takings of alfalfa by mills for conversion into meal. Furthermore, the local surpluses of alfalfa in some of the northern states, such as Michigan and New York, which have been a factor in the alfalfa hay market in the past two or three years, may be practically eliminated this year.

Prices of alfalfa as well as other hays follow fairly well defined seasonal trends. The late spring practically exhausted supplies of old hay so that prices of alfalfa on distributing markets at the end of May were the highest for several years. Later on, the pressure of new crop offerings forced prices downward, but they remain higher than at this time last year. The market may remain relatively low during the next month or two until receipts decrease and the pasture season passes. Then, some rise is to be expected, as the strength of the total supply and demand situation becomes increasingly effective in the market.

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CURRENT COMMENT

Who Will be "Game?"

SOME time ago, a sportsman worthy of the name told us about a drive he had recently taken through northern Illinois. It was with no little surprise that we heard him state that he saw more wild game within a hundred miles of Chicago than he had ever seen in the same length of time in driving through any section of Michigan.

He attributed this fact to more efficient game protection, although he heard a good deal from other sportsmen about the good hunting they had had in that section. His impression from these conversations was that the Illinois law gave the land owner control over hunting on his premises, and emphatically expressed the idea that this principle was essential to true game conservation.

This sounded good from a man of his character, so we made a study of the provisions of the Illinois game law. We were surprised to find it very similar to the Michigan law so far as its restriction features are concerned. But there is a great difference in the scheme of its enforcement and the machinery provided for the purpose.

This difference is outlined on the first page of this issue. It is a difference as marked as the difference between day and night so far as the practical enforcement of provisions common to both the Illinois and Michigan laws are concerned.

That such provisions have not resulted only in a desirable degree of game conservation in a thickly settled and well improved state like Illinois, but have as well proven satisfactory to farmers and sportsmen alike, is good evidence of this wisdom, and a good object lesson to the farmers and sportsmen of our state. These en-

forcement provisions are certain to appeal strongly to the farmers of this state who sadly need better facilities to avail themselves of the theoretical protection from ruthless hunters which our law purports to give them. They should also appeal to every advocate of game conservation, among whom every true sportsman is numbered.

But there is a class of hunters, who are not sportsmen, to whom these provisions may not be expected to appeal. This is the class that causes all the trouble and friction and who merit the additional restraint which these provisions would give. They will not be "game" in a line-up on this proposition. But it is time for a line-up. Let us find out "Who will be game."

Corn Borers Multiply

THE men at the Michigan corn borer experiment station at Monroe have just informed us over the phone that there is no lack of corn borers in Michigan this year. The plots planted on the experimental farm for the purpose of studying the life and habits of the insect are thoroughly infested, making it possible to supply the scientists with an abundance of material.

This, also, seems to be the situation on the farms in Monroe County. The insect is simply flourishing in its new habitat. A few farms last year showed infestations of twenty-five per cent; but to date, several have reported this year at least a fifty per cent infestation. It is probable that we shall not need to go into Canadian territory this fall to learn how thoroughly this insect can destroy a corn crop.

The readers of the Michigan Farmer should become thoroughly familiar with this European corn borer. It is to be hoped that during the present season a number of tours will be made from the various counties of the state to the experiment station at Monroe in order to view first hand the pest and his work. That is the best way to learn practical facts about him. September and October will be the months best suited for such excursions, as then the damage will show to best advantage.

Are We Making Progress?

ON our desk is a statement from an old friend of Michigan agriculture in which he questions whether or not we have made much actual progress in our program of farming. In spite of the fact that we have been doing much talking about better methods of cultivation, seed selection, and farming in general, are we, says he, really making progress in crop production.

The question was suggested to his mind by a survey of statistics gathered by the state department of agriculture on crop production in the state since 1870. He discovered that winter wheat yields for the ten years from 1870 to 1880 averaged 15 bushels per acre while for the ten years preceding 1925 the average yield advanced to 17.2 bushels. But for corn the respective averages were 33.4 and 33.2 bushels. Oats only increased a fraction from 31.9 bushels to 32.2 bushels. Rye declined from 14.4 to 13.7 bushels. Barley stepped up from 22.8 to 24.3 bushels. Buckwheat suffered a heavy decrease from 16.1 to 13 bushels. Beans made a very slight average increase over the ten years ending in 1914. Potatoes made a decided gain, averaging for the first period 86 bushels and for the second 96 bushels. Tame hay gained but a fraction from 1.21 tons per acre to 1.29 tons. Sugar beets remain at nine tons per acre, the same as for the ten years ending in 1909.

These figures are a bit discouraging. They tend to bring us down to the ground and cause us to ponder over our agricultural program. Is it possi-

ble to make progress in our farming methods, or is it necessary to go to all this trouble and expense, just merely to hold our own?

Possibly, however, there is an explanation for these figures that should, to some extent, hearten us. During the first period and in the years up to the twentieth century, much of the area in the state devoted to crops was virgin land. It had latent fertility, the accumulation of centuries, and upon this the first crops fed liberally for high production. For the second period, however, this virgin plant food was well used up and our farmers generally have not learned the lesson of how to maintain a permanent agriculture, with the result that the advantages gained by improved seeds and better methods of cultivation were wholly or partly overcome by a lack of soil fertility.

It has been our privilege the past two months to visit a large number of farms in the interest of the Michigan Master Farmers' Club. On these farms where modern methods are being employed, the yields are about double the average yields of the state. Because a few farmers, and several of them under adverse conditions, are using methods that bring high yields it would seem to be good argument that similar methods would, if properly carried out, bring better yields on the majority of our farms.

In the last analysis this problem seems to be a personal matter. To increase our yields beyond what they were fifty years ago will require a higher degree of agricultural knowledge and skill than was needed on the virgin soil which our grandfathers tilled. The first big problem of Michigan farmers is to gain information and a desire to increase and maintain soil fertility—in other words, to actually establish in this state a permanent agriculture.

Good Cows Will Do It

THESE pages have been used rather freely for the furtherance of cow testing work. It seemed to the editors that this particular type of extension effort was very promising, for it dealt with a fundamental factor in the dairy business.

In the first place, high producing cows are more profitable than low producers. They show efficiency in converting feed into milk and butterfat. Less of the food elements go for maintaining the cows and more go into the milk pail. All the statistics yet gathered prove that high producing cows are the big profit makers.

Then the good cows, which give the owner a larger net income, make it possible for the dairyman, or the farmer, to provide suitable dairy equipment. This, in turn, further aids the animals to produce more efficiently and the owner to care for the cows with less labor and cost.

In a general way this evolution is going on in Michigan. As soon as the cow tester comes the inferior cows begin to leave, and their places are filled with promising heifers or superior animals brought from other herds. Then the farmer may adjust his crop program to make high milk producing rations. He fixes up his barn adding equipment that gives comfort and a high degree of sanitation. In other words, cows, feed, care and environment, all contribute fully to dairy efficiency in herds where cow testing is being seriously carried on.

About Population Changes

PERHAPS we have gotten a somewhat over-drawn picture of the movement of our population from the country to the city. It is certain that such a movement has been going on for decades; but the figures from the census bureau are apt to give us a wrong idea as to the size of this exodus.

In 1900 the percentage of our population classed as rural was sixty, while twenty years later the percentage had declined to forty-eight. But at the same time the number of persons on farms in the country had not diminished. The census figures say the number actually increased over three million souls.

Then again the number of places with a population exceeding 2,500 and less than 5,000 population increased from 893 in 1900 to 1,320 in 1920. Now all incorporated places with less than 2,500 population are counted by the census men as rural population. It is safe to say that in the 1900 census the majority of these towns were counted with the rural population, while in the last enumeration they were classed with the urban population. Thus thousands of people who never changed their residence at all were added to the urban class.

Again there is the immigrant. In this period about fourteen million of them came to this country. Not less than eighty per cent of these moved directly to the city; thus aiding again in boosting the city population figures, without taking people from country places.

The point is that the migration from the farm to the shop has, to some degree, been over emphasized. And this taken with the more efficient farm methods now in vogue, shows the transition to be a rather more healthy one than is often imagined.

Onions

ONIONS is a vegetabul, and a hull lot o' other things, too. Onions is like a child; you gotta be awful careful o' 'em when they're young, or what you call the infant mortality, is high. They're awful careful o' the kind o' soil they're in and they ain't got no chance in a fight with weeds, 'cause they're easily crowded out.

But, when they get older, its somethin' else. They get strong, in fact so strong we weaker ones is gotta weep when we're around 'em. And speakin' o' crowdin' out—they crowd everythin' out what's around 'em. And the people what eats 'em kin crowd out lots o' other folkses, 'cept them folkses what is raised on onions and garlic.



They'd die, I guess, if they couldn't breathe the onion smell, and I'd die if I had ta.

Onions, they say, is good fer the health. Well, I guess they ought ta be good fer somethin', it is like medicine used ta be—the worse it tasted the better it was supposed ta be. They say a onion a day'll keep the M. D.'s away. I guess that's so 'cause they'll keep everybody else away too.

Onions is old folkses food, 'cause onions and romance don't go together. But when you're married and you don't care if your kisses taste good or not, you'll eat onions any time.

Sofie likes onions. She says they keep her goin'. And they keep me agoin' too. The trouble with me is I'm so sympathetic fer onions, I cry everytime I look at one, especshully when I think what that onion might a been if it wasn't a onion.

The onion is a economicul food; it stays by you fer so long. It's the only food I know of you kin eat today and taste tomorrow. And as tastin' is the enjoymunt o' eatin', onions give you the greatest enjoymunt o' any food—if you like 'em.

There's some folkses what is just like onions. They're strong fer themselves, they're what you call persistent, they ain't liked by lots o' folkses but they get there just the same.

HY SYCKLE.

Summer Fires

Need Special Attention

By H. Richmond

EVERYBODY dreads fire, but we are all more careful about the fires and the chimneys in winter than in summer. The thought of being turned out of a warm bed on a night when the thermometer hovers around zero makes us extremely cautious, and it is no uncommon sight to find the brick mason repairing the chimneys in the early fall, and stoves and furnaces being overhauled to look for possible defects.

But in summer we give little consideration, even though we know that the roofs are powder dry, and the chimneys apt to be clogged with sparrows' nests, and the water supply low. More than one farm house has gone down in flames and ruin because the sparks set fire to a bushel or more of refuse carried to the chimney by the sparrows, and from there carried burning, on high winds to house and out-buildings.

There are always days in each summer that the house and the inhabitants of it are better for a little fire. The kitchen range must be used on occasions, even if there is a good oil stove in the house. The old people and the babies are chilly on a raw day when the wind is in the east, so a little fire of trash or paper will help wonderfully. But see to it that the chimneys are in good order early in spring, rather than wait till fall.

Another source of danger is by poachers who carelessly throw down ashes from pipes, or build fires along the streams. A farmer passing through his orchard last summer carelessly dumped the "dead" ashes from his pipe, but in an hour the whole neigh-

borhood was battling with a fire that threatened to destroy his house, barn and all. It was only the most heroic efforts that saved the homestead. You can't be too careful in dry weather.

Another more serious danger is cleaning garments in the hot sun with high test gasoline. Once for all, cleaning in gasoline is dangerous, but if you must and will do it, take a cool, cloudy, windy day, and do not run the risk of catching fire and dying a horrible death besides burning down your family home. The friction caused by two buttons made a spark that burned a woman terribly. A man walking past the kitchen range with a pair of trousers recently cleaned, was burned so badly that he died. The house was set on fire and his rescuers were badly injured by the flames. I know that people laugh at all this and say they have used gasoline safely for years, but others have not.

The season of glowing camp fires will soon be with us, and no one would deprive the young people of the delights of roasting things in the coals, but the fun will not be lessened if they are urged to make sure every coal is dead before leaving. It is not enough to bank the coals and hasten away. Somebody's home may be in ruins before morning, and somebody's life lost by a live coal innocently lurking in the heap, to be tossed about by a breeze. Better be safe than sorry. Summer fires may not be as terrible to contemplate as fires when a blizzard is raging, but they bring needless loss and suffering, and should be regarded as unnecessary at all seasons because of common sense protection against them.

Using Iron Roofing

Some Precautions Necessary

By I. W. Dickerson

SO many of our readers have inquired for information on corrugated roofing and siding, that perhaps a few suggestions may be helpful to farm folks. This material, because of its cheapness, long service, quick laying, and lightning protection, is becoming quite popular for a good many purposes.

Condensation of Moisture.

One of the objections frequently met with corrugated or other metal roofing, is the rapid condensation of moisture often met with when it is used to cover a dairy or horse barn, or other animal enclosure. Due to the moisture exhaled from the animals' lungs and skin, the rather warm air becomes heavily laden with water vapor, and in winter when this warm, moist air strikes the cold metal roofing this moisture is condensed beyond the saturation or dew point, and the moisture gathers on the under side of the roof in large drops. This not only has a tendency to corrode and rust out the roofing, but makes the interior drippy and disagreeable.

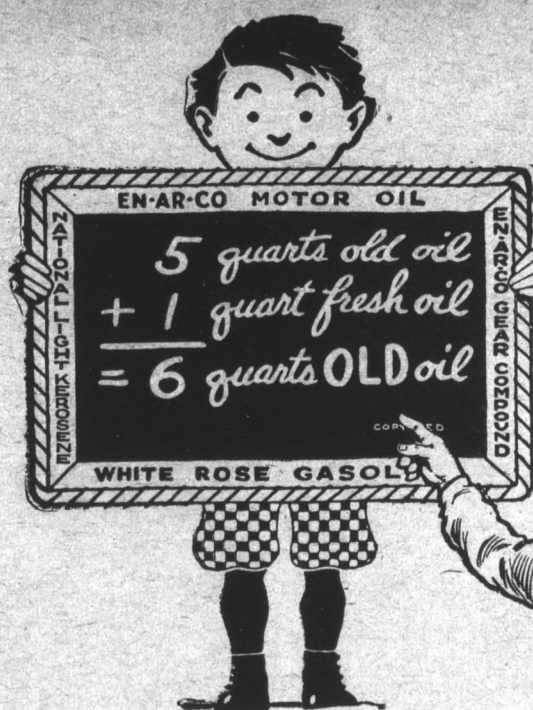
One method of preventing this trouble on which we are all pretty well agreed, is to provide as good ventilation as possible. While there is still considerable difference of opinion as to the best method of securing this ventilation, there is no question but what we should provide as good ventilation and change the air just as often as possible, and still not lower the stable temperature too much.

The other method is to keep the moisture-laden stable air from striking the cold roofing. Most authorities agree that the best results will be obtained by using a tight sheathing of

tongued and grooved boards not wider than six inches, and then use a layer of roofing felt, or in some cases, heavy resin paper, well lapped on top of the roofing boards. The roofing felt costs very little and is well worth while, both for preventing condensation, and as an additional insulation. The more common use of tar or asphalt paper under metal roofing is not favored by metal roofing manufacturers because of the danger of sulphur and other ingredients in these materials having an injurious effect on the metal.

In granaries and other buildings not housing animals, and hence not having excessive humidity underneath, the use of tight sheathing and the protecting felt is not considered so essential, it being very common to leave six-inch cracks between the six-inch sheathing boards, and with the extra heavy gauges to nail directly on the rafters, or on strips placed two feet apart. The only serious objection to this is the effect of the wind whipping under the roof when doors or windows are left open. After the sheets have bent back and forth a few million times through gusts of wind, there is a tendency for the roofing to crack, and later open up. So that even in these cases, it is probable that the tight sheathing is to be preferred.

Michigan State College investigators have found cabbage plants receiving applications of fertilizers early in the growing season, made less rapid growth than where the fertilizers were applied during the middle growth period. Small quantities of fertilizers applied continuously throughout the growing season gave the earliest maturing crop.



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Fruit Men Visit Cherry Land

A Story of What They Saw in the Traverse Region

THIS summer's tour of the Michigan State Horticultural Society was one of practical, scenic and consumptive interest. The apple growers from twenty-eight counties in the state and various other horticulturally interested persons from eight other states made up a caravan of nearly one hundred cars which took in the high spots, as well as the lower ones, in that part of the state between Manistee and Traverse City, the first day, and the Old Mission peninsula the second, otherwise July 23 and 24.

The first stop was at the orchard of the Manistee Orchard Co. Four hundred acres of this orchard were cleared in 1909-1911. In 1911-1913 most of the trees were planted. They consist of 375 acres of apples, peaches, pears and cherries. These trees did nicely until the war time when the original company got in financial straits and had to quit. The orchard had little done to it during six of the war years except to keep the scale in check. Later a new company was organized of which Thomas Graham and Oscar Braman, of Grand Rapids, are prominent members. They have given the orchard good care and last year broke even in their financial statement. One block of 178 acres of apples are just coming into bearing and the outlook for the company is good.

The Spy is a favorite variety of Mr. Graham's and he thinks it a good investment to plant despite the long time before coming into bearing. A dormant spray and one in the pink were made and the fruit was in fine condition.

Organization Sells Raspberries.

The next stop was made at the raspberry patch of William Donies in the Onokama region. Mr. Donies is a member of the Onokama Farm Bureau which has made such a success with shipping raspberries. Last year fifteen car loads of seven hundred crates to the car were shipped by this association at a net price of \$2.74 to the grower.

The Cuthbut red raspberry is the variety grown by the members who have about 1500 acres of that variety. The chief competition is from the state of Washington and the Bayview region in Wisconsin. The Wisconsin growers raise the Marlboro which is not as good a market berry. The Wisconsin and Onokama growers also have arrangements whereby their berries are handled by the same selling agencies and therefore do not compete on the market.

The Onokama berries are put up in the western ventilated twenty-four pint cases which keep the top row of berries from crushing the bottom ones. They are larger than the standard Michigan case, but do not hold any more. However, they make a more favorable appearance.

The Onokama berries are put in iced cars which are iced forty-eight hours before loading. A car iced leaves Onokama in the morning and gets into Chicago for the next morning's market. Milwaukee is also a good market.

The raspberry growers have their fruit picked into the pint boxes. Each crate is stamped with the growers number and it is inspected at the packing house. Inspectors are also in the field showing the growers how to pack.

The growers sign a contract each year for their crop and at the end of every year a grower can drop out if he wishes.

Feeds Cattle To Keep Orchards Fertile.

The next stop was made at Arlie Hopkin's orchard at Bear Lake. Mr. Hopkin has 125 acres of orchard and he has his fruit so planned that there

is almost constant picking from cherry time until fall. He farms 500 acres, much of which is in crops for feeding cattle in the winter. These several car loads of cattle furnish manure enough so that the orchards are given a covering of manure every two years. Mr. Hopkin does not use commercial fertilizers, but with manure and cover crops keeps his orchards in good shape.

One block of twenty-seven acres consisting of Jonathan, Grimes, N. W. Greening, and Wolf River have been bearing ten years although it is only sixteen years old. The trees are so pruned that they can be picked from a nine foot ladder. The tops are clipped back each year but none of the fruit spires in the tree are cut, so much of the fruit is borne close to the limbs.

Eight men and five teams handle all the work on this 500 acre farm, except occasionally at harvest time. The usually lime sulphur and arsenate of lead sprays are used. Contrary to the opinion of many, Mr. Hopkin finds the Wolf River a good variety.

Mr. Hopkin sells his fruit at the orchard. The same buyer handles his cherries as well as his apples. Each year a price is agreed upon for firsts, seconds, and culls. Then a disinterested packer puts them up, thus assuring fair grading for both parties.

Michigan's Largest Cherry Orchard. On the hills of the north shore of Crystal Lake near Beulah are the

Thrushwood Orchards which are owned by A. J. Rogers, ex-president of the Michigan Horticultural Society. Here is one of the largest blocks of sweet cherries in the state. Apples, peaches, pears, and sour cherries are also grown.

In 1911 when Mr. Rogers acquired his farm, there were three acres of Morello cherries which were one rod apart. The success with this block has made Mr. Rogers an advocate of close planting. This spring he set 2,000 more trees without using any more acreage.

Mr. Rogers has kept very close account of the costs of growing an orchard. He has such good records that the Michigan State College has had him write a bulletin on cherry growing cost which Professor Gardner believes will be one of the best accounts of orchard cost ever written. It will be in print in a few months.

Near Mr. Rogers' farm is the Crystal Lake Orchard, owned by some city people, but managed by Mr. Rogers. This orchard has twenty-five acres of sweet cherries and one hundred acres of apples. Mr. Kimbal, one of the owners, has a very fine garden of perennial flowers which was much admired by the tourists.

On the J. L. Kraker farm, next to Thrushwood Orchard, the susceptibility to frosts was lessened by clearing away a strip of woods below the orchard, thus affording better air drainage. (Concluded next week)

Summer Poultry Notes

By R. G. Kirby

WEASELS like to hide in tall grass and pick off young chicks and suck their blood. Chicks found dead in tall grass with bloody marks on the neck are nearly always weasel victims. One remedy is to mow tall grass on the chick range to prevent weasel losses during the day and keep the colony houses closed after sundown to protect the flocks during the night.

Some poultrymen who try hopper

feeding both the scratch grain and the mash for the young stock find that it promotes rapid growth and does not take any more feed. It also prevents grain being thrown on the ground in the dirt and insures every chick having feed when it is hungry. Of course conditions vary on different farms and a few chicks raised on a grain farm do not need hopper feeding as much as a large flock raised on the limited (Continued to page 121)

Greek Doctor Says That Folks Who Drink Too Much Milk Will Tend to Look Like Cows



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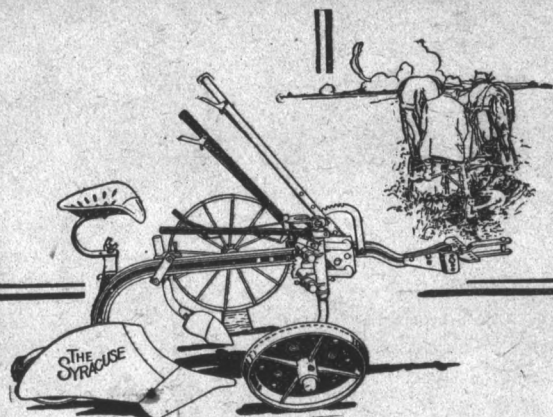
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GAS ENGINES AND WINDMILLS CHEAPEST POWER.

ACCORDING to a survey made by the Division of Agricultural Engineering at Washington, the windmill furnishes a horsepower hour of work for approximately half a cent, the small stationary engine for two-fifths of a cent, the large stationary engines for four-fifths of a cent, kerosene tractors about three-fifths of a cent for belt work and 1½ cents for drawbar work, motor trucks about two cents, while individual electric plants and animal power are the most expensive at 2½ cents each per horsepower hour. According to this survey, tractors can do belt work at one-fourth the cost and drawbar power at three-fifths the cost of doing the same work by using animal power.

These figures apply for average conditions as now obtaining over the country, but with some of these powers material improvements can be made by a careful study of the problem and of the best methods of applying the power to the work and of adapting the work to the power. In grinding feed, for example, preliminary investigations indicate that the cost can be very much reduced by using central station electric power in small units and with strictly automatic power and feed control, doing the work at night when lower rates can be obtained, since the human labor is still a very large part in most power operations. In the same way, many possibilities are in sight for cheapening tractor costs by doing several operations at one time and by using larger cultivators, drills, and so on; while costs of animal power can in some cases be cut by using larger teams.

LIGHTNING PROTECTION FOR SILO.

Have just finished putting up a hollow tile silo. Bought lightning rods for it and the men came and put a lightning rod on it with just one ground wire. Then another firm's man came along and told me that two grounds were necessary and that the lightning would strike with just one ground. What is the correct method of installing lightning rods for such a silo?—R. M.

Where a silo of this kind stands more than 10 feet from a building, it must be rodged separately. If the silo has a peaked or conical roof, a single point over the center of roof is sufficient, two down conductors running from this to grounds on opposite sides of the silo. If the silo is of open top, it is usual to place from two to four points around the top, these all connected to a standard cable running entirely around the silo about three feet below the top, with two down conductors and two grounds on opposite sides of the silo. So that the second man was right and your silo at present is not rodged according to the Underwriters Rules.—Dickerson.

USES FOR OLD B-BATTERIES.

Will a 45-volt B-battery, after it has outdone its usefulness on the radio, be the right thing to use for an ignition battery on a 1½ H. P. gas engine? Will the spark from it be too strong and burn out the igniter? Please tell me how to connect up for best results. Should the positive always be connected with the coil? Does it matter whether the positive or negative wire connects to the igniter? Any suggestions will be appreciated.—O. J.

No, a worn-out B-battery will not work on either a make-and-break, or a jump spark system. Even when new the tiny cells inside the B-battery, not larger than the small cells used on small flash lights, are not intended to carry more than a fraction of an am-

pere without polarization, whereas an ignition coil often calls for three to five amperes. So that the worn-out cells would probably not give a large enough current through the coil to be measured. We should be glad to hear from some of our readers as to practical uses they have found for these worn-out B-batteries.—I. W. D.

Cloverland News

FARMERS TO IDENTIFY SEEDS.

PREPARATIONS are making for the farmers' round-up at the farm of the Michigan State College Experiment Station to be held at Chatham, Alger County, August 14. One feature of the event will be a seed identification contest. The contest will involve identification of common crop and weed seeds. The winner of first place in this contest will receive a fanning-mill worth some fifty dollars. It is expected farmers will learn a good deal about seeds from this contest.

LEAD IN CLUB WORK.

UPPER Peninsula young folks were winners in winter club work the past season. State championships were won by Rose Lesnieski of Harris in fifth-year garment work while Leslie Kranz of Wallace won the state championship in third-year handicraft work. There were also several U. P. club members who took second place in the state.

PROVIDE MODERN BARN EQUIPMENT.

INDICATIVE of the advanced state of dairying in Gogebic County is the report that several new dairy barns erected, or in the process of erection, there this summer will have such modern equipment as a built-in silo as a protection against frost, concrete stalls, gutters, walks, mangers, steel stanchions, drinking-cups, steel calf and bull-pens, etc. Care is being taken to provide good lighting and ventilation. Another farmer is erecting, under M. S. C. direction, a model poultry house. Modern equipment of all sorts will be installed. Several other Gogebic farmers, it is announced, will follow suit.

HANDLING CLOVERLAND'S HAY CROP.

WHILE hay-cutting is late in Gogebic County, the promise is for a very large crop this season. Moisture has been ample. At the other extremity of the peninsula, Chippewa County has reported excessive rains with possible damage to hay and pea crops. A demonstration was recently held near Rudyard of the proper method of curing alfalfa hay so as to retain leaves and the green color of the plant. A left hand side-delivery rake was demonstrated. About fifty farmers were present, it is reported. County agent Gunderson of Gogebic County reports that his farmers are turning away from the use of hay-tedders because of the damage they do to the crop. The agent is advising his farmers to salt hay well when it is put in the mow to avoid danger of fire.

County agent Clark of Ontonagon County is advising his farmers, for the proper curing of their hay, that hay cut in the morning ought to be raked in the afternoon with a side-delivery rake, the left-hand rake being preferable.

Sing or Cuss

(Continued from 105)

taught, and cannot be taught some of the more important sciences he or she is taught in the consolidated school. The teacher, even tho' she may have the training, has neither the equipment nor the time. She is kept busy teaching reading, writing and arithmetic.

If the child from one of these districts wishes to go to high school after completing the eighth grade in the rural school, he may do so by going to the nearest city. Here of course the child receives better training, and as a great many of our high schools in the cities have the Smith Hughes' courses it gives our country youth a chance to train for their life work. If they wish to make the farm their home they may take home economics or agriculture. These courses, however, as well as the other high school courses, are usually taught in a more satisfactory manner to all concerned, for the country youth, in the rural centralized school. These schools are nearer home, they form part of the life of the community, and they give the grade children the kind of training which is on a par with the city grade school.

An appeal for the centralized rural Smith Hughes' school and an appeal for the Smith Hughes' courses in high schools is the appeal I wish to make to the rural people. The reason is simple. The farmer of the future, if agriculture is to prosper, must be a trained man. He must be trained in the same manner as other vocational and professional men are trained. This is an age of science, skill and competition, and the agricultural industry is no exception to this rule. The agricultural industry is the oldest and largest industry in this country to-day. Here is a real challenge. There are in the United States to-day 6,500,000 farms. Taken as a group, all of these primitive industrial units, which comprise the greatest of our national enterprises, engage the services of 22,000,000 men and women and approximately 20,000,000 children. The total value of farms and farm property in the United States is about \$60,000,000,000 which is said to be more than the invested capital of all industries, railroads, banks, and mines combined. The investments of buildings on these farms are \$11,000,000,000 and the total annual income in round numbers amounts to \$11,000,000,000 also.

Truly this is an industry of great magnitude which must have its problems solved, its difficulties taken care of, and its people trained, educated and made good American citizens. I know of no other method to accomplish all these ends other than by installing a system of training and education in our public schools.

It can be seen that the future farmer must be a trained farmer. Perhaps he need not be a trained singer, although I believe it would be an aid to him. However, he should be trained in live stock judging, grain judging, soil fertility, co-operative marketing, community welfare and in many other subjects. The Smith Hughes' courses in the centralized rural schools and in the high schools are teaching these very things, and are bringing agriculture from the level of a laborer to the business man.

Professor B. A. Walpole, professor of Agricultural Education at Michigan State College says, "Vocational agriculture in the high schools aims to make the work of farming attractive and to teach fundamental principles and practice in order that as the years go by, our young men may be better farmers, do better farming, and produce better farm products. In other words, it aims to set an agricultural ideal, and to press home to the student the idea of his personal responsibility to the community and to him-



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self, so that he may better utilize the great forces of nature for his own betterment, and for the betterment of the state. This will solve the agricultural problem."

Professor Walpole is right. It is the trained farmer who is to be our future farmer, and the quicker the rural people of Michigan line up to this fact and demand the Smith Hughes work, and the centralized schools in their community, the quicker they shall form the head of the line as satisfied, happy and business rural citizens.

The Smith Hughes agricultural training in Michigan high schools consists of a four year course. The first year of work, the student studies botany and farm shop; the second year consists of field crops and horticulture; the third year animal husbandry; and the fourth year soils and farm management. The work is outlined from a practical and scientific point of view, consisting of class room, laboratory work, and field trips.

The instructor is a trained man who must have had some practical farm experience and must be a graduate of an agricultural college. This course can be carried in connection with other high school work so that the subjects taken can either be used for a life vocation or for college preparatory work.

Each year this course has become more popular with the people of Michigan, especially with the rural people who wish to have the public schools serve their needs in the most effective way.

In 1925 there were 122 high schools in Michigan giving definite agricultural instruction by special agricultural instructors. We hope that the time is close at hand when every high school in Michigan, where agriculture is a part of the community, will be teaching the Smith Hughes courses. Then we shall see the farmer a trained farmer, and we believe they shall all be singing farmers too.

OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

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

PROTECTION FOR FUR BEARERS.

Is it lawful to trap and kill woodchucks any time during the year? There are a lot of them on our farm.—A. A.

The fur bearing animals protected by the statute are confined to otter, fisher, martin, skunk, beaver, mink, muskrat, and raccoon, and the game animals protected are moose, elk, deer, reindeer, rabbit and squirrel. We find no protection for woodchucks.—Rood.

TIME TO RE-MARRY.

According to the laws of Michigan, how long must a person wait in order to re-marry after obtaining divorce?—A. F. H.

No time is required, but the decree may be vacated at any time before it is enrolled; which is twenty days after the decree is entered.—Rood.

TAXES WERE UNPAID.

I bought timber stumpage from a company through a representative who told me the taxes were paid. I supposed his word was good. I cut timber and hauled it to the railroad. Afterwards I found out that the land was delinquent. I was arrested then for trespass. My case is set for Sept. 8. What shall I do? My timber is attached so I cannot ship it. What shall I do about that?—F. M. C.

The representations of the seller are no protection to the purchaser in the action by the state. He is bound to ascertain the facts. It might be a strong circumstance to induce acceptance of settlement. The timber cannot be released without paying the tax.—Rood.

PAYMENT OF OLD DEBT.

In 1911 I bought furniture, paying weekly payments until 1914. At that time I attempted to pay the bill in full, but found there was a difference in the company's and my account. Their account did not include \$10 that my account did. I would not pay it. There has not been any payment since 1915. We had a funeral in our home and had this same company direct the funeral. I paid this bill, half in cash and half in weekly payments. They say that this makes the other debt payable, which would otherwise be outlawed. Must I pay the old debt?—P. G. H.

Debtors making payments of money have a right to direct upon what debt it shall be applied. If they do not direct its application the creditor may apply it upon any debt owing by the debtor to him. If, under these circumstances the payments were made without direction as to its application,

and the creditor, exercising his privilege of application, applied the payment upon the old account, the last account would still be unpaid and collectible. Payments not expressly upon the old account would not operate to toll the statute of limitations so as to make suitable maintainable upon the old account.—Rood.

HUSBAND NO RIGHTS IN WIFE'S PROPERTY.

A wife owns a farm and re-marries, not deeding half to her second husband. They make money from the farm and buy cattle. If the husband leaves the wife, what property can the wife hold for her share?—L. S.

The husband acquires no right in the land or personal property of the wife by the marriage.—Rood.

REFUSES TO PAY BACK LOAN.

Two years ago a man borrowed some money from me. He does not pay it back. A few months ago he wrote, asking the amount he owed and promising to pay it, but he does not. He is making good wages. How can I collect?—M. J. S.

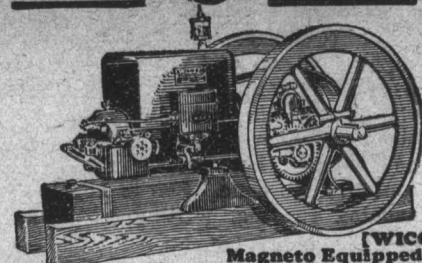
The only legal remedy is by suit on the promise. Garnishment may be had on the judgment or by permission of the justice at the commencement of suit.—Rood.

ADVISE ON DIVISION OF PROPERTY.

We deeded part of our real estate to our older children. The remainder of real and personal property is in my own name. Would it be better to have this all in a joint deed with my wife? Would this save the trouble of probating if I die first? It will be necessary to make a will as the younger children have not received the portion the older ones have. What is the best plan?—H. L. G.

Holding the property by entirety saves time and expense of probating the estate. By Compiled Laws (1915) Section 11800: "Any estate real or personal may have been given by the intestate in his lifetime as an advancement to any child or other lineal descendant shall be considered as part of the estate of the intestate, as far as regards the division or distribution thereof among his issue, and shall be taken by such child or other descendant toward his share of the estate of the intestate." Section 11803, provides, that all gifts and grants shall be deemed to have been made in advancement if they are expressed in the grant or charged in writing by the intestate as an advancement, or acknowledged in writing by the child or other descendant to be such.—Rood.

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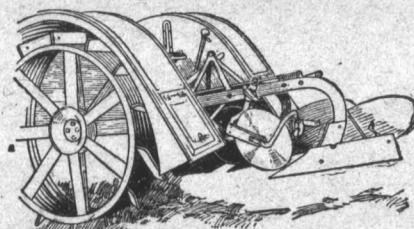
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No farmer can really appreciate how the New Ferguson makes power farming pay until he has seen it in action. The revolutionary downward line of draft keeps the plow in the ground, eliminating excessive weight. Half as heavy and half as many parts as ordinary plows, yet many times as efficient. Note ample transport clearance.

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Mona Motor Oil
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tractors last longer and work better

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THIS FARMER BELIEVES IN GROVES.

JUST a line in your good old paper about my two acre grove that I have back of my buildings. It consists mostly of catalpa and white ash. This grove was planted from seedlings in 1910 and came from seed the year before. The trees are 5 by 6 feet apart in rows. It has many advantages. It serves as a wind break and fuel saver in the winter. During the summer it is an ideal place for chickens, hogs, or anything else. Even the whole family likes to go out there and get some refreshing breeze during the hot weather. Motorists often stop and comment about the beautiful effect it gives to the farm. If more farmers would plant groves they would soon learn of the many advantages that they would gain from them.—Jacob Meyers, Shiawassee Co.

FEAR DEVIL'S PAINT BRUSH.

A WEED that heretofore has been, as far as known, a total stranger to Genesee county, has made its appearance in a woodlot located not far from the city of Flint. This noxious growth is recognized by botanists as the "Devil's Paint Brush," or "Orange Hawkweed."

Owing to the fact that this weed has no upright stalk, and that its leaves lay flat almost on the ground, its subjugation through the process of mowing is practically impossible. It forms mats and tufts upon the ground. It spreads rapidly through under and overground runners. It also sends out a considerable volume of winged seeds that in appearance resemble the down from the Canada thistle, although smaller than the latter. Through its rapid propagating qualities it quickly takes possession of a field in which it once gets thoroughly started, crowding out all other plants.

It belongs to the dandelion family, but does not resemble it in appearance. The leaves are four to six inches long and are round at the ends. They have no indentations, as is characteristic of the dandelion leaf. At the top of the stalk are five or six small heads, crowded close together, and about an inch in diameter. These bloom with deep orange flowers. Shortly after the head closes it opens again to set free its winged seeds. The leaves of the plant are soft and hairy, with long, rather dark hairs.—G. Everitt.

MOTHERS TAKE VACATION.

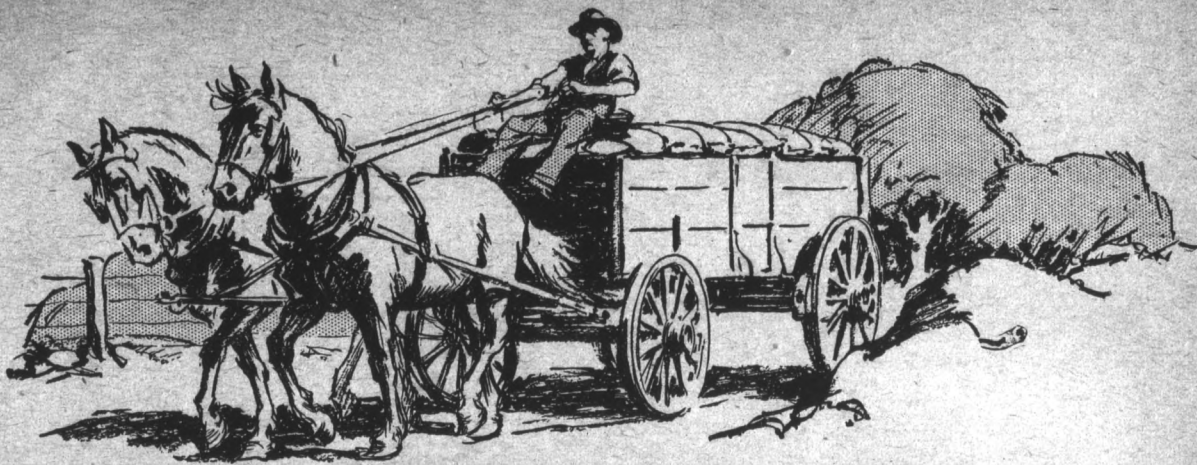
THE annual Women's Camp at the Menominee Agricultural School will be held during the week of August 2. This is the second camp of this type to be held in that county, and the various home economic classes are giving it their strong support.

The program will be conducted by specialists from the Michigan State College and will include regular classes in health, clothing and household management. Those attending find room and board at the Agricultural School Dormitory. The recreational part of the program is not forgotten, and will include picnics, musical programs, visits to department stores, and similar features.

COUNTY CHAMPIONS VISIT STATE COLLEGE.

THE three Oceana county champions who have attended Club Week at Michigan State College, July 12-16, are Miss Frances Bush, of Hesperia; Miss Florence Garver, of Hart, and Donald Norberg, of New Era. They are champions of calf, clothing and handicraft clubs.

The secretary bird of Africa gets its name from the tuft of quills sticking up at the back of its head.



Better producing farm animals

—when they get the right kind of salt

Whether it be milk, or meat, or work, every farmer knows that he will get more of these commodities from sleek, healthy, well-conditioned animals.

One of the most important factors in maintaining this condition is salt. Stock could not do without it. It follows, then, that if your farm animals are given plenty of pure, mild salt—free from bitter impurities which cause them to eat less than they really need—they will be good, steady producers.

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Diamond Crystal is mild. Pure salt is always mild. And that is why farm animals like it—and always eat enough to keep them in perfect condition.

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

The Diamond Crystal Salt Guide

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| For Table, Kitchen and Household Use | Diamond Crystal Shaker Salt (free flowing, in handy-pouring cartons) or Diamond Crystal Table Salt (in boxes or sanitary muslin bags). Diamond Crystal Iodine Salt is recommended for prevention of goiter. |
| For Curing Meats | Diamond Crystal Coarse Salt (in 35-lb. and 70-lb. bags). |
| For Butter-Making | Diamond Crystal Flake or Fine Flake Salt (in 280-lb. paper-lined barrels and in bags). |
| For Cheese-Making | Diamond Crystal Cheese Salt (in 280-lb. paper-lined barrels). |
| For Canning Vegetables and Fruits | Diamond Crystal Flake Salt, Diamond Crystal Fine Flake (Table Salt) or Diamond Crystal Fine Salt (in 280-lb. barrels or in bags). |
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Find out for certain if you have sour soil. Litmus tests quickly tell you if your land needs fertilizer. This method used by soil experts. We'll send Litmus papers FREE and directions how to test your soil.



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brings immediate relief to livestock from irritating flies, gnats and mosquitoes. Rid animals and barns of these pests.

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ALL the cattle-ranches in the world are not in the western half of the United States, nor are all the pines and palmettos of the United States in Florida. You might keep this in mind.

Connie Switser was a crook, a thin and pale, cunning little crook, twenty-one years old. He had nicknames, half a dozen of them, but they need not be mentioned here; all of them, however, suggested his likeness, in one way or another, to that member of the rodent family known familiarly as the rat. Connie always lived in the present; the past was forever gone, and the future was, to him, a distinctly uncertain quantity.

At the moment, little Switser was lounging on a much-whittled wooden bench just under the open front window of the sheriff's office in a small, pine-scented town named Dale. Unless it was because the vicinity of the sheriff's office seemed safer for him than anywhere else, he had no special reason for being at that particular place. Connie was almost too sick to get out of town. He hadn't been well for a year, which explains the basic why of his sojourn in this land of gentle atmosphere and no twilight to speak of.

The rays of the declining sun annoyed him and he sat up. At that instant his eye fell upon the lithe and rounded figure of a young woman in the flower-filled front yard of a cottage across the sandy street. She was gathering an armful of red and white roses. Connie Switser had always looked upon women as necessary evils, like big feet and chimneys, and he had always turned up his nose at them, but this one—he grudgingly told himself that this one was all to the mustard and he was in no way mistaken. He never could understand his strange, quick liking for the rose lady, nor could anybody else, perhaps. If only he were a man as other men, he told himself, he—

"Say, you!"

A big and blue-shirted arm came through the open window behind him, and a big and sun-browned hand dropped to his shoulder. He turned his tousled head and looked straight into the serious blue eyes of heavily-built, middle-aged Sheriff Bill Maddon. "Dale," Maddon went on, "ain't never been fond o' tramps and I sure ain't in any prayerful humor. Where's your visible means o' support?"

Connie sneered openly. Not that he minded being looked upon as a common tramp. In point of fact, it suited him very well to be looked upon as a tramp. It was in the blood and bone of Connie Switser to sneer at officers. The composite mass of the officers of everywhere formed his great and relentless enemy.

"Aw, don't take it so hard," he clipped. His voice would have been shrill, had it not been so weak. "I ain't been in the habit o' carryin' my stocks and bonds with me. Honest, I'm a rich Irish count in disguise. I just wanted to rest here for a minute or two, bo. I'm waitin' for my Rolls-Royce; the chofers you get now ain't to be depended on, o' course. Cain't you have a little bit of a heart? You can tell without lookin' I'm sicker'n a dog."

The latter sentence was only too true, and Maddon saw it at once. Maddon withdrew his hand, the hand of the law; then he put a silver dollar on the window-sill between them. This sheriff was locally famous for his share of the thing we call sporting blood. Back in Kentucky he had lost a good farm in a bet on a county election. He owned a pair of ears on another man's head; he won them in a bet on a horse-race in Kentucky. Maddon, bantered sufficiently, would bet anything he had.

"This dollar might help. Stay here the rest o' the day if you feel like it," he said slowly.

Number Ten Boots

By Hapsburg Liebe

A Story in Two Installments

Connie glanced at the coin; then he looked the sheriff straight in the eye again and twisted his thin lips into something that was deeper and more full of meaning than a mere sneer. To him, Maddon was not just Maddon; Maddon represented his great and relentless enemy.

"Keep your pin-money," he replied, still with his thin lips twisted. "My chofer's comin' by way o' the bank and he's bringin' me a couple o' hundred thousand—my Rolls-Royce chofer. Say, did you ever see one o' them Rolls-Royces?"

Maddon soberly shook his head. Maddon did soberly anything he did at all.

"It's a automobile a hundred yards long with a steerin' wheel on both ends," little Switser ran on. "Two decks to it, like a ship. I'll take you," he finished with a grandiose gesture, "to Yurrope with me sometime."

The crook turned from the window and his gaze once more sought that entrancing vision of femininity in the

flower-filled yard across the street. She was standing beside a bougainvillea now, with a sheaf of fragrant roses in her arms.



After a moment of staring solemnly at Switser's back, Sheriff Bill Maddon shook his head, went to his scarred roll-top desk and sat down. The young woman went into the house and Connie frowned unconsciously when his eyes beheld her no longer. Then Connie stretched himself out on the bench again and pulled his slouch hat over his face to shut out a vagrant ray of sunlight.

A few minutes afterward, a man drove up in an orange-colored buckboard drawn by a pair of half-wild, sun-scalded, young sorrel horses. He was not more than twenty-five, tall and strong, good looking enough and tanned most beautifully. He wore the laced boots, broad gray hat and khaki of a palmetto-land rancher or cowman. Connie Switser had seen him before, and one of his slyly peeping eyes recognized him now. It was "Rancher Tom" Alden of the Rancho Alden, which was on a big, slow river two miles west of Dale.

Rancher Tom sprang from the vehicle and tied the reins to a peg of the hitching-rack. He glanced at Connie, who appeared to be sleeping as soundly as a boulder, and strode into Maddon's office. Maddon went to his feet and the two men stood there staring at each other with the tiniest possible suggestion of anger in their eyes.

The little crook sat up noiselessly, watched and listened. It was the sheriff who broke the silence.

"I wouldn't get all worked up like that over it, Rancher. What is it?"

Rancher Tom flushed and paled. He was hot-headed at times and this was one of the times. Rarely or never before had he forgotten himself as he forgot himself now. Connie Switser's lady of roses was Alden's sweetheart, and that same estimable little lady

now. "Just what are you willin' to bet, Rancher? How big a sport are you, anyhow?"

Alden straightened. His blood, too, was up. It was up so high that it almost made him dizzy.

"All I've got in the world is my ranch," said he. "I'll bet you that!"

It was rather staggering. Maddon sank an inch or two, studied the floor at his feet, rubbed his somewhat stubbly brown chin thoughtfully, then looked back to his visitor.

"You know, Tom," he muttered, "that I ain't got anything much except my house and the sheriff's job. I couldn't bet you the job, o' course. The little house ain't worth anywhere near as much as your ranch. You wouldn't want my right arm—though if you won it, you'd sure get it. What have I got that you'd like to see me put up against your precious palmetto land, Rancher?"

Something in the tones of his voice made Alden a little ashamed that he had been hasty and more or less unwise. It was true, and he knew it, that Maddon owned no property except his cottage home across the sandy street. Then a brilliant thought rose to the surface of the brain of Rancher Tom and he put it into words forthwith.

"Look, here, Bill, I've asked you a dozen times for your girl, and you've always refused me—for no reason on earth that I could see. She'd marry me, Bill, if you'd let her. I'd be good to her. You know that. I'll put up my ranch and all there is on it, cows and horses and houses and everything else, against her, in a bet that I can stick iron bracelets on the big rustler that's been takin' my cattle, and do it in thirty days! On honor. No papers and no publicity. I'm a gentleman and so are you. Not a soul but you and me, Bill, shall know anything about it. What do you say?"

Connie the crook had not missed a word of any of it. He winked in-

wardly at himself, so to speak, and smiled.

Maddon was silent. Alden pursued: "Come across with the answer, Bill. I want to see how much of the game-cock there is in you!"

Suddenly Bill Maddon shot out his hand and Rancher Tom gripped it.

"On honor and no papers," said the sheriff. "Also, no publicity. I wouldn't have it talked for anything. If you win my girl, Tom, you sure can have her, and if you don't, you sure can't. If I win your ranch, I'm goin' to take it and I'm goin' to keep it, too. Do you understand me, Tom?"

"My understandin' is perfect," smiled Rancher Tom. "Pin a deputy's badge on my shirt, put a .45 gun on me and swear me in, and after that you can go to gettin' ready to give the bride away!"

Connie smirked a long smirk while the little swearing-in ceremony was taking place.

As Rancher Tom turned for the doorway he caught sight of that pale, half-emaciated face just above the window-ledge. Connie's smirk faded and his eyes sharpened. Alden took three quick steps across the floor, seized little Switser by a shoulder and drew him through the window.

"Eavesdropper!" he snapped, shaking Connie and facing Maddon at the same time. "It's no secret, Bill; this tramp heard everything!"

Maddon's brows knitted; he bit his lower lip. Switser sneered wickedly. Alden shook Switser again.

"What are we goin' to do with him, Bill? By George, he sure knows! Could we jail him for a month and pay him for his time?"

"That wouldn't keep his mouth shut," growled Maddon, "and I've got no grounds for jailin' him, Tom. Handle the matter yourself. You made the trade—no publicity, you know. It ain't so awful important; still, everybody's business ain't anybody's business, and this is a private matter if ever there was one. I—I knowed he was there but I forgot it, Tom."

"Handle it myself, you say?" Alden turned back to Switser. Alden had an idea.

"Listen to me, son," he said to Connie. "I hereby invite you to spend about four weeks as my honored guest out at Rancho Alden and I also advise you to accept the invite. There ain't anybody but me and the boys and the black cook. There'll be plenty o' grub and plenty o' fishin'. Do you accept or not?"

"S'posin," flared Connie, "I don't? Wat'll you do about it?"

All the masterfulness in Rancher Tom came to the fore then. He looked Connie the crook squarely and narrowly in the eye for almost a minute before he spoke again.

"I think," said he, "you'll accept. I'm ready to go. Are you?"

A peculiar light flitted across Switser's half-bloodless face.

"Yes," he answered, "I'm ready. Buy me some smoke-sticks, will you? I ain't had one today."

Alden and Bill Maddon exchanged glances; then Alden and Switser walked together out of the office. Another moment and they were in the buckboard flying toward a small store, the length of a block up the street. Rancher Tom bought a dozen packages of cigarettes for his seat-mate. Switser began to smoke like a burning brush-pile as they started for the Rancho Alden.

As they were about to pass Bill Maddon's cottage, Switser noted that the rose lady stood at the gate. He noted also that she was smiling at Rancher Tom; it was a fulsome smile, a winning smile—it was a great deal more than that, and Connie was human enough to understand. Something akin to jealous rage rose within Switser then, but he knew in his soul

Activities of Al Acres—Slim Says He Has to Have Some Protection When He Gets on Over His Ears.

Frank R. Leet



that anything like that was far worse than hopeless, so he swallowed his feelings quickly and forevermore.

Alden raised his hat, spoke and drove on. Switser watched to see whether the rose lady's eyes followed them and saw that they did. Then Connie turned to the big ranchman at his side.

"Who is she?" he wanted to know.

"Sheriff Maddon's girl."

"Oh, so that's the one he's bettin' against your measly ranch. He's bettin' odds all right!"

"Yes," nodded Tom Alden, "that's the one, and you sure better not say anything about it. Get me?"

"I foller."

Connie was now glowering at the sorrels. As the daughter of one of the laws' representatives, she belonged in the enemy's camp, and yet the poor girl couldn't help it. One could not always choose one's parents, of course. In the deepest analysis it did not lessen one whit his queer little idolatry for the lady of the roses.

"What's her name, Rancher?" he made bold to ask.

"Alice."

They drove in silence for a few minutes, Alden holding his horses to a trot by keeping the reins always taut. Then Connie spoke again—

"I don't blame you for likin' her, Rancher."

"Everybody," said Alden, "likes Alice. You do that just the same as you like sunshine. I'd a little rather, son," he continued soberly, "that you wouldn't mention her to me any more."

It was because he did not wish to discuss her with a man of Switser's caliber, and Switser knew it just as well as Rancher Tom knew it. Switser's lips tightened, curled bitterly and parted.

"You go to the devil," he clipped.

"Thanks," Tom Alden smiled.

"What's your name, son?"

There was no answer.

The ranchman studied his companion's pale face out of the tail of his eye. Connie seemed intent upon watching the pine-straw road ahead of them, which ran through a palmetto-filled wilderness of tall pines that were draped in streamers of funeral-gray Spanish mosses. A pair of partridges whirled up suddenly from almost under the front feet of the sorrels and the horses plunged, rendering it difficult for Connie to keep his place on the buckboard's seat. Alden sawed on the reins and checked the animals easily. The crook was compelled to give him a glance of admiration for his enviable strength.

Soon they drew up before a gate in a wire fence a hundred yards from the ranch-house. Rancher Tom passed the reins to Switser.

"The gate's too heavy for you," he said. "It drags. You can drive through and then stop for me. Hold 'em tight, son. They're all fire and brimstone. That's their names, 'Fire' and 'Brimstone.'"

Connie's fingers closed mechanically on the long strips of leather. Alden stepped out of the vehicle, ran to the gate and swung it open. One of the posts was a lightning-riven and much decayed pine tree; the other was a sapling oak.

"Get up, you pair o' Dobbins!" cried Switser, shaking the reins.

The sorrels didn't move. Before Alden could call out a warning, Switser foolishly snatched the whip from its socket and struck the horses hard.

Fire and Brimstone leaped madly. There was a splintering crash of collision mingled with a cry from the throat of Rancher Tom, and Connie was thrown violently, head foremost, over the dashboard. There came another splintering crash and a great weight bore Switser hard down on his face. He heard sounds of vicious and rapid blows, then an ear-splitting roar, and after that the bright afternoon sun seemed to Connie to go out like a candle smothered in a gale.

The house at the Rancho Alden was not an elaborate thing but it was big and comfortable, having been built with an eye to the time when it would in all probability be occupied by more than a mere man and his black cook. It was a low structure after an old Spanish style, with a patio or court in the center and a veranda running entirely around the outside. Lines of tall and beautiful cabbage-palms shaded the veranda, and two of these same cool, green trees grew in the patio.

Night had fallen when Connie Switser came to himself again. He was lying abed in the house at the Rancho Alden, and Rancher Tom and a wizened little doctor from Dale were standing beside him. A burning oil-lamp on the dresser made a dim and yellow light in the room.

The first word the injured man heard the doctor say was not altogether pleasing to him.

"Dissipation," that was it.

"It ain't anything to you!" said Switser weakly but with much bad spirit. He looked toward Alden and, remembering something of the wreck of the buckboard, went on sourly:

"Didn't quite get me killed, did you? Better luck next time! You might try shootin' or poisonin'. Say, did you save my coffin-nails?"

Rancher Tom was silent for a full minute. When he spoke, he said simply—

"I saved your coffin-nails."

"I want one and I want it right now."

Alden turned questioning eyes toward the doctor. The doctor shrugged. "Might as well—but give him only one for tonight."

The owner of the Rancho Alden faced about and beckoned, and a huge, youngish man in boots and khaki, whose sunburn amounted almost to the hue of weathered copper, came from somewhere in the shadows.

"Open the package on the table in the livin'-room, Bud," he ordered, his voice heavy with mingled pity, contempt and exasperation, "and bring this rat a cigaret."

The big cowman hastened away and returned shortly. He delivered the cigaret, scratched a match on the floor and held the tiny flame a convenient distance from Switser's mouth. Connie put the cigaret between his lips but he did not light it just then. He seemed to have developed a curious interest in the cowman's burly countenance. Then Switser turned half over in bed and looked at the cowman's laced boots. They were big ones and not a number smaller than ten.

The match went out. The man in the big boots poised another.

"Say when," he growled.

"When," clipped little Switser.

The match became a flame and Connie lighted his coffin-nail.

(Concluded next week.)

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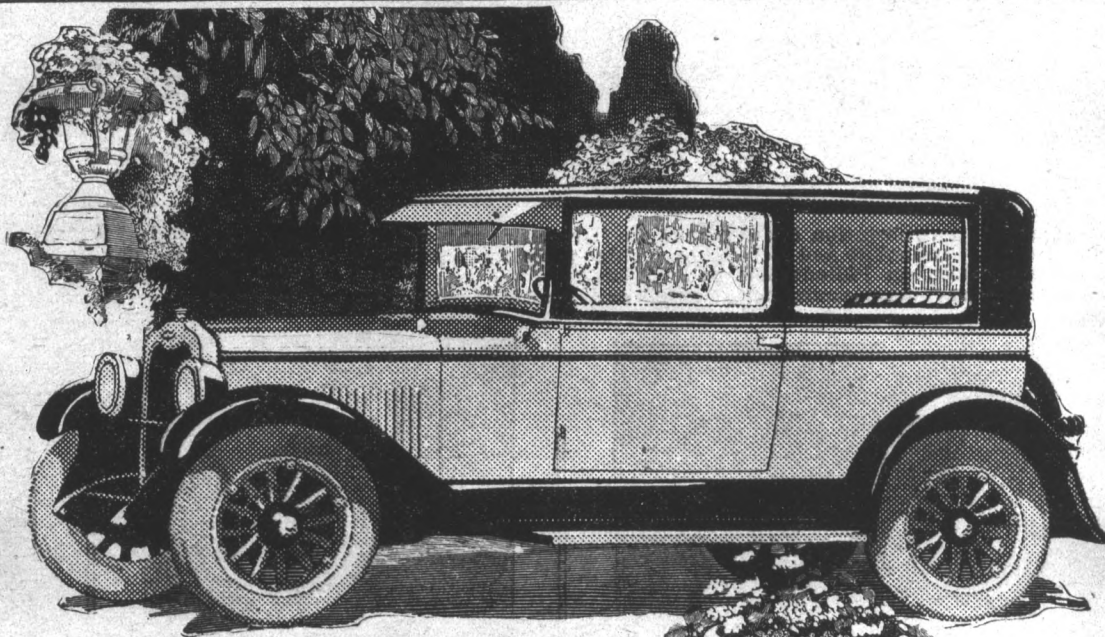
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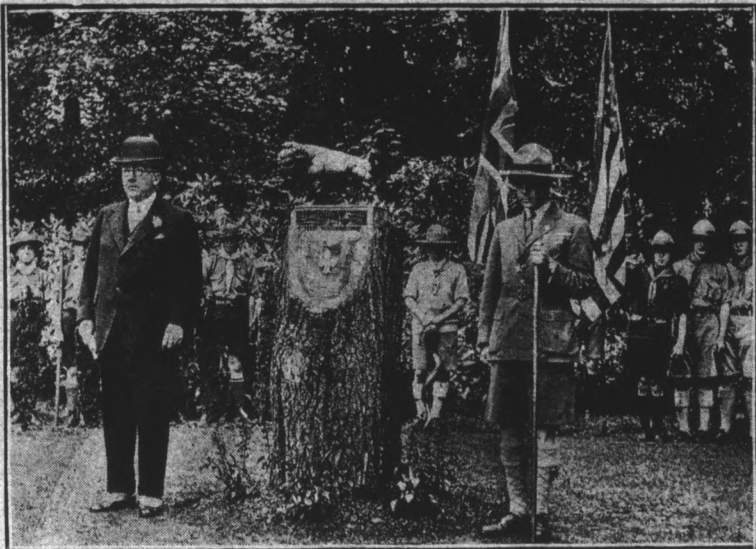
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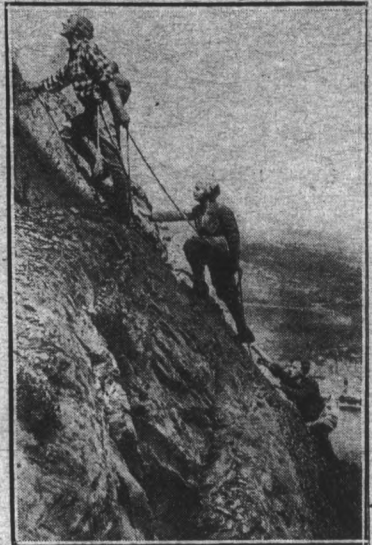
WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



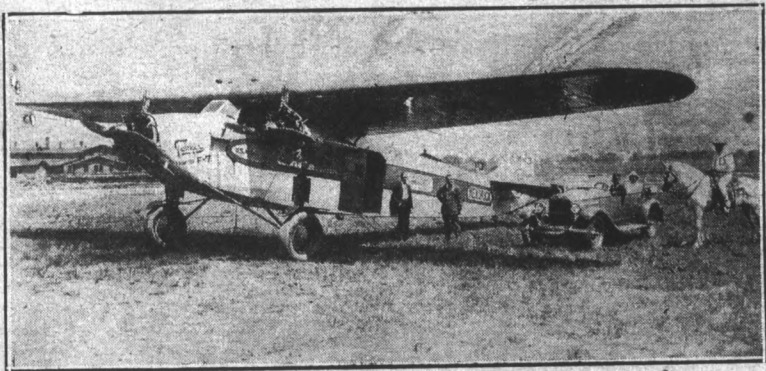
This bell is seven years older than the Liberty Bell in Independence Hall.



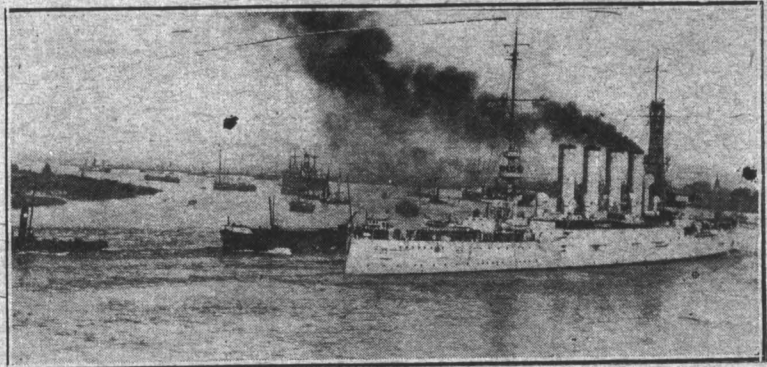
American Ambassador Houghton, on behalf of the Boy Scouts of America, presents a statue of a bronze buffalo to the Boy Scouts of England. It was accepted for them by the Prince of Wales.



International mountain climbers scale Stark Peak in Glacier National Park, Montana.



Three stages of transportation development are here represented—pony express, automobile and aeroplane. This aeroplane starts mail service between Philadelphia and Washington.



The United States naval ship, Pittsburgh, flagship of the United States naval forces in Europe for five years, is here seen leaving the waters of Antwerp, Belgium, for the United States.



This much bedraggled mother camel recently gave birth to this awkward-looking baby in the Central Park Zoo.



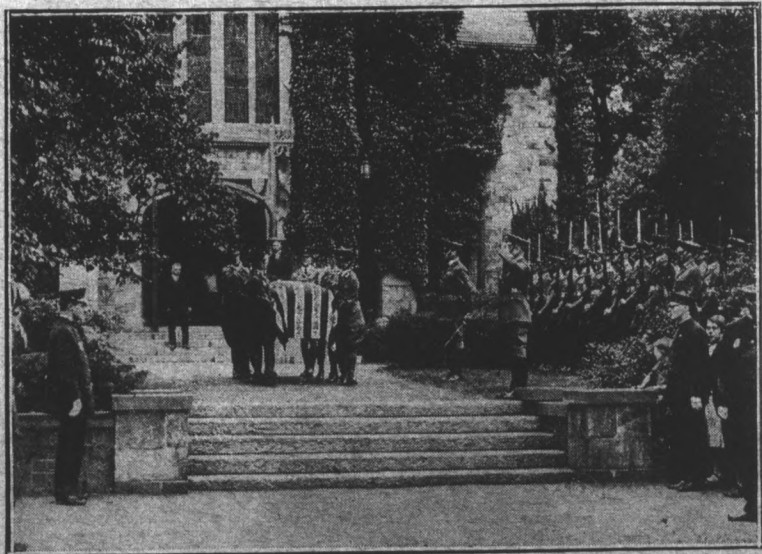
The king of Spain visits his old regiment of lancers at their barracks.



This big black bear in Point Defiance Park Zoo seems kindly disposed to learn to play the cornet.



A gigantic replica of the famous Liberty Bell was used as a loud speaker in Los Angeles, California, to broadcast the speeches of the Pageant of Liberty.



Cabinet members, generals, and prominent people in all walks of life attended funeral services of former ex-secretary of war, John W. Weeks, at his birthplace in Massachusetts.

Heavenly Bread

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

MORE complaining, more weeps and wails! Perhaps we should be more respectful, as it is not a topic for humor to be far from home, and hungry. And it is a good place to remark that we cannot live on the blessings of the past. Jehovah had led the people across the sea when an armed enemy was behind. But that did not suffice for now. They could not eat the deliverance at the Red Sea. Memories of it would not satisfy hunger. Fresh provision must be made for the needs of another day.

Living on the past, or trying to, is impossible business. People are all



the time trying it, and even whole communities attempt it. Sometimes a nation essays it. The sunshine of yesterday will not do for today. Last year's rains will not bring a wheat crop this year. Have a tryst with God every day. Get in touch with the Divine each twenty-four hours. The fact that you were converted at the old-school house on the hill fourteen years ago the thirtieth of this month is a glorious fact. But have you renewed that experience today? Living on past conversions gets thin. Soon you will be singing, "Where is the joy when first I saw the Lord?" A new experience is needful for the new day.

Bread! they cried, bread! And none was in sight. How inviting the slave pits of Egypt looked just then! Forgotten the long hours, forgotten the overseer's whip, the poor food, the insufferable heat, the murdered boy babies. Oh, to be back in dear old Egypt! It's a long, long way to Egypt, but my heart's right there!

It hardly seems that people can be as fickle as that, but they are. Some statesman has said, "The public is a great big baby," and the individual members of it are often not much better. Why did they not remember how they had been delivered at the Red Sea, and figure that they would be equally well delivered now? For the same reason that we forget past help, and fall into the slough of discouragement ever and again. We humans are all of a piece.

BUT bread they must have, that is certain. When the late Sir Ernest Shackleton was getting to South Georgia, a barren isle in the Antarctic, after two weeks in an open boat, with skin peeling from arms and faces, he and his two companions staggered into the Norwegian fishing colony at one end of the island. When it was all over, and his twenty-two comrades had been rescued from Elephant Island, where they had been living under an overturned boat for three months, Shackleton said that there are just two things in the world that matter,—God and bread.

And the bread was forthcoming now. When they waked up in the morning, they found a small round thing, that made them ask, what is it? This is supposed to be the origin of the word, from the Hebrew, mah hu, what is it? One may think of this as miraculous, or he may give it a natural origin. It is said that an edible lichen is blown about by the wind and covers the ground several inches deep at times. But even so, this does not remove God as the origin of the manna, whether it grew there, or whether it "rained down." Every good and perfect gift cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness neither shadow of turning."

But was this any more of a miracle than takes place every year? Says

Dr. E. E. Slosson in his "Sermons of a Chemist," "If I could change lead into gold just once, without knowing how I did it, under such conditions that no one could doubt it, I would be regarded as the greatest chemist in the world. Would that reputation be lessened if I could repeat it every day? Or if I could explain how I did it? On the contrary the more times the act was repeated, the more completely the process was explained, so that anybody could do it, the greater would be the admiration aroused." If we gathered manna every day, it would not be less wonderful than it was those centuries ago. And, as a matter of fact, is it any more wonderful than the planting of the seed and the reaping of the crop which takes place every year? If the wheat crop depended entirely on what man can do, how long would we have to wait for bread or griddle cakes? Until we were a good deal older than Moses was when he died.

In the difficulties that arise in life, let us not forget that God is always equal to the occasion. If one factor will not work, another will. In the words of Jeremiah, God's arm is not shortened that it cannot save.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR AUGUST 8.

SUBJECT:—The Giving of Manna.
Exodus 16:11 to 18, and verse 35.
GOLDEN TEXT:—John 6:35.

RURAL HEALTH

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

SOFTENING WAX IN EAR.

Please say what one should put in the ear to soften wax so it can be removed.—Mrs. M. D. F.

It is rather risky to put anything in the ear, but if you are quite sure that the ear-drum is intact and that there is hard wax to soften, you may drop into the ear some warm olive oil. After this has had time to operate, the ear should be gently syringed with warm water and peroxide of hydrogen. Remember that anything you attempt to do with the ear must be conducted very gently, and when a doctor is available it is well to engage him.

TREATMENT FOR HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE.

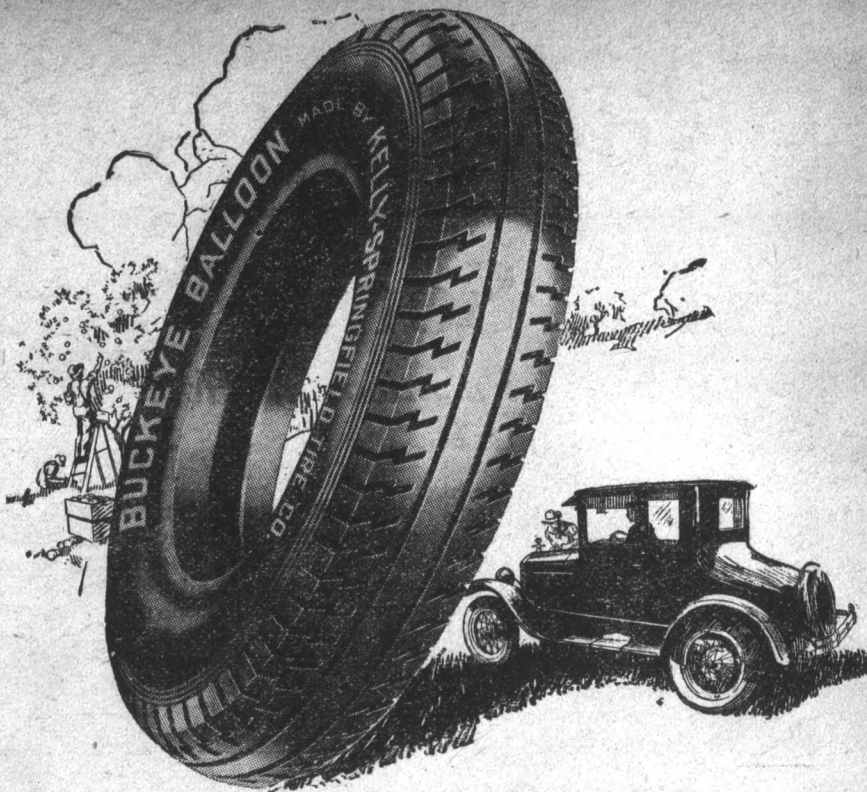
What is a cure for poor circulation or high blood pressure, where the blood clots in veins and causes hard lumps in the flesh?—Mrs. R.

In general a patient with these symptoms should take great care not to do any work that is a heavy strain and to take a great deal of rest. It is a serious condition and one that can only be treated by a physician who has an opportunity to examine the case and find out the cause of the high blood pressure.

DIET FOR MUCOUS COLITIS.

Will you please tell me the best diet for mucous colitis?—Mrs. M. C.

It depends very much upon the stage of the case and the condition of the patient. Since mucous colitis is a very chronic disease of long duration, starvation will not do and excepting during periods of exacerbation the patient should eat well cooked meats, milk soups, toasted bread and in general a very nourishing diet. There will come times, though, when food of any kind causes an aggravation of the complaint. Buttermilk is often well borne at such times. Each case must be governed by its own conditions.



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WOMAN'S INTERESTS



Have Some Vacation by All Means

Vacations at Home Have Much to Commend Them

By Mrs. E. M. Anderson

SOME city adviser tried to tell us recently that because the merchant doesn't take his vacation at Christmas time, we farm folks shouldn't expect to take ours in the summer (our busy season); we should go in midwinter when we aren't busy! If that fellow would spend one winter on an average farm, I'm thinking he would discover several things to attend to that would prohibit a winter vacation, not to mention the utter impossibility of getting away from a farm at that time of year. Furthermore, who would care anything about a vacation when the thermometer hovers around zero or drops away below, and you shiver like an aspen leaf every time you stick your nose outside the door?

No one denies the need of a vacation for the farm family, but the problem is how to accomplish that object. In many cases the expense of an appreciable trip puts that variety of vacation out of the question, but probably no special harm is done thereby, since journeys are rarely if ever restful and the object of taking a vacation is to acquire needed rest and change. Probably, too, the change is a very essential part of the plan, but many times, when actually absence seems impossible, just quiet rest at home will work wonders with tired farm folk. Yes, it is rather hard to obtain, but it can be done if one wants to do it badly enough.

Just planning ahead, doing considerably cooking, and managing with the least possible work for a week, will help very materially. Buy the bread and any other baking that can be bought, hire the washing done, and rest in the shade with a good book; or without, if the head is equally tired.

For me, and I believe for the majority of farm women accustomed to preparing early breakfasts the year around, the very best thing about a vacation is the chance to sleep all I want to—not that I seem to be able to acquire that Utopian luxury, but when I have a vacation for a week or two weeks, I shall sleep all the time unless I have to prepare meals for someone, part of the time, and if I do they won't be early breakfasts. If I just had the chance, I think I could sleep a month.

The second best plan is to take one's vacation a day at a time and we do manage that to some extent. There are certain picnics and other outings that we plan on well in advance and, unless an entirely unforeseen obstacle prevents, we actually stop and "take them in" when picnic season begins. I pack a big basket with dishes and silverware enough for the family and after a picnic, I repack it so that it is practically ready all summer. No one prepares the elaborate lunches for a basket picnic they once did, and most picnics are community affairs, anyway, involving little cooking for one woman. They mean a day of rest and change for all concerned and this is a real vacation.

ANDERSONVILLE HOME ECONOMICS CLUB GOING STRONG.

OVER in Oakland County in the community of Andersonville, the women are strong for bound button-

holes and set-in pockets for they don't catch on the pump handles or tear out. But how to make these buttonholes and pockets is not all we have learned since our Home Economics Club was organized in the fall of 1924.

Under the direction of Miss Muriel Dundas, home demonstration leader, we have learned how to solve many

have learned how to make bias tape, the right kind of hems, foundation waist patterns, embroidery stitches, fireless cookers, and also a great deal about refinishing furniture, and child nutrition.

Our fireless cookers were easily made and have proved to be a great help in preparing meals when the



Andersonville H. E. Club Makes Pockets That Don't Catch on the Pump Handles.

of the problems that puzzle the women who do their own sewing or at least part of it. Plackets and gussets are no longer a mystery to us and everyone of the club members can use the attachments to her sewing machine that have been lying idle in her sewing machine drawer for so long, to do efficient work.

We have found that braiding, hem-stitching and couching can be easily done on our sewing machines. We

busy time calls us away from the house.

In February of last year, it was decided to adopt the leadership method of instruction and it has worked out splendidly. We do not hold our meetings during the busy months, but every member is eagerly looking forward to our third years' work together for the past two years has been both profitable and enjoyable.—Mrs. Chas. Weber.

Plans Own Chautauqua

Rural Community Finds Own Talent

By Hilda Richmond

FOR a number of years a home coming under the name of a Chautauqua was carried on in our county in a progressive rural community. A pretty woods near to pure water, was chosen as the site and there was no expense except a little cleaning to get the place ready. Seats were rented and a small platform put up which of course cost money, but for the most part it was a community work in which all joined with a day's labor.

The program was arranged to have a great deal of music and a small number of talks. The cost for the music was the transportation to and from town of the musicians, and a big picnic dinner for them at noon. The speakers were ministers, lawyers and public speakers who were glad to come for nothing, often two opposing candidates for office taking the opportunity to meet the country people in this way, though of course nothing of a political nature was mentioned. A number of opportunities were given for local talent to speak very briefly, or for the young folks to sing or play. The expenses were met by the al-

ways popular refreshment stand operated by the directors of the Chautauqua. Pop corn, ice cream, candy, peanuts and pop wiped out every debt and left a nice balance for the following season. Everything was sold at a low margin, so that the patronage was ample and while the profits were low they were sufficient to make it a paying financial proposition.

Of course the object was more social than literary, musical, or financial. The long dinner hour, the happy reunions, the opportunity for visitors to meet all the old friends and neighbors, the good picnic food, the life in the open, the old memories and the magnifying of the joys of country living sweetened and freshened all of life. It was different from the big county Chautauqua being more intimate and friendly and neighborly. It lasted two days, not long enough to wear the ladies out preparing picnic dinners and was a time of complete satisfaction all around. Some of the children, who played among the trees while their parents visited, have gone to the big city, some went to the World War and did not return. The Chau-

tauqua has not been opened since the war, but it is to be hoped that when the country settles down after the great conflict, as thoughtful observers think it is now rapidly doing, we hope that the helpful little Chautauqua will again be an annual feature of the neighborhood for good.

Don't Ice Cakes

IT is not the actual baking of cakes that takes the time, or that the average busy farmwife dreads. It is the icing of them. And yet most families do not seem to take kindly to a plain loaf cake. I have learned some ways with cakes that might really be called "substitute icings" as they take the place of icings, with only a fraction of the work.

A plain yellow cake is baked in a flat pan, making it about two inches thick. It is not sweetened quite so much as usual. A moderate oven is used for baking, and just before the cake goes into the oven it is spread with the following mixture: (This is for a two-cup cake.) One tablespoon flour, one teaspoon cinnamon, three-fourths cup sugar, and enough melted lard or other shortening so the mixture will spread. With a cake batter of ordinary consistency, this mixture will not only make a nice frosting for the top, but will ooze down through the batter, giving the whole cake a delightful flavor.

Either a light cake or a burnt sugar cake is delicious, if covered before putting in the oven, with half a cup of chopped raisins, figs or prunes, one-fourth cup sour cream, and three-fourths cup sugar well mixed.

After a rather thin cake is almost ready to leave the oven, and near enough done that it will not fall, it may be spread with a sugar syrup, flavored with vanilla. Sour cream, sugar and cinnamon also make a delicious mixture for spreading on cake batter. A dark molasses spice cake, baked with either raisins or nuts is nice served with some kind of fruit sauce, and when served in this way, an icing really seems superfluous. My family was not at all hard to "educate" to like cake without icings and now I seldom make any other kind.—Nelle Portrey Davis.

CHEESE DISHES MAKE SUMMER-TIME TREATS.

CHEESE dishes are delightful summer-time treats. They may be used in place of meat, fish, and eggs to a large extent. These are easily prepared and blend well with most foods because of their soft texture and their milk flavor.

Club Cheese.

Remove the rind from ordinary hard cheese or well-made cured cheddar cheese, slice, and run through a meat grinder. To each pound of ground cheese, add about two ounces of fresh butter. Mix the cheese and butter thoroughly and run the combination through the meat grinder. The club cheese is ready for use immediately. It is very nutritious and palatable and can be stored by packing it in small air-tight jars or glasses.

Cheese Sandwiches.

Plain bread and butter sandwiches

with fairly thick slices of cheese between can be toasted and are known as toasted-cheese sandwiches. They may also be browned in a pan in which bacon has been fried.

Cheese and jelly sandwiches are prepared by spreading slices of bread with a layer of cream cheese followed by a layer of jelly. Another layer of bread is placed on top and the completed sandwich is toasted.

Cheese-Stuffed Fruit.

One-half cup of cottage cheese, two tablespoons of cream or milk, eight figs, prunes, or dates, and one-fourth teaspoon of salt are needed. Steam the figs for about 12 minutes, cook the prunes 10 minutes in lemon juice or water, seed the dates. Soften the cheese with cream or milk and add salt. Stuff the centers of fruit with the cheese. Chopped peanuts can be mixed with the cheese if desired. The stuffed fruit may be served with mayonnaise dressing on lettuce leaves.

Household Service

NEW WAY TO SERVE EGGS.

Our family is very fond of eggs. Would like to learn some new ways of serving them.—Mrs. O. D.

Have you tried surprising them with baked-stuffed eggs or escalloped eggs?

Escalloped Eggs.

Slice one dozen hard boiled eggs in thin slices. On the bottom of a well buttered baking dish, place a layer of bread crumbs, then a layer of eggs,

cover with bits of butter and salt, and pepper. Continue to blend these ingredients until the dish is full. Be sure that the crumbs cover the eggs on top. Over the whole pour a large cupful of sweet cream or milk, and a little grated cheese. Brown nicely in the oven.

Baked Stuffed Eggs.

Boil six eggs twenty minutes, strip off the shells, and cut them into two lengthwise. Remove the yolks, mash them finely, add half the quantity of finely minced ham, one teaspoonful of parsley, one-fourth teaspoonful of mustard, one-half teaspoonful of salt, a little white pepper and a dash of cayenne. Mix thoroughly, moisten with cream and fill the whites, rounding the mixture over the top, brush with melted butter, and bake until brown. Serve with white sauce.

America is spending less annually to train recruits for her teaching army than the cost of constructing two first-class battleships.

Too much sugar dulls the appetite, and who wants a dulled appetite?

Samantha says: When you consider what trifling things make a child happy, it's a wonder we grown-ups don't try it more often.

"If hedging a growing youth about with wire-fences will keep him 'straight,' then his intellectual growth is not worth a copper."—James Huneker.

When the end of a drawstring or tape disappears within the casing, it can often be rescued with a crochet hook.—Miss D. E.



Adventures of Tilly and Billy

Why Tommy Tomato Cried

AFTER Aunt Lou had finished the story of Runaway Popsy, Tilly and Billy ran off to play. But the next day when Aunt Lou was preparing the fresh vegetables for dinner that she had first brought in from the garden, the two little playmates were standing by her, patiently waiting to hear another story.

They knew Aunt Lou was busy and sometimes didn't like to be bothered with telling stories. But today, just as she picked up a big round tomato, and began to prepare it for a salad,



"Tell us about Tommy Tomato."

Aunt Lou said, "Well if here isn't Tommy Tomato in his new red jacket."

"Do tell us about Tommy Tomato and his new red jacket," begged Tilly and Billy.

"One day" began Aunt Lou, "when Tommy Tomato was only a little green button hanging on a tomato bush, he grew impatient and began to cry. When Sally South Wind blew by that way she was surprised to find little Tommy crying."

"Well, well, Tommy Tomato, what is the trouble?" asked Sally South Wind.

"Bo, ho, ho," cried Tommy, "I want to grow big like my brothers and sisters. They are all growing big and have pretty red jackets. I want to grow big like them and have a red

jacket too, and be of use in the world.

"Too bad, too bad," sympathized Sally South Wind.

"But Tommy Tomato felt so very badly that he was tiny that he could not stop crying."

"What do you want to be in the world?" questioned Sally South Wind.

"I want to grow big and have a red jacket like Brother Timmy. Then when the mistress comes into the garden, she will say to me just like she did when she put Timmy into her basket, 'Here is a big, round tomato, plump and full of vitamins. Buster shall have it for his lunch today and it will make him grow big and strong.'"

"Too bad, too bad," sighed Sally South Wind again. "This little fellow does really want to be of use in the world. I wonder what I can do to help him."

"Then Sally South Wind blew all around little Tommy Tomato and at last discovered the reason why he was so tiny and did not grow. A big leaf covered him so that the sun could not shine on him."

"Do not cry any more," said Sally South Wind, "I will help you."

"So she blew and blew until at last she blew the leaf away and then the sun could shine on Tommy Tomato. In a very short while Tommy grew big and plump and changed his green jacket for a red one. Then the garden mistress came and picked him to help make little Buster grow big and strong."

"Aunt Lou, do tomatoes really help us to grow big and strong?" asked Billy when the story was finished.

"Yes, they do," replied Aunt Lou, and that day and every day after that both Tilly and Billy ate a big red tomato to help them grow big and strong.

Pep

YOU may have it! A keen mind and a body equal to the demand—the enthusiasm of desire—the confidence to succeed—the stamina to carry through—that's pep. The FOSTER IDEAL helps create it because it gives you proper rest. The moment you rest upon this spiral spring you feel the support that it gives your spine—its freedom from sag—its restful influence upon wearied nerves and muscles. Then like thousands and thousands of others you'll say the IDEAL is a wonder because

It's a Better Bedspring

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS
FOSTER BROS. MFG. COMPANY,
UTICA, N. Y.
Western Factory St. Louis, Mo.

Foster IDEAL

The Spiral Bedspring that Supports the Spine

PROFIT PRODUCING CHICKS

Special Summer Prices

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEND NO MONEY for SILVER CHICKS

Just Mail Your Order. We ship C. O. D. and guarantee prepaid 100% live delivery of sturdy, purebred chicks from healthy bred-to-lay flocks. Wh. Leg., Sc. Br. and Buff Leg., Sc. Brd. Rocks, Wh. Rocks, S. C. Reds, Anconas, 10c; Black Min. 11c; Buff. Rocks, Buff. Orps., Wh. Wyand., 12c; Mixed Chicks, Sc. Heavy Mixed, 10c. Orders less than 100 chicks 1c more. Silver Lake Hatchery, Box M, Silver Lake, Ind.

WOOL BED BLANKETS & BATTING

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

Michigan Farmer Patterns

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

No. 561—Smart Frock. Cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards of 40 inch material with 1½ yards of 27 inch contrasting.

No. 417—Attractive Apron. Cuts in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust meas-





OUR BOYS AND GIRLS



Why Attend High School?

By Merry Circlers

THIS is a question whose answer depends almost entirely upon the circumstances connected with it. City boys and girls can spend their time to an advantage in the acquirement of an education which otherwise might be spent in idle habits. On the other hand, a farm boy or girl can gain plenty of valuable experience while working at home. Many a farm lad is ruined by a high school education for after seeing his city friends with their fine clothes and automobiles, and the time they have for recreation he begins to be discontented with the farm. At home his father works in overalls from twelve to fifteen hours while the city man works in an office for about eight hours. At home this boy spends little money and enjoys late hours about once a week, while his high school associates spend a liberal amount of money for amusement and luxuries while the clock seldom sees him at home until after midnight. Thus, work is greater than education in the success of a farmer.

On the other hand, if one wishes to follow a profession, they must receive a great deal of training in school. However, the value of a high school education to an individual depends greatly upon his character. If a person has enough grit and perseverance, none of the evils of a high school education will prevent him from being successful. And although high school brings out indolent habits, it is not to blame entirely for their formation.—June Nelson, M. C.

I'll say we should! To have a good education should be everyone's aim as it is necessary for marked success in almost any line of business.

In olden times the rich people received all the education, while the poor people, who needed the education to make a living, could not afford it. Education for women was also deemed unnecessary. If these people had been given an education, they would have been more competent to provide for themselves and their families.

Although people used to believe that uneducated persons were all right as farmers, they now know that educated men make the best farmers, because educated men know the value of rotation and that plant food taken from the soil has to be replaced and that

if they did not do this, the soil would soon become worn out and worthless. I have read many statistics which show the value of an education. Some are:

1. With no schooling, of five million, thirty-one attained distinction.
2. With elementary schooling, of thirty-three million, eight hundred eight attained distinction.

3. With high school education, of two million, one thousand two hundred forty-five attained distinction.

4. With college education, of one million, five thousand six hundred and seventy-eight attained distinction.

Every year in school pays for itself later in life.

In most high schools, occupations and other subjects, which give the student a chance to learn requirements of different vocations, are taught. To make a success, one needs both education and experience.—Lucy Traver, M. C.

Study Your Business

An Important Idea Presented by Senator John Sharp Williams

TO boys who wish to win success here are the suggestions I would chiefly emphasize:

First and chiefly, unrelenting industry.

Secondly, wide open eyes and ears to see and to hear of all good things that are being done to improve agriculture and to decrease the inconveniences and to increase the comforts of country life.



Third, careful training of the eye and mind for close observation.

Fourth, setting aside a certain time each day—one hour at least—for studying the literature of your profession, which is agriculture, thus keeping abreast with that which books and agricultural journals suggest as being of value in the increase of yield to crops and the better marketing of them.

Last but not least, cultivation of kindly relations with your neighbors, so that you may learn from them and they from you.—John Sharp Williams.

One of the most influential men the South has sent to Washington in recent years is John Sharp Williams, long United States Senator from Mississippi. Senator Williams is not only a great statesman but a good farmer. He is a large cotton planter and is keenly interested in all agricultural progress.

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

City Lads Champion Judges

Nose Out Their Country Cousins in the Live Stock Ring

THE best student live stock judges of Michigan is the title which can be claimed by two high school boys of Eaton Rapids, Michigan—Harold Reese and his brother Donald. Harold won the championship in 1925 at the annual judging contest for Smith-Hughes' high schools held at the Michigan State College by leading nearly 300 contestants in the judging of beef cattle, dairy cattle, hogs and sheep. At this year's contest held last May, according to figures just announced at the Michigan State College, Donald Reese equalled his brother's record by defeating 263

entries in the live stock judging with a score of 432 out of a possible 500. The brothers have never lived or worked on a farm. Their knowledge of live stock has been secured by taking agricultural subjects in high school. Both boys hope to enter the Michigan State College as soon as they can.

Incidentally, the live stock judging team of Eaton Rapids took first place in the same contest this year in which Donald Reese was high-point man. The squad, consisting of Donald Reese, Maynard Secore and Wirt Gunnell, defeated forty other teams to achieve this honor. Maynard Secore made a score of 429 out of a possible 500, and won the title of Reserve Champion, while Wirt Gunnell made a score of 393. The Eaton Rapids trio was 25 points ahead of the team which took second place.

Our Letter Box

Dear Uncle Frank:

May I become a member of the M. C.? The M. C.'s are having some exciting times and that's why I want to join.

I agree with you, Herbert Estes, about living in the country. I love to ramble in the quiet, cool, green woods too.

Some of us seem to be bothered by the modern fashion of dress, but as for me, I say, "clothes never made a man," or a woman either. Isn't that what you say, Uncle Frank?

I certainly enjoy Herbert Estes' and



Miss Redlin of Deerfield Becomes Foster Mother to These Fine Lambs.

Tom-boy's, also Guilford Rothfuss' letters.

Now Emma Kushmaul don't fly into hysterics over the new heading of "Our Page." I approve of it.

It's lot of fun to pick on your sister, isn't it, Harold Kampen? I like to pick on my sisters too, sometimes, but they are both older than I and I'm the youngest one in the family.

Right, George Nichols. That's why we have so many poor farmers, because of the lack of education.

Please, please, Hon. Mr. Waste Basket don't lay your hands on this letter or I'll never forgive you.—Signing off. A-want-to-be M. C.—Cillie.

Clothes don't make the man and I don't see it can make a woman, as some wear so few clothes. I like the cool, green woods, too. I can't comment on picking on sisters as I never had a sister. I think I have missed something.

Dear Uncle Frank:

As I am now an M. C., I will write a letter to you and the M. C.'s I have two hobbies. They are collecting butterflies, moths and beetles, and drawing. I have made collections of these insects and also a collection of my best drawings.

I think Herbert Estes' essay about rural life is very good. I would like to hear what the other M. C.'s have to say about it.

Well, as my letter is getting long, I will sign off for this time. Your M. C. friend.—Harold Snyder, Route No. 1, Kalamazoo.

You have interesting hobbies. Perhaps you will develop into a good entomological artist, that means a good bug drawer. Come again.

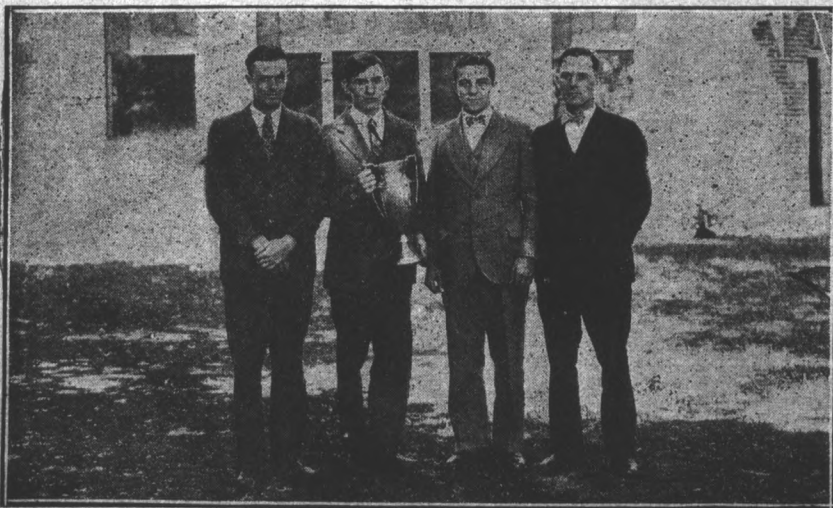
Dear Uncle Frank:

Talk about sweating! Nothing but! Although I'm not quite 150 I sure do sweat! Gee, Harold Kampen misses a whole lot by not sweating. When my friends come over to see me and they glimpse my postrated form, they comment on what a hard worker I am. And that's the why and wherefore of all the "comps." If they only knew how I came by that so called occupation "sweating." But that would be telling.

Herbert Estes' essay on the country had the same effect as onions on my eyes. Forced, you see. Yes, country life is all to the berries, etc., but Herb, isn't it grand to hear that most enticing music from the mosquitoes? And say dears, don't it give you a thrill to scratch and scratch and scratch again! What could be more delicious than stepping on a beautiful snake? Well I'd rather step on the gas and keep my eyes open instead of falling asleep pulling weeds.

There you are, my say is out, and with apologies for interrupting the spell that Herbert's essay may have cast upon your unsuspecting souls, I remain fully convinced that he's in love.—Alita Juassem, Stephenson.

You have given us a sweating mys-



CHAMPION H. S. LIVESTOCK JUDGING TEAM, 1926.

Wirt Gunnell, Donald Reese, Maynard Secore, Students, and E. A. Sindcuse, agricultural instructor, Eaton Rapids High School.

tery. Please tell us why you sweat, so that we won't sweat about it. Aren't mosquitoes interesting? They are also one of the attractions of the city.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Of course I'm not a M. C., but am trying to be one. May I come in? Is there enough room for me? I hope so.

I don't agree with some of them about changing "Our Page." We all want to be up-to-date. The very first time I opened up "Our Page" I noticed the change. It's attractive.

I have been a silent reader for a long time, but was too bashful to come. Now that I have come you'll think me awful. Won't you?

Uncle Frank, how may we send fund money, stamps or coin? I feel sorry for the crippled children. How thankful we should be that we are well!

I love to do the Charleston. I do it every day. I did it too often for my ankles hurt now, but I do the Charleston anyway.

I agree with you, Emma Kushmaul, about monkeys. Nobody can make me believe that I'm of relation to monkeys.

Well, I'll have to stop my chattering and do the dishes.—Your want-to-be-niece, "Puss" Lulu, Michigan.

You may not be related to a monkey but why take a cat's name? I won't think you'll be awful if you didn't meow too loud. Send money for the fund in either way you mention.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Here I am again. I have written many letters, but they all seem to hit the waste basket. Say, now, listen everyone that is interested in Guilford Rothfuss. I am going to give you a little description of him. He is very good looking and exceptionally smart (for his age). I think he is about five foot eight inches and Oh! well, I could tell a lot more about him. But maybe he wouldn't like my description of him. (Ha, ha) I'm really no artist. I have seen him lots of times and he has been pointed out to me by other people as being such a good looking chap. I am pretty sure he doesn't know me by name so I feel safe in writing to the Merry Circlers.

I liked those rules of etiquette or table manners that he sent in too. Uncle Frank, I think I shall make use of them.—Your niece and cousin, "Todd," Brooklyn, Michigan.

I'm pleased to get Guilford's description. He must be some boy to be good looking and smart too. He's fortunate, I think. I have difficulty following those rules of etiquette as I was not educated that way.

EXCITING TIMES CONTEST.

DURING this hot weather while you are sitting under a nice shade tree, I ask you to think of the most exciting time you ever had and tell us about it. Write about it in 250 words or less. Make it as interesting as you can, and please write it neatly as that helps me a great deal. Don't forget to put your name and address in the upper left-hand corner of the first sheet of your paper. If you are a Merry Circler, put M. C. after your name.

Prizes will be given for the ten best papers. The first two will be given those handy clutch pencils so popular now; the next, three dictionaries, and the next five, unique pocket knives.

The contest closes August 13th. Send your papers to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich., before that time.

PRIZE WINNERS.

The following are the winners of the Jewelry contest:

Beads.

Margaret Lundin, Rockford, Michigan, R. 3.
Beatrice Green, Ithaca, Mich., R. 4.
Lillian Faulkner, Ravenna, Mich.
Bernice Olson, Detroit, Mich.
Marion Morse, Metamora, Mich.
Eva Kruegar, Almont, Mich., R. 2.
Mildred Fallor, Mikado, Mich.
Mildred Penzien, Inlay, Mich.

Cuff Buttons.

Carson Nelson, Fillon, Mich.
Chester May, Edmore, Mich.

Summer Poultry Notes

(Continued from page 108)

area of a commercial poultry farm.

There is nothing like the return check to prove which kind of broilers the public like the best. This year we have had Leghorns and Rocks hatched the same day and raised on the same starting feed and growing mash. Both breeds weighed about two pounds each at the time of shipment and both reached that weight about the same time. The Rocks in the shipment brought 44 cents per pound while the Leghorns brought 30 cents per pound. The returns indicate which broilers are liked the best but do not prove which breed is the most profitable. The Leghorn pullets may lay enough eggs this fall to make up for the loss on the broilers.

Powdered Skim Milk.

In California they have had good success in promoting rapid growth and preventing coccidiosis by using dried skim milk in the ration of the growing chicks. A formula commonly used consists of 40 lbs. dried skim milk, 30 lbs. yellow corn meal, 20 lbs. ground barley and 10 lbs. wheat bran.

This ration is kept before the chicks in hoppers as long as any signs of coccidiosis are present. The chicks are also given plenty of green feed but only about half as much grain as they eat of the mash. When chicks are on a limited range where green feed is scarce, it is considered best to add one quart of cod liver oil to each 100 lbs. of the mash.

The other means of treating coccidiosis consist in placing the flocks on clean soil. Cull out and kill all weak and worthless chicks. Divide the flocks where possible, if there has been much overcrowding. Clean the brooder house every day and add fresh litter to the house. Do not empty the old litter where the chicks can scratch in it on the range. Sanitation, sunshine and sour milk seem to help a lot in keeping many chick flocks healthy.

Perform a postmortem on chicks four to six weeks old that die and see if a hard yellow cheesy material is found lodged in the two tubes or blind gut which leads from the intestine. If these chicks were pale, light in weight and had a bowel trouble with the dropping streaked with blood the trouble was probably coccidiosis. I have noticed that poultrymen who feed dried buttermilk starting mash and growing mash or growing mash with plenty of sour milk to drink do not have many losses from coccidiosis and their chicks grow rapidly.

Michigan Accredited Chicks.

The writer has had good success in buying accredited chicks this year and found them a satisfactory way of increasing the flock without buying more incubators. Not all of us have the time, capital or inclination to run a hatchery. It is a specialized business requiring a lot of attention. The chance to buy chicks of as good breeding and producing ability as they can hatch from the home flock is appreciated by more poultrymen every year.

Many poultrymen have looked upon chick purchases as an expense because they have not figured the cost of production as carefully as they should. I think many farmers are beginning to realize the cost of raising and feeding cockerels. Then they count in the cash value of the eggs required for the chicks they need and the time required to turn eggs. It means that many farmers each year are going to buy quality chicks from the producers who have the skill, the time and the equipment to produce chicks of that kind.

Musty Corn Meal.

Last year much of the corn crop was of poor quality and this summer there is danger in feeding corn meal

made of musty or mouldy corn. This is very injurious to the young poultry as well as the laying hens. It pays to sort over the corn carefully and cull out all ears showing mouldy kernels. If the corn in the neighborhood is of poor quality the poultryman is money ahead if he buys corn shipped in from a section where the quality is better. Nothing is more expensive to a poultryman than mouldy grain.

Sometimes corn overheats in the elevator bins and becomes unfit for poultry feed. Smell of the corn and if the odor is musty it had best not be used for the poultry. This year the prospects for the oat crop are good and plump fat oats can be soaked and used to help manufacture eggs during the late summer and early fall.

MAKE THE CHICKENS ROOST WHERE YOU WANT THEM.

I REMEMBER when I was a boy how angry my father used to get when the pullets and hens wanted to roost on everything in the poultry house with the exception of the perches. I, too, got a real taste of this aggravation when I attempted to make an old barn over into a poultry house without remodeling it. My plan was to permit the managers to remain so that the laying birds could use them as a place to lay. Instead, however, they preferred to use them as perches. Even the feed boxes were converted into roosts. I transferred the birds several nights, but there were some that never learned to roost upon the perches. One day I thought of stretching some small smooth wire along the managers and over, about two or three inches, the boards where the birds usually roosted. I did the same thing to all of the partitions, the feed-hopper and nests. To this day I have had absolutely no trouble at all. The chickens always get on the perches and my manger is clean and next spring when I want to use it for other animals all that I will have to do is to remove the temporary roosts and dropping boards.

Since the No. 9 smooth wire did the job well in preventing the chickens from roosting on the manger, nests, and hoppers, I stretched it along the yard fence and over every gate. As a result of this the entire flock remain out of the yard. All of this is due to thirty cents worth of smooth wire.—H. Q. Holt.

RANGE STOPS EGG EATING.

I have a flock of Barred Rock pullets in fine condition that came into laying about the middle of October. Recently I have had reason to believe they are eating their eggs. Is there any cure for this?

There is really no definite cure for egg eating. So far as we know it is a bad habit or vice that develops among chickens that are confined. Very seldom do we find this trouble with chickens on range. Sometimes a change of feed will check the trouble and nearly always, if the birds are turned out of doors, the egg eating will stop. This practice, however, would not be advisable to recommend in bitter cold weather. You should know definitely whether or not the birds are eating the eggs before you pass judgment against them. Generally the birds should show some of the yellow of the egg on the face if they are really egg eaters. We do not believe that egg eating is the result of a deficiency in the ration, although it may be possible. If your birds are allowed out of doors, I would be inclined to make a change in the ration.

Judging from old Egyptian pictures, cats were occasionally used to retrieve water birds for Egyptian hunters.



Where

*~ Land is Cheap ~ ~ ~ ~
~ Farming more Profitable ~
~ Life more Enjoyable ~*

The next 50 years belong to the South, just as the last belonged to the West. Industrially and agriculturally the South is entering a wonderful era of growth and prosperity. The farmer who invests his money and efforts in Southern farm lands today will reap as great a profit as the pioneer to the West did 40 years ago.

For an average price of \$40 an acre you can secure land that will produce two and more crops yearly, with a crop value up to \$100 an acre and more, in the

ALBANY

District of South Georgia

Cotton, corn, oats, peanuts, peaches, pecans, melons, hay, potatoes, fruit and truck—38 cash crops—are successfully raised in this prosperous section. None of the rigors of a Northern winter. Cattle graze on permanent pastures the year round. Average January temperature 50°.

Not only is farming more profitable, but life more enjoyable here. Splendid roads, excellent schools, congenial neighbors. Outdoor recreation from January to December.



Write for this booklet
"250 Growing Days a Year"
that will tell you how you can
live better and farm better
in the Albany District

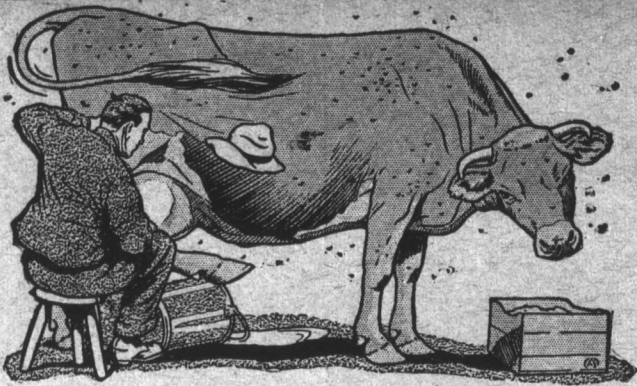
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Please send me your free book on farm opportunities in the Albany District of South Georgia.

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Dr. Hess Fly Chaser makes cows milkable

They relax. They let down. You get the last drop.
It is long lasting.

Dr. Hess Fly Chaser has the odor of the pines.
Because of this odor it serves a threefold purpose:

First—It is the most effective fly and mosquito repellent known to science—quick in action, long lasting.

Second—It is an excellent disinfectant. Therefore, while it is keeping the flies away, it is also destroying the disease germs that attack your cow's body—disinfecting your barns, and injecting into the atmosphere a most healthful odor.

Third—No herd sprayed with Dr. Hess Fly Chaser ever suffers from warbles, which cause a great annual loss to dairymen and farmers.

It does not blister—does not stain the hair—does not taint milk. Applied to the hands and face, it keeps the mosquitoes away.

If Dr. Hess Fly Chaser does not prevent the milk slump, make your cows milkable in fly-time, save your horse-flesh all summer long, it will not cost you one cent.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc., Ashland, Ohio

Your Neighbor Has a PAPEC Ask Him!

"The Cutter That Does Not Clog"

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

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

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Throws and Blows
Saves One Man

Over 50 Distributing Centers Assure Prompt Service.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY



The Best is the Most Economical

It costs the same per pound to ship average beef animals to market as it does prime beef animals, yet the latter dress 10% more.

WILDWOOD FARMS
ORION, MICHIGAN
W. E. SCRIPPS, Prop. SIDNEY SMITH, Sup.

FOR SALE

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

Wallinwood Guernseys

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

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

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

Pure-bred Holstein Cows and Heifers

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

Lakefield Farms, Clarkston, Mich.

Tuscola Co. Holstein Breeders' Assn. offer a car load of exceptionally good registered Holstein heifers, past two years old, and due to freshen this fall. Come quick and get first choice of any number desired at a bargain. BEN REAVEY, Sales Manager, Akron, Mich.

THE LEADING SIRE

Echo Sylvia King Model is the Leading Sire of Honor List daughters for the past year. His daughters scored 339 points, a lead of 68 points over his nearest competitor. Select one of his sons for your next herd sire.

MICHIGAN STATE HERDS.



Bureau of Animal Industry
Dept. C
Lansing, Michigan

LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING

THE PURE-BRED SCRUB.

IT is occasionally announced that a certain county or section has gotten rid of all scrub bulls. But has it? The grade bull called a scrub may have gone; but what about the pure-bred scrub? The improvement of cattle has been hindered about as much by the use of scrub pure-bred bulls as by grade scrubs.

Naturally the man who starts a pure-bred herd expects to dispose of all his surplus stock for breeding purposes and the man who buys a bull with a pedigree supposes that he is improving his stock. But every experienced breeder has long since learned that there are scrub pure-breds, and if he be a wise breeder, he is sending the culls to the butcher rather than selling them to his neighbor for breeding purposes. Among the dairy breeds of cattle, the advanced registry and other records of performance are doing much to improve the breeds and this system of certified performance might well be extended to other breeds and classes of live stock. Let's have a campaign to eradicate the pure-bred scrub.—I. H. Butterfield.



Ram With Rabbit Tail to be Used by Federal Government in Breeding a Tailless Sheep.

handled, the consumption of milk in that city immediately dropped. It is essential to hold a good dairy market to have the products clean, and milk can be made clean only by taking due precautions on the farm.—A. Rasmussen.

FITTING THE HORSE COLLAR.

A HORSE pulls from the shoulder. Nothing strange about that. But do you know what part of the shoulder takes the hardest strain of the draft? The top of the shoulder is made up of soft bone and cartilage, and the lower part is the joint and hard muscle. The pressure of the draft should come between these parts, and if the collar is not properly adjusted, it often causes trouble, and is often the cause of fistula and of inflammation of the spinal cord leading to the back part of the head, which causes poll evil, and in many cases brings on atrophy of the muscle between the upper and lower shoulder joints and the result is what is called sweeney. If the collar hangs too low on the shoulder joint, sore breast will certainly take place.

If a horse is working under heavy draft, the harness should be so adjusted that the draft comes on the right bearing from the lower shoulder, but not too low, as this brings on, or causes, chest founder, which in time renders the horse unfit for any kind of work. Therefore, if you expect good service from your horse, look well and often, to the collar bearing.—D. Morris.

THINK NEXT SPRING'S PIG CROP WILL BE LARGE.

IF the farmers are caught next spring with a crop of low priced hogs, because of over-production, it will not be the fault of the live stock



Four Good Horses Increases the Area Cultivated Materially and Saves on the Farmer's Bills for Hired Help.

COW-EASE



20% more milk!

Cow-Ease, sprayed on your cows twice a day, drives flies away. By actual test, cows protected by it, yield more milk. Applied with a sprayer, it won't blister or gum.

One gallon sprays 200 cows. Our Cow-Ease sprayer does the job. Cow-Ease is repellent to cattle ticks, grubs, hen lice and mites. Equally effective on horses or in hen houses.

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

Satisfaction guaranteed.



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

GEO. L. LANE,
Mansfield, Ohio

CATTLE

HEREFORD STEERS

22 Wt. around 1100 lbs. 69 Wt. around 1000 lbs.
74 Wt. around 725 lbs. 81 Wt. around 625 lbs.
45 Wt. around 550 lbs. 50 Wt. around 500 lbs.
Good quality, dark reds, dehorned, well marked Hereford Steers. Good grass flesh. The beef type are usually market toppers when finished. Will sell your choice of one car load from any bunch. Can also show you Shorthorn Steers, yrs or 2 yr old.

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

For Sale or Exchange our Reg. Holstein herd sire, 30 lb. sire, sure and easy to handle, plenty of heifers to show. Also some young bulls and heifers. **WHITNEY BROS., Onondaga, Mich.**

FOR SALE Eleven registered Holstein cows, three bred heifers and one yearling, seven cows to freshen soon, some are daughters of Maplecrest Application Pontiac, and several bred to him. **J. T. GAGE, Manchester, Mich.**

FOR SALE—Daughter of King of the Pontiacs and her two daughters from 42-lb. sire. **F. J. LANGE, Sebawaing, Mich.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HOGS

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

market specialists in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. They say that the present highly favorable hog prices are not likely to prevail when the spring pig crop of 1927 is ready for market.

They point out that the pig survey showed an increase of nearly 40 per cent in intentions to breed sows to farrow in the Corn Belt this fall over the number that farrowed last fall. In view of the high corn-hog price ratio prevailing during the spring of 1926, nearly the highest on record, it is thought that fall farrowings will be at least 25 per cent above those of 1925. This would mean a fall pig crop of about 16,200,000 head in the Corn Belt and would warrant an expectation of about 3,000,000 more hogs for slaughter in the late spring and summer of 1927 than during the current year. This increase, however, cannot be expected to increase hog marketings before next spring.

FINISH STUDY OF FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

THE scientific investigation of the foot and mouth disease begun by the American commissioners in Europe a year ago has been completed, and the scientists have returned home. They give assurance that this effort may result in solving some of the problems in connection with this disease which causes such great economic losses to the livestock industry when it gets a foothold in the country.

BOVINE AND AVIAN TUBERCULOSIS.

IF the bovine tuberculosis eradication campaign is continued as vigorously and as successfully from now on as it has been since 1917, Dr. John R. Mohler, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, figures that the disease will be gotten absolutely under control and gradually be reduced to a minimum, if not entirely eliminated as a problem.

The total percentage of cattle infected with the disease is now probably less than 3 per cent. "There are now nearly 15,000,000 cattle under cooperative supervision," says Dr. Mohler, "and of these more than 1,500,000 are in herds which were found free of tuberculosis on the last test. In addition almost 4,000,000 cattle are on the waiting list for the tuberculin test." It is Dr. Mohler's belief that no industry has ever made a better investment than the time, effort, and money now being employed to eradicate this most deadly disease.

But in our enthusiasm in regard to bovine tuberculosis work, Dr. J. A. Kiernan, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, thinks we have not given deserved attention to the eradication of tuberculosis from our poultry flocks. "In many counties in the Corn Belt," says Dr. Kiernan, "avian tuberculosis may be causing greater financial losses than bovine tuberculosis.

There is every reason to believe that avian tuberculosis is rapidly spreading, and therefore measures should be inaugurated to eradicate it from our poultry flocks. Tests have demonstrated that it is readily transmitted to swine, and today this disease is causing many retentions in hogs raised in modified accredited counties. The facts should stimulate us to greater action in our fight against this fowl plague."

HAVE THIRTEEN T. B. CATTLE IN COUNTY.

THE Dickinson County test of cattle for tuberculosis disclosed thirteen infected animals out of some 2,000 tested in the vicinity of Norway Waucedah districts. Last year the board of supervisors of this county made an appropriation of \$3,000 to carry forward the work. It started early this spring.

Corn Gluten Feed Rations for Cows-Calves-Pigs



The well known Famosa Farms, of Garden City, Mo., wrote us as follows on April 8, 1926:

"We have your useful book, 'The Gospel of Good Feeding,' and are feeding our weanling pigs a Corn Gluten Feed Ration. They surely like it and I believe it will make them stretch.

"We mix our own dairy ration which we give below. We are also feeding the same ration to dry cows and calves."



Famosa Dairy Ration

This is the ration which the Famosa Farms is feeding to their high-producing dairy cows and also to dry cows and calves:

Corn Gluten Feed 400 lbs.	Cottonseed Meal 200 lbs.
Corn and Cob 500 lbs.	Salt 16 lbs.
Ground Oats 400 lbs.	Steamed Bone Meal 16 lbs.
Linseed Meal 100 lbs.	Charcoal Flour 4 lbs.

Tens of thousands of other good feeders are feeding a Corn Gluten Feed ration because Corn Gluten Feed supplies digestible protein, mineral matter, and vitamins at lowest cost.

Big Records With Poultry

Poultry Raisers get better results with Corn Gluten Feed in the mash for developing layers or feeding for market. Mr. J. C. Dunn of Waterford, Conn., produces cockerels that weigh nearly seven pounds—dressed—with a Corn Gluten Feed ration.

Ask For This Good Book

"The Gospel of Good Feeding" is a new book of 64 pages. It contains twenty-eight very successful rations. If you have not received a copy write for it today.

Ask for Bulletin 5-I

Associated Corn Products Manufacturers

Feed Research Department

Hugh G. Van Pelt, Director

208 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

No. 52

50% Intend to Buy De Laval Separators and Milkers

INFORMATION recently published in a report of an investigation among the 250,000 subscribers of THE DAIRY FARMER, owned by E. T. Meredith, of Des Moines, Iowa, former Secretary of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, gives an interesting idea as to the present and future use of cream separators and milking machines.

Of the DAIRY FARMER subscribers using cream separators and milkers

41.98% own De Laval Separators
16.51% own De Laval Milkers

Of those expecting to buy new cream separators or milking machines; as reported in this DAIRY FARMER investigation,

52.08% expect to buy De Laval Separators
50.00% expect to buy De Laval Milkers

Think of it! As many of these people expect to buy De Laval Separators and Milkers as all other makes put together. Why? Because they must think De Laval are the best.

If there is any doubt about the kind of separator or milker you should buy, see your De Laval Agent or write the nearest office below, so that we may point out to you the advantages of owning a De Laval.

The De Laval Separator Company

NEW YORK
165 Broadway

CHICAGO
600 Jackson Blvd.

SAN FRANCISCO
61 Beale Street

3 REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE

EXTRA FINE STOCK A GOOD SIRE

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

PUBLIC SALE AUGUST 17TH

40 head Spotted Poland China bred gilts, and boars. These gilts are all of good type, and the boars are all from my prize-winning sows.
OSCAR VOELKER, Pigeon, Mich.

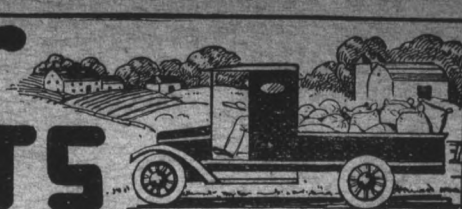
Duroc Jerseys A few choice fall boars with the right type, quality, and breeding. **F. J. DRODT, Monroe, Mich.**

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

ADDITIONAL STOCK ADS. ON PAGE 125



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, August 3.

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 2 white \$1.43; No. 2 red, \$1.37; No. 2 mixed \$1.38.
Chicago.—Sept. at \$1.39½; Dec. \$1.44.
Toledo.—Wheat \$1.36½.

Corn.

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow at 89c; No. 3 yellow at 88; No. 4 yellow 85c.
Chicago.—Sept. 86½c; Dec. 90½c.

Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 Michigan at 47c; No. 3, 46c.
Chicago.—Sept. 42½; Dec. 45½c.

Rye.

Detroit.—No. 3, \$1.08.
Chicago.—Sept. \$1.04½; Dec. \$1.08½.
Toledo.—Rye \$1.07.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$4.15@4.20.
Chicago.—Spot Navy, Mich. fancy hand-picked at \$4.65 per cwt; red kidneys \$8.75.
New York.—Pea domestic \$4.50@5.15; red kidneys \$8.75@9.25.

Barley.

Malting 75c; feeding 68c.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Cash red clover at \$17.75; October alsike \$20.

Hay.

Detroit.—No. 1 timothy \$24; standard \$23.00; No. 1 light clover, mixed \$22@23; No. 2 timothy \$21@22; No. 1 clover \$20@21; wheat and oat straw \$13; rye straw \$14.

Feeds.

Detroit.—Bran at \$30@32; standard middlings at \$31; fine middlings \$36; cracked corn \$34; coarse cornmeal at \$33; chop \$32 per ton in carlots.

WHEAT

Wheat prices have been erratic in the last few days, reflecting the rapid changes in the character of the news. Milling demand broadens on weak spots, but flour trade slows down on the advances. Foreign buying is limited. Speculative opinion is decidedly mixed because of uncertainty as to the outcome of the Canadian crop and as to the development of sufficient export business. Prices are about 15 cents over the low point a month ago, however, and further advances seem probable sooner or later.

Forecasts on the Canadian crop are widely divergent, some observers placing it as low as 300 million bushels while others of equal reliability, estimate it at 375 million bushels. This is the main key to the situation, the ultimate course of prices depending on which of these forecasts proves to be correct. If the lower figures are right, a much higher market is certain. At present, Canadian weather is unfavorable and the crop has two or three critical weeks to pass through.

Threshing returns on winter wheat have been better than expected in practically all parts of the country. In addition, the spring wheat crop seems to be recovering lost ground. Present indications are that the next estimates on the total wheat crop will show close to 800 million bushels.

CORN

Another advance in corn carried prices to new high levels for the season. Primary receipts have been light, and reports of damage from hot dry weather have stimulated a great deal of speculative buying. Cash demand is broader than during the spring months, although it slows down on advances. The visible supply has decreased each week during the last month, but it remains the largest on record at this season of the year.

While the recent hot wave undoubtedly damaged a good deal of corn, it forced growth elsewhere, so that the crop has made up for lost time. Unofficial reports indicate that the next forecast on the crop will be higher than on July 1. The yield will be diminished or increased still further, depending on the temperature and rainfall of the next month. Prices can be expected to fluctuate accordingly.

OATS

The hot wave caught a large percentage of the oats acreage at the filling stage, so that much light grain

will be harvested. Forecasts of the size of the crop may be revised downward slightly. Prices have been strong along with corn, although the large visible supply, the expanding movement of new grain to market and the lack of speculative buying have kept advances in narrow bounds.

BEANS

While some fields were planted late and some others replanted, the crop as a whole is coming along quite favorably. Recent rains insure adequate moisture to carry the crop a good ways toward maturity.

SEEDS

High prices for timothy seed are predicted as more of the acreage than usual is being cut for hay this year. Reports from the continent indicate the foreign crop of clover seed will provide a fair surplus to be marketed here. Canada will have a short crop and will probably be in the market for foreign seed.

FEEDS

Consumptive demand for feeds has failed to improve as rapidly as expected, and with wheat prices irregular, the market on feeds has eased off. Higher prices are still in prospect, however, when the fall demand appears.

HAY

Harvesting of timothy and prairie hays progressed rapidly during the period of hot dry weather which prevailed throughout the country recently, but the movement of new hay to market continues of only moderate size. Pastures are suffering from drought in many sections where demand for hay is active. The market continues generally firm at unchanged prices, although it may weaken if the movement of new hay becomes heavy.

POULTRY AND EGGS

The egg market made a false move toward higher prices last week but settled back as receipts continued of liberal proportions. Dealers favor low prices as a means of keeping eggs moving into consumption on a broad scale. Quality is on the downgrade so that eggs are less freely stored and daily receipts must be absorbed chiefly by the consumptive demand. Trade is largely on a hand to mouth basis and will continue in this way so long as current production holds up.

Chicago.—Eggs, fresh firsts, 27@

28c; extras, 28½@29c; ordinary firsts, 26c; miscellaneous, 26½c; dirties, 24c; checks, 24c. Live poultry, hens 21@24c; broilers, 29c; springers, 33c; roosters, 18½c; ducks, 25c; geese, 16c; turkeys, 36c.

Detroit.—Fresh candled and graded, 28@29½c. Live poultry, broilers, 39c; heavy hens, 27c; light hens, 22c; roosters, 18c; ducks, 25c.

BUTTER

The butter market was not able to maintain the advance which was scored last week when hot weather threatened to cut into production. Prices declined abruptly to the low point of the season when supplies at leading markets continued plentiful. The market has already recovered in part from the decline, however, and is not expected to recede much below the present level. Pastures continue dry throughout large areas and milk production is decreasing rapidly. With a short feed crop and probable high prices, farmers will not be inclined to feed heavily, so that fall butter production will not be burdensome. Consumption has undoubtedly been encouraged by the relatively low prices for butter. On the other hand, the surplus in storage holdings has been further increased during July and holdings on August 1 are likely to set a new high record for that date. These liberal reserve stocks will act as a check on any advancing tendencies, but the low point in butter prices has probably been seen.

Prices on July 30 were, 92-score creamery: Chicago, 38c; New York, 40½c. In Detroit fresh creamery in tubs sells for 36@38½c per lb.

APPLES

Apple shipments, mostly from California, Illinois and Delaware, are increasing and prices are low. Illinois Transparents, No. 1 medium to large size, are being sold at \$1 to \$1.25 per bushel basket at Chicago.

POTATOES

With carlot shipments of potatoes running considerably larger than at this time a year ago, the market is dull and prices both in distributing markets and at shipping points continue to decline. Growers in several midsummer states, such as Nebraska and Minnesota, are reported to be holding back shipments awaiting possible higher prices and general improvement in market conditions. With another relatively small crop in prospect, growers anticipate an advancing market as the season progresses.

pect, growers anticipate an advancing market as the season progresses. Kansas and Missouri Irish Cobblers, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at \$1.70 to \$1.90 per 100 pounds, sacked, in the lb.

WOOL

Wool prices continue firm, although mills are buying in a conservative way. The larger mills have supplied part of their requirements and goods trade is not brisk enough to induce them to bid up for offerings, even though their total stocks are not very large. Receipts at the seaboard from

MARKETS BY RADIO.

DAILY market reports and weather forecasts may be obtained each week day from the following Michigan stations:

WKAR—Michigan State College, 12:00 noon

WCX—Detroit Free Press, at 2:15 P. M.

WWJ—Detroit News, 10:25 A. M., 12:00 noon, 4:00 P. M.

WGHP—Geo. Harrison Phelps, 7:00 P. M.

the new clip will continue heavy for several weeks and this gives buyers courage to wait. Some of the smaller mills are not in the market because of inability to sell goods at the level of prices quoted by the leading manufacturer. At Boston, sales of Ohio delaine at 45 cents are reported, with 75 to 80 cents, clean basis, for domestic quarterblood. Up to \$1.10, clean basis, has been paid for choice fine combing territory wool.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Prices were: apples, 75c@1.25 bu; asparagus, 75c@1.50 doz. bchs; horsebeans, \$2.50@3.00 bu; wax beans, \$1.50@3.00 bu; green beans, \$2.00@3.50 bu; beets, 40@60c doz. bchs; beets, \$1.25 bu; cauliflower, \$1.50@3.00 bu; sweet corn, 25@35c doz; cabbage, 75c@1.25 bu; chard, 40@50c bu; Kalamazoo celery, Jumbo, \$1.00 doz; No. 1, 45@50c doz; local celery, Jumbo, 60c doz; No. 1, 50c doz; sweet cherries, \$3.00@3.25 16-qt case; sour cherries, \$5.50@6.00 24-qt case; \$3.00 16-qt case; cucumbers, \$5.00@6.00 bu; pickles, \$6.00@8.00 bu; currants, \$4.00@5.00 24-qt case; black currants, 50c qt; dill, 50@60c doz. bchs; gooseberries, \$3.50@4.50 24-qt case; huckleberries, \$5.00@7.00 24-qt case; blackberries, \$6.00@7.00 case; kohlrabi, 40@50c doz. bchs; leaf lettuce, 35@50c bu; head lettuce, 75c@1.00 bu; green onions, No. 1, 50@60c doz. bchs; No. 2, 40@50c doz. bchs; root parsley, 50@60c doz. bchs; curly parsley, 40@50c doz. bchs; potatoes, \$1.25@1.75 bu; peas, \$1.50@2.50 bu; sweet peppers, \$2.00@3.00 bu; hot peppers, \$7.00@9.00 bu; round radishes, \$1.00@1.25 doz. bchs; rhubarb, 50@60c doz; red raspberries, \$6.50@7.50 24 qt case; black raspberries, \$5.00@6.00 24-qt case; spinach, No. 1, \$2.00@2.50 bu; sorrel, \$1.25@1.50 bu; summer squash, \$2.00@3.00 bu; Italian squash, \$2.00@5.00 bu; turnips, \$1.25@1.50 bu; outdoor tomatoes, No. 1, \$2.00@2.50 14-lb basket; No. 2, \$1.50@1.75 14-lb basket; leeks, 75c@1.00 doz. bchs; plums, \$3.00 bu; eggs, wholesale, 35@37c doz; retail 40@50c doz; hens, wholesale, 29@30c lb; retail, 32@35c lb; springers, whole sale, 39@40c lb; retail, 45c lb; leg horn springers, wholesale, 28@30c lb; retail, 35c lb; ducks, wholesale, 30c lb; retail, 35c lb; dressed hens, 40c lb; springers, 45@50c lb; ducks, 45c lb.

In breeding hogs for next spring producers should take into account the possibility that the very favorable hog prices of 1926 are not likely to prevail when the spring pig crop of 1927 is ready for market. If the present highly favorable corn-hog price ratio continues through the coming fall and winter, and hog producers increase production as they have in the past under similar conditions and as breeding intentions for the coming fall pig crop indicate they will, hogs will be much cheaper in the winter of 1927 than they were last winter or are likely to be the coming winter.

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, August 3.

CHICAGO

Hogs.

Receipts 27,000. Market on few early light lights, steady; other butcher hogs 10@15c lower than Monday's average; packing sows 10@15c up; big packers inactive; tops \$13.65 selected 150-160 average; bulk good 180-210 average \$13@13.30; 240-300 butchers \$11.75@12.50; bulk packing sows \$10.00; few light weight \$10.25@10.35.

Cattle.

Receipts 10,000. Market active on steer trade; light weight heifers and fat cows steady to strong; inbetween grade and weighty steers higher; best fat yearlings \$10.50; several loads \$10@10.25; 1500-lb steers \$9.50; bulls steady; vealers 50c higher up to \$14.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 13,000. Market on fat lambs steady to strong; few sales; 25c up; 81-lb. Idahos at \$14.50; bulk \$14.25; mostly \$13.50@14.00; culls mostly steady to \$10.50; sheep steady; butcher fat ewes \$6@7.50; yearlings \$11.50@12.00; no fat lambs sold; steady.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 138. Market strong. Good to choice yearlings dry fed \$9.50@10.25 Best heavy steers, dry-fed 8.50@9.50 Handy weight butchers 8.00@8.50 Mixed steers and heifers 7.00@8.00 Handy light butchers 6.50@7.00 Light lights 5.00@6.25 Best cows 5.50@6.00 Butcher cows 4.75@5.25 Cutters 4.00@4.25

Canners 3.00@3.50 Choice light bulls 6.00@6.75 Bologna bulls 5.50@6.75 Stock bulls 5.00@5.50 Feeders 6.00@6.75 Stockers 5.25@6.25 Milkers and springers \$55.00@100

Veal Calves.

Receipts 364. Market steady. Best \$14.50@15.00 Others 4.00@14.00

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 311. Market steady. Best \$14.00 Fair lambs 12.00@13.50 Light and common 9.00@10.50 Yearlings 7.50@11.75 Fair to good sheep 6.00@7.00 Culls and common 2.00@4.00

Hogs.

Receipts 605. Market steady. Mixed \$13.75 Roughs 14.00 Heavies \$11.75@12.25 Pigs 14.25 Stags 8.00@8.25

BUFFALO

Hogs.

Receipts 1120. Hogs 25@50c lower. Market closing steady; heavies \$12@13.50; medium \$13.50@14.25; light weight \$14.25@14.50; light lights and pigs \$14.50; packing sows and roughs \$9.50@10.00.

Cattle.

Receipts 150. Market slow. Sheep and Lambs. Receipts 400. Best lambs \$14.25; ewes \$5@7.50.

Calves.

Receipts 250. Tops \$15.50.

LIVE STOCK SITUATION STRONG.

THE livestock situation is relatively strong and may continue so for some time if production is not overdone. The most significant effects of this season's developments is likely to be in the Corn Belt. A corn crop about average or slightly below will almost certainly be followed by a readjustment in the balance between corn and hogs. If history repeats itself, pig production will be increased and the relative price effect next year will be in the direction of lower hogs and higher corn. The bureau economists suggest that it is in such cases where future developments can be fairly well foreseen that farmers can exact some stabilizing influence upon production.

FARM PRICES CHANGE.

WHEN farm prices of July 15 are compared with similar prices a year ago, the bureau specialists find that with the exception of hay and potatoes, prices of farm crops declined from 8 to 9 per cent with wheat, to 31 per cent for corn and 34 per cent with cotton. The farm price of beef cattle, lambs, sheep and horses are at about the same levels as a year ago. Hogs are 5 per cent higher, veal calves 9 per cent and milk cows 15 per cent above last year. The farm price of eggs is 11 per cent off and wool 19 per cent lower than last year.

INDORSE WORLD WOOL STATISTICS.

THE General Assembly of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome endorsed the proposed extension of world wool statistics. Various governments and associations representing the interests of wool producers in each country will be asked to take such steps as are required for the collection of the data on production, trade stocks and consumption of wool, which when compiled will be published and given out to those interested in the production and handling of wool and manufacture of woolen fabrics.

DAIRY PRODUCTION HEAVY.

DAIRY production continues heavy but is not equal to same time last year. In some respects the butter situation is of unusual interest. Storage holdings were 86,900,000 pounds on July 1, which amount is 23,000,000 pounds greater than the July 1 stocks of a year ago. Reports indicate that the July increase will exceed that of July, 1925.

CROP AND MARKET REPORTS.

Huron County.—Farmers are well up with their work although no extra help can be secured. Wheat and rye crop will be very light. Pastures are good. Oats and barley look very promising. Beans are growing fine. Corn rather late. Dairy situation is improving. Farmers are getting more milk cows and selling the milk. Plant at Bad Axe is taking over 30 tons daily. Fruit is rather scarce except apples.—T. A. N.

Jackson Co.—Haying around Grass Lake is about completed. Crop was lighter on account of dry weather. Corn is two weeks behind. New seeding damaged on account of dry weather. Wheat and hay crop is about 75% in this county. Dairying is gaining. Help is scarce. Cut-worms have been bad in some localities. Outlook for fruit is good at present. Raspberries are scarce on account of dry weather. Wool selling 35c, mostly holding for higher prices. Condition of live stock is good so far. Pigs are scarce.—J. W.

Mason County.—Had a fine rain Wednesday 21. All cultivated crops are doing fine. Beans are very promising, if we have a late fall. Oats promise a fair crop. Hay is about an average crop. Wheat is 75% of a crop. Help is hard to get. Cherries will average 50% of a crop; apples 50% of a crop. Peaches about 75% of a crop, and small fruit about 75%. Wool was sold around 35c per pound. Dairying is about holding its own. All live stock is in good condition. Pasture is good. Hay is most all in the barns.—G. M. T.

Calhoun County.—Wheat cutting well under way. No extra help to be had. Small acreage of rye. Large acreage of light meadows. Oats are good. Nice rain now. Corn is uneven. Potatoes are looking well. Milk date. Wool is 35 to 40c. Fruit is plentiful. Outlook for apples and huckleberries is very good.—E. D.

Jackson County.—Last night was the first rain here at Concord for about two months in this section.

Corn, oats, potatoes, and new seeding were hurt some. The outlook for fruit is quite good generally. The help situation is fully as bad and perhaps worse than years before. Neighbors changing work is about all the help there is.—J. W.

Sanilac County.—Haying is about done. Summer fallows are generally plowed. Cultivating will be complete in couple of weeks. Most farmers are working alone. No extra help. Wheat is generally above average as seen in field. Rye is scarce. Most meadows are giving large yield of hay, especially alfalfa. Corn is backward. eBans had sort of blight when first through the ground but are doing nicely now. Not much development in dairy situation. Price of wool 36c. If the rain continues the berry crop will be good. The other fruits cannot be told much about at this time.

VETERINARY.

Cream Won't Butter.—I feed a cow of mine cornstalks, hay, straw and ground oats and corn, but cannot make butter from her milk. Mrs. F. H.—Cream from cows near the end of the lactation period will not butter as a rule. Then again, certain bacteria which gain entrance to the milk from dust and dirt in the barn is a cause, or feeding moldy or spoiled feed. Check up on your feeds, and discontinue those that are in any way damaged.

Blind Mare.—I have a mare eight years old who went blind in first one eye and then the other. There is no soreness or discharge, but the eyes are coated. She has never had any trouble with her eyes. She is high-strung. She has been bitten by her mate, but never been marked by him. Is there a cure?—J. M. V.—If cornea is coated, some benefit may be derived from blowing a little calomel over the surface of the eye, otherwise it is doubtful if there is any cure.

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

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

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The Appleton Husker and Shredder nearly doubles the feed and fertilizer value of your corn crop. By saving the valuable stover you save time, cut labor costs, improve your land and utilize 100% of your corn. Because of its clean husking, thorough separating and big capacity, the Appleton is the modern and efficient way of getting most profits from your crop.

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Send for Illustrated Booklet A. If you and your neighbors raise 30 acres of corn it will help you to add 37 per cent to your corn crop value, the value that is in the stover.

The Appleton, the first successful husker, offers such unique features that we guarantee it to do more and better work than any other husker of equal size. A size for every farm. Write today—Booklet E.

ADDRESS NEAREST BRANCH
APPLETON MFG. CO., Batavia, Ill.
Omaha Columbus Minneapolis

APPLETON HUSKERS AND SHREDDERS

\$5 down after free trial

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

8 Months to Pay!

Choice of Gas Engine or Electric motor; also a hand machine.

New Milker

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

Write at once for our free Book on Milking!

Burton Page Co. 400 North Michigan Avenue Dept. C-470 Chicago, Ill.

Farmer Agents Wanted!
No canvassing—just demonstrate the milker on your farm. Write for full details.

FOR 50 YEARS
MILLER-BEAN HARVESTERS
HAVE LED ALL IMITATORS
Write Le Roy Plow Co., Le Roy, N. Y.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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

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

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

One	Four	One	Four
10.....\$0.30	\$1.20	26.....\$2.05	\$8.20
11......88	2.64	27.....2.10	8.48
12......96	2.88	28.....2.24	8.96
13.....1.04	2.12	29.....2.32	9.28
14.....1.12	2.36	30.....2.40	9.60
15.....1.20	2.60	31.....2.48	9.92
16.....1.28	2.84	32.....2.66	10.64
17.....1.36	3.08	33.....2.84	11.36
18.....1.44	3.32	34.....2.92	11.68
19.....1.52	3.56	35.....3.00	12.00
20.....1.60	3.80	36.....3.08	12.32
21.....1.68	4.04	37.....3.16	12.64
22.....1.76	4.28	38.....3.24	12.96
23.....1.84	4.52	39.....3.32	13.28
24.....1.92	4.76	40.....3.40	13.60
25.....2.00	5.00	41.....3.48	13.92

REAL ESTATE

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

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

40 ACRES—Small house and barn, located in Sands, Marquette Co., price \$700.00. Address C. F. Brunch, Sands, Mich.

FORTY ACRE FARM, part cleared, also hunting camp. Louis Smith, Trout Lake, Mich.

FARM OWNERS, want to sell good farm, fair price; Write M. Steinel, 967 10th St., Denver, Colo.

WANTED FARMS

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

MISCELLANEOUS

BAGS—16-ounce cotton grain, light and heavy weight burlaps, guaranteed free from holes, clean and ready for use. Price is right. Shipped subject to inspection in lots of 100 or more. C. B. Knappen, Richland, Mich.

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

PAINTING AND DECORATING, material and workmanship guaranteed. H. A. DuChene, South Rockwood, Mich.

WHY DOESN'T the New Ferguson Plow fall away on a hillside? Ask your nearest Ford dealer for the answer.

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

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

FILMS DEVELOPED

MAIL YOUR KODAK FILMS to us. We develop roll, make 6 good prints and return for 25c coin or stamps. Cowie Studio, 12 Fountain Ave., Springfield, Ohio.

PET STOCK

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

HELP WANTED

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

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

AGENTS WANTED

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SHEEP

WE START ON THE FAIR CIRCUIT
AUGUST 25TH

Now is the time to buy your Delaine or Rambouillet ram. Sixty head to select from. Don't stop to write but come and see them. CALHOON BROS., Branch Co., Bronson, Michigan.

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

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

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

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

THREE Thousand Yearling Ewes for sale. One hundred thousand feeding lambs. Deal with a responsible firm. Wool Growers Com. Co., Chicago, Ill.

Shropshires for wool and mutton, 15 yearlings, 40 ram lambs, 10 ewes. DAN BOOHER, Evart, Mich., Route No. 4.

12 RABBITS, unusual bargain, if all are taken. W. A. Meyer, Hillman, Mich.

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

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

CORN HARVESTER

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

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

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

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

TOBACCO

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

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

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

POULTRY

WHITE LEGHORN HENS AND MALES now half price. Thousands of eight-week-old Pullets. Also Baby Chicks and Eggs. Trapped, pedigreed foundation stock, egg-bred 20 years. Winners at 16 egg contests. Catalog and special price bulletin free. I ship C. O. D. and guarantee satisfaction. Geo. B. Ferris, 934 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

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

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

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

BABY CHICKS

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

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

AGENTS WANTED

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

Three things that make Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers the choice of the best wheat farmers

TALK with any successful wheat grower who uses Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers and the chances are ten to one he will tell you:

1. That he knows the *right kind* of fertilizer will give him a larger yield of the profit-making "extra bushels."
2. That he uses Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers because he knows they are *made right*—by experts.
3. That because Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers are made right he can be sure of the *kind* and *quality* of plant food in them—two things in a fertilizer for which he must depend on the manufacturer.

He knows what Swift means

This farmer knows he can put his faith in Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers because the Swift name on any product means the best product of its kind—has meant that for fifty years.

He knows the big Swift fertilizer factories make fertilizers *right*—because Swift's

Ask the A. S. A. this week



This man can tell you how to profit from the success of "Red Steer" users in your locality—ask him

fertilizer experts select the best and most productive sources of plant food; because Swift's exact methods of measuring and mixing and thorough curing produce fertilizers of the highest quality.

Follow the practice of these successful wheat growers who know the value of the *right kind* of fertilizer. Get a larger

yield of the profit-making "extra bushels," as they do, by using Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers.

Red Steer will do this, too

Get these other benefits from a liberal application of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizer—a better *grade* of wheat, a good clover catch, more hay, later planting to avoid the Hessian fly, and sturdier plants to resist winter killing.

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

SWIFT & COMPANY

Fertilizer Works

Hammond, Indiana

Cleveland, Ohio

St. Louis, Missouri

Follow the advice of your Experiment Station

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

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

lizer experts have taken these results and, adding their own knowledge based on extensive research, have worked out their recommendations for the profitable use of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers. Ask your A. S. A. (Authorized Swift

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

Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers

"It pays to use them"

Look for my sign . . .

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

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

asa

Authorized Swift Agent

