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When Ignorance is Not Bliss

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 home problems.

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DETROIT, JULY 2, 1927

CURRENT COMMENT

The
Tenantry
Question

AS the country grows older it becomes more difficult to secure a farm. Fifty years ago there was little occasion for a man to rent a farm. In those days a few dollars would enable him to own one. Today, farm ownership is not so easy, particularly in our more congested areas where farming is generally most profitable. It requires a fair amount of capital for the modern young man to begin his agricultural career. He also needs experience at managing and operating farms. Both of these he can get by renting. Further, he has opportunity to secure the necessary equipment with which to carry on his work after he purchases a farm.

That tenantry is the stepping stone to farm ownership is borne out by recent statistics gathered by the department of agriculture. It appears that three-fourths of the farmers in the United States under twenty-five years of age are tenants, whereas, only one-fourth of those sixty-five years old and older are leasing farms. Furthermore, one-half of all our tenant farmers have previously worked for wages.

Since most farm landlords are ex-farmers who live near or on their farms, it would appear that the majority of tenants are those who are gradually taking over the farms of an older generation.

The
Farmers'
Road

A NEW organization has been formed in Washington with the objective of improving the two million miles of secondary roads of the country. The name of this organization is the County Highway Officials' Association. Men from every state in the Union are included in the membership.

We are pleased to observe that the keynote of this movement is not the discovery of painless methods of extracting additional funds from the rural people of the country for road purposes, but to make better use of the funds now raised for improving and maintaining these farm-to-market avenues of travel.

The first job is standardization. They want the best available plans for constructing good gravel and dirt roads for carrying a limited amount of traffic. They now know that too much of the three-quarters of a billion dollars spent annually on these roads is wasted. They ask, how can they get a dollar's worth of road for one hundred cents expended? The answering of that question is the big job of the new organization.

We have some reason to hope for progress. The movement which ultimately will include a membership of upwards of three thousand road officials, is sponsored by the federal bureau of roads. The best road engineers will be put on the task. Then, too, farmers everywhere are becoming desperate for road relief and, at the same time, feel hopelessly burdened with road taxation that seemingly to date has fixed everybody's road but the farmer's.

Feeding
the
Race

AT the international congress of soil scientists, now being held in this country, a noted professor from Holland, states after careful calculations, that with known methods of soil management, the earth can support about 8,000,000,000 people. The present population is about 1,750,000,000. This is interesting, because not many years ago an equally famous English economist declared that the race was rapidly approaching the point where population will overtake food production.

This leaves the lay mind in something of a predicament. But if it became necessary to compromise between the opinions of these two men, we still would have thousands of years before the League of Nations would need to take steps for the reduction of population.

But the general change in attitude on the ability of the soil to grow crops is due largely to new ideas about the soil. We are learning a few of the agricultural possibilities of the material out of which farms are made. Heretofore we just dabbled at farming by taking out of the land what nature had put there to keep us until we better understood how to produce maximum crops through proper soil feeding.

Now we seem to be approaching the second phase of farming when results will be measured by the intelligent feeding of the soil. And to make the best of this type of farming demands a high degree of mental training. Farmers read and study largely in the winter season. However, the most

valuable lessons on improved methods of handling soils are gained during the summer when crops are upon the land.

Fortunately, Dame Nature pays well for the time devoted to finding out her mysterious methods; and the ability of farmers to feed the race in the future will depend upon how diligently they seek to unravel those mysteries.

Education
Returns
Dividends

THAT years spent in high school and college are well repaid by increased earning capacity has been brought out in a recent survey covering several states. Down in Georgia it was found that farmers without any schooling had an annual net profit of \$240, while those with a common school education earned \$565, high school graduates \$665, and those who completed an agricultural course earned \$1,254. In Missouri the survey indicated that four-fifths of the farmers who had received educational training own the land they operate. An interesting fact brought out by the Wisconsin survey was that farmers with a high school education acquired ownership of their farms in about seven years, while it took ten years for those with only a common school education to acquire a clear title. In New York the high school graduate was making more than the common school farmer from the same amount of invested capital.

The school year has only just closed, but it is none too early to plan for continuing the education of the farm boys and girls. By careful planning they can develop small summer enterprises that will provide funds for their educational budget. A small investment in better education will return manifold dividends, both economically and socially, to the coming generation of farm folks.

Master
Farmers'
Picnic

ONE of the most delightful occasions we have attended in a long time was the gathering of the Michigan Master Farmers and their families at the pleasant home of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Cook, south of Owosso. Fully fifty persons enjoyed the attractive premises, the good fellowship, and the fine dinner provided by the host and hostess.

No program was arranged, except to learn more about the Country Life Conference to be held at the Michigan State College the first week of August. To this end Dr. Mumford, of that institution, rendered excellent service.

When a group of progressive farmers and their intelligent wives get together, no program is necessary. It takes such folks but a jiffy to start a discussion on some practical matter, which invariably is the thing uppermost in their minds. These informal talks were so interesting that the families did not pull themselves away

for an hour or so later than was intended. Further, the remark, "That is a new idea," was repeatedly heard.

These good farm folks have a common characteristic. They crave the finding of new things. They seem to keep their lives pepped up with every new idea that comes stalking down the road. But they are discerning and make use of only those things that appeal to their practical minds. To share the fellowship of a group of good farm folks is not only a pleasure, but a real privilege as well.

Farm
Boys Make
Good

WHILE educators have waged relentless war against the one-room rural school, the fact remains that the country boys have kept on making good in the most strenuous tests to which men are put. The greatest students of modern business marvel at the high percentage of industrial leaders who began life on the farm.

Following the recent achievement of Colonel Lindbergh, we read that the national spelling contest, held at Washington, was won by Dean Lucas, a farm boy from Ohio. The speller next in line was Ralph Keenan, another farm boy from Iowa.

If our educators are correct in attacking the old rural school, we wonder what will happen to the city boys and girls when they compete with their country cousins trained in modern schools.

Toil

THE other day Sofie says to me that I didn't know what work was, so I thought I'd look it up in the dictionary to find out all about it. Well, this book says that work is the exertion of one's strength or faculties for the accomplishment of something. Whatever that is it must be all right, but I don't know if I ever exerted my faculties, whatever they are, to accomplish something.

Well, work never looked like that to me, so I looked up toil, and toil, the book says, is hard work. Well, I know



what hard work is, 'cause any work I do is hard.

Quite a few famous men have told what toil is. Maybe they got famous telling about it instead of doing it. Anyhow, all the toil

I've done ain't never made me famous. There's one fellow called Rochefoucauld, who says, "Bodily labor alleviates the pain of the mind; whence arises the happiness of the poor." That shows I didn't know what happiness was, 'cause lots of us is poor, so must be happy. But it seems like it is a kinda poor way of being happy.

But, I know work is necessary for living, especially when Sofie is around. But it is necessary for happiness. If some people worked more they wouldn't quarrel so much. You notice the word toil has oil in it. That means that toil kinda lubricates the way of life. Toil kin be pleasant, like Mr. Armstrong says, "He chooses best, whose labor entertains his vacant fancy most; the toil you hate fatigues you soon."

I never knew that I had any vacant fancy to entertain, but if I got a vacant fancy I think fishing entertains it most. But for any of my fancies that ain't vacant, I rather be in the field pitchin' hay instead of in the mow stowing it away.

But, anyhow, the next time Sofie says I don't know anything about work, I kin tell her a thing or two.

HY SYCKLE, Tollologist.

The hottest thing in Yellowstone Park is the steam vent known as the "Black Growler." Its temperature is 234 degrees F.

Preliminary to Chick Contest

WHAT valuable experience have you had with your baby chicks this year? Others would undoubtedly like to know. To encourage the writing of these experiences, we are offering cash prizes for the best replies to our complete questionnaire. Space does not permit the publication of this questionnaire, so those who wish to take part in the contest are kindly requested to fill in the following blank:

Number of chicks ordered..... Breed.....
 Hatchery bought from, name.....
 Address
 Number received alive..... Number now living.....
 Name Address.....

Regardless of your success in raising chicks, you have a chance to win a prize, for your experience may be valuable. So, be sure to fill in the above blank and send it to the Poultry Editor, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, before July 15, in order to qualify.

Coolidge Addresses Soil Men

Chief Executive Tells World Delegates That National Existence Depends Upon Fertile Soils

SCIENCE is not confined within any natural boundaries. Its achievements and its benefits, like the achievements and benefits of all truth, are at the service of the world for the lightening of human labor and the enrichment of human life.

With this thought as the keynote of his address, President Coolidge welcomed the 400 or more delegates to the first International Congress of Soil Science at its opening session in Washington.

In attendance at this conference are the world's foremost soil chemists and geologists, who represent an international movement for the solution of the problems of soil conservation and crop productivity. Upwards of 150 delegates from thirty foreign countries participated in the proceedings, in addition to more than 200 American delegates.

Included among the visitors were twenty-five soil scientists from Russia. Others came from Australia, New Zealand, India, Japan, South Africa, and nearly all of the European and South American countries.

Each delegation brought exhibits of types of native soil, which, including the exhibit by the United States Bureau of Soils, made a large display of special interest to soil specialists and students. The Russian delegates brought with them two carloads of soil specimens. The value of this exhibit, which will be left in Washington, is estimated at more than \$50,000.

Dr. J. G. Lipman, of New Jersey, president of the International Congress, says that this exhibit, which includes types of soil from the differ-

ent countries, may form the nucleus of a world museum of soils in Washington, probably under the direction of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The papers and discussion were mostly of a highly technical nature, relating to soil chemistry, soil physics and nomenclature, soil bacteriology, soil fertility, erosion, and land cultivation. It was pointed out that soil washing causes an annual loss of \$100,000,000 to the farms of the United States alone. It is a serious problem in all countries.

During their stay in Washington the delegates were taken by motor bus on an excursion to Western Maryland and the Valley of Virginia. On June 22 the delegates started on a trans-

continental trip, going by the southern route to California and up the coast to Vancouver, returning by the northern route to the middle west and the east.

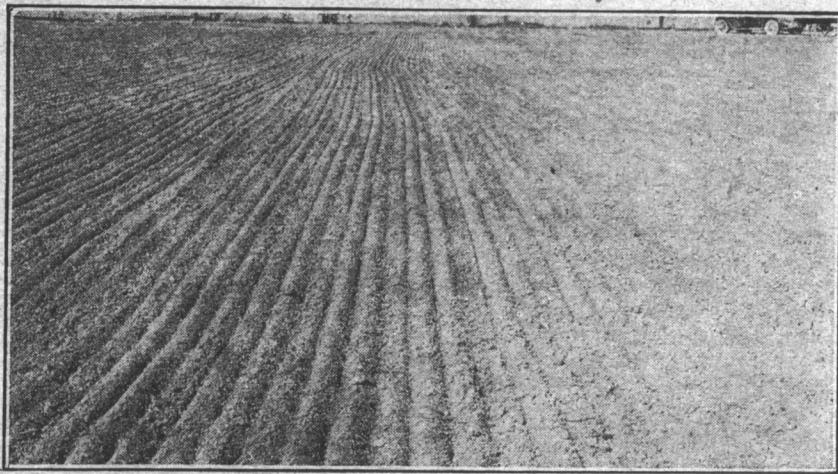
In the course of his address, President Coolidge said that, "with practically all our fertile land now under cultivation, except for irrigation and reclamation, further increases in total production must come from increased acre yields instead of from increased acreage."

"Recognizing the fundamental importance of agriculture to the welfare and happiness of all citizens, the United States government long ago adopted the policy of federal aid and support for agricultural education and research."

"The first step in this direction was the appropriation of \$1,000 by Congress in 1839 for the collection of agricultural statistics, investigations for promoting agriculture, and rural economy and the procurement of cuttings and seeds for gratuitous distribution among farmers. These appropriations were expended under the direction of the patent office. The idea originated with Hon. Henry L. Ellsworth, who was commissioner of patents. The work continued to be carried on in the patent office with rapidly increasing appropriations until 1862, when a bureau of agriculture was established. In 1889 this became the department of agriculture, under the supervision of a secretary of agriculture, appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate. The department of agriculture thus became one of the executive departments of the federal government, and the secretary of agriculture a member of the President's cabinet."

"From its humble beginning the work of the United States Department of Agriculture has steadily grown to large proportions. It has a personnel of more than 20,000 employees, with a total of \$157,485,000 expended last year under the supervision of the department."

In reviewing the development of the land-grant colleges and experiment stations, President Coolidge said that the personnel of the state experiment stations, together with the research staff of the Federal Department of Agriculture, constitutes the largest organized body of research workers in the world.



A Good Seed Bed is the Basis for Successful Farming, and Good Farming is a Major Factor in Our National Prosperity.

The Vitamin--Friend or Foe?

Being a Chapter From "Guyed to Good Farming"

By Hank Werner

BELIEVE it or not, but the farmer of the future who shares a living and four per cent on his investment, will know his vitamins—and he will know them from A to Z. Farming used to be a collective gamble on the weather, worms and interest rates. And it still is. But in the near future the thing that will tell whether the farmer makes or breaks, is his attitude towards, and respect for the vitamins.

Competition in this direction has already been noted and, no doubt, in your own neighborhood you have seen friendly fist fights and frolicsome feuds spring up over who raises the best and biggest vitamins.

Whether we will admit it or not, folks, the vitamin is upon us and, like the corn borer and high taxes, we might as well get used to living with it, him, or her, as the case may be. Since we have to put up with them, why not learn more about them. Whence came they? Why so? And what do they do, if anything?

The vitamin craze came upon us just before, and as a preparation for business cycles and jazz music. The difference being that vitamins are useful, perfectly helpless and, to date, not requiring prohibitory restrictions. Farmers, and everybody else, have taken vitamins for granted, have proposed no legislative control, and no political party has claimed credit, or admitted responsibility for their existence—the vitamins, I mean.

"Vitamin," as a word, is very descriptive of the powers and properties of this newcomer into our realm of

chaos. The word is obviously derived from two common words, "vie," meaning to compete with, and "ptomaine," meaning sick of canned goods. In combining the two words it was necessary to drop a few letters, which have since been added by calling the different varieties Vitamin A, Vitamin E, and Vitamin P, which has not yet been completely discovered.

The story of the discovery of vitamins is one of romance and intrigue, pathos and heroism. Here's how I have it from one intimately acquainted with the facts, but not influenced by them. A farmer, whose name is withheld, noticed one of his Pole and China hogs had trouble with his, or her, eyes, and he (the farmer) began

"Feed her very little for a few days."

"What shall I give her?" he queried.

"Give her a bit o' bean hay, every now and then."

The farmer, being on a rural line, couldn't hear very well, and when the doctor said "bite o' bean hay," he thought he said "Vitamin A!"

Almost over night the news spread, and in no time "Vitamins" were on everybody's tongue.

Then followed trying times for Vitamin A. With no protection as an infant industry, its monopolistic jurisdiction was under constant threat, and was finally broken by other members of the alphabet, B, C, D, and E. Others are now being tracked to their

made it necessary to continue teaching the alphabet to school children; and they have made delectable and toothsome victuals out of formerly indigestible and obscure vegetables. In these and other ways, vitamins have proven their worth.

Few people, indeed, have ever seen the retiring vitamin, and he is known mostly by his native habitat. For example, Vitamin A is great stuff for growth and health, and occurs in plentiful numbers in green vegetables, green pastures and green hay. Is it not probable that Vitamin B itself is green and imparts that color to the thing it lives in, on, or with?

In like manner I might give vivid and lurid pictures of each and all of the little helpers, but lack of space prevents.

The question has already been asked me whether vitamins will ever become extinct. No! Positively no! While there is no visible supply, and the demand will probably far exceed the stocks on hand, no acute shortage is expected until the summer of 1928. Then, the political party which will promise the best in new and improved vitamins, and can out-alphabet its opponent by several letters, will win hands down.

In the meantime, enterprising housewives, and others as well, should keep everlastingly vigilant in the search for additional and later styles in vitamins. It will add zest to the work of gathering eggs, milking cows and cleaning vegetables, if you will keep one eye open for the crafty vitamin. Gnats, chiggers and lady bugs don't count.



to wonder what he would do with a blind pig on his farm. He had never known of astigmatism or other eye troubles, bothering hogs, but just the same he thought he'd better call the family eye doctor. Going to the telephone he got the doctor on the line and described the symptoms.

"What is it, Doc?" he asked.

"Dunno, she may go hog blind," says Doc.

"What shall I do?" he interrogated.

lairs and soon will be exposed to the rude gaze of a vitamin-frenzied civilization.

But what are the practical uses of vitamins? Although this is not an important phase of the question, it is worth a brief mention. Vitamins, like prohibition, have greatly increased the sales of yeast cakes; they have made cod liver oil a national beverage; they have made sunlight more of a necessity than a convenience; they have

State Farm News

NEW ENGLANDERS APPROVE ST. LAWRENCE DEVELOPMENT.

THE St. Lawrence river ship canal route has been unanimously approved by the joint New England-St. Lawrence Waterway Committee, representing the six New England states. The United States government is urged to negotiate at the earliest possible moment a treaty with Canada to provide for the joint construction by the two governments of the proposed ship canal. In their report just issued, it is claimed that the reduction in transportation costs by means of the St. Lawrence river route would afford more real relief to the middle western and central states farmers than any other proposal for the improvement of their condition. The committee is composed of representatives of the business interests of New England, who, it is claimed, want cheaper food and electric power, to enable their industries to successfully compete with the south.

CANADA SENDS LITTLE SYRUP BUT MUCH SUGAR.

COMPARATIVELY little maple syrup is imported into the United States from Canada, according to the findings of the United States Tariff Commission, but forty-three per cent of the maple sugar used in the United States comes from Canada, the value of the imports of sugar being about thirty-five per cent of the value of the domestic product. The duty on a given quantity of syrup is higher than the duty on its sugar content.

WOULD ELIMINATE FARM WASTES.

THE elimination of wastes in the farming business, and a larger utilization of farm products is the object of the campaign now under way for larger appropriations for research work in the department of agriculture, according to the farm organization leaders who are promoting the movement.

TB WORK CONTINUES.

THE eradication of tuberculosis from the dairy herds of the United States is fast becoming an accomplished fact. The latest report on tuberculosis eradication work by the bureau of animal industry in cooperation with the states, shows that 12,436,324 cattle have been once tested and free of tuberculosis, and that 17,245,535 cattle in 1,783,681 herds are under supervision. North Carolina holds the lead with seventy-four accredited counties, followed by Michigan with thirty-four, and Iowa with thirty accredited counties.

PORK EXPORTS DECLINE.

A SHARP decline in exports of pork products over last year, is noted in a tabulation just made public by the department of commerce. Exports of pork products from the principal ports of the United States for the period January 1, 1927, to June 11, 1927, amounted to 418,994,000 pounds, compared with 513,599,000 pounds during the same period of 1926.

YOUNG CHICKS SUCCUMB TO COCCIDIOSIS.

COCCIDIOSIS is causing considerable loss in young chicks in this state. This disease usually accompanies poor sanitary conditions around the poultry houses. Ground on which infected birds have been running is

a source of danger for a considerable period after the diseased birds have been removed. No healthy chicks should be placed in such quarters until houses and runs have been thoroughly disinfected.

POULTRY SCHOOLS IN MONROE.

THE attendance at four poultry schools held in Monroe county was 125. Residents of the county have \$454,800 invested in the poultry business, according to census reports, and the owners are interested in learning new ways of increasing their profits.

WANT FREIGHT RATES REDUCED.

EFFORTS are being made by producers of chicory in St. Clair county to have railroad freight rates on the crop reduced by the Interstate Commerce Commission. While these growers are especially interested in the one crop, their appeal to the commission was for a general reduction of freight rates on agricultural products.

TEST POTATOES IN JACKSON COUNTY.

DEMONSTRATIONS with potatoes on farms in Henrietta township, Jackson county, will include a comparison of certified and ordinary seed; the effect of the spacing of the seed in the rows upon the quality of the crop; the effect of spraying; and a study of the benefits derived from the use of fertilizers.

FORTY ACRES OF COBBLERS.

FARMERS of White Lake township in Oakland county are raising forty acres of Irish Cobbler potatoes. The fields were planted with Canadian certified seed, and it is expected that the crop will be a fine source of seed potatoes for next year. The Irish Cobbler is one of the most popular of the early varieties for both the grower and the consumer of potatoes.

Five septic tanks will be built as

demonstrations in Bay county this summer.

FORM SPRAYING CIRCLE.

FARMERS in Macomb county believe that they can save considerable money by forming a cooperative group to buy and operate machinery to care for their fruit trees. Most of the men do not have orchard acreage enough so that they can afford to buy the equipment necessary to properly care for their trees, but a group of owners of small orchards can combine and get the needed machinery at a minimum expense to each member.

DENIES PROMOTING REFERENDUM ON GAS TAX.

IN a signed statement, the secretary-manager of the Michigan State Farm Bureau denies activity by that organization in circulating petitions calling for a referendum on the three-cent-gas tax law passed by the last legislature. The reports and statements in question originated, says the secretary, outside of the farm bureau. Unless some action is taken by the board of directors of that organization, no part will be taken in the movement to bring the measure before the people of the state.

BRIEF PARAGRAPHS.

The largest group of rural women who have attended an extension meeting in Washtenaw county, met in Ann Arbor at the Achievement Day meeting which concluded the home management studies. Three hundred and twenty-five attended the dinner, and 350 were present at the afternoon program.

Organization work has been completed for one cow testing association in Bay county, and it is expected that a second association will be organized in a short time.

Rural women of Ingham county have done the preliminary work necessary to organize groups which will take up the project in nutrition this fall.

Hillsdale county Jersey owners are working on a plan to develop a special market for their dairy products in Detroit.

Soils fertilization tests on several crops are being run on the farm of Mark Lathers in Augusta township, Washtenaw county.

The signing up of fifteen farmers in Wayne county makes it probable that a cow testing association will be started in that county soon.

Eaton county poultry raisers spent a profitable day at the one-day poultry house demonstration in that county. One hundred and thirty saw the house grow from sills to roofing.

Fourteen farmers in Eaton county have entered litters of pigs in the ton litter contest.

News of the Week

Since the Lindbergh and Chamberlin-Levine flights to Europe has occurred, several passenger aviation lines have been organized. Strasburg, of Detroit, will run a line from Detroit to Mackinaw Island and Chicago. Detroit will also be linked with several mid-western cities.

Grasshoppers threaten to strip 20,000 acres of every vestige of green, near Klamath Falls, Oregon.

At the meeting of the International Congress of Military Medicine and Surgery, in Warsaw, Poland, the practicability of aerial ambulances was discussed.

His holiness, the Shankaracharya of Kaswirmathe, who, in the Hindu religion, holds a similar position as the Pope does in the Catholic church, announces that Hinduism will be revised to meet the requirements of the present age.

Diplomas were given to 559 graduates from M. S. C. at the commencement last week.

Snake anti-toxin, discovered by Dr. Amaral, a Brazilian biologist, saved the life of Maurice K. Brady, an amateur naturalist in Washington, D. C.

George Datsch, sixty-two years old, who had been thought dead for years, put in a claim for his share of his brother's estate in Pittsburgh. He didn't write his relatives for twenty-five years because there was "nothing new."

Gradual withdrawal of the Marines from Nicaragua is being planned, as the internal troubles there are subsiding.

The United States is standing firm on its naval reduction program as presented to the Geneva Peace Conference because it "represents the minimum requirements for American national security."

The liquor control board of Ontario has reduced the price of beer in order to stimulate trade. Apparently the new liquor law has fallen flat.

The records and officers of seven loan concerns in Detroit have been arrested for loaning money to wage earners at exorbitant prices.

A ten per cent reduction has been made in the wages of all whose salaries exceed \$50 a week, and employed in the Paramount-Famous Players and Lasky motion picture organizations.

Over 600 prisoners in the Kansas penitentiary, at Lansing, Kansas, staged a huge revolt and seized the prison coal mine because they were denied cigarettes.

Chamberlin and Levine, who flew to Berlin from New York, have made a flying trip to Budapest, where the Hungarian government gave an elaborate reception.

Inland lakes in Newaygo, Montcalm, Lake, Barry, and Jackson counties, puzzle the state conservation department because the fish are dying. This is thought to be due to a parasitic infection.

The governor of Kentucky has replaced all of the ousted republican officers in Louisville and Jefferson counties with democrats.

Charles Lindbergh was given the title of Colonel twice during the reception at St. Louis, one from the state of Missouri and the other from the United States government. He is undecided as to his future plans, but hopes to tour the country in the interests of aviation. Mrs. Evangeline Lindbergh, his mother, is back at her school work in the Cass Technical High School in Detroit.

Will Rogers, the famous cowboy comedian, was operated on for gallstones recently, and now his greatest fear is that he will not have as great a scar to show as some other folks.

The Silent Fisherman Catches the Biggest Fish



DANDRUFF IS INEXCUSABLE—



And now it is avoidable

PUT it up to yourself: could you honestly be attracted for any length of time to a person who had a case of loose dandruff?

This all too common condition is humiliating to the victim, and disgusting to everyone. The pity of it is that often many suffer needlessly.

Now loose dandruff is one of the easiest diseases to combat. If you have the slightest evidence of it, go after it immediately with Listerine, the safe antiseptic.

Here's how you do it: Simply douse Listerine on the scalp full strength and massage thoroughly. Listerine softens dandruff, while massaging loosens it, and permits the tell-tale white flakes to be washed away.

Keep the treatment up for several days. Do it systematically. Except in the most stubborn cases, marked improvement is apparent almost at once.

Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, Mo.

**SPREADING
LIKE WILDFIRE**
So goes the good news about Listerine Tooth Paste—the dentifrice that gets teeth whiter in quicker time than ever before. The price—25c for the large tube.

LISTERINE

—and dandruff simply do not get along together



SIDE DRAFT ON THE BINDER.

SIDE draft on a binder becomes very annoying, and may interfere seriously with its proper operation. Side draft may be caused by a dull sickle, or by anything which causes excessively hard cutting, such as guards out of line, worn and rounded ledger, or cutting plates on which the sickle sections work, and so on. The remedy here is to keep the sickles sharp. If the bearded sections are used, they should be replaced with new sections when they become worn. In fact, most farmers use these sections much longer than they should for efficient service.

Likewise, the guards should be kept properly aligned, so the knife sections will rest on the ledger plates as the knife moves back and forth. These ledger plates are finished with a rough beveled edge, so this bevel and that on the sickle section make a shearing cut, like a pair of scissors. If either of these beveled edges is rounded, the proper shearing action is destroyed, hence the edges of the ledger plates should be kept sharp. These ledger plates are extremely hard and will break almost like glass, hence it is a waste of time trying to file them. They could be removed and ground and will give service for quite a while; but as they cost only a few cents apiece, it doesn't pay to grind them. In putting on new ledger plates, one must handle them very carefully, and quite frequently the amateur repair man will give the rivet just one stroke too many and crack the plate. Hence it is well to get an experienced man to put them on, or else get two or three extras to guard against such accidents.

Another cause for side draft is a grain wheel bearing which is badly worn, or which is not properly lubricated. The remedy is obvious. To locate causes of side draft or excessive draft of any kind, block up the machine so the main wheel can be turned by hand, and all the different parts operated independently. Turn the wheel carefully until you feel the pull increase, then test the different parts until the part that binds is located. Look for bent guards that cause the sickle to bind; see that gears mesh properly; see that chains are not too tight and are not riding upon the sprockets; see if the main wheel is set square in the quadrants, as quite frequently it will be started into the quadrants one side a notch higher than the other; see that all bearings turn freely and are properly lubricated; and avoid tight rollers, too tight canvasses, or elevators that are not square. It is a very simple matter to test the squareness of the elevators by measuring the diagonal distance between rollers both ways with a couple of

light sticks held together in the hand. If the two diagonals between any pair of rollers varies more than one-fourth inch, the proper adjustment should be made.

HARDENING CONCRETE FLOORS.

What solution, if any, can be applied to new concrete floors to harden them?—E. M.

The most practical treatment for cement floors which seem soft and inclined to dust, is to saturate them thoroughly with sodium silicate (waterglass) as follows:

Wash the floor thoroughly with clear water, scrubbing with a stiff broom or scrubbing brush, removing all dirt. Allow the surface to dry. Mix one part waterglass (sodium silicate) of forty degrees Baume test, with three to

four parts of water, depending upon the porosity of the concrete—the denser the concrete the weaker the solution required.

Apply with a brush, one coat evenly over the entire surface. This will penetrate into the pores of the concrete. Allow the concrete surface to dry, after twenty-four hours apply another coat the same as before. Again allow the surface to dry, and apply another coat. If, after twenty-four hours the third coat is not flush with the surface in any part of the floor, apply another coat. That which remains on the surface can be readily removed, thus smoothing up the floor. That which has penetrated into the pores has come in contact with the alkalies and salts in the concrete and formed into an insoluble hard mineral glue.

There are also on the market several satisfactory commercial compounds for keeping down dust and hardening concrete surfaces. Information concerning these can be secured through the Portland Cement Association, Chicago, Illinois.

News and Views

From INGLESIDE FARM—By Stanley Powell

LAST Monday I took a truck-load of fat hogs and a veal calf down to the stockyards. Of course, they were shipped cooperatively through the local farm bureau unit. That is almost a part of my religion. Both from a theoretical and practical standpoint I believe that live stock and all other farm products should be sold on grade to bring what it is worth, quality considered. A flat price virtually puts a premium on ignorance, inefficiency and inferior quality, at the expense of the producer of the better product.

Down at the stockyards I noticed one lot of pigs that had just been delivered. At first glance they appeared to be just about the kind of shoats that I like to feed. They weighed about a hundred pounds each, were a uniform bunch, and had plenty of scale. However, I observed that they were fairly covered with sores, two or three inches across. On closer examination the cause of the sores was not difficult to determine. These pigs were almost literally being eaten alive by hog lice.

It is hard to imagine a man so hard-hearted that he would not have felt at least a tinge of compassion for these unfortunate shoats. I do not know whether the sores were originally caused by the lice, or by the hogs biting themselves in their frantic efforts to combat their hideous and relentless foes. Anyway, the sores made it just that much easier picking for the lice. They didn't have to force their augur-like sucking apparatus through the tough hide, but swarmed

onto the sores and feasted lustily. Hundreds of Happy Lice.

I had seen and treated plenty of ticky sheep and lousy cattle, but this was my first experience with vermin-infested swine. These lice were about the size of sheep ticks and were so thick that they could be seen by the hundreds by a person looking over the fence at them. The sight was enough to make a man itch the rest of the day and have bad dreams at night. It is not unthinkable that a World War veteran, reminded of his cootie days, might have gone raving mad.

But to get back to the stockyards. These pigs interested me and I thought I'd like to see what could be done with them. So I loaded them into a truck and took them home. Before they were unloaded at Ingleside Farm, they were thoroughly sprayed with a strong solution of a well-known and dependable stock dip which has been a stand-by on our farm for years. The spraying was supplemented by the vigorous use of a brush, so that all parts of the body were reached.

Hogs Quarantined.

To be sure that this was going to do the business, the pigs were left in the truck for an hour or two after their bath, and then carefully examined. Not a living louse could be seen. Most of the dead ones had dropped off. However, abundant quantities of eggs, or nits, gave warning that the battle might not be permanently won so easily.

The pigs were not allowed the use of any portion of the hog house, but were placed in quarantine on an old

alfalfa sod. We've enough trouble to contend with here on Ingleside Farm without having our hog house infested with vermin.

To put the finishing touches on those lice, I'm going to drain the oil from my car, saturate several old burlap sacks in it, and wind them around a post in the hog lot so that the hogs can keep themselves well oiled for a while. If their bristles are as oily as a sheik's hair, it will be good-bye ticks.

Now that you have had the story, perhaps a word of comment might not be amiss. From a money standpoint alone, the man who was putting feed and labor into these unlucky hogs was certainly batting his head against a stone wall, or, in Scriptural language, "Kicking against the pricks." The man who brought these pigs in to the stockyards said that he had "decided not to feed them any more." Probably his gain was negligible or negative. He wasn't feeding hogs. He was pasturing lice.

But humanitarian considerations dictate that such a matter is not merely one of dollars and cents. If a man presumes to raise dumb animals and keep them in confinement, simple decency and justice provide that they should not be forced to harbor a whole blood-sucking menagerie upon their hides.

Cruelty to Animals.

Talk about cruelty to animals. Those hogs were the innocent victims of a terribly cruel and totally unwarranted fate. The man who allowed those lice to thrive and fatten while the hogs suffered and grew thin from misery and loss of blood, was just as morally guilty as if he had lashed them furiously with a cat-o-nine-tails made out of barbed wire.

In prayers the request is sometimes made that we be forgiven for our sins of commission and omission. Certainly cruelty to farm live stock may be of either breed. Often times the things that we should do for our dump animals, but fail to do, cause them more misery and loss of flesh than the worst vengeance which we might heap upon them in our darkest and most ugly temper.

To send the lice to their "happy hunting ground," and to free the hogs from the misery of boarding a standing army of unwelcome invaders, took but a few moments' time and a few cents worth of dip. It would seem probable that this small investment will yield abundant returns. Big dividends of satisfaction have already been coming in to the shoats and to us.

Flora Wacker tried Chinese cabbage last year and found it was a great salad plant. She says you ought to plant it in very rich, mellow soil, and then thin the plants enough so they will grow quickly into large, succulent cabbages.—Sunshine Hollow.

Idaho has extensive undeveloped deposits of antimony and quicksilver.

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IT'S THE KIND THAT WON'T COME OFF

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ADD (BOILING HOT) THREE POUNDS GROUND RICE BOILED TO PASTE; 1/2 POUND SPANISH WHITING, AND 1 POUND GLUE THAT HAS BEEN DISSOLVED OVER A SLOW FIRE.



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ADD 5 GALLONS OF HOT WATER. LET IT STAND A FEW DAYS BEFORE USING. APPLY WITH BRUSH OR SPRAY PUMP



IF YOU NEVER SAW A SPRAY PUMP -- STICK AROUND

SENATOR CAPPER POINTS OUT HANDICAPS OF MIDDLE WEST.

AMERICAN farmers are deeply interested in the foreign policy of their government, according to Senator Arthur Capper, who, in a statement in foreign affairs, says:

"Shippers call attention to the vast advantage which the Panama Canal gave eastern manufacturers, and express a belief that this aid, and the steep railroad freight rates, have placed a ring around the commercial development of the middle west. With this has come a threat to organize a middle west chamber of commerce, which would not concern itself with the interests of the protected east. And now it is alleged by many of the business men of the middle west, since Congress has failed to take any aggressive action on the St. Lawrence waterway, and the President has vetoed the McNary Haugen bill, that the only way in which the industrial east can be brought to its senses is by a drastic revision of the tariff and immigration laws."

Reviewing the agricultural situation during and after the World War, and the come-back of industry while agriculture has lagged since the beginning of the after-war depression, Senator Capper says that farmers contend that the tariff and immigration laws, which have given protection from foreign competition to both capital and labor, have helped the cities greatly, and also have aided in placing agriculture in an inferior economic position. The farmers, afflicted with their much discussed surplus in most farm products, have been mostly in the extraordinary position of selling in a market governed largely by world levels and buying in a protected home market. That is the basis for what many individuals in the east regard as an undue clamor from the middle west.

When this economic slough became fairly well defined, following the depression of 1920, the agricultural leaders turned to a study of how the business of farming could be placed on the American price level. The late Henry C. Wallace, then secretary of agriculture, was quite active in this investigation, and the McNary-Haugen bill was the result.

The middle west has turned its eyes abroad as it never has done before. This is a signpost of hope in the development of our nation as a world power. Out of it will come a richer knowledge of life, a greater sympathy with peoples in other lands, and a larger appreciation of what it means to be an American citizen.

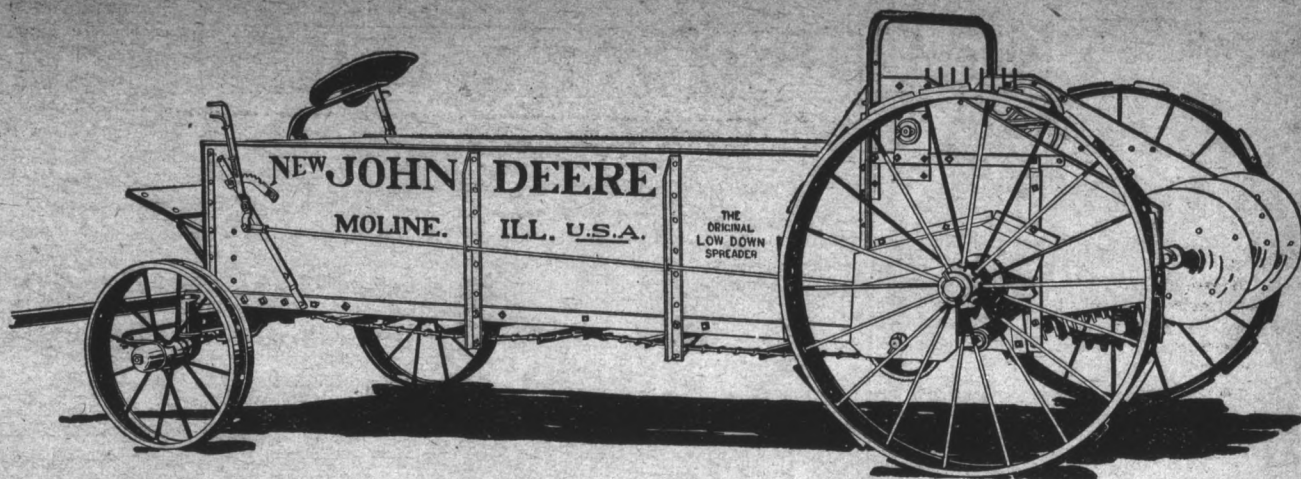
TO SEE WHAT YOU HEAR.

THE remarkable progress that has been made in television indicates that it won't be long before we have visual as well as audio entertainment through receiving sets only slightly different than the ones now generally in use.

J. L. Baird, Scotch scientist, whose work in developing television is said to have reached an even higher degree of perfection than that of American inventors, is in New York to attempt trans-Atlantic experiments. It is reported that ten-mile transmission of moving pictures have been tried out repeatedly with success between Baird's home and his laboratory in London.

In accord with this there are persistent rumors that one of the best organized picture companies has begun negotiations to enter the radio broadcasting field with the intention of putting its picture plays on the air—presumably in radio play form.

In Italy, whether you have a radio in your home or not, you must pay a radio license fee. By this plan Mussolini hopes to popularize radio in that country.



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In this New John Deere Spreader you can now get that combination of advantages you have always wanted in a three beater, wide-spread machine.

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Its low easy loading box reduces the labor in loading from 15 to 25%. You can load 115 to 125 loads on this new spreader with less work than that required to load 100 loads on the ordinary machine.

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Good work follows the large diameter, low-to-the ground beaters. Manure is evenly spread in a well defined line, beyond the drive wheels before side winds can cause drifting.

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Remember, two exclusive features on the New John Deere, the beater on the axle and the box-roll turn make possible this combination of advantages you are sure to want in your spreader.

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ORCHARD AND GARDEN

APPLE GRADERS CONSIDER GRADES.

THE apple growers and shippers of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, New York, New Jersey and New England were represented at the conference called by the standardization committee of the division of fruits and vegetables, in the bureau of agricultural economics, for the purpose of considering possible changes in the United States standards for apples.

The present grades were discussed, with the result that an agreement was reached that certain changes are desirable which will make the grades more definite and practicable. It was decided that certain minor blemishes in the fancy grade should be permitted. It was also agreed to include in the United States standards the export standards to be used in certification for export. The grades will be revised at once and issued in time for the new packing season.

AN OLD-REMEDY.

PEOPLE are always complaining about their fruit trees and their apples not being good, and that they haven't the time to spray them. The wife can spray them on wash day if she would take her wash water, a pail, and an old dipper, or anything that would hold water, and throw it all over the trees. She is getting rid of the water from around the house, and also killing some insects. If we all did our little bit, we wouldn't have to spend so much for keeping our trees clean of scabs and diseases.—Mrs. W.

ERADICATING DANDELIONS.

Is there any method of exterminating dandelions from a lawn, outside of digging them up?—O. N.

Dandelions may be eradicated in the lawn by the use of iron sulphate spray. The chemical is diluted at the rate of one pound to one gallon of water. It is sprayed on the lawn with a fine spray, four or five times during the season, applying two days after mowing. It acts by gradually killing the leaves of the dandelion and thus starving the roots. The grass itself may get browned for a short time, but will recover quickly.—Alex Laurie.

DIFFERENT BLOSSOMS ON ROSE.

I have a pink Rambler, about ten years old, which has always blossomed early in July. This year part of it bloomed with large, fragrant single roses in the middle of June, while the other part is budded for the regular time. Why is this?—Mrs. L. S.

The custom is to graft the Rambler roses on roots of other varieties. Frequently it happens that stock on which the Rambler is grafted will send up suckers which grow up among the canes of the Rambler and finally produce flowers. It is probable that this is the trouble in this case.

If it is desired to preserve the Rambler rose, this sucker from the stock should be followed back and cut off well below the ground, as otherwise it will be apt to crowd out the Rambler and lead to its death, leaving merely the variety represented by the stock which is not so desirable as the cion grafted upon it.—E. A. Bessey.

PROPAGATING CATALPAS.

Will you please tell me how to propagate catalpas? I have some pods on my trees and I would like to know when to gather them, when and how to plant the seed, and what do the seeds look like? I have seen many pods on the ground but have never seen any young trees growing from these pods.—H. K. B.

When one can obtain well-ripened seeds, it is an easy matter to grow

catalpa trees in seedling rows. The seed is scattered in drills about the same as pea seed for garden use, and the rows should receive an occasional cultivation and hoeing. After two years they should be large enough for transplanting into nursery rows, setting them about one by four feet.

When catalpa trees are young, the tips of the stems are often tender and kill back. Although sprouts would be sent up, they generally result in a very crooked trunk. To avoid this, it is advisable, when the trees have been grown two years in nursery rows, to cut back the young trees within two or three inches of the ground and allow one bud to develop. This will grow up very quickly and under good conditions will often reach a height of six or eight feet in one season, thus securing a straight trunk.

For the best results, the trees in the nursery row should be cultivated and hoed once or twice each year for three or four years. If a good stand is secured, it is often possible to thin out the trees after three or four years, using the surplus for lawn or roadside planting, for windbreaks, screens, or in blocks to be grown for fence posts. For this purpose, there may be four feet between the rows, and two or three feet in the rows. Of course, the seeds are developed in the pods, but

OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

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LINE FENCE.

Can a prosecuting attorney charge a fee of \$75 for settling a dispute between two men? Can a county surveyor determine a line, making it stand good and lawful? Can a man build a fence four rods on my land, taking in my post? The ground was forbidden for that purpose. Can I hold that fence?—F. H.

If the prosecuting attorney is consulted and furnishes services upon request of private persons without agreement as to payment, he is entitled to recover from them whatever his services are reasonably worth, and there is no definite rule by which to determine the charge. The county surveyor has no authority to establish a line. The building of a fence on the land of another without his consent, is a trespass, and the owner of the land may remove the fence; but in the case of a line fence dispute, the removal of the fence has no tendency to dispose of the dispute. If they cannot settle it, suit is the only way to decide it.

HEIRSHIP PROPERTY.

My father-in-law had forty acres of land, of which twenty acres was to go to his son, ten acres to my wife, ten acres to her daughter by former marriage, and my mother-in-law was to have a life lease of the land. The property was probated after the death of my father-in-law. My wife died about five years after the death of her father, and now my mother-in-law has passed away. Will the property have to be probated again? Will my wife's daughter get my wife's share, or would I get it?—J. P.

No new administration is necessary of the estate of the mother-in-law; but the estate of the wife should be probated, and the land will descend to her daughter, not to her husband.

SOLICITORS AND CANVASSERS.

There was a slicker here getting orders for paintings made from photographs. My wife gave him two photos to make paintings, and signed a slip, but he stated that if she didn't want them she wasn't obliged to take them. They are to cost \$15. Could I obtain a warrant to have have arrest

it often happens that they are immature and will not grow. This can only be determined by an examination of the seeds.

Unless one requires several thousand trees, it will be much cheaper and more satisfactory to buy one-year seedlings from nurseries which make a business of growing them. Seedlings twelve to eighteen inches high, of Catalpa speciosa, which is the best kind to grow, can be obtained at \$6.00 to \$8.00 per 1000, and even less than this for large numbers.—L. R. Taft.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES.

Will you please tell me how to take care of Everbearing strawberries and Everbearing raspberries? I was told to pick all the first blossoms and they would bear better during the summer. Do I have to do that?—Mrs. H. S.

The care of the Everbearing strawberries and raspberries are very similar to that of the ordinary spring bearing varieties. Both are planted early in the spring and should be well fertilized and cultivated during the first season of growth. As the Everbearing varieties of strawberries bear fruit the first year, it is advisable to keep all blossoms removed until about the first of July, in order to develop good strong crowns which will be able to bear a full crop of fruit during the following summer and fall months. It is not necessary to remove blossoms from the Everbearing raspberries. These bear some fruit in the spring, and also bear a considerable crop during the late fall months.—R. E. Loree.

ed for coming into my house without being invited? When the photographs arrive, do we have to pay for them?—R. V.

The written contract cannot be verified by the accompanying oral statements. The canvasser has a right to deliver the goods ordered, and demand his payment, and is not liable for doing so. Failure to pay the price agreed, upon tender of the goods, merely gives a right of action for breach of the contract.—Rood.

HOGS ON SHARES.

We have rented a farm on shares. We had hogs and sold them, giving the landlady one-half of the proceeds. Afterwards, I bought a sow which raised eight pigs. The landlady bought none. Must I give her one-half of the amount received from these hogs? If so, explain in what way.—Subscriber.

The answer to your problem will depend entirely on the terms of your lease. Under the ordinary fifty-fifty lease, you would not have a right to purchase stock without the consent of the landlord, who should participate in the investment.

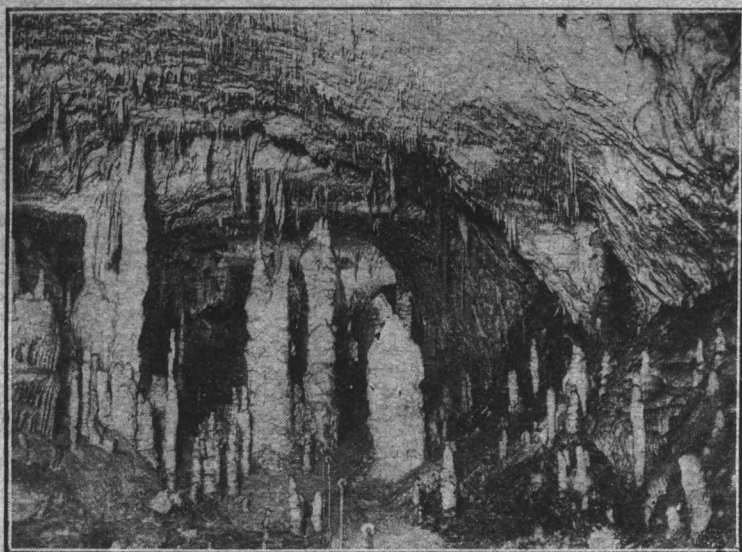
The lessor is entitled to her share of the sales of hogs. Perhaps you can induce her to share with you in the original investment of the brood sow, thus avoiding any further complications.—F. T. Riddell.

HOUSEHOLDER'S EXEMPTION.

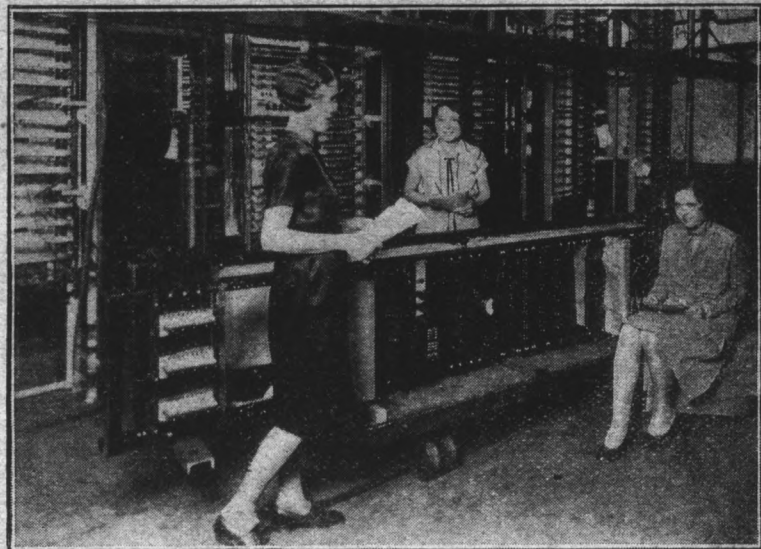
My husband bought corn fodder and potatoes and gave a mortgage, signed by another man, but not by me, on our cows. One of the cows was killed in a tornado. Can the cows we have left be taken away from us, or will the other fellow have to pay the mortgage?—Mrs. E. G.

Each householder is entitled to exemption of two cows from all liability on execution, and any mortgage of them by him, not signed by the wife, is void. If he had more than two cows, a mortgage upon all but two, would, we believe, be valid without the wife's signature. It is not apparent how the signature of any other man is of consequence in this matter.

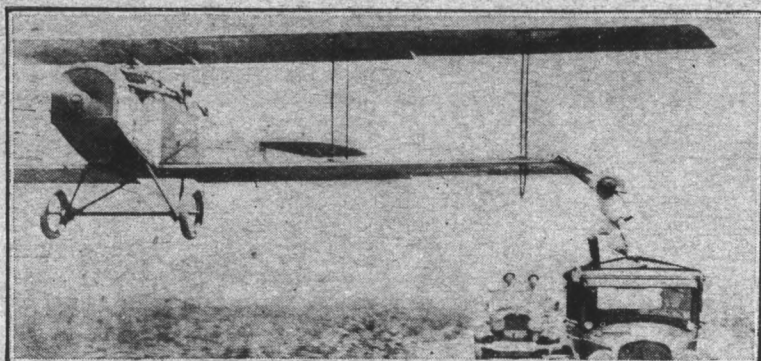
WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



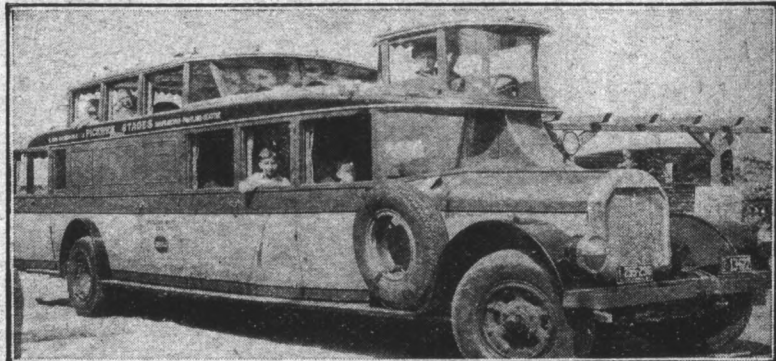
One of the world's most beautiful underground passages is this one in Italy, which is twenty-five miles long. A small railway winds its way around the stalactites and stalagmites.



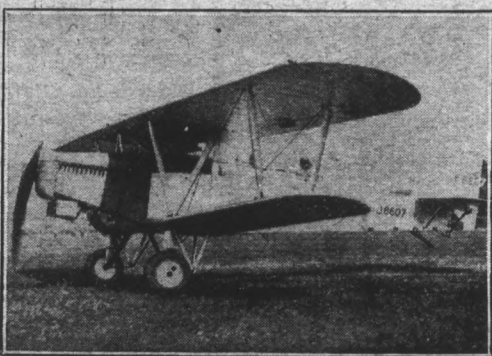
Special telephone and telegraph apparatus for the summer White House in Black Hills of South Dakota is being rushed to completion. The girls are checking up on the equipment lists.



One of the most spectacular and daring tricks was performed when A. Wilson, aerial stunt performer, leaped to a speeding plane from an automobile traveling eighty miles an hour.



New "Highway Liners" out in California are complete with kitchen and dining service, lavatories, radio, and observation car, every comfort for long distance travel.



In this plane Lieuts. Carr and Gilman hope to fly from London to India to beat present non-stop record.



The University of Melbourne, Australia, conferred the honorary degree of L. L. D. on the Duke of York.



A youthful goatherd in Swiss mountains settles on lofty perch to keep vigil over his flocks.



While in the Black Hills, S. D., President Coolidge can look over this Devil's Tower.



The International Society of Axiators in Paris presented Colonel Lindbergh with the ensign of the "Escarille Layette." This is but one of the seventeen medals he has received to date.



University of Kansas co-eds smoke the "pipe of peace" as part of commencement exercises.

Adventures of the Brown Family—By John Francis Case

No Trace of the Missing Child.

LITTLE JOE, youngest and best beloved of the Brown family, had disappeared. Hours before, Hal had returned from the field where Little Joe had accompanied him, the child had started home and now, as they searched wildly in the darkness of the night, Hal, Beth and their parents were oppressed by the fear that Little Joe had been kidnapped by the midnight marauder who had been fired upon by Hal as he entered the basement.

"It's no use," finally admitted Father Brown, as he stopped to wipe the sweat from his brow. "Wherever he is, Little Joe is beyond call. We must

"Hush, Sis," said Hal, and now he was the resolute and dependable Hal of old, "you'll just make it worse for mother. We'll find Little Joe in a few hours, and then we'll all realize how silly it's been to take on so. I'll 'phone the Millers. Dad, you call Mr. Fernandez. Beth, help clean up and fill the lanterns. Mother, you see there's something warm for Little Joe when he gets home. He'll be hungry. As soon as the others come we'll organize a real searching party. We've just been running around in circles, no wonder we haven't found him. Everyone busy now. Let's go!"

"There's nothing like work to dispel

and come." The starter whirled and Hal was off at racing speed, Fernandez and Father Brown, guns shouldered, and lanterns in hand, went off into the night, the roar of Hal's motor coming faintly as he hurried along.

"We hadn't intended to say anything about it, neighbor," remarked Father Brown, "But the facts are, I'm worried more about the possibility of Little Joe having been kidnapped than being lost. We had a visitor one night a few weeks ago." And then, as Fernandez listened attentively, Father Brown told of the strange intruder.

"Did Hal get a good look at him?" inquired the Spaniard, whose speech betrayed nothing of his ancestry.

"Not enough so he could identify," answered Father Brown. "The fellow dived for his hole the minute Hal's light flashed. We can't imagine who it could have been."

"Strange," mused Fernandez. "By

the way," he questioned, "Did you have a visitor some time back? A stranger stopped at our farm and inquired where you lived?"

"No," answered Father Brown. "What did he look like?"

"Tall, thin and 'seedy' looking," answered the neighbor. "Had a scar on his left cheek."

"My heavens!" exclaimed Henry Brown, stopping short. "That must have been 'Slippery Sam' Jacks. Hal kicked him out of the house a few weeks before we came here, because he tried to bribe us to throw a race. He swore then he'd get even. Maybe he heard some rumor of the chest of gold on this farm, and followed us here. He may have kidnapped Little Joe for revenge." A new element of mystery was added, increasing Father Brown's anxiety. As yet no trace of the missing child had been revealed.

(Continued next week.)



"I'll Hop Into the Flivver and Run Over After Mr. Miller and Jack," Announced Hal.

get someone who knows the country better than we do. Don't worry, mother. He's just wandered away. We'll soon have him safe home again."

"Oh, my God!!" sobbed Mother Brown, as Beth clasped and comforted her. "There are wild animals in the woods, wolves, Mrs. Fernandez says. And the creek is deep enough in places so that he may have fallen in and drowned. Poor Little Joe, poor Little Joe!"

"There, there, mother," soothed Hal, but his voice was husked and tears stood in his eyes. "We'll find him. I'll get Jack Miller. He knows the hills and woods from A to Z. Little Joe's a smart kid. He's just got lost, and he'll climb a tree and stay there until daylight. We haven't seen any wild animals. Mrs. Fernandez imagines things."

"But there are wolves," said Mary, who had cried unceasingly since the hunt began. "Jack Miller told me so, and he knows. We'll never see Little Joe again."

doubt and fear. As all the members of the Brown family hurried about their appointed tasks, doubt gave way to renewed hope. Why, many a child had strayed away from home, to return safe and sound in a few hours. By the time the Fernandez family had arrived, Mrs. Fernandez, voluble and excited, Juanita, warm in her expressions of sympathy, even Mother Brown, to a degree, had thrown off the mantle of fear which had enveloped her. Yet, the most badly needed member of the party could not be reached for, as was not unusual, the "party line" leading to the Miller homestead was out of commission and, ring as he might, Hal could not get through.

"I'll hop into the flivver and run over after Mr. Miller and Jack," announced Hal. "Dad, you and Mr. Fernandez can follow the creek in that direction, and I'll bring the Miller's and meet you on the big bluff. Take the shotgun and begin firing every few minutes. Little Joe may hear you

THE people said they wanted a king. Just why, they themselves perhaps would have been unable to say. It was the style to have kings, for one thing, and for another, a king would bring the country together in one unit, as nothing else would. I remember a number of years ago, I had been in England, and on returning landed at Montreal. As we got off the ship I noticed a mail box on the wharf, and on it were the letters, "G. R." Those were the same letters that were on the mail boxes in England, and at once it flashed on me that this is the part played by the British king. He unifies the Empire. Different statesmen, different prime ministers in Canada, Australia, South Africa, but the same king. "G. R." George, Rex, everywhere in the Empire. And the people of Israel, no doubt, thought that a king would help bring them together.

Of course, this was contrary to the teachings of their prophets and priests. These had enjoined upon them the necessity of having no king but God, not a monarchy, but a theocracy; of being a people so willing to obey the voice of God that they would require no other ruler. But the people were not equal to this high standard.

The monarch they had chosen was tall and good looking. "There was not among the children of Israel a goodlier person than he: from his shoulders and upward he was higher than any of his people." That word goodly is a favorite in the Bible and means at

least three things: good looks, big-ness, and kindness, or graciousness. They liked the idea of their king being a big man and powerful. I've been reading Carl Sandburg's life of Lincoln lately. Lincoln was brought up in rough times, when rough men ruled. One reason why he got along so well was, that he had arms like steel cables, and could throw any antagonist. One of the river pilots on the Ohio in Lincoln's boyhood, was "half horse, half alligator." Said he, "I'm one o' the toughest—live forever, and then turn into a white oak post. I can out run, out jump, out swim, chew more tabacca, and spit less, drink more whiskey and keep soberer than any man in these parts." Lincoln had to meet and win just such men. So did Saul.

But Saul was modest. He did not blow nor brag, at least not in his early days. He is always apologizing and recoiling from the publicity he is getting. "Am I not a Benjamite, of the smallest tribes of Israel, and my family the least of all the families of the tribe of Benjamin?" he asks. When people asked him what Samuel said to him, when he was secretly anointed king, he said, "he told us plainly the asses were found. But of the matter of the kingdom whereof Samuel spake, he told him not." On the day of his public election he had to be searched for, and dragged before the people. When scoffers said, "Shall this man save us?" he made no reply, but went back into private life, and plowed his fields with his oxen.

In this he reminds us of General Grant. On the day of Lee's surrender, Lee was in full dress uniform, while Grant wore plain soldier's clothes. One might have thought it was Grant, surrendering to Lee. He



Every Inch a Man

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

Activities of Al Acres—The Men Folks Spend a Busy Afternoon in Town.

Frank R. Leet.



was so unselfish that he spoke of Sheridan as a commander of the first order. Modesty is always refreshing. The late Bishop How, of England, the first time he was offered an episcopal see declined it and never so much as mentioned it to his family. No wonder the first king of Israel was popular. He was modest.

And he was strong. He and his son, Jonathan, won the reputation, and no doubt deserved it, of being powerful fighting men. They were "swifter than eagles, stronger than lions." Saul built up his army with big men. "When Saul saw any strong man, or any valiant man, he took him unto him." No one but himself could wear his huge armor. He was blest with extraordinary physical advantages.

Well, he could not stay at home and work the farm always, if he were going to be king. But he was waiting for an opportunity, and it came. Across the Jordan was the settlement of Jabesh. The Philistines were advancing and Jabesh wanted to make peace with these fighting men. The proposition the Philistines made was, that the right eye of each man of Jabesh should be put out, and then they would live at peace with them! Word was sent the young king. His timidity vanished, and he arose, a man in mighty wrath. Sending out a piece of the flesh of one of his oxen to every man in the hill-country round about as a signal to rally to his standard, he and his rough-and-ready spearmen fell upon the Philistine garrison and scattered them far and wide. This was his first great victory, and it settled him in the office of king. He was still king only of a small portion of the country, but he gradually extended his authority over the nation.

Where are our great men coming from, in the next generation? Let us ask that question in all seriousness. They used to come from farms, and still great numbers come from that wholesome source. But fewer of the population is on the land now, and more are in cities and towns. Hence, it is necessary to bring to bear the very best influences possible on all our young people. Who is to be the big man of tomorrow? One may come from your community. He may not be in politics. He may choose business and control the lives and earthly destinies of thousands of employees. He requires a good body, clear brains, moral character, backed by the teachings of religion. The factors that make strong men are the same in every age.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR JULY 3.

SUBJECT:—Saul Chosen King. I Samuel 10:17 to 25 and 11:12 to 15. GOLDEN TEXT:—Micah 6:8.

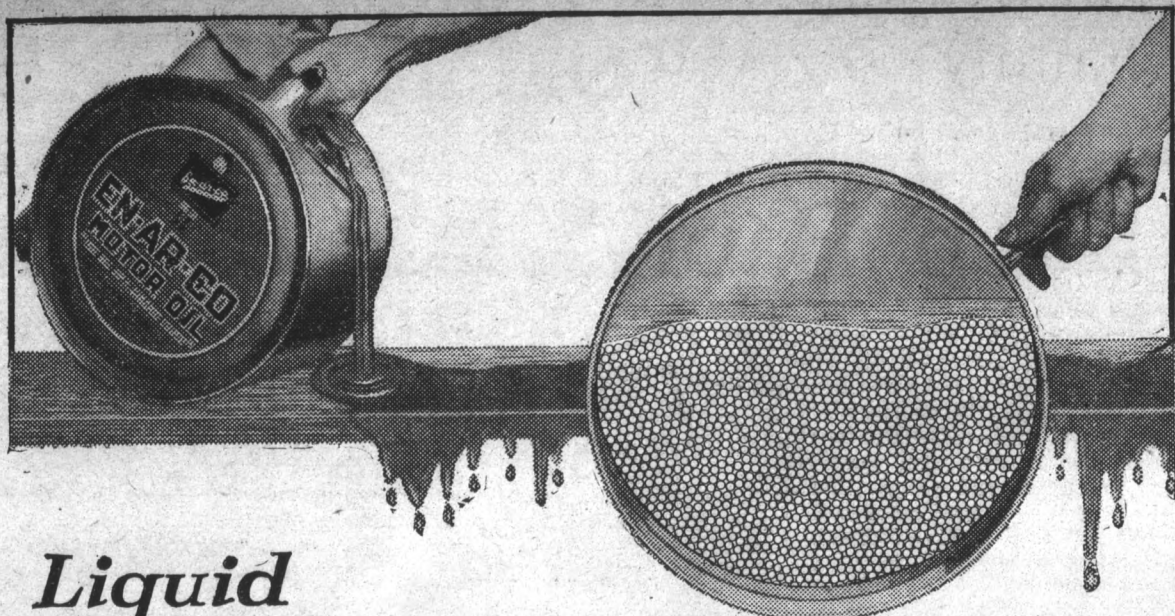
THE BIRTHDAY GIFT.

I know most people call it Independence Day—
But I like thinking of it in another way;
When children's shouts are loud, and flags are gay
I'd like all youngsters filled with celebration's mirth,
To pause and think they're out to celebrate the birth
Of just the finest, biggest country on the earth!!

Now every child can tell you that a birthday's sad
Without some gift or other, just to show how glad
We are because another happy year he's had.
It seems to me that it is only right and fair
That on this day we all should give some gift that's rare
To just the finest, biggest country anywhere.

You look perplexed, and say you can not see
How anything you have to give would welcome be?
But there is something you can offer, you'll agree:
True, loyal, faithful hearts and willing honest hands—
Yourselves—the gift by which a country's power expands—
To just the finest, biggest land of all the lands!!!

—Gladys H. Kelsey.



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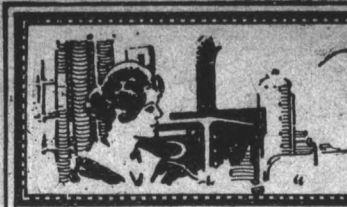
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The WOMAN'S INTERESTS



Keep Babies Healthy and Happy

By This Schedule One Mother Succeeded

By Doris W. McCray

SUMMERTIME and hot weather are always feared by mothers of tiny babies, the second summer being most dreaded, yet with proper precautions, you need not worry. You must be careful, and perhaps spend more time preparing food and caring for baby, but a well baby is worth a little extra care, and takes much less of your time than a sick one, at that.

My baby was hardly up to average weight his first summer, yet he was not sick once with so-called "summer complaint." I was adding vegetable juices to his diet, according to a nutrition bulletin. I tried each vegetable separately, half a teaspoonful at first, once a day, to see the effect, before increasing the dose. I found spinach juice quite laxative, but not too much so, and he could take as much as two tablespoonfuls a day, after he was used to it. Carrot juice was less laxative, and he liked it. Turnip and onion juice I discontinued after one trial, as being too laxative.

The second summer these vegetables had all been added to his diet, and he took them strained and mashed, and I was merely careful that they were clean, fresh, well cooked, and served in small amounts. I was careful to see that he had the right kind of diet every day, and while I did not measure by spoonfuls, I was so used to feeding him, that I estimated the amounts with my eye, and when he had been served enough of his favorite spinach or creamed carrot, the last mouthful was "all," and he knew that crying would not bring him more.

Careless Feeding Causes Trouble.

It seems to me that careless feeding is responsible for most summer illnesses. Too much of a laxative vegetable may start a diarrhea, which is hard to stop. I found that baby could take all of the fruit juices, strained, also scraped apple, and these were a welcome change from orange juice, or addition to it, as most of the fresh fruits are rich in vitamins.

Three-or-four-year-olds must be careful of the seeds in raspberries. Small babies may have a teaspoonful of the strained berry juice. The trouble comes when tiny children are big enough, to help themselves to plums or grapes in the garden. They should not be allowed to eat between meals, and these are healthful fruits if the quantity is limited at meal time.

If you are not certain your milk is clean, best pasteurize it at 140 degrees for thirty minutes, then cool quickly, or else boil five minutes, making up for vitamins diminished by boiling, by the addition of fruit and vegetables juices. Bacteria multiply rapidly in warm milk. It must be kept covered, at about fifty degrees after its rapid cooling after milking. It is measured just before serving to baby. Even in hot weather, do not give it to baby cold, but warm it to seventy to eighty degrees, pouring a drop on the back of the hand to test.

Keep Milk Safe.

If milk is protected from germs flying in the air, and kept in clean scalded utensils, it is safe. Bacterial infection from milk may cause typhoid, and diarrhea. Flies carry these germs, as well as other disease germs, and must be kept away from all food.

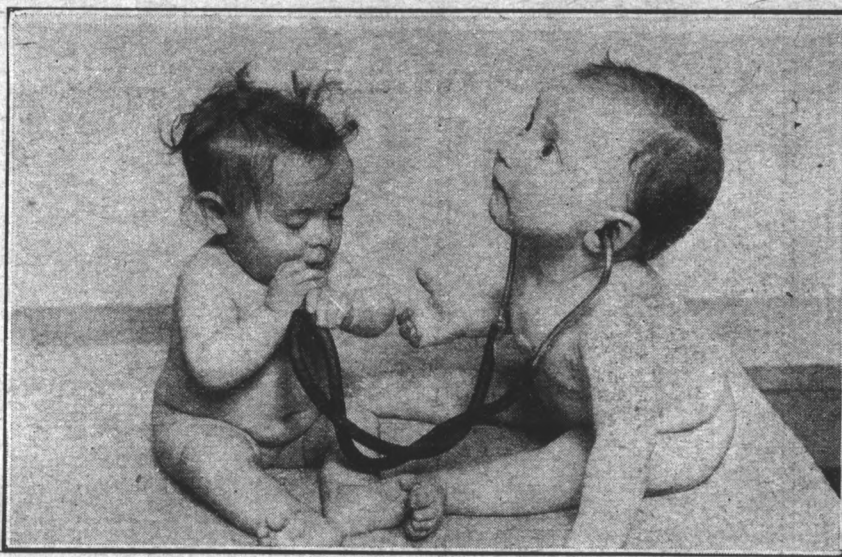
The baby kept on schedule, fed moderate amounts, and given plenty of cool boiled water between meals, will

gain in spite of the soaring thermometer. A cool, shady, screened porch is ideal. Mosquito netting is a satisfactory make-shift way of enclosing a porch. I used this one summer, leaving baby on the side porch all day, and until nine o'clock at night, when I went to bed, bringing his bed inside, beside the screened door. I took his bed out first thing in the morning, where he could have plenty of fresh air, using the bed as a play pen.

The first summer he wore just as

tremely hot days I bathed his forehead and wrists with cool water, but did not hold him on my lap, except when bathing him. An extra bath in the evening seemed to cool and relax him ready for bedtime. Yes, I did go to lots of trouble making him comfortable, but he was well, and didn't get sick during the warm weather.

Once a tendency toward diarrhea started, and I immediately put him on a diet of barley water for a day, gradually adding a little boiled, skim-milk,



The Monthly "Once-over" is Essential to Babies' Health, Especially During Warm Weather.

few clothes as he liked. I felt of his skin, and if he seemed hot I took off a layer of clothing. I tried to keep him comfortable, whether he wore only a diaper, or on cold mornings, a complete outfit. Cotton undershirts with a little woolen sweater when needed, seemed better than prickly wool next to his tender skin. He did not have to dress up and go any place. On ex-

until he was back to the usual formula. Boiled milk quickly shows its constipating effect. Constipation in hot weather is quickly remedied by a dose of prune juice for tiny babies, or prunes or oatmeal for older ones.

Your baby will be happy and well all summer, if he has a cool, shady, airy place to play and sleep, regular habits, and clean food.

H. E. Extension Closes Big Year

Rapid Strides Made in the Organization Work

THE final achievement day meetings for the year were held in Emmet, Charlevoix, and Antrim counties during June 14-15-16. These were the final meetings of a four-lesson nutrition project given by Mrs. Bernice W. Wells, who was formerly in charge of home economics extension work in the Upper Peninsula. Mrs. Wells' reports show that forty-four leaders, representing eighty-three groups, with 519 group members, were enrolled in this work the past three months.

Miss Martha Mae Hunter, nutrition specialist, was the main speaker on these programs. Miss Hunter's message, "Food Makes a Difference," was illustrated. One picture showed that one child in every three is malnourished, and thus starts life handicapped. Another picture showed the contrast between a well-nourished child and one that is poorly nourished. Miss Hunter brought out the point that a high standard of health and nutrition was essential on the part of the parents. "If the parents, (and please remember that there are two, and both equally responsible), will attain high standards of health and nutrition, the

problem of child nutrition will cease to be a problem," said Miss Hunter.

The attendance at all three meetings were as follows: Emmet, 100; Charlevoix, 135; Antrim, 125. This was very good, considering the sparse population of these counties.

The final records show that achievement day meetings have been held in thirty-seven counties, with a total attendance of 10,504, or an average attendance of 283.8. A year ago thirty counties held such meetings with a total attendance of 7,090, and an average attendance of 236, while two years ago, when achievement meetings were held for the first time in connection with home economics extension work, fourteen counties held such meetings with an average attendance of 160.

The women of the Shiawassee County Federation of Women's Clubs, at their annual meeting, held at Durand on June 15, voted to sponsor home economics work for the county, beginning next fall. Their ultimate aim is to work for a home demonstration agent for that county. The county

club board will ask the cooperation of other organizations, such as the farmers' clubs of the county, and the grange.

GARMENT-FITTING PROBLEMS DISCUSSED.

THE cost of fitting garments, and the loss through misfits make up an important part of the eight and one-half billion dollar annual clothing bill of the United States. Because of the high cost of labor and materials, more attention is now being given to reducing this part of the bill. One move in this direction is the recent publication by the United States Department of Agriculture of Farmers' Bulletin 1530-F, Fitting Dresses and Blouses, by Maude Campbell, of the bureau of home economics.

Recent surveys show that women who do their own sewing have more difficulty with altering patterns and fitting garments than with any other part of garment construction. By following the directions that have been worked out, much valuable time and material may be saved. Directions are given for fitting dresses and blouses to shoulders, neck, bust, hips, and other parts of the body, and remedies are suggested for fifty common fitting difficulties. There are also many illustrations showing the correct position for shoulder and armseye.

Copies of the bulletin may be obtained free on request to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

FOR THE TEEN AGE.



No. 3010—Delightfully Girlish. Pattern in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1 1/2 yards of 32 or 36-inch material, with 1/4 yard of 36-inch contrasting.

No. 2786—Dainty Frock. Pattern in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 1 1/2 yards of 32 or 36-inch material.

No. 3011—Entirely New. Pattern in sizes, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material.

Send 13 cents for each pattern to the Pattern Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

HINTS FROM THE KITCHEN.

MINT-FLAVORED jelly is a most refreshing accompaniment for veal, lamb or fowl. Its base is apple juice.

Dry lettuce in paper towels if you must use it immediately after washing it.—Mrs. A. D.



PLEASE SEND YOUR ADDRESS.

tribute the poison.—R. H. Pettit.

Is there any treatment that can restore hair back to its natural shade, after being bleached with hydrogen peroxide? The natural shade of my hair is dark brown.—M. E.

I would like to know what to put in a cistern to take away a bad odor from the water.—D. L. C.

I would like to have a list of books for children up to twelve years old.—Mrs. S. C.

Many, many more such requests have been received on which we would be glad to advise, but these questions have all found their way to the waste basket. Why? Because no name and address was attached to the questions. We cannot answer questions when the name and address is not attached, for in many cases the answer is of interest only to the individual asking the question. All names and addresses are strictly confidential and only the initials are published.

If you wish prompt service to your questions, write your name and address plainly. Your questions will not be published if you so request.—Martha Cole.

ROSE BUSH PESTS.

What can I do to get rid of tent caterpillars on rose bushes?—Reader.

Tent caterpillars do not ordinarily attack rose bushes. It is more likely that some other insect has been mistaken for the tent caterpillar. However, anything that could possibly be mistaken for a tent caterpillar would have to be a chewing insect, and therefore I would suggest arsenate of lead, either as a dust or spray. On rose bushes a dust might be easier to apply and more satisfactory. In that case use one part arsenate of lead to ten of flour, hydrated lime, fine gypsum, or some other carrier which will dis-

HOW PRIZE WINNERS CHASE WASHDAY BUGBEARS.

I am a farmer's wife and wash for four adults, and one year ago we invested in a washing machine which works on the suction principle. We

HOT-PACK SAVES TIME.

CANNING vegetables did not seem nearly as big a task last summer, because I used the new hot-pack method of canning. I canned sixty-three quarts of vegetables and not one can spoiled," says Mrs. H. M., in a letter to this department.

The new hot-pack method which Mrs. H. M. used is described in our revised bulletin, "Canning Fruits and Vegetables at Home." For a copy send five cents to cover cost of mailing, to Desk M, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

have a gasoline engine in basement, a small hole cut in the floor to let belt on the pulley. It has been a paying investment, for I now pay on that instead of the doctor.

My clothes line is hung in a square. Thus no clothes flop on the next line to wear or blacken, and it saves steps in hanging up the clothes. I hang all clothes that do not need ironing, on one part of the line, and those that need ironing, on another part. These I take down as soon as dry, putting them in one of my baskets. When the others are thoroughly dry, I have another basket left for them.—Mrs. L.



Stories From Bugville

The Bumble Bee and the Honey Bees

THERE was hustle and bustle in the Honey Bees' house down in the meadow. Always the Honey Bees were busy, but today the sun was shining bright and warm, the first time in two days, and the Honey Bees seemed busier than ever. Some were bringing in honey from the flowers and putting it in little wax pockets, called cells. As soon as each little cell was full of honey, other Honey Bees would seal the cells with wax. This would be their food during the winter time when they were shut up in their cozy little house.

Other Honey Bees were feeding the Baby Bees that were not big enough to fly yet. In fact, every Honey Bee

Bees. The Honey Bees that were outside of the hive looked up with surprise.

"Buzz, buzz, buzz, z-z-z-z-z, I'm Mr. Bumble Bee and I've come to steal your honey," announced the Bumble Bee. The burly Bumble Bee, with his hairy body and yellow velvet vest, was nearly twice as large as any of the Honey Bees, and he frightened them.

"You must not steal our honey. We need it for our winter food," begged one of the bravest of the Honey Bees who had been sucking honey from a clover blossom near by.

"I'll show you," bragged the burly Bumble Bee as he stroked his yellow vest and then flew over to the Honey Bees' hive.

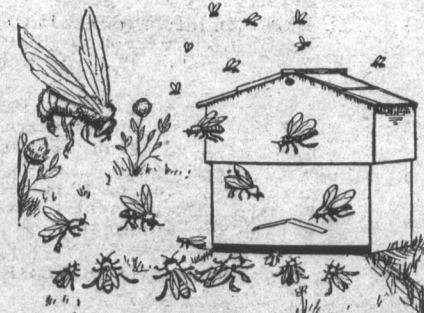
"Buzz, buzz, buzz, z-z-z-z-z," he commanded in his deepest voice, "Let me in, let me in."

"No, no, no, no," hummed all the Honey Bees on the outside as they flew about very excitedly.

"Then I'll walk right in," said Bumble Bee.

But the door was so small that when Bumble Bee was only half way in he could get no farther.

"Ha, ha, ha, hum, hum, hum!" laughed the Honey Bees as they flew about. Then Bumble Bee wiggled and wiggled until he was free again. He felt very much ashamed, and his yellow velvet vest was very crumpled and dirty. He flew right back to his own house on the other side of the meadow and decided it was best not to take things that did not belong to him, even if he were bigger than the Honey Bees. After this he would eat his own honey, even if it was not as clear and sweet as that of the Honey Bees'.



"I'm Mr. Bumble Bee and I've Come to Steal Your Honey."

in the hive, that is what we call the little house in which bees live, was very busy, indeed.

Suddenly above the busy "hum" of the Honey Bees, was heard a "Buzz, buzz, buzz, z-z-z-z-z," ever so much louder than the "hum" of the Honey

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Michigan Farmer Pattern Service

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No. 453—Slenderizing Lines. Cut in sizes 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. The 38-inch size requires 3 3/4 yards of 40-inch material.

No. 579—Box Plaited Skirt. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 4 yards of 40-inch material with 1/4 yard of 18-inch contrasting, and 3 yards of ribbon.

No. 724—Morning Dress. Pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 7/8 yards of 32-inch material with 5/8 yard of 40-inch contrasting.

No. 711—Decidedly Youthful. Pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38,

40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 3/4 yards of 40-inch material.

The price of each pattern is thirteen cents. Be sure to state size wanted, and address your orders to the Pattern Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

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

How are smartly groomed women dressing their hair?

Don't ask, but send 13c for our new Summer Fashion Catalog in which these questions and many more are answered. Address your request to the Pattern Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

OUR PAGE

The Work I Like and Why

By Two Prominent M. C.'s

THE work which I enjoy doing most of all is working in my flower garden, and I can offer two reasons for my choice.

First, I am responsible to no one for it. Nobody has asked me to spend my time digging under the warm summer sun, and probably nobody cares very much whether I do or not. But this I know—if I was asked to spend those hours hoeing beans, (which is, in reality, far easier), I would not enjoy it in the least.

Then, too, I like the work because I am fond of flowers. It is useless for me to rave about their "ethereal, celestial beauty," or the supreme joy of working "near nature." The poets have done that repeatedly, and far better than I could. I think sometimes the beauty of a flower lies chiefly in the difficulties encountered in procuring it. When I finally succeeded in coaxing two red tulips to bloom this spring after failing before, they seemed to me the loveliest tulips I had ever seen, although they were in reality considerably smaller than most of their kind.

The pansy is also one of my favorites. I enjoy waiting for each bud to burst so that I can look into the face of the new flower, for never does it seem just the same as the last. They are something like human beings in that respect, and indeed, I think they bear a marked resemblance to the human face. I like to think of them as the flowers with personalities.

I think, also, that a person's love for flowers should be measured by the effort he has made to raise them, rather than by the results obtained. A millionaire is usually termed a lover of flowers because he merely spends a



Leonard Dick is Fond of Chickens.

small percentage of his wealth to fill his conservatories and hire men to care for them. On the other hand, the poor woman who works all day and has time only to plant a tiny garden, is not recognized as a "lover of flowers."

At any rate, it is only the person who works directly with the flowers who appreciates them, and the idealist who sees the autumn blooms rather than the grimy soil in the spring, is the person to whom work is always a pleasure.—June Nelson.

To be perfectly frank, Manual H. Labor (the H stands for Hard), and yours sincerely, never were exactly bosom friends. There have been times when I have been quite sure that I could give him the whole fence and

not lose one bit of slumber over it.

However, there is a certain kind of work that I enjoy doing better than anything else that I can think of just now. I like to do odd jobs. I like to do things that will help to improve the appearance of my home. I like to paint, and mow weeds, and plant vines and shrubbery, build lattice-work, and work in the garden. Another thing I like to do is to delve into forgotten nooks and corners, where usually a heterogenous accumulation of junk has collected, and



Children at the Convalescent Home where One of Our Radios is Installed. Those on Stretchers Are Bound that Way for Months to Cure Hunchback.

OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Uncle Frank:

I notice one of our members would like to know what flowers are for. Here is a little verse I made up after reading his letter:

Flowers are the day stars,
Full of beauty and grace;
They comfort us in weary days
And beautify every lonely place.
Flowers are the comfort of the sick,
The beauty of the earth,
The delight of all children,
The bringer of joy and mirth.

I certainly agree with Horst Beyer about its being all right for a man to shave on the street if a girl can powder her face. I don't powder or paint, and dislike to see those who do. I don't mind if they don't have too much on, but most of them are painted up like a wild Indian.

Will say good-bye now. Hoping Mr. W. B. has gone to a dance with his best girl, Anna Hoyt.

W. B. is usually too full for dancing, so if his best girl goes to a dance I have to take her. Your flower verse is good, and I agree that some girls put on too much war paint.

Dear Uncle Frank:

The letters that the other club members write are very interesting. I agree with Beatrice Severens on having to do the contests alone. I don't think it's fair. Do you think music is nice, Uncle Frank? I do.

Wishing to be an M. C., Fay Willer, I hope that all M. C.'s think as you and Beatrice do about working contests. To accept reward for what others have done is not right.

Dear Unk and M. C.'s:

Atta kid, Anna Wrona! You said something when you said boys gave up more quickly than girls do. I have two brothers and a number of sisters, and have watched them grow from small tots, but never once have I seen the boys' patience and grit equal the girls'. I'm a high school graduate and have witnessed contests in athletics and school work between boys and girls, and always the girls stick-to-it-iveness was superior to the boys.

Of course, there are exceptions, as there are exceptions to all rules. You boys will have to admit that a woman has more patience than a man, for it is a woman that sits by the side of

give them a real good cleaning up.

There are various reasons why I particularly enjoy this kind of work. For one thing, there is the element of surprise. You never know what you are going to discover next. It may be some old toy that you played with in your slightly younger days, or it may be some tool that has been missing for some time. One might find almost anything in a place like that. At any rate, for me it has all the lure of hunting for pirate treasure. And when you have finished there is a certain satisfaction in knowing that you have really accomplished something, and all the time you were only doing something you enjoyed.—Guilford Rothfuss.

lished. In a few days I received a letter from a girl in Richmond, Michigan. After summing things up it was found that she and I were cousins. I must leave room for someone else, so will ring off.—Margaret Hickey.

If you can become a good movie star, all right. But, just going to Paris and Hollywood won't make you a star. Thousands want to be the same as you, but only a very few succeed. It's an awful hard road to travel and it's rather fickle success when you get it. Teaching music would be more certain.

Dear Uncle Frank:

There are only a few around here that have pins. I am very proud to think I won a pin. I guess everybody is.

I am a country girl and I love living in the country very much. We have a radio. I love to listen to that, too, so I surely think the crippled children would also. When I am ill I always want to have it turned on so I can hear it.—Ruth M. Houseman.

The radio is a great thing. I wish all M. C.'s could enjoy one. It pleases me that you are proud of your pin.

ANSWERS "A MOTHER."

I AM quite disgusted with the contents of a letter written and published in a recent Michigan Farmer.

"A Mother," your sons are getting along wonderfully well—good luck to them. But tell me, if everyone quit school after completing the seventh grade, what kind of people do you suppose we would have in this world? No school teachers, no doctors, no lawyers, and no successful business men—unless we all farmed. I would not care for that, because manufactured products would cost a great deal when bought from other countries.

You say, "I don't think the educa-



Harold Snyder's Conception of U. F.

tion children get today does much good." You have a poor idea. Of course, education does good! Do you want Americans to be an ignorant people? If your sons were as sensible as you picture them, nothing could get them out with a "tin can girl and a flask—and that's enough," as you express it. They can go without schooling because they are smart, (like mother, like son!) but please forget, not everyone can. When your sons' schoolmates failed in college, it is simply a sign that they didn't know much—they had no will power, because anyone who has been through college is eligible to better employment.

I am only twelve years old and in the eighth grade now, but I have plans that will work out. I am going to high school, through our county normal and Western State Normal College. I shall then teach school. I don't know where the money is coming from to educate me, but it's coming. I can work, and I won't take any vacation or spare time, if it is necessary.

Well, Uncle Frank, my letter must close. Bye!

This is my own name.—Ruth Irene Burkett.

the sick child until it is made well by her undying patience in caring for it; and it is woman's patience that forgives our mistakes.

Who sticks by you longer, and tries to make you worth while? It isn't dad. He gets angry and gives up. Men can make a big show, but when it comes to real patience and perseverance, give me a woman.

It takes courage for men to fight battles, but believe me, it takes just as much courage and patience to stay behind the lines and care for the sick. In the late war the valor and perseverance of the nurse won the honor of every doughboy.

I like men, big he-men, athletic, gentlemanly men, men that are courteous and strong-willed. None of these lounge lizards for me. Let's hear what kind of girls and boys you other M. C.'s prefer.

Uncle Frank, I like the bobbed hair and knicker question because everybody knows something about it.—Just a "Dreamy Flapper."

I guess I won't take sides on this question. I am glad you don't like lounge lizards. The popularity of Lindbergh shows that people like clean, courageous and modest men.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I am enclosing my money for the crippled children at the Children's Hospital. I hope all the M. C.'s contribute a little, too. I hope the children enjoy the radio. It certainly is a splendid gift for them. Something which will bring all the news to them, even though they can't go out and enjoy what we enjoy.—Peggy.

I, too, hope that each M. C. will do his duty toward the fund. We need a lot more money to buy that radio.

Dear Uncle Frank:

After I receive enough education, I would like to be either a movie star or a musician. My parents want me to be a teacher, which I have not much desire to be. Many of my friends and relatives want me to be a movie star, and now I am asking your advice. First of all, I would like to go to Paris and get acquainted with the newest and best styles there, and then return to Hollywood and become a movie star.

About six years ago, I wrote to the Michigan Farmer. My letter was pub-

MISSING WORD WINNERS.

THE missing word contest apparently was easy, as a good number had it correct. The lucky ten this time are:

Fountain Pens.

Orin J. Temple, Bad Axe, Mich.
Erma I Dago, Northport, Mich.

Clutch Pencils.

Pauline Meyers, R. 1, Lake Odessa.
Nicholas Stoltzfus, Mio, Mich.
Mayme Kallungi, R. 2, Chassell.

Pocket Knives.

Sadie Howard, R. 1, Boyne Falls.
Herbert Waldeck, Caledonia, Mich.
Evelyn Hulbert, Maple City, Mich.
Olga Korkeamaki, R. 2, Ironwood.
Vera Belle Shook, Bronson, Mich.

The Answers.

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

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

3. They say it's the most complete

book on electricity for the farm ever published.

4. More eggs are always gathered from healthy hens.

5. We prepared dinners for thirty hungry harvest hands.

CORRESPONDENCE. SCRAMBLE.

ANOTHER scramble is due; therefore this one. Please write a nice letter to "Dear M. C." or something like that, and then address an envelope to yourself and put a stamp on it. Put your letter and this stamped envelope in another envelope and address it to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan. If you are over thirteen years of age, put the letter A in the upper left-hand corner of the envelope addressed to me. If below thirteen, use the letter B. This scramble closes July 8, so be sure to get your letter in in time. This gives you two chances to get a good M. C. correspondent.

What Will Your Pullets be?

Will You Care to Make Certain Your Prediction

By J. P. Hoekzema

THE poultry business certainly goes around in a circle. One sometimes hardly knows where to start in, for one should have good strong hens to produce eggs that would hatch into strong, vigorous chicks that would make good healthy pullets, etc. However, right now one should have his chicks fairly well brooded, (one can't say without a fire, for the way the weather has been up to June 1, one needed his "heavies" and a fire every day and night). Nevertheless, the birds should be fairly well started.

Take, for example, two men both raising chickens; both men got their chicks from the same hatchery—same breed of chickens coming from same flock, only one's chicks were two weeks younger—yet they were just as large, even though they were hatched two weeks earlier. If they are the same size at five and six weeks, think of the difference there will be by fall—which means a difference in egg production—especially when eggs are high.

When one has invested perfectly good money in baby chicks, bought prepared chick feeds, etc.,—and yet, after the chicks have commenced to feather out, nicely, he lets them shift for themselves, that is rather foolish.

Do you feed your chicks a good growing mash when they are feathered, or are feathering out—say when they are eight weeks old or older—especially you farmers, for a commercial poultryman knows he has to in order to make a good profit? If it pays the commercial poultryman, don't you think it will pay you, Mr. Farmer? Oh, yes, we read about the individual who cleared \$3.80 per hen and just fed them yellow corn and skim-milk, or about the individual who gets winter eggs while her neighbors get none, and all she feeds is yellow corn and skim-milk. Such cases are undoubtedly true, but at the present time, are the exceptions rather than the rule. It is hard to find a better feed than skim-milk, but many poultry raisers do not have enough, and therefore mash containing a fairly high percentage of animal protein is necessary.

A proper ration consists of (1) scratch feed, (unless one has his birds on the all mash system of feeding), (2) mash which usually contains ground corn and oats, bran, middlings and meat scraps or tankage, alfalfa meal, etc.; (3) animal feeds, as milk, etc.; (4) minerals, oyster shells, charcoal, etc.; (5) green feed; (6) water. Vitamins, especially cod liver oil, is often added, only that is especially true during the winter and early spring months.

Just because the young chicks are out on range, one should not discontinue the mash nor cut down very

much on the percentage of animal protein, for if the range is fairly densely populated, there will not be nearly enough bugs and worms to go around. The United States Department of Agriculture found out that when pullets out on free range, but without any animal feed, like meat scraps, etc., except what they found themselves, laid only ninety eggs each in a year, whereas, those pullets on the same range which were given meat scraps, laid 125 to 150 eggs each.

On a little different experiment over at Wisconsin University, some of the hens were given mash only during the winter, and laid an average of ninety eggs each, while those that had mash all the year laid an average of 120 eggs. The summer is the growing time—the formative period for the growing pullet, and if one stints on proper feed now, he will stunt her (Continued on page 19).

NARRAGANSETT TURKEY BOOK FREE

It tells all about the wonderful new Narragansett turkeys which are so easy to raise, and lay their eggs at home with the chickens. It tells how to get started with these turkeys that do not wilt and droop and sleep and die, but grow and feather up and fatten from the day they hatch. Gives records of remarkable results with turkeys all over the U. S. Interesting pamphlet of instructive "turkey talk" free to farmers. Address:

Burns W. Beall, R. F. D. 35, Cave City, Ky.

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

White, Brown, Buff, Black Leghorns.....	9.00
Barred & White Rocks, Reds, Anconas.....	11.00
Blk. Minorcas & Langshans, R. I. Whites.....	13.00
Wh. & Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons.....	13.00
Gol. & Col. Wyandottes, White Minorcas.....	16.00
Lt. Brahmas, Andalusians, R. C. Anconas.....	16.00
Heavy Assorted Chicks, \$10 per 100 straight. Light Assorted, \$8 per 100. There is still time to put in these FAMOUS NABOB 18K CHICKS this season if you ACT QUICKLY. Get our Big, Illustrated 60-Page Catalog for further information on Rare Varieties. Member International B. C. A. Bank Reference. NABOB HATCHERIES, Box F-1, GAMBIER, OHIO.	

40,000 Weekly. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Postpaid to your door. 50 100 400

White, Brown & Buff Leghorns.....	\$4.00	\$7.00	\$28.00
White, Barred & Buff Rocks.....	5.50	10.00	40.00
Wh. Wyand., Reds, Blk. Minorcas.....	5.50	10.00	40.00
Buff Orpingtons & Buff Minorcas.....	6.50	12.00	48.00
Anconas and HEAVY MIXED.....	4.50	8.00	32.00
Mixed, Odds and Ends.....	3.50	6.50	26.00

Order from this ad, save time. Free Catalog. GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY, Box 56, Bucyrus, Ohio.

SEND NO MONEY FOR SILVER LAKE CHICKS

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

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

We sell our own stock only from 3-year, blood-tested stock. All breeding males 200 to 325 pedigreed. Michigan accredited. SIMON HARKEMA & SON, Holland, Mich., R. 1.

PULLETS—REDUCED PRICES

S. C. Eng. White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns and Anconas. Even-sized, healthy, and well developed. 8 wks., 80c; 10 wks., 90c; 12 wks., \$1.00. We ship by express or C. O. D. BOS HATCHERY, R. 2-M, Zeeland, Mich.

MARTIN METAL HEN HOUSES

Soon Pay For Themselves

with the extra eggs your flock produces during the winter months when egg prices are high. J. C. Friday of Ohio made a test with 300 white leg-horn pullets in a Martin Metal House and his profits over feed costs from Nov. 1st to Jan. 1st were \$321.75—25% higher than he ever got before, using same feeding methods in common type wood poultry house.

Fireproof and Sanitary

Martin Metal Hen Houses have perfect ventilating systems. They are fireproof—lice and mite proof—they are different from any other hen house—none equal to them—they are the last word in a perfect home for your hens. Write today for free descriptive folder telling all about these BETTER houses. Get our low prices and see how you can soon pay for one out of extra profits.

We also make Round Metal Brooder Houses.

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HOLLAND HATCHERY

NEW JULY PRICES

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

MICHIGAN ACCREDITED CHICKS

	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns.....	\$ 8.00	\$37.50	\$ 70.00
Anconas.....	8.00	37.50	70.00
Barred Rocks.....	10.00	47.50	90.00
Mixed Chicks.....	6.00	30.00	

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

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

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Special Summer Prices

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

PRICES EFFECTIVE NOW

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns.....	\$4.50	\$ 8.00	\$37.50	\$75.00
Bd. Rocks, R. I. Reds.....	5.50	10.00	47.50	95.00
Broilers, all heavies, \$8.00 per 100; \$40.00 per 500. Broilers, Mixed, \$6.00 per 100; \$30.00 per 500.				

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 during July, Aug. and Sept., and can fill large orders promptly. Write for free catalog that describes our special matings.

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

SILVER WARD SELECT CHICKS

ROCK BOTTOM PRICES

Never before have you been offered a better value in chicks than you are here. Read these low prices and realize that here is an unusual buy. You get Michigan accredited chicks which means every breeder is approved by specialists under supervision of Michigan State College. Will ship C. O. D. if you wish. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Also splendid 8 to 10 wk. old pullets at reasonable prices.

	100	500	1000
EXTRA SELECTED			
Barron S. C. White Leghorns.....	\$ 9.00	\$42.50	\$ 80.00
Tancred S. C. White Leghorns.....	9.00	42.50	80.00
Sheppard's Anconas.....	9.00	42.50	80.00
STANDARD HEAVY LAYING.			
S. C. English, White Leghorns.....	8.00	37.00	72.50
S. C. Anconas.....	8.00	37.00	72.50
Selected Bred-to-lay Barred Rocks.....	11.00	53.50	100.00
Broilers.....	6.00	29.00	55.00

SILVER WARD HATCHERY Box 29 ZEELAND, MICHIGAN

LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARMS

NEW PRICES FOR JULY

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

	25	50	100	300	500	1000
Bd. Rocks & S. C. Reds.....	\$2.75	\$5.50	\$10.00	\$29.00	\$47.50	\$92.50
Heavy Breed Broilers.....	2.25	4.50	8.00	23.00	37.50	75.00

WILL SHIP C. O. D. Order from this ad at the prices. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Member International Baby Chick Assn.

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

DILIGENT CHICKS Did It Well!

PLEASE NOTE OUR NEW LOW PRICES FOR

BALANCE OF THIS SEASON

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

Diligent Hatchery & Poultry Farm, HARM J. KNOLL Prop.

R. R. No. 11, HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.

Buy Our Big, Husky, Easy to Raise CHICKS

Can Ship at Once at Reduced Prices

15 Pure-bred varieties of Barred, Buff, White Rocks, Single or Rose Comb Reds, Black Minorcas, 12c. White or Silver Wyandottes, 13c. Buff Orpingtons, 14c. Large Brahmas, 17c. Heavy mixed, 11c. Anconas, 10c. Light Mixed, 8c. Brown or Buff Leghorns, 9c. Morgan Tancred Blood-tested White Leghorns of 303 to 330-egg blood line, 14c each. Add 35c extra if less than 100 ordered. June, July chicks, \$1.00 per 100 less. 1,000 6 to 12-week-old pullets. Get Free Circular. BECKMAN HATCHERY, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

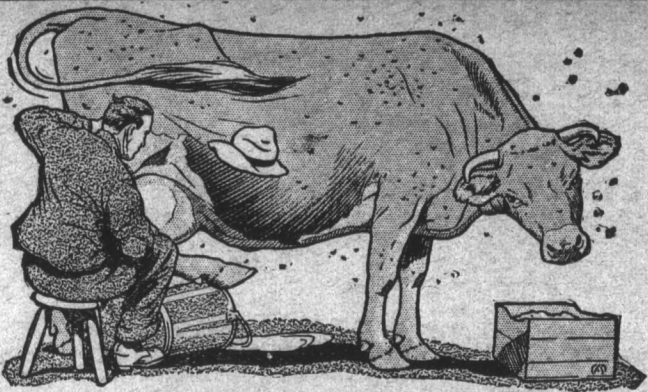
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Stock all blood tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea for the past three years. Chicks all hatched from pure-bred select free range stock. Prices for June 6-13-20 and 27.

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

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

THE DUNDEE HATCHERY, Box A, Dundee, Michigan



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

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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.

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W. E. SCRIPPS, Prop. SIDNEY SMITH, Sup

Wallinwood Guernseys

Sons of BROOKMEAD'S SECRET KING for sale.
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Guernsey Bulls Registered. 2 age 7 months. \$100 each. 1 age 2 months. \$50. C. L. BENNETT, 708 Kal. Nat'l. Bank Bldg., Kalamazoo, Mich. Dial 2-6331.

FOR SALE Registered Guernsey cows, heifer and bull calves. Also bull ready for light service. Excellent breeding. T. B. tested. G. A. WIGENT, Watervliet, Mich.

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

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Bull Calves at prices the owner of a small herd can afford to pay. The sire of many of these calves is a Son of the highest record (30 lb.) two-year-old daughter of Creator. His sire is King Segis Alcartra Prilly, an undefeated Show bull with 70 A. R. daughters. Others sired by a 5 times 1200 lb. Champion Bull, the famous K. P. O. P. breeding.

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

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Reference: Northville State Savings Bank

FOR SALE 3 young Reg. Holstein cows, fresh July and August. Priced right. C. L. HULETT, Okemos, Mich.

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You can trade in your old separator for a power-driven Sharples Tubular—you can trade it in on one of larger capacity... at very little cost. A power-driven separator costs only a little more than a hand-driven separator... and \$20 allowance will be made on your old machine.

If your separator is too small for your needs, if it is worn, out of balance and losing cream, if you value the time you spend every day turning it by hand, and want to be free from the drudgery of it all, write today for the Sharples offer, telling us what capacity you need.

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Chicago Illinois

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Live stock AND DAIRYING

Pork Shows High Food Value

Contents of Proteins, Fats and Vitamins Explain Popularity

THE public's appetite for pork products has a sound basis. Bacon and eggs are no accidental combination. Neither is a ham sandwich. There are scientific reasons which explain also, why the energetic American people consume pork so liberally. In recent years the consumption of pork has amounted to about fifty per cent of the total meat dietary in the United States, according to estimates of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

Investigations conducted by Ralph Hoagland, biochemist of the same bureau, and his associates, show many striking facts concerning products derived from the lowly hog. The com-

a higher nutritive value than those found in wheat, corn, rice, oats, and navy beans—that is, when each product is the only source of protein in the diet.

Recognizing that most foods are consumed in mixed diet, Mr. Hoagland and other investigators have conducted an extensive series of experiments with albino rats to answer the question, "What is the value of protein in pork as well as in other meats, when it is consumed with vegetable and grain products?" In general, they found that meat proteins not only have as high nutritive value when fed in a mixed diet as when fed alone, but that they greatly increase the nutritive value of the cereal proteins. Thus the



These Club Boys Are Proud of Their Stock. They Should Know, However, the Danger of Handling a Bull Without a Ring in His Nose.

bined results of chemical analyses and feeding experiments with small animals during a period of ten years, explain many of the food habits which appetite brought about long before their scientific explanations were known. In feeding tests, Mr. Hoagland has used approximately 4,000 albino rats. Because their nutritive requirements are similar to those of man, these small animals are commonly used in such tests. They grow rapidly, reproduce at short intervals, and are easy to handle.

Ham and Eggs For Vitamins.

Among the most important experiments are those dealing with the mysterious but essential food substances known as vitamins. The work has shown lean pork to be rich in Vitamin B, but, on the other hand, low in the fat-soluble Vitamin A. But when one considers that so many pork products are commonly eaten with eggs, which are rather low in Vitamin B, but rich in Vitamin A, the nutritive value of the combination is apparent. Thus meals containing ham and eggs, or bacon and eggs, furnish a liberal supply of these two important food elements, besides fat, protein, minerals, and other desirable constituents.

Nutritive Value of Pork Protein.

Other important results of the government's studies in the biochemistry of meat, show the value of pork in combination with cereal and vegetable products. Until a few years ago it was commonly assumed that, with some exceptions, a pound of digestible protein in one food product had practically the same food value as a pound in another. Now, as the result of extensive experiments conducted in the department of agriculture and elsewhere, it is known that there are wide differences among the proteins from various sources. The proteins in certain animal products, such as lean meat, fish, milk, and eggs, have

proteins in the bread of a ham sandwich becomes more nutritious when eaten in combination with the meat.

Composition of Pork Cuts Varies Widely.

Another unusual quality of the hog is the widely varying composition of different parts of its body. Moisture content ranges from about eight per cent in the back fat, to more than sixty-six per cent in tenderloin. Protein varies from about four per cent to more than twenty-four per cent in different cuts. Fat ranges from thirteen to ninety per cent, depending on the portion of the carcass selected. The mineral portion of the meat, chemically spoken of as ash, ranges from one-tenth of one per cent to more than two per cent in different cuts.

These variations, in connection with familiar differences in flavor, enable the skillful cook to serve dishes of equal relish to a laborer or to an office worker, each product containing different proportions of the food constituents, though from the same animal. Boiled ham, for instance, as it is purchased, sliced, at the market, is richest in protein, whereas clear fat salt pork contains little protein, but is very rich in fat.

Keeping Quality a Factor.

It is estimated that approximately twenty per cent of pork cuts are sold in fresh condition, and the remaining eighty per cent as cured products. The physical and chemical properties of pork make it especially suited for curing and smoking, and, with the exception of a few cuts, the cured and smoked products are commonly preferred to the fresh ones. These qualities, which are inherent in the flesh of the hog, make pork a popular food during the summer months, and for outings where supplies of fresh meat are difficult to obtain, and where there is no refrigeration.

The zest for bacon and salt pork

BURSAL ENLARGEMENTS

Absorbine reduces thickened, swollen tissues, curbs, filled tendons, soreness from bruises or strains. Stops spavin lameness. Does not blister, remove hair or lay up horse. \$2.50 at druggists, or postpaid. Valuable horse book 1-S free. Write for it today.

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TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
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Bone Spavin

No matter how old the case, or how lame the horse, it will pay you to try Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste \$2 a bottle postpaid

Use it under our guarantee—your money back if it doesn't make the horse go sound. One application usually enough; sometimes two required. Intended for Bone Spavin, Ringbone, Sidebone, the established cases causing chronic lameness.

Fleming's Spavin Liquid \$2 a bottle
For the recent cases of Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone and for Bog Spavin, Splint, Curb, Soft Enlargements, etc. Write for FREE copy Fleming's Vest Pocket Veterinary Adviser.
FLEMING BROS., 106 Union Stock Yards, CHICAGO



CATTLE

4 Big Dairy Days

Basket Picnics at the State Institutions.
Pontiac, July 26th; Kalamazoo, July 27th;
Ionia, July 28th; Traverse City, July 29th.

Visit the Institutions and inspect the Herds. Excellent program, including dairy judging demonstrations.

Nationally known speakers. Everybody invited. A wonderful opportunity to see the "Michigan State Herds."

Bureau of Animal Industry
Department C,
Lansing, Michigan

AT THE TOP

A Colantha cow from our herd was high butter-fat cow in Cow Testing Association work in Michigan in 1925. This herd of cows averaged 11,988 lbs. milk and 588 lbs. butter in 1925.

Types Colantha Bulls from cows standing high in Official and Cow Testing work insure unusual production. Ask us about them.

McPHERSON FARM CO.,
Howell, Michigan

HEREFORD STEERS

CALVES, YRL'S & TWO'S. Well marked, beef type, showing splendid breeding. Dark reds. Most all bunches dehorned. Good stocker order. Can show few bunches around 45 to 90 head. Each bunch even in size. Also a few bunches Shorthorn steers. Will sell your choice of one car load from any bunch. Write, stating number and weight you prefer, 450 lbs. to 800 lbs.

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

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

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

HOGS

Duroc Spring Pigs

Either sex, pairs or trios unrelated. Bred sows and service boars. All are registered, cholera immune and type.

LAKEFIELD FARMS, Clarkston, Mich.

DUROCS Bred sows and gilts, April and May pigs, also boars. Moderate prices. **SERRADELLA FARM, Oscoda, Mich.**

A FEW choice Reg. O. I. C. boars of April farrow, shipped on approval. **GLENWOOD STOCK FARM, Zeeland, Mich.**

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

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

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

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

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

Additional Stock Ads. on page 19

among persons doing heavy physical work is explained by the very high fuel value of these products. A pound of either furnishes more than 3,000 calories, which is about three times as great as the number of calories ordinarily consumed by the average person at a meal.

Digestibility of Pork Same as Chicken.

Meats of all kinds have been found in previous investigations reported by the United States Department of Agriculture to be among the most digestible of human food products. Pork compares favorably with other meats in this quality. It also digests readily, as shown by the observations of other workers who found that pork digests completely and leaves the stomach in approximately three hours and fifteen minutes. In comparative tests, pork was digested in the stomach slightly more rapidly than turkey, in the same time as chicken, and slightly more slowly than beef or lamb. The difference in the average time of digestion among the various meats, however, is considered to be of slight significance.

A Versatile Food.

In summing up his experimental work, and after considering the results of other investigators in the field of biochemical research and nutrition, Mr. Hoagland concludes that, from a scientific standpoint, pork is justly entitled to the high place which it has already assumed in the American diet. It is particularly valuable as a source of fat and energy; it contains a fair proportion of protein of excellent quality, and a liberal amount of Vitamin B. On account of its high energy value, pork is particularly valuable as a food for persons engaged in heavy manual labor. The leaner cuts, however, such as ham, tenderloin, and chops, may be eaten interchangeably with other meats, even by persons leading sedentary lives.

GUERNSEY BREEDERS MEET.

PLANS are complete for the second annual summer Guernsey show at Charlotte. This is a local event at which the best Guernseys of the community are put on display. A pure-bred bull will be auctioned off, and one-half of the sale price will be given to the local Guernsey association.

FARMS TO SEE SLAUGHTERING OF TB CATTLE.

A PARTY of farmers from St. Clair county will visit Detroit to observe the slaughtering and meat inspection of cattle from that county, which have been condemned as tubercular, and which have been shipped in for slaughter.

JARDINE CHANGES REGULATORY WORK.

THE secretary of agriculture has issued an order placing the administration of the packers and stock yards act under Dr. John R. Mohler, chief of the bureau of animal industry. The packers and stock yards administration, as now constituted, of which John T. Caine is chief, will be abolished, and on July 1 all the employees will be transferred to the bureau of animal industry. Secretary Jardine explains that this change is in line with his purpose of carrying on the department of agriculture's regulatory work in a more orderly and logical manner, with more economy and greater efficiency.

The county agricultural agent of Midland county has recently assisted three farmers of that county in the selection of pure-bred sires. One of the three bulls was a Holstein which will replace a scrub animal. The other two were Jerseys, one of which goes in a herd which formerly was headed by a pure-bred, while the other bull replaces a scrub.

Kellys are built to deliver service



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

When you go into a store and put down your money for a tire, what you really are buying is not merely a given amount of rubber and cord but the expectation of a certain number of miles of service.

Whether you get it or not depends upon whether the tire you buy is of a reliable make.

Kelly-Springfield tires always have been built to deliver the kind of service you hope to get. They always will be built to deliver that kind of service.

Kellys cost no more than other good tires.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO.
General Motors Bldg. New York

KELLY SPRINGFIELD TIRES

A Michigan Farmer Liner Gets Results—Try One

"The Sweetest Running Separator Ever Made By Man"

This statement was recently made by a user of one of the new 1927 Series De Laval Separators. Users everywhere are enthusiastic in their praise. One says, "They are perfection, and then some;" and all seem to feel they have received more separator value in their new De Laval than was ever before possible to obtain.

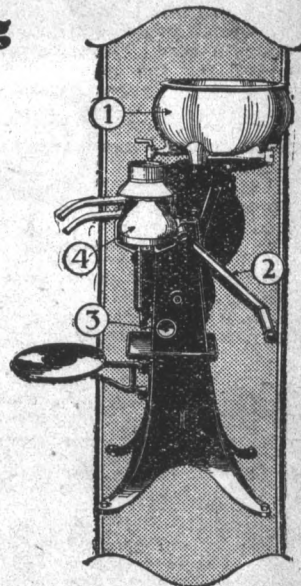
Unquestionably these new De Laval are the crowning achievement in the 49 years of separator manufacture and leadership of The De Laval Separator Company, and are superior in every respect—in skimming efficiency, ease of operation, convenience and durability.

New De Laval's Soon Pay for Themselves

If you are using an old, worn or inferior separator, a new De Laval will save enough cream which you may now be losing to pay for itself. Ask your De Laval Agent to show you one. You will appreciate the new features. Then run the skim-milk from your old machine through the new De Laval, and if you are losing any butter-fat it will be recovered. Have any such cream weighed and tested and then you can tell exactly how much a new De Laval will save for you. Thousands have tried this plan and have been surprised at what they were losing.

Trade allowance made on old machines of any age or make. New De Laval's sold on easy terms or installments.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY
New York Chicago San Francisco
165 Broadway 600 Jackson Blvd. 61 Beale Street



New Features:

- 1. Turnable Supply Can.** A handy feature—saves time, lifting and stooping.
- 2. Easier Turning.** These new De Laval's are easier to start and turn than any others.
- 3. Oil Window.** This new feature enables you to see how your separator is being oiled and shows you the condition of the oil.
- 4. Floating Bowl.** Self-balancing, runs smoothly and without vibration, delivers a smoother, richer cream, and requires less power.



THE LATEST MARKET REPORT



GRAIN QUOTATIONS.

Monday, June 28.
Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 2 red at \$1.43; No. 2 white \$1.44; No. 2 mixed \$1.42.
Chicago.—July \$1.42½; September \$1.42¼.

Toledo.—Wheat, No. 2 red at \$1.44 @1.45.

Corn.

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow \$1.08; No. 3 yellow \$1.06; No. 4 yellow \$1.04.

Chicago.—July at \$1.01¼; September \$1.08¾.

Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 Michigan 53½c; No. 3, 51½c.

Chicago.—July 47½c; September at 48c.

Rye.

Detroit.—No. 2, \$1.15.

Chicago.—July \$1.13¼; September at \$1.02½.

Toledo.—Rye \$1.15.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$5.75 f. o. b. shipping points.
New York.—Pea domestic at \$6 @ 6.50; red kidneys \$6.75 @ 7.50 to the wholesalers.

Barley.

Detroit.—Malting 97c; feeding 89c.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Cash imported clover seed \$13.90; October \$16.75; domestic December \$16.70; August alsike \$14.25; timothy, old \$2.45; new \$2.55.

Hay.

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

Feeds.

Detroit.—Winter wheat bran at \$36; spring wheat bran at \$35; standard middlings at \$38; fancy middlings at \$44; cracked corn at \$41; coarse corn meal \$38; chop \$31 per ton in carlots.

WHEAT.

After fluctuating over a very narrow range for over two weeks, wheat prices have had a sinking spell. The outlook for the new crop has improved to some extent, and foreign demand has not been as vigorous as it was in April and May. Pressure from the new crop movement is not far ahead. At the same time, it is recognized that the world crop is unlikely to be a large one, and there is more or less apprehension over various hazards through which both the domestic and Canadian spring wheat crop must go, so that the decline does not seem likely to extend far. The fact that the high rate of disappearance in importing countries is being maintained, however, means that the carryover of wheat available for import when the new wheat year starts will be only a moderate one. This indicates a good demand for the new crop during the heavy after-harvest movement.

RYE.

Rye prices have fluctuated with wheat. Stocks at terminals are small and the prospective increase in the crop will be largely offset by the reduced carryover.

CORN.

While weather conditions have been a little more favorable for corn recently, the crop generally is several weeks late, so that it is practically

certain that the yield will be a small one. Prices have made no net progress upward since early in June, but still higher prices ultimately seem inevitable. Eastern demand is very slow, but the Pacific coast has been a fair buyer recently. The June run of corn probably has passed the peak and the visible supply is likely to start decreasing again, in spite of the narrow demand. From this time on, the movement from the country is likely to be quite small unless crop prospects improve materially.

OATS.

Weather conditions have been favorable for oats, and growth has been rapid over a large area. Prices have fluctuated rather aimlessly, as slow demand has counterbalanced the moderate primary receipts. In the long run, the oats market will be influenced by the strong situation in corn.

FEEDS.

The feed market is still strong for this season of the year, although prices have declined from the high level of recent weeks. Buyers of wheat feeds are holding off in anticipation of the larger production which is expected when new wheat is available. Prices of heavier feeds are stronger than bran or middlings.

HAY.

Good pastures throughout the country generally, and favorable prospects for the new crop have been weakening factors in the hay market recently. Only top grades of hay are moved with ease, and undergrades find a slow sale at reduced prices. The first cut-

ting of alfalfa hay is in progress in more northern states and prices have declined under the increased supplies.

EGGS.

The strength which appeared in the egg markets a week ago has continued. Receipts at the four large distributing markets are smaller than at any time since early in March. More complaints of seasonal defects in quality are heard from dealers who, in some cases, are paying a premium for selected eggs. There are still some eggs left over for storing after consumptive requirements have been filled, so that the surplus over a year ago is being steadily increased. The advancing feed costs in the face of relatively cheap eggs, have led many farmers to stop feeding their flocks, and summer production may suffer. Prices are not likely to advance to any great extent, however, until the prospects for distributing the large reserves in storage are better known.

Chicago.—Eggs, fresh firsts 22 @ 23c; extras 23½c; ordinary firsts 20 @ 21c; dirties 19½c; checks 19½c. Live poultry, hens 20c; springers 31c; roosters 13½c; ducks 20c; geese 15c; turkeys 20c pound.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 23 @ 23½c. Live poultry, broilers 35c; heavy hens 23c; light hens 17c; roosters 15c; geese 16c; ducks 30c pound.

BUTTER.

Butter production is on a larger scale than at this time in either of the past two years, and receipts for June are expected to approach closely

the high record. Production during July and August will depend largely upon the weather, of course, but so far, conditions point to a liberal summer output. Butter continues to move into storage at a faster rate than last season and the shortage in holdings as compared with a year ago, is expected to be entirely made up by July 1. Most of the butter being stored now is sent to the coolers to avoid taking losses, as speculative operations are not large. The market probably will hang around the present level for a while.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago 40½c; New York 42½c; Detroit, in tubs 37 @ 39c pound.

POTATOES.

The potato market is declining rapidly and closely approaches the late June prices of a year ago. First shipments of Kansas potatoes have arrived at distributing markets and Virginia is now shipping heavily. The movement of the 1926 main crop is over, but supplies of new stock are large and prices probably will sell somewhat lower. Growers usually stop shipping on a declining market, however, when stronger prices are to be expected. Oklahoma and Arkansas Bliss Triumphs, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at \$3.50 @ 3.75 per 100 pounds, sacked, in the Chicago carlot market. Old stock is too scarce to make a market.

WOOL.

Mill buying of wool has become more active in seaboard markets and Boston prices have advanced about five per cent. Goods demand is fair, and there is a possibility that manufacturers are buying some wool ahead of requirements, anticipating a further gain in prices. Attention is turning more and more to domestic wools because of larger supplies in dealers' hands, due to the arrival of the new clip. Stocks of foreign wools are small, with holdings of combing and clothing in bond at Boston down to 36,000,000 pounds, against 79,000,000 pounds last year. In the bright wool states, up to 40 cents have been paid by dealers for choice Ohio delaine clips, but 37 to 38 cents cover the bulk of sales, with medium wools at 35 to 36 cents. In the northwest, the new clip is being rapidly cleaned up at about the same level of values as recently.

DETROIT CITY MARKET.

Apples 50c @ 1.75 bu; asparagus at \$1.50 @ 2 dozen bunches; new beets 60 @ 80c dozen bunches; cabbage \$1.75 @ 2.25 bu; new carrots 75c @ \$1 dozen bunches; cauliflower \$4 @ 5 bu; celery, local \$1 @ 1.50 dozen bunches; eggs, wholesale 27 @ 28c; retail 30 @ 35c per dozen; white eggs, wholesale 28 @ 30c; escarole 50 @ 75c bu; lettuce \$1 @ 1.50 bu; head lettuce \$2 @ 2.50 bu; curly parsley 50 @ 75c dozen bunches; root parsley 60 @ 75c dozen bunches; peas \$2 @ 3 bu; green onions 50 @ 75c dozen bunches; potatoes \$1.75 @ 2.25 bu; poultry, hens, wholesale 25 @ 28c; retail 28 @ 30c; broilers, Rocks 32 @ 35c; Leghorns 25 @ 27c; retail 32 @ 35c; Rocks 35 @ 40c; radishes, long, white 50 @ 75c dozen bunches; round 60c @ \$1 bu; rhubarb 40 @ 60c dozen bunches; spinach 75c @ \$1 bu; turnips 60 @ 85c dozen bunches; strawberries \$4 @ 7 per 24-qt. case; gooseberries \$5.50 @ 6 per 24-qt. case; cherries, sour \$4.50 @ 5 per 24-qt. case; sweet \$4.75 @ 5.50 per 24 qts; live pigs \$8 each; butter 60c; veal 18 @ 20c; tomato plants 50 @ 75c 8 dozen; cabbage plants \$1 @ 1.25 8 dozen; turnip greens 50 @ 75c bu; beet greens 75 @ 90c bu; hothouse tomatoes \$2 @ 2.75 per 14-lb. basket.

GRAND RAPIDS.

Potatoes \$1.50 @ 1.75 bu; strawberries \$1.75 @ 3 per 16-qt. case; celery 20 @ 40c dozen; tomatoes \$1.25 @ 1.50 per 7-lb. basket; cucumbers \$1.20 @ 1.40 dozen; spinach 75c @ \$1 bu; beets 30 @ 40c dozen; carrots 25 @ 30c per dozen bunches; radishes 10 @ 12½c per dozen bunches; leaf lettuce 50c bu; cabbage \$2 bu; rhubarb 75c bu; asparagus at \$1.25 dozen bunches; cherries, sweet \$2 @ 2.75 per 16-qt. case; poultry, hens 14 @ 18c; chickens 15 @ 20c; ducks 22c; pork 11 @ 12c; lamb 30c; mutton 12 @ 14c; beef 5 @ 15c; butter-fat 43c pound; eggs 21 @ 23c.

Silk culture promises to become an important industry in the Philippines. Italy hopes to extract oil for soap from the husks of olives.

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, June 28.

DETROIT.

Cattle.

Receipts 235. Market is steady but slow.

Good to choice yearlings dry-fed \$10.00 @ 11.50
Best heavy steers, dry-fed 9.50 @ 11.00
Handy weight butchers 8.00 @ 9.50
Mixed steers and heifers 8.00 @ 9.00
Handy light butchers 7.00 @ 8.00
Light butchers 6.00 @ 7.50
Best cows 6.00 @ 7.00
Butcher cows 5.00 @ 5.50
Cutters 4.25 @ 4.75
Canners 3.75 @ 4.50
Choice light bulls 5.50 @ 7.00
Bologna bulls 6.00 @ 7.25
Stock bulls 5.00 @ 5.75
Feeders 6.25 @ 8.25
Stockers 5.50 @ 7.75
Milkers and springers \$65.00 @ 125.00

Calves.

Receipts 504. Market 50c higher.
Best \$14.00 @ 14.50
Others 5.50 @ 13.50

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 158. Yearlings are dull; others steady.
Best lambs \$14.50 @ 15.00
Fair lambs 10.50 @ 12.50
Light to common lambs 6.00 @ 9.75
Yearlings 8.00 @ 11.00
Fair to good sheep 6.00 @ 6.50
Culls and common 2.00 @ 3.50

Hogs.

Receipts 1,071. Mixed 10 @ 15c high-

er; yearlings 15c up; others steady.
Mixed \$ 9.45 @ 9.50
Roughs 9.25
Pigs and lights 9.25
Stags 6.25
Extreme heavies 8.00 @ 8.50
Yorkers 9.50

CHICAGO.

Hogs.

Receipts 29,000. Better grade hogs active, strong to 10c higher; light weights are in good demand; packing sows close steady; light hogs advance with tops at \$9.35; bulk good 160-200-lb. average \$9.10 @ 9.35; 200-250 lbs. at \$8.85 @ 9.25; 300-lb. butchers \$8.10 @ 8.50; few packing weight butchers down to \$8.40; most packing sows at \$7.40 @ 7.85; numerous sales of light weights \$8; good pigs mostly at \$8.75 @ 9; selected kind higher.

Cattle.

Receipts 9,000. Better grade beef steers and yearlings moderately active, steady; other grades weak, many bids lower; top heavies \$14.25; 1,032-lb. yearlings up to \$13.15; fat she stock, steady to weak; heavy kosher cows \$9.50; bulls are steady; medium grades mostly \$6.25 @ 6.50; packers are steady to 50c higher.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 7,000. Market on fat lambs slow, weak to 25c lower; bulk native lambs \$13.50 @ 13.75 with moderate sorts; few best natives to packers up to \$14; culls \$8.75 @ 9; few strong weight and common lambs up to \$9.50; inferior kind down to \$6.75 and below; Idaho lambs held around \$14.25; no westerners sold; sheep are scarce; steady; few fat ewes up to \$6.50; no feeding lambs sold; indications about steady with Monday's trade, or 15 @ 25c lower than last week; best Idaho hoes \$13.50 late.

BUFFALO.

Hogs.

Receipts 1,000. Holdovers 1,334. Uneven; light and medium weight, strong to 10c higher; pigs and light lights weak to 15c lower; heavies, slow; bulk 180-230 lbs. \$9.55 @ 9.75; 150 lbs. \$9; pigs around \$9.50; heavy butchers \$8.50 @ 9; packing sows \$7.25 @ 7.75.

Cattle.

Receipts 125. Market slow, steady to weak; good top steers \$11; most cutter cows held around \$3.75 @ 5.50.

Calves.

Receipts 400. Market is 50c lower; tops \$14; culls and common at \$10 @ 11.50; few medium \$12.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 200. Market steady; fat lambs around \$15 @ 15.50.



Whites are the Limiting Factor in Egg Production

ONE hundred pounds ordinary grain ration produces 45% more yolks than whites. Hens need protein to produce whites. Michigan Egg Mash with Buttermilk supplies the protein ingredients for whites in the proper proportion to balance the yolks for maximum egg production. The public formula for Michigan Egg Mash with Buttermilk is your assurance of constant high quality feed and production records.

Send for pamphlet of our Poultry Feeds containing valuable feeding suggestions.

Distribution all over the State

Michigan Farm Bureau Supply Service
Lansing, Michigan

WHAT WILL YOUR PULLETS BE?

(Continued from page 15).
growth and, as the old adage says, "Cut off his nose to spite his face."

One can judge the amount of scratch feed necessary to feed, by noticing the self-feeders, (for that is the best way to feed mash), and if the pullets aren't eating enough mash, cut down on the scratch. If they are developing too rapidly, and are developing sexually before they get their physical growth, (which may happen in case of the Leghorn especially), cut down the mash by increasing the grain, or if necessary, take the mash away altogether. On the other hand, if the pullets, (especially in the heavier breeds), aren't developing fast enough, feed them less scratch and make them eat more mash, (which contains a higher percentage of protein, is easier digested, and so hastens, especially, the sexual development).

What one's pullets will do next fall and winter depends quite largely on their summer feeding and management, whether or not you will receive September, October and November eggs, whether you will receive high prices for your eggs depends on your feeding and management of those pullets now. What will your pullets be?

HOG MARKET STILL DRAGS.

THE hog market is still dragging bottom, with the long over-due rally still held in abeyance. Packers maintain a bearish stand and refuse to buy freely on small bulges. Receipts have declined compared with the first ten days in June, but remain materially larger than last year. Stocks of product in storage are burdensome. Packers are uncertain as to the possibility of merchandising these holdings during the summer and early fall, especially since the runs of hogs have been heavier than expected, raising some question as to whether the numbers in the country have not been underestimated.

The United States Department of Agriculture suggests that the unfavorable corn-hog ratio probably will cause continued liquidation of light hogs through June and that a heavy movement of half-fat grassy sows in July will follow. The recent heavy marketings, however, point to the possibility that supplies of hogs for the three months, July to September, may be considerably below last year. The department looks for a large proportion of low quality hogs later on, which would naturally favor a seasonal advance in good butcher hogs.

LAMB PRICES IN SHARP DOWN-TURN.

LAMB prices have dropped sharply since the mid-June peak, with top Idahoes at \$15, against the recent high point of \$18.75. Receipts have increased each week since early in June, and prices of dressed lamb have sagged. While the supply may be somewhat uneven in the next few weeks, considerably larger receipts are probable in the next two or three months and still lower prices are to be expected. That demand is quite good is indicated by the fact that prices remained on a comparatively high level during May when the number of lambs slaughtered at public stockyards was ten per cent greater than last year, and sixteen per cent greater than the five-year average.

HEAVY STEERS REACH \$14.10.

STRENGTH prevailed in markets for grain-fed steers during the past week, prices going to new high points for the season. Prime mature steers reached \$14.10 at Chicago, the highest since late in 1925. Prices of grass cattle declined, however, the breaks in cows, heifers and bulls being particularly severe.

Total receipts of cattle have been moderate in the last three weeks, but the character of the supply is changing. Grain-fed steers still make up a substantial percentage of the arrivals at Chicago, but they are scarce elsewhere. Receipts of undergrades are increasing everywhere, and the proportion of cows, heifers and bulls is gaining.

She stock and bulls are selling a dollar under recent peak prices, and the decline probably will carry down farther in the course of the readjustment to a grass basis. This revision has barely started in steers, and may not be pronounced for another month, when Kansas and Oklahoma pasture

cattle will become numerous. Unfortunately, the poor outlook for corn is likely to discourage buying of thin cattle during the summer and early fall and may cause prices of grassers to drag lower than they would have done under normal conditions. Veal calf prices have had a sharp setback in the past week, but are due to go still higher as summer works along.

Since January 1, shipments of feeder cattle from twelve leading markets into the seven principal feeding states totalled 630,000 head, against 651,000 in the same period last year, and 680,000 head two years ago. Apparently, the number of cattle on feed is not excessive. Since the shipments to the country have included comparatively few weighty feeders, it is probable that mature fat steers will continue scarce. The gap between prices on fat yearlings may narrow.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

Grand Traverse Co.—Winter wheat and rye are badly winter-killed, not over 50 per cent of a crop. Meadows and pastures fair; frosts have injured the hay crop to some extent; fruits are badly damaged by frosts; all crops are 30 days behind normal; live stock is in fair condition; many farmers are turning more to dairying, as it seems more profitable than general farming. Poultry business is expanding to some extent. There is little to sell, except cream and eggs; considerable baled hay in the hands of farmers.—F. H.

Tuscola Co.—Farm work delayed by continued rains is now about caught up; winter grains are looking good; meadows advanced; pastures fine; fruit affected by cold weather; very little spraying has been done; condition of crops somewhat behind what they should be at this date, but are coming rapidly. Live stock in good condition; farmers paying more attention to dairying and poultry; beans sold recently as high as \$5.75.—J. B.

Otsego Co.—Winter grains are O. K.; fruit half a crop, is late and was hit by frosts. No crops have made growth, being one month behind. Live stock limited in numbers; dairy business and poultry are increasing each year; farmers in general are more prosperous.—S. J. L.

Gladwin Co.—All crops are in but buckwheat; oats and barley are damaged by too much rain; rye and wheat are 80 per cent; meadows 80 per cent; pastures good; fruit is looking good; hay is two weeks late; live stock doing fine. Dairy and poultry business are gaining. Some beans going to the market at \$3.75 per cwt.; some farmers are dissatisfied; help is scarce.—L. C. C.

Allegan Co.—Apples, peaches and pears are the principal crops grown here—some small fruits and cherries—very little general farming. Past winter was hard on trees; many dead, especially peach trees; heavy apple bloom, but due to cold weather at that time there is poor set of fruit. Estimate 40 per cent apple crop; 25 per cent peaches; 20 per cent pears, with chance for further reduction if they continue to drop. Due to low price of fruit the past two or three years the farmers locally are in poor shape financially.—J. W. P.

Veterinary.

CONDUCTED BY DR. S. BURROWS

Disinfecting Premises.—Will you please tell me how to disinfect my barn and premises so there will be no danger of infection to other horses after my sick horse gets well? I. R.—The barn should first be thoroughly cleaned and then sprayed with a five per cent solution of creosol. The barn yard should be cleaned up, and manure piles hauled to the fields. All brushes, brooms and other rubbish should be burned.

Eye is Swollen.—Cow got something in eye eight months ago. Have bathed it, but it is badly irritated and swollen. G. R.—It would be advisable to have your veterinarian examine the eye, as it is quite possible that it still contains a foreign body such as you describe. A local anesthetic should be used and a thorough search made for the cause of the trouble.

Stifle Lameness.—Jersey calf nine weeks old is lame in stifle joint, which is enlarged. Skin is very rough. J. H.—Clip the hair over the stifle joint and paint once daily with tincture of iodine.

Mange.—My dog has puppies one month old. She has sores on back and hips and hair has come out. Eyes are red. A neighbor's dog is in a similar condition. S. T.—This is no doubt

a case of mange. Clip the dog and give bath. When thoroughly dry, apply sulphur ointment at three or four-day intervals. Also take equal parts of sodium bicarbonate and dried sodium sulphate and give what will stay on a ten cent piece, twice daily. If this makes the bowels too loose, reduce the size of dose.

SHEEP

1000 YEARLING EWES

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

400 DELAINE EWES with Lambs by side, for sale. BOYD & BUTLER, MT. VICTORY, OHIO

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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

Words.	One time.	Four times.	Words.	One time.	Four times.
10.....	\$0.80	\$2.40	26.....	\$2.08	\$6.24
11.....	.83	2.64	27.....	2.16	6.48
12.....	.86	2.88	28.....	2.24	6.72
13.....	1.04	3.12	29.....	2.32	6.96
14.....	1.12	3.36	30.....	2.40	7.20
15.....	1.20	3.60	31.....	2.48	7.44
16.....	1.28	3.84	32.....	2.56	7.68
17.....	1.36	4.08	33.....	2.64	7.92
18.....	1.44	4.32	34.....	2.72	8.16
19.....	1.52	4.56	35.....	2.80	8.40
20.....	1.60	4.80	36.....	2.88	8.64
21.....	1.68	5.04	37.....	2.96	8.88
22.....	1.76	5.28	38.....	3.04	9.12
23.....	1.84	5.52	39.....	3.12	9.36
24.....	1.92	5.76	40.....	3.20	9.60
25.....	2.00	6.00	41.....	3.28	9.84

Special Notice

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

REAL ESTATE

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

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—Threshing outfit, one Port Huron engine, Longfellow 19 H. P. Port Huron separator, 30-46. Papac silo filler 16 in. wagon and water tank. Outfit ready to run. Engine good as new. T. B. Lyon, Mayville, Mich. Chambers' phone.

FIVE FORDSON-SIZE THRESHERS used as dealers' samples, and more or less shop worn, for sale at big price reduction. Belle City Manufacturing Co., Racine, Wis.

FORDSON CLUTCH THROW-OUT LEVER—once installed, always used. Price \$1.25 prepaid. Kutler Mfg. Co., Bryan, Ohio.

COMPLETE—2 Units Milking Machine with Compressor. Will sell cheap. Write John S. Vincent, R. 3, Wayne, Mich.

FOR SALE—Two-row cultivator, tractor or horse. A. Birk, Ann Arbor, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS

POULTRY HOUSES ON EASY TERMS—as low as \$10 per month. Also barns, garages, homes. Write for Big Free Catalog, Dept. 45, Frank Harris Sons' Co., 2330 South Springfield Ave., Chicago, Ill.

MAIL YOUR KODAK FILMS to us; we develop roll, make 6 good high gloss prints and return for 25c coin or stamps. Cowie Studio, 10½ Fountain Ave., F., Springfield, O.

FREE DOG BOOK—Polk Miller's famous dog book on diseases of dogs. Instructions on feeding, care and breeding with symptom chart. 48 pages. Illustrated. Write for free copy. Polk Miller Products Corp., 1022 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.

WANTED MISCELLANEOUS

SPECIMENS WANTED—meteorite or natural metallic iron. Stuart Perry, Adrian, Mich.

SUMMER HOMES

SUMMER HOME for July and August, with at least 2 bedrooms and modern conveniences, such as bath room, light and running water. Must be up-to-date, within 40 miles of Detroit, and away from the general public. Box 107, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

ROOMS AND BOARD for family with small baby and maid, in modern up-to-date farm home, within 40 miles of Detroit, for July and August. Box 108, Michigan Farmer, Detroit.

WANTED FARMS

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

CORN HARVESTER

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

MOTORCYCLES

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

MATTRESSES

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

PET STOCK

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

FOR SALE—Pedigreed New Zealand Rabbits. Le-lan Rock, Millington, Mich.

GOOD YOUNG EWES LAMBS BY SIDE.

CAR LOTS. STRONG, GROWTHY STOCK. LOW PRICES.

ALMOND B. CHAPMAN & SONS, So. Rockwood, Michigan Telephone: Rockwood

SHEEP FOR SALE

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

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

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

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

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

DO NOT HESITATE to plant a field of Grimm Alfalfa in mid-summer! Bears 3 and 4 crops in a season. Leafier, higher in feeding value. Pure, pedigreed seed—guaranteed genuine Grimm. All seed scarified. 40c lb.—less in club lots. A. B. Lyman, Grimm Alfalfa Introducer, Excelsior, Minn.

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

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

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

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Guaranteed, good flavor. Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10, \$1.75. Smoking, 5 lbs., 75c; 10, \$1.25. Pay when received. Farmers' Union, Mayfield, Ky.

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

POULTRY

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 27 years. Winners at 20 egg contests. Catalog and special price bulletin free. I ship C. O. D. and guarantee satisfaction. Geo. B. Ferris, 934 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

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

WHITTAKER'S MICHIGAN CERTIFIED REDS—Both Combs. Cocks, Hens, Cockerels and Pullets. Michigan's Greatest Color and Egg Strain. Write for Price List. Interlakes Farm, Box 9, Lawrence, Mich.

MARCH HATCHED White Leghorn pullets, produced from Ohio Accredited Chicks. Better Poultry Company, Sugar Creek, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio.

TURKEYS

PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS—50c each post-paid. C. Galbreath, Hartford, Mich.

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS—still hatching, last shipments July 5th and 7th, 12th and 14th. All heavies now \$10.00 per 100, Leghorns \$9.00. Postage prepaid, 100% live delivery. All chicks from bloodtested stock, closely culled. Order from this advertisement. Pierce Hatchery, Jerome, Mich.

CAPPER SHIPS C. O. D.—White, Brown, Leghorns, Heavy Mixed, 100, \$8; English White, Buff Leghorns, Anconas, \$8.50; Reds, Barred, White Rocks, Black Minorcas, \$9; Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, \$10; Assorted, \$7.50. Capper Hatcheries, Elgin, Iowa.

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

MICHIGAN ACCREDITED CHICKS—Blood-tested for the past 3 years. Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, \$12. White Leghorns, \$10. Mixed, \$9. Krueser Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Milan, Mich.

SITUATIONS WANTED

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE GRADUATE wants a position as caretaker on a farm. Experienced in all branches of farming. 2208 Bernard St., Hamtramck, Mich.

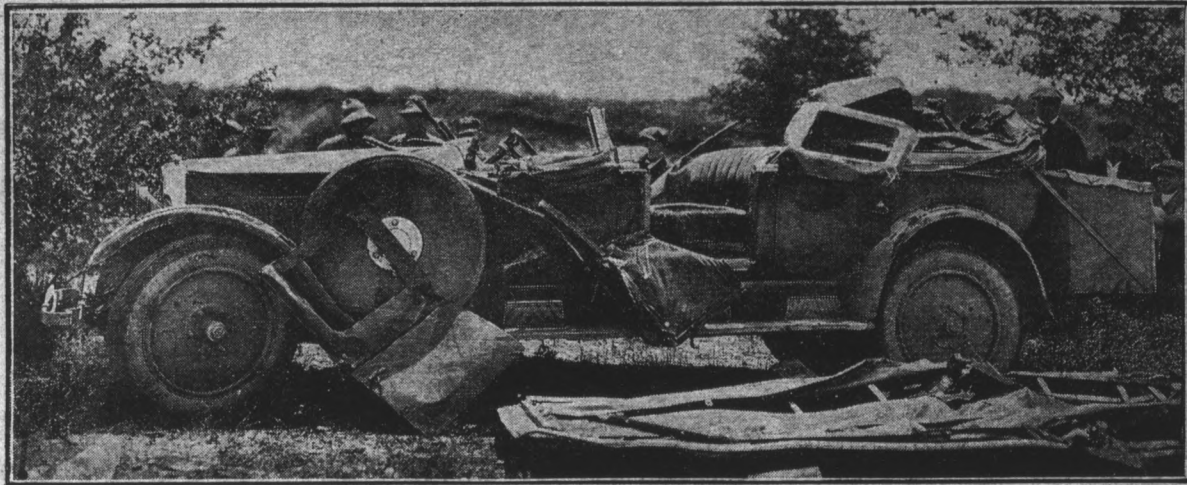
HELP WANTED

COLLEGE STUDENT OR TEACHER—We have a few openings for summer work; satisfying from standpoint of duties and salary; must be willing to work and study. Write Educators' Association, General Necessities Bldg., Detroit.

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

WANTED, YOUNG MEN between 25 and 30 who can qualify as sales and delivery men for dairy products in Detroit. Must be honest and willing to work. Michigan Farmer, Box 109, Detroit.

BOYS—Make \$10 week gathering grasshoppers, crabs, frogs, spare time. Be first, plans free. Day Fish Co., Port Huron, Michigan.



Michigan Farmers' Automobile Losses Exceed \$5,000,000 Per Year

LOSSES by public liability, all kinds of damage claims, law-suits, fire and theft losses and collision losses take from Michigan farmers upwards of \$5,000,000 per year. Less than half of these automobile losses are covered by insurance. No sensible farmer can afford to take this great hazard without carrying automobile insurance.

Why not insure in a Michigan company which was organized in 1915 and now finishing twelve years of success? During the past twelve years, eight companies have failed or retired from writing automobile insurance. Why not insure in a reliable company that is specializing in taking care of Michigan business and has agents, adjusters and attorneys in every county to give you service? In

Wayne Co., Mich., May 27, 1927.

To Whom it May Concern:

This is to certify that we have had our cars and trucks insured in the Citizens' Mutual Automobile Insurance Company of Howell, Michigan, for many years. One year some years ago, we took our insurance out with a big Eastern company, but we found when it came time to get adjustments and settlements, that there was no one close by that had full and definite authority to make settlements. I have always found that the Citizens' Mutual had a good representative near by to give us prompt and satisfactory adjustments and, whenever necessary, we have been able to call up the officers of the company over the phone and if necessary, we could go to the home office within two hours, and I therefore feel that we are in better shape to get satisfactory results.

We have watched the growth of the company, and the business and assets have increased each year, so we feel satisfied in leaving our business with that company. The company is represented in nearly every part of the state, and has a good representative to assist on adjustments, and any car or truck owner is therefore able to get service. We have also found that many of the people with whom we have collisions are insured with the company and, therefore, one company is able to iron out these little differences, which makes it more satisfactory than dealing with a company that is not so situated.

Yours very truly,
(Sig.) IRA WILSON & SONS,
By Ira Wilson.

case of a serious loss, you will be dealing with people in your own state. When you insure with outside companies operating in many states, you are taking chances of not getting the same service. Rates are based upon the experience of the company and are

fixed by the Board of Directors to pay the losses and expenses promptly. It being a mutual company, any surplus not used one year will help you in the future. The company has but one premium payment per year.

It takes years to build up a company so that it has an organization and assets to take care of these complicated claims. During the past six years the assets have increased as follows:

Dec. 31, 1921	\$137,392.51
Dec. 31, 1922	226,499.45
Dec. 31, 1923	375,945.95
Dec. 31, 1924	565,225.96
Dec. 31, 1925	704,152.41
Dec. 31, 1926	840,845.24
June 20, 1927	957,839.11

The company has paid since organization over 65,000 claims, totalling over 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ million dollars. About two million dollars have been paid in losses to farmers of Michigan. This company is carrying more farm business than any other company in Michigan.

Mr. Farmer, you can insure in this reliable company that has full legal reserves. You will find an agent in your community or you may write to

Wm. E. ROBB, Secretary
of the
CITIZENS' MUTUAL AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COMPANY
Howell, Michigan