

# MICHIGAN FARMER

AND  
LIVE STOCK  
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Whole No. 4768



*Budding Romance*



## A LEADING RASPBERRY CENTER.

MANISTEE county is one of the leading raspberry producing sections in the United States. Owners of some of the Manistee plantations are trying out roguing as a means of disease control, and extension specialists are assisting them in the identifica-

tion of the various diseases of raspberries.

## DIG MARL AT BUCKLEY.

ONE thousand yards of marl will be available for use by farmers in the vicinity of Buckley in Wexford county, when the state college dem-

onstration outfit completes its work there. Thirty-two farmers from that community watched the outfit in operation recently. After finishing the work at Buckley, the outfit will be moved to Mesick, where 500 yards of alfalfa tonic will be dug.

attended by 254 residents of the county. Mr. Hagerman explained the crop rotation system, known as the Keystone System, which is used on the Pennsy's demonstration farm at Howard City.

## STARTING WITH CALVES.

TWENTY-FIVE boys and girls in Presque Isle county are starting their business careers by purchasing heifer calves and joining the two calf clubs organized in the county.

## ALFALFA HAS ROOT DISEASE.

FIELDS of diseased alfalfa in Cass county were inspected by J. E. Kotila, from the department of botany at Michigan State College, and H. H. Barnum, county agricultural agent. The disease affecting the plants was violet root rot, which is causing considerable loss in three and four-year-old stands. No control measures for the disease have been worked out.

## CO-OP. REORGANIZES.

SPECIALIST in rural economics from Michigan State College, Gifford Patch, Jr., assisted the shareholders of the Marcellus cooperative company in the reorganization of the business. Many of the cooperative companies in the state are reorganizing to take advantage of recent state corporation laws which were not in effect when the companies were originally organized.

## DRUGGISTS INCREASE SALES OF SPRAY MATERIALS.

DRUGGISTS of Alpena county report an increased demand for copper sulphate and corrosive sublimate after specialists V. A. Freeman and C. M. McCrary finished with a series of demonstrations of the treatment of potatoes before planting, and the treatment of sheep for stomach worms. C. H. Blyin, county agricultural agent, reports that the work of these two specialists in Alpena county has resulted in many farmers using the control methods which were demonstrated.

That farmers enjoy a pictorial presentation of agricultural work is shown by the attendance of 1,565 at thirteen Alpena county meetings where lantern slides were used to illustrate talks on hay-making, pure-bred cattle, sheep, and the eradication of quack grass.

Fifteen thousand pounds of pyrotol have been ordered for fall delivery by farmers of Missaukee county.

Poultry raisers in Manistee county are organizing two poultry clubs.

## Ask Me Another

1. What is the average rainfall for Michigan?
2. What tree often seen in Michigan is a legume?
3. How much higher is the water level of Lake Superior than that of Lake Huron?
4. What and when was the first newspaper published in Detroit?
5. What is the tandem hitch, also commonly called the big hitch?
6. Who is known as the boy governor of Michigan?
7. What two garden fruits are often called vegetables?
8. The absence of what substance causes rickets?
9. When was the first lock built at Sault Ste. Marie?
10. Where and when was the first railroad and telegraph line built in Michigan?

(If you can't answer all of these questions, you will find the answers on another page of this issue.)

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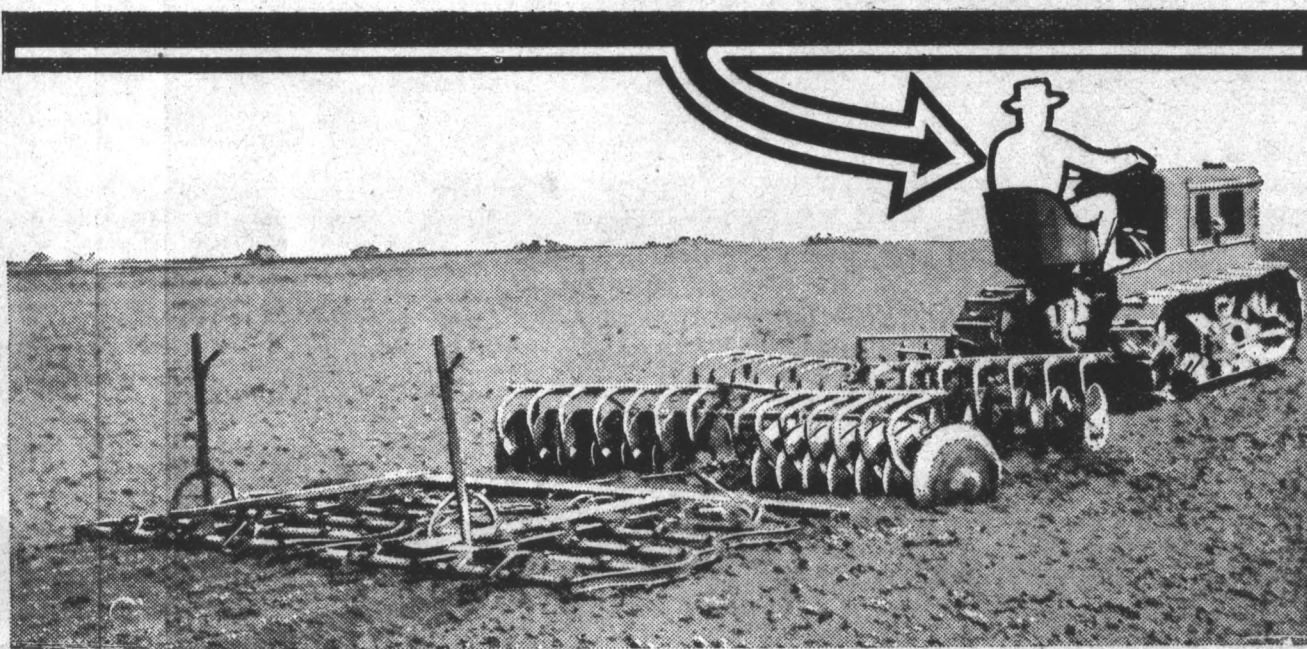
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# MICHIGAN FARMER

AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY  
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A Practical Journal for the Rural Family  
MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

QUALITY  
RELIABILITY  
SERVICE  
—  
NUMBER II

## He Is Just an Ordinary Farmer

*But He Is Developing a Real Herd of Dairy Cows*

By Justin C. Cash

**M**AYBE "pigs is pigs" but all cows are not cows. So many times we farmers have what we call a cow, but, according to my definition, she isn't. A real cow is one which returns enough profit over and above feed costs to pay for her keep and return a little profit.

Here in Manistee county we have a lot of the so-called cows, but they are disappearing fast. The butcher gets the unprofitable ones; we feed the rest of them better and keep our heifer calves from pure-bred bulls and the best cows to replace the low producers now in the herd. Cow testing associations, together with pure-bred bulls, are showing what can be done, and we are doing it. Right here is a little story which will show you.

Will Kline is just an ordinary fellow like the rest of us, but he is a good driver when it comes to keeping his seat in his wagon hitched to his



Blackie.

star. His cows in 1922 were the same as a lot more—just plain cows.

About that time a pure-bred Guernsey bull was purchased in the neighborhood. Will began to think about the advantages to be derived from the

use of this bull. He wanted better cows, but was unable to buy them outright. He knew, however, that if he kept the heifers from pure-bred



Queen.

bulls out of his best cows, he would have a better herd in the future. Accordingly he made use of this bull and saved his heifer calves from what he thought to be his best cows.

Will is a little different from a lot of us. He had been weighing the milk from his cows before the cow testing association came, and had an idea which was his best cow from quantity production at least.

In 1924 the Manistee Cow Testing Association was organized and Mr. Kline joined. He has been a member continuously since that time, and is now one of its directors. The first year Will had his good cow on test, and one of the grade Guernsey heifers freshened during the year. The next year he had the second heifer on test. A little account of each cow will show what has been accomplished.

The old cow, Queen, was out of a grade Durham and a scrub black bull from whom she gets her markings. The first year she produced 9,895 pounds of milk, 354.7 pounds of butter-fat, and freshened during that year. The second year she produced 11,964 pounds of milk and 428.4 pounds of butter-fat. She was not dry that year. This year she has produced 5,066 pounds of milk and 183.7 pounds of butter-fat in the first six months. She is a pretty good cow, you will agree, for a twelve-year-old. Her average test is 3.7.

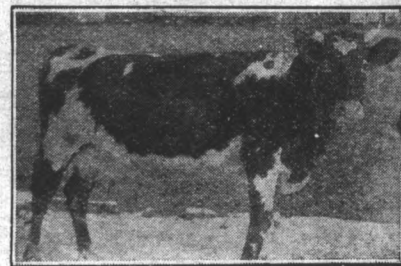
Blackie, now a four-year-old cow out of the pure-bred sire, produced 6,887 pounds of milk, and 323.7 pounds of butter-fat her first twelve months on test, 8,207 pounds of milk and 380.2 pounds of butter-fat her second year, and in the first six months of this year she has produced 4,352 pounds of milk and 192.1 pounds of butter-fat.

Bowser, a year younger than Blackie, also has a good record. Her first full year on test shows 9,065 pounds of milk and 378.7 pounds of butter-fat. Her six months this year shows 3,933 pounds of milk, and 179.9 pounds of butter-fat. She was dry one month out of this period. The average test of these two young cows is 4.65, a full per cent above the test of the dam.

Do you wonder from these records that we are optimistic in regard to the dairy situation? Cows which will produce as these have are assets to

the owner and the community as a whole.

The work Mr. Kline is doing is nothing more than every farmer can do if he will. The exception is that Will has kept looking straight ahead and moved in that direction. He believes that improvement is brought about only after making plans and sticking to these plans. The man who is going to get ahead is the man who obtains the facts and then uses them for some purpose. A cow testing association will provide the facts on dairy cows. Kline is ever ready to



Bowser.

receive advice from the tester, and he puts it into practice at once. His slogan is, "Weed, feed and breed," and it is being carried out in a very satisfactory way.

Besides the cows and cow testing association work, Mr. Kline has several acres of both tree and bush fruit. He is one of the directors of the Onekama Farm Bureau, a farmer owned cooperative organization which did \$177,000 worth of business in 1926. Although a young man, his place in the community is an enviable one.

## Master Farmer Movement Grows

*Families of Michigan's 1926 Class Enjoy Outing*

**S**O many questions are put to us these days with respect to the Master Farmer movement that we are constrained to give briefly some of the recent activities and developments in connection with the matter.

At least twelve states are putting on Master Farmer contests this year. All states which selected classes in 1926 are repeating, and at least four additional states are now introducing the feature.

### Champion Farmer Movement.

Michigan is starting an innovation this year, at least so far as we have been able to learn, by introducing the County Champion Farmer movement. This is a county affair conducted the same in a county as the Master Farmer contest has been worked in the state. Both use the same score card and questionnaire. The farmer chosen as the best all-around farmer in a county automatically becomes a candidate for state honors in the Master Farmer contest. The idea of holding a county contest was suggested by Mrs. Frank Kinch, wife of a Master Farmer at Grindstone City, and the name "Champion Farmer" was brought in by O. B. Price, the efficient agricultural agent of the New York Central Lines.

Four counties are trying out the



The Whole Group Gathered in Front of the Cook Home and Waited for the Camera Man to "Shoot."

Champion Farmer idea this year—Huron, Arenac, Jackson and Otsego counties. There is every indication that the movement is going across strong in each of these counties. We do not have complete reports, but indications are that about 250 nominations have been made in the four counties. Arenac alone has put in the field 157 candidates. County agents,

local newspapers, and county fair associations are cooperating with Mrs. Kinch, in Huron, and Mr. Price, in the other three counties. Plans are being completed to set aside one day at the local fair honoring the Champion Farmer of each of these counties. May not this be the introduction of the big idea that for decades has been back of all the work of putting on ag-

ricultural fairs—the improvement of the farmer himself?

### Families Enjoy Outing.

On June 22 the Master Farmers of Michigan and their families enjoyed the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Cook and family, of Owosso. It was a most delightful occasion in which everyone rejoiced. Upon arrival the young folks immediately were attracted to the broad lawn and the tennis courts, while their elders gathered in groups to discuss the leading topics of the day. Following the delicious noon meal provided by the host and hostess, and a brief business session, the Master Farmers made an informal inspection tour of the premises.

One of the interesting features observed was Mr. Cook's equipment for handling grain. A large receiving bin, just high enough for unloading from the wagon, holds the grain while it is being elevated by gas power to a cleaner, located to deliver the cleaned grain by gravity into storage bins. These bins were made by partitioning off an old silo. This cleaning aids materially, we were told, in reducing the danger of grains spoiling.

Beans are handled by this same equipment, except that the crop is run through the mechanical picker to sort out the bulk of the splits and dis-

(Continued on page 28)



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VOLUME CLXIX NUMBER TWO

DETROIT, JULY 9, 1927

## CURRENT COMMENT

Electric  
Farming  
is Coming

IN practically every state electricity is becoming more available to the farmers. Recently a survey of twenty-seven states was made, and it showed 227,442 farmers using electric power from central power plants on January 1, 1927. There are nine thousand such farmers in Michigan. This is a gain of 86.6 per cent in three years. During the next period of three years we predict that this rapid advance will be increased, for we hear on every hand of new lines being extended to waiting farmers.

And the uses are being multiplied rapidly. Not long ago about the only service expected of the power line was light. But now the uses are legion. A recent classification shows 227 ways in which the central power line serves farmers and their families. Besides this, there were 190 jobs that electricity could do for rural industries.

By the expansion of electrical service on each farm, and by increasing the number of farms taking this service, it should be but a short time till the whole movement is on a profitable basis. Then agriculture should find itself in a better position, not only to compete successfully in world markets and with other industries economically, but also to compete for the best brains by offering the highest possible standard of living.

Roadside  
Markets  
Grow

ALL who travel by automobile know of the rapid rise of the roadside market. It suddenly has taken a worth while place in the marketing of farm products; and while comparatively few are run with a degree of skill, the total revenue from these stands last year was over seventy million dollars.

By virtue of its position the roadside market is a farmers' market. It

is located where the farmer lives and has his produce, and where the city man naturally comes. The expense of delivery is eliminated, since the rides into the country are considered worth while in themselves by urban folks just to get away from the crowded streets. So the development of this business is most natural.

But a few enterprising and unscrupulous city men threaten this business. They rent corners and bring from the cities second-class goods to sell to unsuspecting buyers as fresh, at prices that the goods would not command in the cities. This discourages buying.

Possibly a license system will be necessary to regulate successfully this marketing. Farmers can, however, meet, to a large degree, this competition by using every legitimate means of demonstrating to the buying public that their goods are fresh from the farm, properly grown, sorted and graded and put up attractively. By putting up good packs it is possible for one situated on a much traveled highway to gain the confidence of customers and build up a good business. We believe, however, that serious consideration should be given to legal means of eliminating the unfair roadside trader.

4-H  
Club  
Work

DURING the latter part of June over 150 boys and girls from all parts of the country were entertained by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. These young folks were thus awarded for their outstanding accomplishments in boys' and girls' club work, not only for individual efforts but for what they have done to help further club work.

These 150, four each from forty states, were selected from 586,156 club members doing active work in this country. That they have been selected upon merit is indicated by the fact that reports from Washington state that there never has been a finer assemblage of young people in Washington.

There is probably no activity in this country which has a more wholesome influence upon youth than club work. It not only increases ability but builds character and makes the individual a positive factor in the constructive activities of life.

So firm is our belief in the value of club work that we wish it would become part of the education of every rural boy and girl. Parents should do all they can to encourage the young folks in this work for it affords an essential education which costs little in dollars and cents, and often pays a good profit. Many communities in Michigan, now without the benefits of club work, could have it if proper parental support were given, and good leadership were available.

Michigan's  
"Muscle  
Shoals"

DOWN on the Tennessee river government engineers have constructed one of the biggest dams in the world. The structure invites admiration and has been the occasion of several years' debate in Congress as to how this mammoth institution might be operated for the benefit of the American people, and particularly the farmers. But nothing has been done.

On the other hand, comparatively little has been said of Michigan's "Muscle Shoals." She has failed to receive the plaudits or the criticism of the politicians. Fortunately, her great plant is out of the hands of congressmen, and in the possession of farmers. It is conservatively estimated that the product this last year, in the form of nitrogen, was worth at commercial prices, between seven and eight millions of dollars. And the thing about the Michigan plant is that no transportation charges are made against

the delivery of the product to the very fields where needed.

That is what Michigan's legume plants—alfalfa, sweet clover, red clover, alsike, and soy beans—did toward making the state agriculturally more valuable. And Michigan's best farmers are making liberal use of the products of this local "Muscle Shoals."

Why Im-  
prove Dirt  
Roads?

THERE are many reasons for improving the roads that lead from trading centers to the farm homes scattered over the country. Better roads would promote the economic and social conditions of any community. Every faithful observer will concur in this. Easy access to the lanes of travel makes folks neighborly and encourages fellowship.

But there is another major reason for better secondary roads these days. The country doctor has gone. Many of the villages even, are no longer provided with professional medical service. It is estimated that one-third of the small towns of the country are now without doctors. A recent survey covering forty-seven states, shows that 940 towns of under 1,000 inhabitants that had physicians in 1914, only had 630 physicians in 1925. This same survey reveals that of the total number graduating from the medical colleges during the past ten years, less than two per cent are serving rural sections.

The cost of modern medical service is one of the big factors in removing doctors from the sparsely inhabited communities. They must serve a larger number of people. So they move to the larger towns and cities, and away from the farmers. Hence, for the farmer to get medical service quickly requires good roads from these larger places out to the farms. These roads need not always be expensive, but they should be travelable by automobile over the greater portion of the year. Proper protection of rural health requires this.

Good  
Brood  
Sows

A NUMBER of live stock economists have carefully worked out the advantages of keeping brood sows that raise large litters of pigs. The profit line goes up rapidly as the number of pigs in a litter increases. It requires all the income from the three and four-pig litters to carry the overhead. Those containing five and more provide the profit.

In this respect Michigan hog men are fortunate since Michigan is a state in which large litters are produced. Looking over the results of the hog survey taken June 1, through the co-operation of the rural mail carriers, it appears that Michigan leads in the average size of the litters produced in all the twelve north central states. This seems to be a happenstance, for it was also true with litters in both the spring and fall of 1926.

As a matter of fact, serious thought should be given toward the general expansion of the business of producing swine breeding stock in Michigan. The virtues of stock produced in Michigan also should be so favorably known, that corn belt farmers would eagerly come here for breeding stock.

Outlook  
on  
Life

OUR outlook upon life affects greatly our enjoyment of it, regardless of whether we be toiling in the fields or sitting in the chair of ease. Many commanders of wealth are grouches, while men behind the plow have songs in their hearts. It is not the material things which affect us, but rather our own physical and mental attributes.

The physical and the mental are closely related. As soon as one be-

comes subnormal, the other is likely to be affected. Therefore, fortunate is the one who has inherited a mind and a body tuned to happiness. More credit is due the one not so fortunate in inheritance, but who, through endeavor has built a harmonious self.

We are given things to build with and also to destroy with. It is given to our decision which we should use. Many have thrown the priceless gift of inheritance away through wrong choice, while others by rightly choosing, have built a happy and useful life. We are not created equal, except in opportunity, for nature creates no two things equal and alike. Especially in the human race, where knowledge of race improvement has not been generally applied, there is a wide difference in fitness.

But to all is given the chance to improve. There is no happiness greater than that which comes from within, and those who have that can see things as Lathrop has seen them:

"Music is in all growing things;  
And underneath the silky wings of  
smallest insects there is stirred  
A pulse of air that must be heard;  
Earth's silence lives, and throbs and  
sings.

## Sweat

YOU know last week I told you Sophie said I didn't know what work was and I showed you that I did. Well, this time I'm going to tell you more. For inst., sweat is one of the results of work. If you don't get any other result you get sweat; that's my idea, and I think it's a good one.

But, here's Mr. Webster's say-so in the dictionary. He says sweat is to excrete sensible moisture through the pores of the skin. I don't know what sensible moisture is, but I've seen some folks half crazy because they were sweating.

I can't see why the dictionary says sensible moisture. Sweating is one of the ways of getting impurities out of the body, and impurities ain't sensible. I think unsensible moisture would be more like it, because a fellow is likely to be more sensible after he gets it out of him.

Just because some folks perspire a little they think they are going to expire, and they're looking around for a fan, a hammock and some cold lemonade.

The other day I thought I'd just show Sophie that I knew what toil was, so I worked until I perspired and pretty near expired, then I retired. And I kin tell you, labor slumber is sweet; it is another result of work.

There's lots of ways of sweating. We sweat on the outside and so do horses, but dogs sweat on the inside. I guess fish is the only kind that don't sweat, and we call them poor fish. Then there's lots of different ways people sweat. Some sweat easily and others got to do lots to get up heat enough to sweat. Some sweat more in their face, and others sweat easiest on their feet. And I can't see that there's any sensible moisture coming from some folks' feet.

I'm sweating while I'm writing this, so you kin see writing is hard work. Sophie just asked me what I was getting hot about. Well, it's a hot job when its ninety degrees in the shade, especially when you are writing about a sweaty subject, and it's hard to think of anything else now.

HY SYCKLE, Sweatologist.

## UNDOUBTEDLY THE TRUTH.

Minister to Small Child—"You say your sister Helen is the eldest. And who comes after her?"

Small Child—"Oh, a different fellow most every night."





# They Asked the Hen---She Cackled

## *The Same Answer to Two Different Questions*

THIS is an age of research, which very largely accounts for it being an age of rapid progress. The old method was to try out a new idea; if it worked it was a step of progress along the line in which the experiment was made. The newer way is to make a careful study of the desired end to be gained, to apply engineering skill in attaining it, and

discount the efforts of manufacturers along these lines because they are developing products to sell, but products developed in accordance with these modern methods are certain to be more economically useful than would be the case if they were not the product of careful research and engineering methods. It is undoubtedly a mistake to discount the results of honest

cases the research work was carried on with poultry flocks on experimental farms maintained by the manufacturers, under the supervision of trained men who thoroughly understood their business. Both put the questions they desired answered directly to the hens. The questions were different, but both got the same "sound" answer—the hens cackled.

The first of the two research farms visited was maintained by a barn equipment manufacturer. The question which his experts asked the hens had to do with living conditions, which vitally effect production in the poultry house as well as in the factory. The result was the development of a new and radically different type of poultry house, which we saw demonstrated on the Jefferson County Farm, in Wisconsin.

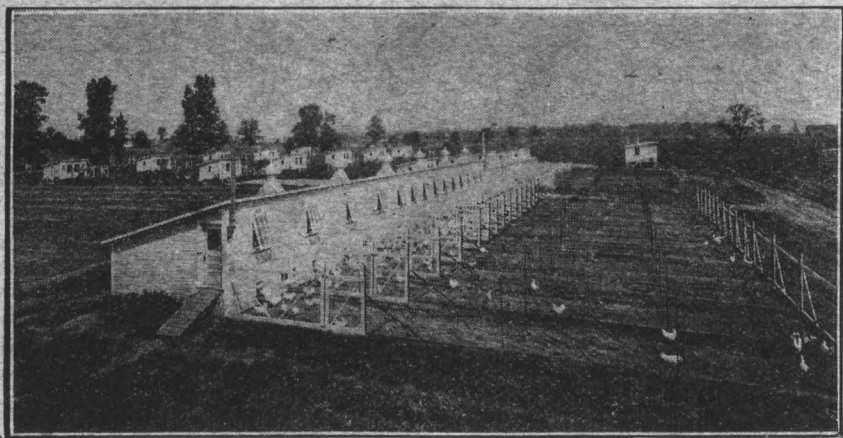
This poultry house design is the culmination of some five years of research and engineering work to provide a building in which the conditions can be controlled to make it an ideal habitation for hens. The requirements of such control were determined by carefully studying hens under all conditions. The results of this study indicated that hens, for maximum health and production results, require a temperature between thirty-five and seventy-five degrees F. They also require fresh air and a reasonable regulation of its moisture content. This new type of hen house was designed to provide this control,

to keep the winter temperature from going above seventy-five degrees; to keep the air fresh and pure at all times, and reasonably dry in humid weather.

To meet these requirements the house was designed to have a minimum of unused space with a maximum of access to the caretaker. It is insulated to prevent excess of heat radiation in winter, or heat absorption in summer. Adequate sunlight and ventilation of a scientific type is provided and the interior arrangement is designed for utility and convenience. The floor is insulated, as well as the walls. A heating plant is also installed, not for the purpose of providing a "hot house" for the hens, but as a prevention against extreme winter temperatures and excessive moisture conditions.

The basis of this construction is the so-called pointed arch, which is the backbone of the building. These arches, and other essential parts of the building, are factory-made and quickly assembled in construction on the farm. Matched lumber is used for roofing boards, and the whole building is covered with a good quality of roofing felt. Crimped steel ceiling is nailed to the inside of the arches, and the space between this ceiling and the roof boards is filled with insulating material, such as mill shavings, coarse sawdust, or cut hay or straw.

The heating system is a small hot (Continued on page 28).



A Carefully Conducted Series of Tests Enabled the Company Operating this Experimental Farm, to Know when their Feeds were Right.

reduce the factor of experimentation to the minimum. This method is almost universally employed by manufacturers in every line.

Agriculture has profited greatly because of this modern use of laboratory methods as applied to materials, designs and production methods in the manufacture, of equipment, feeds, fertilizers, etc. It is probable that commercial research of this kind has contributed as much, if not more, to the evolution of American agriculture which has taken place in recent years, as has the purely scientific and technical research carried on by governmental and educational agencies. These developments are, for the most part, accepted in a matter of fact way, once their utility is established, but more often than otherwise a strenuous educational campaign is required for the establishment of a new idea, even though it may be a long step in advance and offer attractive economic results.

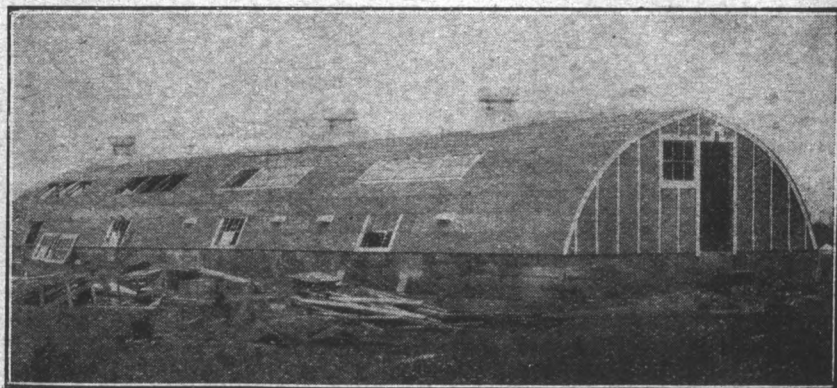
Too frequently we are inclined to

research whatever may be its source, if those results have an application to our own economic problems.

And such application is far more general than most of us realize. We will, if we look for it, find it everywhere; in the homes in which we live, in the food which we eat, in the clothes which we wear, in the equipment and materials which we use. The research work of enterprising manufacturers has contributed to our comfort and happiness and prosperity in countless ways which we scarcely realize. Such work is important to us as farmers from a business as well as a personal standpoint, and new developments resulting from this kind of work should have our most careful attention.

### Some Examples.

Within the past month we have had opportunity to review the research work of two manufacturers in different lines, and note their practical application to an important item of production on Michigan farms. In both



In this Poultry House the Research Man Put the Maximum of Space, Dry Floors, Complete Ventilation, Ample Light, and Every Convenience.

# Music Hath its Charms

## *Some Foot Notes From My Shoe Horn*

By Harv Hess

"The man that hath not music in himself  
Nor is not moved with concord of sweet sound  
It fit for treason, stratagem and spoils."

ONE, William Shakespeare, was the composer of the above prelude to this sheet of music and, believe me, whenever that old baby opened his pan he said something. He could take any subject under the sun, no matter how trivial, give it a few moments' silent communion, and knock out a classic. I'll say he had something else besides features up above his neck. What you and I write is forgotten before it is even read, while the cream old Shakespeare poured gets richer every day.

But, if everybody had been like me, that's one quotation he could have saved his breath on. It is dedicated to the boys and girls who don't like music, and that most certainly lets me out. It is hard to believe that there are people who do not care for bars, unless they've got a brass foot-rail in front of them, now isn't it? Yet, only the other day, I heard a fellow make the remark that he didn't like to eat in a certain restaurant because the orchestra made too much racket. He's

what you'd call a noisy eater anyway, and probably didn't like the idea of being drowned out. I can't imagine what he'd listen to on the radio, unless it would be the bedtime stories. Each year I generally consume, in gastric numbers, about one thousand and fifty meals at home, where the only music we have is the whistling of the wind and the humming of the bees; consequently, when I step out to some high-class stanchion I like to go where they drum up business with a drum and the rest of the orchestra. So, if any of you boys are figuring on wineing and dining me sometime, be sure you pick out some real tony place like, for instance, the Viol Inn or that classy cafe operated by the Nett sisters—Clara and Cora. I like music with, after, before and between my meals.

I've often wondered how long music has been invented. Have you any idea? I'd almost be willing to bet an octave, though, that old Noah had a string quartette aboard the good ship Ark, or maybe it was just a pianoah. And you remember how David used

to ace around with his harp along about 1060 B. C.? You know, I've always thought that that was the reason he was selected to pave old Goliath's skull with a cobblestone—they figured he ought to be able to pitch a rock like he could a tune. David was a farmer, just like you and me, and as there were no victrolas in those days, it was up to him to provide his own musical entertainment. The fact that he was called up before the king to strut his stuff shows how good he was.

A good many of us cow guardians are in Dave's fix. We aren't blessed with a means of entertainment. Of course, there are lots of hicks who have access to a movie every night in the week, or maybe a show of some kind; but up here in the great open spaces, where even the flowers are wild, why, we don't get amused that way. The roaring, bustling, city of Ironton does not boast of a movie. A vaudeville is, to us, fiction. By driving a couple of hundred miles, we could see a show every night, but that makes your evening's fun cost more

than a set of harness. Consequently, we've got to provide our own entertainment, and it is to furnish advice along that line that this recital is given. hope it won't B flat.

Now, please don't get the idea that you're listening to a music teacher. I couldn't learn a fish the scale, really. But I envy the rooster that can perform as well on the piano stool as he can on the milk stool, or the guy that can hold a necking party with a fiddle. To him, there's no such thing as a long winter evening.

It's getting started, though, that counts; and any of you who have tried to shove a boy between the ages of eight and sixteen into a musical career, know what I mean. It's a good way to become unpopular with your offspring. At that age the average American male has no more use for frets than he has for soap and water. He's more interested in other kinds of "base runs." When I was a kid, my folks tried to vaccinate me with a tuning fork, but it didn't take, and, although a few years later I'd have given a lot if I had stuck with it, yet I can sympathize with the lad that has to devote an hour or so each sum-

(Continued on page 27).



## News and Views

From INGLESIDE FARM—By Stanley Powell

**W**AS your corn "knee high by the Fourth of July?" Though I haven't seen it, if I were a betting man, I'd be tickled to wager that it wasn't. I mean knee high to an adult, without holding it up to measure. With prevailing modes of feminine dress, there is no excuse for not knowing just how high "knee high" is. There's some corn around here that might be referred to as "knee high to a grasshopper."

I don't believe that I ever saw as much backward and late corn as there is this year. Monday of this week a neighbor came to Ingleside Farm and purchased some seed corn for planting. He remarked, "It isn't too late to plant corn for the silo, is it?" Well, he may get some stalks, but the grain content of his silage will probably not put much fat on the stocks' ribs or into the milk pail. A silo is like a lot of other things in life—you get out of it pretty much in accordance with what you put into it. Generally speaking, the better the corn, the better the silage, providing, of course, that the corn is cut at the right stage and put up properly.

Having the neighbor come for the seed corn cheered us up, anyway. It made us feel that we weren't so far behind with our work after all. Misery loves company, and mild discouragements melt away in comparison with worse misfortune.

Speaking of short and unthrifty corn reminds me of an incident that happened out in one of the western states back in the days when traveling salesmen rode horseback to make the small towns. One of them came riding along and hailed a gawky-looking youth—who was standing out in some sickly corn near the roadside.

"Your corn looks pretty yellow," observed the salesman.

"We planted yellow corn," replied the boy.

"It doesn't look as though you would get more than half a crop," went on the man.

"No, the landlord takes the other half," said the boy solemnly.

The salesman was getting a little wrathful. He shot out, "You are pretty near a fool."

"Yes, only a fence between us," came the reply quick as a flash from the nimble-witted lad.

### Those Thievish Crows.

Haven't the crows been a nuisance this spring? They have feasted on our sweet cherries and fattened on seed corn pulled up, leaving rows of unproductive rows. We've heard of dope to treat seed corn so that crows won't dig it up, and believe we'll try it next year. Missing hills are pretty discouraging when the field has been well prepared and good seed used. Of course, when we were fully aware of the seriousness of the crows' depredations, we got busy with the shotgun. But that didn't replant the corn or hurt the crows much, for they are extremely wise and knowing birds and have an uncanny sense that tells them when you have a blunderbus concealed behind your back.

Our war on crows wasn't the only case of locking the barn door after the horse was stolen. A few mornings ago we found confusion rampant in the poultry yard and a bunch of our earliest chicks missing. Some four-legged marauder had paid a visit and brought to naught a considerable portion of the result of weeks of painstaking care and feeding. Now we shut our chicks up very carefully each night and set traps round about, but to no avail.

On the average diversified Michigan farm these are indeed busy days, even busier than usual. Here at Ingleside,

our attention has been divided between the corn cultivating, forty acres of hay, mostly alfalfa, and forty acres that we are summer fallowing. There is hardly a day but that we wish we could devote our entire efforts to each of these projects. We're trying to carry them all along together in such a way as to get the most done, and yet not overwork ourselves or our horses.

### Fighting Canada Thistles.

This field that we are plowing was devoted to beans and corn last season and is being summer fallowed as the first maneuver in a determined effort to rid the field of Canada thistles that have been spreading in spite of ordinary cultural practices. We intend to work this field until about September 20 and then sow to wheat and seed it down to alfalfa next spring. A good start of this legume, cut three times

a season, will pretty well finish the most persistent patch of thistles.

Before we started plowing we mowed all the patches of thistles on the half of the field that was into beans last year and double-disked the corn stubble. Mowing thistles when they are in the bud is indeed hard on them. The disking not only quite effectively discouraged the weeds, but leveled the stubble and made a mulch to catch the rain and conserve the moisture. It is interesting to note that the ground where we disced, plows much better than the bean stubble which was not disced.

When we started haying this season we noticed that our mower wasn't cutting as well as it should, although the knives were sharp. Examination revealed that the plates on the knife guards were rather dull. Even sharp mower knives should have something sharp to cut against. So we purchased a complete set of these new ledger plates and put them on, the first rainy day. It was quite a little work, but the mower is certainly operating a lot better since. A mower is like a person—it is at its best with a good sound set of upper and lower teeth.



### TRACTOR RUNNING NIGHT AND DAY.

**T**HIS season has brought out more sharply than ever, the great advantages of tractors in taking care of heavy power work. The least attempt to crowd horses is apt to knock them out, especially in hot, humid weather; but many farmers are putting in sixteen to seventeen hours per day with their tractors.

By putting a headlight on the tractor, the working hours can be extended throughout the night. Often a kerosene or gasoline lantern with a reflector, is all that is used, it being clamped to a board so as to throw the light where needed. In other cases an old acetylene or electric light from a discarded automobile is used. An acetylene tank or a fully-charged automobile battery will give several nights' lighting if carefully used. Some tractors can take the light off the mag-

neto, using headlights from an old car; but this is not practicable to operate a headlight from the ordinary high tension magneto.

The amount of work accomplished is increased by the faster pace possible, as well as by the longer hours and steadier going with the tractor. Four, or even more miles per hour can be traveled instead of less than two averaged by the usual team, especially in hot weather. In harvesting work this increased speed is of especial importance, since in most kinds of weather the dewfall interferes with lengthening the operating hours.—I. D.

### FASTENING SILLS AND PLATES TO CONCRETE FLOORS AND WALLS.

**S**EVERAL readers have inquired as to the best method of fastening sills to concrete floors in corn cribs and other buildings, and also of fast-

ening plates to concrete and other masonry walls. They object to the usual method of setting bolts, with their heads imbedded in the concrete and the threaded part projecting up through the sill or plate, partly because the sill seems to rot very quickly and the bolt rusts off in a short time at the surface of the concrete.

Probably the simplest solution for this problem is the use of a creosoted timber for the sill, raising the sill an inch or so off the concrete to prevent water from staying under it. If pressure creosoted two-by-four's, or two-by-sixes cannot be secured from the lumber dealer, it is not a difficult job to fix up a trough in which several timbers ten or twelve feet long can be treated quite thoroughly. All holes should be bored and the ends cut to exact shape and length before being treated.

The rusting of the bolts where they go through the timber will largely be prevented if they are dipped into stiff roofing cement before being fastened into the concrete, and then the hole in the timber around the bolt should be crowded full of the roofing cement to keep out the water. Dipping the bolts into hot paraffin, hot tallow, hot sealing wax from old dry cells, or melted sulphur also will help a great deal in delaying corrosion. In some cases galvanized bolts can be secured.

Galvanized stirrup irons or sockets into which the lower ends of the crib studding can be set, are on the market at a reasonable price. These are set into or fastened to the floor when the concrete is poured, and are quite effective in holding the studding in the proper alignment. They are some trouble to keep lined up properly while the floor is being poured and finished, and the studding will rot at the bottom unless creosoted.

## News of the Week

On July 1 the Boeing Air Transportation, Inc., started a combined passenger and mail service from Chicago to San Francisco.

The American fliers, Clarence Chamberlin and Charles A. Levine, were enthusiastically received in Warsaw, Poland.

Mme. Roska Schwimmer, a Hungarian who induced Henry Ford to run his "peace ship" during the war, has been refused U. S. citizenship by the federal authorities in Chicago.

Lieutenants Lester J. Maitland and Albert Hegenberger left from Oakland, California, for the Hawaiian Islands. They flew in a three-motor Fokker army plane on June 28, and arrived twenty-six hours later at Honolulu amid great acclaim from the natives.

Colonel Lindbergh will tour the United States for two or three months in the interests of aviation. He will be financed by the Guggenheim Aeronautics fund, of New York.

Fourteen planes entered the second annual Ford National Air tour, which will cover the principal cities in the eastern half of the country.

Thirty died in Detroit from automobile accidents in the four weeks ending June 18. In seventy-seven cities 504 were killed in the same time.

An obscure Belgian purser, George Vingerhoets, says that he can turn water into wine by the use of sugar and certain microbes and a secret substance said to be food for microbes.

An eleven months' old calf belonging to the West Texas State Teachers' College has been producing a gallon of milk daily. This was discovered when the calf was found nursing a younger calf.

The city of Detroit voted eight to one in favor of the bridge across the Detroit river to Windsor, despite the mayor's strenuous objection.

One of the largest sturgeons ever caught was landed near Big Point Sable, near Ludington, by John Reinberg. It weighed 175 pounds.

The American Cotton Growers' Exchange has ousted Aaron Sapiro as general counsel, and put a Memphis lawyer in his place.

In Woodstock, Ontario, the Old Home Week will be celebrated by the merchants for one hour, during which they will sell goods at old-time prices. For instance, eggs will sell two dozen for a quarter.

### Susie 4-H Gets Experience While Mother is at Camp





## MUSIC HATH ITS CHARMS.

(Continued from page 23).  
mer afternoon to the whims of some hard-boiled music teacher who thinks swimming is only indulged in by gold-fish. However, it isn't only the youngsters that should learn; it's the grown-ups as well. Or, in terms of the opera, it shouldn't all be confined to A minor.

Less than three weeks ago I talked with an unusually active and busy young duck who was just a couple of months on the shady side of thirty, and he told me that he had been taking piano lessons for a year, practicing for two hours every Sunday. Now, he never expects to be a virtuoso (whatever that is), but he is going to be able to have a lot of enjoyment, when he comes home all tired out in the evening, in going into executive session with his piano. Personally, I don't know a note from a notary, yet when I attained the ripe old age of a quarter of a century I sold a cow and with the five dollars, I purchased one of these long-necked, high-strung instruments called a guitar. Someone had told me that they were easy to play—the strings were all just waiting to be picked. There is a lot of music in a guitar, although I've never been able to find very much of it. I got it before the war and, aside from knowing a couple Goodyear cords on it, why, I haven't progressed very much. But I got fun and lots of it.

Understand, I'm not advocating that instrument for universal use. My, I'd hate to have everybody take up its study! Wouldn't it be a catastrophe if someone would start to organize a band and when all the volunteers came out everyone would be carrying a guitar. A mandolin, horn, drum—most any of them, in fact, when played alone are like waffles without syrup. It really doesn't make any difference which you choose to learn to play, just so it's something.

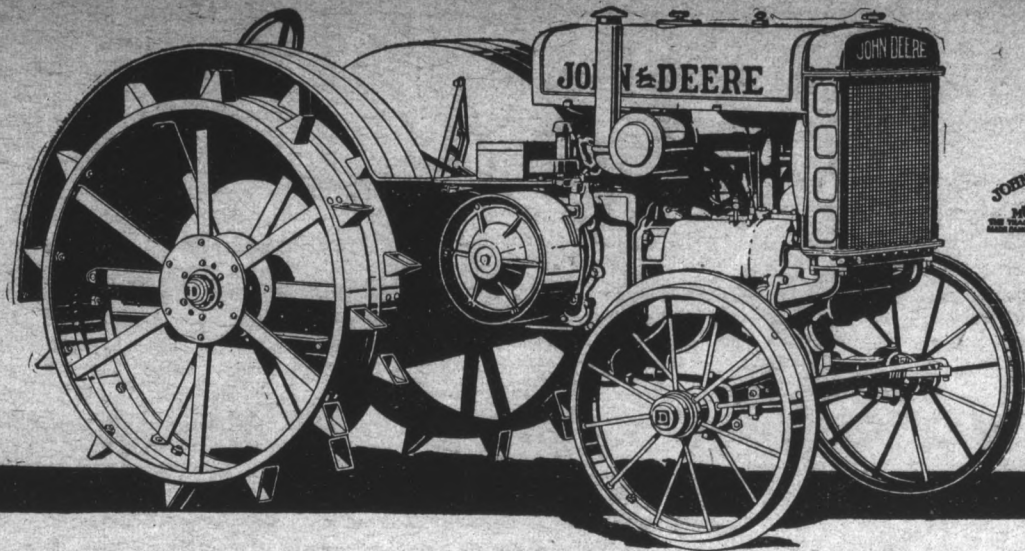
If you haven't much of an ear for music, my advice would be to begin with a saxophone. One little lad told me he'd like to learn the cornet but his pa wouldn't let him practice around the house. I didn't much blame the old man; yet, after a person has mastered one of them, they aren't so worse. If you don't believe it, you should hear Sousa when he goes on a little toot. Then there's the size to consider. You take a guitar or a cello and they are certainly bungle-some thing to carry around. You are either knocking the paint off some frail's face, or scraping an acquaintance on the shin. You ought to buy something you could carry around in your hip pocket, like a flute or flask.

Outside of the comfort to be derived from being able to click off a tune now and then, there is the financial end to consider. A musician can pick up lots of dollars playing at stunts or working the country dances, and it makes nice, easy jack. In other words, try and get the money out of harmony.

By the way, did you happen to notice the cover on a recent issue of The Michigan Farmer where it showed the picture of a little lad playing on the piano? Well, that was where the inspiration of this ballad was gotten, and I'll bet the artist that took the picture will feel like going out and shooting himself for ever starting such a line of bunk as this. So we will close with a little song entitled: "She was only a moonshiper's daughter, yet I love her still." That's all.

Myra Kinsting decided to be economical and raise sunflowers and Kentucky Wonder beans all in the same row with the sunflower stalks, making poles for the beans. The idea looked fine, but the sunflowers took most of the sunshine, moisture and fertility, and the beans didn't amount to anything.—Sunshine Hollow.

The product sold, as pumice is a finely pulverized volcanic glass.



## "The Tractor That I Have Always Looked For" Says Mr. Meier

*"I have used my John Deere Tractor for sixteen months and I found that it is just the tractor I have always looked for. This is my second tractor and since I have bought my first tractor I have looked for a lighter one and a more powerful tractor, and I have found full satisfaction in the John Deere."*

*"As soon as my neighbors come to work with their horses I can commence with the John Deere tractor and I can easily do as much work in the same time as three of them with their horses."*

*"The John Deere has a wonderful oiling system. There is no bother with an oil can. It is always ready for use."*

*"I generally use the cheap fuel in the summer; with 16 to 20 gallons I can do a full day's work."*

Bernard Meier,  
Maria Stein, Ohio.

The good opinion of the John Deere Tractor formed by Mr. Meier is the opinion of thousands of other John Deere Tractor users. This is substantiated by letters on file.

Owners have found from experience that the John Deere Tractor has power to operate both field and belt machines of an economical size with an amazing surplus to meet emergencies.

They have found that it supplies its great power at a surprisingly low cost for fuel, for oil, for upkeep and repairs.

—that its light weight permits the operation of this tractor under field and weather conditions that keep heavier tractors idle.

—that its simple automatic oiling system prevents wear by protecting with

a film of oil all of the working parts, which are enclosed in a dust-proof case, and reduces to a minimum the time required to get the tractor ready for work.

These owners have also found that its simplicity of design makes it easy for them to make all adjustments and repairs on the farm at no extra expense for the services of a mechanic.

The fact that the John Deere Tractor meets the power needs on the farm at such remarkably low costs has spread its popularity far and wide.

Have your John Deere dealer prove the merits of this powerful light-weight tractor in the field. Ask for a demonstration. It will be most convincing. If your dealer cannot supply you with the information you want, write us.

### Get This Free Booklet Written by John Deere Tractor Owners



Reading this booklet is the next thing to actually talking to 101 users of the John Deere Tractor. It contains 101 letters of the many hundreds that have been received from its enthusiastic users. Many of these owners are farming under conditions similar to your own. Their experience is worth money to you. You will also get a folder that illustrates the John Deere in its actual colors and that tells all about it. Use the coupon or write for booklets TW-122.

JOHN DEERE, Moline, Illinois: I want to know all about the John Deere Tractor. Send me booklets TW-122.

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### SHAW GARDEN TRACTOR

Fine for Truck Gardens, Small Farms, Estates. Does the work of 5 men. Plows, seeds, cultivates, runs belt machinery. Easy to operate.

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Write for full details and special Low Price. Eastern customers pay freight from Pittsburgh, Pa.

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

Theo Burt & Sons, Box 175, Melrose, Ohio

Try a Michigan Farmer Liner

### INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY.

New York, N. Y., May 25th, 1927.  
The Board of Directors have declared a regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent (1-3/4%) in the Cumulative 7% Preferred Stock of this Company, and a regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent (1-1/2%) on the Cumulative 6% Preferred Stock of this Company for the current quarter, payable July 15th, 1927, to holders of record at the close of business July 1st, 1927. Checks will be mailed. Transfer books will not close.

OWEN SHEPHERD, Vice-President & Treasurer.



## ORCHARD AND GARDEN

### JULY IN THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

ALTHOUGH July is often an idle time for the home gardener, it really should be one of his busiest months. Weeds will quickly take the garden if they are neglected for even a short time. Besides the eternal fight against weeds, this month is often quite dry, and this requires constant cultivation to conserve whatever moisture may be in the ground. A weed is much easier destroyed while it is small, than it is after it has made a strong, lusty growth, so it behooves the gardener to keep everlastingly at it, even if the cool, shady lawn does call.

Yet weeding and cultivating is not all that should be done during July. Many crops may be planted during this month that will mature a crop before winter. The cabbage plants that were started in seed rows and frames last month should be set out in their permanent home at this time. A good place for them is where the early peas were taken off. One of the secrets of a weedless garden is to keep the ground constantly occupied by an economic plant. If this is done and the work is performed correctly, no weeds will mature seeds to pollute the ground for future years. Cauliflower and Brussels sprouts also may be planted at this time.

Of the root crops, carrots, beets, rutabagas and turnips may be planted during the first half of July with the assurance of a good harvest during normal years. Early varieties of carrots, such as Amsterdam Forcing, should be used, and it might be well to use an early maturing beet. Early Model or an extra early strain of Egyptian beet will serve admirably.

It will pay to try a planting of early peas the first or second week of this month. Dry weather in August may catch them, but a crop is produced often enough to justify the trial; Little Marvel or Blue Bantam are both good, early varieties suited to this plan. Of course, lettuce and radishes should be planted at intervals during the summer, as space becomes available.

### ELM BEETLE THREATENS TREES.

THE authorities at Monroe, Michigan, found it necessary to combat the attacks of the elm leaf beetle, which was threatening the destruction of the city's finest shade trees. Monroe is the only locality in Michigan where this insect has been reported as being present.

In a severe infestation this beetle will completely defoliate the trees, and attacks on two successive years will result in the death of the trees. The U. S. Bureau of Entomology and the State Department of Agriculture aided Monroe in a campaign to control the insect, and, after the elms had been sprayed, one reporter says that he has been able to find only one live beetle.

### TO SAVE RASPBERRY INDUSTRY.

A CONSULTATION between plant pathologists of a dozen or more states interested in raspberry growing was held in southwestern Michigan a week ago. The purpose was to study the raspberry plant diseases which threaten to wreck the industry.

It was found that those plantations inspected and rogued by the nursery inspection department of the state department of agriculture were in good shape, while those not subjected to inspection had about all the diseases the raspberry is heir to.

It was generally agreed that Michi-

gan was taking care of the disease situation better than most states. Some states are too lenient in nursery control, permitting the sending out of mildly diseased plants.

The chief means of controlling mosaic, leaf curl, orange rust and blue stem is through thorough supervision of plantations from which nursery stock is procured. If the sale of diseased plants is not stopped, the raspberry industry will practically be eliminated.

It is also up to every grower of raspberries to note every "sick" plant and to find out the cause of the "sickness," and, if necessary, dig up the plant and destroy it by burning.

water heater plant with pipes running under the dropping boards. This poultry house will enable the control of conditions, which ordinarily cause greatly reduced egg production, such as abnormal temperature or moisture conditions, and given good hens and intelligent feeding, the results will prove profitable, not only because of increased egg production, but as well because of the fact that the product will be increased at a period when eggs bring maximum prices.

Another illustration in point is the case of a feed manufacturing company which, having decided to put out a line of poultry feeds, first organized their research staff to learn the formulae needed, and then worked out the necessary engineering problems. After scouring the country for the best available poultry research men, this company purchased a large farm and equipped it with the necessary buildings, machinery, laboratories and poultry flocks. It was our pleasure recently to inspect the farm, and also the mills of the company.

Research work was conducted for nearly five years by these poultry experts before a single pound of poultry feed was placed upon the market. The company had an enviable reputation for its products, and the management would take no chance in introducing its poultry feeds until every vestige of doubt as to their quality was cleared away. So the research staff repeated again and again each phase of their work to make certain that the formulae worked out were correct.

The big reason for the farm was to get biddy's opinion of the proposed feeds. Occasionally in this work she would cackle her satisfaction, but frequently she would not. However, all through the months and years the research men patiently watched her, checking up regularly on her weight, production, and condition by every available test known. Year after year the work went on. These men sought to find the best feed for a laying hen, a moulting hen, a baby chick, a broiler. They studied nutrients in every different sort of feed to learn, for instance, whether protein in bran, or meat scrap, or alfalfa hay had the same feeding merit as protein in cow-horns, or horses' hoofs. They asked if grain should be fed whole or ground; if feed should be given in a litter or in a trough; if it should be fed wet or dry, raw or cooked, in the morning or at some other time of day. Then the whole subject of quantities and proportions formed an endless list of interrogations that faced these men year in and year out. Their answers were all for the single purpose of giving the man who owns poultry, a superior feed, and of providing him with the benefits of their knowledge and training, even though he possesses no insight into chemistry, bacteriology,

Drastic measures are necessary on the part of all if the raspberry is to continue as one of the profitable cultivated plants.

### SUNSHINE HOLLOW GARDEN NOTES.

Philo Fisher says that he finds pars-nips and vegetable oysters quite useful in paying bills, because he don't market them until spring. That keeps him from spending all his money during the fall and winter, and gives him some change that is pretty handy in paying the spring seed bills.

Oziah Filkins tried to make money running a frog farm but found he couldn't keep more than two hops and a jump ahead of the sheriff. Now he is raising strawberries and asparagus and finds they are quite thrifty crops, and most folks along the road like to buy of him.

## They Asked the Hen

(Continued from page 25).

engineering, or a dozen other sciences.

When at last biddy gave her cackle of satisfaction to the formulae chosen, it became the task of the engineers of the company to furnish equipment for standardizing these feeds. This, again, was no small problem. In the company's laboratories, for instance, the chemists find that scarcely two carloads of bran can be found that test the same for digestible nutrients. One car may be below the average in the percentage of some nutrient, and another may be above. This problem, however, was solved by spreading the contents of each car thinly over a bin large enough to hold a whole train-load of bran. Then the contents of the bin are removed in horizontal sections which blends together portions of the contents of each car. This composition is then thoroughly mixed by modern milling machinery. The result is a bran with a normal content of protein, carbohydrates and fibre. The other raw materials used are blended in a similar manner, but to further insure these materials being properly standardized, samples are tested in the laboratories at regular intervals.

Next comes the problem of combining these various raw materials uniformly. The day of our visit, eight different ingredients were being compounded into one of the poultry feeds. Each ingredient was carried from the mixer to a common screw conveyor on a belt about a foot wide and running over pulleys some six feet apart. The material on each belt was continuously weighed. A scale, on which the center of the belt rested, regulated a cut-off which allowed just enough feed to pass on to the belt to keep the scale balanced. If for any reason the variation on one of these belts amounted to more than two ounces, an electrical device would automatically shut down the entire mixing equipment, thus guarding against a wrong mix.

The conveyor into which these eight ingredients were deposited, carried the material to the final mixer. In leaving this machine the feed passed over a magnetized cylinder which removed every particle of metal that somewhere found its way into the mix. It is surprising the amount of metal removed. This is particularly true of the little fine needle-shaped pieces of steel which would be certain to set up irritation once in the alimentary canal of an animal. As a final check, a sample of feed is taken every thirty minutes at the automatic bagging machine, and tested in the laboratories to make certain that the feed is meeting standard requirements in every respect.

These are some of the precautions taken by a reliable concern to provide poultrymen with a dependable feed. Here are combined for the benefit of the final user all the intelligence and training of the poultry specialist, the

bacteriologist, the chemist, the engineer. As one thinks of this and then looks at the long list of materials and equipment needed in farming, the majority of which are the product of research men working under the direction of private capital, he wonders if proper appreciation has been extended to the unknown investigators, of which these examples are typical. Further, here is an economic background that calls for a new interest, and perhaps closer cooperation between the farmer and the manufacturer.

### MASTER FARMER MOVEMENT GROWS.

(Continued from page 23).

colored specimens. The whole outfit is designed to save hand labor and reduce expense in handling the threshed crops.

Another matter of general interest was the economy in the production of beans. The chief point here was that after much pains is taken in the preparation of the soil, a thirteen-hole drill is used to plant four rows at a time. This is done to facilitate cultivation with a four-row cultivator. This cultivator is attached to the front end of the tractor. The operator takes the same four rows that were planted together. Following the tractor is a weeder attachment that further stirs the soil. With this equipment it is possible for one man to easily and thoroughly cultivate fifteen acres of beans in a day. This encourages frequent cultivation, and also keeps down labor costs.

### Will Participate in Country Life Conference.

Besides the participation in the Approved Farm Home program started in Michigan recently, the Master Farmers have been called upon to take a leading part in the American Country Life Conference to be held at the Michigan State College during the first week in August. At this conference an effort will be made to catalogue some of the more important social and economic problems facing rural America. The Michigan Master Farmers have invited the Master Farmers of other states to attend these sessions. This will be the first national gathering of these groups in America.

The Master Farmer movement appears to be having a far-reaching influence in the state. It is aiding in a real way in the establishment of farming ideals. It gives to the younger generation of farmers a goal toward which they can aspire. It also gives dignity and direction to the business of tilling the soil. Realizing the possibilities of this rather unique institution, every effort has been made to avoid the spectacular, and to choose the broader course of keeping the movement strictly educational and inspirational.

### MEAT BUYERS PUT ONE OVER.

IN Lapeer county, meat buyers from Bay City have been working a fraudulent scheme which has cheated those who sold cattle to them. The plan worked as follows: The buyers' trucks were weighed in town and then driven to the farm for the cattle. During the trip from the scales to the farm and back again, the truck would be stopped and some large stones taken out of the tool box carried on the side. This would decrease the net weight of the cattle, as the weight of the truck would be truck plus stones. In this case the stones weighed 120 pounds. This is a bad way to make good money as, in this case, the publicity the meat buyers got from their stunt won't help them in making any further purchases, and they had to settle for the amount of fraudulent weights.

A hospital boat is about to be put in service on the Yukon river in Alaska.



# WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



Boys and girls from all parts of the nation, attending the Boys' and Girls' Club Camp in Washington, D. C., were welcomed by Secretary of Agriculture Jardine.



A monstrous military demonstration was staged in Trieste by Italian troops during dedication of world's largest lighthouse, named in honor of Italian sailors who lost their lives in the Great War.



Even during the rousing welcome which the City of Washington extended to Colonel Lindbergh, he did not forget to place a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier.



A rubber life boat which is collapsible, and capable of carrying a load of sixty persons, proved successful on the first try-out. The boat can be inflated in twenty minutes.



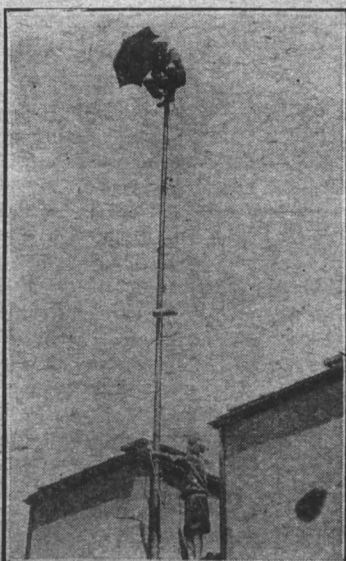
By a wave of his hand over a glass sphere, Judge Gary started a huge electric plant 400 miles away.



This baby lion in the San Diego Zoo, is a source of amusement to visitors, with her pranks and clever tricks.



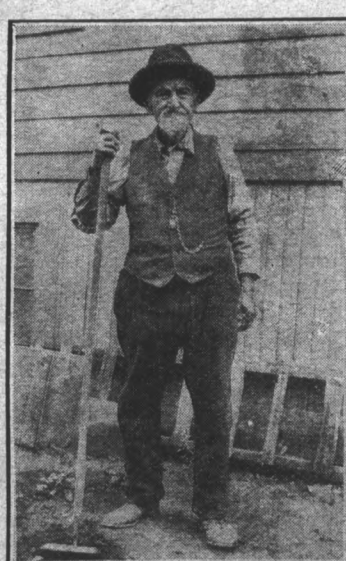
Eastern splendor marked the visit of the King of Egypt to Fayum. The king is the one with the umbrella.



Alvin Kelley climbs atop a flag pole for 8-day endurance test, without eating or sleeping.



Pres. and Mrs. Coolidge as they welcomed Col. Lindbergh and his mother to Washington.

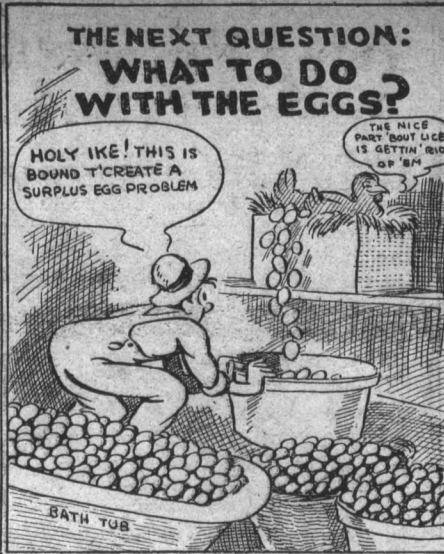
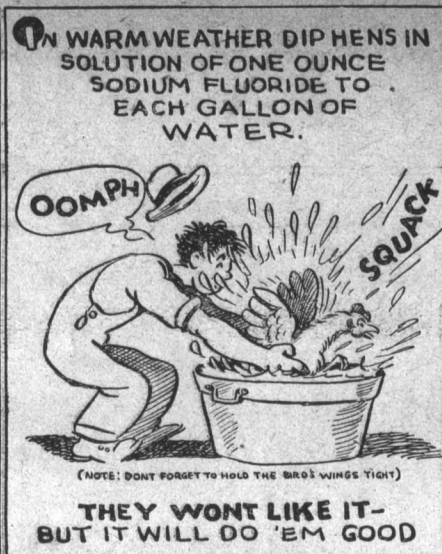


W. N. Wiley drove the Lincoln and Douglas wagon during presidential tour in 1859.



Chamberlin and Levine are acclaimed by German populace for second non-stop flight.





## Adventures of the Brown Family—By John Francis Case

### No Trace of the Missing Child

SEARCHING for Little Joe, youngest member of the Brown Family, who had failed to return home after hours spent with his brother Hal in the field, Father Brown had confided to his neighbor, Fernandez, the story of a midnight marauder who had drawn Hal's fire. A new element of mystery was added when, in telling of the visit of a stranger to the Fernandez home, Father Brown had recognized from the description, an old enemy, "Slippery Sam" Jacks. This man had been driven from the Brown home by Hal because of an attempted bribe to "throw" a race where Flying Fox, pride of the Brown stables, was entered.

"Jacks is a hard customer," remarked Father Brown as, with his neighbor, Fernandez, he continued the search, "but I can't believe he'd stoop to kidnapping. And, anyway, he knows we have no money."

"You forget the treasure," said Fernandez quickly. "He may think you have found that."

"Treasure?" scoffed Henry Brown. "Bunco! All the treasure we find on this farm you are welcome to."

"Do you mean that, Brown?" demanded Fernandez, stopping short. "Will you put that in writing when we get back?"

"Boom!" It was Hal's signal, and without answering, Farmer Brown hurried on. Why should his neighbor be so interested in the strange quest? Soon they were at the crest of the hill to hear the disappointing news that Young Jack Miller, chief dependance in the hunt, because of his knowledge of the country, was away from home and could not be reached before the next day.

"Of course we'll keep on hunting," agreed Neighbor Miller, an energetic farmer of middle age, "but Jack could do more than all of us put together, for he's roamed these hills since he

was 'knee-high to a grasshopper'. My guess is that the lad just lost his bearings, but he may have gone miles. There's no real danger unless in the darkness he should fall and hurt himself.

As if in mocking answer came the



"You'll Just Have to Trust Me, Mr. Brown," Said Jack. "I Don't Know Anything About Little Joe, But Think I Can Find Him."

faint howl of a wolf. Hal caught his breath hard and Father Brown flinched as if from a blow.

"No use sticking together," announced Miller abruptly. "Brown, you and Fernandez comb this bluff, then go east. Hal and I will follow the creek. We'll rout out Simpson and Hardy. Two shots in succession if the lad is found. If not found, we meet at dawn at your home. Keep on firing, a shot at a time," and Miller and Hal were off, while Father Brown, torn by fear and anxiety, again took up the search.

Slow dragged the hours, while in agonized waiting Mother Brown, with Beth and Mary, waited for tidings that

did not come. Daybreak found weary members of the searching party gathered with worn watchers in the House of the Lone Oak, again to take up the hunt as soon as food and drink could be had. It was as if the earth had opened and swallowed the missing boy, and the men talked in guarded tones as the heart-rending sobs of Mother Brown came to them. More than a dozen men now were in the party, and Beth and Juniata insisted that they, too, must go.

"That confounded operator has just opened up," announced Neighbor Mil-



ler after a short conversation over the 'phone. "But I got hold of Jack right away. He'll be here as fast as a car can bring him, but it will be three o'clock this afternoon, the best he can do. Before that, we must find Little Joe. We'll do it, won't we men?" A cheer was the answer, but Hal's face was drawn and haggard as again he took up the search. Father Brown had been prevailed upon to stay and comfort the bereaved mother. Gossip buzzed, magnifying the story of the midnight intruder which, due to Fernandez, now had become common property.

"There'll be a necktie party," sig-

nificantly observed Jud Burns, a tall hill dweller, "if we catch any child stealer around heah." His mates agreed. But again, search as they might, no trace of Little Joe was found. It was a tired and discouraged group that met Jack Miller as he sprang from his car and hurried up to make inquiry. His neighbors watched curiously, and somewhat resentfully, as Young Jack drew his father, Hal and Father Brown aside so that none could hear the conversation as Jack talked low and earnestly.

"You'll just have to trust me, Mr. Brown," said Jack. "I give you my word of honor that I don't know anything about Little Joe, but I think I can find him. There are reasons, though, why I must search alone. I'll take the gun and if I find him I'll fire three shots. No, father, I can't even tell you," as his father started to protest. "We are wasting time. I can go part of my way in the car." Springing into the car Jack was off at high speed while the men of the party broke out in angry exclamations which were not modified as Miller tried to explain. The mystery had deepened. (Continued next week.)

### OUR LANGUAGE.

An Irishman was arrested and brought up in front of the court.

"Have you read the speed law?" asked the judge.

"No, your honor."

"Have you read any book?"

"No, your honor."

"What have you read?"

"I have red hair on the back of my neck, your honor."

### LAZY BUT HONEST.

"Look here, Mose," said the white foreman of a gang of colored laborers, "every time I come around here you're loafing. How does it happen I never find you at work?"

"Ah'll tell you how come, boss. It's 'cause dem rubber heels of you'n don't make no noise a-tall."

The white Indians of Panama are related to the ancient Mayas.

Frank R. Leet.

Activities of Al Acres—"Do it With Music," Says Al.





# An Old Man's Farewell

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

BRING up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it," says the Book of Proverbs. This is changed by many to read, "Bring up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old away he'll go." Samuel is an instance of the gradual growth of a soul into nobility of character and influence. What Saul the king did was nothing, in its final influence, compared to the life-work of mild and kindly Samuel. There had been that night when, as a little boy, he had heard the call of God. Now he is old and reminiscent, but the little boy Samuel is the same person as the old man Samuel. You are you, I am I, from childhood to age. The mystery of personality persists.

Looking back, he can say that he has wronged no man, has taken no man's property, done no one injury. Not everybody could say that. David could not, nor Solomon, and many a public man now cannot say it. Doing no harm is a splendid achievement. Of course, in itself it is not enough, as one ought also to have qualities of aggressive goodness, as well as the passive qualities of doing no harm. Yet, to look back and say, "I have done no harm to any man or woman, have never by my actions misled a child," is to say much.

Samuel grew slowly. He did not slip into wrong-doing in youth, sow wild oats, Canada thistles and corn borers, and then become suddenly converted. He grew symmetrically and slowly into splendid manhood. We remember what Luke says of the youthful Christ: He increased in wisdom and in stature and in favor with God and man. Not that conversion is undesirable. It is highly desirable, but it is not the only way in which Christian character is developed. People used to think it was, and would press on young people their need of a marked conversion that took place at a certain time in a certain place and at a certain hour. It is wonderful that such a thing is possible. But it is not the only way that the life in the soul grows. Sometimes young people have been heavily burdened because they could point to no time or place when they began to love and serve God. Here is an instance: "A Sunday School teacher tried to impress my unworthiness and sin upon me, and told me that I would be lost forever if I was not converted. For three years I waited in misery of mind for the expected conversion. Fortunately a dear friend explained that unless I had done something wrong, or had some heathen beliefs to cast aside, all I needed was to make public avowal of my faith and purpose. I was tremendously relieved, and joined the church in a month. I realize more and more my insignificance and God's power and glory."

In early church history, the case of Origen is to the point. Origen was one of the powerful writers for the Christian religion in its early days. He was carefully brought up by his parents to love the Bible and to serve Christ. While yet a boy, during a persecution, an intense desire for martyrdom seized him, and his mother hid his clothes so that he could not get away from the house. Sometimes when he was asleep his father would come and stand by his bedside, and uncover his breast, as if the Divine Spirit were enshrined in it, and would stoop and kiss it reverently. Chrysostom was another. So deeply did his mother implant the Christian faith in

him that he never wandered from it, and became one of the giants of the Christian church of all time. "Bring up a child in the way he should go—" It seems to work, in spite of what the pessimists say.

I think some of these wicked preachers' sons, of which we occasionally hear. They don't appear so wicked, when you get next to them. The other day I spoke at a banquet of young people in a church, and the president of the organization, the fellow who makes the wheels go 'round, is the six-foot son of the minister. A real fellow, too. Another minister told me not long ago of the usefulness of his two boys in the church. One is out of high school now, and ready for college, which he expects to attend this autumn, while the younger brother has two years yet in high school. Both of these lads are hard hitters in the church, and are the delight of their father. Perhaps, like little Samuel, they heard the voice of the Great God, some quiet night: "Speak, Lord, for Thy servant heareth." At any rate, they are on the right road, and cheer many other wayfarers.

Samuel was a sincerely religious man. At his last appearance to the people he said, "God forbid that I should sin against Jehovah in ceasing to pray for you." When a man will make it a part of his daily schedule to go apart and pray for his people, for those who easily err, those who are particularly tempted, those who are young, those who are undergoing suffering, he is a good man. Prayer is hard work. Prevailing prayer requires the severest sort of discipline and concentration. The reason so many people never learn to pray effectively is because it is hard, and they have not the qualities that persevere unto success in it.

Why were Samuel's sons so unlike their father? Why were they as undesirable members of society as he was desirable? Why were they weak and wicked? Don't ask me, for I do not know. But I suspect that they were neglected by their good father, he lived so busy a life. Looking after other people's boys, he forgot his own. Don't do as he did!

## SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR JULY 10.

SUBJECT: — Samuel's Farewell. I Samuel 12:1-5 and 19-25.

## "By the Way"

### CAN'T TELL.

"Pa, what are ancestors?"  
Well, my son, I am one of yours, and your grandpa is another."  
"Oh! Then why is it that people brag about them?"

### JUST A SLIP.

A woman went into a hospital for wounded soldiers, and approaching a soldier with his head in bandages, said, "Oh, my poor man. Were you wounded in the head?"

"No," said the soldier weakly, "I was wounded in the foot, but the bandages slipped up."

### DEFECTIVE OR DETECTIVE.

The furniture was all broken, rugs were in shreds, pictures were on the floor or broken, and the table was on the piano.

Sherlock Holmes looked around, and with fine insight said, "Someone's been here."

—it SAVES the FARMER'S THRESH BILL



## Where will rain hit this year

Last year, among the places it hit, was Illinois, where thousands of acres of grain rotted in the shock, while waiting for threshers. Rain is no respecter of state lines, and next year it may be your territory that suffers loss.

The farmer who owns a machine, has the best sort of rain insurance. The first day his grain is fit to thresh, he gets it all, clean, bright, and merchantable—before it's so dry that it shells, or so wet that it sprouts in the shock.

You have done all the work of plowing, harrowing, sowing, and harvesting. Why take a chance of losing your crop and your work?

The 22x36 Nichols & Shepard Thresher will save your grain. Any farm tractor, from the Fordson up, will handle it, on the belt or on the road.

It has many features not found in other machines that enable it to save more of your grain and clean it better.

It is provided with Hyatt Roller Bearings, at every Main Bearing point, Alemite-Zerk Lubrication and all sheet metal parts are made of Armco Ingot Iron—the great rust resisting material.

### Send For These Books

The new books—"The Book of Successful Threshing" and "Another Great Advance in Threshing Machines," will show you how to work out a proposition for threshing that will profitably save all your crop in clean, bright, merchantable grain. They are free to farmers—just send the coupon.

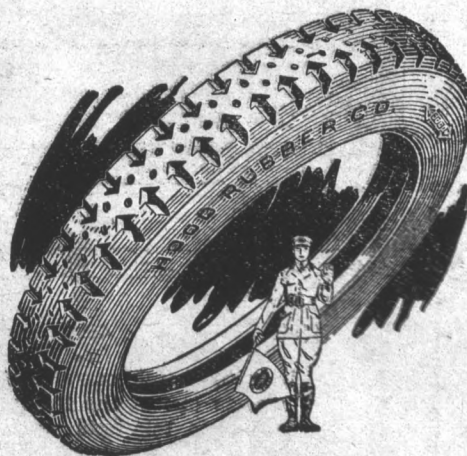
NICHOLS & SHEPARD COMPANY,  
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City.....  
R.F.D.....State.....  
My tractor is a.....size.....make.....

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JOIN that army of money savers who figure cost per mile—they are the kind of people who buy Hood Tires.

Every Hood Tire you see on the road has replaced a tire of some other make—mileage is the reason.

If you figure cost per mile, you will use Hood Tires.

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Branches in all Principal Cities

Look for the Hood Arrow



BALLOON TIRES—HEAVY DUTY TIRES—SOLID TIRES





# It's Hot Pack Now Instead of Cold

*Change in Old Canning Method Saves Time and Proves Safer*

By Doris W. McCray

WHAT is all this fuss about old canning methods not being safe? I'm sure my foods always kept perfectly, and I liked the cold-pack method. In fact, I am one of thousands of women who had no objection to the open kettle method, and continued it for fruit and tomatoes, even after I had adopted the cold pack for vegetables.

Wishing to know the latest news for canners, I procured a bulletin from the U. S. Department of Agriculture on canning and determined to try this new hot pack. After a careful reading of the booklet, I came to the conclusion that this was the same old method, except that the cold dip was left out. I was accustomed to blanch in steam or hot water.

Omitting the cold dip, the hot food is packed into scalded jars which are sitting in hot water. Then here is another difference: the jars are sealed tight before processing, to conserve Vitamin C. If you are used to cold packing your vegetables, you will find these two changes in method easy to make.

## Here's How to Hot Pack.

1. Wash vegetables thoroughly in several waters or in running water to remove every bit of earth clinging to them. Scrub with vegetable brush if necessary.
2. Prepare for jars by paring, quartering or slicing. Stringless beans are prepared by snipping off the ends with scissors, and cutting diagonally with shears or on bread board with knife. Beets are cooked long enough to loosen skins, then peeled and sliced.
3. Pre-cook vegetables in as little water as possible, just enough to heat through to boiling.
4. Wash jars in hot water and soap and scald with boiling water, fit covers and test for leakage, then cover with water and start boiling. Thus they are cleansed. With jar tongs, empty water from them, and set upright in the pan of hot water, ready for filling.
5. The heated vegetables are dipped into the jars. Cover with water in which they were cooked, adding more water if needed. Allow one teaspoon of salt to each quart. If you have no pressure cooker, it is safer to can in pints. If desired, add one teaspoon of lemon juice or vinegar to each pint. This acid method reduces processing time to ninety minutes for non-acid vegetables. If you do not use acid, process 150 minutes in hot water bath. Add half tablespoonful sugar to each pint of peas if desired.
6. Completely seal, and process. Can greens only in pint jars, even though you use a pressure cooker.
7. Upon removal from canner, see that seal is tight, invert on a newspaper in a cool place protected from drafts.
8. It is better to store a week in the warm kitchen for observation, then you may be sure your canning adventure was a success before canning your next vegetables. You can put the jars in a cool cellar, assured that no trouble will develop, provided the storage room is dry. An earthen jar of calcium sulphate will absorb moisture from the air. This inexpensive chemical may be procured at the drug store.

You may use the open kettle method for fruits, or the cold pack method. The acid in them helps them to keep, and there is no danger from botulism, that deadly poisoning which develops in vegetables. Provided your fruits are properly cooked and tightly sealed with good rubbers, there is little to worry about. Yet you may try the hot pack if desired. Bring to boiling, put into jars, seal tight and process.

## Why Hot Pack is Better.

The hot pack is safer, because the center of the jar of food is already boiling hot when processing starts. The higher internal temperature means less danger of flat sour. There is no loss of minerals and vitamins in the cold dip. Filling the jars with hot food and liquid enables you to seal them tight without danger of bursting in the canner. Those foods I hot-packed last summer kept beautifully, and this summer I am hot-packing again.

(If you would like a complete time table for canning all fruits and vegetables, write for our new revised bulletin, "Canning Fruits and Vegetables at Home," Desk M, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan. Inclose five cents in stamps to cover cost of mailing. —Martha Cole).

## HOME ECONOMICS IN KENT STARTS NEW YEAR.

THE women of the Kent County Home Demonstration Service held their first annual meetings June 20-24 inclusive. For convenience the county is divided into five districts. Each

district has from seven to eight organized groups of women, making a total of thirty-seven groups in the entire county. At these meetings a plan for group organization was presented by Julia E. Brekke, assistant home demonstration leader. Miss Agnes Sorenson, home demonstration agent of Kent county, discussed next year's program, after which a ballot was taken

to ascertain just what subjects to include in next year's program. Nutrition and home management received the greatest number of votes and will probably make up the main part of the program next year. These projects will be stressed, both from the home and community viewpoints.

4-H Club work for the girls will be another feature of next year's program which will receive major consideration.

## Cherries and Berries are Ripe!

COAXING fickle summer appetites is an important part of every home cooks' job. But nature comes to her rescue at this time of the year with luscious berries and cherries. Here are some suggestions for serving them that I hope will prove helpful.

### Cherry Salad.

Select large sweet cherries and pit. Fill each cavity with a nut meat, and arrange on beds of lettuce with diced pineapple and garnish with bits of cream cheese.

### Candied Cherries.

Cherries may be candied without cooking. Select firm cherries, stone and soak in vinegar for twenty-four hours. Drain well and mix the cherries with equal weight of sugar. Spread on platters and keep in cool place for a week, stirring every day. Seal in sterilized jars.

### Spiced Sweet Pickled Cherries.

Carefully select cherries, stone and let stand in vinegar to cover over night. Drain and add equal amount of sugar, together with stick cinna-

mon and cloves to suit taste. Let stand two days and seal in sterilized jars.

### Strawberry Jam.

This recipe is unusually good, with hot muffins or light biscuit. To one cup of diced pineapple, add two cups of strawberries and three cups sugar. Cook the pineapple until tender, before adding the berries and sugar, then cook all for thirty minutes over a slow fire.

### Strawberry Bavarian.

1½ cups whipping cream 1 lb. gelatin  
¾ cup sugar ¾ cup cold water  
1½ cups crushed berries ¾ cup boiling water

Soak gelatin in cold water and dissolve sugar in hot water. Combine two mixtures and add crushed strawberries. Cool until the mixture begins to thicken. Beat thoroughly add the whipped cream and continue beating until the mixture will hold its shape. Fill molds, chill and garnish with whole berries.

### Blueberry Pudding.

Line a pudding dish with stale bread that has been buttered. Sprinkle with salt and fill the dish two-thirds full with blueberries or raspberries, that have been mixed with sugar. Cover the berries with slices of buttered bread and sprinkle with salt. Cover baking dish and set in a pan of cold water and bake in a moderate oven for one hour. Remove the cover and brown and serve hot with a pudding sauce, or sugar and cream.—M. C.

## MOTHERS' CAMP.

WASHTENAW county will hold its fourth annual camp for rural women, at Camp Newkirk, Boy Scout camp near Dexter, August 15 to 19 inclusive.

The camp committee elected at last year's camp, consisting of Mrs. Eugene Strang, Ypsilanti; Mrs. Edwin Ball, Dexter; Mrs. George Cook, Saline; Mrs. Albert Koch, Dexter, and Mrs. Fred Leverette, Ann Arbor, together with H. S. Osler, county agricultural agent, and Julia E. Brekke, assistant home demonstration leader, are making a special effort to bring the attendance up to fifty or more this year. A number of the women who attended last year have enrolled again for this year's camp. Some of the subjects which will be stressed are food preparation demonstrations, canning demonstrations, parliamentary law, handicraft work, recreation and music appreciation.

Miss Brekke will be present again at this year's camp. She will have charge of the music appreciation work, and also act as general camp advisor. —J. B.

## Make an One-hour Hat



4892

4891

4894

4896

FELT hats to match one's frock will be in vogue for summer and early fall, reports one of the leading style authorities of the country. These latest creations in felt hats you can make yourself in less than an hour's time, and their low price makes it possible for every woman to have a chic and becoming hat to match each costume.

The hats come flat, stamped in finest quality all wool felt in popular millinery shades. Complete directions for making go with each hat, and everything is furnished except the embroidery silk, the color being left to the purchaser.

Each style of hat comes in but the one color combination as follows:

- 4891 comes in rose with hickory ornamentation.
- 4892 comes in Castilian red with black trimming.
- 4894 comes in white with red trimming.
- 4896 comes in black with white trimming.

The price of these hats is \$1.25 each, postpaid to any address. Prompt attention will be given all orders. Address your orders to the Stamped Goods Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.



## Summer's Simple Silhouette



No. 698—Morning Dress. Cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 2½ yards of 40-inch material with ¾ yard of 40-inch contrasting.

No. 744—Girlish Model. Cuts in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. The eight-year-size requires 1½ yards of 40-inch material with ¼ yard of 27-inch contrasting, and 1½ yards of four-inch with ¾ yard of 1½-inch ribbon.

No. 761—Fascinating Blouse. Cuts in sizes 16, 18 and 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 1½ yards of 40-inch material.

No. 753—Particularly Pleasing. Cuts in sizes 16, 18 and 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 3 yards of 32 or

36-inch material with ¾ yard of 36-inch contrasting material.

No. 739—Simple and Chic. Cuts in sizes 16, 18 and 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 2½ yards of 40-inch material with ¾ yard of 12-inch material for vestee and 4 yards ribbon.

No. 435—A Youthful Mode. Cuts in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material, with ¾ yard of 36-inch contrasting.

The price of each pattern is 13 cents. Just enclose 13 cents extra when you order your pattern and a copy of our Summer Pattern Catalog will be sent to you. Address your orders to the Pattern Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

## Farm Women to Hold Institute

MOTHERS will appreciate the program, that has been carefully prepared for the Farm Women's Institute, to be held at Michigan State College, East Lansing, from July 28 to August 1. The four day's program has been arranged to contain something of interest to every Michigan farm woman who is striving to make a better home, and to do her part in developing a fuller community life.

The first day will be devoted to home improvement. Problems relating to remodeling and building of kitchens, beautifying the home grounds, community landscaping, and farm home power, will be discussed.

On Friday, health and nutrition will be the principal topics for discussion. How rural people are to secure the services of competent physicians, and the nutrition problems of the family will be debated in open forum.

Women who have taken part in practical government will pool their experiences in the interests of better

citizenship on Saturday's program, arranged in cooperation with the League of Women Voters. Jury service and the handling of delinquents have been singled out for special emphasis on the afternoon program. Judge Florence Allen, a woman elected to the highest public elective office, federal or state, in the United States, will address the evening sessions of the Citizenship Conference. Mrs. Frank Kinch, of Huron county, is chairman of this program.

A special Sunday program is being arranged which will prove a valuable addition to the Institute. Monday's program will cover the economic side of farm life. Sources of farm income from the woman's standpoint, and marketing farm produce from the woman's standpoint are the two major problems to be discussed.

The Institute immediately precedes the sessions of the Country Life Association, also to be held at the college. Arrangements for accommodations in

East Lansing can be made through the director of short courses at Michigan State College.

### THE ANSWERS.

These are the answers to the questions under the head, "Ask Me Another," printed on another page of this issue.

1. Thirty-two inches.
2. Locust.
3. Twenty-two feet.
4. The Detroit Gazette in 1817.
5. A hitch arranged so that three, five, seven, or more horses may work together, the same load being on each horse of the group.
6. Stevens Thompson Mason. He was twenty-one years old when appointed governor of the territory of Michigan, and was the first governor after the state was admitted into the Union in 1837.
7. Tomatoes and cucumbers.
8. The lack of vitamin D, known as the antirachitic vitamin.
9. In 1855.
10. Between Detroit and Ypsilanti, the railroad in 1828 and the telegraph in 1847.

### For Our Little Folks

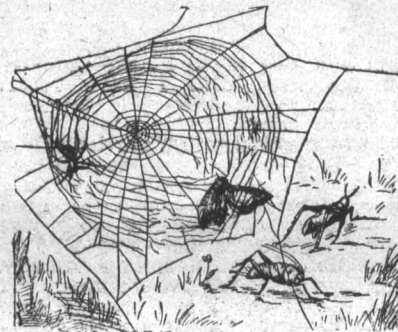
Stories From Bugville

#### HOW THE SPIDER GOT HIS SUPPER.

THE Spider searched all the morning among the tall grasses for a good place to weave his web. At last he came to two daisies, growing straight and tall. Nearby were several small grasses.

"A fine place to make my web," said the Spider, and he immediately set to work. Between the two daisies he wove the silken threads criss-cross, criss-cross into a dainty wheel-like lace pattern. Patiently the Spider kept at work until his web was finished. When the last criss-cross was joined in place he climbed up to the topmost corner of his web to wait. By this time he was very hungry, and he hoped some careless fellow would happen that way very soon and get caught in his trap.

It wasn't long before the Grasshopper came hopping along, nibbling a tender leaf here and there. He was



Then Along Flitted the Butterfly, Not Watching where She was Going.

very close to Spider's trap before he noticed it.

"Ah, ha! Mr. Spider, you think you can catch me in your trap, do you? No, sirree! Watch me!" he said.

Then Grasshopper doubled up his sticklike legs and jumped right through Spider's web, leaving a ragged hole behind.

"A good joke on you," laughed Grasshopper, as he hopped on his way. Just as Spider hastened over to mend the ragged hole, Katydid came striding along singing his "Katydid" song.

"So you've set a trap for me, Mr. Spider," laughed Katydid. "I'll show you." Then he, too, made a big jump and went right through the Spider's web, leaving another ragged hole behind him.

Spider was very disappointed, and more hungry than ever as Katydid strode on his way singing his "Katydid, kadydid" song.

Then along flitted the Butterfly, not watching where she was going. "Watch out," warned the Daisies, for they loved the Butterfly.

But Butterfly did not heed the Daisies' warning. She flew right into the Spider's web and one of her pretty wings became tangled in the silken thread. Try as hard as she might she could not get out. Even the Daisies wanted to help her, but they could not. So the Spider had a good supper and that was the last of the careless Butterfly.

## Insure the flavor

at  
canning  
time



by using pure, mild

## Diamond Crystal

THE fruits and vegetables you "put up" can be as delicious and full of flavor next winter as the day you picked them. They need lose none of their flavor and goodness in the canning.

Simply use Diamond Crystal where your canning recipe calls for salt—immediately you have made certain of the flavor. Diamond Crystal is a pure, mild salt that dissolves quickly and completely, and thoroughly blends with the fruits and vegetables. It brings out all the fine, delightful flavors and makes them more enjoyable to the taste.

Because it is pure and mild, Diamond Crystal will not bleach or toughen the tender skins.

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

"The Salt that's all Salt."

## Diamond Crystal Salt



Free!

We should like to send you a generous sample of Diamond Crystal Shaker Salt and the interesting booklet, "101 Uses for Diamond Crystal Salt," without cost or obligation to you.

DIAMOND CRYSTAL SALT CO.,  
Dept. 478 St. Clair, Michigan  
Please send me, free, trial package and booklet, "101 Uses for Diamond Crystal Salt."  
Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Town \_\_\_\_\_  
R. F. D. \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_



# OUR PAGE

## Good Time at Washington

### 4-H Club Members Enjoy National Camp

NEARLY 150 farm boys and girls, with their club leaders, representing forty states, were in attendance at the National 4-H Club encampment in Washington during the week ending June 23. They were quartered in tents on the grounds of the department of agriculture.

These young folks have won distinction in some special line of endeavor, in crop growing, poultry keeping, stock raising, sewing, dressmaking, or home-making. They were the successful contestants in contests participated in by the 586,156 boys and girls, and were the finest group of young people that has visited Washington in many a day, perhaps, in the nation's lifetime.

The young people put in a very busy week, the day beginning with reveille at six in the morning, and ending with



Mary Kozumplik, Frances and Stephanie  
Horky Know the Water is Wet.

taps at ten o'clock at night. In the morning they had swimming, bird tours, educational tours, and addresses in the National Museum Auditorium by eminent speakers. In the afternoon they went on educational tours, during which they visited the various bureaus of the department of agriculture, the executive, judicial and other branches of the government, the art galleries, parks and other points of interest, held conferences, and attended band concerts and other forms of entertainment.

The boys and girls of the 4-H Clubs were welcomed to Washington by Secretary of Agriculture Jardine, who said, "Boys' and girls' club work is demonstrating better practices in agriculture and home economics, and what is thus being demonstrated is finding its way into the lives of rural people. Through club work, young people are learning how to work together, counsel together, play together, cooperate and achieve. One of the greatest needs of the rural people today is greater cooperation among themselves. Club work trains for such cooperation."

The 4-H Club boys and girls had an opportunity to hear several instructive addresses. C. W. Warburton, director of extension, in the department of agriculture, said that hundreds of boys and girls are now in college as a result of their connection with clubs, and many county agents got their start as boys' club members. Congressman Aswell, of Louisiana, told them how laws are made in Congress. Commissioner of Education Tiggert gave them some points on what the government is doing to promote better schools. The enforcement of law was stressed by Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, assistant attorney-general, who said her conception of law was not something to hedge us about with barriers to things we want to do, but as the opportunity for greater liberty for everybody. To perpetuate the liberties and

opportunities that go with civilization, it has become necessary to cut off avenues of activities that would endanger the lives or rights of others. Law is like a signpost, warning you off undesirable roads.

Two interesting souvenirs of their visit to Washington were presented to the members of the camp. A large gavel was presented to Secretary Jardine by the club members, and he in turn gave each boy and girl a small leader's gavel made from timbers recently taken out of the White House in the course of repairing it. This

wood is more than 100 years old. It was put in after the war of 1912 when the White House was burned. The handles are made from a hickory tree which fell in a storm at Mt. Vernon. The gavels are to be retained always in the families of those who receive them.

The gavel presented to Secretary Jardine was made from fifty different varieties of wood, each typical of the commercial wood in a different state and in Alaska. The handle is of eucalyptus.

The second souvenir, a rose bush from the agricultural greenhouses, will be sent to the home address of each club member, since it would be impossible to keep a plant alive under camp conditions.

## OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Uncle Frank:

No, I don't think girls should work in the fields. Their mothers usually need them in the house. Besides, few are the girls who would have their arms sun-burnt for five dollars.

My hobby is fishing. I seldom fish any more, though, for the fish are getting scarce in our creek. I like to read, too. Zane Grey is my favorite author. My favorite book is "The Rainbow Trail." Another good book is "The Man of the Forest."

Religion is a rather hard topic to discuss. I belong to the Presbyterian Church and know little about any other.

How many M. C.'s are there now? I am enclosing my bit for the fund.—Dwight E. Price.

Women have worked in the fields since before Biblical times. But girls should not do work which will injure them. Fishing is so popular that fish are getting scarce everywhere.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I have been a silent reader of Our Page for several years and I cannot tell you how much I have enjoyed it, or the help that I have received from it.

There is one letter which I would like to make mention particularly, and that is Florence Rothfuss' letter. I agree with all she has to say, and also think it would be good to discuss something constructive and wholesome. No doubt there would be some objections to this, but personally, I can say, like Florence Rothfuss, "That because of my late Christian experience, I would find it a most interesting thing to talk about." I would also like to hear other of the cousins give their ideas.—Bonita.

Why should there be objection to discussing something wholesome, especially as related to Christian experience?

Dear Uncle Frank:

I am sending a bit to help the fund grow. I hope that we will soon have enough in our fund to purchase the radio, because I know from experience how the children would enjoy one.

I enjoy our M. C. page very much, but best of all, I enjoy the letters that the cripples write. I correspond with one of the girls who used to be at Farmington, and always look forward to receiving her letters. They are so jolly and nice. I am looking for a meeting with her sometime, and hope it will be soon.—Jean.

I am glad that you are corresponding with such a nice girl. The fund is growing slowly but surely. If each M. C. would send only a nickel, we would have plenty.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I never thought my entering a contest would win a Merry Circle pin, but it did, and I'm sure glad.

I have been a silent reader of the many articles and letters written by Golden and Merry Circles for many

years, but never could summon enough courage to write you until now, and now that I am one, you shall hear from me often. Really, Uncle Frank, just like the rest, I'd like to know what you look like. For, you see, I never saw any of my truly uncles. So at least I'd like to know what my adopted uncle is like. Perhaps my letter is getting too long for a beginner, so I'll close.—Flaming Desire.

That is some nickname you used. Flaming Desire can mean a lot of things. It depends a whole lot on what one desires. My picture—that is a problem which I will probably have to find some solution to.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I heard a speech the other night about automobiles and cigarettes. The



Two Pair Twins, Alvin and Melvin  
Yarrington, "Teddy" and "Jimmy."

man that delivered that speech said that cars were a wonderful thing if properly controlled, but if they are not they are as bad as a house on fire. He said they were a great menace to the lives of the people of America. As for cigarettes, they are dangerous also. Don't you think he was right, Uncle Frank? I do.

You will find enclosed a quarter for the M. C. fund, with many wishes for it to rapidly increase.—Agnes Arthur.

Yes, that man was right. It seems that everything for pleasure and comfort can also be used by the forces of evil. There is no excuse for the cigarette.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I would like to ask some questions. Are you married? Did you have any nephews and nieces at Bath? Do you have to pay anything for the M. C. Fund? How old are you? Lucille E. Jones.

Yes, married. I do not know whether any in the Bath school disaster were M. C.'s. I presume some were. No one has to pay anything to the

M. C. fund—the offerings to it should be free will. The number of years I have lived do not determine my spirit of youth or age. My boys are larger than I am, but not younger in activity or interest.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Let's discuss something new for a while. Why not the church? In our little town church we are having a contest. The young people's class against the men and women's Bible class. The class that gets the most points for a three months' period, gets a trip to any lake they wish to go to, and the losing side has to furnish the eats, which are very important.

Why not have a Bible contest some time, Uncle Frank? I am sure it would be something very different from anything we've ever had. For some of the questions we could have: What are the words in John 3:16? What is meant by the Day of Pentecost? What was Jesus Christ's first miracle?

I will close, hoping more M. C.'s will join in on church discussion.—Reva McComb.

Perhaps such a contest would be helpful and interesting. If it would stimulate an interest in Bible reading it would be worth while.

### SOME FUND LETTERS.

Enclosed in this letter you will find some money for the Merry Circle fund for the Children's Hospital. It is not much, but it will help some. Before my marriage, which took place a few weeks ago, I was Ruth McNeil.—Your niece, Mrs. Ruth Powers, M. C.

Mother reads the Children's Page to us, so we took up a collection among ourselves, and the enclosed fifty cents resulted. Please put it in your radio fund. Hope you can soon buy it for them, for little children who cannot go outdoors to play these nice days are surely missing a lot.—Three Reid Children.

### THE M. C. FUND.

FUND contributions come in a few at a time, but not enough to make the fund grow as it should. We now have \$58.88, of which about \$24 was left over from the other fund. So we have not taken in much more than \$34 in this campaign. We'll have to hurry to be able to get the radio this fall. It takes a lot of nickels and dimes to make the amount we need. Here are the names of some of the contributors:

Blanch Bates, Helma Moilanen, Agnes Arthur, Maurice C. Hillman, Caryl Tift, S. M. C., Dorothea Ebeling, Pauline Khodi, "An M. C.", Esther Behrensen, Inez Quick, Elizabeth, Margaret Simon, Henry Verbensky, Eola Briggs, Dwight E. Price, Evelyn Chubb, Edith Ball, Harriet Blackmer, Tom Marshall, Harold Snyder, Nila Scott, Geneva Etterbeck, Mrs. Ruth Power, Elizabeth Paul, Martin Nelson, Catherine Kroupa, Three Reid Children, John F. Strange, Bernice McCurdy.

Has your name been in this list?



"Our Uncle Frank" North & K. H. Mendenhall  
Snake River Hill  
Chaswell, Mich.

From Another M. C. Artist.



## READ AND WIN.

THIS is one of the first kind of contests run in our present boys' and girls' department, and it is still popular. The usual number of questions asked are ten, but this time we will let you off easy with only six.

Most of you undoubtedly know that you can find the answers of these questions in the reading columns of this issue. After you find the answers write them briefly, telling the number of the page on which you found the answer. Do not rewrite the questions, but number the answers the same as the questions. Also put your name and address in the upper left-hand corner of your paper, with M. C. after your name if you are a Merry Circler.

Here are the questions:

1. Who had been weighing his milk before the cow testing association came?
2. How many nominations for Champion Farmer are there in Arenac county?
3. What was the average gain in height the first year for the boys fed basic diet plus butter?
4. Write what Mrs. Willebrandt said in comparing law with a sign post.
5. What did Harv Hess say a mandolin, horn or drum was like when played alone?
6. What are the first names of the two Nett sisters?

The contest closes July 15, so send your answers to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, in plenty of time.

## CROSS-WORD WINNERS.

I THINK we'll have enough crossword puzzles to use now. I got some very nice ones. Those selected for winners were picked for their originality and neatness. The ones we felt due prizes this time are:

## Story Books.

Wayne Burke, R. 5, Lansing, Mich.  
Bernice N. Cook, R. 4, Allegan.

## Loose-leaf Note Books.

Violet A. Engstrom, R. 7, Traverse City, Mich.  
Einar Krantz, Mears, Mich.  
Mildred R. Wright, R. 1, Morris.

## Clutch Pencil.

Lucille Beasore, 1000 N. Clinton St., Grand Ledge, Mich.  
Grace Cramer, Box 2, Comstock.  
Lilly Tervo, Chassell, Mich.  
Lillian Hammond, Alden, Mich.  
Loretta Anderson, Mikado, Mich.

## LETTER-BOX ANNEX.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I am a Canadian girl, seventeen years old, and lived at Port Huron, Michigan, for a year. We took the Michigan Farmer while there, and take it yet, so I have been a silent reader of Our Page for some time. So I finally thought I would join the club if you will allow me.

Admirers of the "Anne" series may be pleased to know that I live on the island that those stories are written about. Hoping W. B. isn't hungry when you receive this, unk, I am your loving niece and cousin, Annie MacGinnis, Southport, Prince Edward Island, Canada.

We will be pleased to have you take part in our M. C. activities. I hope that you will soon qualify as a Merry Circler.

"Sing Songs" is a fine collection of songs especially suitable for boy and girl club and community gatherings. It was compiled by Miss Anita Burnam, of the Extension Service of the University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky. This collection of songs was used at the recent National 4-H Camp in Washington. It contains over 125 songs, including words and music. It may be obtained from Miss Burnam for thirty-five cents.

good satisfaction on some poultry farms. It saves time in feeding and avoids the necessity of grain striking the droppings, which sometimes occurs when scratch grain is broadcasted on the range. However, the grain hoppers draw sparrows which may bring disease from other poultry flocks.

Closing the hoppers at night will reduce the loss from sparrows that feed at sunrise before the poultry have assembled for their feed, and also prevent the losses from rats and mice. Reducing the breeding places available to sparrows helps to keep down the population. Barns, sheds, unscreened poultry houses, and holes in apple trees make fine sparrow tenements. Breaking up the nests and keeping the sparrows out of buildings along with shooting and trapping, help to reduce the population. It is rather dangerous to attempt to poison sparrows around poultry buildings, or on the range.

## Buy Pullets Now.

This year the hatches were good, and improved methods of brooding and feeding, especially the use of cod liver oil, have produced a large supply of vigorous pullets which are coming on the market from breeders who have a surplus. This is especially true of the White Leghorn. In some cases poultrymen who have done little culling can profitably sell a good number of their old hens and place part of the money into early hatched pullets. In that way they exchange birds which will not return much profit for birds that may be profit makers this fall.

Unless hens are very good layers they do not make a poultryman much

money during the summer, with eggs at the present wholesale prices, and no private market to take the eggs at higher prices. Good quality pullets are now sold at eight weeks to three months of age for about \$1.00 each. Poultrymen cannot be expected to keep pullets right up to the laying age and then sell them for about \$1.00 each.

In buying pullets the weight and the general quality is more important than the age. In one thousand chicks of the same age it is often possible to divide the pullets into three distinct classes, even though they are all of the same breeding and have received the same feed and care. Naturally, the Grade A pullets are worth the most money.

In these days of motors and good roads it is often possible for a prospective buyers of pullets to make a long trip and furnish his own crates and see the birds before the money changes hands. A letter in advance can order the pullets crated for inspection on the preceding night. The express saved on the crates will usually pay for the trip. You don't have to take the pullets if they are not plump, well-fed birds, free from colds, and the type of birds which can earn your money back next fall.

Porter Greenwood started a filling station in front of his place because so many people got out of gas around there. He sold more than twenty gallons the first week, and then the bandits got wise to how much business he was doing and robbed the station. They got sixty-eight cents, twelve chocolate bars and a crystal set.—Sunshine Hollow.

## July Poultry Notes

By R. G. Kirby

TWO factors that retard the development of pullets are red mites and colds. Mites breed rapidly in hot colony houses and the perches in such houses should be protected with carbolineum, or given a painting or spraying with commercial disinfectant every few weeks. Painting the roosts with kerosene oil, or old crank case oil, will destroy mites.

Red mites are more dangerous than lice. Pullets can dust and keep down many of the lice, even if they do not receive sodium fluoride or blue ointment. But they are helpless in fighting the mites which work at night and live on the red blood which the pullets need for growth.

Colds result from overcrowding in the colony houses, and huddling in the corners of brood coops instead of roosting. When red mites reduce the resistance of the pullets by taking their blood, the birds are more susceptible to colds.

When pullets have roup they are in even greater danger than old hens. The older birds undoubtedly develop some resistance to roup, and recover if aided with roup surgery and commercial disinfectant. The head of a pullet is smaller than the hen's head, and if the cavity in the face of a pullet becomes packed with the leathery matter caused by roup, it gives the bird a severe setback and treatment may be useless.

A large number of pullets also roost in a colony house, much smaller than the laying quarters, with less floor space per bird. Any epidemic that strikes the pullet flocks is apt to spread quite rapidly. The only safe way is to give the colony houses as much cleaning as possible, and to provide plenty of roosting space and growing feed to stimulate the development of the young birds. Preventing disease among young poultry is better than striving for cures.

## Pullets Need Grain.

When the broiler chicks are low and eggs are cheap, there is a natural ten-

dency to reduce expenses, often through necessity. The early hatched pullets should be the last to suffer from forced economy as they need plenty of mash and grain to produce fall and winter eggs when prices will improve.

Even now, when eggs are quoted low on the wholesale markets, I am noting an increased demand for strictly fresh eggs from new customers. It is evidence that some of them are not finding strictly fresh eggs as easily as they did a short time ago. Possibly they have bought some over-heated eggs from flocks where the roosters have not been sold or isolated. It furnishes a little encouragement for better prices for the pullet eggs as well as from the hens which are held in production throughout the summer.

Some pullets receive plenty of mash in hoppers but a deficient supply of hard grain. I think the hatcheries which have sold good livable chicks are to blame for that situation. Some poultry owners who used to feed 100 pullets from a certain sized feed bucket now have several hundred pullets on range. Sometimes they continue to dip the same sized bucket in the scratch feed bin, and only do it once at each feeding time. Possibly they are feeding 300 pullets the same amount of grain they used to give 100. Pullets which have a good mash, but not enough grain may develop too rapidly and lay at four or five months of age.

The eggs from the small-sized pullets are apt to be small. Such birds soon lose in bodily weight and stop production in the fall when prices are the best. Of course, some birds may produce eggs at an early age in spite of the best of management, and it does not pay to try and hold back an entire flock to prevent a few pullets from laying and moulting. It is better to have some birds moult than to develop culls from under-feeding.

## Sparrows a Menace.

Hopper feeding the grain is giving

## 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.

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## PROFIT PRODUCING CHICKS

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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

## 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	500	1000
Brd. Rocks & S. C. Reds.....	\$2.50	\$4.75	\$9.00	\$15.00	\$30.00

Heavy broilers, \$7.00 per 100. Add 25c for 25 and 50 lots.

## 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.

## GOLDEN RULE CHICKS

40,000 Weekly. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

	50	100	400
Postpaid to your door.....			
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.

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## 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, White Wyandottes, Buff Rocks 10c; Mixed 7c; heavy mixed, 8c. Orders for 50 chicks 10 per chick more, 25 chicks 2c per chick more.

Silver Lake Egg Farm Box M Silver Lake, Ind.

## PULLETS—REDUCED PRICES

S. C. Eng. White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns and Anconas. Even-sized, healthy, and well developed. 8 wks. 75c; 10 wks. 85c; 12 wks. 95c. Also 12 wks. old White Rocks \$1.00. BOS HATCHERY, R. 2-M, Zeland, Mich.



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HERE is a repair for casings that is permanent and lasting—as dependable as Las-Stik Tube Patch.

Las-Stik Balloon Tire Casing Plasters plug up the hole, bind the cords of the tire together again, and then reinforce the entire casing around the break. Self-vulcanizing through the heat of the road. Made in five sizes for all kinds of breaks and blowouts.

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LAS-STIK PATCH MFG. COMPANY  
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Las-Stik Tube Patch is the time tried repair for tubes. Repairs pin punctures or large blowouts equally well. Self-vulcanizing. Won't creep or come loose. 50c for a large size can.

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Means less power required—less vibration—longer life. In a University test the Gehl No. 17 (shown here) cut into a 35 foot silo at 21.3 tons per hour with only 17.03 horse power and at a speed of only 501 R.P.M. It will do the same thing on your farm. Many filled 150 silos each and still run.

All steel frame—blower that cannot clog—cuts clean—requires no man at feed table—can be equipped with attachment that makes it the world's best roughage mill.

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Cylinder and  
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Protection When You Roof  
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Storms cannot penetrate, lightning cannot damage, nor rust destroy buildings, roofed with Leadclad. Your family, your home, your stock and your crops enjoy fullest protection under a Leadclad Roof.

A Leadclad Roof is lightning proof, rust proof and fire proof.

A thick coating of pure, everlasting lead, seven times heavier than the coating on ordinary metal roofing, provides this lasting protection and keeps rust away years longer.

Leadclad Roofing is obtainable in the form of flat sheets, V-crimped, corrugated or decorative shingles. Shipped direct to you from the factory. We pay the freight.

**Leadclad Wire Company**  
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LEADCLAD Farm Fence

## Live stock AND DAIRYING

### COMPARE BUTTER AND OLIO.

A NATIONAL advertising campaign to advertise the results of a diet test in England, is to be undertaken by the oleomargarine interests, according to their propaganda experts. They are claiming that this test proved that a diet in which oleomargarine and milk were used, was more effective in promoting child growth than where butter was used.

As a rejoinder to this advertising, A. M. Loomis, secretary of the National Dairy Union, says that the official record of the entire diet test, which was conducted by the British Medical Research Council, shows quite different conclusions than those deducted from the cleverly abstracted part of the report test used by the oleo people.

The actual facts, as given in the complete report, are that the boys in the test that were fed a basic diet, plus oleomargarine, did not grow tall any faster than those fed the basic diet without added oleomargarine. The average increase in both groups was 1.84 inches the first year, while the average gain in height of the boys fed the basic diet plus butter, was 2.22 inches.

The oleomargarine group were not kept on the test for a second year. The butter cows, however, were tested through the second year. For the second year their progress was even more marked; showing an average increase in weight for the two years of 12.43 pounds per boy, and in height of 3.95 inches per boy.

The British investigators, in summing up their conclusions, state frankly that "it is obvious that the vegetable margarine has failed."

### CONTROLLING CONTAGIOUS ABORTION.

HERD management and sanitation in the control of infectious abortion are very important, according to veterinarians at Purdue University. The advantages of this method of controlling infectious abortion may be illustrated by two herds, both in about

the same condition when first visited, with approximately fifty per cent of the cows in each herd affected with the disease and the abortion rate varying from sixteen to twenty per cent per year.

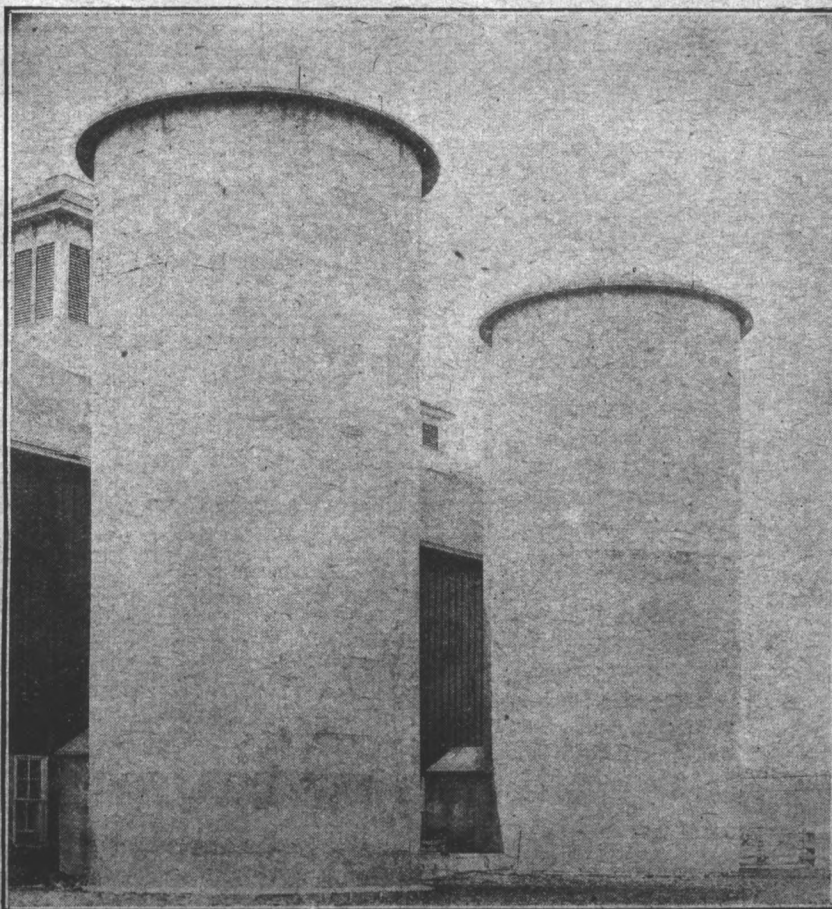
One herd owner followed the plan of herd management and disease control recommended, but the other did not. None of the cows in the herd in which an effort was made to control the disease have aborted during the past two years, and furthermore, a disease-free herd is being established. As the heifers reach productive age they are replacing infected cows or less desirable breeding animals, and those unprofitable for milk production.

A recent blood test of the herd, belonging to the man who did not follow the recommendations of the department, showed that ninety per cent have infectious abortion, and the owner has considerable difficulty in maintaining the herd at a profitable production level. The number of cows that abort annually is about the same. Blood testing at regular intervals, and close attention to sanitary disease-control measures, are highly important in preventing loss from this disease.

### FIRST AND SECOND PRIZE ISLAND BULLS TO MICHIGAN.

WORD has just been received from the Island of Guernsey to the effect that Echo of Myrtle Place, the grand champion over the Island at the recent Island Show, and a king's cup prize winner, has been purchased by John Endicott, Brookwood Farms, Birmingham, Michigan. Mr. Endicott also purchased Nobleman of Le Briquet, another prize-winning bull. Echo of Myrtle Place is a four-year-old and was sired by Governor III of the Grantes and is out of La Fleur du Jardin XVIII.

The other bull is a two-year-old and is sired by Imp. Bickleigh Nobleman 110902. Mr. Endicott has a splendid herd of about eighty pure-bred females where these two promising herd sires will be given an opportunity to prove themselves as dairy sires.



The Present Status of the Corn Crop Indicates that the Silo will Play a Larger Part than Usual in Conserving Feed this Fall.

## Dairymen

YOU can now get a Hinman Milker in a PORTABLE GAS ENGINE UNIT. Power and milker complete in one compact, simple little machine.

Uses the same Hinman System—proved right by 19 years of success in every good dairy county!

Real simplicity that does better work and costs less to buy and operate. Milks three hours on one quart of gas. Takes little space. Rolls easily anywhere.

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



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

LOVE MANUFACTURING CO., Dept. 130, Lincoln, Ill.

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**State Mutual Rodded Fire Insurance Co., of Mich.**  
HOME OFFICE—FLINT, MICH.

Largest Farm Fire Insurance Co. in Michigan

A Blanket Policy Covering all Farm Personal Property.

Agents Wanted In Good Territory. B

W. T. LEWIS, Sec'y  
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FLINT, MICH.

### Exterminate Corn Borers ROSS METAL SILO

Made of copper-content Rossmetal galvanized. No shrinkage or swelling. Can be increased in height. Movable. Safe against fire and wind. No freeze troubles. Send for remarkable booklet—"What Users Say."

Easy terms—buy now, pay later. Agents wanted.

Check items which interest you and write for catalog.

Ross Old Reliable Ensilage Cutter is another exterminator of the borer. Cuts ensilage into 1/4 inch pieces. All steel construction. Write for prices.

The Ross Cutter & Silo Co., (Est. 1850)  
241 Warder St., Springfield, Ohio

Makers of Brooder Houses—Silos—Cribs—Bins—Cuttlers—Mills—Garages



## Mr. Lamb Feeder:

Opportunity will continue to present itself in July, when you will be able to buy choice quality 55 to 60-lb. Idaho feeding lambs at around (\$13.00) cwt. This will be as cheap as they will sell at any time in the season, and we predict that feeders will sell at from (\$14.00) to (\$15.00) cwt. in August, September, and October, because of great losses in the feeder lamb producing states of Wyoming, Oregon, and Montana. Most of these feeder lambs were under contracts to Colorado, and Nebraska feeders, and we are advised that these losses in these states were 40%, which means that these Colorado, and Nebraska feeders will be short 40% on their contracts at time of delivery, and they will then have to go into the open market in order to fill their requirements, which will help force the market on feeders upwards in October. The lambs out of Idaho, and Washington will be 85% fat, which means that there will be few feeders through the summer months, and that they will sell from (\$14.00) to (\$15.00) cwt. all summer and fall. The reason these Idaho lambs are selling so reasonable is because it is early, and there is no demand for them. Take advantage of this opportunity, and buy now, running them on grass through the summer, growing them, and have them fat for the December market, which will be high. Send your orders to us, and we will ship you strictly graded, and uniform, feeding lambs, well sorted, just as cheap as they can possibly be had on the market.

We will guarantee every load to be just as represented, and ordered by you, and you have the privilege of looking at the lambs before you pay your draft at the bank. We will have about 3000 of these Idaho feeder lambs each week to offer for sale starting at once. Wire your orders, satisfaction guaranteed.

Wool Growers' Commission Co., Inc.,  
F. W. SHURTE, Mgr. Feeder Dept.  
Union Stock Yards, CHICAGO, ILL.

## Why Burn Coal?

or Wood in Your Cook Stove or Heater when you can have instant heat with convenience by installing a Uni-Hete Kerosene Burner in five minutes' time?

For a limited time we offer to send C. O. D. this \$15.00 burner complete—including flexible fuel supply tubes, regulating valves and galvanized iron tank, ready to install, for only \$6.00.

Fits Any Stove or Range Fully guaranteed against all defective workmanship and material for one year. Any part that proves defective, if returned, will be replaced free of charge.

New 1927 Uni-Hete Burner Outfit vaporizes kerosene or distillate, mixes it with air, producing an intensely hot, clean, smokeless, silent burning flame. Heat can be regulated to any degree by fuel controlling valves. Improves your stove 100%. Have been manufacturing oil burning devices for thirty-three years. We make this offer for a limited time only. Specify if for range or heater.

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## MICHIGAN Concrete STAVE SILOS

The last word in a permanent silo. Write for interesting free illustrated fact-proving literature. Tells how we manufacture silos under the best known processes—and not stopping at that—how we erect them for you in a few days from ground to peak.

Special Terms if you order Now!

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## 1 YEAR TO PAY after trial American CREAM SEPARATOR

Free catalog. Tells about this world famous Separator. Liberal trial offer attractive terms. Prices low as \$24.95. Monthly payments low as \$2.20. Write today.  
AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.  
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## CORN CRIBS ROSS METAL GRAIN BINS

Made like the famous ROSS METAL Silo. ROSS METAL Cribbs and Bins have exclusive features. Perfect ventilation—Easy to erect. Write today for our special money saving proposition to the farmer. Agents wanted also.  
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## BEE HIVES

Section Boxes, Comb Foundation, Smokers, etc. General agents in Michigan for The A. I. Root Co. Beginner's outfits for equipment for bees you now have. Send for our 64-page catalog.

## BERRY BASKETS

Strictly high grade white baskets. Packed in cartons of 500 each for freight and express shipments. Special prices for quantity orders of 10M to 50M.

Special parcel post offer of 200 A-grade baskets, postpaid to points within 150 miles of Lansing for \$2.30. Immediate shipment. Send for price list.

M. H. Hunt & Son, Box 525, Lansing, Mich.

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Change Copy or Cancellations must reach us Twelve Days before date of publication.

### CATTLE

Guernsey Bulls Registered. 2 age 7 months, \$50. C. L. BENNETT, 708 Kai. Nat'l. Bank Bldg., Kalamazoo, Mich. Dial 2-8331.

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

## VACCINATE THEIR DOGS AGAINST RABIES.

FARMERS in the vicinity of Lathrop, Washington county, Ohio, have found that it pays to vaccinate their dogs against rabies. Before the practice was begun, the community had a mad dog nearly every summer, resulting in a number of persons being bitten and a considerable loss of live stock; but since that time there has not been a single re-occurrence of the trouble. These farmers now have an organized ring to simplify the vaccinating chore, and J. E. Martin, a prominent stockman, is manager.

"To get protection with the least possible expense we arranged with a veterinarian to do the vaccinating for an entire community," Martin explained to me, recently. "A day was set apart for the job, and on that day each farmer loaded his dog into an auto and took it direct to the doctor's office. The vaccinating process was a simple one, causing no bad results, and it rendered a dog immune from rabies for at least a year. We were instructed to bring the animals again, the following season. This we did, and have kept up the practice each year since."

"By this method the menace of rabies has been largely overcome, and we no longer worry when a chance bite or scratch occurs from our dogs. This peace of mind means something in a farmer's life, and is worth many times its cost."—F. R. Cozzens.

## CLOVERLAND FARMERS SEE BENEFITS OF TESTING.

THE continuous testing of dairy herds in cow testing associations is the greatest means of advancement," said Russell E. Horwood, dairy extension specialist for the Upper Peninsula.

A good example of this is shown by the DeLoughary Brothers, of Bark River. They have completed three years of testing and are well into the fourth year at the present time. The records averaged for the three years, and the number of cows in the herd are as follows:

Year.	Milk.	Fat.	No. Cows.
First .....	4,906.5	209.0	23.3
Second .....	6,924.6	265.0	20.8
Third .....	8,924.6	338.0	16.3
Fourth .....			13.0

Eight months of testing have gone by in the fourth year, and already six cows have over 300 pounds of fat to their credit. We see, also, that there has been a reduction again in the number of cows.

"We thought we knew everything about our cows at the end of the first year," Mr. DeLoughary said. "County Agent Turner, of Delta county, advised us to continue. We can now see the value of continuous testing and cannot afford to stop."

"Our herd produces the same amount of milk," Mr. DeLoughary continued, "with less cows and thus considerable less feed and less cost. The calves we are getting are stronger and more sturdy than those before we started testing."

"Before entering cow testing association work we fed no grain at all," stated Mr. DeLoughary, "now we feed grain winter and summer and find through the teaching of testing work that for every dollar expended for grain we receive considerable more than a dollar in return."

"The advancement made by the DeLoughary Brothers can be contributed," said Mr. Horwood, "to the culling out of poor cows in this herd, and the practicing of better methods of feeding which are taught through testing work. This is only one of many herds that have, and still are, profiting by continuous testing."

It is now thought that the injury supposed to have resulted from the liberal feeding of cottonseed meal to cows is due, not to the cottonseed meal, but to an inferior quality of roughage.

## Facts about the De Laval Milker

1. 650,000 cows now milked the DeLaval Way.
2. De Laval Milkers now in their eleventh year of use.
3. 83.27% of the users report average saving of 2 hrs., 12 mins. per day.\*
4. 97.13% of the users say it agrees with their cows.\*
5. 99.4% of the users say they get as much or more milk as by hand milking.\*
6. 9.49% average increase in production per cow reported by those who have records.\*
7. 94.80% of users say their De Laval is easy to keep in a clean and sanitary condition.\*
8. Average bacteria count of all reporting, 14,542—62% report counts of 10,000 and less.\*
9. 96.45% of De Laval users say their milker is "the best," "one of the best," or a "good" investment.\*

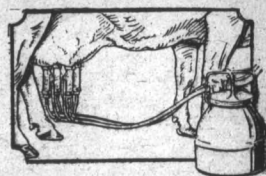
\*Based on reports from 1844 De Laval Milker users in all parts of the U. S. and Canada.



## A De Laval Milker Gives You More Time for Recreation

THOUSANDS of families are now able to enjoy themselves in many ways never before possible, for on farms in every section of the country De Laval Milkers have greatly simplified the milking problem. One person, with a De Laval Milker, can do the job just as easily and quickly as can two or three good hand milkers. Father, the boys and the hired man like it for they can "trade" Sundays, holidays and evenings without increasing each other's work in the least. Mother and the girls like the De Laval for they no longer have to pitch in during rush spells, and because of the many pleasant days that it makes possible with the whole family together.

Milking is no longer drudgery where a De Laval is used. It not only makes the work more pleasant but more profitable too, for it saves time and produces more and cleaner milk. Sold on easy terms. See your DeLaval Agent or write nearest office below.



## The De Laval Separator Co.

New York Chicago San Francisco  
165 Broadway 600 Jackson Blvd. 61 Beale St.

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

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

FOR SALE Reg. Guernsey cow, due to freshen August 8th. T. B. tested. LEONARD HASSLER, Sandusky, Mich.

## 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

## SERVICEABLE AGE

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN  
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.  
RED ROSE FARMS DAIRY  
Northville, Michigan  
Telephone: 344  
Reference: Northville State Savings Bank

FOR SALE Reg. Holsteins 30-lb. bull, Traverse City breeding. Sure, gentle. HULETT & KURTZ, Okemos, Mich.

## 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.

FOR SALE 13 Jersey Cows and 4 heifers, bred to freshen next fall. T. B. tested. Well-bred. Good foundation stock: COLON C. LILLIE, Coopersville, Mich.

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

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

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 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 boars in the state, viz., L. S. Big Wonder by Smooth Wonder and Big Stratton by Redemer. W. E. LIVINGSTON, Parma, Mich.

Large Type Poland Chinas spring boars and gilts, also bred sows. JAMES G. TAYLOR, Belding, Mich.

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

HAMPSHIREs, gilts, bred for August and September farrow. Cholera immune, best of breeding. J. P. SPITLER & SONS, R. 1, Henderson, Mich.

### SHEEP

## GOOD YOUNG EWES LAMBS BY SIDE. CAR LOTS. STRONG, GROWTHY STOCK. LOW PRICES.

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

## BREEDING EWES

Car lots of choice young ewes with 40 to 50-lb. lambs at side. Sired by Reg. Shrop. rams. Priced right. Telegraph Rockwood P. O., South Rockwood, Michigan. D. L. CHAPMAN & SON.

## 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.

## 1000 YEARLING EWES

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

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

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

SHEEP Karakules, Tunis, Oxford, Lincoln, Cotswolds, show and breeding. L. R. KUNEY, Adrian, Mich.

### HORSES

WANTED. A PERCHERON STALLION, any age, for sale. Address letter to ALBERT SPENCER, South Branch, Mich.





# THE LATEST MARKET REPORT



## GRAIN QUOTATIONS.

Tuesday, July 5.

### Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 2 red at \$1.45; No. 2 white \$1.46; No. 2 mixed \$1.44.  
Chicago.—July \$1.44½; September \$1.43¾; December \$1.46½.  
Toledo.—Wheat, No. 2 red at \$1.43 @1.44.

### Corn.

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow \$1.05; No. 3 yellow \$1.03; No. 4 yellow \$1.01.  
Chicago.—July at 97¼c; September \$1.06½; December \$1.11.

### Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 Michigan 53c; No. 3, 51c.  
Chicago.—July 45¼c; September at 47c; December 49½c.

### Rye.

Detroit.—No. 2, \$1.11.  
Chicago.—July \$1.09½; September \$1.01½; December \$1.03½.  
Toledo.—Rye \$1.10.

### Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$6.00 f. o. b. shipping points.

### Barley.

Detroit.—Malting 97c; feeding 89c.

### Seeds.

Detroit.—Cash imported clover seed \$13.90; October \$16.70; domestic December \$16.65; August alsike \$14.25; timothy, new \$2.50; December \$2.70.

### Hay.

Detroit.—No. 1 timothy at \$17@18; standard \$16@17; No. 1 light clover mixed \$15.50@16.50; No. 2 timothy at \$15@16; No. 1 clover \$15@16; oat straw \$12@13; rye straw \$13@14.

### Feeds.

Detroit.—Winter wheat bran at \$35; spring wheat bran at \$34; standard middlings at \$38; fancy middlings at \$45; cracked corn at \$42; coarse corn meal \$39; chop \$32 per ton in carlots.

## WHEAT.

Wheat prices averaged lower in the past week, but rallied sharply at the close. Crop news was undecisive, with unfavorable developments in some directions neutralized by favorable conditions in others. The closing strength was due chiefly to speculative buying in anticipation of the usual rust scare in the spring wheat territory. At present, growing conditions in the spring wheat territory, and harvest weather in the southwest are favorable. But, the season for the annual rust scare is at hand and there is more or less apprehension. In Canada, the weather has favored rapid progress. While the crop has partially overcome its late start, the reduced acreage is a permanent factor. In Argentina and Australia seeding is still in progress, but late reports indicate a larger reduction in acreage than previously expected. In Europe, cold backward weather is reported, with prospects of a late harvest. Italy threatened to have a small crop, but recent estimates indicate about the same yield as last year. The course of the market will depend on the crop news. While apprehension as to rust damage indicates strength in the immediate future, if the spring wheat crop on both sides of the international boundary progresses without material injury from rust or drouth, the pressure of cash wheat is likely to cause a lower market in the next month or two. But, based on the present outlook, there is no excess in the world supply, the price is not high, and a rapid advance would be likely to follow reports of serious deterioration.

## RYE.

The rye market has been rather featureless, export demand is quiet, and the new crop is progressing favorably. The remaining stocks of old rye are small, however, and the appearance of any active demand in the next month would cause a strong market. Including new crop and carryover, supplies in the coming year promise to be about the same as last year.

## CORN.

Corn prices advanced early in the past week, only to settle back at the close. The low crop estimates were counterbalanced by the fact that the weather conditions at the moment are favorable for growth. The area which will not mature until far past the usual frost date is large, however, and the crop is not in condition to withstand the usual summer dry spells. Opinion is well crystallized in the belief that the crop is certain to be a small one and that ultimately prices will go much higher.

Farmers have taken advantage of advances recently to sell a good deal of corn, but this selling wave is believed to be about over. While commercial demand is not large, the present supply at terminals will have to be stretched out over a considerable period, so that there is not likely to be much weakness in prices from pressure of actual grain.

## OATS.

Commercial demand is slow, the visible supply still contains 18,000,000 bushels, and the new crop movement is only a few weeks ahead, so that any outstanding strength in prices will have to come from a crop scare or through sympathy with corn.

## SEEDS.

Early prospects for the red clover seed crop are very favorable. The crop got off to an early start and the weather conditions so far have been excellent. Trading in all seeds is dull, with only occasional small sales being reported.

## FEEDS.

The feed market settled back last week as consumptive demand is quiet, particularly in the southwest where recent rains have revived pastures. Strength in coarse grains prevented any marked declines on corn feeds, but bran declined in most markets. Middlings are selling at a premium over bran.

## HAY.

Demand for hay continues of small volume and there is little reason to expect any material improvement. Local supplies in consuming areas are ample, on the whole, and with excellent pastures available generally, consumptive demand for hay is not likely to expand. Heavy rains have done some damage in sections where hay has been cut, but the crop, on the average, is reported to be in good shape.

## EGGS.

Supplies of eggs arriving at leading distributing markets are not as large as at this time a year ago, and the

market is holding fairly steady following the recent advances. The surplus left for storage is smaller than last season, but the reserve stocks are already so much larger than in 1926 that there is little incentive to add to accumulations. Hot weather defects are more prevalent in current receipts and fancy quality eggs find a good outlet at top prices. Due to the high prices for grain, summer egg production may be smaller than was predicted earlier in the season, but, in any event, prices are expected to average lower than in the previous two years.

Chicago.—Eggs, fresh firsts at 22@23c; extras 23@23½c; ordinary firsts 20½@21½c; dirties 20c; checks 20c. Live poultry, hens 21c; broilers 26c; springers 30c; roosters 14c; ducks at 17c; geese 13c; turkeys 20c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 23@23½c. Live poultry, broilers 34c; heavy hens 24c; light hens 17c; roosters 15c; geese 16c; ducks at 28c.

## POTATOES.

The potato crop in the second-early states in the region from New Jersey west to Missouri and Kansas, and through to California is in good condition and supplies during the next month or two are expected to be liberal. The early states have finished shipping potatoes earlier than usual, so that the way has been cleared for the second-early producers. Production in this section is estimated at 10,700,000 bushels. Prices are steady at the present, but probably will weaken as supplies increase. Oklahoma and Arkansas Bliss Triumphs, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at \$3@3.25 per 100 pounds, sacked, in the Chicago carlot market.

## BUTTER.

The high point in the summer butter production has been passed in some sections, at least, but supplies are not expected to fall off abruptly. Pastures are in excellent condition and good forage usually means good dairy production. Hot weather demand for ice cream and fluid milk may have

some effect in curtailing the butter output. Storing operations continue at a rapid rate both in the large markets and at interior points, and the shortage in stocks as compared with a year ago probably has been entirely wiped out. Prices have strengthened recently, but it is difficult to see much higher prices so long as supplies continue on a liberal scale. Speculative operations will be less active once June butter is out of the way.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago, 39¼c; New York 42½c; Detroit 37@39c pound.

## WOOL.

Wool trade is broadening and prices at the seaboard, as well as in producing sections, are working higher. Arrivals from the new clip at Boston have increased and the larger selections available are facilitating trade. Mills are not likely to purchase large amounts ahead of requirements, as cloth prices do not afford them satisfactory margins, but the upward trend may excite some forward buying. The tone abroad is strong, with a rising trend in British markets. Owing to drouth, the new Australian clip will be reduced about 250,000 bales, equivalent to one-fourth of the total production in the United States. Boston reports sales of Ohio delaines at 45 cents, with 43 cents paid for three-eighth blood, and 42 cents for Michigan medium wools. In the bright wool districts, up to 40 cents have been paid for delaine and 36 cents for medium wools. In the west, dealers have been taking medium wools at 32 to 33 cents in Idaho, 28¼ to 30¼ cents in Oregon, and 34 to 35 cents in Montana.

## GRAND RAPIDS.

Potatoes \$1.50@1.75 bu; tomatoes at \$1.40@1.60 per 7-lb. basket; cucumbers \$1.30@1.40 dozen; spinach 75c@1 bu; leaf lettuce 30@50c bu; head lettuce 75c@1 bu; cabbage \$1.50; bu; cauliflower \$1.50@1.75 flat; celery 20@75c dozen; asparagus \$1.25 dozen bunches; rhubarb 75c bu; radishes and green onions 10@12½c; beets 25@30c dozen bchs; carrots 15@20c doz. bchs; strawberries \$2@4 case; red raspberries 30@40c pint; huckleberries 50c qt; gooseberries \$1.75@2 per 16-qt. case; cherries, sour \$2.50@2.75 case; sweet, yellow at \$1.50@2 per 16-qt. case; black sweets \$2@3 case; green peas \$2@3 bu; chickens 15@22c; old hens 16@20c; ducks 22c; pork 11@12c; beef at 6@16c; lamb 30c; butter-fat 44c lb; eggs 22c; wheat \$1.25 bu; rye 85c bu; beans \$5.50 cwt.

## DETROIT CITY MARKET.

The offerings of strawberries were moderate Friday and the demand was very light. Most of them sold for \$5.50@6 per 24-quart case. The price on green peas dropped to \$1.50 a bushel. Sour cherries averaged \$3.50 per 24-quart case. Sales were very slow on leaf and head lettuce. Trading was good on spinach at 75c per bushel.

Apples 50c@1.75 bu; asparagus at \$1.25@1.50 dozen bunches; new beets 50@75c dozen bunches; cabbage at \$1@1.25 bu; new carrots 60@75c dozen bunches; cauliflower \$4@5 bu; celery, local, No. 1, 75@85c dozen bunches; No. 2 35@40c dozen bunches; Kalamazoo celery, No. 1, 60@85c; No. 2, 30@35c dozen bunches; eggs, wholesale 27@28c; retail 30@35c; white eggs, wholesale 28@30c; escarole 50@75c bu; endive \$1@1.25 bu; lettuce 50c a bu; head lettuce \$1.25@1.50 bu; curly parsley 50@75c dozen bunches; root parsley 60@75c dozen bunches; peas \$1.50@2 bu; green onions 50@75c dozen bunches; potatoes \$1.60@1.75 a 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 \$1.25@1.75 bu; rhubarb 40@60c dozen bunches; sorrel \$1@1.25 bu; spinach 75c@1 bu; turnips 60@85c dozen bunches, \$2@2.25 bu; romaine 75@90c bu; strawberries, No. 1, \$5.50@6.50 per 24-quart case; No. 2, \$4@5 per 24-quart case; gooseberries \$5.50@6 per 24-quart case; cherries, sour \$3.25@3.75 24 quarts; sweet \$4@4.50 24 quarts; live pigs \$8 each; watercress \$1 dozen bunches; kohlrabi \$1 dozen bunches; veal 18@20c; pansies \$1@1.15 per 15 boxes; mustard 50@75c bu; leeks 50@90c bu; turnip greens 50@75c a bu; beet greens 75@90c bu; butter 60c.

"Corn has a very poor start," according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture report.

## Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, July 5.

### CHICAGO.

#### Hogs.

Receipts 42,000. Market is mostly 10@15c higher. Tops \$9.50; bulk 160-200 lbs. \$9.25@9.45; 210-250 lbs. largely \$8.80@9.35; most 260-300-lb. butchers \$8.60@8.80; few packing weight butchers 310-360 lbs. \$8.40@8.50; packing sows and pigs steady; bulk pigs \$8.25@8.75; strong weights \$9 or better; most sows \$7.35@7.75.

#### Cattle.

Receipts 18,000. Market on steers and yearlings around steady; 1,607-lb. steers \$14@15; best heavies at \$14.35; mixed yearlings \$12.25; medium fat she stock, steady to strong; top heifers \$11.50; heavy cows at \$8.50@9.25; all others \$5.75@7.50; bulls strong to 15c higher; medium grade \$6.65 down; vealers strong to 50c higher; better grade \$12.50@13.50; low cutters and canners steady at \$4.25@4.50; stockers and feeders unchanged; early sales down.

#### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 10,000. Fat lambs are fairly active, 25c higher than Friday; early bulk natives \$14@14.25; best are held higher; light culls \$9.50@10, around 50c higher; no ranger lambs sold; good to choice Idahoes around \$15; sheep steady; sprinkling of fat ewes at \$5.25@6.25; few head \$6.50; deck of 95-lb. aged wethers \$8; deck of 85-lb. to two-year-olds \$15; yearling fat lamb indications unchanged.

### DETROIT.

#### Cattle.

Receipts 294. Dry-fed strong; others slow but steady.  
Good to choice yearlings  
dry-fed ..... \$10.00@12.00  
Best heavy steers, dry-fed ..... 9.50@11.50  
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@ 4.50  
Canners ..... 3.75@ 4.25  
Choice light bulls ..... 6.00@ 7.00

Bologna bulls ..... 6.50@ 7.50  
Stock bulls ..... 5.50@ 6.50  
Feeders ..... 6.25@ 8.25  
Stockers ..... 5.50@ 7.25  
Milkers and springers ..... \$65.00@110.00

#### Calves.

Receipts 379. Market steady.  
Best ..... \$13.50@14.00  
Others ..... 5.50@13.00

#### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 45. Market 50c higher.  
Best lambs ..... \$14.50@15.00  
Fair lambs ..... 10.50@11.50  
Light to common lambs ..... 6.00@10.00  
Yearlings ..... 8.00@11.00  
Fair to good sheep ..... 5.00@ 6.00  
Culls and common ..... 2.00@ 4.00

#### Hogs.

Receipts 848. Market steady.  
Mixed ..... \$ 9.70  
Roughs ..... 7.00@ 7.25  
Pigs and lights ..... 9.40  
Stags ..... 6.25  
Extreme heavies ..... 8.00@ 8.75  
Heavy yorkers ..... 9.75

### BUFFALO.

#### Hogs.

Receipts 11,500. Hold-overs 324. Market steady to strong; pigs and lights \$9.75@10; 170-200 lbs. \$9.90@10; 210-230 lbs. \$9.75@9.85; 240-260 lbs. \$9.50@9.65; 270-300 lbs. \$9@9.25; 350 lbs. held around \$8.75; packing sows \$7.50@8.

#### Cattle.

Receipts 1,000. Market steady to 25c higher; 1000 steers \$12@12.25; bulk of good kind \$11.35@12; 1,250-lb. Canadians \$11.50; common and medium steers \$7.50@10.75; medium heifers \$8@9; good cows \$7.50; bulk of common to medium \$5.25@7; bulk at \$7.25.

#### Calves.

Receipts 1,350. Market \$1 higher; tops \$14; culls and common at \$10@11.50.

#### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 3,000. Lambs 25@50c higher; others steady; top lambs at \$15.50; common \$12.50; yearlings \$10@11.50; aged wethers \$8@8.25; ewes at \$4.50@6.50.



### SPRING PIG CROP SHOWS MODERATE GAIN.

THE June pig survey made by the department of agriculture shows, for the United States as a whole, increases of three per cent in sows farrowed, and 3.5 per cent in pigs saved over the spring of 1926. In the eleven corn belt states, there were increases of about two per cent, both in sows farrowed and in pigs saved.

These percentage increases in pigs saved are equivalent to about 1,800,000 pigs for the United States. In the corn belt, which furnishes most of the market supply, the increase amounts to 700,000 pigs. Since death losses from cholera were heavy last fall, the market reports from this year's spring pig crop are likely to increase by more than 700,000 head, unless losses again are above normal.

Sows bred, or to be bred, for fall farrowing, were reported as thirty per cent larger than sows farrowed last fall for the United States, and twenty-three per cent larger for the corn belt. The department states, however, that these breeding intentions reports in June have never been good indicators, as they have always been much above actual farrowings as reported in December. The declines between the June intention reports and December farrowing reports, have averaged twenty-nine per cent for the United States and twenty-four per cent for the corn belt states. These past relationships, and the present unfavorable feeding ratio between corn and hog prices, and the poor corn crop prospects indicate the probability of a decrease rather than an increase in the fall pig crop this year in the corn belt, but some increase seems probable in other regions, especially in the south.

The rally in the hog market is behind schedule, but it seems to be getting started at last. Price fluctuations held within a very narrow range all through June. The fact that they have advanced, out of this rut in the last few days indicates that a good upward move probably is starting. Receipts remain larger than a year back, but the extent of the gain in supply is not as marked as it was in May and early June. Packers still balk on small advances, but the season for merchandising cellar stocks will start soon, and this may bring a change of attitude. The rise in prices may be confined almost exclusively to choice butcher and bacon grades, with packing sows and grassy hogs holding near the present levels.

### LAMB MARKET BREAKS SHARPLY.

LAMB prices have declined over \$4 since the brief bare spot caused a sharp run-up in prices in mid-June. At present, the Chicago top is down to \$14.25, which is not far from the level prevailing during the summer of last year. It is probable that the market will go lower during temporary weak periods, although there will also be upturns to carry the market above the present figure. June receipts at leading markets were considerably lighter than last year, but from this time on, arrivals are likely to be about as heavy as in 1926.

## Veterinary.

CONDUCTED BY DR. S. BURROWS

**Contagious Abortion.**—Cows drop calves at six and seven months, and do not clean as they should. What is the trouble? B. S. G.—The aborting cows should be isolated from the rest of the herd for at least six weeks, or until all vaginal discharge has ceased. The barn should be thoroughly cleaned, then sprayed with a five per cent solution of cresol. Manure should not be stored in the barnyard or near the barn. Dead aborted calves and membranes should be burned, or buried deeply.

**Heifer Gives Milk Before Calf is Born.**—Have a large Holstein heifer that is not due to freshen for four months, but gives a gallon of milk a day. Should I continue to milk her? C. U.—It is all right to milk the heifer, though after another month it would be advisable to commence and dry her up.

**Intestinal Parasites.**—How can I treat horses and hogs for worms? R. P.—For worms in horses, give one-third ounce of tartar emetic in bucket of drinking water before the evening feed, for three consecutive evenings. For pigs weighing from fifty to 100 pounds take santolin and calomel, two and one-half grains of each, and five grains of aloin, thoroughly mix with a little water and give as a

drench. Withhold feed and water for eighteen hours before giving.

**Chronic Bronchitis.**—Four-year-old cow breathes hard, and coughs and chokes every few minutes. This started nearly a year ago. She is worse on warm days. What can I do?—G. A. C.—Your cow is no doubt suffering from chronic bronchitis. Get three ounces of gualacol, and one quart of raw linseed oil and give two ounces three or four times daily.

### NEWAYGO ADVANCES IN DAIRYING.

JULY 14 promises to be a high point among the dairy farmers of Newaygo county. On that day will be the picnic of the county dairymen at Fremont. As a special attraction, Harold C. Stinson has secured the cooperation of the leading dairymen in the county to bring their cattle here for exhibition purposes, and up to the present time over 300 entries of purebred stock have been sent in, with the possibility that over 500 cattle will be exhibited.

The meeting will attract considerable attention, for J. B. Hayes, secretary of the Michigan Holstein Association; H. E. Dennison, secretary of the Michigan Jersey Association, and W. D. Burrington, secretary of the Michigan Guernsey Association, will be here to assist in the judging, and will speak to those interested in this industry. In addition to these men, Professor Reed, of the dairy department of the Michigan State College, as well as Associate Editor Glover, of Hoard's Dairyman.

Prizes will be offered in each class to the winners, and considerable interest is being manifested among the owners of the county. Only recently a large number of purebred Jerseys were brought into the county, financed by the Old State Bank and the Fremont State Bank of this city. This county is now classed as one of the leaders in the dairy industry, due to its activity the past few years, and

this event is certain to give an added impetus to the movement.—S. S. Nisbet.

### COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

**Oceana Co., June 25.**—Planting about done; small lots of beans and potatoes yet to go in; haying has begun; winter grains are fair and pastures fine fruit of all kinds short; dairying and poultry raising expanding rapidly. Cream 45c; eggs 18@20c.—J. S.

**Alcona Co., June 24.**—Winter grains looking good, and meadows and pastures are fine; fruit is a short crop; corn is about two weeks behind normal; cattle sell readily; hogs and chickens are down.—R. W.

**Alcona Co., June 25.**—Meadows and pastures are better than usual; dairy and poultry business is about normal; the lamb crop is the largest and best in years; pigs are scarce; Live stock generally is in good condition.—G. G.

**Berrien Co., June 24.**—Corn planting has just been finished and the stand is not too good. Wheat is fair to good; hay is excellent and pastures fine; live stock is in good condition, and dairy farmers are in good shape and not complaining; there is a good demand for cow and heifer calves. The poultry business has doubled here in the past three years.—C. C.

**Ontonagon Co., June 23.**—Hay and fruit look fair, but are late; pasture is good; dairying is in normal condition; butter-fat brings 45c; eggs 25c; cheese 23c; creamery butter 40c. We have had too much rain.

**St. Clair Co., June 25.**—Winter wheat and meadows are normal, with pastures good; spring crops late; rains have delayed work; speculators are out picking up farms, where they can secure them with a small down payment.—L. S.

### Holmes, Stuve Co., 2429 Riopelle St.

Commission Merchants. Dressed Beef, Hogs, calves, poultry, Live & Dressed. Provisions, etc. Correspondence Solicited. Ref. Wayne County & Home Savings Bank. Bradstreet. Detroit, Mich. Cherry 7054.



### "More Milk with More Cows Left at the End of the Year"

Milk Maker, a Public Formula Ration, Builds for the Future

THE important part that Milk Maker plays in Michigan dairying is probably best set forth in the claims made by hundreds of Michigan's leading dairymen who have used Milk Maker continuously for one or more years.

These dairymen tell us that they have secured the following results by the use of Milk Maker, viz:

1. Cows have kept up in better flesh and better physical condition.
2. Cows have maintained a larger and more even flow of milk.
3. Calves better developed and stronger at birth.
4. Freedom from trouble with cows at calving time; no retained afterbirth and no udder trouble.

The strongest advocates of course are those dairymen who have used Milk Maker continuously since it came on the market in 1922.

#### Buying a Better Herd

These men have realized that in buying and using Milk Maker they are assuring themselves of a better herd of cows two or three years hence.

In buying a bag of dairy feed you do not buy the feed for the feed itself, but for the ultimate results obtained. The results to be obtained are not necessarily determined by the price of the feed. The real value of the feed is determined by the per cent of digestible protein and digestible nutrients, both of which determine results.

A common phrase among users of Milk Maker is "More milk with more cow left at the end of the year."

Ask for booklet on "How to Feed for Economical Milk Production."

### Michigan Farm Bureau Supply Service Lansing, Michigan

## 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	\$0.30	\$2.40	26	\$2.08	\$8.24
11	.33	2.64	27	2.16	8.64
12	.36	2.88	28	2.24	8.96
13	.39	3.12	29	2.32	9.28
14	.42	3.36	30	2.40	9.60
15	.45	3.60	31	2.48	9.92
16	.48	3.84	32	2.56	10.24
17	.51	4.08	33	2.64	10.56
18	.54	4.32	34	2.72	10.88
19	.57	4.56	35	2.80	11.20
20	.60	4.80	36	2.88	11.52
21	.63	5.04	37	2.96	11.84
22	.66	5.28	38	3.04	12.16
23	.69	5.52	39	3.12	12.48
24	.72	5.76	40	3.20	12.80
25	.75	6.00	41	3.28	13.12

#### 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, Boonville, Arkansas.

50 ACRES—team, 6 cows, heifer, 3 calves, 10 hogs, 100 poultry, hay, tools included; 2½ miles advantage, near city; 65 acres tillable; 15 grass; family orchard, acre strawberries; frame dwelling, farm buildings. Great snap \$2,400, \$800 cash. Summer Bulletin, United Farm Agency, 828 M. F., New York Life Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

FOR SALE—140 acres, joins city limits of good town. Clay loam soil, red clay subsoil. Wonderful alfalfa land. Good buildings. Plying well at barn. Priced to sell. Address Owner, Box 94, Onaway, Mich.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

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.

### WANTED MISCELLANEOUS

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

### WANTED FARMS

WANTED—To hear from owner of land for sale for fall delivery. 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.

### MATTRESSES

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

### PET STOCK

FOR PURE WHITE COLLIE PUPPIES eligible to A. K. C. Reg., see or write Meadowbrook Farm, Stockbridge, Mich.

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

FOR SALE—One of the brag coon hounds of West Kentucky. Trial. C. Hicks, Sedalia, Kentucky, B70.

### SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

30 MILLION Fine Field Grown "Frostproof" Cabbage Plants. Early Jersey, Charleston, Copenhagen, Succession, Flat Dutch, Danish Ballhead, 500, \$1.50; 1000, \$2.50 prepaid. Express, 10,000, \$15. Tomato Plants same price. Sweet Potato, \$3 thousand prepaid. Express, 10,000, \$30. Prompt shipments, good plants, satisfaction absolutely guaranteed or money refunded. 15 years' satisfactory service. J. P. Council Co., Franklin, Va.

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.

BETTER TOBACCO—Fragrant, mellow! Five pounds of smoking, 75c. Four pounds chewing, \$1.00. Farmers' Club, 110 Hazel, 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 Comb, 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.

### HELP WANTED

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

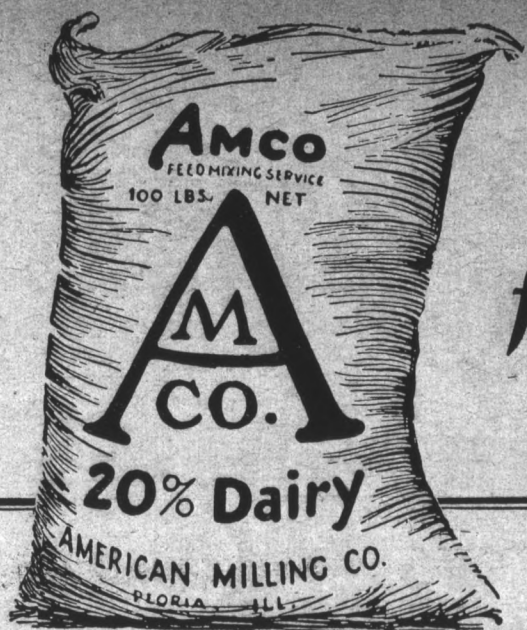
### AGENTS WANTED

FERTILIZER SALESMEN WANTED—Reliable Company wants to develop capable salesmen for Michigan, Ohio and Indiana territory. Prefer agricultural college graduates; practical farmers. Splendid future if you "make good." Address immediately giving age, references, minimum salary expected to begin, and other full particulars. Box 110, Michigan Farmer, Detroit.

AGENTS—Big profits, easy sales. Free sample offer Miracle Plant Food to introduce. Write, Rae Products Co., Port Huron, Mich.

**SELL** your poultry, baby chicks, hatching eggs and real estate through a Michigan Farmer classified advertisement.





# The Right Feed from now until fall

## AMCO 20% DAIRY

**P**ASTURE begins to get dry and the grasses more mature about July 15. Cows need some grain before this, but certainly they *must* have grain from July 15 on to hold their production against the heat, the flies, and the natural change in the grasses during late summer and fall.

Cows naturally fall off in production 6 percent each month. That is, cows that gave 50 pounds a day in June will give 47 pounds a day in July and 44 pounds a day in August *if we feed them to hold them up to the highest point*. We cannot help this rate of falling off because it is natural, *but by proper feeding we can keep them from falling off any faster*. Fight the effect of flies, heat, and dry weather with good feed. Keep your cows from falling off more than three pounds daily per month. Amco 20% Dairy will help to do it.

Amco 20% Dairy has 20 percent total protein, 16.4% digestible. The Colleges of Agriculture recommend 16 to 20 percent total protein in the grain mixture to supplement

pasture. Amco makes available a 20 percent protein mixture—Amco 20% Dairy—rather than a 16 percent pasture feed because there are reasonably priced ingredients available to furnish protein at this time. *So it is possible for you to get the milk-stimulative effects of the additional protein at an economical price.*

The corn, gluten feed and meal, malt grains, cottonseed meal, hominy, and molasses in Amco 20% Dairy stimulate milk production and keep the cows in good condition. The molasses makes the feed taste good. The bran, cottonseed meal, and bone meal furnish phosphorus; ground limestone furnishes lime. Cows make the best use of these important minerals on pasture.

In this feed you get 1467 lbs. of total digestible nutrients to the ton; seven high producing ingredients; and three mineral feeds. A mixture you would find it difficult to match! The formula comes in every bag. You can see for yourself.

DIVISION OFFICE : COLUMBUS, OHIO

# AMCO

FEED MIXING SERVICE

AMERICAN MILLING COMPANY  
Executive Offices—Peoria, Ill.

Plants at: PEORIA, ILL.; OMAHA, NEB.; OWENSBORO, KY.  
Alfalfa Plants at: POWELL, GARLAND, and WORLAND, WYO.

### AMCO

FEED MIXING SERVICE

Open Formula Feed Rations  
of Recognized Quality

#### FLEXIBLE 20% DAIRY RATION

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS	
Protein	(minimum) 20.00%
Fat	(minimum) 4.00%
Carbohydrates	(minimum) 45.00%
Fiber	(maximum) 9.00%
Digestible Protein	16.40%

OPEN FORMULA

480 lbs. Corn Gluten Feed	
40 " Cottonseed Meal—Choice	
300 " Wheat Standard Bran Meal	
190 " Hominy Grains	
520 " Molasses	
200 " Bone Meal—Steamed	
20 " Ground Limestone	
20 " Salt	
2000 lbs.—One Ton Amco 20% Dairy	
1467 " Total Digestible Nutrients	

MANUFACTURED BY  
AMERICAN MILLING COMPANY  
Omaha, Neb.; Owensboro, Ky.; Peoria, Ill.

