

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND
LIVE STOCK
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

JOURNAL.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

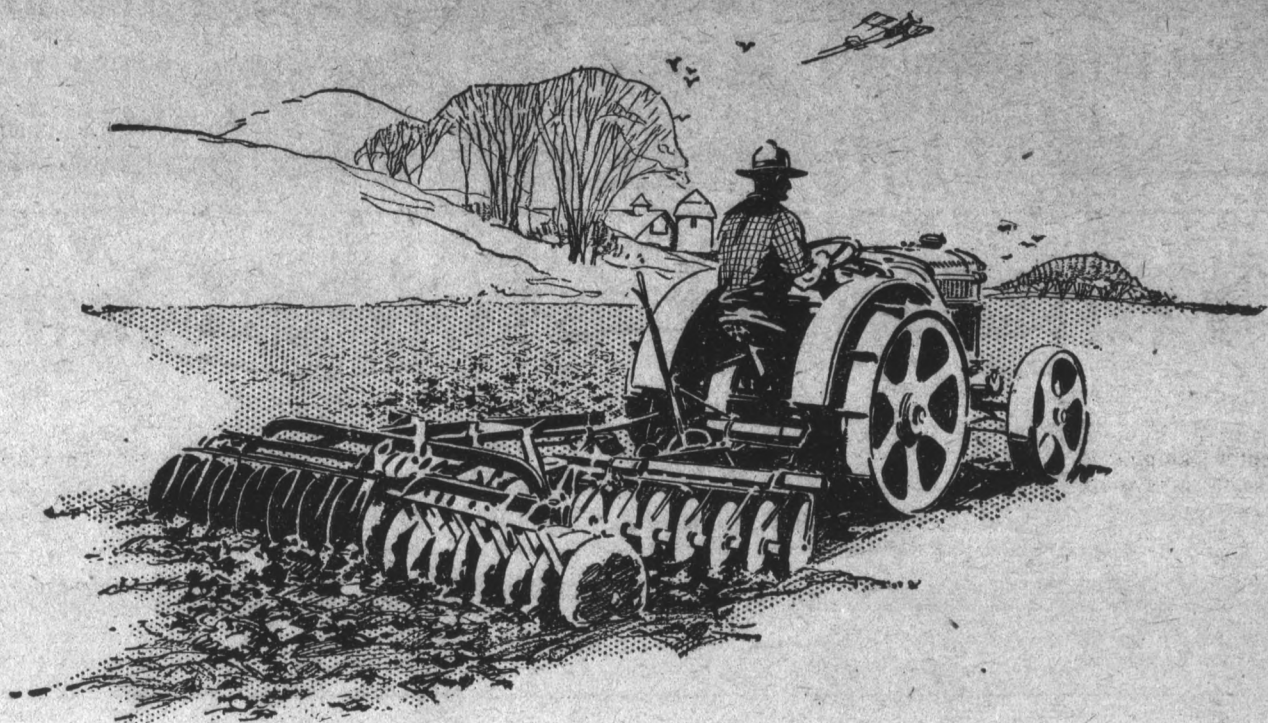
Vol. CXLIX No. 3

DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1927

Whole No. 4769



Pete and Jen



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No question about Polarine! Men throughout the ten states of the Middle West have learned that Polarine is the *right* oil for a tractor—that it's a dependable product—*always the same*.

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To get Best Results—change your motor oil at frequent intervals.

For correct grade consult chart at Any Standard Oil Service Station.

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4687

DEVOTED
TO
MICHIGAN
—
VOLUME CLXIX

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND
LIVE STOCK
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
JOURNAL
ESTABLISHED 1843

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

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE
—
NUMBER III

Are You Going Motor Camping?

How to Get Enjoyment From the Gypsy Life

By G. A. Barclay

THE season of motor camping is here. Thousands of car owners are hitting the trail to go gypsy-ing over the country. And thousands more will join the procession every week through the touring season. Camping was once a sport for men only. Now automobiles have opened up its fun and exhilaration to the entire family.

People who formerly went to summer resorts, or hired cottages on lakes, now start out in their automobile, pull up by a lake or stream, pitch camp and do their own cooking. They may linger there a few days, or stay a month, fishing, swimming and enjoying themselves. Or they may be more ambitious and take a transcontinental trip to the Pacific coast or to Yellowstone Park. But one way or another, they camp out.

Improvement in camping equipment has taken away the traditional discomfort of old-time camp life. Sand in the coffee, ashes on the bacon, and the age-worn jokes about mishaps of life in the open, have pretty well petered out as sources of humor.

Compared to the expense of a vacation in hotels or on trains, motor camping is surprisingly cheap. One experienced camper who kept a record of his expenses, told me that for a month's camping trip he took with his wife, covering about 1,200 miles, it cost him about \$145. He divided his expenditures as follows: Food, \$50; tire wear and repair, \$15; gasoline, \$60;

oil, \$5; incidentals, including occasional restaurant meals, tourist camp fees, films, etc., \$15.

You can eat three meals in camp for what one costs you in a dining car or restaurant. And with hotel rates at a minimum of from \$1 to \$2 a night per person, you can live cheaply enough on a few weeks' trip to pay for whatever equipment you have to buy.

What to take along? That's the big question. The pleasure of your tour can be made or marred by the selection of your accouterments. This is a simple matter for old-timers who have

learned the ropes. But to those who have done little motor camping it is a problem that may cause worry and discomfort.

Food and cooking arrangements are probably the most important considerations. A camping outfit, like an army, "moves on its stomach." Personal choice will determine pretty much what the selection of foods will be. Campers usually eat too much fried food. It is just as easy to boil or broil as it is to fry. Also too much meat, pork especially, is bad in hot weather. Prunes and dried apricots should form part of the camper's lard-

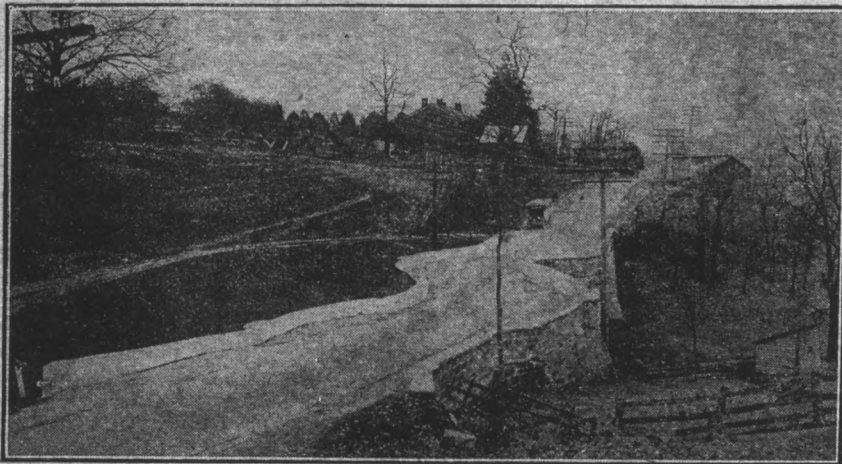
er. They are excellent when you cannot get fresh fruits. It is well to carry along such supplies as flour, beans, rice and other staples, in waxed bags. Bacon should be carried in a grease-proof bag. Tea, salt, pepper and spices come in cans, so no other provision is necessary for them.

Cooking arrangements are a problem to many. The area in which the motorist camps sometimes determines what kind of a fire he uses. But in practically every case a pressure gasoline camp stove is the best and most convenient. It is a one-piece device that folds up, and weighs about fifteen pounds. You can use it for frying, boiling and baking. Moreover, it is a wonderful heater for the tent in cool weather.

Good camping equipment is always a good investment. Buy a tent that is sturdy enough to stand hard usage, one that is really water-proof and can be set up and taken down easily.

It is always best to get camp furniture of the folding type—cots of steel frames, with canvas tops, and chairs and tables of steel. They will save you lots of time and expense because of their compactness. For a camp light you can use the convertible spotlight that comes on most cars, or get a gasoline pressure camp lantern that gives as good illumination, and is just as safe and fireproof as electric light. For women members of the camping party who have a little laundering to

(Continued on page 59).



The Road Holds Interest Because it Leads to Somewhere.

Roadside Market Observations

Some Suggestions on Developing the At-Your-Door Market

By R. G. Kirby

IF the roadside sales are not as good as expected, try placing a sign down the road a few hundred feet from the stand. Motorists do not like to back up. On a main traveled road it is dangerous to either back up or turn around. The driver who sees an interesting sign before reaching the roadside stand, is the most apt to slow down in front of the stand and inspect the truck.

I think it pays to mark the prices on the signboard or place price tags on the produce. Make the price signs large enough to attract the buyer's attention. Motorists do not like to ask prices and then refuse to buy. They had rather not stop than to be placed in an embarrassing position.

When the price is prominently displayed, it saves all argument concerning prices. When a certain price per dozen is displayed on the egg sign, the buyers who do not like the price do not bother to ask for eggs. Garden truck and fruit are even more susceptible to variations in price, depending on the quality and season. Buyers like to know the price they are paying before looking over the truck. They feel that the sign means one price for everybody, and have more confidence in the seller who places a price mark on his goods.

There is little satisfaction in doing a retail business at a wholesale price

unless you are selling an article that is difficult to haul to market or hard to market at any price. Eggs, berries, potatoes and poultry have a fairly well established wholesale market at all times, and the producer who retails such articles must receive more than the wholesale price to pay for the trouble of handling small orders. A producer can hardly expect a grocer to pay him a good price for truck if that producer is going to run competition to him by selling the same article at retail at a wholesale price.

On the other hand, there are many sideline farm products which are difficult to market, such as pumpkins, squashes, beet greens, Swiss chard, flowers of all kinds, and certain fruits in seasons of over-production. Such articles can often be sold at bargain prices at a roadside market because it would be difficult to market them in any quantity among local dealers.

Large price tags can be printed, or painted with black paint on white cardboard and placed over each heap of vegetables or truck. The produce should be graded if there is any variation in the quality. One of the great reasons for the success of some roadside stands is not the low prices they advertise, but the quality of fresh stock which they sell.

The greatest opportunities in roadside marketing come from the development of the trade of regular customers. There is no doubt of the fact that many city consumers like to drive automobiles. But often they obtain more fun from driving if there is an object in the trip. Buyers, who obtain fresh eggs and produce from one producer, will often depend entirely on that source of supply. Their business may not amount to so much money each week, but if the trade is continued throughout the year, it may be rather profitable. In the case of poultry, eggs, and stored vegetables and fruits, the direct-to-the-consumer trade can be continued throughout the late fall and winter if the farmer is located on a good road which is scraped after heavy snow storms.

Strict honesty is necessary in developing a roadside business. No eggs from stolen nests must ever be sold. Even eggs found on the poultry house floors should go into the "questionable basket" for inspection and use at home. Such eggs may have been laid for several days. Straw can be scratched over them for several days, and then more scratching will bring them in sight.

Sweet corn, which has been picked one day and not sold, cannot be held

over and sold the next day as fresh picked corn. Berries, which have become wilted and mushy, are not the kind which particular consumers drive out to buy on a hot summer day. Melons, which you know are poor in flavor, should not be worked off on the public just because you have worked hard and raised them and need the money. It is the regular customer that is worth many transient buyers, and there will be few return visits from the buyers who haul away poor quality goods. They will remember the poor quality long after the price is forgotten.

The location of a roadside market is a help in attracting customers. If you are on the right side of the road for the home-going traffic, the customers find it easier to read the signs and stop. They do not like to think of spending money for food when on a pleasure trip, but on the way home the demands of the home table begin to come to mind. Buyers do not like to carry produce around all day. If you are located on the road to a lake, the buyers have their minds on swimming, dancing and ice cream on the way out. They will not wish to buy eggs, cabbages, and apples until they are headed for home.

A curved driveway, where motorists can park out of the traffic, helps to

(Continued on page 57).

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tions, by competent specialists.
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home problems.

VOLUME CLXIX NUMBER THREE

DETROIT, JULY 16, 1927

CURRENT COMMENT

Power
Costs
Reduced

BACK in the ante-
bellum days an
able-bodied slave was
often valued as high
as \$500, and occasion-
ally for a strong, ac-
tive young negro, a higher price was
bid. An inventory of the personal be-
longings of a Maryland plantation owner,
taken in 1850, shows the following
item: "Tom, age 37, \$550; Jim, age
14, \$400; Nel, age 28, \$159." These fig-
ures must have represented the eco-
nomic value of these slaves. Slave
owners paid only for capacity to work.

Setting aside the ethical and moral
questions, the modern farmer is with-
out doubt, getting his power much
cheaper than the slave owner, since a
modern tractor, which would do many
times the work of a slave, can now be
had for about the price then put on
these bondmen.

Attend
the Con-
ferences

IT will be a long
time before Michi-
gan people will have
the opportunity again
to attend so easily
the sessions of the
Country Life Conferences to be held
in the state this year. During the
first week in August there will gather
at East Lansing the International
Country Life Commission and the
American Country Life Association as
guests of the Michigan State College
and the Country Life Association of
this state.

The purpose of these gatherings is
to study rural life. An effort will be
made to understand a little more
clearly the aims and desires of coun-
try folks and the problems involved in
attaining these goals.

Naturally, country people themselves
have first-hand information as to their
aims and desires and also as to their
problems. Perhaps they have not
taken time to analyze carefully these
matters from a technical standpoint.
But since the previous sessions of

these organizations have been largely
in the hands of social experts, the
technical phases of the study have
been given consideration.

The big need at this time is to get
the practical viewpoint of country
folks. For this reason the college
campus should be a sort of Mecca for
Michigan farm people during the first
week of August. Many families have
indicated their intention of making
this their summer outing. More, how-
ever, should plan to spend a portion,
or all, of that week at the college.
The college is making careful prepara-
tions to handle large crowds and ev-
ery effort will be made to provide
facilities at reasonable prices in order
that people may enjoy at small cost,
the advantages of the week.

The
Tourist
Trade

WE have no means
of telling just
how much the tourist
trade means to Michi-
gan, but when a small
town bank in the
western part of the state receives \$16-
000 in deposits on a Monday, mostly
from roadside stand operators, we
have just one indication that "out-
side" money is being left along the
roadsides of rural Michigan.

One needs but to travel to any of
the many points of interest in our fair
state to see license plates from all
parts of the country. This state is
unique in its geographical location. Its
miles of shore line give response to
that universal desire to be near large
bodies of water. Its inland lakes and
its wooded places respond to the call
of nature which is in every human
heart.

Other states nearby have good roads
and are progressive, but none have
the natural beauty for recreation pur-
poses that ours has. Auto tourists by
the thousand travel northward to our
natural paradises, thousands go by
boat and train, and even now air
lines are being established to carry
quickly those who want to get to some
favorite beauty spot.

Transportation has been Michigan's
greatest problem. It has always had
its beauty spots, but with crude and
expensive means of travel, they were
unavailable to the multitudes. But
now, with modern transportation
methods no small part of the pleasure
is in the going and coming.

The future promises much further
improvement in means of travel. It
therefore promises much to Michigan
in the further growth of the tourist
trade.

The
Corn Borer
War

A LITTLE criticism
has been made
of the personnel and
the methods of hand-
ling the corn borer
clean-up campaign,
and no doubt too much of it was well
founded. The fact remains that an un-
precedented record has been made by
the destruction of probably more than
ninety-five per cent of the European
corn borers in the four months' inten-
sive campaign in the states of Michi-
gan, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and
New York.

This is one of the most extensive
and intensive wars ever waged against
an insect pest in the United States.
An area of more than two million
acres was involved. The campaign
began March 14. It was necessary,
not only to organize the forces, but to
acquaint the three hundred thousand
farmers with the measures necessary
for a satisfactory clean-up.

Reports show a very high percent-
age of voluntary cooperation in the
carrying out of control measures. In
Michigan it is estimated that less than
one per cent of the 800,000 acres in
the area was cleaned up by govern-
ment crews, which shows the whole-
hearted support given this campaign
by the farmers of the state.

The campaign, however, is not over.
Only an armistice has been declared.
In the meantime it will be pay day

for the farmers who have successfully
carried out their part of the work.
The maximum amount allowed for the
work of cleaning up was two dollars
per acre for corn land.

A small percentage of farmers in
Michigan, however, have suffered dam-
age far beyond this two dollar limit
in complying with the government reg-
ulations. This was due to the destruc-
tion of growing crops in order to de-
stroy the corn crop remnants scattered
over these fields. In the spirit of jus-
tice we feel that these men ought to
be compensated in some manner for
their loyalty in carrying out the reg-
ulations laid down by the state and
federal governments. How can it be
done?

Why Not
More
Reunions?

THE first reunion
of the class of
1867 of Beloit College
was held last month.
Five men were pres-
ent, their ages rang-
ing from eighty-two to eighty-eight
years. After sixty years of toil these
men gathered to renew friendships
and recount the experiences of more
than a half century.

Naturally, such a gathering is un-
usual. When men have nearly com-
pleted the cycle of life, they have
much that is valuable to tell. The one
thing that might mar such a meeting
as the one mentioned, would be the
lack of time to tell and hear what had
transpired in over four hundred years
of living.

Reunions are splendid things. They
bring together congenial people. They
develop interest in life. They furnish
suggestions that entice us out of our
daily routine. They constitute, in fact,
the very essence of life—faith, hope,
and charity.

More reunions should be held—
school reunions, club reunions, church
reunions, family reunions. And in
planning these we should not emulate
the gentlemen mentioned above by
waiting sixty years. The benefits of
fellowship will be greater, the oftener
we come together.

Dance
and
Diet

SCIENTISTS seem
to be able to work
out many surprising
facts for us. A noted
German scientist has
just come into the
spotlight with a report on the energy
output during different forms of danc-
ing. Translated into terms of human
beings and foods, the report means
that when a man of 150 pounds fox-
trots for an hour, he consumes as
much energy as he would get from
eating a pound of beefsteak, and that
his 100-pound partner will, in the mean-
time, use up the energy equivalent of
one-quarter pound of candy.

On this basis, rapid and active danc-
ing offers a fine chance for the one
who wishes to reduce. Provided it is
conducted under proper environment,
and not carried to excess, this form
of exercise is undoubtedly a more
healthy and pleasant way to reduce
one's aroidupis than by the ill-ad-
vised reducing diets.

Electricity
Versus
Hired Girl

THE entire electric
light bill of the
United States for all
purposes is less than
the nation's bill for
candy and tobacco,
and the money spent for cigarettes is
more than fifty per cent greater than
the cost of the electric service in the
homes of the nation, says a nation-
ally known authority on electricity.

In comparison with this statement
regarding the economic side of elec-
tricity, we have a report of the equip-
ment survey of 40,000 farm homes,
made by the General Federation of
Women's Clubs. This report indicates
that thirty-eight out of every hundred
Michigan farm homes have telephones,
while about fifty out of every one hun-
dred have phonographs, an equal num-

ber have pianos, and twenty-seven out
of every hundred have radios. Regard-
ing labor-saving equipment, washing
machines were found in forty-two out
of every hundred homes surveyed.
They were operated by electricity in
only twelve per cent of the homes,
and only nine per cent did their sweep-
ing by electricity, although twenty-
seven per cent of the homes were
wired. This is merely another proof
that it is always easier for we humans
to pay for the luxuries of personal
desire rather than the necessities that
bring practical benefits.

But we are continually reminded of
the difficulty of obtaining help in the
farm homes. In fact, ninety-three out
of every hundred homemakers inter-
viewed are without paid help of any
kind. It would appear that here is a
place where electricity can do a real
service by lightening the labors of the
busiest homemaker in the world—the
farm homemaker.

Exuberance

I'M selecting this subject 'cause that
is the only way we kin know about
it this year. There ain't going to be
a exuberance of nothing but bills this
year, and maybe hay and wheat. It
kind of looks like we'd have to eat
hay this year, and if we do we'll have
exuberant stomachs, and we'll be big
in the middle and feel kinda small at
both ends.

Now, in expostulatin' about exuber-
ance, I want to tell you what it is. It
ain't no need of talking about any-
thing if the ones you are talking to
don't know what
you are talking
about, even if lots
of folkses do that
every day.

Well, exuber-
ance means
abundance—sup-
erabundance—I
guess that means
a abundance of
soup. You kin have a abundance of
fun and happiness, a exuberance of
spirit and of spirits, too. A fellow is
drunk when he has the latter.

It ain't no use to talk about what
we ain't got, so I'm going to talk about
what we got. As long as we ain't
going to have exuberant crops, I'm go-
ing to talk about something else—
kinda count our blessings, one by one,
you know. It's sure we can't count
them by twos this year.

When a fellow is got his old bus
all tuned up, and each spark plug is
sparkin' with joy, it kinda makes a
fellow feel exuberant. You kinda glide
over the landscape and even if crops
ain't good the landscape always looks
good.

Then, too, when you sit by your
best girl, you feel kinda what you call
exuberant until after you sit beside
her for several years, then you don't
feel superabundant like. That's 'cause
you've gotten to understand each oth-
er, and exuberant feelings and under-
standing don't go together. Under-
standing is always calm. That's why
youth is full of exuberance and age
ain't. Youth is full of anticipation
while age is got realization.

We ain't all alike, but we've all got
some kind of exuberance. Some is
got a exuberance of talk, others of
fat, some of grouchiness, and some of
what you call egotism. Now, Sofie is
got a exuberance of activity, and if
she was talking about me, she'd say
I had a exuberance of laziness.

I think the idea in life is not to
have a exuberance—a superabundance.
The ideal life is to have just enough
of everything to make life happy and
useful, but things ain't fixed that way.
So most of us is got to endeavor to
get rid of our exuberances and to make
up our inefficiencies.

I don't know if I've been exuberat-
in' about this subject or not, but I
hope it's just enough.

HY SYCKLE, Exuberologist.



Fred C. Nichols, Farmer, makes a discovery



"I decided to try your Mobiloil," writes Fred C. Nichols of Delanson, New York, R.D. 2. "Right here I will say I wish I had decided before, and I would not have had to put in new rings and pistons this spring.

"To say that I am pleased with Mobiloil is putting it mild. Such a change in my motor—I haven't had a plug out since I started using it. She runs so much smoother and so much more power.

"I live on a dirt road, long hard pull and then a very steep hill to get up on the farm, and on this hill I had a chance to notice my extra power—the motor starts as easy again. When you say it is worth a special trip to town you are right, it is, and I would rather make the trip than put any other oil in my crankcase.

"I use a Stewart truck also a Ford motor and draw heavy loads, and think Mobiloil the best oil on earth.

"Just why I am writing this letter I don't know—probably it's because I am so pleased with Mobiloil. I will use it on all my farm machinery next summer. Best wishes to you and Mobiloil."

Similar experiences await you!

Actual use of Mobiloil has opened the eyes of countless farmers to real engine economy and efficiency. Mobiloil costs a few cents more per gallon than ordinary oils. But, despite this fact, *it is the most asked-for oil among farmers today.*

"Extra" power is what you want. It is what you get with the correct grade of Mobiloil in your crankcase. Think what that means in the operation of your tractor!

The continued use of Mobiloil will introduce you to a series of savings that far outbalance the slight extra price. Less wear. Fewer repairs and replacements. Greater freedom from carbon and overheating.

Mobiloil frequently lasts twice as long as ordinary oils in a tractor. And many farmers report that Mobiloil cuts oil consumption in cars and trucks from 10% to 50%.

YOUR guide—if your car is not listed below see any Mobiloil dealer for the complete Chart. It recommends the correct grades for all cars, trucks and tractors. And remember that...

609

automotive manufacturers approve it!

The grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil, indicated below, are Mobiloil "E," Mobiloil Arctic ("Arc."), Mobiloil "A," Mobiloil "BB," and Mobiloil "B."

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1927		1926		1925		1924	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac.....	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chandler Sp. 6.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
other mod.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chevrolet.....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chrysler 60, 70, 80.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
other mod.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Dodge Bros. 4-cyl.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Essex.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford.....	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin.....	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hudson.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Jewett.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Maxwell.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Nash.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oakland.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Overland.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard 6.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Vellie.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Paige.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Reo.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Star.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Studebaker.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Vellie.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Willys-Knight 4.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Willys-Knight 6.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.

GARGOYLE
ELB

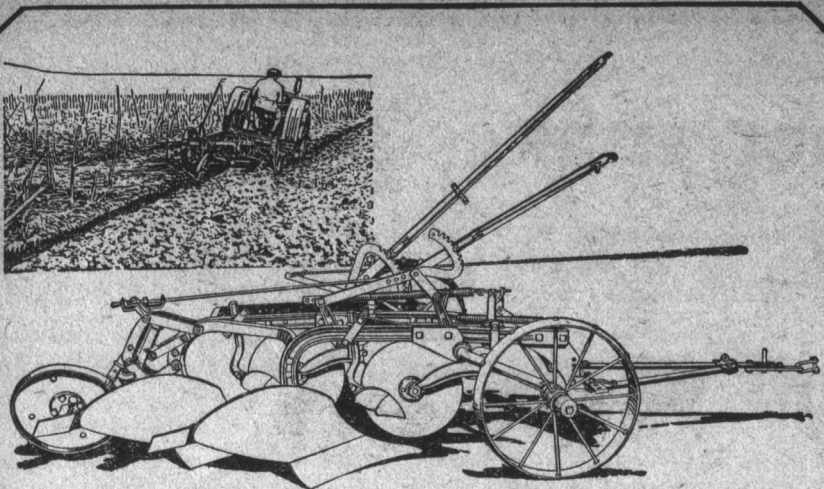
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ORCHARD AND GARDEN

SUMMER CARE OF THE STRAWBERRY BEDS.

STRAWBERRY beds that are to be retained for another year should have the tops cut promptly after the fruiting season. This may be done with a scythe, or in case of a large plantation, with a mower. Care should be exercised not to cut so close to the ground as to injure the crown. After the tops have been dried a few days the bed should be burned over. The burning gets rid of the old tops and most of the mulching material, and at the same time destroys insects and fungous diseases. It is best to select a time for the burning when there is a gentle breeze blowing, so that the fire will sweep over the bed rather quickly and not have a chance to smoulder and destroy the crowns. Right after the burning, the bed should be cultivated thoroughly. New leaves will then develop quickly to manufacture food materials, out of which the first buds for next season's crop are formed.

During the remainder of the growing season, cultivation should be frequent enough to keep down weeds, conserve moisture and otherwise promote a strong, vegetative growth of plants. While it is desirable to have the plants form some new runners during the summer months, in the case of old beds, excessive runner formation should be avoided. Force the plants to devote their energies to the production of fruiting crowns and fruit buds, rather than dissipating them through the production of many new runners. This can be done by frequent cultivation that maintains rather narrow rows of plants and fairly wide cultivated strips between the rows. In case of a small plantation, it may be profitable to go over the bed two or three times and remove the runners by hand. Weather conditions have been so favorable for growth this past spring that many strawberry beds, which otherwise would be plowed up, can be fruited profitably another year.—V. M. Couch.

STRAWBERRY FERTILIZER HINT.

NITROGEN and sulphuric acid seem to be most important in the fertilization of strawberries. I would recommend, as soon as possible, between the rows, an application of 200 pounds of sulphate of ammonia, or nitrate of soda, and 400 pounds of sixteen per cent acid phosphate per acre.

This should be applied as near the rows as possible without getting any on the plants, and well worked into the soil by cultivations.—R. E. Loree.

PROPAGATING BLUEBERRIES.

Please tell me how to grow blueberries from seed. Must they be stratified? How long does it take them to germinate, and what kind of soil is best?—E. J. P.

The propagation of the blueberry from seed requires considerable care and skill. The following method has been used with some success:

Seed pans or boxes about four inches deep, are half filled with coarse drainage material and covered with a layer of sphagnum moss. Over this is used a compost consisting of one-third each of feebish peat, well rotted sod, and fine sand is used. This compost should be well mixed, and the seed of freshly gathered fruit, washed free from pulp, is sown thickly over the surface, pressed down lightly and covered with a light sprinkling of the sphagnum. The boxes are placed in a cold frame until January, when they are brought into a house with a temperature of fifty-five degrees. After

the young seedlings appear the sphagnum is gradually removed and a little of the compost sifted among the plants. The young plants must be handled carefully. After September 1 they are hardened off, and later removed to cold frames for the winter. The next spring the plants are set about six inches apart in a well prepared seed bed.

A soil mixture consisting of two to four parts of peat to one part of sand, seems to be best for young blueberry plants.—R. E. Loree.

Service Department

RENTING DAIRY FARM.

I have been managing a farm for two years, but the owner wishes me to take it on shares this year; he will furnish cows, tools and horses. Could you give me an idea of a contract that would be fair to both parties, as some say I should get half the milk and half the veal calves, as my neighbor is working for a third but gets half the milk and veal calves?—A. W.

Renting a dairy farm on the one-third share basis, the landlord furnishes the land, live stock and equipment. Sometimes the tenant furnishes the horses. The tenant furnishes the regular labor and receives one-third of the income, such as sales of products and live stock increase. Such expenses as threshing, bill, twine, commercial fertilizers, silo filling, seed, etc., are shared by each party on same basis as income, i. e., landlord pays two-thirds and tenant one-third of expense.

In some cases the tenant may receive a larger share of the dairy products but it is not the usual practice. This will depend somewhat on the productivity of the dairy herd. Certainly it would be poor business to feed the farm products to low-producing animals.—F. T. Riddell.

SOWS ON SHARES.

Are brood sows ever let out on shares, the same as sheep, and what would be a fair share?—Mrs. F. C.

I do not believe that the practice of letting brood sows out on shares has ever been followed in the production of market pigs. It is quite common for pure-bred breeders who have a good demand for their stock, to let sows out to neighboring farmers, with the understanding that the title and registry papers of the sow is to remain in the breeder's name, who would also furnish the service of a satisfactory sire, and have the privilege of buying the pigs back at six months of age at a slight premium, usually ranging from one to three cents above the market price. For the production of market pigs, however, I would not consider the letting of sows on shares a satisfactory proposition. In the first place, the investment in breeding stock with swine is a comparatively small item, and the man who has not sufficient funds to buy a sow pig and grow it out for a brood sow, is not ordinarily a good risk or, in other words, not an especially good caretaker, to justify letting him have stock on shares.

With sheep and cattle, which double only in a year, and a large number of breeding units are required to give the man as much stock as he desires to take care of, feed and pasture, the letting of stock on shares prove of advantage to both parties. On the other hand, one breeding unit in swine may increase some twelve to sixteen times in a year, where two litters are raised, and a small investment, therefore, in a brood sow will often give a man all of the swine which he desires on his farm.—George A. Brown.

BETTER BUILDINGS

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AMERICAN SHEET AND TIN PLATE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Handy Man's Corner

ROOFING CEMENT HAS MANY USES.

MANY farmers do not realize the dozens of ways of using roofing cement besides the standard ones of cementing the laps of roll roofing and recoating felt or asphalt roof to stop leaks.

Other uses around roofs are for stopping leaks around chimneys, or vent stacks, or wherever flashings are used. If stiff roofing cement is spread over these each season, there will be no trouble with leakage. I have also found it excellent on a back porch roof where the wind occasionally would drive the rain up far enough on the siding to get behind the flashing. A hole in a galvanized steel or tin roof can quickly be stopped by spreading a thin coat of roofing cement and then pressing down a small square of asphalt roofing over the cement. Also, if asphalt shingles show a tendency to lift up in the wind, a little dab of stiff roofing cement put under them and then pressed down, will stop the trouble and will not show. Leaks around valleys and copings can also be stopped with the cement.

Roof windows and ventilators on hog houses, poultry houses, green houses, and so on, often give much trouble from leakage, sometimes under the sash, sometimes around the panes; but these can quickly be remedied by a judicious use of roofing cement.

Cracked concrete tanks and cisterns can easily be stopped by drying out the cracks by burning a little gasoline in them, then forcing roofing cement, thinned with gasoline, into them, and finally applying the stiff cement. This does not interfere with the use of the water to any extent. The roofing cement is preferable to most other materials because it is elastic and will take care of contraction and expansion. Roofing cement can also be used for making a wooden tank leak-proof, and will withstand most materials except gasoline and kerosene.

Once, when ten miles from a gasoline station, I had the lower radiator hose on my auto burst. I borrowed a little roof cement from a farmer nearby, plastered it around the broken hose, wrapped strips from an old rag around it, and drove 200 miles until I stopped for the night and could get a new one put on. The garage mechanic said it would have gone all the rest of the season.

It is also good for sealing silo doors; but for this purpose clay is cheaper and almost as effective. Concrete or tile silos that are cracked, or wooden silos that have opened because of broken edges, can easily be made air-tight by forcing roofing cement in from the inside. It makes about the only effective repair from the inside for a cracked basement wall. A cracked pump pipe smeared with the stiff cement, and then wrapped tightly with cloth, can usually be run for several seasons.

Roofing cement is my first thought when a leak or an opening of any kind is to be repaired. If too thin for the work to be done, it can be stiffened by stirring dry Portland cement into it. If too thick, it can easily be thinned with gasoline. Dipping the putty knife or trowel into gasoline or occasionally will make the cement handle better.

The activities of the Better Business Bureau and the Russell Sage Foundation have resulted in the closing of "loan" offices which have charged exorbitant rates for loans to wage earners. Often "bosses" in large manufacturing concerns were working with the "loan" offices.

Multiply Your Man-Power By Seven

WHEN you go into the corn with a McCormick-Deering Vertical or Horizontal Corn Binder you are equipped to do the work of from 5 to 7 men with corn knives. And you sit in comfort while you are doing it. Instead of turning standing corn into loose, unwieldy stalks that are hard to load or shock, the McCormick-Deering bundles and ties the corn for fast handling without loss of labor or corn. This saves time at harvest and afterward.

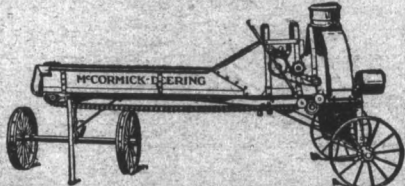
If you feed silage you especially need the fast, sure work of the McCormick-Deering Corn Binder. With the binder

in the field and a McCormick-Deering Ensilage Cutter at the silo every stalk can be turned into the highest grade of silage, at minimum cost, because the fast-working equipment handles the corn when it is at its best.

See the latest corn binder improvements in the McCormick-Deering, at the local dealer's store. He will also show you the McCormick-Deering Ensilage Cutter, in a size to suit your acreage. For use in corn borer infested territories, McCormick-Deering Corn Binders can be equipped with a special low-cutting device at slight additional cost.



McCormick-Deering Corn Binders are built in two types, horizontal (shown at the left) and vertical. Both are light-draft, long-lived machines that do hard work quickly and easily.



McCormick-Deering Ensilage Cutters—built in 5 sizes. Capacities, 3 to 25 tons of cut fodder an hour. All sizes have reliable safety devices, force feed, large throat, and heavy, large-capacity flywheels of boiler plate steel. Horsepower required ranges from 4 to 25 h. p.

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News and Views

From INGLESIDE FARM—By Stanley Powell

WE had a fine rain here last night. It did a lot of good to the corn, potatoes, grain, beans, pasture, fruit, etc., and mellowed up the summer plowing. Of course, it interrupted the last of the haying a little, but we certainly needed the moisture. While things are drying off we can write this little article without worrying quite as much as usual about things that we ought to be doing outdoors.

How long is a day's work on the farm? In this day of standardization somebody ought to figure that out and come forward with the accurate answer. In my judgment, the best statement along this line that I know of is the old chestnut of farm speakers that "farmers practice the eight-hour day, eight hours before dinner and eight hours after."

That's about the way it goes here at Ingleside, I'm ashamed to say. We don't get in quite the eight hours in the forenoon, but we usually make up the difference, and a little beside, be-

fore we are ready to take off our chore hat and heavy shoes for the last time at night. How's a man to be an intelligent citizen and a factor for good in his community, with such a schedule? Ah, there's the rub.

A Day's Work—and Then Some.

A little while ago we made a business trip to the home of a fairly successful young farmer, a graduate of a leading agricultural college. In apologizing for the appearance of his horses, he said, "You know I'm all alone here on 160 acres, and with that bunch of cows, and all my



other chores, I have to make things move when I'm in the field. I plan to do a day's work with the horses be-

tween the hours of 7:30 and 5:30." I couldn't help wondering how long that fellow would have thought he ought to spend in the fields if it hadn't been for those twenty or thirty acres of chores that he had to do night and morning. With two or three hours of chores to do at each end of the day, as is the case with so many of us who are stock farmers or dairymen, it doesn't seem as though we ought to plan to spend more than nine hours in the field, even at this season of the year.

But I'm a nice one to be preaching this doctrine. Last Saturday evening we were drawing hay until after nine o'clock, and had a bunch of chores to do after that. Probably it's unnecessary to explain that there was no hired help involved in that evening haying party. It was purely a family party, with the good wife holding the reins and the men folks clawing the alfalfa in front of the erupting hay loader.

Sometimes I get to wondering how hours of farm labor are ever going to be shortened. At each recent session of the legislature, Representative John Holland, of Gogebic, has introduced an eight-hour-day measure. Somebody always starts a fracas by bringing up the question as to whether or not, if

such a law were passed, farm labor should be included. Certainly, there is little danger of the enactment of a statute fixing eight hours as a day's work on a Michigan farm. Yet, why should farmers work longer hours and get less than other people? Our investment is enormous, and the hazards and discouragements confronting us are such as only one who has experienced them can appreciate.

Not Handed on a Silver Platter.

Of this much I am certain. Shorter hours, better prices for our products, benefits of any kind, financial or otherwise, will not be showered upon us from the outside. Nobody else is going to lose much sleep worrying about our plight. The Utopian age of complete acceptance of the Golden Rule has not yet arrived. Santa Claus usually comes but once a year.

We farmers aren't spending our time boosting the wage scales of the bricklayers, tampering with the tariff on pig iron, or raising the price of a shave or haircut. If barbers had waited for us to come to their rescue, they would still be working long hours seven days of the week, with haircuts twenty cents and shaves ten cents. Who raised their standards, shortened their hours and boosted their prices? The barbers themselves. How did they do it? Vision, planning, organization, teamwork, fidelity and group loyalty.

It's the same story with every group and class, craft and guild that has improved the condition of the individuals devoting their lives to that occupation. Will these same methods work when applied to farming? They must, or the future is dark indeed for agriculture. If teamwork, craft loyalty and cooperative effort and organization can't win equality of opportunity, and a decent return for agriculture, then our industry is indeed on the skids and headed down the toboggan for universal and dismal tenantry or peasantry.

With an ever increasing proportion of America's population living in metropolitan centers, we farm people must be actively on guard or our national policies will be moulded more and more along the lines desired by big business and metropolitan interests to the detriment of agriculture. Should the rural home totter and slip backward, one of the most substantial foundations and stabilizing bulwarks of our Republic would disintegrate. This may sound like a dismal warning, but I believe that it is timely and seriously warranted.

There is a very real danger that each one of us will be so busy minding our own business that we may find that we will soon not have any business left to mind. Freight rates, taxes, laws, both state and national, these and a dozen more vital factors are way beyond the reach of our individual, unorganized efforts. To one who is acquainted with them, the achievements of farm organizations are full of encouragement and conviction that it is down this road that the new day of better times for the farm people lies.

A HAY-TIME HELP.

IF farm help is impossible to get in hay time, a substitute for a man in the mow may be provided by placing a good-sized pole under the hay track. When the slings or fork is tripped, the hay drops on this pole and falls to one side or the other, spreading somewhat. Although this placing is not as good as that done by hand power, it saves a lot of time and prevents the hay from all falling in the center.—H. L. Spooner.

Pasture is quite essential to the highest success in the hog business.



"We Serve Michigan"

What Better Railroad Service Has Meant to Business

Agricultural commodities have shown an upward tendency in prices during the current year, while the course of industrial and raw material prices has taken a downward trend. We have been going through a period of price re-adjustments—always a critical time for business—but, in this instance, there were not the usual accompanying shocks to business peculiar to such periods.

The major reason for this absence of disturbances in business is that smaller inventories are being carried nowadays since the railroad service of the country assures certain and speedy delivery. Traders carry smaller stocks, and business, therefore, is carried on with less capital and with fewer hazards.

More stabilized business conditions are assured American business, and with these, consequently, failures become less likely and less frequent.

What the workings of the Federal Reserve Act proves to be to business, through the stabilizing of credits, the improved steam railroad transportation service is accomplishing through its regular and its prompt deliveries. So the large outlays to better the service have justified themselves. Both expedients work to the same end in their respective spheres. They avert the shocks.

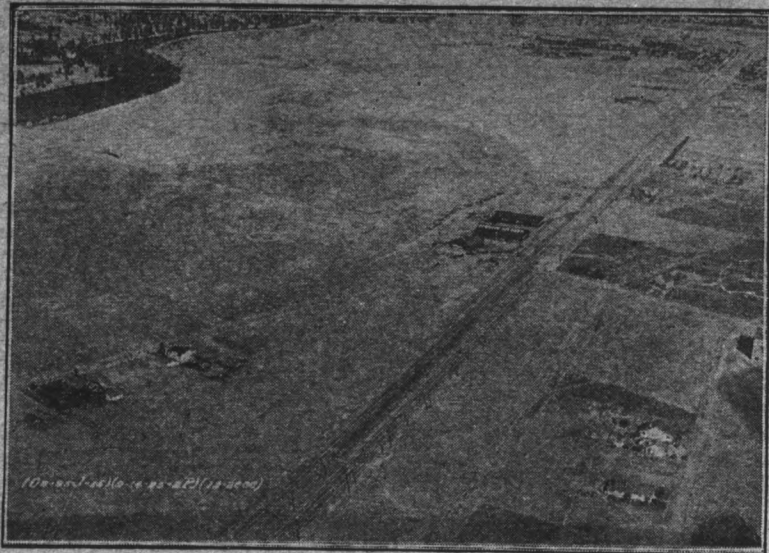
In Michigan, this is particularly true. Vast sums, in recent years, have been expended to achieve this new standard of service. Seven of the nine railroads serving Michigan alone are expending this year nearly \$26,000,000 in new engines and cars and in improvements and betterments which will continue these stabilizing forces.

These expenditures, too, were made right at home, and at a time when the lull in industry, through which we have just passed, was at its low ebb. Therefore, these \$26,000,000, going largely to labor, raw materials and manufactured commodities, served appreciably to buoy up conditions.

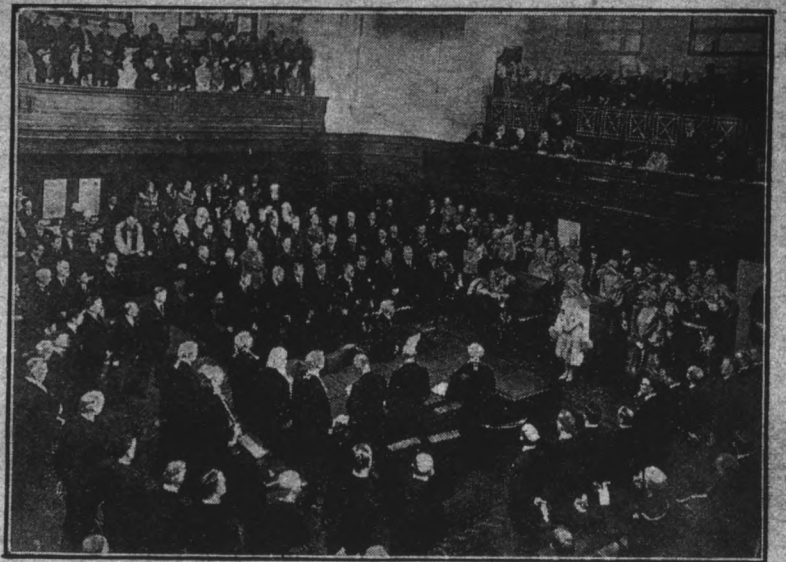
Michigan railroads have, therefore, been more than local common-carriers. They have, through their service, removed some of the hazards inherent in business in former years.

MICHIGAN RAILROAD ASSOCIATION

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



The new municipal air port at Spokane, Washington, will be the terminus of the \$60,000 National Air Derby from New York to Spokane, and from San Francisco to Spokane.



Duke of York delivered the inaugural address at the formal opening of Australia's new capital at Canberra. The Duchess is standing beside him.



Benito Mussolini, Premier of Italy, with his ministers and military staff reviewing the army of the Fascisti, who cheered him lustily as he passed by.



Secretary of Agriculture Jardine, presented 4-H Club members camping in Washington, with gavel made of wood from White House, and tree planted by Washington at Mt. Vernon.



Japanese Red Cross Society in Tokio exchanges gifts made by Japanese children with American school children.



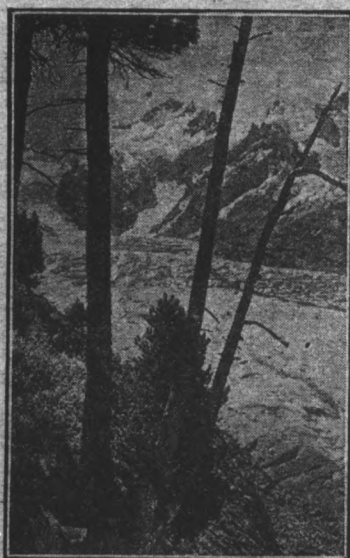
The Prince of Wales in academic robes laid the cornerstone of the University Building at Exeter, England.



Fruit crops in eastern Oregon have increased twenty-five per cent since the adoption of irrigation.



Commander Richard E. Byrd takes oath as first Trans-Atlantic air mail pilot.



Travelers in Switzerland can view the Morteratsch Glacier from an electric railway.



Classes in lip reading have proven a great help to those hard of hearing.



Guardian of the Pool at Sylvan Lake, one of the many beauty spots in Black Hills, S. D.

Adventures of the Brown Family—By John Francis Case

The Hopeless Search Goes On

SEARCH as they might for a night and the most of a day, Father Brown, with Hal and their neighbors, could not find Little Joe who had mysteriously disappeared from Lone Oak Farm. Jack Miller, who knew the country as few did, was away from home, and on his return mystified his father and friends by insisting on taking up the hunt alone. There were angry mutterings as Jack drove off.

"Surely Jack isn't refusing to help," cried Beth, as again Miller began to direct the party in its hunt. "There he goes like mad, and we'd depended so much on him."

"He's a queer boy, Jack is," said Juanita, as Hal came striding rapidly toward them. "You never can tell what he'll do nor learn what he knows."

"Jack's going it alone," announced Hal. "Seems queer, but he must have his reasons. Wouldn't stop to argue with us. If he's had anything to do with Little Joe's being taken away it won't be healthy for him around here." Hal's voice was harsh, and his eyes blazed.

"Don't be too hasty, Hal," reproved Beth. "If Jack finds Little Joe, as somehow I feel he will, none of us will care how he does it. I'll never believe that Jack would do anything wrong." Beth's faith was to be sorely tried in coming months, but now the party was dividing into groups, and again the hunt was on. Beth and Juanita chose to accompany the party led by Hal.

Determined to make a thorough job of it, and to find the missing child even if the worst had happened, Miller headed a party which, with improvised grappling hooks, dragged the deep holes of the creek. Hal's group paused for a moment to watch the gruesome work, and Beth's scream carried to the house as the hooks caught and a saturated garment came slowly to the surface. It was only an old coat, however, and the workers relaxed. "All we are goin' to ketch is crawdaddies an' turtles, Miss Beth," reassured Jud Burns. "That air little shaver is hidin' out somewhere."

"A lot of rough country around heah that ain't never been looked over right good," announced another hill farmer. "Ef anyone knows every rock an' tree it's Jack Miller. They do say that old Cap. Pettibone knew of a cave away back in the hills, and some of us thought he kept his gold thar."

"Ef he kept his gold thar an' it's still thar," said Jud Burns, "why did them pirates try to break in his house? An' why did that feller come back that Hal shot at?"

"All the gold the old Captain had," remarked Miller testily, "was in his

imagination. Jack was closer to Captain Pettibone than anyone else, and he told us that the old man seemed in actual want. Used to take over food for him and Black Neb. Don't talk foolishness, Jud. Drag."

"You can't fool me," stubbornly replied big Jud. "Thar was gold in that house and it's still thar if it weren't moved. Didn't Captain Pettibone always pay in gold? If anyone knows



A Saturated Garment Came Slowly to the Surface.

where it is, it's Jack. If he didn't know something, that he wanted to keep hid from us, why did he go off alone? Answer me that."

There was a muttered growl of approval, but Jack's father kept silent. Hal's party hurried on, carefully scanning every hiding place where Little Joe, exhausted, might lie asleep. Guns roared as the different groups signalled their whereabouts, but always it was a single shot. Hal and Beth grew sick

in mind and body as they climbed over boulders and scrambled through underbrush. Ever the vivacious Juanita tried to cheer them with small talk and encouraging words. But again darkness was approaching and Little Joe had been absent from home a night and a day. Suddenly Hal stopped and, with hand cupped to an ear signalled for silence. "Boom!!" The faint echo of a second shot far away, came drifting on the wind.

"Hurrah!!" shouted Hal as, seizing Beth he began to execute an Indian war dance of joy. "That's Jack's language, I'd know it anywhere. Little Joe's found!"

"Found," said Neighbor Fernandez, leaning on his gun, "But is the boy

ships that the Bible describes.

One day, at the annual feast of his tribe, at Bethlehem, Samuel appeared. He said to Jesse, who was rich as the father of eight sons, that the Lord had chosen one of the eight to be king. Very gladly did that father bring the oldest to the prophet, as the future king. But no, he was not the one. Then one after another, seven pass before the old and keen-eyed man, but none of them satisfy him. "No more?" asks the prophet. "O, yes, one, the youngest, but he is only a shepherd, and very young." "Send for him!" Yes, says the inner voice to the prophet, this is the one. Rise and pour the sacred oil on his head. We remember how Saul is described, when he puts in his first appearance. He is head and shoulders above any of his fellow countrymen. Very different is the description of the youth David: "Now he was ruddy, and withal of a beautiful countenance, and goodly to look upon." Ruddy, that is, red haired. Let red haired folk take courage.

When anointed he was tending sheep. He was doing the work usually allotted to the slaves, the females, or to members of the family who were considered not exactly bright. He was doing the drudgery of the family. Indeed, he was regarded at the time as the attendant of his older brothers. They treated him imperiously and scornfully. When David came to the army camp one day, his oldest brother said to him in anger and meanness, "Why camest thou down hither? and with whom hast thou left those few sheep in the wilderness? I know thy pride and the naughtiness of thine heart; for thou art come down that thou mightest see the battle." But David had sense. He bided his time. He had the oriental trait of not being in too big a hurry. His time came. "The stars come nightly to the sky, The tidal wave unto the sea; Nor time nor place nor deep nor high Can keep my own away from me."

said John Burroughs, and perhaps David felt the same way. He would wait, and in the meantime he would do the day's work.

What were some of the qualities that led to the choice of this youth for the kingships?

1. He was strong. That will come out more in detail next week. But his outdoor life, bronzed by the sun, tanned by the wind, hardened by exposure, gave him the foundation for achievement. Weak little men have sometimes accomplished much. But the heavy responsibilities have usually been carried by strong men.

2. He was sincere, and clean of heart. Said the inner voice to Samuel, as Jesse's sons were passing before him, each hoping against hope that he would be the lucky man, "Jehovah seeth not as man seeth; for man looketh on the outward appearance, but Jehovah looketh on the heart."

David gave the impression of sincerity and honesty to those whom he met. He was genuine. "Keep thy

alive or dead? Remember, he's been missing for twenty-four hours."

"Father!" cried Juanita. "Killjoy! Of course he's safe. You can trust Jack Miller to bring him safe home."

"I wouldn't trust him—" began Fernandez. But his words were lost to Hal and Beth who were racing madly in the direction of the signals given. Would Little Joe soon be safe in his mother's arms?

(Continued next week.)

The Shepherd King

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

THE old king, Saul, had not come up to the expectations of the people. Long years he reigned, but conditions became darker. Then came those ominous words: "Because thou hast rejected the word of the Lord, the Lord hath rejected thee from being king." But it was not done suddenly or arbitrarily. God permits what we call natural causes to have their effects. Natural laws are, of course, the laws of God. Conditions get worse. The ancient enemy of Israel are more and more menacing. Then comes the battle of Gilboa, like the battle of Lookout Mountain, on the summit of a mountain. Saul and his son, Jonathan, are killed. "Be not deceived, God is not mocked. Whatso-

ever a man soweth that shall he also reap."

But we have gotten a long way ahead of our story. Long before Saul's death—probably several years—David had been anointed king of Israel, and was only waiting the proper time to assume office. During that time Saul came to dislike, then to hate him, and pursued him with the hate of a fanatic. During that time also David developed a friendship with Jonathan, Saul's son, which is one of the beautiful friend-



Activities of Al Acres—Maybe She Thinks That Slim Puts Them Up in Curl Papers

Frank R. Leet.



heart with all diligence, for out of it are the issues of life." The other day a young man came into my office. Had I been looking for a man for a position, I doubt whether I would have asked for a letter of recommendation from him. His credentials were in his face. He was good and wholesome, and strong and genuine. These qualities spoke right out of his face "What you are speaks so loud that I cannot hear what you say," said Emerson, and he never said anything more true. Be true, be true. Shun deception as the black small pox. "To thine own self be true, and it follows as the night the day, thou can'st not be false to any man."

3. He had been trained in that most thorough of all schools, the school of

nature. We are told that in the days ahead not so many of our leading men will come from the country, because not so large a proportion of the people live in the country. May be so. But nature is a wonderful teacher. Trees, flowers, clouds, grasses, weeds, hot winds, cold winds, rain, snow, dirt, sand, burrowing animals, beasts of prey, hawks, owls, vultures, song birds, sheep, cattle, lambs, calves, dogs, are genuine teachers. Christ Himself was reared in the school of life. Rejoice and be glad if your children are growing up on the farm.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR JULY 17.

SUBJECT:—Samuel Anoints David. I Samuel 16:4 to 13.
GOLDEN TEXT:—I Timothy 4:12.

LATE AGRICULTURAL NEWS

PROBLEMS FOR NEXT CONGRESS.

IT is now quite definitely settled that tax reduction, farm relief and flood control will be the outstanding problems which the Seventieth Congress will have to solve when it meets in December. Agricultural relief legislation should have first place on the program of legislation, according to Congressman Ramseyer, of Iowa. As evidence of this he says that the capital of the American farmers has shrunk \$20,000,000,000 since the World War. Before the war, agriculture received twenty and one-half per cent of the national income. In recent years agriculture has received only ten and one-half per cent of the total national income.

FARMERS TO FIGHT TAX REDUCTION.

THE farm organizations are preparing to fight tax reduction which, as the Iowa congressman suggests, will have to be contested to a standstill. Powerful financial interests are demanding tax reduction at any cost, and regardless of payments on the public debt. It will require the combined strength of all the farm organizations and affiliated groups to win on this public debt-paying proposition. The fight for tax reduction is likely to reach into the tariff schedules, and those protecting farm products will be in the front line of attack. Tariff reduction agitation and propaganda are increasing rapidly in volume, with the probability that a loud noise will be raised for a cut in tariff duties on so-called raw materials in which the tariff reformers persist in including farm products.

MUSCLE SHOALS AGAIN.

THAT the Muscle Shoals disposal problem will be settled early in the next session is the hope of many members of Congress. It seems now to be the opinion of a considerable majority that unless there is a satisfactory bid for the plant for the production of fertilizers, Congress will be willing to accept government operation.

Representative James, of Michigan, who had charge of the bills of the House committee on military affairs last session, says that unless there is a satisfactory offer by December 1, the question of government operation will be taken up by the committee. He also says he is willing that the government should pay a good subsidy to anyone who will operate Muscle Shoals in the production, if the plant can be used for ammunition in time of war.

COST OF FOOD.

THE cost of food is 55.4 per cent higher than it was before the war, according to department of labor estimates. But it is lower than it was at

the peak of high prices in 1918, 1919 and 1920. It is probable that the increased labor cost of transporting, processing and distributing the food after it has left the farm, is responsible for this increase in prices. At least, the farmers are not getting any share of it.

STUDY COST OF PRODUCTION.

THE United States Tariff Commission will begin field work in ten new cost of production investigations this month. Those of special interest to farmers are on fresh and canned tomatoes, corn and flaxseed.

The growers of cherries are asking a flat increase of fifty per cent, making a three cent rate on cherries. The present rate is two cents a pound. This increase is necessary to equalize the cost of producing cherries in this country and Italy, according to W. R. Ogg, representing the American Farm Bureau Federation, at hearings held by the tariff commission.

News of the Week

Japan is backing the United States in her stand at the Geneva conference, with reference to limiting the tonnage of cruisers.

Lieut. J. T. Johnson, who was killed when his plane crashed while escorting Colonel Lindbergh from Detroit to Ottawa, Canada, was buried with honors in his home town, Fenton, Mich.

The three-country naval conference at Geneva is at a crisis over the cruiser limit. Great Britain wants more than the United States is willing to concede.

A narcotic raid in "Chinatown" in Chicago, revealed a regular tunnel maze in which the federal raiding agents were lost for hours.

Two balloons in the Fourth of July trophy race from Detroit set new records. One went 580 miles and the other was up twenty-six hours.

Auditor-General O. B. Fuller has been given full charge of the state's books by Governor Green, thus limiting the power of the state administrative board.

Six years ago, two Russian boys, Ben and Max Newdeman, arrived in this country, eighteen and nineteen years old, without knowledge of English. This year they graduated from the Columbia, Wisconsin high school with high honors.

The crews of both the Columbia and the America airplanes were honored in the Fourth of July celebrations in Paris.

Commander Richard Byrd and his three companions, had a thrilling voyage from New York to Paris in their airship America, being lost in the fog near Paris. They landed in the sea about 125 miles from Paris, on July 1.

The United States treasury has a surplus of \$635,000,000, which is the record surplus for this country, and the largest of any country in the world.

Judge Ben Lindsey, the noted Juvenile Judge, of Denver, Colorado, has been ousted from the office over which he presided for twenty-five years. The court decided that Lindsey was not legally elected the last time.

BUCKEYE BALLOONS



Kelly quality in a moderate-priced tire

THERE are many car owners who do not feel that they need the extra long mileage of a tire such as the regular Kelly-Springfield. To such tire buyers we say;

For the amount of money you want to spend you can buy a Kelly-built tire, the Buckeye, that at its price represents just as great value and just as much quality as the higher-priced Kelly product. Buckeyes are sturdy, full size, full ply tires, built to give honest service. You will find that they compare favorably with many higher-priced tires.

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INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY.

New York, June 29, 1927.
The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of Sixty Cents (60c) a share on the Common Stock of this Company, payable August 15, 1927, to Common Stockholders of record at the close of business August 1st, 1927.
Checks will be mailed. Transfer books will not close.

OWEN SHEPHERD, vice-President & Treasurer.

HOLSTEINS more Fat!

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230 East Ohio Street Chicago, Illinois

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Kentucky and West Virginia shaker screened block coal of the highest quality and preparation at attractive low price. Farmer Agents wanted to solicit orders from their neighbors. Write us for circular and prices delivered to your nearest railroad station.

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LILLIE'S IMPROVED STRANSKY VAPORIZER

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COLON C. LILLIE, Coopersville, Mich.

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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.

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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.

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TRY a Michigan Farmer Classified Liner. It will help you dispose of your real estate or some miscellaneous article. It will help you find that extra help you may need. Michigan Farmer Liners get big results, and cost little.

The Michigan Farmer.

The WOMAN'S INTERESTS

Chippewa Women Go Camping

Leave Family Cares at Home and Take a Real Vacation With Their Neighbors

TO the Dunbar Camp We'll Go," was the marching song for Chippewa county women to pack up their bedding roll along with camp clothes and a few necessities, and with a last look at the bread box and the cookie jar, say, "I'm all ready, Father."

The Dunbar Camp, in its setting of lofty trees, with the down-bound boats from the Soo locks gliding by on the river in front, was the busy and happy camp for four days of varied programs. Beginning with the whistle for setting-up exercises in the morning, and continuing all through the day, with demonstrations on clothing, food and lectures on child care, poultry and trips to the forestry plots, there were no idle moments to allow for homesickness.

To sit down to meals prepared by a chef with a white cap, and not even wash a dish afterwards, was joy enough for many meal-getting and dish-washing-weary women, who strolled off for a manicure, or just to chat until class time.

Arrangements for this second annual camp were made by a committee of women, D. L. McMillan, the county agricultural agent, and Margaret B. Harris, assistant home demonstration leader, who was in charge of the camp.

Outside people who helped were Carrie C. Williams, clothing specialist, Michigan State College, who spent the entire week there; Aurelia Potts, of the Merrill Palmer School, of Detroit; L. R. Arnold, poultry specialist, of Marquette; Putnam Robbins, forester in charge of the Dunbar forestry plots.

The enthusiastic decision to hold a similar camp next year, attested to its success, even if numbers were not as large as expected. A loving-cup, made of two tin funnels joined together, was to be awarded to the best camper. But when it was agreed that there were no grouches or complainers in camp, it was given in trust to Mr. McMillan to be held until next year.

The playing of games, music appreciation, and singing around the little wood stove before bed time, formed some of the happy, intimate memories which will last through the year.

"I got just what I wanted and had such a good time," declared one of the women as the camp broke up on Friday, while the pine trees waved good-bye and the loose plank on the bridge rattled, "see you next year."

MY CHICKEN HOOK.

APEDDLER unintentionally taught me a quick and easy way to catch chickens. While they were eating some feed, he caught them by one leg with a six-foot piece of wire, with the end bent back, similar to a shepherd's crook. Now I have a similar hook of No. 9 wire, and when I want a chicken I don't have to wait until the men folks are around the house to get it for me.—Mrs. A. S.

TO COAX FICKLE SUMMER APPE-TITES.

Eggs a la Martin.

6 eggs 1/2 cup white sauce 1/4 cup grated cheese

Break eggs into a well-buttered bak-

ing dish, cover with the white sauce and sprinkle with cheese. Bake fifteen minutes in a moderate oven.

Ez Nut Bread.

1 1/2 cups brown sugar 4 tsp. baking powder
1 lb. molasses 3 1/2 cups flour
1 cup milk 1 tsp. salt
2 eggs 2 lb. melted butter
1 cup nut meats 1/2 cup dates

Sift dry ingredients, chop the dates

and one-half cups of bread crumbs. Make a moist bread dressing and season to suit taste. Place a heaping teaspoonful of the dressing on each slice of bacon, roll the bacon around the dressing, and secure with a toothpick. Broil, turning frequently to brown on all sides.

fire and add mint. Bake between two crusts. This makes a welcome variation from the usual raisin pie, flavored with spice or lemon.

Company Pudding.

4 heaping tsp. bran 1/2 lb. cornstarch
1 lb. flour 1/2 cup butter
4 eggs 1/2 pt. milk
3 lb. sugar

Chop up butter with dry ingredients and add to boiling milk. Cook for one minute and remove from the fire, adding the four beaten egg yolks, then fold in the four whites beaten stiff. Pour in well-buttered pudding pan, and set in pan with one cup of water and bake in oven for thirty minutes. Serve with any fruit sauce.

HINTS WORTH TAKING.

WHEN the knob comes off the kettle cover, a screw can be slipped through the hole with the head inside, and a cork screwed on the protruding end. This will make a knob that will not get hot.—Mrs. K. L.

I use a large safety pin to hold buttons or hooks and eyes together in my sewing basket. Slip on the buttons or hooks and eyes and close the safety pin, then they cannot run astray and are always handy.—Mrs. D. H.

To prevent cabbage or other strong-smelling vegetables from scenting up the house, I place a slice of bread in the kettle while cooking. If I cream the vegetables, I do not remove the slice of bread, but mix it with the cream sauce.—Miss D. T.

If aluminum cooking utensils become discolored, they may be cleaned by cooking acid foods in them.

The addition of baking soda to brine cure formulas for curing meat will help to prevent the souring of the brine during the warm weather of the early spring.

MAKE YOUR NEW FALL HAT.

FALL fashion has cooperated with our pocketbooks and declared that simple soft felt hats shall be in vogue throughout the season. The two all-wool felt hats illustrated here can be made in an hour, and they are becoming and attractive.

Number 4895 comes in monkey skin shade with rose ornamentation.

Number 4893 comes in Copenhagen blue with hickory ornamentation.

The hats come flat, with complete directions and trimming furnished. The price of each hat is \$1.25, post-paid to any address. Send your orders to the Stamped Goods Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.



4895

4893



Chippewa Mothers Know Benefits of a Real Vacation Away From Home.

and nuts. Then mix all the ingredients and form into two loaves. Let stand twenty minutes before baking in a moderate oven.

Stuffed Bacon Slices.

For fifteen slices of bacon use two

Raisin Mint Pie.

2 cups seeded raisins 1 1/2 cups hot water
1 tsp. chopped mint 1 lb. cornstarch
leaves or 1/2 tsp. pep- 1/2 cup sugar
ermint essence Pinch of salt

Cook the raisins in hot water. Add sugar and cornstarch which have been mixed. Cook until thick, remove from

Listenin' In

By H. B. Girard

"This old world we're livin' in
Is mighty hard to beat;
You get a thorn with every rose—
But ain't the roses sweet?"

IF I could have a giant motto in black and white before me every hour of the waking day, I think those beloved, simple thoughts of Frank Stanton's would be my choice. Life at times seems so ultimately complex. Food, raiment and shelter constitute so much of life's perplexities.

Take the example of Mary and Johnnie, for instance. Good kiddies, good as gold, but they simply cannot get the slant on the things that are good for them and the things that should be shunned. And so we coax, plead, bribe or command. About the time we are fagged out with the thoughts of calories, vitamins and the like, our searching eyes fall on a pair of active feet with toes peeping through the soles. Or perhaps we discover that a dress that fit last month is outgrown; or that one of our "Tom Sawyers" has used his cap for a football.

All this means that we must turn our thoughts and energies to the subject of raiment.

At last, they are all outfitted, and perhaps we flop triumphantly down into an easy chair. The ever-roaming eyes beam question-like at the ceiling and behold a water-stained region that takes the breath away. Of course, it means nothing else than a leak in the ceiling, and this in turn means that the family budget must be coerced and the lamenting roof fixed. Thus, we enter into the compartment of shelter.

And so life goes on in a continuous cycle of providing food, clothes and shelter for the entire family. Sometimes, things get jumbled up and all necessary commodities expire at once. A sad, very sad picture it seems. But,

have you ever stopped to think that hand-in-hand with planning, working and sacrificing goes loving, hoping and accomplishing? What a pathetic, drear world this would be with nothing to wish for—no one to sacrifice for—no little home to re-roof.

Ah! indeed, we pick thorns by the plenty, but the roses are there, too, if we but look for them. It all depends on the harvester. You can make your life a sphere of bitter-sweetness, or you can pick the very rosininess out of the rising sun and keep it with you throughout the day.

Perhaps, of all our blessings the one we take most glibly and unassuming is the precious one of our physical well-being. Too many people with three-meal appetites and strong corpuscled bodies are not even optimistic over this blessing of blessings.

There came into my own life at a very early date, that sapper of human lives which we know as the dreaded TB. But I found that out in the great open spaces is where one can fight the battles to better health.

There are mountains of hope to be found in the whiffs of ozone that permeate the forests; there is renewed strength and endeavor out where the pines whisper to the cedars; there is relief for every ailment in the woodland depths where God and man go hand-in-hand.

I know for a certainty that it was out in the neighborhood of moss-grown logs and swaying leaves that I found the lost strength that ebbed away as quietly as Tennyson's little brook.

There is peace, restoration of vitality out there where the zephyr breezes direct the flight of the swallow toward the crooning call of its new-found mate, and where all of nature is calling out, "Ain't the roses sweet?"

Dainty Things at Small Cost

EMBROIDERED dainties are really not expensive, in fact, they cost little more than the material and one's time spent in working the simple stitches. We have a few pieces of the stamped goods still on hand that were illustrated in the June 18 issue. An hour or so on the cool summer porch will convert them into dainty gifts.

How to order:

- No. 1642—Kitchen Curtains come made up of striped dimity with edges bound in green binding.....Price 59 cents
- No. 1092—Vanity Set comes stamped on fine embroidery clothPrice 15 cents
- No. 1258—Child's dress comes made up stamped on fine voile in yellow, blue, green and pink. Collar and cuffs edged with lace.....Price \$1.00
- No. 1581—Apron stamped on a good quality of sheer checked batiste in pink, blue or gold.....Price 75 cents
- No. 1011—Buffet Set stamped on good quality Indian head. Edges are hemstitchedPrice 50 cent
- No. 1421—Luncheon Set stamped on Indian head, set consists of cloth 36x36 inches, and four napkins 12x12 inchesPrice 75 cents
- No. 1081—Apron stamped on unbleached muslin. Pockets of fast-colored blue chambrayPrice 59 cents
- No. 1065—Runner stamped on white Indian head, with edges hemstitched.....Price 50 cent
- Be sure to give the number of the article wanted. Send all orders to the Art Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

ASK ME ANOTHER.

1. What by-product from the farm furnishes hairpins, umbrella handles, and combs?
2. How many farms in Michigan and how many acres do they cover?
3. In what foods is vitamin A found, and why is it essential?
4. When was the first reaper built and by whom?
5. Who founded the city of Detroit and when?
6. What state in the Union was the first to establish a state agricultural college?
7. How many miles of railroad in Michigan?
8. Who first located the minerals of Upper Michigan and why?
9. Who is the "father of public school education in Michigan?"

10. Approximately how many lakes in Michigan?

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

Homemakers!

IF you are wanting a vacation, why not take it at the Farm Women's Institute at Michigan State College, July 28 to August 1? There will be something on each day's program to interest everyone.

The Institute immediately precedes the American Country Life Conference that will be held at the same place. Come and bring the family and camp on the Campus.



Stories From Bugville

The Whirligig Whirligigs

CRACK, creek, croak, creek," sang the Freckled Frog from his perch on a pond lily leaf down in Hi-Hollow Pond. He was called the Freckled Froggy because he had more spots than any other frog in the pond. With one of his big stary eyes he was watching for a fat juicy bug or two for his supper, while with the other one he was on the lookout for a big fish that might swim along and gobble up the Freckled Froggy before he had time to hop away.

Suddenly the Freckled Froggy spied a company of Whirligigs coming right his way.



The Freckled Frog Knew that Whirligigs Are Very Hard to Catch.

"A fine supper they will make," whispered Freckled Froggy to himself. Now, the Whirligigs look more like little black oval buttons whirligigging around in the water than they do like bugs. Undoubtedly my little readers have seen them many times. They are blue-black oval beetles that spend

much time on the surface of the water. They seem sociably inclined, never being found alone, but always in companies. If one strays from the group, he hurries as fast as his whirligigging legs will take him.

The Freckled Frog knew that Whirligigs are very hard to catch, so he sat very still on the pond lily leaf, hoping that they would not see him and come very close. These little Whirligigs are unusually well equipped with eyes, as they have two pair, one pair on top of their head that looks upon the world above the water, and another pair on the underside with which to see below.

But even with their two pairs of eyes the Whirligigs did not happen to see the Freckled Frog perched upon the lily leaf. Freckled Froggy picked out the biggest, plumpest Whirligig in the group.

"A fine supper you will make for me," chuckled the Freckled Froggy to himself. But just as he was ready to pounce upon the Whirligig, the Freckled Froggy spied a big fish with his mouth wide open, swimming right his way.

"Kersplash!" went Freckled Froggy into the water to hide in the soft mud. This frightened the Whirligigs, too, and they disappeared to play hide-and-go-seek among the weeds in the bottom of the pond.

Thus the big fish and the Freckled Froggy both lost their supper.

(If you are real spry perhaps you, my little reader, can catch some Whirligigs the next time you go swimming. Put them in a little fish bowl and see how eagerly they gobble up fish food. Be sure to put a cover over the top of the bowl or they will fly away.—Aunt Martha).

Founded on Confidence

The faith of thousands of Michigan people who save with the National Loan and Investment Company is the greatest reward we could hope for.

The money these folks—your neighbors—invest here every day is one of the ways by which they express their unqualified confidence in this old institution.

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No. 734—Distinguished by Plaits. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 2 3/4 yards of 54-inch material.

No. 709—Diagonal Lines. Cut in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 2 3/4 yards of 40-inch material, with 1/2 yard of 40-inch contrasting.



No. 498—Morning or House Dress. The pattern cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 3 1/4 yards of 40-inch material with 1/2 yard of 36-inch contrasting.

No. 722—Two-piece Dress. Pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards of 40-inch material with 3/8 yard of 40-inch contrasting.

No. 772—Sleeveless Sports Dress. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 and 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 2 3/4 yards of 40-inch material with 5/8 yards of ribbon.

No. 750—Morning or Sports Dress. Pattern cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 3/4 yards of 40-inch material with 3/8 yard of 36-inch contrasting.



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

OUR PAGE

A Prophecy and a Desire

Two Poems by M. C.'s

A Prophecy.

Now let me tell you, dear cousins,
What happened in nineteen thirty-six,
When I put together some chemicals
To see if they would mix.

From the fumes that came from the beaker,
A small genie flew like a bird;
The little spirit was speaking to me
And this is the tale I heard.

Guilford Rothfuss, champ prize winner is no more,
He choked on a big word and fell to the floor.
Dwight Price's name the whole world does know.
He's proving himself as a second Bob Caruso.

Ada girl, encouraged by her first success,
Will teach young girls how to paint, unless
Some "Sheik" quarter-back of great renown,
Falls victim to her smile and frown.

Precious jewels has been George Nichols' line,
His choice among Rubies has always been fine.
Dreambird is making a nice, gentle nurse,
She makes love to her patients while filling her purse.

Our industrious "Shorty" has quit working they say,
All except when father mows away hay.
Doris Williams has abandoned her old-fashioned theory.
She found that the life of an old maid too dreary.

"Music Lover" is a teacher of music, what glee,
She shows the kids how to sing do, re, mi.
H. R. C. wields the hickory stick with spite,
For as an old maid teacher she rules with might.

O'er a high backyard fence Helen Piper gossips and chats,
While engaged in the business of bringing up cats.
Ellen Walters now owns a movie show nice.
Edwin Carlson now depends on an old pair of dice.

The writer, oh, yes!!! I told you that once,
But Lillian Chamberlain is surely no dunce.
Through the mail Gladys Maine teaches one to be bright.
Edwin Lahti runs a restaurant that stays open all night.

Uncle Frank—now don't you all cry—
To tell you exactly I think I'll try,
He is making up contests for M. C.'s true,
But they are the children of me and you.

Now that is all of the prophecy.
Your future is held in view,
My friend, and I are not saying, of course
That all of this will come true.
But don't blame me if it isn't so,
And all this is not true,
The genie might only have been fooling,
As genies sometimes do.

—Ellen Walters.

To Be a Farmer's Wife.

To help and share his troubles,
To do this all my life,
I want to love a man of the land,
And be a farmer's wife.

To live out in the open air,
At day beneath the sun,
At evening 'neath the stars,
When the long day's work is done.

To raise a dandy garden,
Flowers, and vegetables, too,
And chicks and ducks and turkeys;
That's what I want to do.

To make big rolls of butter
As golden as the sun,

And bread and pies and cake,
Though a prize I've never won.

They sure'll taste mighty good,
When he comes in at night,
Doughnuts, cookies and jelly rolls,
What an appetizing sight!

God made us, one and all;

He made the whole creation,
He made us women on the earth
To bear the men of nation.

Boys and girls, we are to bring
Upon this earth to share
The truth and trust of Mother's love,
And the Love from Over There.

To teach them to honest be,
Thru' life's struggle and strife.
My wish! To be loved by a man of the land,
To be a farmer's wife.

—A Daughter of the Land.



OUR LETTER BOX



Dear Uncle Frank:

Florence Rothfuss must have misunderstood me. I did not in any way sanction a girl's smoking or drinking. I agree with Florence when she says that a girl should be sweetly dignified, but why shouldn't a boy be manly? I was looking at the moral side of the question, not the physical. Did you cousins ever stop to think that when you impair the health you are not only sinning against yourself, but also against the Great Ruler of this universe? In I Cor. 6:9, 10, we are told that drunkards cannot inherit the king-

dom of heaven. While I worked in town the roses faded from my cheeks, so I had to use "artificial color." Oh, I don't like it. I have been turned against it by seeing young girls and women with fiery red spots on their cheek bones. One can go to extremes either way.

I agree with Florence Litkowski, that a school paper helps the pupils increase their education in many ways. I wrote an original Christmas poem and several jokes, which were used in the "Brown and Gold," our school paper.

School days were the happiest days



Club Campers at Washington Made

dom of heaven. Earth could be made a Utopia if men and women would only be temperate.

Franklin has said, "Temperance puts wood in the fire, meal in the barrel, flour in the tub, money in the purse, credit in the country, contentment in the house, clothes on the back, and vigor in the body."

Are we living up to the things which would work together for the betterment of our country? Personally, I am very much interested in the art of making sick people want to enjoy life, and some time I am going to devote myself to that work. But we can't all be doctors, nurses, or dietists. There is one thing that is within the reach of us all. That is the power to take care of our own body so, in time of need, we may be able to help our weaker brother.

Hoping I have made a wrong opinion right, I remain Eta Weaver.

Your answer is a wholesome and sensible one. You are right. We need manly men as well as womanly women.

Dear Uncle Frank:

We, my mother, father, twin sister and I live on a farm. My twin and I take turns in working in town. I worked in town from December until March, while my twin stayed at home with mother. I gave my twin half of my wages after my board, carfare and lunches were paid for. My sister is now working. She gets the same amount of wages as I did, and pays the same amount of board. She also pays me one-half of her wages at the end of each week. Do you think this a good idea or not?

We have bought complete spring outfits with our own money, and are planning to buy mother a birthday present.

I stay with mother now. I crochet and embroider in my spare time. However, I try to be outdoors as much as

Hay at Federal Experiment Station.

possible. I shall never forget them. Many times I go upstairs and get my school books out of grandmother's chest, and sit and look over my English and algebra papers.

I am sending a small sum to help the M. C.'s buy a radio for the crippled children. It is not much, but I give it freely and good naturedly—only wishing that I could send more.

—Mary L. Shoemaker, Grass Lake, You and your sister have an unique plan. I say "amen" to your ideas of facial color. It is fine that you have such nice remembrances of school days.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Who says cross-word puzzles are time wasters and are of no benefit to the solvers of them? To my idea, it hurts no one to solve them, and they are very beneficial in helping a person to get a better education. Some of the good points I see in cross-word puzzles are: Using leisure hours to good advantage; helps to make one's vocabulary bigger by looking up certain words in the dictionary; learning the pronunciation of words; learning the correct spelling of words; helps a person to obtain a quick and clearer mind; learning what part of speech the words are.

Books are a necessity to human life, that is, real books, not story books that tell of adventure, which is not always good for the person reading them.—Clinton Van Duine.

You did well in bringing out the good points of cross-word puzzles. They have considerable value, I think.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Who knows why there are so many truants in the reform schools? How many reasons can you find? One is that the school work is not made interesting enough to hold the child's attention from outside interests. Are

reform schools good places to send young children? If the question were put to a vote, would yours be for or against the system? I would vote against it, because a reform school is not a good environment for a child. He is thrown in with other children who have, perhaps, not done bad things in the way he has; consequently, he gets new bad ideas and finally finds a chance to try them out. I like Judge Lindsey's idea. Don't you?—Au revoir, tous le monde.—Dagmar Thomsen.

Your English is O. K., but I can't understand all of your French. It looks to me as if it means "Good-bye, until Monday." The trouble is that reform schools do not reform.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I think that some children don't use very good English, don't you? Well, I don't use bad English very often. If I'd say I don't use bad English at all, some of the boys and girls would think I was telling a lie.

At school our teacher made a bad English box, and every time anybody would say anything that was bad English, we would make a note of it and put it in the box, and at the end of the day we would read the mistakes and each one would correct his own. So now hardly anyone uses bad English very often.

Well, I will close, with love to every Merry Circler.—Sophie H. Haberski.

Your school's bad English stunt is a good one. By it one learns to correct errors in speech that he often does not realize he makes.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I received my Golden Circle pin. I was very much surprised and pleased, especially since I am no longer a Merry Circler. Thank you very much. I have surely enjoyed my Merry Circle career and will always be glad to come back for re-union week.

I have just been reading Norman Hurd's letter on "Success." To me "success" is a very illusive subject. It defies definition. When one goal is reached we are not satisfied and soon erect another. I like to think of "success" as being the ideal that ever makes for progress. We are always looking for success in the larger sense and I wonder if it is ever attained.—Bernice M. Ball.

Please, Bernice, do not consider yourself a non-M. C. Once an M. C., always one. I am glad that you have enjoyed your active M. C. days, and will be ready to take part in the homecoming events each year.

Dear Uncle and Cousins:

In answer to Dagmar Thompson's letter, I should say that the ten who did the most to help us achieve this marvelous civilization were:

1. Jesus Christ.
2. Roger Bacon, who taught the people to break away from old ideas, and not to take Aristotle as the infallible author.
3. Christopher Columbus, who also broke away from old ideas.
4. Lincoln would take this place for abolishing slavery in the United States and thus setting a good example for other countries.
5. Peter Waldo, who translated the Bible from Latin and was the first to dare to organize a group of men in revolt against the Catholic Church. The Catholic Church at this time was much different than it is now.
6. King Khafre. This Egyptian King set an example of architecture which has lasted through the ages—the great pyramid at Gizeh.
7. Captain John Smith, who encouraged his starving colony and faced the Indians alone. It was he who set the example for the American pioneer.
8. Caesar, who civilized all the barbarous inhabitants of Germany and France.
9. Thomas Edison, who taught the principles of clear thinking by his inventions, which will last for many years.
10. Benjamin Franklin and Henry Ford share this place on my list for their inventions and practical ideas. I am inclined to believe, though, that Franklin should have tenth place for himself, and Ford should have the eleventh.

Dagmar, will you write the ten you

think did most? I think that Dagmar deserves a great deal of credit for starting this topic, which I think is the most interesting and beneficial one we have had in a long while.—A Modern Farmer's Daughter.

I would like to see a good discussion on such a worthy subject, which is so well started here.

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

HERE is the cross-word puzzle made up by Wayne Burke, one of the winners in the recent contest.

It is needless to explain the method of working this contest, as everybody knows how to work cross-word puzzles. All the correct puzzles filled in on the form here will be mixed together and ten lucky ones pulled out. The prizes for the ten will be: The first two, dandy story books; the next three, handy loose-leaf note books; and the next five, good clutch pencils. The contest closes July 22, so send your answers to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich., in plenty of time. The key to the words is below:

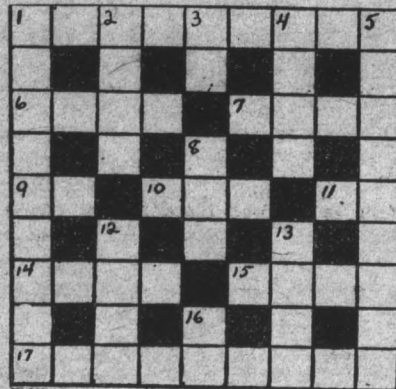
Horizontal.

1. A kind of puzzle.
6. A troublesome plant.
7. A slave.

9. Abbreviation of a state.
10. Part of verb "to be."
11. A pronoun.
14. A mineral.
15. One of the Great Lakes.
17. The most extreme.

Vertical.

1. Timidity.
2. A sign.
3. Thus.
4. Above.
5. Not the same.
8. Conflict between nations.
12. Part of the body.
13. A woody plant.
16. To exist.



Name

Address



HOT WEATHER HEN HINTS.

IN doing commercial culling about the country for the past five or six years I find it is a common fault among farmers to neglect summer feeding," says a man who has culled thousands of hens. "There seems to be a tendency to let the hens shift for themselves as soon as the spring rush is over, and give all of the attention to the growing stock. This is responsible for a lot of early moulting and a loss in the egg production that might be saved.

"Last September I was asked to handle a flock of some 500 hens, one of the best looking lots I have ever handled, too, but they were well along in moult and their owner stated they had been getting practically no eggs since early summer.

"I asked if there had been any radical change in feeding these hens, and she stated that they had been without mash owing to the press of other farm work, and the hens had been fed only grain for almost two months. I declined to cull this bunch of hens. They, according to her statement, had laid well up until early summer, when the mash hoppers ran empty. They had been very busy and though the hens could go without mash as there had been plenty of range feed. This was a mistake, and a costly moult resulted."

This man not only is competent to cull a farm flock, but he knows how one should be fed, and has the right idea when he says that it will usually prove far better to cut down on the grain during the summer and keep the mash hoppers filled. Where milk is available and where there is an abundance of range, some of the costlier mash ingredients may be gradually cut down without hurting production. Meat scrap, the most expensive item that enters into laying mashers may be decreased or sometimes omitted completely, and corn meal can be decreased, leaving bran, shorts or ground oats, or a combination of all three as the main mash feeds. However, such a change should be made gradually and there should be a certainty that the animal food can be furnished in some other form.

Although eggs are not high-priced in summer, we have found they can be profitably produced on our own farm. We already have the hens and the

houses, and what feed is used, if it is the proper kind, goes to make eggs rather than to make body heat, which was the case during the winter. Another thing that has influenced us in feeding for eggs in summer, aside from the fact that they can be made cheaper, is the low loss from deaths among hens. We have been unable to bring our hens through the winter without some losses resulting from colds, flu, intestinal trouble and other causes. We rarely lose a hen in summer, so can feed for eggs, that we will have practically as many hens for sale after a late culling as we will with an early one, and the job can be done later with better results.

Naturally, feeding is not all of the proposition of getting summer production. The hens must be treated for lice, the interior of the houses sprayed and cleaned, and plenty of fresh, clean water supplied. But this work can be done more efficiently in summer than in winter, and it takes less time. Where glass substitutes are used it is a good plan to remove and store it during the hot summer, as this material seems to deteriorate faster in hot weather than in cold. The hens will also fare better with as much of the front open as possible during the hot nights. Our own houses are arranged so an opening can be made at the rear of the perches, thus allowing a free circulation of air. Plenty of air and plenty of space so the hens will not crowd the perches are necessities for summer egg production.

Less litter will be needed in summer than in winter, and it will, of course, remain in better condition over a longer period of time. The house will probably need three or four good sprayings with an oil and disinfectant to keep down mites and lice, and it is not a bad idea to spray with white-wash the last time the house is cleaned in the fall as it brightens up the interior, making more light for the shorter fall days and improves the sanitary condition of the house.

We have found it very convenient and inexpensive to lay a few joints of three-quarter-inch pipe from the well to a shade near the houses. This pipe may either be connected directly with the pump or with a supply tank, and insures a plentiful supply of fresh water. The line may be laid on the ground and disconnected as soon as freezing weather comes.—W. C. Smith.



Whites are the Limiting Factor in Egg Production

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

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Special Summer Prices

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

PRICES EFFECTIVE NOW

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	\$4.50	\$8.00	\$37.50	\$75.00
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Broilers, all heavies, \$9.00 per 100; \$40.00 per 500.				
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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	\$45.00	\$90.00
Heavy broilers, \$7.00 per 100. Add 25c for 25 and 50 lots.					

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ONE MILLION—AMERICAN-INSPECTED QUALITY, EGG PRODUCTION AND EXHIBITION CHICKS. 40 Popular and Rare Breeds. Chicks in Quality Matings as follows. 100% Live Delivery. POSTPAID SUMMER PRICES: 100 White, Brown, Buff, Black Leghorns..... \$ 9.00 Barred & White Rocks, Reds, Anconas..... 11.00 Blk. Minorcas & Langshans, R. I. Whites..... 13.00 Wh. & Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons..... 13.00 Gol. & Col. Wyandottes, White Minorcas..... 16.00 Lt. Brahmas, Andalusians, R. C. Anconas..... 16.00 Heavy Assorted Chicks, \$10 per 100 straight. Light Assorted, \$8 per 100. There is still time to put in these FAMOUS NABOB 18K CHICKS this season if you ACT QUICKLY. Get our Big Illustrated 60-Page Catalog for further information on Rare Varieties. Member International B. C. A. Bank Reference. NABOB HATCHERIES, Box F-1, GAMBIER, OHIO.

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	100	500	1000
White Leghorns, Heavy Assorted	\$7.00	\$35	\$70
Barred Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds	8.00	40	75
Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes	9.00	45	85
C. O. D. if desired. 100% live delivery.			

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SEND NO MONEY for SILVER CHICKS LAKE

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 to per chick more, 25 chicks 2c per chick more.

Silver Lake Egg Farm Box M Silver Lake, Ind.

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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.

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8 to 10 Weeks Old Pullets, S. C. W. Leghorns at 75c.

We sell our own stock only from 3-year blood tested birds. Use pedigreed males only. SIMON HARK-EMA, Holland, Mich.

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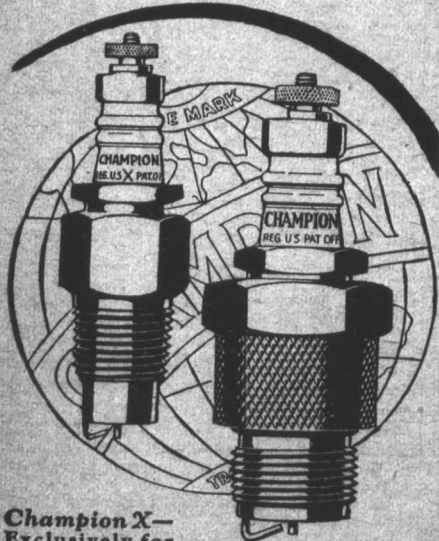
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LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING

NEW QUARANTINE REGULATION.

THE great increase in shipment of dairy cows to the eastern states for replacements in areas where testing is under way, has advanced prices of cattle in Michigan. In some sections cows are worth \$50 per head more this spring than they were twelve to eighteen months ago.

As a result of this marked increase in value, and the steady demand to supply the eastern market, shipments are beginning to arrive in Michigan from other states. In most cases these cattle are brought into the state by dealers for the purpose of resale. Some of these cattle are from badly infected counties and are exposed animals. They have been tested before shipment to comply with federal regulations covering interstate shipments, but may develop the disease and react to the next test.

We do not want these cattle brought into the state and scattered out among the herds, as they may start new centers of infection in the clean areas. On the other hand, we do not want them sent east as Michigan cattle.

Our cattle have the reputation throughout the eastern dairy sections, of being healthy, and it is very seldom that any of them fail to pass the re-test. This reputation means a great deal to the farmers and dairymen of Michigan and should be protected in every way possible.

With these objects in view, the commissioner of agriculture has seen fit to establish a new regulation which provides that all breeding or dairy cattle coming into Michigan, except those from clean herds under supervision, shall be held in quarantine for sixty days and then re-tested. This quarantine will become effective on July 1.

As a control measure in connection with the general campaign to eradicate tuberculosis from the state, this regulation is readily adjusted when we consider that forty-two of the eighty-three counties are already modified accredited areas and that the work is in progress in twenty-three others, leaving only eighteen counties in the state where the work is not yet under way.

TESTER MAKES OBSERVATION.

OVER in St. Joseph county, Paul Noecker, tester for the St. Joseph Cow Testing Association, observes that the most conspicuous herds of cattle in that part of the state are owned by men who have belonged to testing associations for several years. These men have been eliminating boarders, improving their feeding, breeding up their young stock, with the result that their herds have an edge on those not being thus improved.

Two of the three high herds in this association, and seven of the ten high cows are fed what he considers balanced rations. This, he states, does not happen by accident, and the cows are producing to their practical maximum because they are having the benefit of good feeding.

EIGHT NEW ACCREDITED COUNTIES.

EIGHT new counties are being sent in for accreditation, including Manistee, Missaukee, Branch, Genesee, Newaygo, Berrien, Van Buren and Allegan. This brings the total of modified accredited counties up to forty-two, and leaves forty-one of the eighty-three counties in the state yet to be accredited.

According to the 1925 census, the state of Michigan has 1,406,467 cattle. Of this number 640,677, or 45.5 per cent, are located in the forty-two accredited counties. In addition there are sixteen counties which have had one or more complete tests of all cattle. These sixteen counties have 229,803 cattle and make a total of fifty-eight tested counties in Michigan, with a combined cattle population of 870,480 head, or practically sixty-two per cent of the total number of cattle in the state.

AYRSHIRE MEN TO MEET AT BALMORAL FARMS.

AT Balmoral Farms, owned by Jas. E. Davidson, and situated one-quarter of a mile west of the village of Ithaca, Gratiot county, will be held a field day for the Ayrshire breeders and all those who are interested in Ayrshire cattle on July 21. Dinner will be served at a convenient time to all those who are in attendance.

The Michigan Ayrshire Breeders' Association also has issued notices for a special meeting to be held at Balmoral Farms on the same date, for the purpose of electing officers and transacting such other business as may come before the meeting. It is hoped to make the Michigan Ayrshire Breeders' Association a very enthusiastic and active body.

Balmoral Farms, the home of several Ayrshire Breeders' Association, Brandon, Vermont, is down for an address. Burt Wermuth, of the Michigan Farmer, is another to speak. Several men of the live stock department of the Michigan State College have signified their intention to be present, and many eastern breeders have been invited.

Balmoral Farms, the home of the international grand champion Ayrshires, are now preparing their show herd for the fall fairs, and an opportunity will be given for a thorough inspection of the modern barns and of the farms. Everybody interested in Ayrshire cattle is invited to be present. Notices have been sent out to those who are known to be interested, but others reading this notice and plan to attend, should advise Balmoral Farms, that suitable arrangements may be made.

ALSIKE AFFECTS SOME WHITE-SKINNED ANIMALS.

WHITE-SKINNED animals, particularly hogs, are susceptible to alsike poisoning, or trifoliosis, the disease being usually limited to the white skin areas which become highly inflamed and peel, leaving conspicuous scars. An unusual outbreak occurred on the Charles Vaughn farm, where the noses of a number of red hogs became infected after grazing on alsike. Some farmers claim that the trouble is most apt to appear when animals are pastured on alsike wet with dew, while others contend the danger is greatest during hot sunny weather, following rain or dew.

The trouble can readily be avoided if farmers will take the animals out of the alsike as soon as the first symptoms of trouble appear. This is the method used by H. H. James, who states, "I had a horse whose whole face was badly poisoned with alsike, but as soon as I took him off the alsike pasture he got well." Similar reports have been received from other farmers.

Skim-milk brings the best returns when fed to the pigs promptly after being milked and separated.

Save Your Corn from Corn Borer and fight this scourge in most effective way

You can do two things—fight the corn borer—and avoid the loss of corn—by harvesting the corn early, cutting with $\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch cut and ensiling it.

Blizzard Ensilage Cutter



The Blizzard with its clean shear-cut insures effectual killing of the borer in the stalk, as well as the production of even cut silage that will pack well and keep well.

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Order your Blizzard early and be ready to defeat the corn borer.

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"Trade in" for a Power-Equipped Sharples SEPARATOR

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

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allowance
on your
old
Separator

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

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Wonder Ointment From Sheep's Wool Works Like Magic The base of Corona is extracted from the Wool of the Sheep. An amazing ointment for Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Sore Teats and Caked Udder of Cows, or any flesh wound on man or beast, also for Eczema. FREE SAMPLE. If you are not a user of Corona send for free sample and our 24-page booklet of uses today and at our expense. Sold by reliable Druggists and Harness dealers. OUR MOTTO—"Service First—Then Profit." THE CORONA MFG. CO., 251 Corona Bldg., Kenton, Ohio

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 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 uniformed, 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.

SEEKING MARKET FOR JERSEY PRODUCTS.

BREEDERS of Jersey cattle in the vicinity of Ellsworth in Charlevoix county are continuing their Jersey Club activities. A local show was held on June 29, and a committee from the club is seeking a special market for Jersey dairy products. The number of Jerseys in this community has increased from thirty pure-bred animals one year ago, to over 100 now.

MORE GOOD SIRES FOR ALPENA.

THE number of good pure-bred bulls in Alpena county have been increased through the purchase by farmers of that county, of two Jerseys at the Marston sale, and one Guernsey from a Mecosta county breeder.

FEEDING FRAGMENTS.

IN the feeding experiments conducted at Michigan State College, it appeared that the hogs receiving alfalfa hay in self-feeders did much better than those lacking this serve-self side dish.

Contrary to general belief, the moderate feeding of alfalfa hay to horses at the State College has not developed kidney disorders. These horses have been receiving their alfalfa hay for several years.

Feed is the largest item of cost in the production of animal products. It is therefore, important that the farmer study to know the best and most economic way to ration his herds or flocks.

Pigs can be advantageously put in the pasture lot as soon as they are able to follow the mother.

SPRING PIG CROP LARGER.

INCREASES last spring of over three per cent in sows farrowed, and 3.5 per cent in pigs saved for the United States, and increases of about two per cent for both sows farrowed, and pigs saved for the eleven corn belt states, are shown by the June Pig Survey Report of the department of agriculture. These percentage increases in pigs saved are equivalent to about 700,000 pigs for the corn belt and 1,800,000 for the United States. The survey was made in cooperation with the post office department through the rural mail carriers.

All regions and nearly all states showed increases, but the most significant increases were in the southern states. In South Atlantic states pigs saved increased ten per cent and in the south central states twelve per cent.

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. However, these breeding intentions reports in June have never been good indicators of the actual number of sows farrowed in the fall, actual farrowings as reported in December always being much below June intentions. The average declines between June breeding intention reports and December farrowing reports have been twenty-nine points for the United States and twenty-four points 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 increase in the number of sows farrowed this spring both for the corn belt and for the United States, is about as indicated by the breeding intentions report made in December, 1926, when allowance is made for the average decrease shown in previous years between December breeding in-

tentions and the June farrowings.

The spring pig crop of 1926 in the corn belt states suffered more than usual death losses from cholera last fall. If death losses this year are not above normal, the actual market supply of pigs from the 1927 spring pig crop will be somewhat larger than the 700,000 head indicated above, as the increase in pigs saved this spring over last.

During the month of May a new record was set when 7,198 herds and 62,983 cattle were tested, and 2,689 reactors found. Most of the reactors came from Macomb county, which is running about eighteen per cent, by all odds the worst infection yet encountered in Michigan. Wayne with twelve per cent, and Ottawa with 8.28 per cent, were the worst centers of infection until work was started in Macomb.

ROADSIDE MARKET OBSERVATIONS.

(Continued from page 43).

stimulate business and prevent accidents. It is a nerve-racking experience to stop on a main traveled road to buy produce when the cars are cutting around you, with their engines humming like bees, and you fear that the first child, that disobeys and steps out of the car, will be hurled into the next forty-acre field.

Knowing the varieties of all the fruits and vegetables on your stand, is a help in selling to regular customers. Buyers like to be able to ask for produce by name. If your Cuthbert red raspberries were big and juicy last year, a big sedan may drive up this year for a crate of those "Cuthbert" red raspberries which made such good jam a year ago.

There is no fruit which contains such a variety of flavors as the different kinds of apples. Many buyers have their own particular varieties. Sometimes they are not recommended highly by the experiment station, and yet are liked very well by a certain consumer. Sometimes a buyer has never known a variety like the McIntosh by name. But after owning a bushel he becomes a McIntosh fan and asks for them every year at his favorite roadside market.

Did you ever see a nice lot of strawberries in a grocer's window, and then enter and have your order filled from a crate of little berries at the back of the store? Did you ever see a big juicy apple pie with a flaky crust in the window of a restaurant, and then order pie and receive a little dried-up piece? That's the way the buyers feel when the producer at a roadside market stacks up a lot of fine specimens on the stand, and then fills the orders from bags and baskets of ungraded stuff.

I believe that more good packages must be used by roadside markets. The quarter-bushel for apples is a very popular package among city buyers who have little storage space for fruit. These little baskets fit nicely between the front and back of many cars, where there is hardly room for a bushel basket without crowding the passengers. Neatly printed cartons for eggs must replace the paper sacks sometimes used. Dressed poultry do not look attractive wrapped in an old newspaper.

Many business firms have made fortunes by placing inexpensive food-stuffs in neat packages. The package seals the goods, and sometimes it looks as if the package cost more than the contents. But the consumer is willing to pay for the packing, because a neat package is appreciated and stimulates business by developing regular customers.

A Roman professor has reported the discovery of a system of using ultra-violet rays in radio telephony so that messages may be transmitted in secret.



Fill Your Silo with a LETZ MIXED FEED MAKER

YOUR Letz Mixed Feed Maker is a practical silo filler as well as a mixed feed maker. We guarantee its capacity to be equal to that of any 15 inch flywheel type of cutter on equal length of cut. Our No. 344 will cut from ten to fifteen tons hourly and easily fill the highest silo. Letz Made Silage is cut clean—positively unequalled for excellence of quality. Use your Letz Mixed Feed Maker to fill your own silo as well as to Turn Home Grown Crops into Money Saving Feed.

You save money when you recut, grind and mix your own feed. With the Letz Mixed Feed Maker you can convert stems, stalks, leaves, seeds and all into a palatable, easily digested mixed feed. All in one swift operation at low cost.

Ask for our book, "The Letz System of Home Crop Feeding." It will show you a practical way to reduce your production costs.

Kill Corn Borers This Sure Way

The Michigan State College reported: "The grinding action of the Letz Mixed Feed Maker eliminates any possibility of the corn borer remaining alive." It positively kills every borer in corn stalks.

Write today for information about Letz Mixed Feed Makers for grinding feed and for silo filling.

The Letz Manufacturing Company
718 East Road - Crown Point, Ind.

LETZ No 344

Explosion Proof Blower Housing
Automatic Safety Free Wheel Drive
Automatic Safety Pulley Drive
All Steel Cutter Head

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

CATTLE

Wallinwood Guernseys

Sons of **BROOKMEAD'S SECRET KING** for sale.
F. W. WALLIN, JENISON, MICH

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

FOR SALE 8 Registered heifers, Guernseys. 7 to 22 mos. old, all by A. R. dams of attractive breeding. Federal accredited herd. **GEO. W. CARDWELL & SON, Inlay City, Mich.**

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

Guernsey Dairy Heifer Calves, practically pure bred \$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.**

FOR SALE Registered Guernsey bull calf, May Rose breeding. **WALNUT HILL FARM, Milford, Mich.**

A Wonderful Opportunity

To visit the State Institutions and inspect the Michigan State Herds.

4 BIG DAIRY DAYS
Excellent program—Nationally known speakers.

BASKET LUNCH AT NOON.
Plan to attend at least one day and bring the family.

REMEMBER THE DATES.
Pontiac, July 26th; Kalamazoo, July 27th; Ionia, July 28th; Traverse City, July 29th.
EVERYBODY INVITED.

Bureau of Animal Industry
Department C,
Lansing, Michigan

AT THE TOP

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

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

MCPHERSON FARM CO.,
Howell, Michigan

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

HEREFORD STEERS

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

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

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

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

HOGS

Duroc Spring Pigs

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

LAKEFIELD FARMS, Clarkston, Mich.

DUROCS Bred sows and gilts, April and May pigs, also boars. Moderate prices. **SERRADELLA FARM, Osceola, 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, breeding. Express paid. **F. W. Alexander, Vassar, Mich.**

LARGE TYPE P. C. Fall boars all sold. Gilts bred boars in the state, viz., I. S. Big Wonder by Smoothie Wonder and Big Stration by Redeemer.

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

ADDITIONAL STOCK ADS. ON PAGE 59



THE LATEST MARKET REPORT



GRAIN QUOTATIONS.

Tuesday, July 12.

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 2 red at \$1.41; No. 2 white \$1.42; No. 2 mixed \$1.40.
Chicago.—July \$1.42½; September \$1.40½; December 1.44.
Toledo.—Wheat, No. 2 red at \$1.40 @1.41.

Corn.

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow \$1.09; No. 3 yellow \$1.07; No. 4 yellow \$1.05.
Chicago.—July \$1.00½; September \$1.06½; December \$1.10½.

Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 Michigan 54½c; No. 3, 52½c.
Chicago.—July 45c; September at 46½c; December 48½c.

Rye.

Detroit.—No. 2, \$1.09.
Chicago.—July \$1.08½; September 97½c; December \$1.00½.
Toledo.—Rye \$1.09.

Beans.

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

Chicago.—Spot navy beans, Michigan choice hand-picked, in sacks, at \$6.35; dark red kidneys \$6.25.

Barley.

Detroit.—Malting 97c; feeding 89c.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Cash imported clover seed \$13.90; October \$16.90; domestic December \$16.80; August alsike \$13.75; timothy, new \$2.50; December \$2.60.

Hay.

Detroit.—No. 1 timothy at \$15.50 @ 16.50; standard \$14 @ 15; No. 1 light clover, mixed \$14.50 @ 15.50; No. 2 timothy \$13.50 @ 14.50; No. 1 clover \$15 @ 16; oat straw \$12 @ 13; rye straw at \$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 \$33 per ton in carlots.

WHEAT.

Wheat prices have shown a strong undertone in the last two weeks. At present, they are the highest in nearly a month. Apprehension over black rust damage, disappointing threshing returns in some winter wheat districts, signs of improvement in foreign demand, and failure of the movement of new crop winter wheat to become burdensome, are the chief firming influences. The market probably will turn in accordance with new crop developments. If black rust does damage of importance in the spring wheat belt of the United States or Canada, or if southern hemisphere reports should make a small crop in that quarter increasingly certain, the market probably will advance. But, if the yields are not reduced below present indications, a mild decline may occur while the heavy movement of new wheat to primary markets in this country is under way.

CORN.

Unfavorable reports upon the progress of the new crop are the main strengthening factors in the corn market. The crop has not had much forcing weather, and most of it is not ready to withstand a dry spell. The percentage that will not reach maturity by the usual frost date is high. The heavy movement of corn to primary markets which continued during June, is gradually subsiding. While commercial demand is not vigorous, the last visible supply report showed only a negligible increase. Probably stocks will begin to diminish from this time on, and strengthen the cash situation which has been a drag on the advances recently. Prices have made no sustained progress upward for five weeks. They may linger at this level until some new element of crop damage appears. That they will go higher ultimately appears quite certain.

OATS.

While oats crop forecasts point to an average yield, and considerably more than last year, the small carry-over will strengthen the situation materially. Moreover, some complaints of crop damage have occurred recently, so that the harvest may not be up to present expectancy. Primary receipts of oats are light for this time of the year. Commercial demand is slow, but stocks at terminals are being reduced. The visible supply on July 2 was 17,790,000 bushels, against

37,920,000 bushels last year. The new crop movement will start by the end of July, however, so that there is no danger of commercial scarcity.

RYE.

Stocks of old rye are being closely cleaned up, so that the smaller carry-over will offset the gain in size of the crop. The present visible supply is only 1,155,000 bushels, against 10,811,000 bushels last year. This puts the market in a more healthy condition to receive the new crop than it was a year ago.

HAY.

Business in the hay markets is dull, with buyers meeting only the current needs. Country offerings of timothy have increased in some sections, as farmers are anxious to dispose of their stocks of old crop hay. Some new crop timothy is available. The outlook for the hay crop continues excellent. Meadows and pastures east of the Rockies are good. Harvesting is in progress in the northern states. The condition of the hay and clover crop in Canada is estimated to be 100 per cent of normal, which is the highest at this time in the past five years. Last year, the Canadian crop in the exporting provinces did not provide any large amount for export.

EGGS.

Receipts of eggs at leading markets are declining rapidly and are more than ten per cent smaller than at this time last year. The falling off in the lay is due to a combination of factors. The season was very early this year, so that hens would be expected to stop laying earlier, culling has been done sooner and more thoroughly than usual as a result of the high feed prices in relation to eggs, and farmers are not feeding remaining hens heavily. Hot weather has been more general during the past week or two, which has made some irregularity in quality and reduced the number grading as extras. Prices have held steady with advances reported in some markets. Dealers have turned to short-held storage stocks as fresh eggs of good quality became more scarce and higher priced, so that additions to storage have been considerably small-

ler than usual at this season.

Chicago.—Eggs, fresh firsts 22 @ 23c; extras 23 @ 23½c; ordinary firsts 20½ @ 21½c; dirties 20c; checks 20c. Live poultry, hens 23c; springers at 33c; roosters 14½c; ducks 17c; geese 15 @ 19c; turkeys 20c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 23 @ 24½c. Live poultry, broilers 34c; heavy hens 26c; light hens 20c; roosters 15c; geese 18c; ducks 25c pound.

BUTTER.

Liberal offerings of butter forced the market lower last week. The peak of production has passed, but butter is still plentiful. Pastures have such an excellent start that even unfavorable weather during July would not do much damage, so that so far as feed is concerned, prospects favor a good July make of butter, although hot weather will take its usual toll. Dealers are storing a large percentage of receipts to avoid taking a loss, but buying on speculative account is slow. Stocks in the country's warehouses on July 1 are believed to be as large as on the corresponding date last season for the first time this year.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: New York 41½c; Chicago 39½c; Detroit 37½ @ 39½c pound.

WOOL.

Wool prices are gradually advancing, with Boston sales reported five to seven per cent higher than a month ago. Conditions appear more favorable for further strength than at any time in months. Mills are working concerted-ly to maintain prices of goods so as to widen their manufacturing margins, and are beginning to buy some wool ahead of their immediate needs. There are some export sales of foreign wools held in bond, and inquiries for more, indicating that domestic prices are below the world level. Foreign markets are strong with the London sale which has just opened, reported unchanged to 7½ per cent higher than in May. Consumption of wool by the domestic mills in May was about 20 per cent greater than last year. Consumption of combing and clothing wool in the first five months of 1927 totaled 146,000,000 pounds, against 124,000,000 pounds in 1926. Buyers are cleaning

up the offerings in the west, except those which are being held for much higher prices. In Oregon, sales have ranged mostly from 28c to 30c, while in Idaho the trading basis is 32c to 33c. In Montana a top sale of a choice clip at 36½c is reported. Buyers in the bright wool states have paid up to 40c for delaine wool, and 35c to 36c for medium wools.

POTATOES.

Potato prices worked lower again last week as market offerings continued to gain. Values average lower than at the corresponding period last year. Kansas and Missouri are beginning to ship, and Virginia and North Carolina are still in the list of important sources of potatoes. Rains in the latter state were responsible for the unexpectedly large shipments. Southern Cobblers, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at \$2.25 @ 2.40 per 100 pounds, sacked, in the Chicago carlot market.

Supplies of new apples are less plentiful than at this time last season in line with the reduction in the crop expected. With a lighter crop forecast, it is probable that prices will average higher than in 1926. Canada, on the other hand, is expected to have at least 25 per cent more apples this year than in 1926, when production was limited.

DETROIT CITY MARKET.

Asparagus \$1.25 @ 1.50 dozen bunches; wax beans \$3 @ 3.50 bu; green beans \$3.50 @ 4 bu; new beets 50 @ 75c dozen bunches; cabbage 75c @ \$1 bu; new carrots 50 @ 75c dozen bunches; cauliflower \$3.75 @ 4.50 bu; celery, local at 25 @ 75c dozen bunches; eggs, wholesale 27 @ 28c; retail 30 @ 35c per dozen; white eggs, wholesale 28 @ 30c; lettuce 25 @ 50c bu; head lettuce \$1 @ 1.50 bu; curly parsley 50 @ 75c dozen bunches; root parsley 60 @ 75c dozen bunches; peas \$1 @ 1.50 bu; onions 50 @ 75c dozen bunches; potatoes \$1.60 @ 1.75 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 @ 1.50 bu; rhubarb 40 @ 60c dozen bunches; spinach 75c @ \$1.25 bu; turnips 60 @ 85c dozen bunches, \$2 @ 2.25 bu; strawberries, No. 1, \$5.50 @ 6.50 24-qt. case; No. 2, at \$4 @ 5.24-qt. case; gooseberries \$4.50 @ 5.24-qt. case; cherries, sour \$3.25 @ 3.75 24-qt.; sweet \$4 @ 4.50 24 qts; red raspberries \$8.50 @ 9.50 per 24 qts; black raspberries at \$5.50 @ 6 per 24 qts; live pigs, \$8 each; veal 18 @ 20c; Swiss chard 75c bu; leeks 50 @ 90c bu; butter 60c lb.

GRAND RAPIDS.

Potatoes, new \$1.75 @ 2 bu; spinach 75c bu; cabbage \$1 bu; tomatoes \$1 @ 1.25 per 7-lb. basket; cucumbers \$1.30 @ 1.40 dozen; leaf lettuce 30 @ 50c bu; turnips 25 @ 40c dozen bunches; celery 20 @ 60c dozen; asparagus \$1.40 dozen bunches; cauliflower \$1 @ 1.50 dozen; wax beans \$4 @ 5 bu; peas \$2 @ 3 bu; wheat \$1.25 bu; beans \$5.30 per cwt; pork 12c; beef 6 @ 12c; lamb 25 @ 30c; mutton 12c; chickens 15 @ 22c; hens 14 @ 20c; ducks 22c; eggs at 23 @ 25c; butter-fat 39 @ 40c.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Receipts of cattle at the leading markets in the past four weeks have been the smallest for any like interval in several years. The recent holiday made the supply still lighter and the small run has restored temporary strength in all parts of the price list. Strictly grain-fed steers have continued their independent advance, with prime heavies at Chicago at a new high of \$14.40 and long yearlings at \$14.00.

Choice light hogs have advanced to the highest price level since the end of May. The Chicago top has risen to \$10 compared with \$9 at the low point a month ago. Average prices have not advanced proportionately, owing to the rising percentage of grassy hogs and packing sows, which is gradually widening the spread in the price list. At present, top and average prices are a dollar apart, compared with forty cents a month ago.

Lamb prices have advanced fully a dollar over the late June low spot. Receipts decreased temporarily and the congestion in the dressed lamb trade channels was relieved. The Chicago top has advanced again to \$15.25 per range lambs. The market is likely to lose ground once more, however, as receipts undoubtedly will increase gradually from now on to the end of September.

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, July 12.

CHICAGO.

Hogs.

Receipts 25,000. Finished hogs are scarce; average 250 lbs. down; good quality and packing sows steady to 10c higher; others slow, around steady. Tops \$10.10; bulk 160-220 lbs. \$9.65 @ 10; 230-290-lb. weight \$8.85 @ 9.65; few butchers 320-375 lbs. \$8.60 @ 8.80; packing sows mostly \$7.60 @ 8; light weight \$8.10 @ 8.15; bulk of pigs \$8.75 @ 9.25; strong weight \$9.35 @ 9.60.

Cattle.

Receipts 8,000. Fed steers and she stock wholly steady; stockers slow but steady, bulls 10 @ 25c higher; vealers 25c higher; extreme heavy steers \$14 @ 14.45; few heavies here; yearlings \$13; yearling heifers \$12; heavy bulls up to \$7.50; vealers \$13.50 @ 14; to outsiders up to \$14.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 7,000. Market on fat lambs is fairly active, strong with Monday's close; good natives to packers at \$14; light choice natives to city butchers up to \$14.50; few medium natives are down to \$13.75 and below; most culls at \$11; few at \$10.50; no range lambs sold; choice Oregons held at about \$14.85; sheep steady to strong; few ewes at \$5.50 @ 6.50; feeding lambs are scarce, about steady.

DETROIT.

Cattle.

Receipts 264. Market steady. Good to choice yearlings dry-fed \$10.00 @ 12.00. Best heavy steers, dry-fed 9.50 @ 11.75. Handy weight butchers... 8.00 @ 9.75. Mixed steers and heifers 8.00 @ 9.25. Handy light butchers... 7.50 @ 8.25. Light butchers... 6.00 @ 7.75. Best cows... 6.00 @ 7.25. Butcher cows... 5.00 @ 5.75.

Cutters 4.25 @ 4.75
Canners 3.75 @ 4.50
Choice light bulls 6.00 @ 6.75
Bologna bulls 6.00 @ 7.00
Stock bulls 5.00 @ 6.50
Feeders 6.25 @ 8.50
Stockers 5.50 @ 7.50
Milkers and springers... \$65.00 @ 100.00

Calves.

Receipts 795. Market \$1 higher.
Best \$15.50 @ 16.00
Others 6.50 @ 15.00

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 481. Market 25c lower on lambs; sheep steady.
Best lambs \$ 14.50
Fair lambs 10.50 @ 11.50
Light to common lambs... 6.00 @ 9.75
Fair to good sheep 5.00 @ 6.00
Culls and common 2.00 @ 4.00

Hogs.

Receipts 1,657. Pigs, lights and yorkers 10 @ 20c higher; others steady.
Mixed \$10.15 @ 10.20
Roughs 7.25
Pigs, lights and yorkers... 10.15
Stags 6.25
Extreme heavies 8.00 @ 9.00

BUFFALO.

Hogs.

Receipts 1,100. Market steady; few medium weights strong to 10c higher; pigs mostly \$10.50; few 190 lbs. at \$10.50; 200-215 lbs. \$10.25; 230 lbs. \$10.10; 250 lbs. \$9.50 @ 9.75; 300-350 lbs. \$8.75 @ 9; packing sows \$7.50 @ 7.75.

Cattle.

Receipts 175. Cows strong; few low cutters \$3.50 @ 4.25.

Calves.

Receipts 300. Market steady. Tops \$16; culls and common \$11 @ 13.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 50. Market steady.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

Kalamazoo Co., July 5.—The weather has made an effort to help the season catch up during the last few days. The excessive heat has made the corn shoot up wonderfully, and many fields of corn stand a foot high. Oats are heading, but straw will be short. Wheat will be ready to cut in another week. It will be a fair crop, not up to last year's yield. Strawberries were a short crop. Cherries are practically nil here. Apples will be very scarce. Wheat is selling for \$1.25; corn 90c; oats 50c; eggs, according to quality, 18c to 22c. Buyers are slow to take eggs that are not guaranteed.—L. H. Mason Co., July 5.—Winter wheat will be about 75 per cent of a crop. Alfalfa meadows were badly hurt last winter by a heavy coat of ice. Hay will not be more than 75 per cent of a crop. Pastures are good. Oats a fair crop. Early potatoes need rain badly. Late potatoes are coming up good. Crops are not up to the average by 25 per cent. Corn is very short for this time of year. The dairy industry is coming to be one of the farmer's main standbys. Dairy products and eggs are about all farmers are selling at this time of the year. Cream 43c; eggs 20c.—G. M. T.

St. Joseph Co., July 5.—Farmers are backward with corn cultivating on account of wet weather, and alfalfa hay maturing early. Wheat and rye promise an average crop. Pastures have been good, plenty of rain. Corn is the only crop that has not made normal growth. Some early potatoes are being marketed at \$2.00 per bushel. Haying is nearly finished. Wheat and rye harvesting will begin by July 11. The only products being marketed at this time are eggs and cream.—H. S. Osceola Co., July 5.—Farm crops and condition of live stock in very satisfactory condition. Winter grain prospects are promising, also all new meadows. Old meadows and oats are suffering on account of wet and cold spring. Corn also rather slow in growing. The usual acreage planted. Most potato planting finished and ground in very good condition. Haying started on sweet clover field, with big crops everywhere. Live stock in good shape, with plenty of pasture. This is becoming more and more a dairy county, more pure-bred stock every year. Farmers are getting discouraged with egg prices. Eggs 19c; butter 40c.—A. Z.

GUERNSEY BREEDERS TO MEET.

THE Guernsey breeders of Michigan will assemble at the Brookwood Farm of Mr. John Endicott, at Bloomfield Hills, on Friday, July 22, in order to visit and inspect this leading herd of pure-bred Guernsey cattle. Mr. Endicott has just returned from the Island of Guernsey. He has inspected the foremost Guernsey breeding establishments on the Island and purchased the first and second prize bulls shown in the Island this year. Opportunity will be given to the Michigan Guernsey breeders to also visit the Rochester Farm, where Mr. Endicott keeps his herd of young Guernseys. Lunch will be served free.

ARE YOU GOING MOTOR CAMPING?

(Continued from page 43). do, I recommend a self-heating gasoline pressure iron which is just as efficient as an electric iron, perfectly safe and wonderfully convenient. It is worth its weight in gold.

Look the car over before you start on the trip. A lot of enjoyment or grief will depend directly on how little or how much trouble the car gives. Worn-out tires take the joy out of many a tour. See that the brakes are in good shape. Some things may be slighted when you put the car in condition, and these will only result in petty annoyances and delay. But some defects might arise that will be dangerous and give real trouble on the road. Always take a good jack along, and be sure the crank for the engine is in the car. Starters frequently balk at the most inopportune times. Trouble frequently arises from weak batteries.

Here's another tip. Carry a tow rope with you. It will help you out of a lot of pinches. Twenty feet of three-quarter-inch rope is what you need. It is handy for airing bedding and makes a fine swing for the kids in camp. It will help to anchor the tent in time of storms, and can be used in securing camp equipment in the car, and will get you out of the mud if used in lieu

of a chain.

Popularity of vacations under canvas has increased the number of motor campers to an amazing degree in the last few years. It is estimated that 6,000,000 cars carrying 18,000,000 motor campers will take to the open road this summer and fall. Motor camping is the cheapest, most enjoyable and independent type of vacation. It puts you back in trim. There is nothing under the sun that gives a person such a complete change. The beauty of it is that you don't have to be tied down to a particular itinerary or place. Just set out and head for any spot that strikes your fancy.

THE ANSWERS.

These are the answers to "Ask Me Another" list of questions printed on a forward page of this issue.

1. The hoofs of animals sent to packing houses.
2. According to the 1925 census, 196,447 farms, covering 19,032,961 acres.
3. In green leafy vegetables, whole milk, butter, and liver. It is essential to growth and normal resistance to disease.
4. In 1940 by Cyrus McCormick.
5. Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac in 1701.
6. Michigan established what is now known as the Michigan State College of Agriculture and Applied Science, at East Lansing in 1857.
7. In 1923 there were 8,549 miles.
8. Douglas Houghton, then state geologist in 1937.
9. John D. Pierce, appointed state superintendent of public instruction in 1937.
10. About 6,000.

With the aid of a short wave radio, mineral deposits have been located in the Ural Mountains. The waves are deflected by the ore deposits, no matter how deeply the ore lies buried.

Hoosier FARM NECESSITIES

INDIANA Wood and HOOSIER Tile Silos are the recognized leaders. They save their cost many times over by providing better feed, stronger cattle, greater milk or beef production. HOOSIER Wood Brooders provide ideal housing for chicks. Scientifically designed. Built of staves 2 inches thick. Warm, sanitary. Buy now for low price and fast delivery. Big opportunity for agents.

HOOSIER Bldg. Tile & Silo Co.
Dept. M 99
Albany, Indiana

HOGS

Chester White March Pigs

either sex. FRED REDWANZ, Reese, Mich.

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

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

SHEEP Breeding ewes, Delaine 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.



**"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.....	\$0.80	\$2.40	26.....	\$2.08	\$6.24
11.....	.88	2.64	27.....	2.16	6.48
12.....	.96	2.88	28.....	2.24	6.72
13.....	1.04	3.12	29.....	2.32	6.96
14.....	1.12	3.36	30.....	2.40	7.20
15.....	1.20	3.60	31.....	2.48	7.44
16.....	1.28	3.84	32.....	2.56	7.68
17.....	1.36	4.08	33.....	2.64	7.92
18.....	1.44	4.32	34.....	2.72	8.16
19.....	1.52	4.56	35.....	2.80	8.40
20.....	1.60	4.80	36.....	2.88	8.64
21.....	1.68	5.04	37.....	2.96	8.88
22.....	1.76	5.28	38.....	3.04	9.12
23.....	1.84	5.52	39.....	3.12	9.36
24.....	1.92	5.76	40.....	3.20	9.60
25.....	2.00	6.00	41.....	3.28	9.84

Special Notice

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

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—One hundred twenty acres high land located on good road, three miles from East Jordan. Good soil, ninety-five acres cultivated, remainder woods, pasture with running water year round. Orchard of one hundred trees. Fine large barn and silo. Seven-room house in good repair. Windmill supplies excellent water to house and barn. Ideal place and equipment for cattle feeding. Mrs. Gertrude Waterman, East Jordan, Mich.

LANDS FOR SALE—Grow with Southern Georgia. Good lands. Low prices still available. Write Chamber of Commerce, Quitman, Ga.

FOR SALE—A high class apple orchard of good varieties. 80 acres in orchard; 192 acres in all. One of the best orchards in Pennsylvania. 22 years old. Will produce from 15,000 to 25,000 bushels a year. Storage plant, 24,000 bushels capacity. In two years this orchard will pay for itself. B. M. & D. G. Nelson, R. D. 1, Hollidaysburg, Penna.

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, 10 1/2 Fountain Ave., F., Springfield, O.

WANTED MISCELLANEOUS

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

WANTED FARMS

ONE OR TWO ACRES suitable for gardening and chicken farm. 6-room house on highway. Hundred mile circle northwest of Detroit. Box 111, Michigan Farmer, Detroit.

WANTED—To hear from owner of land for sale for fall delivery. O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

MOTORCYCLES

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

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

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

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

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

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

TOBACCO

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

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

POULTRY

WHITE LEGHORN HENS AND MALES now half price. Thousands of eight-week-old Pullets, also Baby Chicks and Eggs. Trapped, pedigreed foundation stock, egg-bred 27 years. Winners at 20 egg contests. Catalog and special price bulletin free. I ship C. O. D. and guarantee satisfaction. Geo. B. Ferris, 934 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

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

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

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

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS—8 wks., 65c; 10 wks., 75c. Ed Kroodsm, Zeeland, Mich.

TURKEYS

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

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTS FARM WORK or otherwise. Age 28. Married, and child 3. Good worker. Drives repairs, anything. References. F. Gagnon, 170 Portage St., Houghton, Mich.

HELP WANTED

MAN AND WIFE for farm close to Pontiac, man to do farm work and wife to cook for help. No children. J. G. Hammond, 32 Woodbridge W., Detroit, Mich.

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.

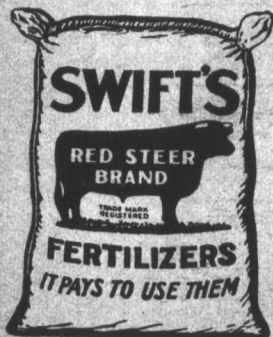
AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT

BY ALDEN B. SWIFT



In twenty-four factories, conveniently located to serve the great farming sections of America, Swift & Company makes Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers

To those who have helped us bring another "best product" into national use



I think those who have helped us perfect Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers can share with us two satisfactions:

First, in achieving what we set out to do—make the best fertilizers that could be made. We are as proud to have the Swift name on Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers as on Premium Ham, Premium Bacon and the other "best products of their kind."

Second, in giving farmers the means of making more profit—with larger yields *per acre*, with crops of better *quality*. When farmers prosper Swift & Company prospers.

The success of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers has been possible because of the fine co-operation of many interested agencies with our own. For Swift & Company I make grateful acknowledgment to them all.

To Swift's own staff of fertilizer experts who have worked out exact formulas, who search the world for the best plant foods, who have equipped twenty-four Swift factories to produce the best fertilizers that can be made.

To the State Agricultural Colleges, the State Experiment Stations and the United States Department of Agriculture, whose scientific tests and wise counsel have aided us.

To thousands of successful farmers whose sound, practical experience has been invaluable.

To the Swift Field Representatives who serve the trade and whose daily contact is with the great farming sections.

To the Authorized Swift Agents in the villages, towns and cities, who sell Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers and who are making farming communities more productive and prosperous.

With all of these Swift & Company works toward a common objective—to encourage the use of the right kind and quality of fertilizers, to make land more productive with less labor, to make farming in America permanently more profitable.

Alden B. Swift

Vice President, Swift & Company

Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers

LOOK FOR THIS SIGN OF THE A.S.A.



—YOUR SERVICE MAN ON FERTILIZERS