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Whole No. 4773



"Com' on in, the Water's Fine"

RELATION OF MILK PRODUCTION TO VALUE OF PRODUCT ABOVE COST OF FEED (Ext. Bul. 83, N. Y. State College of Agriculture)							
Group	Number of cows	Range (pounds of milk)	Average production		Average value of product	Average feed cost*	Average value of product above feed cost
			Milk (pounds)	Fat (pounds)			
1	9	1,000- 2,000	1,441.2	57.8	\$35.11	\$57.18	(--\$22.07, below)
2	15	2,000- 3,000	2,757.0	112.9	67.69	54.73	12.96
3	100	3,000- 4,000	3,528.1	144.7	88.60	62.68	25.92
4	240	4,000- 5,000	4,560.8	180.6	106.19	65.36	40.83
5	390	5,000- 6,000	5,453.4	207.4	123.82	71.03	52.79
6	444	6,000- 7,000	6,644.4	243.6	152.57	81.54	71.93
7	469	7,000- 8,000	7,465.6	268.4	173.48	85.40	88.08
8	331	8,000- 9,000	8,501.4	299.6	194.10	93.34	100.76
9	213	9,000-10,000	9,474.6	327.6	216.29	99.18	117.11
10	144	10,000-11,000	10,440.1	351.0	237.17	105.71	131.46
11	66	11,000-12,000	11,420.7	383.3	245.82	109.02	136.80
12	34	12,000-13,000	12,437.0	414.6	282.76	115.38	167.38
13	11	13,000-14,000	13,206.4	434.9	281.11	117.32	162.79
14	14	Over 14,000	15,260.0	494.1	351.41	137.39	214.02
Total	2480						
Averages			7,257.3	261.3	\$166.36	\$ 84.44	\$ 81.92

*Hay, Silage, and Grain



Set your mark at \$100 profit per cow, yearly

THERE can be no real profit in milking cows unless each cow returns one hundred dollars yearly over her feed costs. This requires a yearly production of between 8000 and 9000 lbs. of milk or 300 lbs. of butterfat. This means 30 lbs. a day for a Holstein, and 20 to 25 lbs. for an Ayrshire, Guernsey, or Jersey.

Look at the accompanying table! In which group does your herd stand? The money you get above the cost of feed (*shown in the last column*) must pay interest, taxes, insurance, depreciation, and your other costs. It takes a dollar for these for every dollar spent for feed. Therefore, the *return over feed* must be greater *than the feed cost* or there is no profit in dairying.

Check the last two columns of the table. Note that the value of the milk above the feed cost does not become greater than the feed cost until the cows are producing at least 7000 to 8000 lbs. per year. Even in this group the profit is slight. With cows producing 8000 lbs. or better, the profit becomes increasingly greater.

You will note from the last three columns of this table that the cows fed liberally were the ones that made a profit; that as the feeding cost increased, the return over feed cost *was much greater in proportion*. You are not only losing immediate returns but future income unless you feed your cows liberally on grain in August and September. The price of milk is going

up every month. Every year August milk brings more than July. The September price is better than August. There is a substantial increase in price each month until January. To keep in condition so they will produce milk in the coming months when the price of milk is at the highest point for the year, your cows need the variety, minerals, protein, and energy that come from a good grain ration in August.

It is the purpose of Amco Feed Mixing Service to furnish you the proper feed for your cows under the special conditions of each season. AMCO 20% DAIRY is that feed for August and September. It will make milk and keep the flesh on the cows. The right protein is there in the gluten feed, cottonseed meal, and oil meal; the proper bulk is in the wheat bran and malt grains; hominy, corn meal, and molasses furnish energy and palatability. Minerals are needed on pasture. AMCO 20% DAIRY has them in bone meal, ground limestone, and salt in the proper proportions.

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DEVOTED
TO
MICHIGAN
VOLUME CLXIX

MICHIGAN FARMER

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

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE
NUMBER VII

Not More Acres, But More Per Acre

Fertilizer on Wheat Makes High Yields and Low Costs

By Ove F. Jensen

MANY Michigan wheat growers, now not using fertilizers, are overlooking one of the easiest and surest ways to increase the income from this crop. Others, using 125 to 200 pounds per acre, could realize greater returns by doubling the fertilizer application. The present wheat situation is favorable—fully as favorable as last year or the year before—and greatly improved over 1923 and 1924. In addition, a bushel of wheat today buys more fertilizer than in any year since 1921, or than in the pre-war years 1909-1913.

The fertility of the soil is fundamental in farming operations. The success of an individual farmer is dependent, to a large extent, on acre yields. If those yields are average or below, farming cannot be a very remunerative business under normal conditions. As a rule, it is only when acre yields are high that a profit is made on the farm. The influence of good management and acre yields on farm income has been repeatedly shown in farm management studies. For example, the Ohio State University has recently compiled 400 records on Ohio farms for 1926. On twelve farms in one county, labor incomes ranged from \$794 to \$3,368. The farms were practically equal in natural resources and adaptability to farming. On the five best managed farms, wheat yielded six bushels more per acre than on the five poorest farms in the group; oats yielded eleven bushels more, and hay 500 pounds per acre more.

Waste of human labor on inefficient farms is one of the most serious handicaps to profitable production. The American farmer, in spite of frequent assertions to the contrary, is not inefficient. Compared with farmers of

other countries, he is extraordinarily efficient in total production per worker. He has made particularly rapid progress in the past six or seven years in using more power machinery to displace high-priced labor—labor which is paid more in real money than anywhere in the world.

Nevertheless, we must face the fact that a considerable waste of human labor and money occurs on inefficient acres, which, through lack of fertility, or some other limiting factor, can produce only half a crop. It is significant that one of the foreign delegates to the recent International Congress of Soil Science remarked, after his trans-continental tour and observation of our soils and crops, "Your soils are

crying for fertilizers. Your farmers are only beginning to learn how to use fertilizers."

The average acre yield of wheat in Michigan is seventeen bushels per acre. The largest factor governing returns per acre is the yield. Land rental, seed, and labor for seeding and harvesting are practically the same, whether the yield is seventeen or thirty bushels per acre. High yields are obtained only when the crop has an adequate supply of plant food, and when good cultural methods are practiced. It seems doubtful economy to grow wheat on land that is not capable of producing twenty bushels per acre. The low yield producer is generally the high cost producer.

There are good crop years, and there are poor crop years. Fertilizers do not act uniformly under all variations of soil and climatic conditions, but according to Sir John Russell, director of the famous Rothamstead Experiment Station, one of the chief values of fertilizers is their stabilizing effect on crop returns between the good years and the poor years. "Fertilizers," he says, "act as a buffer between the crop and the season, making for constancy of yield. Such steadiness is obviously in the farmer's best interest." Sir John Russell points out that in poor years, the increase from fertilizer is quite likely to be proportionately larger than in good years, and the increase obtained is more valuable, because of the generally higher prices prevailing for the crop.

In this country, we have a number of illustrations of this effect of fertilizer. Notably, at the Ohio Experiment Station, the data over a period of years comparing years when the Hessian fly infestation was light and heavy are conclusive. In twenty-five years, the fly has been a serious pest in only seven years. In the eighteen years free, or nearly free from the fly, wheat without fertilizer has averaged 13.7 bushels per acre, while fertilized wheat yielded 28.1 bushels. For the other seven years, the unfertilized wheat yielded only 3.07 bushels, as compared with an average of 14.57 bushels per acre, with fertilizer treatment. In the good years, fertilizer doubled the yield, but in the poor years, fertilizer increased the yield nearly five times.

It is a common observation that wheat on a fertile, or well-treated soil, survives a hard winter much better. (Continued on page 134).



No One Would Doubt That Such a Wheat Field Would be Profitable.

Farm-City Cooperation Needed

Welfare of One Dependent Upon Other

By V. O. Braun

M R. FARMER, do you think that industry, capital, or the business man from the city is not interested in agriculture? If you listen to some of the assertions of our radicals, or propaganda of our political reformers, you might answer in the negative; but if you use your reasoning powers, and apply your knowledge of economics and society, you will conclude that they are very much interested.

I can prove to you that such is the case, both by reasoning and by illustrating from concrete examples.

In this period of "after the war depression in agriculture," with its lower prices of farm goods, and its surplus of farm products, it is easy for we farmers to conclude, if we are not very careful with our reasoning—that industry is resolved to exploit agriculture. A few years ago it was said that labor had but one law, and that law was to exploit the wage earners. This also was untrue, and is unsound in principle.

Industry is anxious to increase wages, for as wages rise, the standards of living rise, and with the raising of the

standards of living comes a demand for more goods which industry produces and sells to the wage earner. The wage earner cannot buy goods without money, and if he hasn't money, industry cannot sell goods. Thus, by increasing wages, industry also aids itself.

For the same reason, capital or industry is anxious to see the buying power of agriculture rise, or to see the farmer prosper. Industry knows that the farmer, like the wage earner, is both a producer and a consumer. He cannot be exploited as both, and it pays much better to exploit him as a customer, and to do this it is necessary to first build up his buying power.

In other words, as industry has learned to sell goods to the wage earner at a profit, instead of taking cheap labor from him, so it also has learned to sell more goods to the farmer, instead of taking his food and raw materials at a low price. Therefore, industry is vitally interested in the welfare of agriculture, for when agricul-

ture suffers, business and industry too, must suffer.

If we farmers will look toward capital and the city business man, more in this light, I am sure that a better understanding would sometimes result. And now that it has been proven theoretically that industry is interested in agriculture, let us see if the practical application of this theory is put into use.

The United States Chamber of Commerce, which is perhaps the largest organization of business men in the world, has taken an active part in this agricultural problem. The national industrial board, composed of business executives and representatives of industrial associations, under the direction of the United States Chamber of Commerce has directed a research staff to investigate the condition of agriculture. This staff has held conferences with farmers, railroad men, and bankers in all sections of the country in order to bring before them the present agricultural problems, and to indi-

cate how all interests should cooperate for that final solution.

What the recommendations were of this body of representatives of industry is a story in itself, but the point is, that in practice as well as in theory, industry, as well as capital, is interested in the agricultural problems of the farmer.

Now, to be more specific and exact, as well as to come a little closer home, I shall describe another practical application of proof of industry's interest in agriculture. An example which I believe can be applied and carried out, will bring a closer bond of fellowship and a better spirit of good-feeling and cooperation between industry and agriculture, or between the country business man, as I prefer to call him, and the city business man.

In the fertile Shiawassee Valley of Shiawassee county, is a busy little city of 16,000 people. This busy little city, which is called Owosso, is noted for a number of reasons, varying from the home of James Oliver Curwood, to a prosperous surrounding farming com- (Continued on page 134).

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VOLUME CLXIX

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DETROIT, AUGUST 13, 1927

CURRENT COMMENT

President Coolidge Writes

THE brief statement handed to the representatives of the press by President Coolidge on the day which completed his first four years of service as chief executive, could scarcely have been more dramatic. The great surprise which this statement created everywhere, and the many interpretations offered of the cryptic sentence, "I do not choose to run for the presidency in 1928," indicate a general lack of understanding of this man who has earned a reputation for silence. But he has also earned a reputation for sincerity, and as the surprise of his statement wears off, there is noted a greatly lessened tendency to give the words of his simple statement a double meaning.

Farm vs City Taxes

WAYNE county officials are alleged to be very much exercised over what they are said to charge is a farmers' plot to make Wayne county pay an unjust share of state taxes. All this furor has been caused by State Tax Commissioner Linton's tentative recommendation to the State Board of Equalization, that the valuation of Wayne county be fixed at \$4,275,675,000, which is a \$600,625,000 boost from the last equalization figures, but still under the total assessment figures reported by Wayne county supervisors.

The charge of a farmers' plot apparently rests on the fact that in Commissioner Linton's recommendation, some of the more typical agricultural counties were not raised, and a few were actually lowered. Right away a farmers' plot is seen, notwithstanding the fact that the federal census for 1925, showed the value of farms in Michigan to have shrunk \$152,624,214, or considerably more than ten per cent in the five-year period since the last preceding census. In the same

period, Detroit property values have soared rapidly, and without even serious temporary check.

The charge of a farmers' plot is too ridiculous to merit serious consideration, except as it may be considered an acknowledgment that there is just cause for the employment of almost any means to the end of reducing farm taxation to an equitable basis, measured by the income-producing power of farm and city property. But everybody knows that the farmers of Michigan are not in control of the political machinery of the state, and that such a plot would not be possible of execution.

Fortunately, however, agriculture has a representative on the State Board of Equalization in the person of the state commissioner of agriculture, who, with the auditor-general and three members of the state tax commission, constitute the board charged with the duty of equalizing the property of the state among the several counties for the purpose of spreading the state tax. The final session of the board for the equalization of property values will be held on August 15, when Wayne county, as well as every other county in the state, will have opportunity to be heard.

New Farm Relief Plan

DETAILS of the so-called administration farm relief bill were made public from the summer White House at Rapid City, S. D., last week. According to the published synopsis of the measure, its main provisions are as follows:

1. Federal farm board of three members, to be appointed by the President, and the secretary of agriculture. With the credit resources provided, the board would assist in stabilizing markets for farm products against excessive fluctuations, much as the Federal Reserve Board influences interest rates and stabilization of financial conditions.

2. Advisory councils consisting of seven members for each commodity would be selected by the board from names submitted by cooperative associations. The councils would bring farm sentiment into play in the activities of the board and in cooperation with the board could place before the farmers a more complete picture of the supply and demand and could carry down to the individual farmer through different associations a constructive production program based upon the facts now available from a number of sources.

3. Commodity stabilization corporations would be established by the board, and in order to centralize control and responsibility only one corporation would be established for each commodity, unless the board should determine that more effective results could be secured by more than one. These corporations would be formed as subsidiary organizations of interested corporations. The board of directors would consist of five members, three representing the cooperatives which subscribe the capital stock, and two to be named by the board to represent the public interest.

Capital stock would be kept at a minimum to make governmental participation unnecessary, and would be subscribed by cooperatives.

4. A revolving fund of \$300,000,000 is suggested. Of this amount, \$25,000,000 would be loaned to cooperative associations for the purchase of physical plant and equipment, such as warehouses and creameries, and \$25,000,000 for operating expenses. The remaining \$250,000,000 would be loaned to the stabilization corporations for the purchase of farm products on the open market during periods of price depression.

These provisions are somewhat similar to the bill offered in the last Congress by Senator Fess, of Ohio, but more liberal in the matter of government support.

In conversation with the writer in Detroit last week, Secretary of Agriculture Jardine expressed the firm conviction that it is the duty of the government to aid in stabilizing agriculture, and that this can best be accomplished along business lines such as are provided in this proposed bill.

The published synopsis of the provisions of the bill is given herewith to enable our readers to study its gen-

eral provisions prior to its consideration by the next Congress.

The Country Life Conference

FOR some time past the press has given much space to the program of the Country Life Conferences held at the Michigan State College last week. The event was one worthy of the time and attention of farm folks and those interested in the problems of rural life. There were in all, 580 delegates from thirty-one states and eighteen foreign countries present, representing one hundred and sixty different organizations.

The field in which the Country Life Association is making its inquiries was set forth in the address of President Kenyon L. Butterfield, who is also the president of Michigan State College. Of the issues facing the people of rural America, he said:

"First of all, is the fundamental economic question, how can a body of farmers be retained upon American soil, who are economically efficient and free, and who can compete with industry and commerce for capital, for labor, and for income or standard of living.

Secondly, there is the even more fundamental question whether the quality of the people on the land can be kept upon a par with the urban civilization that commands such enormous resources for education and the development of social institutions of various sorts.

"And then, deeper than all, is the question common to all mankind, both in city and in country, how character building can be advanced in a world dominated by the enormous activity of an economic sort. This is an abiding issue in any civilization, but it takes on a new significance today, because of the new problems that arise out of an industrial and urban development so rapid and so powerful that it seems at times to be beyond human control."

These paragraphs from President Butterfield's address presents, in a comprehensive way, the issues discussed by papers, addresses and impromptu debate and conference at the various sessions of the gathering last week.

We would not attempt to draw any general conclusions from the mass of material presented by these delegates representing such widely different organizations and coming from the four corners of the earth; except possibly, to state that whatever these students and laymen may discover in the way of social and economic laws relating to rural life, will not relieve the people of any community of their responsibility toward the improvement of local conditions. But we would expect, naturally, that the findings of an institution of this kind would make efforts to develop rural life more effective.

And we might say further, that it is our impression that the presence of a large number of real farmers and their wives at this session has had the effect of giving the discussions a somewhat more practical turn than has been the case at previous sessions. This should give us hope that soon local leaders may have valuable and needed materials to assist them in carrying out their programs of service.

Farmer and the Chain Store

THE chain store is a modern commercial development which is having its effect on farming. It is known that these merchandising corporations buy in large quantities—carload lots, including fruits, vegetables and other farm products.

As chain stores are being established in the smaller cities, they are becoming serious competition to grocers with whom the farmer deals when he has fruit and vegetables to sell. In

order to get their quantity purchases, the chain stores buy in large producing centers, often hundreds of miles away. This shipped-in stuff often sells cheaper than local grocers can afford to sell, and therefore is a large factor in supplying local demand, and comes in direct competition with farm products of local production.

The growth of the chain store system is inevitable. The Federal Reserve Board reports that chain store business has increased remarkably in the last year. Therefore, it seems advisable that farmers who produce perishable products for local consumption keep this changing condition in mind, and alter their farming plans accordingly.

The whole trend of modern business is against the small grower, and favors specialization, as certain sections of Michigan have specialized in potatoes and others in beans.

Suits

THERE'S one thing I ain't suited to, and that's buying suits. I'm so used to buying overalls, paying the price and going.

But once in a while I have to buy a suit, and I had to the other day, 'cause I am going to Bertha Johnson's wedding. I went in and said, "I gotta buy a suit."

The salesman he shows me a ice cream one, with yellow and green spots in it. I says, "I ain't going to my wife's funeral yet. I want something what is more conservative—something fer a wedding."

"Here's something," he says, and it's a double-breasted blue chevrot. "Just try the coat on for size."

"There, that's a perfect fit, Mr. Syckle. Looks very fine on you. Come over and look at yourself in the mirror."

Well, it was one of them mirrors where you kin see all sides of yourself at once. And I looked like a dumb fool. I never knew I was so bow-legged, and them pants of mine was awful wrinkled, and the back of my neck needed shaving, and my shoes was awful.

If it wasn't fer looking in the mirror he would of almost made be think I was like a movie star.

But that double-breasted stuff—you have gotta reach around so, and I got so much to reach around.

"That buttoning is not difficult; it's just because you are not used to it. The suit really gives you very fine lines. And when you consider the price is only \$39.50 you are getting real value."

"How much?"

"Only thirty-nine fifty, Mr. Syckle."

"Take it off. I only got thirty dollars."

"That's all right, Mr. Syckle. You can pay the remainder the next time you come to town."

When I got home Sofie says, "Why, that makes you look like a cross between a college rah-rah boy and a undertaker. Double-breasted, and wide pants, and not even all wool. How much?"

"I still owe nine dollars and a half fer it. That means about a dozen chickens is going to lose their lives on account of this suit." I didn't tell her that lots of other chickens down town would die, too, by breaking their necks turning around to look at me.

She says, "We'll go back tomorrow and get you a decent looking suit." We did. And now I don't look like a cross between a college boy and a undertaker—I look like a undertaker. But I don't care, I ain't dead, even if I look it in that suit. Anyhow, so long's Sofie is suited with my suit, it's all right.

HY SYCKLE.

Meeting of Master Farmers

National Gathering at East Lansing

By Burt Wermuth

FARMERS who have been honored in their respective states as Master Farmers by the editorial departments of farm publications belonging to the standard farm paper group, gathered at East Lansing for the first get-together of these men, and to participate in the proceedings of the American Country Life Association. Seven states were represented—Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan.

These men, together with their wives and other members of their families, gathered at the Union Memorial Building, Monday afternoon for a short program. After listening to trombone selections by the son of Minard Farley, accompanied by the father, which were much appreciated, and the introduction of those in attendance, the meeting went into general conference on the theme, "The Relation of Farm Income to Farm Life," with A. B. Cook, of Owosso, presiding.

It was first explained that two general positions are taken with respect to this topic: One is that if, through some means the income of the farmer could be increased, improvement in his standard of living would naturally follow. The other is that, by building higher ideals in country folks, they then will go about to discover ways and means of realizing their ideals.

It is safe to say that a majority of those present were more or less of the opinion that economic improvement and better living standards grow up together; but that if, in practical life one or the other does come first, it is the betterment of economic conditions. Readers will be interested in some of the opinions given during this conference.

One held that the standards of the average farmer are too low, and that something is needed to give a broader vision of the farming business and of life.

The farmer, said another, should not object too seriously to high wages for the well-paid laboring man furnishes the tiller of the soil the best market for farm products, although these same high wages do increase costs of industry's products.

One of the farmer's greatest faults, continued a third, is that he gives no attention to the management of his business. On the average farm many things could be done to better the farmer's economic conditions, if he would only carefully work out a business policy. This party believed that much depended on the farmer's own efforts, and that comparatively little help is to be realized through legislative effort.

Another held that the spirit of the times is to spend. Farmers are equally guilty with other classes in buying beyond their ability to pay. If they would carefully budget their finances, the results would be more satisfactory. Farmers are held too closely to their task to eke out a living, was the opinion of another. He does not have the time to think out economic ways of better accomplishing his tasks.

Again, it was said that the farmer is too easily satisfied. He is content to do his work poorly. He should strive for the production of quality goods. This would reduce quantity production and increase consumer satisfaction with the use of the goods.

Why hold all these things against the farmer, was another expression. The things we have been saying could easily be applied to practically all other classes. Only a small percentage of any class does efficient and effective work.

The use of family labor was also considered. One held that he had never asked a member of the family to aid in the farm work, although they helped much on their own initiative. Others contended that it was a valuable part of the child's education to learn by doing. The opinion seemed to be general that club work is helpful in bringing to the boys and girls a better understanding of good farm practices and business methods.

The tariff had many friends. One sheep man said he had no complaint because the tariff protected him in his work. An Illinois man was anxious

for higher tariff on corn to keep out Argentine shipments.

The honest exchange value of the dollar is the thing in which the farmer is interested. If the general commodity list declines so the farmer can buy more for what he gets out of his products, that should help. If to this is added the desire to produce economically, then we shall have gone far in relieving much of the cause for farm distress.

There was not much favorable sentiment expressed for farm relief legislation, although the subject was referred to frequently.

Following the afternoon session, those present were banqueted by the Michigan Master Farmers. Then, after Commissioner Young, of the conservation department, told the visitors of some of the beauty spots of the state

"Oh Henry"



MR. H. W. FINKBEINER, of Kilmanau, Huron county, Michigan, made the garden tractor illustrated herewith, from an old Ford touring car, and calls it "Oh, Henry." The rear wheels are adapted from an old hay rake. The front wheels were cut down and wide steel rims shrunk on. The remodeling cost him nine dollars. With it he does all his garden plowing and cultivating. His garden contains about one and one-half acres, and his strawberries are about weedless. Not bad for a banker, which is his other business.

that they might visit, Professor Reed, of the Dairy Department of the State College, introduced Secretary of Agriculture Jardine, who spoke in the highest praise of the Master Farmer Movement. He held that the finest thing that could be done would be to have a group of such farmers to act as advisors in the formation of a national policy for agriculture.

Throughout the afternoon and evening, the finest fellowship prevailed among these men and women, and preliminary arrangements were made for the organization of a national club of Master Farmers. On Tuesday morning, Professor Cox, of the farm crops department, and his assistants, conducted a tour of the college experimental grounds, showing the visitors what was being done to improve the type and quality of the crops of the state. In the proceedings of the Country Life Association, following the above sessions, various Master Farmers took leading parts in the introduction and discussion of the subjects up for consideration.

POISON IVY CURE.

THOSE who become victims of poison ivy, poison oak and poison sumac can end their troubles very easily, according to James F. Couch, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Daily Science News Bulletin (Washington) quotes Mr. Couch as follows:

"Just ask your druggist to make up a five per cent solution of potassium permanganate, and swab it on the poisoned places with a bit of absorbent cotton or a soft cloth. The permanganate destroys the ivy poison, but does no harm to the skin, except that it makes a brown stain. Most of us do not want to let this remain, and it can be removed by washing with a one per cent solution of oxalic acid. Oxalic acid is a poison, so if you are afraid of children getting hold of it, you may use instead a one per cent solution of sodium bisulphite, or even just plain soap and water, though the latter is a bit slow in taking off the stain. If the skin has been very much broken by scratching or otherwise and is raw, the oxalic acid will cause a temporary stinging, and soap and water is preferable for removing stains from such sensitive surfaces. If the skin is very tender, the solution of potassium permanganate may be diluted with water before using."

The permanganate treatment is recommended only as a remedy for poisoning that has already taken place. Persons who know that they are likely to be poisoned may prevent the plants from harming them with a wash devised by Dr. James B. McNair, of the Field Museum, Chicago. This consists of a five per cent solution of ferric chloride in a fifty-fifty mixture of water and glycerin, to be washed on all exposed parts of the skin and allowed to dry there, before going where the dangerous weeds grow. The iron in the chemical combines with the poisonous principle of the ivy and changes it into a harmless, non-poisonous compound. None of the remedies recommended by the two scientists have any patent or proprietary medicines in them. They are standard and well-known chemicals, and any druggist can make them up in a few minutes.

Reader's Opinions

THE "TOO POOR" FARMER.

Hurrah for R. D. Bailey and his "Too Poor" to-make-good article in your recent issue. I have heard the statement many times, "County agents are all right, but a 'poor farmer' could not follow their advice, or do as they say, because he is 'too poor.'" "It's all right for those who have got started, or have some money to work on, etc." R. D. has certainly set it out to the "too poor" class in apple pie form, (and I'm only a farmer's wife). But if I were the farmer himself that acclaims "too poor," I believe I'd hang my head in shame after reading this very excellent article. I think some farmers get into this "too poor" rut and really think they are, and then just go on year by year, going through the farm work, depending much on weather conditions rather than good management. They are always going to do better next year, but unless something unusual happens, you generally find them grinding away, yelling that farming is no good, don't pay, a gamble, etc., when really it is themselves who are to blame.

I know a farmer who bought a farm on contract, moved from the southern part of the state to this farm in the north; then was dealt falsely with and lost it, and all he had saved was in it. Then along came poor health, debt, lack of funds and equipment. He finally got settled again on a 160-acre tract, but the land needs bringing up and he is out for the money necessary to buy seed equipment and so forth, to bring it into condition, doing farm work. You see, he has the determination to win, the same as Mr. Bailey mentions, and right in a section where farmers have lived thirty years or more and claim they have nothing and are making nothing. He is going to make good.

This article should be read by every farmer. It is an appeal, as it were, to this class to brace up and come on, if they really do what they can do, and stop fooling themselves by this "too poor" excuse.—Interested Reader.

The bureau of standards has at its laboratories a wind tunnel, in which artificial wind of any desired velocity can be produced, in study of air pressure on buildings.

Heats Home for 25¢ a Week!

"I can run my Bulldog furnace steady for fourteen days in normal weather conditions on the actual cost of fifty cents." So writes F. R. Redetzke, of Cleveland, North Dakota, and he adds: "Hard to believe is it? That's what some of my neighbors thought until I showed them! We have an unlimited amount of grain screenings in this country. That's the fuel I am using."

That's what the Bulldog does with about the lowest grade fuel you can think of! Here's what it does with coal:

"There is no heater to compare with the Bulldog. I burned 2½ tons of coal last winter and heated 5 rooms and bath"—Walter Geary, Gloucester, Mass.



Comes Completely Erected!
Fits Any Height of Basement
Goes Through Any Door
You Install It Yourself!

If you are even thinking of a pipeless furnace, or any furnace, write for our free catalog. The Bulldog is one furnace you MUST investigate. Comes completely erected, fits any height of basement, goes through any door, and you install it yourself!

No Money Down!

Small Monthly Payments

The Bulldog is sent you for free inspection. Then, if satisfied, you make only small monthly payments, at our amazingly low price! Factory connections in both East and West. We ship from nearest point. Don't consider buying any furnace until you find out about the Bulldog. Write at once for our special offer and our free catalog together with the wonderful record of Bulldog success. Get ready for winter NOW! Mail this coupon TODAY!

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19th & California Ave., Dept. C-310 Chicago
Without obligating me in any way please send me your free catalog and special offer on the Bulldog Pipeless Furnace.

Have you a basement? Yes ☐ No ☐

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State Mutual Rodded Fire Insurance Co., of Mich.

HOME OFFICE—FLINT, MICH.

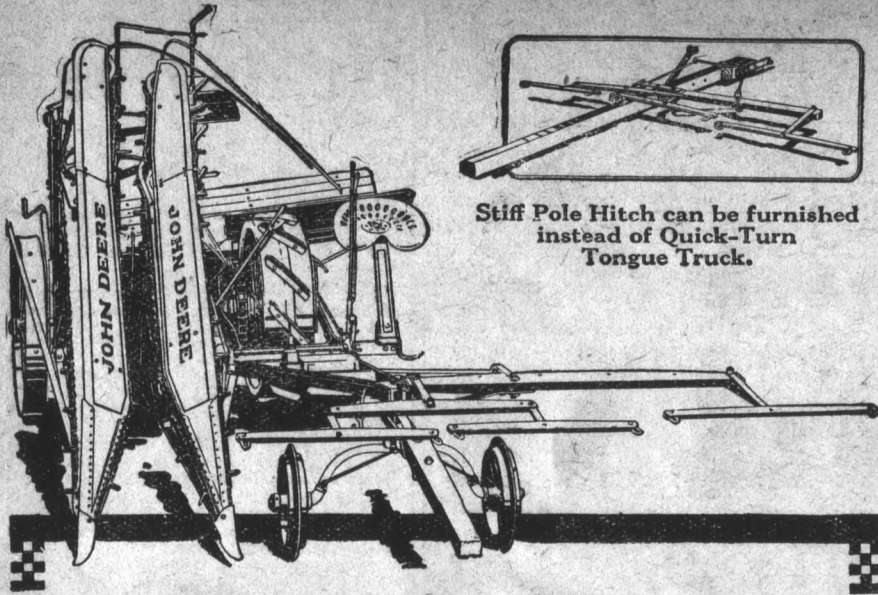
Largest Farm Fire Insurance Co., in Michigan

A Blanket Policy Covering all Farm Personal Property.

Agents Wanted In Good Territory. I

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710-713 F. P. Smith Bldg., FLINT, MICH.



Stiff Pole Hitch can be furnished instead of Quick-Turn Tongue Truck.

Cuts Your Corn Faster; with Less Work; at Lower Cost

The John Deere Corn Binder not only speeds up the corn cutting job but it also is a real cost-reducer. Five to seven acres of corn cut and bound ready for the silo or for the shock is an ordinary day's work with the John Deere.

Remember that it also relieves you of a tedious tiresome job—the job of hand cutting.

At silo filling time it saves men; does away with cutting in advance; permits getting the corn into the silo in prime condition.

The clean work of the John Deere is important to you. The stalks are delivered to the binding attachment with minimum loss of ears, where they are formed into easily handled bundles. The power carrier, tripped by the foot,

delivers bundles and loose fodder beyond the path of the team, eliminating the danger of breaking the bands and scattering the stalks by the horses.

Among the many other features you are sure to like is the tongue truck—it's a real horse-saver. Ease of handling, great strength, ample traction, light draft plus good work—all of these features, so valuable to you, are combined in the John Deere.

See this binder at your John Deere dealer's.

FREE BOOKLET that tells all about this better corn binder, free for the asking. Write John Deere, Moline, Ill., for Booklet TB-522.

JOHN DEERE

THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

PAPEC FEED GRINDER

Hammer Type

Finer Quality—More Capacity—Feeds Itself GRINDS ALL GRAINS, ROUGHAGES, ETC.

BUILT to Papec standards—for Papec guaranteed performance. Amazing, BASTOUNDING new features: automatic feed control—finer QUALITY grinding—unusual capacity—low speed design for tractor use—attractive price.

Customers Delighted—Demonstrations Excel Claims

"Saved me \$100 first month grinding alfalfa for 125 hogs"—"rapidly paying for itself Thursdays on custom work for neighbors"—"capacity double my burr mill, feed much finer." Sure death to corn borers. Our demonstrations prove our every claim. Ask for folder No. 20 and prices. Tell us the kind of grinding desired; we'll send sample.

Papec Machine Co. 150 Main Street Shortsville, New York

The Name Guarantees The Quality!



It turns Potatoes Around and Around so you can SEE EVERY SIDE!

OVER and over potatoes roll as they ride along entire length of Picking Table on Boggs Graders—turned automatically by wooden rollers.

There is no chance for rotten, frost-bitten, or cut potatoes to hide as they pass by the sorter. Every imperfect spud can be picked out.

That means a perfect grade—higher prices—a reputation for A-1 pack. It will not bruise or injure even green potatoes.

All day long, without a stop, your Boggs will deliver spuds graded into No. 1 and No. 2 sizes with less than 3% variation from Government grades. With a Boggs you can grade and sort with less help, too, effecting a substantial saving in wages. Made in models to handle 75 to 550 bushels of potatoes or onions per hour. Price ranges from \$40.00 up.

BOGGS MANUFACTURING CORP.

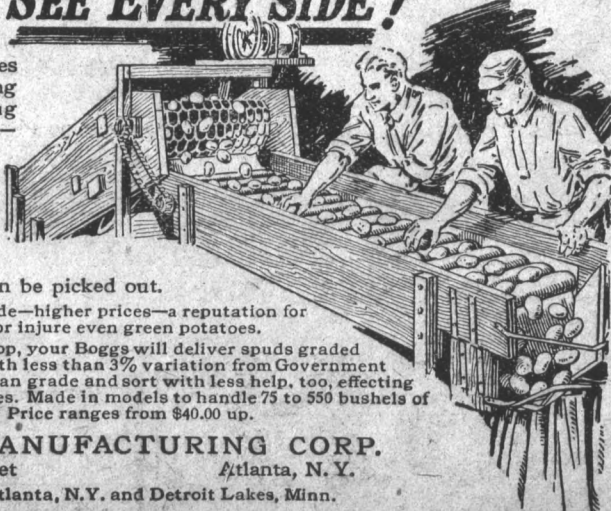
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BOGGS POTATO GRADER

The Standard Grader



ORCHARD AND GARDEN

HINTS FROM THE HORT. TOUR.

WITH Michigan experiencing the greatest scab year in its history, the visit of the fruit auto tourists to the Graham Experiment Station was a lesson, for at the station very good control of scab was obtained. Professor V. R. Gardner, chief horticulturist at the Michigan State College, told the growers why they came to grief on scab control.

He said that where growers used the spray materials recommended by the college at the times recommended by that institution through notices and over the radio, the control was very good. In general, though, growers had an eighty-five per cent scab infestation instead of eighty-five per cent clean fruit, which they should have.

Professor R. E. Marshall urged the fruit growers on the tour to exhibit at the Michigan State Fair. The State Fair is offering \$3,200 in horticultural premiums. The best county display will receive approximately \$1,000, while \$25 will be given for the best plate of McIntosh.

Roll call at the experiment station, just before the tour started, showed that twenty-six Michigan counties, and seven other states were represented in the tour.

After dark, at the end of the tour, Professor H. A. Cardinell staged a dusting demonstration. The latest type of mechanical dusters were used. Portable gas lights were available to show up the trees. One duster was attached to a tractor and a pair of husky mules pulled the other. As fast as the mules and tractor could go, a complete job of dusting was done. The rapidity with which this work was done was a revelation to fruit growers. The advantages of night spraying are that the air is usually calm, making a thorough job more easy. After several years' test, Professor Cardinell is convinced of the value of dust in control of insects and diseases. He also has demonstrated that a duster attached to a tractor going six miles per hour, is more economical than one attached to mules going three miles.

The value of bees in fertilizing fruit was demonstrated on this tour. At the James Nichols' orchard the tourists saw the caged trees which thoroughly showed the inability of Bartlett, Bosc, and Seckel pears to fertilize themselves. At the Friday Brothers' orchard near Coloma, the fruit growers saw a thousand-tree Hale peach orchard which the Friday's had thought of pulling out because the trees would not bear. Upon a recommendation of Professor V. R. Gardner, the Friday's put ten colonies of bees near the orchard. As a result the trees have a good crop.

Last year Professor Gardner and his associates demonstrated that Hale peach needs fertilization by other varieties, preferably the South Haven and Elberta varieties.

When the tourists were at Benton Harbor, they were told by John W. Gorby, secretary of Apple for Health, Inc., that the big apple advertising campaign would be started in the fall. This organization of fruit growers and sellers has raised \$4,000,000, of which they expect to spend \$1,000,000 a year in telling consumers of the health-building value of the apple. Mr. Gorby said that the western fruit growers were solidly behind the campaign, and that Michigan was prominent among the eastern states in support of it.

It was the consensus of opinion of the growers on the tour that the next tour should be to some competing state, such as New York or Ohio. Many of the horticulturists who had attended the tours during the past years have seen all the worth while

orchards in the state, and therefore are anxious to go to other sections, where they may learn new things and see new sights.

Service Department

LANDLORD MUST REPAIR.

Mr. X rents a farm from Mr. Y, paying money rent. A pump breaks because it is worn out. Who must pay the cost of repairing the same? Who maintains the fences and gates? Has Mr. X a right to lodge two boarders?

It is the landlord's duty to repair fences, buildings and permanent water equipment. In many cases the tenant furnishes labor for repairing, and the landlord furnishes the material.

I see no reason why tenant's wife could not take in boarders in a limited way as long as it did not interfere with the farm operations. Adjustment should be made for extra food consumed provided by the farm, if taken from the undivided profits.—F. T. Riddell.

REPAIR OF INJURED ROBE.

I would like to know how to soften a hard spot, about a foot square, in a horsehide robe, which was caused by placing it over a frozen radiator while thawing it out. The radiator contained a solution of about fifty per cent alcohol.—B. D. R.

If this robe is injured by getting wet with steam or water, it can be made pliable by oiling it with Neets-foot oil, rubbing it with the hands and working until the hide, or leather, resumes its former pliability.

But if the robe was burned or cooked by super-heated steam or other cause, the very texture of the hide is destroyed and there is no remedy for it. It is past help. If you put your leather glove, or your shoe, on a hot stove or radiator and burn it, the leather will crack and become brittle. It is utterly destroyed.

The alcohol probably had nothing to do with it. It is the heat that destroys leather.

A COW DEAL.

Five years ago I let a man have two good milch cows and two calves about five months old. There was no agreement as to how long a time he was to have them, only that I was to get them when I wanted them. What can I do about them; can I get them now? I am willing to take two head in place of the four.—M. T.

If the agreement was to the effect that the party of the first part could obtain the cattle when he chose, there is no question but what he has a perfect right to secure an equal number of animals, or animals equal in value, to the ones loaned.—F. T. Riddell.

TITLE OF FINDER.

I have been milking cows for a neighbor this spring. About five weeks ago I found a dog under a binder in his pasture field while after his cows. No name was on the dog's collar, so I took the dog home and kept it. No one has claimed it. A few days ago when neighbor paid me for my services, he claimed the dog because I found it on his place. Has he the right to take the dog, or is it mine?

It has generally been held that where the finder stands in the relation of servant or employee of a third person, he is not by virtue of that relation, deprived of his rights as finder, and that the master or employer has no right to the thing found, though it was found on his premises, while the finder was engaged in the performance of his duties to his employer. There are a few cases to the contrary. We find no decisions on the question in Michigan. Of course, neither the employer nor the servant has any title to the dog as against the real owner.



Let SHELL Products Help Do the Farm Work!

Trucks, tractors and engine-driven machines deliver every bit of the power they are built to produce, when they run on Shell. Just as correct feed improves the efforts of a team, so does Shell spur on your mechanical workers to do their best. By giving you the extra spurt you need when the going is hard / / / longer hours of heavy work without overheating or repairs, Shell makes a heap of difference / / / and yet costs no more.



400 "EXTRA DRY"

Shell Gasoline is EXTRA DRY, unusually free from greasy carbon-bearing elements because it is refined to specifications which take less but much finer gasoline from the crude oil. 400 "Extra Dry" Shell vaporizes completely, burns cleanly and leaves no unburnt "heavy ends" to dilute the oil in the crankcase. It is a quality product / alive with power / more expensive to produce but costs you no more than ordinary gasoline.



GOLDEN CLEAR

Has five distinctive features. *First*, it is made from special crude oils high in natural lubricating qualities. *Second*, it is refined by a low temperature, low pressure process which produces sturdy, thoroughly dependable oil. *Third*, it is free from impurities / / its golden clear color denotes this. *Fourth*, it has a smooth, tough film and does not become watery even when overheated. *Fifth*, it is an all-year 'round oil.



WATER WHITE

Sells at the regular price. Made in one grade only / / so good that you can use it in lamps and incubators with perfect results. Of course, being suitable for incubators and lamps, Shell Kerosene is specially effective in your tractor and other similar service. Buying Shell at the same cost as ordinary kerosene is like buying cream at the price of milk. Why pay as much as 4c premium for other kerosenes of no better quality?

Refined by
ROXANA PETROLEUM CORPORATION
SHELL BUILDING..SHELL CORNER..SAINT LOUIS

Change to **SHELL**
COSTS NO MORE

News of the Week

Commander Richard E. Byrd will be backed financially in the flight to the South Pole by Edsel Ford, of Detroit. Byrd may use planes made by the Ford Motor Company.

Seymour Lowman, the new prohibition chief at Washington, called fanatics, both wet and dry, obstacles in the dry law enforcement. He expects to use orderly, business-like methods instead of the spectacular means used heretofore.

Jack Dempsey has asked a week's extension of time for his bout with Gene Tunney because of the illness of his wife. The bout will be held in Chicago at Soldiers' Field about September 22.

Clarence Chamberlin, of the famous New York to Berlin flight, flew from the ship Leviathan to shore after the ship was one hundred miles at sea. He carried mail back with him.

The city of Detroit is planning to buy the birthplace of Colonel Charles Lindbergh, on Forest avenue, to use as an aviation museum.

A missionary from China said that, in the earthquake of May 23, the total deaths amounted to 100,000. The quake was at its worst in the Kansu district.

The French wine grape growers have lodged a formal demand on the French government that it protest to America against the United States prohibitionary law at the next meeting of the League of Nations, as a crime against commercial liberty.

The Turkish government has issued orders that all the white Russians residing in Turkey leave Turkey by August 1. The 2,200 living in Turkey were followers of General Wrangel.

Italy's financial plight has raised considerable sentiment against Mussolini. Many former backers are reported deserting him.

The Lone Sentinel, said to be the most photographed tree in the world, about 200 years old, was cut down recently. It was thirty feet from the brink of Niagara Falls.

Rev. Bob Williams, pastor of Apostolic Church at Dunn, La., allowed himself to be bitten by a moccasin snake to prove that no harm could come to him as a child of God. His arm is seriously swollen, but he refuses to call a physician.

A report of the continuation committee of the Presbyterian Church of America states that the protestant churches are losing 500,000 members annually.

The excursion boat "Favorite" capsized in Lake Michigan off Chicago. Forty persons were drowned.

A. H. Meyer, seventy-five years old, of San Francisco, recently won nine prizes as a waltzer.

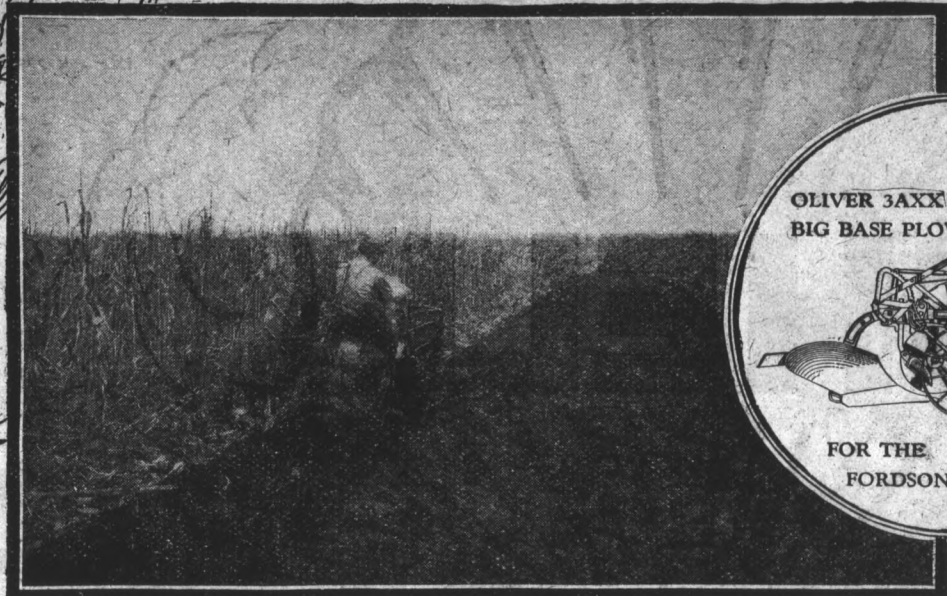
On August 2 President Coolidge gave the following statement to the newspaper men: "I do not choose to run for President in 1928." This was done just four years to the day from the time he took the office of President.

John H. Morgan, public utility statistician of Detroit, has been made chairman of the state tax commission in place of George Lord, who recently resigned at the governor's request.

Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, radicals, whose seven years' efforts to escape the death sentence for the murder of a shoe factory paymaster in South Braintree, Massachusetts, have caused red demonstrations in various parts of the world, were denied executive clemency by Governor Allan T. Fuller, of Massachusetts, who made a thorough personal investigation of the case.

ANNUAL SAND LAND CONFERENCE.

THE Fifth Annual Sand Land Conference of Western Michigan county agricultural agents, extension specialists and college representatives, will be held at the Pennsylvania Railroad's demonstration farm, two miles north of Howard City, Friday, August 26. R. G. Carr, assistant county agent leader, will talk on, "Why Western Michigan County Agents are Interested in the Pennsylvania Railroad Demonstration Farm." John Sims, soils extension specialist, will discuss, "The Future of Our Lighter Soil Types in Western Michigan," and Dean R. S. Shaw, of Michigan State College, will speak on the present economic situation and the advisability of farming the lighter soil types.



OLIVER 3AXX
BIG BASE PLOW

FOR THE
FORDSON

A Better Job of Plowing —to control the Corn Borer

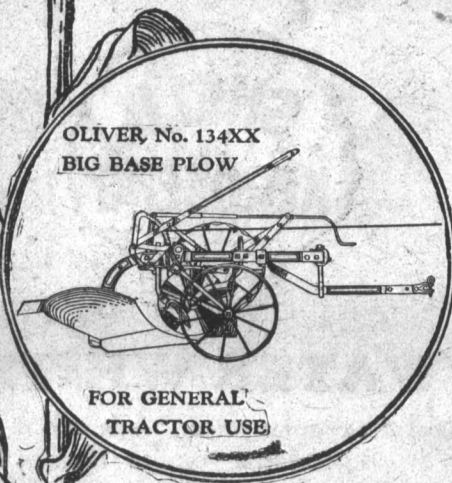
Scientists found that burying all stalks and trash controlled the European Corn Borer. This called for an absolutely clean job of plowing, not even the smallest particle of trash could be left on top of the plowed ground. Many farmers and experts said it could not be done, but the Oliver Chilled Plow Works had studied this problem for five years and when Better Plowing Had to be Done, a better plow—the Oliver Big Base Plow was ready to do the work.

Talk today to farmers who used the Oliver Big Base Corn Borer plow and you will find them most enthusiastic in their claims for it. "I would not want to do without it," "It pays for itself in one year," "It's a real pleasure to operate it," "It saves the stalks and builds up the fertility of the soil as well as controls the Corn Borer."

"The beauty of that plow is—You can use it for all of your plowing"

This came from a farmer who had just plowed a piece of new ground. Farmers outside the infested territory also recognize the importance of clean plowing and are looking to the Oliver Big Base Plow as a solution to their problem. Thousands of acres will be plowed this fall and farmers who practice clean plowing are going to find the Borer slow to make inroads on their crops.

Before you buy any type of plow investigate the Oliver Big Base Plow. It can be furnished for use with horse or tractor power. See your Oliver dealer or write us for farther particulars.



OLIVER No. 134XX
BIG BASE PLOW

FOR GENERAL
TRACTOR USE

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

Special Terms if you order Now!

Agents wanted in open territory.

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Perfection Lime Spreader

2 machines in 1. Spreads any kind of lime, all fertilizers evenly 20 FT. WIDE; all small grains perfectly; fan close to hopper saves wastage by wind. Fits in place of end gate, strong, long lasting, light draft. Don't buy until you see our literature. FREE. Write today.

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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.**

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Send for our FREE Book on Modern Farm Buildings and learn how thousands of far-sighted farmers are putting up permanent, fire-safe, Kalamazoo Glazed Tile buildings at no greater first cost than good frame construction. **THE OLD RELIABLE KALAMAZOO SILO** Wood stave or glazed tile, Kalamazoo tile silos are fire-safe, frost-proof, moisture-proof, and acid-proof—the biggest profit-paying opportunity for your farm offered anywhere today. Pays for itself in one year. Don't wait. Prices are low—right now. Save money. This FREE Silo Book Tells How. Write for it. **KALAMAZOO TANK & SILO CO.** Dept. Q-6 Kalamazoo, Mich.

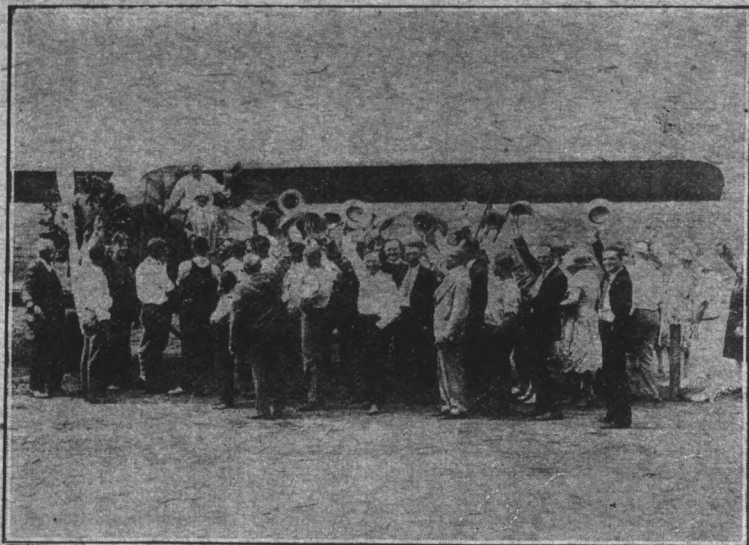
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Commission Merchants. Dressed Beef, Hogs, calves, poultry, Live & Dressed. Provisions, etc. Correspondence Solicited. Ref. Wayne County & Home Savings Bank. Bradstreet. Detroit, Mich. Cherry 7054.

A Corn Harvester Now for Only \$25

The Ziegler Corn Harvester, now selling for only \$25.00, offers an easier, quicker, safer way of harvesting corn. It is being used by thousands of farmers in all parts of the country with amazing success. One horse can pull it, one man can run it. It cuts tall or short corn, cane or kafir as fast as a horse can walk. Has bundle tying attachment. Write Ziegler Harvester Co., Dept. 104, Salina, Kansas, for free catalog showing picture of harvester at work in the field. Shipped by express or freight. This is a thoroughly reliable company, in business over 30 years.

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



Miss Mildred Doran, Flint school teacher arrives at Long Beach, Cal., for her flight to Hawaii. Augie Pedler will be her pilot. The plane will carry 480 gallons of gasoline.



This herd of seal on Guadalups Island, near lower California, receives game protection. It is said this is the only herd of seal in the northern hemisphere.



Jack Dempsey is happy over his come-back by winning his bout with Jack Sharkey.



Former Crown Prince Carol, in exile, hopes to be called to Rumania crown.



Latest picture of Prince Mihail, of Rumania, who has recently been made king of Rumania.



Viscount Cecil succeeded W. C. Bridgeman as head of British delegation to naval conference.



Mrs. Esther Stack, New Orleans, claims to smell colors. She is secretary to Louisiana Commission for the Blind.



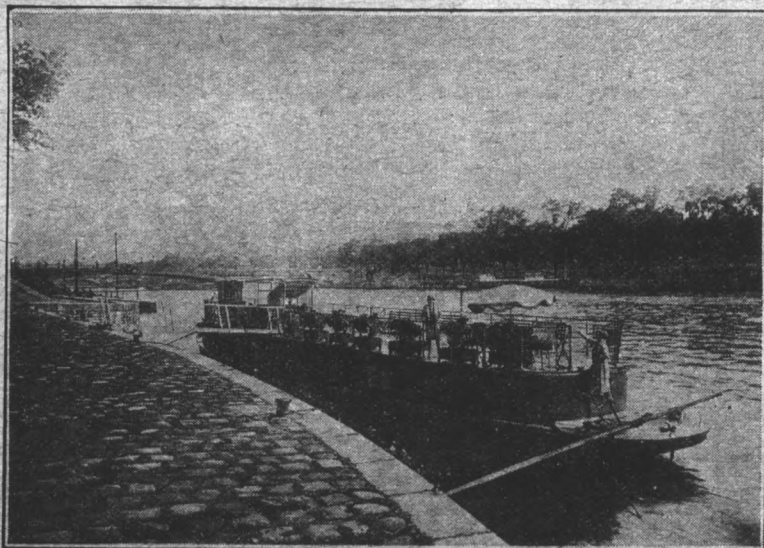
R. H. Bean, of the gas measurement instrument division of the U. S. Bureau of Standards, tests a cubic foot of gas.



All of the camels in a recent shipment to New York, had spikes driven through their nostrils in lieu of bridles.



Thea Rasche, German aviatrix, plans to fly back from New York to Germany.



Mme. Danielle Audibert, a painter, and Mme. Nadis Borine, a writer, procured a boat from the French government, which they equipped as a charming salon for arts and letters.



This Indian woman, of Silverdale, Wash., is 105 years old, and does not wear glasses.

Adventures of the Brown Family—By John Francis Case

Hal Investigates the Brass Box

LED by Jack Miller, Father Brown and Hal entered the mysterious cave, presumably the home of Black Neb who had disappeared from the House of the Lone Oak after Captain Pettibone's death. The occupants had disappeared, but in the cave was a brass-bound box which Hal proceeded to investigate. A great padlock snapped upon a hasp held the box tight closed. Standing nearby was a hatchet and Hal, seizing it, began savagely to pound at the lock.

"Hold on son," cautioned Father Brown as he caught Hal's arm. "This isn't our property. You may get into trouble if you open that box."

"Trouble be hanged!" cried Hal as again he began to pound at the stubborn lock. "There's no doubt in my mind that this is the chest of gold which was left at Lone Oak Farm and the old captain's will gives it to the finder. I'm going to find out what's inside."

Smash went the lock, and with trembling fingers Hal seized the hasp and threw back the lid. An exclamation of bitter disappointment broke from Hal's lips as he peered within. The box was empty. Not even a scrap of paper was to be seen.

Throughout all the exciting episodes of the day, Henry Brown had maintained his calm. The man who could be keyed to a frenzy of excitement while watching a thrilling horse race had refused to believe in the possibility of hidden treasure. But now Hal's father caught his breath hard. "By George," said Father Brown, "I do believe this old chest is the real thing and that it had something in it when it was brought here. Certainly they wouldn't have brought a heavy box like that here for nothing."

"Of course it's the real thing," cried Hal, "and whoever brought the chest here took the gold away. And it's all Jack Miller's fault," concluded Hal bitterly. "If he hadn't warned them that we were coming, we'd have caught them with the goods. Well, dad, let's get on home. There's no use crying over spilled milk. We'll get that gold yet."

NEVER mind, son," comforted Father Brown. "We have our home and our health, and Little Joe's safety means far more to us than any treasure. I wouldn't judge Jack too harshly. You have no proof that he has lied to you, or that he has done anything to harm us."

"No proof," demanded Hal. "I'd like to know how much proof you need. He won't tell us a thing. He put us off yesterday and took time to warn his friends. He says he's through with me, I'm through with him. If ever Jack Miller comes on our farm

I'll order him off if you don't." Plunging down the slope, his young face set in grim lines, Hal, followed by his father, took up the road for home. Miller's car was gone when they reached the road. In silence Hal and his father drove home, each busy with his own thoughts, to find Mrs. Fernandez at the House of the Lone Oak.

"The old Captain, eh. Did you find heem? Tell me queek for I must know." The dark eyes of Mrs. Fernandez were flashing with excitement.

"Yes," chimed in Juanita, coming close to Hal, her eyes, too, alight with interest. "Tell us what you found in the place where Little Joe was kept."

NOTHING," answered Hal shortly, to both inquiries, and then as Juanita uttered a cry of disappoint-



"The Old Captain, eh? Did You Find Heem? Tell me Queek for I Must Know," Begged Mrs. Fernandez.

ment, Hal added, "at least, there was nobody there. Jack Miller had warned 'em to get away."

"How can you say that, Hal?" demanded Beth sharply. "Jack showed his good faith by taking you to the cave. What I want to know, Mrs. Fernandez," continued Beth turning to their visitor, "is just what interest you have in knowing whether Captain Pettibone is dead or alive?"

"Me? Oh, nothing," fluttered the Spanish woman, waving her hands deprecatingly. "The Captain was an old neighbor. If he ees alive we want to know."

"But you said something about getting money if he was alive," probed Beth. "How can you explain that?"

The Spanish woman fanned herself nervously, while it seemed to Beth that Juanita flashed a glance of warning, then, carefully choosing her words Mrs. Fernandez began to speak: "You

see, it ees thisa way," began the dark woman, "the old Captain he not always have money. My husband he work for heem. The old Captain and that Black Neb, they need something to eat and Jose let them have money to buy food. Wasn't it thataway,

Juanita?" But Juanita, head drooped, refused either to affirm or deny. It all seemed very unconvincing to Beth and there was triumph in her glance at Hal. Did the Fernandez's hold the mystery key?

(Continued next week).

The Ark

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

NO, this is not the ark that Noah made, nor does it refer to an ancient Ford. It is the box that the people of Israel carried about with them for a long, long time, and which had a very particular and sacred meaning. It was three feet nine inches long, two feet three inches broad, and the same in height. It was made of acacia wood, which is a desert tree, growing in regions where other timber would perish. Dr. G. E. Post, an authority on the natural history of Bible lands, says, "Its wood is heavier than water, exceedingly hard, of fine grain,

God. Not only that, but they felt that God dwelt in the Ark, or His Spirit was especially present in it. See such passages as Numbers 10:35,36, and II Samuel 15:24,25, and many others. If the sacred object was with the people as they went into war, they would be victorious. Only certain ones were permitted to carry it, and the place where it was deposited was said to prosper greatly, as, a home. No wonder, therefore, that when the Ark of the Lord was captured by the Philistines that Eli, the aged prophet, fell over dead. The Philistines were so smitten with death because they had seized the Ark that they were glad to send it back.

Now, all this may seem naive and credulous to us moderns. But wait. I wish that all our beliefs were as worthy, and has as much to them as the Israelites had, for their belief in their Ark. Let us remember that this was a long time ago, and these were a simple, nomadic people. God did not educate them before He began His dealings with them, but took them as they were, and led them, step by step. They felt that they must have something which represented the very presence of God, and the Ark did that precisely. The great saints of God, who have learned deep things in the school of prayer, declare that place means much in the life of devotion. If one has a room, a closet, a spot, where he has prayed much, alone with God, that place comes to have a sacred meaning to him. When in England I visited the famous Wesley Chapel, where the founder of Methodism preached, and the house next door where he lived for half a century. The old caretaker showed us Wesley's prayer room, where the great evangelist began each day in prayer. It is scarcely more than a closet in size. It was a sacred place to Wesley, for there he met God face to face. And the Ark was sacred to thousands of these people of the long ago. It symbolized to them the presence of Jehovah. Very likely many attached superstitious meanings to it, but that would be but natural among so many simple minded folk.

When David became king, one of the first acts of his reign was to bring the Ark up to the capital city. One reason was, it was the reverential thing to do. God had prospered him, taking him as a lad from the sheepfold, and elevating him, after many vicissitudes, to the kingship. He would show his recognition of the leadings of Providence by thus bringing up the Ark as his first public act. Then, too,

The Ark, therefore, was well made. It was covered with gold, and had on the cover the figures of the cherubim. Inside, says Hebrews, (9-4), were the golden pot that held a specimen of manna, Aaron's rod, and the tables of the covenant, (ten commandments). Now, the Ark symbolized to the people the presence of



Activities of Al Acres—Slim Thinks He Sees the Beginning of a New Crime Wave.

Frank R. Leet.



he would naturally feel, as would all of his people, that the presence of the Ark in the capital, would mean safety and prosperity. So, a more or less rough shelter was prepared for it, as good as they could build at that time. Later, when David was dead, and the magnificent Solomon had completed his temple, the Ark was placed there. When David began moving the Ark, he had difficulty. It had not been moved for a long time. Something happened, and one of the men in moving it was killed, which was taken to mean that the Deity was displeased with the manner of moving it. After a short stay where it was, moving it was again attempted, this time the priests carrying it, and it was brought in triumph into Jerusalem.

When the rebellion of Absalom took place long after, when David was an old man, the priests started to bear the Ark with them, as David was fleeing from Jerusalem to escape Absalom's rebel soldiers. But the old King told them to take it back. He believed in God, but he did not feel that it was necessary to have the Ark with them, in order to insure the presence of the Divine. Would this seem to indicate that David had grown in his religious ideas, and has a broader conception of what religion means? See II Samuel 15:24-26. So the sacred object was taken back and placed in its old shelter, not to be moved until it was put in Solomon's temple, years afterward.

What became of the Ark is not known. It may have been removed from the temple by King Manasseh, and later restored by his son, Josiah. II Chron. 33:7 and 35:3. It is supposed to have been carried away by the soldiers of Nebuchadnezzar in the great exile, and never was seen again.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR AUGUST 14.

SUBJECT:—David Brings the Ark to Jerusalem. II Samuel 2:3-4, 5:1-3, and 6:12-15.

GOLDEN TEXT:—Psalm 65:4.

"By the Way"

BRIGHT BABY.

Friend—"Don't you think a baby brightens up a home?"

New Pop—"I'll say it does. We have lights burning all night now."

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.

"Look," said the nervous woman passenger in the airplane, pointing to the ground, "I think I dropped one of my pearl buttons off my jacket. I see it glistening on the ground."

"You are mistaken," said the aviator, "That's Lake Erie."

HURT, BUT IN A DIFFERENT PLACE.

"I am sorry now, mother," sobbed Bobby, "that I stole those apples."

"Oh, yes," said his mother, "your conscience hurts you, does it?"

"No," returned Bobby, "it's my stomach that hurts."

IT IS OFTEN THUS.

"Now," said the teacher, finishing a long problem, "The result is: X equals zero, or nothing."

A sleepy voice from the rear—"All that work for nothing."

AN EXPENSIVE NOTICE.

Pat—"How much do you charge for a funeral notice in your paper?"

Editor—"Thirty-five cents an inch."

Pat—"Goodness, my poor brother is six feet high."

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The WOMAN'S INTERESTS

Farm Women Hold Annual Institute

Discuss Rural Problems from Experience Standpoint

WHEN one hundred and fifty busy farm women gather from all parts of the state to discuss their individual home and community problems, there is bound to be "something doing," and anyone attending any or all of the programs of the Second Annual Farm Women's Institute held at the Michigan State College, July 28 to August 1, could not help but go back home with a headful of new ideas and suggestions and with added inspiration and enthusiasm to improve their homes and communities, and the health of their families, with clearer ideas of their duties as citizens, and a wealth of practical suggestions on how farm women can increase the income of the farm family.

Electricity Held Women's Interest.

Professor F. E. Fogle, of the Agricultural Engineering Department, presented to the group a model plan for placing the equipment of a farm kitchen most conveniently. In planning the window space, he advised one square foot of glass to every five square feet of floor space.

Only seventy-five out of every hundred homes where electric power is available, take advantage of this opportunity for economical power, is the opinion of Mrs. Edith Wagar, of Carleton, Michigan. Less than forty-five out of every hundred have electricity in their barns, and about the same per cent have power washing machines. Mrs. Wagar suggested the planting of certified seed, and the raising of purebred live stock to increase quality production as a means of increasing the farm income in order to make electricity available.

The results of power used in the home are very intangible, according to Miss Eloise Davidson, of Iowa State College, for we cannot measure human energy in dollars and cents. But in competition with electric energy, human energy of the homemaker is worth two cents per hour. A survey of an average Iowa community proved that more people had medium to high-priced automobiles than had running water in their kitchens. To bring about such a condition, the desire "to keep up with the Joneses" has warped the standards of values.

Three Solutions.

There are three solutions to our present-day home problems, according to Miss Davidson—first, that we may wear ourselves out at our job and be replaced by wife No. 2; second, hire help in the home, which is becoming more and more impossible; or third, employ twentieth century labor and time-saving equipment.

Many practical points on electricity were brought out by Prof. H. J. Gallagher, of the Agricultural Engineering Department, in explaining the Dansville project of rural electrification that was undertaken by the college two years ago. In this project the college attempted to prove what could be done in solving some of the problems of using electricity on the farm. They found that by giving the contract for wiring all of the homes in the community to one reliable contractor, the cost was reduced fifty per cent for each farmer. A fixed monthly service charge of \$3.00 per month, with a low rate per kilowatt hour for the power used, proved to be economically satisfactory to the power con-

sumers. An electric school was held during the winter evenings to bring out suggestions on how electric power could be used most economically.

Health Must be Checked Regularly.

There is but one way to be sure of our health, says Miss Marjorie Delavan, of the state public health department, and that is to check up regularly with a visit to the doctor and dentist. She explained the new county health law that provides for a country health department. When functioning, this law would cut down the 1,710 part-time health officers in the state, to eighty or ninety full-time health authorities.

That it is folly to follow many of our modern food fads, when authoritative nutrition information can be obtained free, was illustrated by Dr. Marie Dye, of Michigan State College. By means of white rats, she illustrated the effect of an unbalanced diet. This point is also illustrated by certain rac-

may be reasonably sure of the services of a competent physician. This was one plan suggested by Mrs. Paulina Raven Morse, of Jasper, for solving the country doctor problem, and one that had proved successful in her own community. A recent survey covering forty-seven states, shows that 940 towns of under 1,000 inhabitants that had physicians in 1914, only had 630 physicians in 1925. This same survey reveals that of the total number graduating from the medical colleges during the past ten years, less than two per cent are serving in the rural sections.

Read to a purpose, was the advice of Miss Jennie Buell, extension specialist in continuing education; read to transmute into our daily life what we read, to appreciate our environment, and to take part in our community activities.

Points on Better Citizenship.

It was the urge of Prof. Estell

right individual rather than the party, that will bring justice. If we would go back to the principles established in the preamble of our Constitution as set down by our forefathers, we would find there the solution of many of our political problems of today.

The practical experiences of the farm women who took part in the farm income program on Monday, are stories in themselves and will appear in future issues.

Farm Women Work and Play Together.

The Institute was not all work and no play. Recreational hours were conducted by W. G. Robinson, of the Playground and Recreation Association of America. Music for the programs was furnished by Margaret Corwin, L. G. Morse, Verne A. Stockman, Irma Whittmore, Hope Holliday, Clare Wilson, Lyle Lyons, Helen Stack, and N. G. Land, all students of Michigan State College music department. The morning talks by Reverend N. A. McCune at the People's Church, were an inspiration to everyone attending.

MY HUSBAND'S TOOLS.

You may burn up his tuxedo,
Give a tramp his only jewels;
But you must be mighty careful
When you use John Henry's tools.

Don't mislay his dear screwdriver,
Hang the saw right back in place.
Treat his box of nails and screw-eyes
As you would the finest lace.

If you chance to use the hammer,
Put it back and mind the rules,
'Cause John Henry acts like crazy,
If one monkey with his tools.

He may use my nicest sauce-pan,
Just to mix some plaster in,
He may take my favorite scissors
Just to cut a piece of tin.

But that's different—oh, so different.
Aren't some women awful fools?
They can't seem to sense the value
Of their husband's set of tools.
—Elsa Steward Clark.

TO TEMPT FICKLE SUMMER APPETITES.

Bavarian Raspberry.

2 tb. gelatin	½ cup boiling water
¼ cup cold water	1 cup whipping cream
1 pt. crushed red raspberries	1 cup sugar
	¼ tb. lemon juice

Soak gelatin in cold water and dissolve in boiling water. Cool and add crushed fruit mixed with sugar and lemon juice. As soon as the mixture starts to jell, fold in the whipped cream and pour into molds to set.

Cooked Salad Dressing.

1 tsp. mustard	1 cup milk
1 tsp. salt	½ tb. butter
Dash cayenne	¼ cup vinegar
1½ tb. flour	1 lb. sugar
2 egg yolks	

Mix dry ingredients in the top of a double boiler. Gradually add the egg yolks, fat and milk, stirring constantly to keep smooth. Cook over hot water for ten minutes. Remove from fire, cool, and add the vinegar.

Peach Salad.

6 large peaches, raw or canned	strips about 1 in. long
½ cup cream cheese	¼ cup shredded green pepper
½ cup mayonnaise dressing	Lettuce leaves
¼ cup celery cut in thin	¼ cup milk

Pare and cut peaches in halves. Place on a bed of lettuce leaves, chopped celery and pepper. Mash cheese and combine with mayonnaise. Put mixture into a pastry bag and fill the hollows of peaches, leaving a rose on top, or fill carefully with a spoon. At the table serve plain or with creamy dressing as preferred.



Starting with a Cup of Sugar and the White of an Egg, Mrs. O. H. Snyder Has Won Fame and Fortune with "Mrs. Snyder's Candy." Today She Has Eight Shops and Uses a Ton of Sugar, Seventy-five Pounds of Butter, and One-hundred-twenty-five Gallons of Cream Per day.

es of people in different parts of the country. For instance, the meat, milk, cheese, and date diet of Arabs develops a strong, active and physically healthy body, while the diet of the southern Chinese, which consists mainly of starchy root vegetables, cereals and very little fruit, develops a race of people too small to serve in the army.

Health is merely good health habits and it is an attained quality of life, said Miss Shirley Titus, superintendent of nurses at the University Hospital. She emphasized that nurses must be health educators, but that the sick patient should not have to pay for their instruction through hospital bills. Rather, there should be a state nurses' training school. Miss Constance Appleton, superintendent of the College Hospital, demonstrated how to give a patient a bed bath. In the discussion that followed, it was brought out that Ionia county had a loan closet of hospital supplies where county residents might borrow equipment in time of illness.

The County Doctor Problem.

If rural people will get together and by subscription or agreement guarantee a salary of \$3,000 per year, they

Downing, of Ypsilanti State Normal, who has had jury experience, that, instead of spending so much time to educate ourselves in civic matters, women get appointed on boards, juries, and to public offices, and thus overcome our inferiority complex in civic matters. In the opinion of one Washtenaw county judge, women come to the jury box with free, clear minds, no business tie-ups, and keep open minds to the end of the trial.

Judge Ruth Thompson, of Muskegon County Probate Court, explained to an interested audience the workings of the juvenile court which has charge of dependent, delinquent and neglected children. Judge Thompson works on the policy of giving every boy or girl brought into her court, another chance whenever possible. She expressed the opinion that if our Sterilization Bill passed in 1923 could be broadened so as to include morons, as well as the feeble-minded, that there would be little need for capital punishment.

Judge Florence Allen, of Ohio Supreme Court, the first and only woman to hold this position in the United States, urged women to keep out of the rut of party thinking, for it is the

Plan a Holly-hock Luncheon

A HOSTESS who has a most delightful old-fashioned flower garden invited me to luncheon yesterday, which was so cleverly arranged, that, with her permission, I am passing it on as a suggestion to others who wish to entertain a few guests. The porch railing was decorated all around with tall stalks of blossoming holly-hocks. These were arranged as if growing, and gave one the impression of a holly-hock garden.

In the center of a medium-sized porch table, a circular mirror was wreathed with leaves and double blossoms of the new-fashioned holly-hocks that look so much like roses. In the center of the mirror, a crystal vase held a bunch of bachelor buttons and pink asters. Little dolls made of holly-hocks were placed at each plate. Also, tiny souvenirs were placed inside of holly-hocks, the petals closed over them, then the ends tied with ribbon of the same color as the flower. These holly-hock dolls and tied flowers reminded us of the time when, as children, we spent many hours playing with holly-hock dolls and catching bumblebees in the open holly-hocks to hear them "sing."

The sherbet was served in paper holly-hock cases in red and white and pink. The place cards made delightful souvenirs for the guests. They were made by pasting snapshots of the hostess in her flower garden among her holly-hocks on one end of small postcards, the rest of the space being left for the autographs of the guests.

—Mrs. M. C.

PAINTING RUGS AND MAKING PICKLES.

I have a fibre rug that is badly faded. Can anyone tell me how to change the color? Can it be dyed at home? Can some reader give me a recipe for nine-day pickles?—Mrs. K.

You might paint or dye your faded fibre rug. Choose the color you wish, and then make a strong dye solution,

or use an exceedingly thin paint. To thin the paint, mix it either with gasoline or turpentine. It should be thinned to the thickness of thin cream. If you use the dye for coloring, it should be double strength.

With a wide brush paint the dye solution or the paint on to the rug with long, even strokes.

By nine-day pickles, we believe you refer to chunk pickles.

Chunk Pickles.

Soak seven pounds of medium-sized cucumbers for three days in salt brine. Then soak for three days, changing the water each day. Drain, wipe dry and cut in chunks; boil slowly with a few grape leaves and two table-spoons of powdered alum for a half hour. After which drain again. Make a syrup of the following and pour over pickles after they have been drained:

3 lbs. brown sugar	1 oz. cinnamon buds
1 oz. whole allspice	3 pts. vinegar
1 oz. celery seed	

The next morning pour off the syrup and heat again. After putting it back on pickles, they are ready to can.

CANNING TRICKS.

THE other day we saw a canning demonstrator drop a cold can that had just been filled with cold chicken, into a kettle of boiling water. We held our breath and thought of all that good chicken being wasted. But we were disappointed, for the can did not break. The trick is to get the can into the boiling water as quickly as possible. In fact, it should be dropped in as fast as its weight will carry it.

By intermittently turning the pet-cock on your pressure cooker to allow the steam to escape, less juice will escape from the jars.

If you do not have a complete time table for canning fruits and vegetables, send five cents in stamps or coin to Martha Cole, Desk M, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, for a copy of our revised bulletin, "Canning Fruits and Vegetables in the Home."



Stories From Bugville

The Firefly Family

THE Firefly Family lived down by the marsh. There was Mother Firefly, Father Firefly, and the two little Fireflies. Mother Firefly was really not a fly at all, for she had no wings. She is really called a Glowworm. The two little Fireflies had hatched from tiny eggs and had now grown large enough to have wings with which to fly.

When we meet any of the Firefly Family in the daytime, we think them queer, ugly-looking creatures. Mother Firefly has a broad head and crawls



Father Firefly Was Going Away For a Visit.

up and down the blades of marsh grass like a little worm. Even Father Firefly and the little Fireflies are unattractive in the daytime, with their oblong bodies and dull black wings with a yellowish streak near the edge. But in the evening they are very pretty as they fly about with their tiny flickering lights.

Many times we try to catch them in our hands. One little girl wrote that she used to catch them and put them

in her bank with her pennies because she thought they were gold. Another little reader said she was afraid of them for fear they may burn her hair with their lantern. They make their light by means of their stomach, and can make the light shine or disappear as they wish.

On this particular day that our story begins, Father Firefly was going away for a visit.

"Remember, you must not fly any farther than the marsh," cautioned Father Firefly to the two little Fireflies as he flew away.

So the two little Fireflies played among the marsh grasses all the afternoon. When night came on, they flitted over the marsh, playing hide-and-go-seek with their tiny lanterns. Soon they found themselves right at the edge of the marsh.

"Come we must go back," reminded one of the Fireflies.

"Oh, I'm not afraid when it's dark," replied the other Firefly. "I'm going just a bit farther. Come along."

"No, no, I'm afraid. I'll wait for you on this blade of grass," answered his brother.

Now it happened that a road passed right by the marsh. As the little Firefly ventured to cross it, two big lights, so very much larger than his own, were coming right toward him. He thought they were Giant Fireflies, but they really were lights on an automobile. He was so blinded that he did not know which way to turn, and just flew around in circles.

Then, "Kerplunk," the automobile bumped right into him and that was the last of the little Firefly who had not minded Father Firefly and ventured too far from home.

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OUR PAGE

The Mystery of the Universe

And Other Things

THIS is in the way of a reply to one signed "Dreambird," whose letter appeared a short time ago. Dreambird, I don't know if you are a bird of gorgeous plumage or a small, drab, songster such as I, but I want to say that, judging from your letter you must be a philosopher, and a very discerning one; you have expressed some of the things I have thought, but never put into words. But as for understanding the Mystery of the Uni-



Martha Cranic Did Not Say Whether She Was the Horse or the Driver.

verse, why attempt it? Solomon had rather a monopoly on the wisdom of his time and he found no solution, and Uncle Frank couldn't tell you either. "Know thyself" is without doubt a better subject.

You are restless, discontented. So are most of us. But remember that saying of Mills: "Nothing is more certain than that improvement in human

affairs is wholly the work of the uncontented characters." You see, I don't believe in the Pollyanna find-something-to-be-glad-for doctrine, but I do believe in the it-might-have-been worse philosophy. (Incidentally, I hope Uncle Frank retains his belief in the latter policy when he has finished this!)

The greatest ambition anyone should have is to be an interesting individual. I'm a disciple of Emerson in that. Be different, distinctive, true to yourself, and I don't mean that, that one should elevate himself unduly, nor think himself "not altogether of such clay as rots the souls of those that I survey," as Byron arrogantly wrote of himself. One should possess also, that indispensable thing for living in a world as inconsistent as this one. Don't take yourself too seriously. You will meet people as different from each other, as the characters in Shakespeare's and Barrie's plays, but if you can laugh with them—not at them—they'll be your friends. Isn't that true, you Merry Circlers?

I hope you've worn your rose-colored spectacles while reading this, Uncle Frank, for I need their leniency. Do you know, I rather envy you sometimes, your position? You are doing such fine work in establishing an interesting and constructive page for young people. It has become like the "Spectator" and "Tattler" of old, the mouthpiece of opinions on the most important subjects of the day. Keep up your splendid work!—Lorin.

is a very illusive subject. But I shall be content to say I have been successful when I have achieved happiness, and can say that my friends are happy, also.

I have written about enough, so au revoir.—"Billie Binks," alias "Ortolo."

It isn't necessary to go to Washington to make hay, but everybody can't make hay at the Capitol city. Why can't good-looking teachers have control of their classes? Ability and interest, rather than looks, should determine choice of work.

Dear Uncle Frank:

How many cousins are glad that vacation is here? I suppose most of you are glad. But I liked my first year in high school so well that I would rather go to school than stay at home, even though I did have to get up at 5:00 or 5:30 o'clock each morning to get to school. As a rule, I would not get home until about six o'clock in the evening.

Uncle Frank, I also will enter into the entreaties of several of the cousins, that of seeing your picture. Yes, I know you have printed several portraits of yourself, but from the drawings by Eleanor Phillips and Paul Schoenhals we cannot gather many facts, because there is not the slight-



Were Richard Zong and Friends Posing or Catching Fish?

est resemblance. I am waiting for another "add-a-letter contest."—Tess.

You must be a good student to like school so well. Really, all young folks ought to like school. I should think you could get quite a few facts from these cartoons.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I have just returned from a visit to my grandmother. I have surely had a good time. You know, grandmas let you do as you want, and that is why I like to visit mine. My great-grandfather lives in Lansing, and he was at the head of the parade there Decoration Day. He always leads it. He was in the Battle of Gettysburg and had three horses shot out from under him. He also has a wound in his side from a bullet which he got at that time. It is beginning to bother him quite a bit.

I have heard him tell of some thrilling experiences and happenings. He said that he has been so thirsty at times that he would drink from a mud puddle. Just think of that! We can hardly believe it. He could not have his hair cut while on the march, and his grew way down around his shoulders and was all curls. He said everybody knew him on account of the curls, and so many more things that are almost unbelievable.—Ida Mae Hurley.

Some of the war veterans have had experiences more exciting than fiction, and which make our common everyday life seem tame.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I gathered courage to write after reading that Mr. W. B. is no friend of yours. I wish to thank you for the pin and card. I am quite proud of being one of the M. C. family.

Have any of the readers read Edgar A. Guest's poems? In his poetry he expresses thoughts that come to our minds, which we are unable to put into mere words.

I think there are extremes in almost everything, don't you, Uncle Frank? Dancing, modes in dress, the cosmetics, all can be indulged in to extremes. "Moderation" should be our motto.

Most of the M. C., and especially the G. C. letters, are very interesting. The G. C.'s seem so broad-minded in their views.—Margaret Neuens.

Guest's poems are good, and I am glad you like them. Why be an ex-

tremist when the middle of the road is the best, except in right and wrong, and then be an extremist for right. I am glad the G. C.'s and M. C.'s are broadminded.

THE TEN MEN.

I THINK "Modern Farmer's Daughter" made an excellent choice of the ten people who did the most to advance the cause of mankind. I chose these:

1. Jesus Christ.
2. Paul, the Apostle, who traveled westward and preached the gospel.
3. Columbus, who advanced the theory that the earth is a sphere.
4. Franklin, who discovered electricity.
5. Edison, who put it into use.
6. Morse, who invented the first telegraph cable.
7. Fulton, who invented the first steamboat.
8. Burbank, who showed people more about the vegetable kingdom.
9. Henry Ford, who started the Ford cars which are so useful to the majority of people.
10. McCormick, who invented the first practical reaper.

Who would choose others? I should like to see their lists.—Dagmar Thomson.

ADD-A-LETTER CONTEST.

WE have had requests for more add-a-letter contests, so here goes. It has been very hard for some to understand how to work such a contest. It is really very easy. For instance, if we start with the letter A we would have a, at, tea, meat, etc. You will note that one new letter is added each time, but all of the old ones should also be used, too. They can be arranged any way, as long as they make words.

This time we will start with the letter T. For prizes we will give two story books, three loose-leaf note books, and five pocket knives. The prizes will be given to those having the longest number of words made according to the rules above, using the letter T for a starter. Be sure to put



You Can Tell That Francis Morse Likes Kittens.

your name and address in the upper left-hand corner of your paper. If you are a Merry Circler, don't forget to put M. C. after your name. The contest closes August 18. Send your papers to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

M. C. FUND CONTRIBUTORS.

Minnie Mulligan, Mary Vargo, Helen Shelby, Beatrice Everson, Nellie Evans, Martha Werner, Beulah Muth, Edith Carson, Margaret Hammond, Thelma Knickerbocker, Rozetta Ryan, Marguerite Foster, Ruth Chamberlin, Mary Poland, Eva Wartley, Judith Erickson, Harriet Andrews, "Dixie," Beatrice Rolph, "Stella," Florence D. Thrasher, Marcella McAslin, Luetta Pearce, Anna Westers, Marie Robinson, Fay Willer, "Doris," Bedonna and Stanley and Norman Besbris, Ariel Denton, Z. and B. Amos, Joyce A. Sherwood, John F. Strange, Margaret Kolkman, Anna Athearn, L. C. Cole.

OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Unc:

My big sis is an M. C., and I'd like to be one, too. She has lots of fun winning prizes n'everything. Our horse threw me off and I broke my collar bone on the left side. It's getting better now, so you see I can only write with one hand, and not very well. My sister is a good sport, all right. Kind of tom-boyish. You should see her in her knicker pants. She looks like a big healthy farm girl. Oh, boy, the muscle she's got.

She is the oldest in our family. She's got to be kind of devilish to keep up with us boys. She's worse than we are sometimes though.—Christine's brother, Sigmond Zech.

We are glad to get your side-lights regarding your sister. I was sure she was a live wire, because her letters indicated it. She must be an active girl, mental and physically.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Farm Kate wants to know something about evolution. Well, here's what I know about it. From what I understand, the evolutionists begin with a tiny bit of matter out in space, and from this they create a world, planets, stars, and everything we had up to about fifteen million years ago, where they bring man's ancestors into the story. He (man) comes from a tiny bit of matter in the ocean, develops into a weed, a pollywog, a frog, a fish, a very low class animal, and then the start with man's earliest ancestor, an animal, living about fifteen million years ago, called the Cretaceous period. All dominant life of the world is said to be reptilious in this period—the mammals being of little importance. Next we jump ten million years, and five million years ago we have Cenozoic Era, the reptile that we see in museums were already extinct. The monkey is known of in this period, but is dropped entirely here. Evolution does not say that man came from a monkey, but instead the monkey comes from the same ancestor as we are supposed to have. Evolution teaches

that man developed from a lower class of animals, but what I can't understand is the way they bring the earth into being.

An earth like ours could not possibly be brought from a tiny bit of matter out in space. I say it was created by God, the Master mind of the world, and it was. Our nearest ancestor is the Pleistocene Cro-Magnon Man, as near as they know. It says in the Bible that God created us in his own likeness, and I firmly believe he didn't look like Plithecanthropus man that they have reconstructed.

Well, I'll close now with love for his excellency, Mr. W. B.—Uncas.

You have commented on a large subject. I am not at all surprised that you do not understand the creation. Perhaps even those who write about it, do not. I'm sure I don't. All of those big words indicate that some of your material must have been taken from the encyclopedia.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I just had to say "howdy" to Ellen Walters. I'm glad she didn't say anything about my future. There might be too much bad luck in it. I know "Music Lover." I wonder if she will really be a music teacher. They say that teachers shouldn't be too good-looking, or they will not have good control over their classes. If that is the case, I believe "Music Lover" should choose something else.

Say, Unc, that was a good picture of the Club Campers at Washington making hay, but I'm sure I don't have to go that far to make hay!

There are so many girls who like nothing better than to crochet and embroider. I like to, myself, but I like some other things just as well. I enjoy painting and drawing or cartooning. And if I only had the brains and the patience to write a story or a play! I can imagine lots of things, but I just can't sit down and write them.

Yes, Bernice, I agree that "Success"



International Poultry Meet

U. S. Speakers at Ottawa, Canada, Give Views

WITH the recognition by Congress of the importance of controlling poultry diseases, Doctor Mohler, chief of United States Bureau of Animal Industry, ventured the hope that the poultry industry is on the eve of a new day of prosperity and development that will far eclipse its best achievement of former years. Congress this year gave Doctor Mohler's bureau authority to use funds for the control and eradication of poultry diseases, as well as for the animal diseases specified in the past. Fowls are now recognized, he said, as being worthy of the same official consideration as the larger domestic animals.

The veterinary profession also is showing a change in attitude. Formerly the value of a bird, or even a flock, was too small to justify the employment of a veterinarian for treating a diseased condition, and little attention was given by the profession to poultry diseases. Recently they have been giving the subject more and more attention and study. This is especially true with such infectious diseases as tuberculosis in poultry, which is readily transmissible to swine. The tuberculin testing of fowls is entirely feasible, according to Doctor Mohler, and is being used to some extent with no adverse effects on normal, healthy birds.

Better Market News.

The billion dollar poultry industry of the United States needs much more market information than that now provided for it, according to Roy C. Potts, of the department of agriculture. With these needs of the industry in mind, the department of agriculture has recently appointed a committee of specialists to formulate a comprehensive plan for obtaining economic information adequate for the large and growing industry.

Describing the statistics of stocks and production now provided by the census, the statistics of foreign trade provided by the department of commerce, retail and wholesale prices provided by the bureau of labor statistics, and the service reports of the department of agriculture covering market movements, stocks and prices for a few of the most important markets, Mr. Potts summarized the chief further needs of the industry for information as follows:

An annual estimate of the consumption of poultry and eggs classified according to location and type of consumer demand.

Government reports on the current market prices of live and dressed poultry as well as of eggs, the prices of which are now obtained directly in only one market.

Amplification of information now reported for a few markets, and extension to other important markets, to the end that producers, as well as traders, may have information they need accurately and promptly in their efforts to supply the markets to the best advantage of all concerned.

Needs Better Standards.

Standard grades of poultry products understood and applicable in all parts of the country, are needed in the United States Department of Agriculture. This necessity arises because important areas of production, and the largest consuming centers are widely separated. The United States Department of Agriculture has studied this problem in all its relation to eggs, and has promulgated a set of standards of quality applicable to individual eggs,

the quality factors being the condition of shell, yolk, germ, and size and condition of air cell.

With these standards as a basis, said Mr. Slocum, the department formulated three sets of egg grades: Buying grades, wholesale grades, and retail grades, for use at country buying points, in wholesale channels, and in retail channels of trade. A study of standards and grades for live and dressed poultry, has been started with a view to issuing them in the near future in tentative form.

Less than three years ago egg inspection was begun by the bureau of agricultural economics and that of live poultry only last November, yet in December, 1926, 979 egg inspections, involving 51,000 cases of eggs were made, while during the same month 1,171 cars of live poultry were inspect-

ed, and 8,814 baskets of live poultry received by express.

WEAK DUCKLINGS.

My ducks seem hearty and strong. All at once they drop down and can't walk, and then they rest a while and get up again, and sometimes they die within a few hours. We cut one open and could see nothing wrong. They are most all feathered out, and are just getting their wing feathers.—Mrs. F. S.

Lameness and leg weakness in ducks is sometimes caused by a lack of mineral and animal matter in the ration. It is often the result of digestive disorders due to overfeeding or sour, spoiled feed. When ducklings are penned in small enclosures where there is a limited amount of fresh green range there seems to be an increase in the losses.

A good mash for ducklings can be made of three parts bran, one part middlings, one part corn meal, with the addition of five per cent meat scrap, ten per cent green feed, and three per cent sand. If a grassy range is available it is not necessary to add green feed to the mash.

If you have specimens which require a laboratory examination, first correspond with Dr. H. J. Stafseth, Michigan State College, East Lansing.



ROOMS FOR TOURISTS.

I AM home from the kind of vacation that is becoming more and more common, an automobile tour. My family made five in all, and we traveled nearly four thousand miles in a small closed car very comfortably. We took very little baggage or camp kit. It isn't necessary nowadays. We did not even attempt to dress in khaki. We had unionalls to use if necessary, but they were not called into action. Our travel was almost wholly along paved roads. I doubt if we traveled twenty miles of dirt road in all our trip. We found tourist camps at every town of any size, and in the smaller towns and at farmhouses, very many homes presented the sign, "Tourists Accommodated."

Frankly, I was surprised at the quality of the homes indicating willingness to care for tourists. "Why do you do it?" I asked one farmer, who took us in for the night. "Is it good business?"

He grinned a little and looked sheepish. "It pays, all right," he said. "We charge one dollar each if we give breakfast, and seventy-five cents each without. It makes a lot of extra work for the wife and she can't get help, but, to tell the truth, she rather likes the excitement. I think maybe we'll quit, though. Two miles up the road the Will Davis folks took in some tourists ten days ago and they have 'em yet and probably they'll have 'em for quite a spell. The travelers had a child who broke out with scarlet fever the very first night."

Far be it from me to disturb the relations of farmer and tourist, whether they be for profit, hospitality, or a little pleasant "kick." But all the world is touring now, and if you open your home to all the world you must do it with your eyes open. Set aside a definite room or rooms for the tourists, if possible, rooms that can be reached without trespassing on your living room. Be very sure that all linen used is promptly sterilized by boiling. Be just as particular about dishes, glasses, etc., that may be used by the tourists. Remembering that some touring is avowedly for health, it will be just as well to look the visitors over before arranging to accom-

modate them. And if anything goes wrong in spite of your precautions, of course you will be as helpful and courteous to the tourist as possible, and at the same time will protect your own family. It is just as well to know that you are taking a rather definite health risk, and be on your guard.

BOY FAILS TO GROW.

Can you tell me why my six-year-old boy doesn't grow? He was six years old last March, and is 43½ inches tall, and weighs 40½ pounds. He seems to be in good health, only he doesn't grow any. His principal diet is cream gravy, sweet milk in abundance, also lots of fruit and melons. Doesn't care for meats. He likes eggs. How are they best for him? How much should he weigh?—Mrs. F. R.

Between parents who have too little concern about the physical welfare of their children, and those who have too much, I prefer the latter, and I think you are in that class. Children who aren't made to be big, won't be big, no matter how you feed them. Your boy is a fair height for his age, and only three pounds underweight. His diet is very good. A child ought not to need more than one egg a day, and soft boiled or poached are the best cooking methods. Be sure that the boy does not play too hard, and gets lots of sleep in fresh air.

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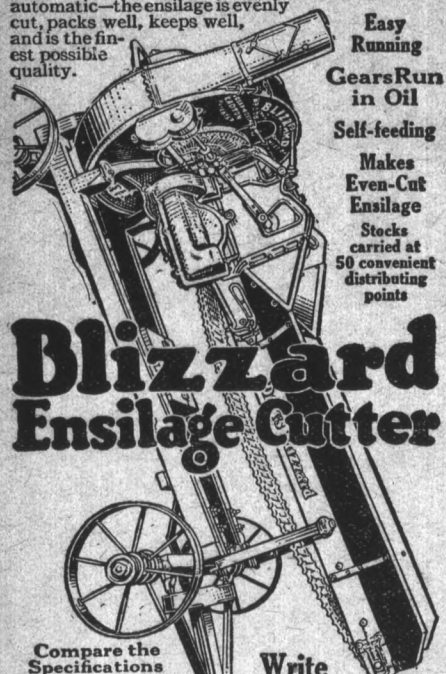
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THE HANDY MAN'S CORNER

REMOVING STUMPS.

NOTE the inquiry in the Michigan Farmer of July 30, as to the removing of troublesome stumps by burning same, and having had considerable experience in removing stumps by blasting, would recommend the same as the most effectual method.

Get a quantity of dynamite cartridges, with supply of fuse and cap and, provided with auger of proper size, and length of four or more feet, bore under the stump. Having put the fuse into the cartridge, with exploding cap in fuse, tying so no water can reach the cap, put the cartridge into the bored hole under the stump, light the fuse, then tamp quickly with water and promptly retire to a safe distance and await results.

If properly done, the stump will be torn in pieces to some extent, and can then be removed and piled for burning without very much difficulty. I have blasted stumps for myself and for several neighbors, and with gratifying success. If the fuse should fail to explode the cartridge, do not attempt to examine the cause until several hours later, to thereby avoid any dangerous results.—J. T. Daniels.

INSULATING ROOFS.

I am thinking of building a bungalow, 22x30 feet. I shall use double floors, and sheathing outside. I am going to put building paper between sheathing and siding, as well as between floors, but I do not know just what to use on ceiling to prevent heat escaping through plaster into the attic, which will be very low. Can you give me some suggestions on insulation that would be inexpensive?—J. M.

You are indeed wise to consider insulating the ceiling, since there is greater heat loss through the ceiling than through the side walls, due to the greater difference in temperature between the inside and outside, as the warm air of a room always comes near the ceiling. Insulation can be applied below the joist, in the space between the joist, or on top of the joist. For insulation under the joist, I would suggest that you use one of the lumber substitutes to which plaster may be applied. There are several such materials on the market. Most of them are approximately a half-inch thick. This should be applied carefully, according to manufacturer's directions. This material might also be cut and put in spaces between joists, and strips nailed at the edges, or a lighter quilting material may be laid on top of the lath and plaster.

There are also products which come in powder form to be mixed with water and poured on top of lath and plaster. The material effervesces previous to setting, which leaves it porous, and thus makes a good insulating material.

For insulating above the joist, you may put on tar paper and sheathing or, if more insulation is desired, a half-inch of the stiffer insulating materials may be placed on the joist and sheathing nailed over this.—F. E. F.

A HOME-MADE CHARGER.

Can I charge a six-volt battery with a small motor running at a twelve-volt generator? How should I store battery separators, either in wet or dry storage, in order to keep them in condition until ready to be used.—Sub.

You could charge a six-volt battery with a twelve-volt generator, provided the charging rate in amperes was not so high that it would injure the battery. The usual rate for charging a six-volt automobile battery is from ten to twenty amperes.

There are two ways in which a lead acid type battery may be put in storage. The method to use will depend

upon the condition of the battery and the length of time it is to be out of service. A battery which is to be out of service less than a year should generally be put in wet storage, unless it will soon require such repairing as to necessitate dismantling. In putting a battery into wet storage it should be given an equalizing charge until the specific gravity of all the cells is brought up to the proper point. If possible, the battery should be kept on continual charge at a low rate, known as a trickle charge. The rate of charge should be just enough to offset the local action, and to keep the specific gravity up. A bank of lamps is an inexpensive and convenient means of regulating the charge current. In cases where it is impracticable to provide for a trickle charge, the battery should be given a charge, at least once in two months, at the normal rate, until all the cells are gassing free and uniformly. In the case of the trickle charge, or the normal rate charge, care should be taken that the plates keep covered with electrolyte, by adding sufficient distilled water.

In case the battery is to be put into dry storage, it should be cleaned and dismantled. The positive and negative plates should be soaked in cold water for at least fifteen minutes. The positive plates can then be put aside to dry. The negative plates will probably heat when removed from the water, and should be soaked until they are cold. Care should be taken that the positive and negative groups of plates do not come in contact.

Wood separators should be kept in water made acid by the addition of a small quantity of sulphuric acid. This is to keep the separators free from slime.—F. E. Fogle.

WILL ENCOURAGE USE OF HAM AND BACON.

ALL farmers, especially those owning hogs, will be interested in a nation-wide advertising and merchandising campaign of unprecedented dimensions on hams and bacon, in which the National Live Stock and Meat Board is participating. The purpose of the campaign is to popularize hams and bacon and to inform consumers everywhere that these meats just now offer unusually good value to consumers, and, in addition, are especially suited for summer use.

Farmers interested in swine production can contribute to the welfare of their industry by buying a ham and a slab of bacon, and, in this way, participate directly in the nation-wide campaign.

A DISEASELESS BEET.

MICHIGAN beet growers will be glad to learn that the U. S. Department of Agriculture is working on the development of a new variety which has resistance to leaf spot and curly spot. These two diseases cause untold losses. Dr. G. H. Coons, the department pathologist, is experimenting with wild beets to find out to what extent they resist to diseases. He found that the cultivated kind had no resistance, while the wild type possessed considerable.

FARM-CITY COOPERATION NEEDED.

(Continued from page 121).

munity, but the one factor which I wish to discuss at this time, is its chamber of commerce. Owosso has a live chamber of commerce of over 600 business men. Each week this chamber of commerce meets and discusses problems, plans, improvements, etc., of

Owosso for Owosso and its surrounding community. At one of these recent meetings, the question for discussion was: What can Owosso do for the farmer? It looks very much, from this program, that the business men of the city were interested in the farmer. Owosso has a group of very high type and broad-minded business men. She also has a farming community of very good farmers, as you will recognize when I mention their names. As I belong to both the chamber of commerce and to the majority of the farmers' clubs, this meeting was a very interesting one to me. The farmers were invited to the meeting, or luncheon, and several of them were asked to speak on, "What Owosso Can do for the Farmer." Mr. A. B. Cook, former State Grange Master, and president of the Master Farmers' Club, was one of the farmer speakers, and Mr. James McBride, former state senator and state market director, was another. Mr. Cook and Mr. McBride pointed out local needs of farmers in the community of Owosso in which the chamber of commerce could aid. Some of these points dealt on better markets, better roads, farm electric service, city rest room, and enforcement of game laws. Committees were appointed to work on these problems, and in this manner the people from the city and rural districts were learning to work hand in hand, each interested in the other.

Here is an example in our own state where industry is interested in agriculture, and an example which can be followed in any county in Michigan. Live towns and live rural districts are putting on such programs which will all work together toward a better understanding, a better community spirit, and a better industry and agriculture.

NOT MORE ACRES, BUT MORE PER ACRE.

(Continued from page 121).

than wheat on a poorer soil lacking in plant food. Winter injury in Michigan causes the abandonment on the average, of one out of every seventeen acres seeded to wheat. Much of this loss can be prevented by the use of fertilizer. An abundance of plant food makes stronger plants with heavier tops that protect the plants, and with larger root systems not so easily heaved by frost.

Improving the Quality.

While the individual farmer has little control of the market price, it is often possible to add several cents per bushel to the price by raising the grade. The difference between No. 2 and No. 4 wheat is generally several cents per bushel. Quality of wheat is greatly influenced by soil treatment. Fortunately, good quality is usually associated with high yield, so that having obtained one, you have the other.

What is a Ton of Fertilizer Worth?

It is quite usual to value barnyard manure by the amount of crop increases produced. Using the same basis for determining the worth of fertilizers—what they produce—some astonishing values are obtained. Increases from six to ten bushels of wheat from a 200-pound application are not uncommon—they are the rule. Assuming only eight bushels per acre, and counting wheat at one dollar per bushel, a ton of fertilizer is worth eighty dollars. That this is by no means an exaggerated figure is indicated by the estimate of so competent an authority on fertilizers and fertilizer economics, Dr. S. B. Haskell, of the Massachusetts Experiment Station. After a careful review of experimental data, and observation of thousands of actual farm experiences, he concluded that the investment of \$230,000 made by farmers in one year, returns \$697,643,000, or three dollars for every dollar invested.

What other farm practice returns 300 per cent on the investment? Can the Michigan wheat grower afford not to fertilize? Let the new seeding answer.

LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING

PUT THE CORN BORER IN THE SILO.

THE U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced that on July 2 their corn borer clean-up campaign was finished. They also have announced that ninety-five per cent of the borers have been destroyed in the region where the work was carried on. Now to finish the job! If the farmers of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and Indiana would put the crop in the silo, they would make one hundred per cent clean-up, and the chances are the corn borer would disappear as a pest.

To fight an insect it is necessary to know the life history of the pest. When this is known, it is not a difficult matter to fight it in an effective way. The insects which harbor over must be in the form of worms or pupa embedded in stalks, principally of corn. By cutting the crop close to the ground, and putting it all in the silo, ninety-five per cent of all worms will immediately be destroyed through the heating and acid process of the silage. The balance can be destroyed by either burning the stubs or plowing them under.

Fortunately, the states where the corn borer is operating are located in intensive dairy sections, and where most of the crop is grown for feed rather than grain. Outside of Indiana and Ohio, this is largely true; but even in the states named, a farmer would be wise to even change his method of farming so he can utilize the cornstalks in the most efficient way, which is feeding them in the form of silage. There is no danger of an over-supply of silage, while there has been much complaint of an over-supply of corn grain. If the corn were properly used in the silo, we would be under-supplied with grain, and the price would be materially increased. We are only one-sixth supplied with silos, based on the number used in such states as Wisconsin and Michigan. Every stock farmer should have a silo because, in this way he will obtain the greatest value from both his corn and his live stock.

If the European corn borer is to be wiped out, we must fight him while he is down; and now that his numbers have been depleted, let us put it over one hundred per cent and wipe this dreaded pest from the land. Certainly no cornstalks should be left in the field to provide winter quarters for the borer, especially when we can make such good use of the forage by turning it to good profit as silage.—A. L. Haecker.

SOUR MILK TURNS COLOR.

What is the trouble with our milk? When we set the clabbered milk out for the little chicks, it turns pink when the sun shines on it; sweet milk and cream are all right, and the sour cream seems O. K., until put, uncovered, outdoors. Is it anything that isn't good for chicks? Some of my chicks are not doing so well as they should. It isn't the dishes, because we use crocks to sour it, and good granite pans to feed in.—Mrs. H. W.

This difficulty with milk often occurs, but the exact reason for its occurrence has been, so far as we know, unaccounted for by scientists. Many authorities, however, believe that the coloration in sour milk is due to exposed metal parts in the utensils or separators used. Utensils having any copper parts might cause such an effect and some soldering materials may do the same. If milk pails and other apparatus used are properly tinned, it is not likely that sour milk would be

injurious to chickens. A coloration of this nature is sometimes found in milk, due to injured cows' udders.—T. H. Broughton.

PROTECTING THE LIVE STOCK AGAINST FLIES.

AS a number of readers have inquired about cheap sprays for protecting cows and horses against flies, some recent recommendations from the Missouri College of Agriculture may be of interest.

The horn fly and stable fly give the most trouble and do the most damage. They are both blood-sucking flies. The stable fly looks like the house fly and is most often seen along the legs of cattle and horses. It is the vicious bite of this fly that causes the cows to kick and stamp at milking time. The horn fly is usually seen on the head and back of the animal. Its greatest harm is done by its practice of sucking blood from the animals.

The most promising means of control is the use of sprays that have odors repellant to flies. The following sprays have proven effective and can be mixed at home at small cost:

Two gallons kerosene, one pound of flake naphthalene.

One gallon of kerosene, one gallon crude oil, one pound flake naphthalene.

Two gallons kerosene, one pint of crude carbolic acid or crude creosote.

Two gallons of used cylinder oil, drained from crankcase, one pound flake naphthalene.

The spray (using any one of the foregoing recipes) should be put on lightly as a fine mist. Heavy applications may be injurious. Care should be taken to see that none of the spray gets into the milk. Dairy cows should be sprayed twice a day as the repellant odor of the spray is not lasting. An application once a day is sufficient for work stock.—I. W. D.

CONTINUE COW TESTING IN WEXFORD.

TWO new testers will begin work for Wexford County Cow Testing Associations. Both of the men are graduates of Smith-Hughes High Schools, and of the short course at Michigan State College. Lloyd Herweyer and Elmer Milliron will be the men in charge of herd improvement in the Wexford Associations this year.

WHEN CAN PIGS BE REGISTERED?

How soon does a hog or pig have to be entered for registration after birth? I bought four pigs a year ago and paid for registration, the seller agreeing to send me the papers, but I have never received them, though I have written and he has promised to send them. If it is too late now to have them registered at the age of one year and eight weeks, can I collect damages from him for breach of contract? I have his letter stating he will send the papers. He claims that he lost my address, but he knew on which farm I lived, and if he so desired he could have obtained the address.—J. G. M.

Pigs may be registered at any time after birth, as soon as they can be marked so they may be identified and the writer knows of no limit thereafter when they may not be registered if identification marks satisfy the herd record association.

The breeder must fulfill his part of the agreement and this agreement can be shown by your correspondence. If he will not do this, you have grounds for legal action against him to compel him to do so or, in case he cannot register these pigs, then you have grounds for damages. You bought and paid for registered stock and if this stock cannot be registered you have just cause for legal action.

What Feature of the De Laval Milker Do You Like Best?

THIS question was asked of a large group of De Laval users and 1844 replied. Their answers show that the De Laval Milker is liked for many reasons; that it is not a one-feature milker but combines all the elements necessary for better milking, saving time, producing clean milk, simplicity and reliability of operation, to the best advantage. The answers can be grouped as follows:

Better, faster and cleaner milking.

Pleasing to the cows and operates without injury.

Saving in time and labor.

Elimination of drudgery and greater pleasure in dairying.

Simplicity and ease of operation.

Ease of washing and production of clean milk.

Fool-proof construction.

Uniformity of pulsations.

Simple pulsator with only one moving part.

Alternate action milks fast and clean.

Simple and efficient teat-cup design and construction.

Reliability and durability of construction.

Ability to keep individual records.

Vacuum control prevents injury to the cows.

Pulso-Pump efficient in design, reliable and durable.

Service from Agents and Company.

You, too, will like a De Laval Milker, and for the same reasons. Sold on such easy terms that you can use them while they pay for themselves. See your De Laval Agent or write nearest office below.

The De Laval Separator Company

NEW YORK
165 Broadway

CHICAGO
600 Jackson Blvd.

SAN FRANCISCO
61 Beale Street

ECONOMICAL SHEEP FORMULA

Used successfully for years by leading feeders and flock owners.

Powder of Tix Ton can now be bought by the pound at drug stores, ready to mix with your own salt. Cost per hundred pounds, when mixed, including price of salt \$1.75. Given for prevention or control of many sheep troubles, colds, indigestion, worms and ticks. Contains pine tar minerals, sulphur, charcoal, vermifuges, also tonics, laxatives and internal antiseptics. Guaranteed to give satisfactory results by drug and feeders' supply stores or direct from

R. C. PARSONS CHEMICAL WORKS, Grand Ledge, Mich.

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.

GUERNSEYS

I have for sale a number of well-bred young bulls ranging from calves to serviceable age. Any one of these should exert an improving influence on most pure-bred herds. JOHN ENDICOTT, Birmingham, Mich.

FOREST HILLS GUERNSEYS

heifer, 11 months old, and four bull calves from 1 to 10 months old, for sale, two from A. R. dams. All carry the blood of World Champions. M. HOMPE, Forest Hills Farm, R. 5, Grand Rapids, Mich.

For Sale or trade for young stock, Registered Guernsey bull, three years old. Son of Rival of Bon Ayre. T. B. tested. Has seen light service. M. E. SKELTON, Auburn, 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.

Echo Sylvia King Model 266177

Leading Honor List sire 1925-26 and 1926-27. The only sire to achieve this distinction for two successive years.

Bred for production. A grandson of May Echo Sylvia from a 36-lb. daughter of a twice 37-lb. cow.

He transmits production. He now has 87 A. R. O. daughters, including a 34.71-lb. cow with a 305-day record of 907 lbs. butter as a Junior 4-year-old, and 8 others from 30 to 33.76 lbs.

Let one of his sons insure production in your herd.

"THE MICHIGAN STATE HERDS."

Bureau of Animal Industry
Department C,
Lansing, Michigan

AT THE TOP

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

Typical 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 5 times 1200 lb. Champion Bull, the famous K. P. O. P. breeding.

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

RED ROSE FARMS DAIRY

Northville, Michigan

Telephone: 344

Reference: Northville State Savings Bank

FOR SALE twenty-five high-grade Holstein calves, six to nine hundred in weight, bred to freshen between December and April. J. D. McCURM, Melvor, Mich.

Holsteins Ormsby Sensitive and Qua lines, Splendid foundation stock. Will sell all I have left. A. FLEMING, Lake, Michigan.

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

FOR SALE Three Registered Record of Merit Jersey cows, Marston strain. E. W. DOAK, Ovid, Mich.

Jersey Bull Dam 500 lbs. fat, first calf. WILL sell any cow in herd. RAY BAKER, Osseo, Mich.

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

Stockers & Feeders

Calves, Yearling and Two; Hereford Steers & Heifers. Beef Type, dark reds, good grass flesh. Most all bunches dehorned, each bunch even in size and show good breeding. Choice Herefords are usually market toppers when finished. Few bunches T. B. tested. Will sell your choice from any bunch. State number and weight you prefer 450 to 1000 lbs.

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

FOR SALE 5 car loads of good bred feeding steers, weighing from 500 to 800 lbs. W. A. GREEN, R. 7, Lapeer, Mich.

HOGS

Duroc Spring Pigs

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

LAKEFIELD FARMS, Clarkston, Mich.

Additional Stock Ads. on page 137



THE LATEST MARKET REPORT



GRAIN QUOTATIONS.

Tuesday, August 9.

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 2 red at \$1.38; No. 2 white \$1.37; No. 2 mixed \$1.36.
Chicago.—September at \$1.41½; December \$1.45½; March \$1.48½.
Toledo.—Wheat, No. 2 red at \$1.39 @1.40.

Corn.

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow \$1.17; No. 3 yellow \$1.15; No. 4 yellow \$1.13.
Chicago.—September at \$1.12; December \$1.16½; March \$1.19½.

Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 Michigan 54c; No. 3, 52c.
Chicago.—September 48½c; December 52½c; March 55½c.

Rye.

Detroit.—No. 2, \$1.
Chicago.—September 94½c; December 98½c; March \$1.02.
Toledo.—\$1.02.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$6.00 f. o. b. shipping points.
New York.—Pea domestic \$6.25 @ 6.75; red kidneys \$6.75 @ 7.50 to the wholesalers.
Chicago.—Spot navy beans, Michigan choice hand-picked, in sacks, at \$6.40; dark red kidneys \$6.

Barley.

Detroit.—Malting 80c; feeding 72c.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Cash imported clover seed \$14; October \$18; December imported \$15; December domestic at \$17.75; August and December alsike \$17.00; timothy \$2.25; December \$2.20.

Hay.

Detroit.—No. 1 timothy \$15 @ 16; standard \$14 @ 14.50; No. 1 light clover, mixed \$14.50 @ 15; No. 2 timothy \$13 @ 14; No. 1 clover \$14.50 @ 15.50; oat straw \$12 @ 13; rye straw \$13 @ 14.

Feeds.

Detroit.—Winter wheat bran at \$35; spring wheat bran at \$34; standard middlings at \$41; fancy middlings at \$45; cracked corn at \$46; coarse corn meal \$45; chop \$40 per ton in carlots.

WHEAT.

Wheat prices are showing fair stability, although they are not far from the lowest point of the season. The net loss in the last two weeks has been moderate in spite of an enormous movement to primary markets, and small export sales. Some rust damage in the northwest on both sides of the international boundary, and signs of improvement in the export demand are strengthening factors at the moment. The present world situation indicates an increase of 75,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels in the northern hemisphere crop, an increase of 50,000,000 bushels in the carry-over, and a decrease of possibly 75,000,000 bushels in the southern hemisphere. Such a lineup does not indicate that prices for the crop year will average much lower than they were in the last crop year. The immediate situation may turn weaker or stronger, depending chiefly upon the nature of the crop news, and upon when export demand develops breadth.

RYE.

Estimates on the rye crop run about the same as the last official forecast, or 22,000,000 to 23,000,000 bushels more than a year ago. About half of this increase is offset by the smaller carry-over. The new crop is beginning to move, and the visible supply has increased slightly. Export sales are moderate. Reports from Europe indicate that the crop will be six to seven per cent larger than last year.

CORN.

Private forecasts on the corn crop average about 100,000,000 bushels more than the official forecast of a month ago. Belief that there will be a substantial abandonment of acreage, coupled with continuation of unfavorable weather, prevented weakness in prices as a result of these forecasts. The fact that the prospect is extremely poor in the sections furnishing most of the commercial supply is a supporting influence. The cash corn market has been sustained by declining primary receipts and a diminishing visible supply. Export demand is negligible, owing to the cheapness of Argentine corn. The latter country is exporting freely, and stocks on ocean passage enroute to Europe total 46,000,000 bushels, the largest on record.

The crop in the Balkan states promises to be quite small, and the shortage of feedstuffs in Europe because of poor crops last year, has not been eliminated.

OATS.

The oats crop is uneven and forecasts average slightly lower than a month ago, but they are still close to the five-year average, and 80,000,000 bushels more than a year ago. The carry-over appears to be about 60,000,000 bushels less than last year, however, so that the net change in the total supply is small. Oats prices advanced during the past week. Cash demand is slow and the new crop movement is looming up on the market horizon. The visible supply probably will begin to increase in a week or two.

SEEDS.

Some buying orders for clover seed have developed during the last week, although reports continue to indicate favorable progress of the crop. The acreage is small, however, and dealers are beginning to anticipate fall needs. Europe expects to harvest a big crop of red clover seed, and foreign seed is quoted at a discount under domestic. Alsike seed also has been in better demand and the market has stiffened.

FEEDS.

The feed market retained its strong tone last week, with most feeds marked a little higher. Production of wheat feeds is gradually gaining, but is smaller than at this time in either of the past two years. Cottonseed meal has declined as offerings from the new crop for deferred shipment are plentiful.

HAY.

Moderate receipts and an improvement in the demand were sufficient to give the hay market a stronger tone last week. Prices were steady to a little higher in most markets. The alfalfa harvest is progressing under favorable conditions in western states where local markets are draggy. Top grades of leafy hay suitable for dairies are in active demand, however. Pastures and meadows are still in excellent condition in most sections of the country, reducing the need for additional feeding.

EGGS.

The strength which has been developing in the fresh egg market for several weeks finally succeeded in pushing prices to a higher level. Receipts of eggs at the leading distributing markets have declined steadily from week to week, and since the middle of June have been smaller than in the corresponding period of 1926. Average quality of current receipts is low, with a good many short-held eggs being included. High quality storage eggs are being used freely, so that the surplus over a year ago is not increasing. Prices are still several cents a dozen cheaper than a year ago, so that consumptive demand has remained excellent. Prices are expected to work gradually higher during the next few months.

Chicago.—Eggs, fresh firsts 25 @ 26c; extras 26½c; ordinary firsts 21 @ 23c; dirties 20 @ 21c; checks 19 @ 20c. Live poultry, hens 22c; springers 27c; roosters 14½c; ducks 19c; geese 13c; turkeys 20c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 23½ @ 26c. Live poultry, broilers 32c; heavy hens 24c; light hens 18c; roosters 16c; geese 18c; ducks 23c pound.

BUTTER.

Butter prices have been somewhat irregular during the past week, but the changes have been confined to a narrow range. Conditions generally continue favorable to milk production, consumptive demand is reflecting the usual mid-summer quietness, and storage reserves are accumulating rapidly, so that an unsettled market is not a surprise. Production is still exceeding the corresponding period a year ago. The size of the August make will depend largely on the weather, but in view of the favorable pasture conditions, it is probable that the seasonal decline will be no more pronounced than usual. Prices are expected to hold fairly steady, with only fractional declines.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago 39½c; New York 40¼c; Detroit 36½ @ 38c pound.

POTATOES.

The potato market has strengthened although prices are likely to sag again

when receipts increase, as the digging of the main crop gets under way. Mid-season sections are still shipping in sufficiently large volume to prevent any lean period before the first shipments from the northern tier of states. Kansas and Missouri Irish Cobblers, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at \$1.90 @ 2.05 per 100 lbs., sacked, in the Chicago carlot market. Virginia Irish Cobblers, U. S. No. 1, are selling at \$4 @ 4.15 per barrel in the same market.

WOOL.

Mills are still buying wool in active fashion, and apparently are anticipating their future needs to some extent. Prices have not advanced materially, but such changes as have occurred have been in the seller's favor. European markets are strong, with both Germany and France showing need of wool. Domestic prices have not risen to a point that will permit free imports. Stocks of foreign wool in bond at Boston are only about one-third as large as a year ago, and it will be four or five months before new clip wools from the southern hemisphere can reach this country. Buying in the west has gradually subsided, since the quantity remaining unsold in that section is the smallest at this season in several years. Consumption of wool other than carpet, by domestic mills in the first half of 1927 was 18 per cent larger than in the corresponding period in 1926.

GRAND RAPIDS.

Potatoes \$1.50 @ 1.60 bu; wax beans \$1.50 @ 2.50 bu; peas \$3.50 bu; sweet corn, white 35 @ 45c dozen ears; yellow 50c; spinach \$1 @ 1.10 bu; cabbage 85c @ 1.15 bu; red cabbage \$2; celery 10 @ 40c dozen; leaf lettuce 75c bu; head lettuce 75c @ 1.25 bu; onions \$1.25 @ 1.50 bu; carrots \$1 bu; turnips \$1 bu; cauliflower \$1.50 @ 1.75 dozen; tomatoes 90c @ 1.20 per 7-lb. basket; apples, various varieties, best \$1.50 @ 3 bu; peaches, early varieties \$2.50 @ 3 bu; blackberries \$3.50 per 16-qt. case; dewberries \$3 @ 3.50 case; strawberries \$4 case; huckleberries \$4 @ 5 case; currants \$1.50 @ 2 case; red raspberries \$4.50 @ 5 case; wheat \$1.10 bu; rye 75c bu; white beans \$5.60 cwt; red beans \$5 @ 6 cwt; chickens 15 @ 22c; hens 16 @ 23c; ducks 18c; eggs 25 @ 28c; butter-fat 43c pound.

CHEESE.

Buying interest in cheese was active last week in spite of the stronger market. Pastures in Wisconsin were reported to be suffering from lack of moisture, and dealers were predicting a decline in production during the next few weeks.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

Jackson County.—Outlook for wheat and oats fine; corn promises a short crop; beans and potatoes ordinary; live stock doing well, and an abundant hay crop promises to help out short corn. Farmers seem to be selling wheat as soon as threshed. Wheat prices better than a year ago, but poultry prices lower. Morale of farmers is always good, as this is a dairy section.—H. J. G.

Iosco County.—Farmers very busy with haying, cultivating, and cutting wheat and rye; hay much better than a year ago; wheat is fine; rye fair; corn is making good growth, but will require lots of good weather to mature; oats and barley make good gains but straw is short; potatoes look well, except late planting; beans are slow; fruit crop light; pasture turning brown; live stock in good condition. Veal, dressed, 15c; butter-fat 40c; eggs 25c; hens 20c; broilers, dressed 30c. Many chicks lost on account of cold weather. Business moving slow. Plenty of labor to be had, but farmers are trying to do their own work or exchange with neighbors.—J. C. A.

The theory that Chinese expeditions and Jewish traders came to the Pacific coast between 1100 and 1600 A. D. is advanced because of Hebrew words in Indian languages of western Canada, and because of certain Indian customs there.

Daily variations in the sun's heat will be studied from an observatory established at one of the driest and most desolate spots on earth, in southwest Africa.

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, August 9.

CHICAGO.

Hogs.

Receipts 31,000. Market is uneven; better grades generally 10 @ 15c lower than Monday's average; packing sows 15 @ 25c off, or 25 @ 40c under the best prices; tops lower; tops \$10.95; bulk 160-200 lbs. \$10.60 @ 10.90; most 220-250-lb. butchers \$9.50 @ 10.40; 260-300 lbs. at \$8.70 @ 9.50; few in-between weights \$8.65 and under; most packing sows \$7.35 @ 7.85.

Cattle.

Receipts 13,000. Market on choice weighty steers and good to choice yearlings steady, other grades slow, bidding 15 @ 25c lower; she stock is steady; killing quality bulls 15 @ 25c lower; vealers 50c higher; strictly choice bulls \$14.60; long yearlings up to \$14; heifer yearlings \$13; most fat steers \$11.50 @ 13.50; grassers \$10.50; strong weights \$8.50; bulk vealers at \$14.50 @ 15.50; heavy bulls \$7.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 14,000. Market fairly active, generally steady with Monday's early sales; good to choice lambs at \$14; medium to good kind around \$13; few choice natives \$14; culls mostly \$9 @ 9.50; sheep steady; better grade desirable weights fat native ewes \$6 @ 7; feeding lambs unchanged.

DETROIT.

Cattle.

Receipts 217. Market steady. Good to choice yearlings dry-fed \$10.00 @ 12.50. Best heavy steers, dry-fed 9.75 @ 12.00. Handy weight butchers... 8.00 @ 9.75. Mixed steers and heifers 8.00 @ 9.20. Handy light butchers... 7.75 @ 8.00. Light butchers... 6.00 @ 7.50. Best cows... 7.00 @ 8.00. Butcher cows... 5.50 @ 7.00. Cutters... 4.25 @ 5.00. Cannors... 3.75 @ 4.50.

Choice light bulls 6.00 @ 8.00
Bologna bulls 6.00 @ 7.50
Stock bulls 5.50 @ 6.50
Feeders 6.25 @ 8.25
Stockers 5.50 @ 7.75
Milkers and springers... \$65.00 @ 100.25

Calves.

Receipts 377. Market is strong to 50c higher.
Best \$16.00 @ 16.50
Others 8.00 @ 15.50

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 469. Market is steady to slow.
Best lambs \$13.50 @ 14.00
Fair lambs 11.00 @ 13.00
Light to common lambs... 6.00 @ 11.00
Fair to good sheep 5.50 @ 7.00
Culls and common 2.00 @ 4.00
Yearlings 8.00 @ 10.50

Hogs.

Receipts 740. Market steady.
Mixed \$ 11.25
Roughs 7.50
Heavy yorkers..... 11.50
Pigs and lights..... 11.00
Stags 6.25
Extreme heavies 8.00 @ 9.00

BUFFALO.

Hogs.

Receipts 800. Market fairly active, strong on light and medium weights, bulk 200 lbs. down \$11.50 @ 12; most 210-250-lb. average \$10.75 @ 11.75; 260-300-lb. butchers \$9.25 @ 10.75; packing sows are strong.

Cattle.

Receipts 100.

Calves.

Receipts 150. Market steady; top vealers \$16.50; culls \$13 down.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 200. Market steady; tops and choice lambs \$18.50; culls around \$11.50; fat ewes largely \$5.50 @ 7; cull ewes \$6.50 to lower.

FED STEERS REACH NEW HIGH POINT.

HIGHLY finished heavy steers reached \$14.60 on the Chicago market in the last few days, setting a new high mark for the season. Strictly finished steers of all weights are extremely scarce. In-between grades of fed steers, especially with weight, have become more numerous recently, due to attractive prices and mounting board bills. Values have been pared on these descriptions as well as on grassers in the last few days. Yearlings are scarce and they have lost practically all their discount under heavies.

HOG PRICES UNDERGO SETBACK.

AFTER reaching a Chicago top of \$11.10, hog prices experienced a moderate setback. Receipts have not dropped below last year's level, export trade has been quiet, and stocks of meats and lard increased during July. It is probable that arrivals will diminish during August, however, as that month, or September, usually uncovers the year's lightest supply. Prices probably will hold most of their recent gains for a while, and it is possible that a new high point for the summer will be reached.

LAMB MARKET LOWEST OF THE SEASON.

LAMB prices dropped to a new low point for the season during the last week, with a strong rally at the finish. Receipts have increased compared with a month ago, and dressed lamb prices have declined. Bulk of the range lambs at Chicago are bringing \$14 to \$14.25, with most natives at \$13.50 to \$14. Total receipts of lambs are due to increase 75 to 100 per cent in the next six or eight weeks and frequent weak periods in prices are to be expected. At present, values are down close to the summer and early fall average of last year, so that no severe additional decline is probable.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

Shiawassee County.—Fruit is a failure; corn backward; oats and beans normal; pastures are somewhat dry. There is the usual acreage of potatoes, but blight is striking the early crop; late crops look good; hay and wheat are bumper crops. Live stock is looking good, and the dairy business is on the gain. Prices are low for poultry products. Farmers are threshing and new wheat is bringing about the same as last year.—C. S. C.

Hillsdale County.—Work on farms here about normal; wheat is cut and drawn; not as large an acreage as usual on account of wet weather last fall; oats looking good, and corn is making good growth, but a little late; new seedlings look good; not much is being sold by farmers. Eggs at 24c; milk \$1.90; butter 50c. Pastures are fine and stock in good condition.—L. A. M.

St. Joseph County.—Farmers are busy with threshing; oat cutting is in progress. Wheat yielding fifteen to twenty bushels to the acre; pasture only fair, as the weather is hot and dry; corn looks fair but needs late fall to mature; very little fruit; early potatoes ripening too soon; late potatoes look pretty good. Live stock is in good condition. New wheat \$1.22; new rye 85c; old corn \$1.00; old oats 50c; potatoes \$1.50; butter-fat 42c.—O. J. B.

Ionia County.—Hay and wheat are taken care of in fine shape, with wheat yielding twenty-five to forty bushels per acre. Too dry for corn and oats; corn is three weeks late; pastures are getting short and dry; about the usual number of cattle are being pastured; beans look good but do not grow as they should; very little fruit; no home-grown potatoes on the market. Wheat brings \$1.18; oats 45c; potatoes \$1.50; eggs 24c; cream 41c.—J. W.

Lake County.—Small grain crop is light; corn two weeks behind; potatoes fair. Eggs bring 22c; butter 43c. Prices for live stock about the same

as last year. Light kidney beans \$6, dark ones \$4; wheat \$1.20; rye 85c; buckwheat \$2.50; oats 65c. Fruit is poor this year, but live stock looks good.—Z. B.

Lenawee County.—Wheat promises good yield; corn doing fine; fruit, in general, is good; cherries were very plentiful. The poultry business is slightly overdone. Market rather slow. Butter 45c; eggs 24c; potatoes \$1.50.—J. L. C.

Huron County.—Farmers have harvested very good hay crop; the wheat crop is also good; barley and oats

promise good returns; beans and corn are late, but are making an excellent growth; beets and chickory also doing well. In general, prospects are good. Live stock is fine, and Huron county is producing more milk than ever before. The county is getting ready for a TB test, a real step forward in the dairy business.—A. W. C.

Clare County.—Average crop of hay; rye looks good, but oats are short; corn is also short; late potatoes look good. Butter 50c; eggs 25c; huckleberries 25c; raspberries 30c; potatoes \$1.50.—J. M. W.



"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

HOGS

O. I. C. HOGS on time Write for Hog Book
Originators and most extensive breeders.

THE L. B. SILVER CO., Box 196, Salem, Ohio

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

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

Reg. O. I. C. Pigs of May farrow for sale. H. W. MANN, Danville, Mich.

O. I. C's.--10 Bred Gilts for September farrow. CLOVERLEAF STOCK FARM, Monroe, Mich.

O. I. C's. good last fall gilts to farrow in Aug. and Sept. Also spring pigs. 1/2 mile west of depot. Otto Schulze & Sons, Nashville, Mich.

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

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

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

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

Registered Tamworths Bred sows and gilts. DONALDSON FARMS, Orion, Mich.

SHEEP

SHEEP

Delaine Ewes, Big Lambs by side, \$12 per pair. Delaine Breeding Ewes, 1 to 5 years old, \$8 per head. Western Yearling Ewes, Grade Rambouillet, \$11 per head. All good ones and in good condition, see us before you buy. LINCOLN & BRADLEY, North Lewisburg, Ohio.

IT PAYS TO BUY PURE BRED SHEEP OF PARSONS "The Sheepman of the East." I sell and ship everywhere and pay express charges. Write for club offer and price list. Oxford, Shropshire and Felled-Delaines. PARSONS, Grand Lodge, Mich. R2

If You Want reliable information in regard to Karakul sheep, write F. PERRY, Davison, Mich., Sec'y National Karakul Fur Sheep Breeders' Registry Association.

Delaine Breeding EWES with coarse wool, lambs by side. Also good Delaine breeding ewes, young and in good condition. BOYD & BUTLER, Mt. Victory, Ohio.

For Shropshire Rams including the first prize lamb five other fairs, write or call ARMSTRONG BROS., Fowlerville, Mich.

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

FINE LOT yearling ewes from registered Shropshire rams, western ewes. Feeder lambs. CLARA AIRE RANCH, Clare, Mich.

FOR SALE Sheep and lambs, or will exchange for cows or young cattle. RAY JENKS, Eaton Farm, Ovid, Mich.

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 5 cents a word, each insertion, on orders 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

REAL ESTATE

SACRIFICE—account of old age, 40 acres, muck, cleared, running water through center. Excellent for garden truck, dairying. Half mile from station, school. New five-room bungalow, \$3,000. Easy terms. Matthew Lutz, Chief, R. 2, Mich.

MONEY-MAKING FARM—Equipped for Real Farmer, 100 acres splendid section, near motor bus, easy run to city; 75 acres easily-worked crop land, very productive, 20-cow pasture with flowing well, woodlot, woven-wire fencing; excellent 12-room home, good barns, cemented basement, silo, other fine bldgs. Retiring, low price \$12,700 includes 5 horses, 12 cows, 3 heifers, 100 poultry, valuable equipment, hay, oats, wheat, rye, potatoes, corn, storewood, etc.; less than third cash. James L. Cross, Strout Agency, 708 Smith Bldg., Flint, Mich.

280-ACRE FARM FOR \$5,500—tractor, crops, 20 cows and yearlings, horses, registered Holstein bull, poultry, manure spreader, binder, harnesses, cream separator, machinery, vehicles, hay, ensilage, rye, straw, fodder, etc., included; good crop land, pasture for big herd, estimated 2,000 cords wood, 300 apple trees, other fruit; short walk lake, 1 1/4 village advantages. Real opportunity at low price, only \$2,000 cash. H. F. Lunsted, Strout Agency, 104 1/2 Michigan Ave., Big Rapids, Mich.

80 ACRES—40 acres cleared, level, good soil, 5-room house, small barn, close to school and small town, price \$2,000, half down. Write William Umphrey, Evart, Michigan.

GROW WITH SOUTHERN GEORGIA—Good lands, low prices still available. Write Chamber of Commerce, Quitman, Ga.

FOR SALE—140 acres all equipped, with 16 cows, stock, tools, crops. Write to Geo. Koch, R. 3, Beavertown, Mich.

FOR SALE—80-acre farm in first-class condition, orchard and good buildings. Inquire Will Cottle, West Branch, Mich., R. 1.

WANTED FARMS

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

MISCELLANEOUS

YARNS of Pure Wool Worsted for Hand Knitting—also Rug Yarns for Hooked Rugs. Write today for free Samples. Our stock is Large. 50c 4-oz. skein. Also Wool Blankets, Concord Worsted Mills, West Concord, New Hampshire.

CHICKEN MITES, BEDBUGS, CLEANED OUT—No sprays or chemicals. 50c in stamps brings you sample. Descriptive literature free. Write American Mite Eliminator Co., Dept. D, Crawfordsville, Indiana.

FISTULA REMEDY—Physicians' prescription, not a patent medicine. Used successfully 45 years. \$2 per box postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Fillmore Co., Westminster, Md.

MOTORCYCLES

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

FILMS DEVELOPED

MAIL YOUR KODAK FILMS to us; we develop roll, make 9 good high gloss prints and return for 25c coin or stamps. Cowie Studio, 10 1/2 Fountain Ave., F. Springfield, O.

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.

SEEDS

SEED WHEAT—Certified Improved American Banner until August fifteenth, three dollars per hundred, freight prepaid on six hundred or over. Bags free. A. B. Cook, Owosso, Mich.

CHOICE CERTIFIED SEED WHEATS—Improved American Banner, Berkeley Rock and Red Rock for prompt shipment. Knox Farms, Portland, Michigan.

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

SEED WHEAT—Trumbull registered, smooth, free from rye, cockle, cheat, smut, etc. Marion Day, Georgetown, Ohio.

TOBACCO

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

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—GUARANTEED, GOOD flavor. Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1; 10, \$1.75. Smoking, 5 lbs., 75c; 10, \$1.25. Pay when received. Farmers' Union, Mayfield, Ky.

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.

TURKEYS, GESE, DUCKS—Finely bred Bronze Turkeys, White Pekin Ducks, Geese. Write for descriptive circular and price. State Farms Association, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS—6 weeks, 65c; 8 wks., 75c; 10 wks., 85c. A fine male bird free with every order of 50 pullets. Village View Poultry Farm, Zeeland, Mich., R. 3.

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.

FOR SALE—White Leghorn Cockerels, March hatched, from our own special breeding flock of extra large Tamed hens, backed by high egg records. Lowden Poultry Farms, Munith, Mich.

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

WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS—"Forward" Wheat, red, beardless. F. W. Spencer, Shepherd, Michigan.

FOR SALE—8-weeks-old White and Brown Leghorn Pullets at 65 cents each. H. Knoll, Jr., R. 1, Holland, Mich.

BARRED ROCK PULLETS—twelve weeks old, 75c each. Freed Fausnaugh, Chesaning, Mich.

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WANTED—Experienced farmer who has his own equipment to operate 200 acres on cement road near Plymouth. Yearly salary \$1,500. Fair house and barn. I will furnish stock. Louis Savage, 417 Book Bldg., Detroit.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FARMER—single, European University graduate, with experience in this country, wants position on chicken farm where advancement possible. A. Schreiber, cr. Dr. M. Hagn, 702 E. Grand Boulevard, Detroit.

YOUNG LADY wishes position as housekeeper on farm. Experienced good cook. P. Janul, R. 4, Sparta, Mich., cr. Stulgis.

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AGENTS WANTED—A splendid opportunity to earn extra money by selling 23 household articles needed by every housewife. Send for list and full particulars. J. F. Hoffman, 820 Drexel Bldg., Phila., Pa. Also Room 602, 100 Hudson Street, New York, N. Y.

MICHIGAN FARMER
Classified Liners get results. Try one.

FOR SALE USED MACHINERY

Two 15-25 Rumely tractors nearly new, 9-16 Header nearly new, two 15-30 Hart-Parr, 10-32 Lanson, 15-25 Allis-Chalmers, 10-20 McCormick Deering, 15-27 John Deere, 17-22 Ann Arbor hay press, 17-22 Ohio, 17-22 Adco, 20x34 Port Huron thresher, 22x38 Port Huron, 24-inch Russell, 26-inch Case, 28-inch Rumely, and many others. Write us what you need.

Buy used machinery and save money

The Banting Mfg. Company

2401 Dorr St.

Toledo, Ohio

How a slight extra cost boosted spinach yield 150%



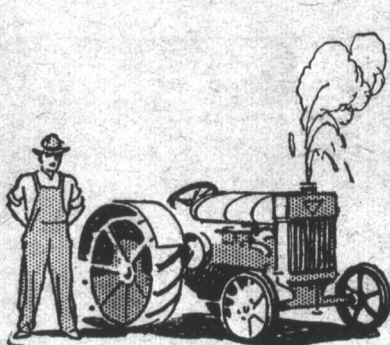
The right fertilizer boosts the marketable yield.



RESULT — more profits.

Spinach was planted in two fields, side by side, at the New Jersey experiment station. One field was left unfertilized. It produced 198 crates of spinach to the acre. The other field had 1600 pounds of a 9-8-3 fertilizer at planting time, and yielded 507 crates per acre.

Use "fertilizer" logic when you buy oil



The correct grade of Mobiloil cuts the engine expenses.



RESULT — more profits.

Any farmer knows that he usually gets back more money than he puts into the right fertilizer. But do you realize you get back more than the extra few cents you put into Gargoyle Mobiloil? An immediate cut in oil consumption of from 10% to 50% frequently brings the cost of Gargoyle Mobiloil below the cost of other oils. Other savings come in lower repair bills, less time out for break-downs, less over-heating, and a marked cut in carbon troubles. Gargoyle Mobiloil brings you these savings because it has an added margin of safety in lubrication to meet every engine need.

Tractor oil . . . automobile oil . . . and—?

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	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
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.
Marwell.....	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.
" 8.....	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.
Valve.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Willys-Knight 4.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" 6.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.

Oils are frequently bought and sold under misleading terms. The terms "tractor oil" and "automobile oil" are used as though that described the correct oil. But tractors vary greatly in design. So do automobiles. So do trucks. The Mobiloil Board of Engineers has made a special study of all engines, yours included. And their recommendations are so accurate that 609 makers of automobiles and other automotive equipment do not hesitate to approve them.

You will find that Mobiloil is not only worth its extra price but is worth a trip to town where this is necessary. Take advantage of the substantial savings on barrel and half-barrel orders of Gargoyle Mobiloil. The complete chart at all Mobiloil dealers' tells you just which grade of Mobiloil to use in each of your motors.

GARGOYLE
Mobiloil
Make the chart your guide

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

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