

# MICHIGAN FARMER

AND  
*LIVE STOCK*  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

*JOURNAL*  
ESTABLISHED 1843.

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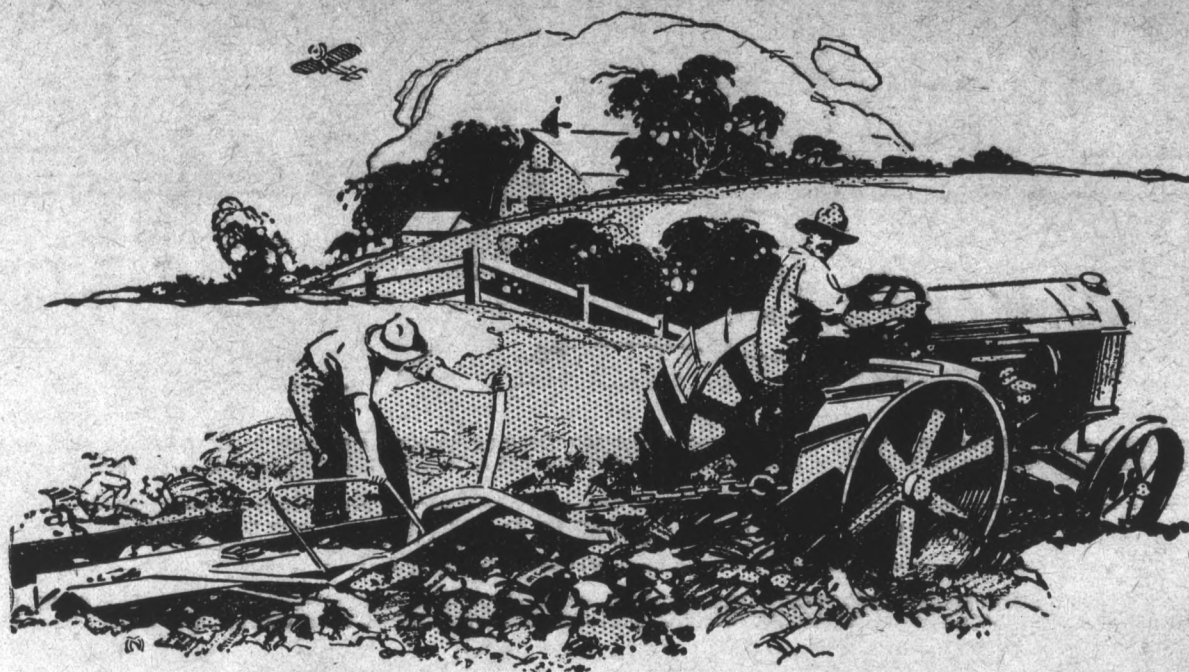
DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1927

Whole No. 4774



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TO  
MICHIGAN  
VOLUME CLXIX

# MICHIGAN FARMER

AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ESTABLISHED 1843.  
A Practical Journal for the Rural Family  
MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

QUALITY  
RELIABILITY  
SERVICE  
NUMBER VIII

## Preparing Farm Exhibits for the Fairs

*Some Suggestions by an Experienced Exhibitor*

By Arthur W. Jewett, Jr.

A YOUNG man who returned to the farm found himself unable to do heavy work. Looking about for something to do which required little physical exertion, he selected from a wheat field enough heads to make a quart of wheat, after it had been pounded out and hand-picked. At the Michigan State Fair that fall he won a fifty-dollar prize on his quart sample.

Most farmers look upon this kind of work as a difficult task. Contrary to the general belief, it is not so. In fact, any farmer with the right ideas of the standards to select to in preparing exhibits can use his time at this work to good financial advantage. A great many farmers have hidden away in their fields some products that are excellent in quality, and that would easily take a prize at any fair. The following account of preparing exhibits is based upon the actual experience of the writer:

When entering a field of grain to cut samples, one should look thoroughly through the field and find out where the best samples can be obtained. The heads should be well filled and the straw of good length and of bright appearance. Enough should be taken for a bundle three inches in diameter under the head, after it has cured, preferably in shade, to hold the color. The best place to hang them up is in a corn crib, or in some other building where they are protected from the hot sun and rodents.

The next work is to tie them up in neat bundles and place on each a well written label of the variety. There are many methods in preparing these—generally a neater bundle is made when each individual straw is picked up and the heads placed together. In labeling it is advisable to use a No. 4 white tag, with the name plainly typewritten in the center. All bundles should be placed in containers for shipment as soon as they are fixed up and labeled.

In preparing vegetables for exhibition only the best should be taken from the garden. Everything should be washed and packed in barrels or baskets so that it will not bruise or spoil during shipment.

Thus grown, selected and prepared, the exhibits should be shipped to the fair grounds several days before the fair opens. This, of course, will depend on the distance, sufficient time being given in all cases. Generally, at a county fair farmers bring their exhibits with them on the opening day of the fair. If a man has a large amount of products for exhibition, he should go to the fair grounds himself, about two days before the fair opens, so that he can install his own exhibit. Usually the fair association will unpack and place small displays free of charge.

After the fair stuff reaches the fair grounds the work is only half done. The exhibitor must make his exhibits look better than those of his competitors. In order to do this he must do some studying beforehand, on how he is going to install his exhibits. An original design is better, and generally wins over an exhibit where the design has been seen before.

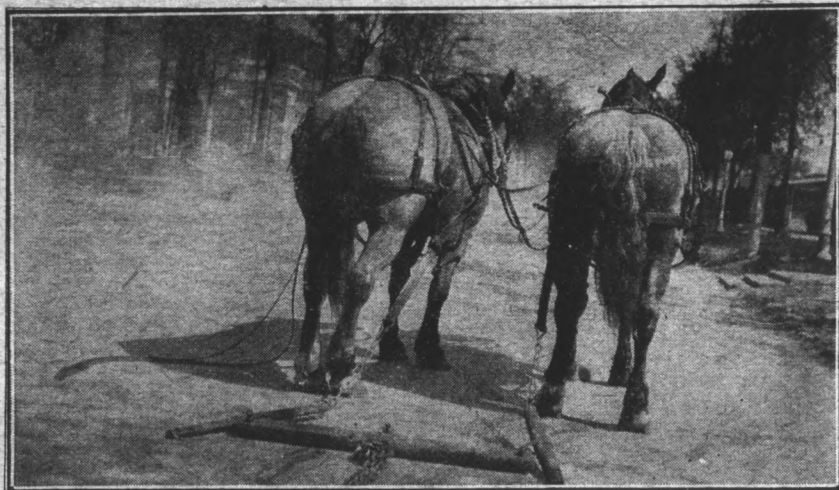
The purpose of a fair is to promote agriculture. It offers an opportunity

for farmers, not only to show their own products, but also to study the products grown by others. It also offers an opportunity for the producer and consumer to meet and discuss prices of farm produce. A fair, no matter how large or small, brings out the fact that the people in that com-

munity are progressive and that they are interested in better agriculture, not only for themselves but for the whole country in general.

Farmers who prepare exhibits of this nature are helping materially to advance the interests of the farming industry.

### Who Has the Strongest Team?



A Good Team of Draft Horses Owned by the Michigan State Fair.

TIME was when the best pulling team was a matter of opinion which was open to argument. Now the question is settled by a precision instrument as accurately and easily as is the weight of a load.

Michigan farmers will have the opportunity to test their judgment against such an instrument at the State Fair this year at the draft horses pulling contest which will take place September 6-7. \$500 is offered in prizes, and teams are to be divided in two classes, one weighing 3,000 pounds and under, and one weighing over 3,000 pounds. The prizes will consist of \$100 to first; \$60 to second; \$40 to third; \$30 to fourth, and

\$20 to the fifth best pulling teams.

The latest approved dynamometer, which is the property of the Michigan State College, is to be used to measure the strength of the animals. In all instances where this contest has been staged it has proven a great attraction, and it is hoped that the Michigan State Fair will receive a liberal entry and that records will be broken. There are still many valuable draft teams in and about Detroit that will doubtless vie with each other in these trials of strength and gameness.

Walter Palmer, director of Live Stock and Exhibitions, will be glad to furnish any information regarding this contest.

## Public Uses Faith in Buying

*For that Reason Honesty is Necessary*

IN every line of the fruit, poultry, and produce business, it pays to use packages that are well filled and of uniform quality. A peach grower, who places the best peaches on top

and culls in the bottom of the basket, does not fool the public, but injures himself and all growers of peaches. The growers that do grade and pack their fruit carefully, make friends



The First National Meeting of Master Farmers Occurred at East Lansing During Country Life Conference. Seven States were Represented.

among every class of dealers as well as the ultimate consumers. Several years ago the writer worked on the farm of a peach grower who received a consignment of baskets holding one-sixth bushel. They were shipped by mistake. He had been using one-fifth bushel baskets.

This grower needed baskets but he sent back the one-sixth bushels at once. He did not attempt to fool any buyers and had sense enough to know that it couldn't be done. He started from the first to sell packages that were right, and undoubtedly it has paid.

Buyers of apples appreciate barrels of fruit that are graded and even from top to bottom. A barrel looks nice with the top and bottom faced with two or three layers of fine appearing fruit, but if the middle is not of the same quality, the grower is practicing a form of deception that reacts against the apple business. Consumers who eat good apples from the top of their barrel, and then find poor quality fruit, consider themselves cheated, even if they have made no more than the value of the fruit.

Today most buyers of food seem to regard quality more than price. With all the kicking on the cost of living that appears in the papers, it is true that people often worry more about what they can buy, than what they have to pay for it. It is a common occurrence for a housewife to say, "If I can get fruit that is good, I am willing to pay a good price for it, but I hate to trade good money for cull stock." Of course, that does not apply to all buyers, but it does apply generally to the class of city buyers who invest in first-class fruit of all kinds.

Eggs are other articles produced on the farm that should be just as good inside as out. The buyer does not always know their quality from appearances, but must buy on faith. Eggs from hidden nests should never be mixed with fresh stock. When eggs are sold as fresh stock, they must be fresh, and no guess-work allowed. The farmer cannot quiet his conscience by saying, "They looked fresh and I don't believe they had been in that nest very long." It doesn't take long for a setting hen to spoil a large number of eggs in a hidden nest.

Farmers need to receive good prices for all they produce in order to pay the cost of production and have the comforts of life. Cooperative associations can obtain better prices for quality fruit, but good quality must be the foundation on which they build a business. Farmers may not make as much money as some business men for the effort expended, but in a way, farming is just like any other business. The buyers in our cities do not invest in automobile tires, socks, shoes, melons, suspenders, theater tickets, eggs, witch hazel, raspberries, grapes, oranges, or apples, except as they buy them on faith, and they do not want any more of the same kind unless their faith is justified by the quality of the goods they buy. And remember, it is the man who sells the goods that makes the money. That is why quality goods in honest packages should be emphasized.



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home problems.

VOLUME CLXIX

NUMBER EIGHT

DETROIT, AUGUST 20, 1927

**CURRENT COMMENT****The  
Cost of  
R.F.D.**

WE have recently found that it costs \$3.35 per year to deliver mail to the farmer. The United States post office has reported that about 31,000,000 were being served on rural routes, at an annual cost of \$104,650,000, or about \$3.35 per farmer.

We doubt if there is another government service which does as much good for as little money, as this. If it were not for the rural routes, thousands of people would have infrequent contact with the outer world. Aside from being a convenience to the farmer, the R. F. D. has been a great factor in rural education.

The low cost bespeaks of the efficient way in which the R. F. D. is handled, but regardless of what the cost might be, free delivery should be for those who choose to live on broad acres, contributing their share to the world in food products, even before others who may sit in city offices and endeavor to get rich by their wits rather than by work.

**This  
is the  
Time**

AT the recent Farmers' Day, C. W. Pugsley, president of South Dakota Agricultural College, ended his speech by quoting and commenting on what former Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace said shortly before his death, as follows:

"During the next twenty years, either consciously or unconsciously, the United States will adopt fairly definite policies as to industry and agriculture. We are approaching that period which comes in the life of every nation when we must determine whether we shall strive for a well-rounded, self-sustaining national life in which there shall be a fair balance between industry and agriculture, or whether, as have so many nations in

the past, we shall sacrifice our agriculture for the building of cities."

"Judging from the agitation which we hear on all sides, we are in the midst of determining just what our nation's decision shall be, and the future of agriculture will depend upon the answers to the questions being asked today."

Everybody, in business and industry, as well as agriculture, knows that we are at a crucial period in American agriculture. We feel sure that all want agricultural life to be a happy and prosperous one, because of the general realization that the lasting well-being of one business is dependent upon the well-being of all.

The means of bringing about agricultural prosperity and stability is the mooted question. Mistakes will probably be made, but in due time the right means will be brought about. This country is unhampered by class prejudices and such shackles as bind the older countries, so there is little fear that agriculture will decline to a peasantry basis instead of taking its rightful place among life's activities.

**Time  
to Hang  
On**

FARM property is moving! The demand for farms is already gaining momentum." That quotation comes from the report made of farm conditions, issued by the Federal Land Bank of St. Paul, which includes Michigan in its district.

This report indicates, further, that the trend in land values is decidedly upward, and, although the past has been hard and discouraging to many, the future is rich in a stronger interest in land and improved farming, and a general better farming outlook.

Here is more from the same source that may be of interest: "The farmer who gives up now through neglect of his obligations is showing the white flag just when he is getting himself in a position to reap the reward of what has been a long, courageous fight."

With special reference to Michigan, the report states that some believe there will be a fifty per cent increase in farm sales by 1929. Many people are exchanging city holdings for farms, and quite a few boys are going back to the farm, convinced that it has opportunities at least equal to those of the city.

We really have no comment to make on this report, except to say that our knowledge of the situation prompts us to share the optimism displayed in it.

**The  
Thrill  
of Doing**

THE rapidity with which modern invention has been making strides during the past generation, makes it easy to recall the first time we spoke through a telephone, our first ride in an automobile, the first time we received a telegram, and undoubtedly many have not yet recovered from the thrill and awe experienced when they first listened to a radio. Our close contacts with these modern inventions have been thrilling adventures.

But after all, these adventures are only temporary. They impress us greatly at the time, but in the rapid stride of events, are forgotten, to be recalled only when the next big adventure is experienced.

But the other day, in meeting a group of active farm women we were impressed by a new kind of adventure, a sort of permanent adventure, that these women were experiencing.

One woman had, through her own ingenuity, developed a home-made candy business conducted entirely by direct mail, that was supporting a family of five. Another, by the scientific care and management of her flock of hens, had been able to install a running water system in her home, and give it a new coat of paint. Still another had, through her own management of crops and live stock, paid off

a mortgage on her farm, equal to two-thirds its value.

These successful tilts with Dame Fortune are doing much to bring farm women out of the daily rut of washing dishes and making beds. They are putting to economic use their time which has been liberated by modern home conveniences, and are getting real thrills out of their adventures.

**The Cost  
of Careless-  
ness**

EIGHTY-FIVE per cent of the Michigan apple crop is scabby this year, according to reports. Such a condition is unfortunate, as the apple crop is light this year and good fruit will bring a good price.

Conditions were favorable for the development of scab, and it developed as there was nothing to stop it. Spray methods are scab preventives when properly and thoroughly used, as scab cannot develop on fruit surfaces covered with a thin coating of lime sulphur.

Careless spray methods may suffice in years when conditions are unfavorable to scab development, but in a year like this comes the real test of the efficiency of one's methods.

An inspection of the apple orchards reveals that those who sprayed properly have clean fruit, while the others will undoubtedly have to seek cider mill markets for their products.

Is the eighty-five per cent of scabby fruit the price that fruit growers have to pay for carelessness? College authorities, and others capable of judging, believe it is.

Not only in fruit growing, but in all lines of farming one could figure astounding losses due to careless methods. Carelessness in seed selection, carelessness in seed treatment, carelessness in soil care and management—why name more?—are great factors that keep the largest figures in some farm accounts on the debit side.

**he  
Lightning  
Results**

OUR memory needs not to go back very far to when lightning rods were thought to be the tools of schemers.

They were looked upon with suspicion and those who had them installed were apparently advertising to the public that they had been duped. Cold facts, however, have proven that lightning rods serve the purpose for which they are intended.

The National Fire Protection Association's committee, which contains three members from the federal department of agriculture, have estimated that the country's loss from lightning is around \$20,000,000. The number of farm persons killed each year by lightning is nearly 500. This loss to property and life, the committee reports, could be greatly prevented by proper lightning protection.

The history of the lightning rod indicates that time and experience will prove all things. One of the greatest needs of agriculture is to have proven many of the things over which there is still uncertainty. Industry has made wonderful advancement through the results of research. Farming also will make more rapid advancement when agricultural research is made more intense. There are still many things regarding farming that are on the old-time lightning rod basis.

**The  
Potato  
Tours**

IF potato tours are any indication, we feel assured that Michigan will become nationally known as a potato state. Three tours occur in the month of August, one in the northwestern part of the state, another in the Northern Peninsula, and the third in the south central section of the state.

Aside from the results which growers in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and many

other states get from Michigan-grown seed, these tours are real advertising assets to the potato growers of this state. Those who handle Michigan seed in other parts of the country attend these tours, see how our potatoes are grown, and make a personal acquaintance with the growers.

Not only do these tours add to the conviction of outsiders that Michigan potatoes are all right, but they demonstrate to other Michigan farmers that real potatoes can be grown if grown in the right way.

The results of potato work in this state, as revealed in an article on another page of this issue, have been very gratifying. The state is not only becoming known as a seed potato center, but the modern methods used have resulted in higher production at less cost. To many farmers intelligent potato growing has brought about the solution of their farm economic problems.

**Choose**

SEEING as the President made a statement, I'm going to do likewise. So here it is: "I don't choose to run for president or for anything else." I say that because it will take lots more than that to make me run. All those who know me know I ain't foolin', 'cause I'm a man of his word. But, of course, I kin change my mind.

This choosing business is quite a thing in life. I choose to be rich, and Sofie chooses to have a fur coat, but I know positively what a fellow chooses, he don't always get, and what he don't choose he sometimes gets.

Now, I choose a calm and peaceful life. I don't believe in hurrying through life, because I like to enjoy the scenery

while I am going. I'm sure I won't come back this way again. Even if my personality, or what you call it, will be in a pig or something, like the Chinese think, I don't think I'd be able to see the scenery in the same way through pig eyes.

Well, come to think of it, I didn't even choose to live. I really didn't have much to do about it, or even at what time I was to live. This is a pretty good world now, but I'd like to live about a hundred years from now. Then I think I could get some enjoyment out of farming, 'cause all you'll have to do is to push a button and your farming will be done for you. Of course, if you don't know how to push the button you kin get somebody to do it for you.

If I was living in 2020, the Hy Syckle Farm Corporation would have experienced machinists and electricians, as well as soil and plant experts, and I, as president, would be busy knocking golf balls around the greens.

Play is easier than work, even if it is harder to do. In work you got to have some useful object, while in play it's got to be a useless object. It's lots more interesting to have a useless object. It's lots more fun playing croquet than hoeing the garden, so I choose croquet. If this world was made right, hoeing would be as interesting as croquet. But I don't choose to change the world. That would be a too useful object to work on.

I choose to quit writing right now, (for this time), and that's one thing I choose to do, I kin do. It's lots easier to stop than it is to start, especially when it's work. HY SYCKLE.

Country seed dealers who once sold only half a dozen kinds of garden seed now carry twenty or more kinds that contain the valuable vitamins.

A Kansas City doctor declares that an experienced physician can tell the volume of blood in an individual's body by studying the palm of the hand.





# Road-side Stand Farming

*How One Man Does It Profitably*

By R. L. Aldrich

**S**TRICT adherence to the best principles of successful merchandising of farm products has resulted in making the Ira W. Martin farm on the Cassopolis road, just below the state line, a highly successful and model truck farm and roadside marketplace.

Production of a quality product is the fundamental principle in the successful conduct of any business, whether it be automobile manufacturing or truck farming, in the estimation of Mr. Lash, active manager of the farm.

His products are all sorts of vegetables, such small fruits as strawberries and raspberries, melons, sweet corn, tomatoes and peaches.

When the Martin farm first started its activities, it consisted of a small, and not particularly attractive house, set in a corn field, a barn that was in a not too good state of repair, a light sandy soil that required an abundance of moisture and hadn't got it, and a soil that had been largely depleted of its humus by the cultivation of almost identical crops over a long period of years.

Said Mr. Lash, "A man must put something in his stomach if he expects to keep going, and it is the same thing with soils. Our soil here is light and requires humus, and I use plenty of commercial fertilizers. I have used limestone and alfalfa to some extent, but I have used other fertilizers still more generally. The fertilizer builds up the humus and the shifting of crops from one part of the fields to another helps to retain it. One never knows where my tomatoes are going to be planted from one year to the next. When my raspberries fail to come up to the proper standard of production, I plow them under and buy new plants. Anything else is poor economy."

Vegetables need a sufficiency of

moisture, and to assure his crops of a reliable supply, Mr. Lash drove a well twenty feet deep, hooked it up with a gasoline-driven pumping plant with a capacity of 3,000 gallons per hour, constructed a system of irrigation pipes about 1,200 feet in length, and ranging in diameter from one and one-half to two and one-half inches. Thus his crops are assured a regular supply of water throughout the season.

"Any farmer who figures that his irrigation system will pay for itself in the first year, is going to be badly fooled," Mr. Lash pointed out. "But he can bank on it that it will pay handsomely over a period of years."

Keeping good vegetables in good shape is the next problem, and Mr. Lash solves this by the construction of a vegetable house which has supplanted the barn. A cement-lined root cellar provides ample storage space for potatoes and other roots, the first

floor is used as a storage place for more perishable products. He picks his tomatoes green, and ripens them in the vegetable house, holding that permitting them to ripen on the vine invariably results in unnecessary losses. Similarly he finds it good economy to construct his hot-beds and cold frames with concrete to eliminate frequent replacements and unnecessary expense.

Having provided a quality product, the next problem is to attract customers.

Mr. Lash does all his advertising on the farm. His front yard is the most attractive along the road, luxuriant with peonies, currant bushes, and many-colored flowers of all sorts. He has constructed a highly artistic roadside market, as displayed in the illustration, neat, tidy, and attractive. A sign above it gives the name of the farm and the general class of mer-

chandise to be sold there. This year individual signs consisting of thin boards about two and one-half feet long and two inches wide, mounted on slender uprights, have been constructed by Mr. Lash, each sign bearing the name of one commodity that is for sale there. They are neatly painted, in fact, Mr. Lash says that unless a farmer is adept with the brush he might better have the signs made by a regular sign painter, because a sloppy, unattractive sign will react to the discredit of the entire establishment.

"You only get out of something what you put into it," Mr. Lash sums up. "If you are going to depend on the same methods that were used by your ancestors, you aren't going to do any better than they would do in the modern market. It may be all right to produce a 1908 model automobile in 1927, but selling it will be something else again."

In other words, opines Mr. Lash, the fundamental principles of agriculture have not changed, will never change, but progress has brought to the farmer new and simpler methods of providing the essentials for carrying out those principles. Concrete is more durable than wood, gasoline is more advantageous than hand-power or horse-power. Government subsidies for agricultural research have given the farmer a source of information in regard to their profession that they never had before, and it is purely up to the individual farmer whether he wants to take full advantage of it.

Mr. Lash does, and the Martin farm draws customers from all over the country. A short mile away are two old-fashioned farms where old methods are used, and the customers are few and far between and the proceeds are small.



The Roadside Stand on the Martin Farm is the Market Place for Many of its Products.

## Electricity Will Influence Farming

*Likely to Bring Big Changes in Methods*

**G**ROWING of food products for the nation in the future will probably be conducted on very large farms, where quantity production methods will prevail, and where cost-accounting will be carried on as carefully as in any factory.

This "factory-farming" idea is embodied in a report received at Ann Arbor by the public utility information bureau from Professor E. A. Stewart, of the division of agricultural engineering, University of Minnesota. Professor Stewart has been engaged for several years in studying the field of usefulness of electricity in lowering production costs and increasing yields on farms.

"Electricity on the farm will change the farm practices and will change the type of farming in just the same way that it changed city factory methods, city industries, and even office routine," his report declared. "The farmer who will not be changed is likely to be disappointed in farming."

"May we predict that, as this intricate web of rural lines extends out over the farming districts of the middle states, large factory type farms specializing in one line will spring up, new types of machinery and equipment will be put to use, and the small farmer in isolated districts will find farming less profitable than ever. It will be the period of centralization of farming, and decentralization of industry. Man hour output has increased more than twice as rapidly since 1900 in manufacturing, as it has in agricul-

ture, mainly because of the advent of electrical power. May electricity do for agriculture what it has done for urban industries."

In all kinds of farm work investigated by Professor Stewart, large savings, both in labor and in money, were found to result with the introduction of electricity into the operations. The cash cost of grinding fifty bushels of feed with a gas motor was found to be \$2.58 on one farm; while with an

electric motor, the same quantity could be ground in less time for fifty-three cents, he reported. Similar savings were reported for milking, water pumping, hoisting hay, refrigeration, hatching chicks, and egg production.

"The amount of savings and the amount of additional income indicate that electricity can be used so as to earn its cost, and even more. It can bring in additional income above its cost."



The Gas Engine and the Tractor Have Done Much to Take the Drudgery Out of Farming. Electricity Promises Even Further to Substitute for Hand Lab.

"In order, however, to take full advantage of electric service, many farmsteads will need to be reorganized, new buildings put up, made especially for electric operations. Buildings may be scattered at present for added fire protection, but electric lighting makes concentration of buildings possible by reducing fire hazard. Scattered buildings increase wiring costs, and involve the waste of much time in doing chores."

With electricity available, wells do not have to be located where the wind blows, he said; the electric refrigerator will not be placed where the ice refrigerator is; the milking machine and cream separator do not need to be put in the pump house, and the washing machine does not have to be used in a back shanty.

### MILK CONSUMPTION INCREASES.

**A**CCORDING to a statement issued by Professor H. H. Ross, of the Farm Management Department of Cornell University, the consumption of milk in New York has increased eighty-five per cent over that of 1912.

The estimates of the U. S. Department of Agriculture show that the production of milk last year increased four million pounds over 1925. Most of this increase was consumed as fluid milk in households, and used in the manufacture of butter and ice cream. It is estimated that over two billion pounds more milk was used in the home last year than the year before.



## News and Views

From INGLESIDE FARM—By Stanley Powell

I HAVE promised to have a further word to say regarding the care of farm horses. A book might be written on such a broad subject, so anything that might appear in this column would of necessity have to be brief and sketchy, and of a rather general nature.

### Care of the Farm Horses.

The conditions under which horses work in this state are many and varied. A good many horses are kept at heavy work nearly every day, while with others the work is seasonal, and there are long periods of light work or comparative idleness. Some horses are kept in the barn the year around, while others are turned out on pasture nearly all of the time that they are not working. Some horses eat a half bushel of oats a day, and have plenty of hay, while others receive slim rations of hay, and little or no grain.

### Regularity Important.

No matter what the plan or program of caring for the horses on your farm may be, it is safe to say that consistency and regularity are of no little importance. Horses, as well as all other farm animals, are creatures of habit. They get hungry and thirsty the same time on Sunday that they do on any other day of the week. I like to feed our horse here at Ingleside at just the same time each day, and even on Sunday I try not to be more than an hour off schedule for any meal.

Perhaps just as important as the matter of feed, is water. A horse gets thirsty, no matter whether he is being used or not. I believe that all horses kept in the barn should be watered at least three times a day, and that in hot weather horses at hard work should drink more frequently. One of the best teamsters that we ever had at Ingleside used to water the horses the first thing in the morning and the last thing before going to bed, and the usual number of times during the day. Besides the times that we lead them to water, our horses always have an opportunity to drink as they go to work and as they come in at noon and night.

When our horses have had a hard day, and the weather has been hot, I lead out each horse after supper, give him a chance to drink, tie him outdoors and clean him off. Even a horse that is wringing wet may be scraped off with the right kind of a curry-comb so that he will rest more comfortably, and the task of cleaning him in the morning will be far pleasanter and easier.

Of course, the matter of feed depends on the supply of grain and roughage at hand, and the work to be done. We depend on oats almost entirely for grain for our horses here at Ingleside. Each work horse is fed four quarts of oats three times a day, unless idle, and then the allowance is cut down to about three quarts.

The college has experienced good results with a ration consisting of alfalfa hay and corn. There may be plenty of alfalfa this year, but we'll venture the guess that few Michigan horses will munch much corn during the next twelve months.

### How Are Their Grinders?

With prevailing prices of feeds, it would be good business to make sure that your horses are properly equipped to extract the nutriment from the feed that you give them. If a horse has some long teeth in the back part of his mouth that prevent the rest of his teeth from coming together, he could hardly be expected to thrive. Or if he has a crooked tooth sticking out into the cheek and making it raw, his fate is equally unhappy.

Just because you don't often see what's in the back part of a horse's

mouth, it isn't safe to conclude that everything is all right. Better have a veterinarian float down the teeth and put them in proper chewing order.

It's a strange thing that many farmers who wouldn't think of trying to get along with a dull mower sickle, or worn out cutting bar on their binder, will allow their horses to struggle along with teeth that keep them in misery, and prevent them from making efficient use of their feed.

With good teeth and proper feeding and regular, intelligent care, the horse should be in condition for work. But a bare horse can't do much. He must be harnessed to deliver his power to the whiffletree and the neckyoke. A

harness may be an article of necessity, or an object of pride and pleasure, depending on the attitude and inclination of the teamster.

But anyway, the most essential article of apparel for the work horse is the collar. The hames may be rusty and the lines twisted and the breeching patched with baling wire, without serious injury to the horse if the collar fits and is kept clean, and the height of the draft is properly adjusted.

In buying a collar there is more to keep in mind than the mere matter of length. Probably no two horses ever had shoulders exactly alike. Dora the Second, last mate of the late lamented Daisy, had sore shoulders most of last summer in spite of all the salves and dopes and pads we could use. Her neck was full in the middle, so that an ordinary collar would rock back and forth. A half-sweeny collar, purchased last fall, brought prompt and lasting relief.



### SOUTHWESTERN MICHIGAN POTATO TOUR.

SOUTHWESTERN Michigan will have a potato tour which will be held during the week of August 29. The tentative itinerary is as follows: Jackson county, August 29; Branch county, August 30; St. Joseph county, August 31; Cass county, September 1; Berrien county, September 2.

This tour is a part of the potato program begun last March, when the New York Central Lines and the Michigan State College cooperated in the operating of the Seed Potato Train. At that time 3,000 bushels of certified seed potatoes were distributed to 600 farmers. These potatoes were used in demonstrations under the supervision of the Michigan State College to show the value of certified seed as compared to ordinary seed in the same field.

The results apparently are very outstanding, and any farmer who grows potatoes, whether for market or his own use, cannot afford to miss seeing these demonstrations, which prove conclusively the merits of certified seed.

Picnic dinners will be held in each county where conditions are favorable and time permits. Bring your dinner

along and do not leave the wives or children at home. They will be interested, too.

### WASHTENAW 4-H GIRLS ENJOY WEEK IN CAMP.

FROM the time of the ceremony of "Burning Old Man Grouch," on Monday evening, August 1, until the Indian good-bye on Saturday, August 6, the program of the Washtenaw County 4-H club girls who attended Camp Birkett, was chuck full of education and pleasure.

Miss Green, assistant state club leader, Michigan State College, spent the week at the camp giving the girls lessons in toy making, supervising the swimming, teaching table etiquette, and table service, and conducting demonstrations, etc.

Miss Ives and Mr. Stewart, garden supervisors of the recreational department of Detroit, and Maurice Huberman and Burton Zelic, 4-H club members, and bird club members of Detroit, spent Tuesday evening at the camp, when each one of the four gave a short talk on birds. Maurice and Burton entertained the girls with a

number of bird calls, and took the 4-H campers on a five o'clock bird tour, Wednesday morning. A total of twenty-seven different birds were identified by the bird club members for the girls.

Miss Buchanan, of the Victor Talking Machine Company, spent Friday at the camp, teaching the girls how to appreciate good music, how to lead singing, and several new 4-H club songs.

Miss Cora Hass, county school commissioner, also gave the girls some training in music on Thursday afternoon. Her class was concluded with a music memory contest in which the girls in the Chippewa tribe won first place.

About twenty visitors attended the Council Fire of Service, and the candle-lighting ceremony, Thursday evening. Each evening program was conducted according to Indian fashion, and each bunch of girls was organized as an Indian tribe.

## News of the Week

Johnny Weissmuller, of Chicago, swam 200 yards in two minutes and one and one-fifth seconds, thus breaking a record of thirteen years standing.

Henry Ford was the first passenger Colonel Charles Lindbergh ever took up in his trans-Atlantic plane, the "Spirit of St. Louis." It occurred during Lindbergh's recent visit at Detroit. It was also Ford's first airplane ride.

The Alpine passes between France and Italy have been closed by the Italian government, much to the inconvenience of all tourists.

Based on the study of 450 students at the Chicago University, Dr. William Sheldon, university psychologist, says that fat men are dumber than thin ones.

It is announced that the Postal Telegraph Company will establish radio service between the United States and the Philippines. A new cable will also be laid from the Philippines to China.

New floods threaten sections of southeastern Arkansas. Heavy rains in the Arkansas river watershed will raise the river to its highest point since spring.

A memorial was recently unveiled at Fletcher, N. C., in honor of Stephan C. Foster, writer of "Swanee River," and other southern melodies.

James Oliver Curwood, nationally known author who lives at Owosso, is seriously ill from an infection.

Trotsky, one of the original leaders of the Soviet movement, and Zinovieff, have been expelled from the central committee of the Russian communist party, thus being stripped of all power.

Applications of 14,780 teachers are on file with the Detroit Board of Education for positions as teachers, about double the number now employed.

Edward Schlee, a Detroit business man, and his pilot, William Brock, will start a flying trip around the world, planning to do it in twenty days, thus endeavoring to beat the record of twenty-eight days established by Evans and Wells.

Van Lear Black, publisher of a Baltimore newspaper, and his daughter, chartered a plane in Europe and saw the old world by plane. They flew 18,000 miles.

Major-General Wood, governor-general of the Philippines, died at Boston after an operation, at the age of sixty-six years. He was prominent as a statesman and officer. His burial was at Arlington Cemetery, among his fellow soldiers.

The subway in New York was wrecked at Broadway and Twenty-eighth street, by a bomb, said to have been placed by Vansetti and Sacco sympathizers. Riots by sympathizers have occurred in several other large cities.

Colonel Charles Lindbergh was the guest of the city of Detroit on August 10-11. A bronze tablet was unveiled at that time at his birthplace on Forest avenue. He was the guest of Grand Rapids on August 12.

The executive committee of the Finna Fail, the Irish republican party, headed by Eamonn de Valera, unanimously decided that they take allegiance to the British crown, thus ending their fight for the Irish republic.

Governor Fuller, of Massachusetts, gave a respite to Nicola Sacco, Bartolomeo Vanzetti, and Celestino Maderios, sentenced to death for murder, until August 22.





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Ironwood  
Ishpeming  
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Lapeer  
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### SCRAP THAT IS SOMETIMES USEFUL.

ONE day last summer (it was an overcast day after haying had been completed), I stopped at a farm to call upon an old friend I had not seen for several years. "You will find him out back of the barn," said Mrs. W., in answer to my inquiry. I went out back and found Bill hard at work upon an old mower. This is what he was doing: I thought it good enough to write down for the benefit of the readers of this magazine. He was scrapping the machine, which had passed its day of usefulness, and saving all parts that might come in handy at some future time. Finally, he took me to a near-by shed and showed me his useful scrap heap.

It seems that any machine that had been worn out on the farm was immediately dismantled, and everything that might be useful was saved. There were mower parts, horse rake teeth, parts of wagons, and even a good many parts of an old Ford car. All the parts were neatly piled, sorted as to size, and the bolts, rivets and screws placed in boxes. Even some of the wood parts of the wagons had been saved. He confessed that he often visited auctions and purchased old machines, just for the chance of dismantling them. Old harnesses were there, also, the strap and parts carefully separated, oiled and hung up.

"What use do you find for all of this junk?" I asked. "Well, there is scarcely a day but I find something useful, and the neighbors come to me, too," he replied. "I often sell a part for what it cost me to buy the whole machine at auction. All the scrap iron is sold to the junk man, anyway."

Here is an idea that many farmers could follow with profit. Too often the old machine is allowed to sit out under a tree until it is completely ruined. It is true that many parts are worth saving.—C. H. C.

### BUILDING COSTS.

I should like to know the relative costs of material for building a house of cement blocks, cobblestone or stucco, as compared to an ordinary frame house.—S. F. M.

The relative costs of material for building a house of different kinds of material would be about as follows:

Frame house with siding, 100 per cent; frame house with stucco, 110 per cent; brick veneer house, 150 per cent; a cement block house without strips, 120 per cent; a cement block house with strips for lath and plaster, 140 per cent; cobblestone house 140 per cent.

These figures must, of necessity, be approximate and will vary greatly with the costs of material in various communities, and with the cost of labor, and the efficiency with which the work was carried on.—F. E. Fogle.

### HOME-MADE CEMENT.

Can you tell me what proportions of wood ashes, clay, salt and water to use to make what I have been told is a lasting cement? In this case, to be used to chink a log cabin.—B. L. P.

The exact proportion of these ingredients is not so very important. I do not think sufficient accurate experiments have ever been made to determine what would be the best proportion.

Usually, some ashes are mixed with the clay, and then salt added, and probably no two would have exactly the same mixture. If you had, say, a bushel of clay, use a peck of ashes and a quart of salt, mix it thoroughly, using plenty of water so that you will puddle the clay good. If you get it

too thin to use for pointing the cabin, let some of the water evaporate a little and mix it over again before it sets, because the more you puddle the clay the harder it will become when it once gets dry.

### CREOSOTE IN CHIMNEY.

Will someone tell me what causes creosote, and what to stop it? The chimney was built new by a good mason last summer, and we burn dry wood. The creosote soaks through the wall and ceiling. I hope someone can tell me what is the cause, and a preventive.—Mrs. H. S.

Creosote in stove pipes and chimneys is caused by distillation and condensation of liquids in the smoke passage, which is created by wood. Creosote which is manufactured in different ways, and under different trade names, is obtained almost entirely from beech wood, and it is very likely that formation of creosote in your chimney is due principally to the kind of wood, and if you are using beech you can be quite sure that this is at the bottom of your trouble.

The method of handling furnaces and stoves will have some effect on the formation of this liquid, and it is probably caused by first starting the fire briskly and cutting off the supply of air, so that the gases have time to form and condense by cooling as they

pass slowly out of the stove pipe.

The performance of the stove may be affected somewhat by keeping the draft slightly open at all times, or slightly opening the fuel door or the draft opening in the fuel door, which will allow the air and gases to pass through the stack without giving the gases time to condense.—H. H. Muselman.

### BIRCH FENCE POSTS.

Would white birch make good fence posts if treated with creosote, and how shall I prepare the posts? Would treating them make them last much longer than without it?—P. S.

Birch fence posts are from one-third to one-half as durable as white oak posts. Under ordinary conditions they will last about three to four years untreated. Their life can be considerably increased by treating them with creosote. The posts should first be peeled and thoroughly air-seasoned, and then the butt of the post may be painted with hot creosote, heated to about 200 degrees F. if possible. It is only necessary to paint a band around the post for about two feet, extending about six inches above the point where the post will set in the ground, and about one and one-half feet below that point.

Greater penetration of the creosote, and therefore increased durability is obtained if the posts are dipped after being peeled and thoroughly air-seasoned, into a tank of hot creosote and allowed to stand there until the creosote cools.

## ORCHARD AND GARDEN

### FALL-SET STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

IN a recent issue I read the inquiry of E. W. H., regarding the fall setting of strawberry plants. For a number of years I have set all my plants in the fall, and find the results far superior to spring setting, taking everything into consideration. I wish to add, however, that I am speaking of a family berry patch, and not a commercial one. I think it would be too big a job to set a commercial patch in fall.

As soon as the picking season is over, I thoroughly cultivate and hoe around the plants in the part of the patch from which I wish to take the plants for setting a new bed. This is done to stimulate the new plants for re-setting. I also prepare the new place so as to have it in good cultural condition and well fertilized, by the middle of August. This new place may have been where I had early crops, such as peas and potatoes.

If the weather is fit I take up all the plants I need about the middle of August and sort out the best rooted ones. I trim off the surplus leaves and runners, and also clip the roots to an even length so that they will not double back when planting. Plants are packed reasonably close together in a shallow box having a few inches of moist ground in the bottom. This is set in the shade and kept moist and ready. In a few days little white roots begin to appear.

The ground must be moist when planting. At least moist enough so that the earth does not crumble and fill up the hole. Therefore, I like to wait until we have had a good rain. If the ground is moist at the time the plants are dug, it is not necessary to set them aside in the box.

When planting I set two rows ten inches apart, and the third sixteen inches apart, so that there is a wide space of sixteen inches between every two rows. The plants are set four to five inches apart in the row. I use this method of setting because the fall-

set plants do not make runners, but use their strength to develop fruiting crowns, and the wide space in every two rows gives me a chance to pick them.

For planting I use a common cone puncher covered with a steel over-cone. In the care of my strawberries I use three tools—a garden cultivator for the sixteen-inch space, a potato hook for the ten-inch space, and a small single hook with a long handle for hoeing between plants.

I find that fall-set plants are easier to handle, produce larger bearings, which ripen a little earlier than those on spring-set plants, and they are less infested with insects and diseases because they were put on newly-prepared ground. Also, one can get a spring crop off the ground before setting the plants.—Orville Daugherty.

### HOW I HANDLED MY STRAWBERRY PATCH.

MOST people who have a strawberry plot know how the vines will mat up after the first season, although the plants originally were set out in rows at least two feet apart. It is an endless task to try and keep them from matting, but, there is one way I have found that works effectively.

After the plot has ceased to bear in summer, we spade up the middles, or between the rows. These middles are treated to a thin coat of lime and poultry droppings, then we set out late cabbage. Sometimes we plant turnips, kale, or late lettuce, all of which can be planted yet. In this way the strawberry plants are kept in the row and there is no need to tear up the plot and replant in other ground every third year, as is the usual custom.

One year we set celery between the strawberry rows, and it was the very finest quality and size we have ever grown.

There are several methods of handling matted strawberry beds, all, more or less effective, but this method is the best I have found for beds that

are left longer than the three-year period. By this method, and with proper care for the plants in the rows, one can save much labor and still grow berries of good size, that are of fine quality, and marketable in every way.

The time to spade between the matted rows is during July and August, saving the smaller plants for another plot of berries if desired, otherwise they are spaded under, and the ground thoroughly pulverized.—E. O. S.

### CULTURE OF ENDIVE.

Please tell me how to grow endive. Is it a good fall crop?—E. J.

Endive is a good supplement to lettuce in the garden rotation, as it is essentially a summer and fall crop, and grows when lettuce does not thrive well. The culture is not unlike that of lettuce. The seeds may be started under glass and transferred to the open, although such plants are likely to run to seed.

They may be sown in June, outdoors, for plants to be used in August and September. They may be sown later in the summer for autumn and winter crops. The crop may be harvested at once, or only certain leaves at intervals. By the latter method, plants can be kept growing for some time.

The green leaves are likely to be bitter and tough. It is therefore, customary to blanch the interior leaves by gathering all the leaves into a bunch and tying them similar to cauliflower. The tying should be done two or three weeks before it is desired to use the plant. If heavy rains or cloudy weather prevails, the heads should be examined to note whether decay has set in or not.

To obtain large heads, the plants should be set twelve to sixteen inches apart each way. An ounce of seed should supply a row 100 by 150 feet long. Two months or less should produce edible tops.

### PROPAGATING HONEY-SUCKLE.

Please tell me how to propagate honey-suckle.—Reader.

The honeysuckle is propagated by seed which is planted as soon as it is matured, and is stratified. The honeysuckle has a hard shell and needs the action of freezing and thawing to open the shell in order that the seed may propagate next spring. As you undoubtedly know, stratification is accomplished by putting the seeds in shallow pans and covering with a slight amount of earth and then left out where safe for the action of the rain and frost over the winter.

### ASK ME ANOTHER.

If you can't answer all these questions, hunt for the answers on another page of this issue.

1. With how many states does Michigan have water communication.
2. Where was the first state school for indigent children established?
3. What part of Michigan supplies the graphite for seven-eighths of the pencils made in foreign countries?
4. What is the largest book paper factory in the world?
5. Where in Michigan is one of the world's largest chemical plants?
6. When was the capital of Michigan moved from Detroit to Lansing?
7. How did Michigan's 1926 potato crop compare with other states?
8. What crop is said to yield the greatest profit in combined feeding value and soil enrichment?
9. When an orchard is planted near a large body of water, is an exposure toward or away from the water most advantageous?
10. Why were English sparrows brought to America?

July 29 was the thirteenth anniversary of the beginning of the World War.



## KILLING MOLES AND GOPHERS.

**M**OLES cause some damage to the growing crops and make unsightly furrows in the lawn. They can be trapped with spring traps. If the moles are not captured by the traps within a few days, the traps should be moved, as the animals frequently change their line of traveling. We have found a dog better than traps for digging up moles. Three years ago the moles were rather thick in our lawn and garden, and we thought that they did considerable damage to the potatoes. We obtained an Airedale dog which immediately learned to follow the furrows, and every two or three days he would unearth a mole and kill it. Of course, the dog made several bad holes in the lawn and garden during his hunting, but for two years we have not seen the work of moles on the farm.

Gophers are sometimes a nuisance on farms, and a good hunting dog is also of value in frightening them away. Gophers can also be killed with poisoned bait. A pinch of strychnine and saccharine placed in a small piece of potato makes a strong bait for the gopher. Make a small hole down into the runway with a stick and drop the bait down where there will be no danger of its being picked up by other animals or poultry. When gopher mounds abound in fields, one method of prevention is to harrow the field.

Sometimes gophers are exterminated by suffocating them with the fumes of bisulphide of carbon. In some sections gophers have multiplied rapidly because so many of their natural enemies have been destroyed, such as wolves, weasels and snakes. They eat quite a large amount of grain, and their burrows are dangerous to horses and cattle that may step into them. The gopher, like the mole, is a pest on the farm, and both of these animals should be destroyed.—R. G.

## BIG HONEY CROP.

**T**HE indications are that the June and July output of white honey in southern Michigan is the largest on record. Some apiarists declare that often it seems as if the bees were working overtime. Where beekeepers have been careless and have not supplied supers as needed, they have lost many bees through swarming, for as soon as hives get crowded with honey the bees begin to swarm. The record crop of white honey, says Professor Edwin Ewell, M. S. C. bee specialist, was made from a field of red, sweet, and alsike clover. The large increase in the acreage of sweet clover in the middle part of the state has greatly helped the honey crop.

## AN INTELLIGENT MARE.

**A**T Richmond, Virginia, there is a three-year-old black mare which is perplexing the scientists. She has an uncanny mind. Several professors of psychology have "interviewed" her and found that she counts, spells, and does mathematical problems easily. She also seems to have the powers of telepathy, as she gave the first name of one of the wives of the professors when only two in the crowd knew her. She also gave the correct spelling of "sclerosis" and other difficult words.

The mare was bought by Mrs. C. D. Fonder when about two weeks old. She became quite a pet, following Mrs. Fonder about the house and on the farm. The only training given was, that Mrs. Fonder played blocks and did arithmetic problems before her. The horse's unusual powers were first noted when the children could hide nothing from her.

The Italian Fascisti have declared war on birth control, which is regarded as a cause of low birth rates in some Italian provinces.



## Does it really pay to hog down corn?

**P**RACTICAL farmers—men who are farming for profit—farm engineers and agricultural colleges agree that it not only pays but pays big to "hog down" corn. Saves the time and labor of husking, hauling, cribbing and feeding and the hog salvages many bushels which the pickers overlook. Hogs do better and fatten quicker—it is the most profitable way to market corn.

To "hog down" corn requires temporary fences—easily installed and quickly removed. The RED TOP Steel Fence Post is the most practical for this purpose. One man with the RED TOP One-Man-Driver can drive 200 to 300 posts a day in the hardest soil. They can be easily withdrawn without damage and re-driven in a new location.

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# The Hog Market Outlook

## The Causes of Market Fluctuations

By Gilbert Gusler

A DISPENSER of free advice to farmers once told them that they "would be better off if they raised more hogs and less h—l." Periodically, that counsel is followed, at least in the matter of raising more hogs. One of these recurring periods of greater production has developed in the past twelve months and, as a result, hog prices have fallen into the trough of the cycle.

Farmers sold 115 hogs in 1927 from March to June, inclusive, for every 100 sold in the same months of 1926. The 100 head sold last year weighed 24,100 pounds and cost packers about \$3,145. While full details are lacking at this writing, the 115 head sold this year weighed 27,100 pounds and cost packers about \$2,710. In short, fifteen per cent more hogs were bought for fourteen per cent less money than was paid out last year.

Other things besides the increase in production contributed to the fall in prices. Chief of these was the shrinkage in export outlets caused principally by the fact that foreign farmers did the same thing as in this country; that is, they raised more hogs. This reduced the demand from such exporting countries as the United Kingdom and Germany and increased the competition from other exporting countries, such as Denmark, Netherlands and Canada. Then, the rise in feed costs, starting in Europe last winter, and in the United States in May, coupled with the decline in hog prices, forced hogs to market and accelerated the drop in the hog market.

Another influence was the British embargo on shipments of fresh pork from the Continent, effective since June, 1926, which forced the Netherlands to turn its hogs into bacon, thus increasing the competition for Danish, Canadian and American bacon. Still another was the big cotton crop in 1926, which resulted in cheap oil for conversion into lard substitutes, while the low price of cotton diminished the ability of the south to buy hog meats. It is hardly surprising that the hog market succumbed to this succession of unfavorable events.

The governing factor in hog production tendencies is the ratio between the price of hogs and feed costs. The corn-hog ratio became favorable for feeders by July, 1925, and it was only a question of time until the evidence of increased production would be apparent in market receipts. Considering how extremely favorable the ratio was during 1926 and early 1927, producers displayed unusual moderation. The total pig crop in the corn belt states in 1927 probably will not exceed 49,000,000 head, compared with 48,302,000 in 1926, and 47,855,000 in 1925, when production was at the low point. This would be an increase of only two or three per cent. In 1923, the previous high point in production, it is estimated that 60,250,000 pigs were raised in the corn belt.

Unfortunately, the bulk of the increase in production has been concentrated in market receipts in the last few months, partly because the sharp rise in hog prices caused some liquidation of light hogs and breeding stock. The number of hogs slaughtered in June, 1927, was nearly twenty-five per cent greater than a year previous, whereas last January and February, the increase was less than one per cent.

So much for developments to date. The future hinges on the number of hogs remaining to be marketed in the next eight months, and how rapidly production is curtailed. In both cases, the world situation must be reckoned with.

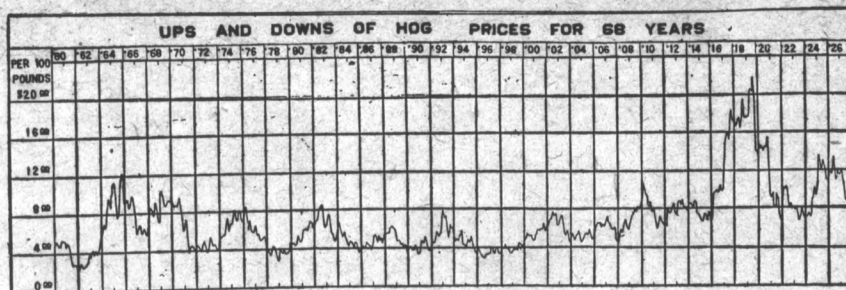
The June pig survey of the United

States Department of Agriculture indicated that the 1927 spring pig crop in the United States was 3.5 per cent greater than a year previous. In the corn belt, which furnishes most of the commercial supply, the increase was two per cent. The increase in the corn belt amounts to about 700,000 head. A corresponding gain in market receipts from October to March next is to be expected, plus a further gain if cholera losses are not severe this fall. In the fall of 1926, the number lost from cholera was probably 1,000,000 head more than usual. In addition, any further liquidation of herds would mean still more of an increase in the market supply. Altogether, it will not be surprising if the number of hogs marketed during the coming fall and winter is 2,000,000

poundage of pork, however, and offset much of the prospective increase in numbers.

The market is now undergoing a seasonal rally from the extreme low point reached early in June. This strength may last until mid-September, but the autumn drop is likely to carry the market lower than in June. The low point in hog prices for this cycle is quite likely to be seen some time this fall or winter.

If the corn-hog ratio remains unfavorable next fall and winter, as it seems quite likely to do, then the spring pig crop of 1928 is likely to be reduced and market receipts in the fall of 1928 will be smaller than in 1927. This points to the likelihood that hog prices will start their upward climb in the next cycle by the middle of 1928. The



Hog Prices Are Now in the Trough of the Cycle, with Indications that they will Start up Again Before 1928 is Over. In the Last Twenty-five Years, the Distance Between the Peaks, or Troughs, Has Averaged Three and a Half Years.

head greater than a year previous. This would be an increase of about ten per cent.

Owing to the prevailing ratio between hogs and corn, and the poor corn crop outlook, the early fall months are likely to witness a heavy movement of light hogs to market. This will accelerate the usual seasonal decline in prices at that time. Marketing at light weight will reduce the

corn-hog ratio is likely to become favorable again before 1928 is over.

Domestic demand should be well sustained. There is a possibility that industrial conditions will become less favorable within a year, although no symptoms of the change are in sight as yet. On the other hand, demand should be stimulated by lower retail prices for hog products and the probability of higher prices for beef.

## The Potato Tour

### Some Interesting Side Lights

MICHIGAN'S quality potato program received its greatest recognition and impetus since the general awakening to the importance of the potato industry in the state, when buyers and growers from eight states joined with Michigan potato men in the State Potato Tour which started from Michigan State College on August 8.

It was the first attempt to combine all of the organizations interested in a state-wide tour, which included the important seed and table stock producing areas of both the Upper and Lower Peninsulas. The tour was staged under the auspices of the Michigan State College, the Michigan State Department of Agriculture, the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange, and the Michigan Crop Improvement Association.

Certified seed acreage on the Lower Peninsula tour was inspected at farms of E. W. Lincoln, of Greenville; Rossman Brothers, of Lakeview; Henry Curtis, of Lake City; Clarence Hultz, of Lake City; George Harrison, of Manton; John Harrison, of Manton; Robert Lautner, of Traverse City; Arthur Hockin, of Kewadin; R. C. Bennett and F. H. Glidden, of Alba; Harold Bailey, George Teeter, William Peck, and Valentine Mankowski, of Gaylord; Irvin Cole, of Alanson; Charles Krussell, Ray Eppler, Clayton Eppler, and William Woodstock, of Petoskey; Fred, Frank and Ellis Schmalzried, of Levering; Ed. Rambadt, of Hawks; Charles Herron,

of Alpena; H. E. Manning, of Spratt.

The tour visitors saw some of Michigan's finest table stock acreage at the farms of John Wager, of Remus; A. W. Miller, of Manton; and George Smokeley, of Mesick.

The buyers were insistent that the potatoes be free from hollow heart, and from their description of a desirable market potato, the growers have gained some valuable points, as their endeavor will be to grow potatoes of the desired type.

The hollow heart, which has been so prevalent in Michigan potatoes in the past, is being controlled by close planting, the use of seed pieces of certain sizes, and the number of sprouts germinating from the seed piece. Experimental work by the college experts have shown this to be true, and also that excessive use of potash fertilizers tended to increase hollowheart.

An inspection of the fields show that the Michigan crop needs rain. The early potato crop will mature early on account of the lack of moisture, and will probably be light in yield. The late crop is just setting, and should have moisture to make a good set. Some of the fields visited showed frost injury.

An interesting side light in the development of the seed potato business was the story of the development of relations between Mennonite colonies in Pennsylvania and our own Oceana county. Some six years ago, a Mennonite minister from Pennsylvania visited some farmers near Mears. He

was so favorably impressed with the Russet Rural potato that he took some back with him and planted them in his garden. They produced so well that two carloads of seed were ordered from the Mears farmer the next season. The business has developed so that last year twenty carloads were handled by the two colonies, and it is likely that thirty cars will be sent to Pennsylvania this year. The Mennonites at Mears are unable to grow all the seed they have orders for, so some has been purchased through the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange.

Another interesting feature was the story of the disease-free strain of Irish Cobblers developed by Michigan State College. This strain was started in the college greenhouse. The seed increased at the Upper Peninsula Experiment Station and was released in 1925 to several seed farms. Visitors from Virginia favored the Irish Cobblers very much, but they felt that the freight rate was a hindrance, but when they learned of the disease-free quality of this strain, the freight rate was forgotten.

The work of the college in the control of black leg, mosaic and other diseases; insect control through spraying and dusting; storage experiments to determine proper ventilation and temperature, and the testing of strains is also important in the quality program. The results of this work at numerous experimental plots were an important educational feature of the tour.

The importance of alfalfa in long rotations, and sweet clover and other legumes in short rotations, for the production of high potato yields, is widely recognized among growers of the state. The college recommends planting potatoes on the same land not less than once in four years, and preferably not oftener than every six years for the purpose of disease control.

The success of the long-time alfalfa-potato rotation has been demonstrated by the Rossman Brothers, who are outstanding producers of the state. Their rotation is as follows: Alfalfa, potatoes, grain and alfalfa again—planting potatoes only once in eight years. By combining live stock and potatoes, they have been able to maintain their land in an excellent state of fertility. They use commercial fertilizer in addition, and find that it pays. This year they used 500 pounds per acre of 0-12-6 commercial fertilizer, planted the seed thirty-six by twelve inches, using twenty-two bushels of seed to the acre, and sprayed their fields from four to six times.

The results of Michigan's quality program, and the certified seed work which started in 1920, have proved very gratifying. The number of acres inspected for certification in 1920 was 269, as compared to 1,800 in 1926. The average yield for the state was 105 bushels per acre, and it has been increased to 120 bushels. In 1920 the average yield of certified fields was 138.5. The average yield is now 256 bushels, showing that the certified seed itself is fast being improved. The increased yield from certified fields in 1920 was 33.5 bushels over the average state yield, as compared to an increase of 136 bushels in 1926.

Progressiveness of American farmers is shown by the fact that three out of four have adopted modern and improved farm practices wherever agricultural colleges establish extension service.

Colored silks fade as much from thirty-four hours of exposure to sunlight, as from 100 hours exposure to electric incandescent light of comparable brightness.



## AN AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

ONE of the largest buildings in the world for housing business related to agriculture, is being planned for construction in Chicago. This structure will have twenty-one full stories and a thirty-story tower. It will contain more than one hundred acres of floor space. The announcement regarding this building was issued by the new Agricultural Club of America.

## USE TORCH IN BERRY FIGHT.

IN order to help control the virus diseases and germ-carrying insects which attack the raspberry, an oil torch has been devised which will be used by the inspectors from the State Department of Agriculture. The torch will be used on plants which must be rogued from the plantation, because of disease, thus killing the disease and the disease-carrying aphids.

## WANT OPEN MUSKRAT SEASON.

THE members of the Michigan Fur Dealers' Association are demanding that the state conservation commission rescind its action in closing the season for trapping the muskrats for one year. The season previously had been closed for two years, and then opened last winter, but the slaughter of muskrats was so great that the commission closed the season for another year.

The dealers are anxious for the open season, as they readily admit that Michigan muskrat fur is the finest in the world, and that they want some of it to mix with the furs from other states, in order to call it all Michigan products.

## FROG FARMING.

RAISING of frogs has been found to be a profitable venture by Paul Hendrich, of Missouri. On an acre, he says, at least eighteen thousand could be raised. Frogs are about the cleanest creatures in the world, and cost practically nothing in time and money to raise. The market price ranges from \$3.50 to \$12 a dozen.

## CHICK SEASON ENDS.

THE chick shipping season of the Holland-Zeeland section has virtually ended after a run of nearly six months. The season opened about six weeks earlier than usual, and during the hatching time the hatchers in this district are estimated to have shipped eleven million chicks.

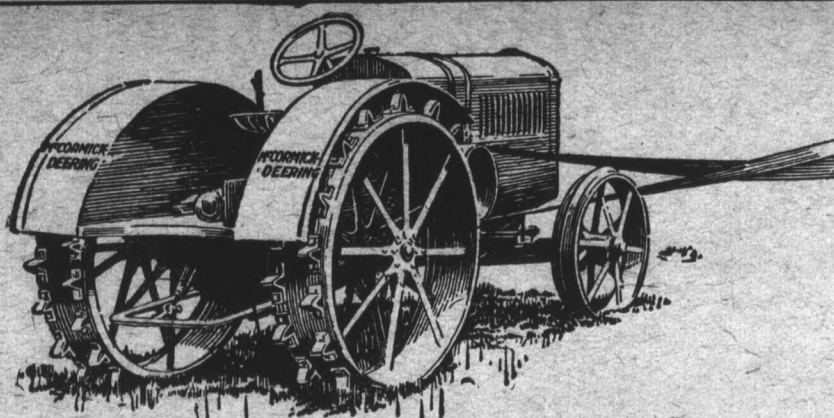
## PLANT MORE PEARS.

RECENT investigations by the Horticultural Department of Michigan State College have shown a way of increasing the productivity of pear trees, through interplanting of varieties which will fertilize each other. This has renewed the interest in pear culture, and although some think that pear growing may be overdone, Mr. R. H. Schumaker, of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics said that there would be no fear of over-production of good Bartlett and Seckle pears. There is a good market demand for well-packed Michigan fruit of those two varieties.

The Keifer pear situation is also much more promising, as the canning factories have found a way of canning Keifers so that they have good quality and flavor.

## COOPERATIVE INSURANCE.

FIGURES recently issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture show that about half of the farm property of this country is insured by mutual fire insurance companies. Nineteen hundred fifty farmers' insurance companies are carrying \$11,000,000 in risks.



## Put a McCormick-Deering at the POWER END of the BELT

THE belt-work season is here again. Now the belt will come into play on many jobs and you will want dependability at both ends of it. At one end the machines will change many times in a year, but *the same tractor must stand steady and ready with plenty of power through it all.*

Thresher, ensilage cutter, husker and shredder, feed grinder, hay press, wood saw, etc.—all are idle and helpless without power. The best of them are only as good as the power is. When the power is inadequate the machine is weak and inefficient. When the power is faulty, the job may be bungled, valuable time lost, and part of the crop value sacrificed.

Assurance of ample power and steady operation in *belt work*—as in all *drawbar work* and all *power take-off work*—lies in McCormick-Deering Tractor ownership. International Harvester tractor design has always given 100 per cent attention to the requirements for belt power. Study the 15-30, the 10-20, or the new *Farmall*, and you will see. Look at the big wide belt pulley; note its correct position, parallel with the wheels, ready for instant location in the belt. Note the throttle governor which keeps the speed uniform, saving fuel and saving wear. Set the tractor on a belt-work job and leave it—you can always depend on a McCormick-Deering to run unattended all day long.

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93 Branch Houses in the U. S.; the following in Michigan Farmer territory—Detroit, Grand Rapids, Green Bay, Jackson, Saginaw

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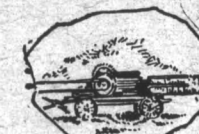
GRINDING



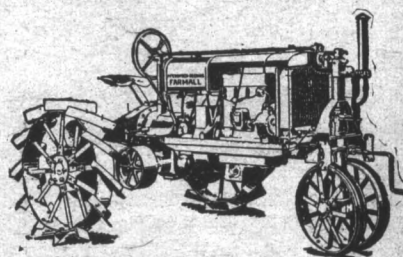
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The Farmall is the new all-purpose McCormick-Deering, designed to handle planting and cultivating of corn, cotton, and other row crops along with all other power work. This view shows the belt-pulley. Farmall is perfectly fitted for belt work.

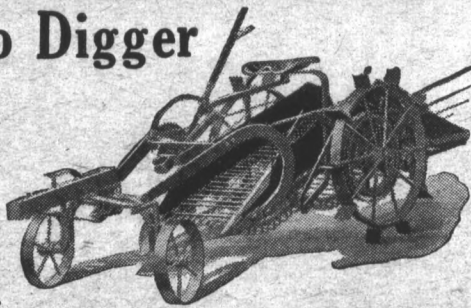
### U. S. Reuther Model Potato Digger

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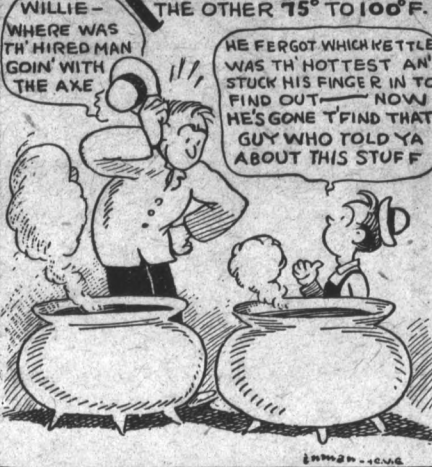
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## Adventures of the Brown

Family—By John Francis Case

Old Moll Center of Interest.

AFTER entering the cave where Black Neb, fugitive from the House of the Lone Oak, had made his home, Hal Brown and his father had found a brass-bound seaman's box which undoubtedly was the missing chest which had held old Captain Pettibone's gold, which he had guarded with his life. The occupants of the cave were gone and the chest proved to be empty. Mrs. Fernandez, Spanish neighbor of the Brown's, draws suspicion because of her flimsy claim that the Captain Pettibone had owed them money, and therefore they were interested in finding out if he was dead or alive, as seemed possible.

"I'll never rest until we find Black Neb and whoever is with him," asserted Hal as they talked over the stirring events of the last few days. "We bought this place in good faith and if anything has been taken away from it, it's ours. I have no doubt now that it was the black man who tried to get into the basement. I can't believe that Fernandez had anything to do with it."

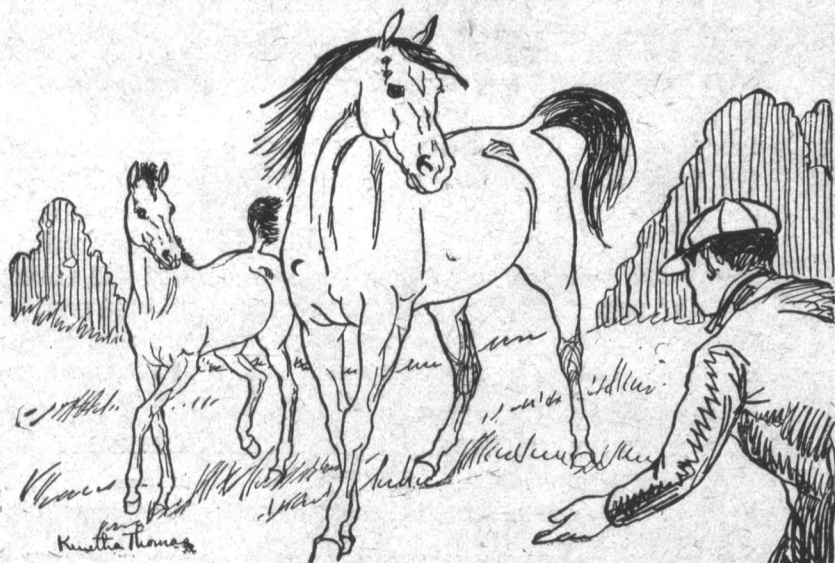
"Maybe it was that bad man who tried to carry me away," piped up Little Joe. "He swore somethin' awful when I got away from him."

"We'll attend to him, too," assured Hal. "If he ever comes nosing around here. But we can't put in all our time, dad, hunting treasure, thieves or kidnapers. Gotta do a little farming and take care of that interest."

"We've got something to fall back on," assured Father Brown, "that I think is more sure than crops and more valuable than any treasure we're likely to find. That last colt of Old Moll's is a plum beauty. Sleek as a mole, built like a greyhound, got all the grace of his mother and the heart of his sire. Be worth a thousand dollars as a two-year-old if he's worth a dime. Some, baby, folks, some

babe!" proudly asserted Father Brown.

A KEEN horseman and breeder of winning thoroughbreds, Henry Brown could rise to the height of enthusiasm when "talking horse." All the Brown family had come to admire



Brown Bob, Proud Son of Old Moll, Mother of Champion Racers, is Coveted by "Slippery Sam" Jacks.

and love Brown Bob, Old Moll's beautiful baby, and it was often that Hal jokingly advised his father that the colt should be placed in the steel-walled room which once had held the treasure chest. Weeks had passed since Little Joe's disappearance had thrown all the neighborhood into an uproar, and the finding of the hidden cave had become public property. That Black Neb had been one of its occupants was commonly accepted but the emphatic assertion of the undertaker that old Captain Pettibone had died and been prepared for burial by his own hands seemed to refute claims that he was alive and in Neb's care.

The Brown's again had fallen into their routine of work, the intimacy between Beth and Juanita continuing uninterrupted. But one thing marred Beth's happiness. Jack Miller never had come to the House of the Lone Oak after that fatal quarrel with Hal.

Sauntering down the road one beautiful day, Beth heard a whistle and as she stopped short a well-remembered voice called her name. Out from the woods stepped Jack Miller and Beth flushed at his first words. "I suppose you consider me an enemy, Beth," began Jack, "but I am no en-

emy of yours. I just had to see you, even if you hate me."

"I never have hated you, Jack," said Beth softly, as she seated herself on a big stone by the roadside. "There are some things that we can't understand, but I've always felt that you were innocent of any wrong and would tell us all in your own time. I'm awfully glad to see you again."

"Are you, Beth?" inquired Jack and as he took Beth's hand she did not draw it away. "It's been tough not to see you and to feel that you considered me an enemy. But while Hal feels as he does, I shan't trouble you.

Yet I've seen you sometimes when you didn't see me. I've been watching over you." There was ardor in Jack's eyes, and again Beth flushed.

DON'T think I need much watching," announced Beth lightly, "but we always are uneasy about Little Joe. What do you mean, Jack? Is there anything new which would worry us?"

"Nothing that will affect you or your family," replied Jack, "so far as I know. But twice I've seen that guy who tried to carry Little Joe off prowling around your pasture. I can't believe that he'd be up to kidnapping, but he seems to have taken a great shine to that brown beauty of a colt your dad is so crazy about. That colt is worth real money and from what your father told me this man is a horseman. Just wanted to tip you off so you could tell your dad."

"Dad will be worried sick," cried Beth. "Next to the family he loves Brown Rob. Let's go look at him, Jack. He's sure a beauty."

Together Jack and Beth went through the woods to the pasture, there to find Old Moll careering wildly about. The brown colt was gone and Beth's call, alarming in its shrillness and urgency, brought Hal running from the field to confront Jack Miller with bitter words before Beth could explain. Once more Jack turned away and left the Brown home with a heart filled with bitterness, while a sister and brother faced one another in tense anger.

Brown Bob was gone. Henry Brown raved about the pasture as if bereft of a child, while Old Moll's plaintive call rang through the darkening woods. To Henry Brown the loss was near tragedy, to Hal another evidence that Jack Miller had played them false.

(Continued next week).

A tribe of bushmen in southwest Africa is so primitive that its only language is said to be a series of clicks of the tongue.

Activities of Al Acres—Slim Didn't Get This Idea Out of Ma Acres' Cook Book

Frank R. Leet.





# They don't *come* any better

I DIDN'T know it, but Prince Albert was just the tobacco I had been looking for all the time. I hate to think of the time we lost getting together. But let that go. We're all set now—me and the pipe and P. A. We've been pals from the very first puff.

I had a hunch I was going to like P. A. the minute I got that breath of Nature's noblest gift to pipe-smokers. What a treat! It made me think of a hike through the woods, when the trees and the vines are in full leaf. I found the taste "as advertised" by the aroma.

Cool as a customs-inspector. Sweet as the thought you have nothing to hide. Mild as a milk-shake, yet with that full-bodied flavor that satisfies your smoke-taste right down to the ground. That's Prince Albert, Fellows. They don't *come* any better.

No matter how set you appear to be on a smoke-program, try P. A. I give

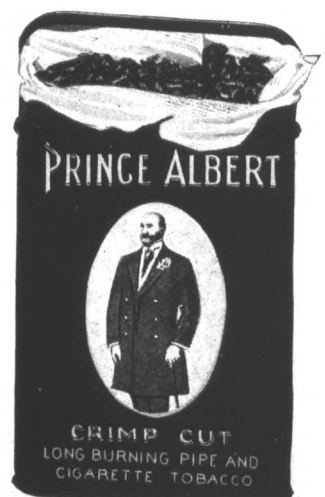
you my word, no other tobacco that ever came down the pike ever brought so much downright satisfaction out of a pipe. "That fellow knew his groceries," you'll say, or words to that effect.

P. A. is sold everywhere in tidy red tins, pound and half-pound tin humidors, and pound crystal-glass humidors with sponge-moistener top. And always with every bit of bite and parch removed by the Prince Albert process.

# PRINCE ALBERT

—the national joy smoke!

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## Genuine Cork Linoleum Rugs in NEW-DIFFERENT-PRETTIER Patterns



NOTHING would be more suitable for the kitchen (that most lived-in-room in the house) than this lovely rug of Armstrong's Linoleum in the green-and-white tile pattern. Colorful, simple in design, clean looking, it is far prettier than that old wood floor, and much easier to keep clean! Just a light mopping keeps it bright, shiny, and new-looking.

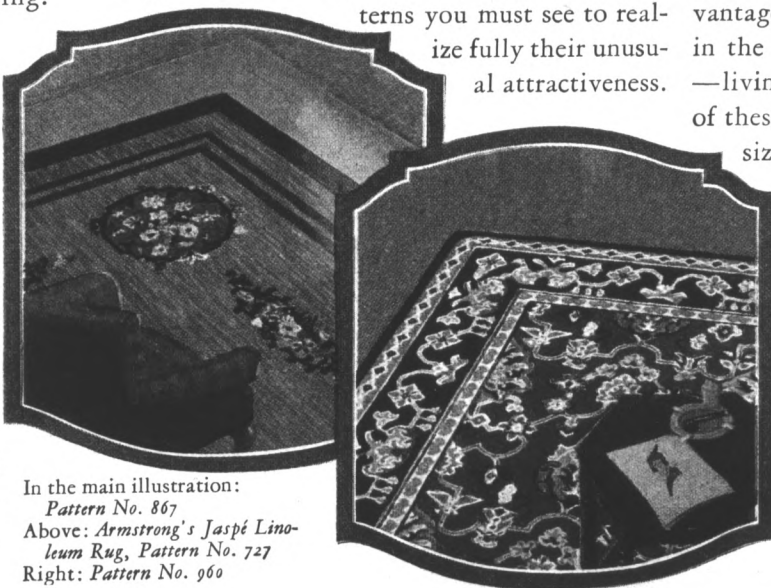
Resilient, quiet to the tread and *tough*, it will give years of wear. It is so flexible and pliant, too, that it can easily be rolled up and moved from room to room. Yet an Armstrong's Linoleum Rug costs little—the price is now amazingly low, lower than it ever has been.

Besides the tile pattern illustrated for the kitchen, there are 19 new patterns of Armstrong's Linoleum Rugs now being shown in the stores. These new rugs are more than merely new designs. They are really new creations in

### Why not brighten the kitchen with a touch of color?

beauty and coloring. Rugs of genuine Jaspé linoleum with an overlaid border, rugs with a single all-over design without repetition, patterns you must see to realize fully their unusual attractiveness.

Now, with these new Armstrong Rug patterns, you can have the beauty of design and charm of color together with the practical advantages of a smooth-surface rug. . . . Not only in the kitchen, but the best rooms in the house—living-room, dining-room, bedroom. Many of these new patterns are made in the extra-large sizes, 12 ft. by 12 ft., and 12 ft. by 15 ft., as well as the usual smaller room sizes.



In the main illustration:  
Pattern No. 867  
Above: Armstrong's Jaspé Linoleum Rug, Pattern No. 727  
Right: Pattern No. 960

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"Rugs of Practical Beauty" shows a charming array of these new Armstrong Linoleum Rugs in full color. You will enjoy making your selection before you go to the store. There is no charge, simply write for this booklet to the Armstrong Cork Company, Linoleum Division, 1018 Jackson Street, Lancaster, Penna.

## Armstrong's Linoleum Rugs

they wear and  wear and wear

Look for the **CIRCLE A** trade-mark on the burlap back.



## A Promise

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

A PROMISE is made the warrior-poet-shepherd-king of Israel. First, it is that God will make David's name great. When David heard that, I have no doubt but that he was much pleased. We would all like to have a big name. We enjoy being known. Boys carve their initials on trees and benches, and they used to do it on their school desks. In these more civilized times I presume they have stopped that. Every cemetery is proof that people like to be remembered. Some monuments are large and pretentious, others are smaller only because those interested did not have the bank account sufficient to negotiate for more marble or granite. Farmers have their name and the name of the farm painted on the barn. The dying Garfield asks, "Will I be remembered?" and in so doing he is but saying what most of us would say under similar circumstances. David is promised a great name,



known than that of the youth who slew the giant, of the man who wrote, "The Lord is my Shepherd."

With all this, it is well to recollect that "a good name is rather to be chosen than great riches." A good name, not a great name. Some years ago a son of Charles Dickens was found in Australia. He was not much of a man, apparently, and lived on what money was sent him from home—what they call "a remittance man." A promoter found him, bathed him and dressed him up and brought him to America, knowing that all Dickens lovers would go to see and hear a sure-enough son of their favorite author. But the poor man could not lecture, was painfully embarrassed by his experiences, and died before the year was out. He had a great name, but it did not do him much good.

The second part of the promise was, that Israel should have a permanent home, from which no nation should ever eject them. That has come to be true, at least in part. Palestine has been the home of the Jews, though they are outnumbered by other races. And so revered is Palestine by the Christian world, the Jewish world, that thousands of pilgrims go there every year. It seems odd to think of people going from one town to another in autos, but that is at least one method of travel. Personally, I wish I had gotten there before the autos did. But if one goes out of the beaten tourist path, he will find plenty of excuse for using a donkey, a camel or his own legs.

And then, next, no enemy was to waste them or harry their boundaries. This, no doubt, would have been carried out had the Hebrews lived according to their plain knowledge of what was right and wrong. But they did not, and thereby hangs a painful and a lengthy story. Who were the most menacing enemies of the Hebrews? On one side were the Philistines, a powerful tribe along the Mediterranean Sea, occupying the cities of Ashdod, Gaza, Ascalon, Gath and Ekron. This tribe was always at war with Israel until subdued at last by David and Solomon. Later, they reconquered some of their lost territory from the Hebrews. They were always ready for a war. But the Philistines were not the worst enemy of David's people. Then, there were other peoples, such as the Moabites and the Ammonites, on the other side. They enjoyed drawing a little blood once in a while, too. Then, far to the northeast, was

Assyria, and later, to the south, Babylon. But none of these were the really dangerous enemies of David's people. The enemy that counted was the enemy within the gates. It was—themselves. Had that enemy been held at bay, Israel would have been a happy and prosperous people.

Do you remember in one of Hall Caine's books, that a man wrestles one night with his enemy, and suddenly the moon shone in the window and the man found that, as he looked into the face of his antagonist that it was his own face? Well, it was that way with the Israelites, just as it is that way with us. Our worst enemies are not our competitors in business, or the corn borer, or the drought, or the drop in the price of wheat, but it is ourselves. David's most desperate enemy was David, Judas's bitterest foe was Judas, and so it goes. "To thine own self be true." But one needs God in order to be true to himself. The nation fell into bad ways, became hard, avaricious, ambitious, made leagues with other nations in order to get ahead, fell into immorality that weakened the fibre of the people, both physical and moral, and only one result could possibly follow—weakness and disintegration. It is the old story, over again. "The gods are just, and of our pleasant vices make instruments to plague us." They do just that. Only, in our vanity and blindness we think we will be an exception. As Rip Van Winkle, when he took a drink would say, "We won't count this one," so we imagine that we can get away with this or that. But somehow the drink, or whatever it is, is being counted just the same.

And then David was going to build a house, and finds that God is planning great things for him and his, at the same time. Is it not always so? Work sincerely for God and we find that it is not one-sided. God begins to work for us. We receive a good deal more than we invest. "Live for self you live in vain; live for Christ you live again, pass it on."

### SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR AUGUST 21.

SUBJECT:—God's Promise to David.  
I Chronicles 17:1 to 12.  
GOLDEN TEXT:—Hebrews 1-8.

### For Our Little Folks

Stories From Bugville

#### THE DISOBEDIENT GRASSHOPPER.

ZIP-zip-zip-zee-e-e, zip-zip-zip." Daddy Grasshopper was playing this tune out in the meadow. (Have you, my little reader, ever heard the grasshopper play this tune?) He doesn't have a violin or any other musical instrument. He makes the music with his wings. His wings are very thin, so thin that you can see right through them, but the veins are very large. When he rubs his wings together very, very fast, he plays this "zip-zip-zee-e-e" tune.



A Big Fish Flopped Out of the Water Right in Front of the Brave Little Grasshopper.

As Daddy Grasshopper played on this sunny afternoon, all the little Grasshoppers left their game of hop-

skip-and-jump and came hopping over the clover blossoms as fast as they could. That was very fast, too, for a Grasshopper can hop faster than a grown-up can step.

After Daddy Grasshopper played his "zip-zip-zee" tune for an hour, he yawned and said, "Guess I'll take a nap here in the cool shade of the clover blossoms. Hop along, children, but don't go too near to the pond. You know grasshoppers can't swim." "All right!" answered the little Grasshoppers, as they hopped away toward the pond.

Now, one of the favorite games of the little Grasshoppers was to climb out on the long grasses that grew by the side of the pond, and teeter-totter in the cool breeze.

One of the little Grasshoppers was braver than the rest. When they played teeter-totter down by the pond, he liked to climb out on the tip end of the longest blade of grass and watch another little grasshopper that looked up at him from the water. Of course, this was only the Grasshopper's reflection, but being a little Grasshopper, he didn't know that.

So on this sunny afternoon, while his brothers and sisters were playing teeter-totter, he climbed out just a bit farther than he had ever climbed before.

"Come back, come back," called his brothers and sisters, when they spied him.

"Come and see the little Grasshopper down here in the water," answered the bravest of the little Grasshoppers.

"I'm afraid, I'm afraid," they all replied.

"Oh, I'm not," boasted the bravest of the little Grasshoppers. But right then a big fish flopped out of the water right in front of him. He was so frightened that he forgot to hang on to the blade of grass and tumbled into the water. Of course, the big fish gobbled him up in a wink, and that was the last of the disobedient Grasshopper.

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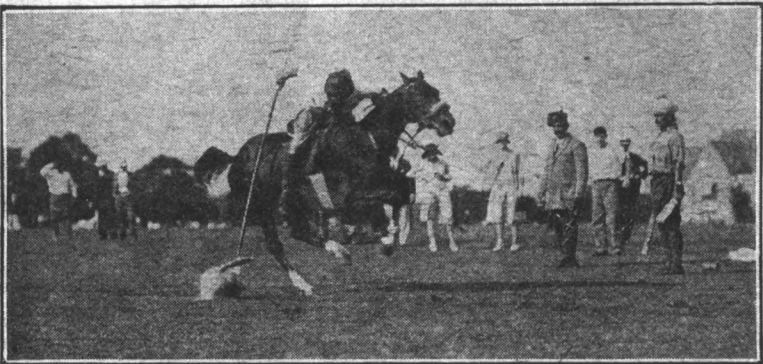
# WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



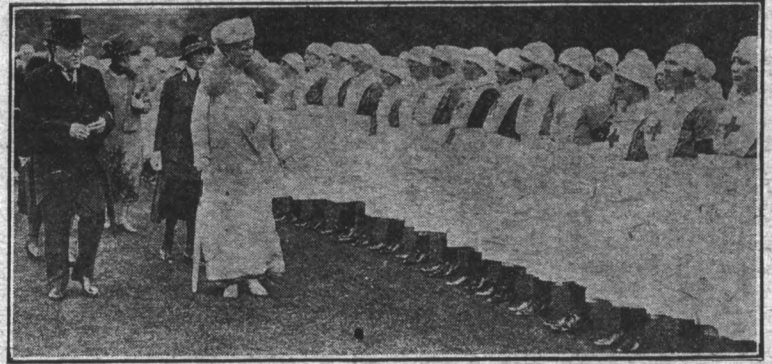
President and Mrs. Coolidge enjoyed a ride through the woods near their summer home in the Black Hills, South Dakota, the method of conveyance being most unusual.



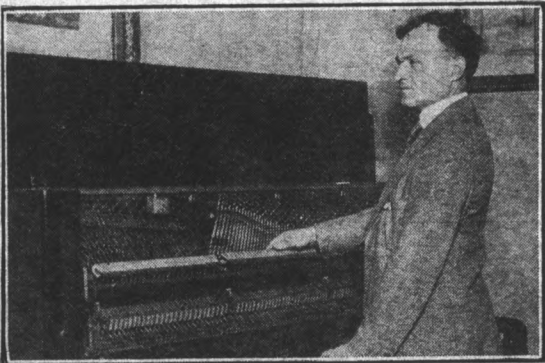
In a riot in Vienna, Austria, eighty-seven people were killed and five hundred wounded. Machine guns now guard the Parliament buildings.



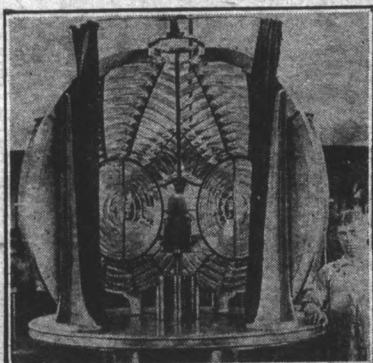
The British Army-in-India polo team defeated the American Four in their first game in the United States. The British team will try for the International Challenge Cup in September.



Queen Mary, accompanied by Princess Mary, inspecting the Scottish nurses at Holyrood Palace, and it doesn't look like she had such a hard job either.



Wade Hampton Mitchell, a blind piano tuner of Washington, has enrolled as a student in a local law school.



This huge lens will be kept flashing at Cape St. Elias, Alaska, to guide course of mariner.



Vice-President Dawes, the man looking toward the camera, as guest on Oklahoma ranch, is prepared to catch a big one.



The Halemaumau pit of Kilauea Volcano is again active and spouting fiery lava.



A recent earthquake in Palestine wrecked this hotel in Jericho. Three persons were killed and property damage is estimated to be thousands of dollars.



Emelia Cavan, of the Philippines, says flappers made their debut after Spanish war.



## Reader's Opinions

### THE HANDLING OF THE CORN BORER WORK.

IN your issue of August 6, a worthy comment by Mr. Norton is being discussed at every gathering of grizzled farmers who still are not ashamed of the "corns on their hands."

A less costly and more efficient method of corn borer control is the real basis of all controversy on the subject. The manifest unfairness of the past campaign will soon be forgotten when a practical, less wasteful, and fairer method is evolved.

The writer has had a little experience on three small patches, totaling in all, six and one-half acres of ear corn ground, husked by hand, and the fodder fed on the knolls on sod fields the past winter, thereby giving the owner double the acreage to clean up during a very wet spring, necessitating the burying of trash.

I am still waiting for the \$13. Promised it to my wife. She is furious. We do not complain of the field man. He seemed to be reasonable, considering the weather in May, but as to the method involved at headquarters pursuant to act of Congress, we think there is room for improvement. First, Congress was dilatory in appropriating. Second, such officials of our state government, as we are in daily contact with in our own township system, should be employed as much as possible with the least expense, to-wit: we all come in contact with the town treasurer before February 1. He could serve first notice at very small cost. Again, we come in the presence of the assessor before June. He could take statistics called for in the first notice, and record our seasonal intentions, and, lastly, our school census enumerator could take our final statement of our progress, leaving nothing for state officials to do but check and verify.

Forty years of tax paying on farm land is a great educator, makes up, to some extent, what the schools did not give, and we view with alarm the creating of new boards and commissions duplicating work of the same object until our voice is heard with a wail.

Oh, the enormous cost of civilization! All political forces seem to strive together to get the state to take over the local affair, and again for Congress to take over the state affair, and worse still, for Congress to delegate to a commission a responsibility that should remain with a committee responsible to the electorate.

Many persons (highly educated at state expense), seem to think that if the cost can be made federal, they are clear. But agriculture is not clear of tax by such method as the federal arm can reach into the state for tax now.—E. Richardson.

### "TOO POOR."

I would like to say a few words in regard to "Too Poor" to make good. Of course, some may make use of the words, "too poor" too much to sound good. But a good many of us poor farmers are really somewhat poor. We have not millions by any means. High taxation is hurting the farmer, and a good many other things. We pay exorbitant prices on machinery and other things. The products of our labor don't compare in price, for what we have to pay. Of course, we can keep our soil from running down. Sow rye or something that can be plowed under. Prices on farm products are higher now than they were some years ago, but everything else is higher in proportion. But, I presume, we have to take the bitter with the sweet and call it good.—S. H. C.

### TEACHER'S MISTAKE.

"Jimmy," said the teacher, "I wish you would wash your face. I can see what you had for breakfast."

Jimmy—"What was it?"

Teacher—"Eggs."

Jimmy—"Wrong, teacher, that was yesterday."

### HE KNOWS.

"Why don't you work? Hard work never killed anyone."

"You are wrong, lady, I lost both of my wives in that way."

### WHAT'S THE ANSWER?

Boy—"Can a person be punished for something he hasn't done?"

Teacher—"Of course not."

Boy—"Well, I haven't done my arithmetic."

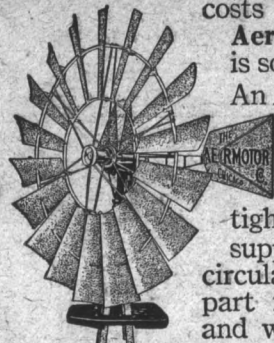
### TAKEN SERIOUSLY.

Said the stern young woman teacher—"Tommy, if you cannot behave yourself, I shall have to take your name."

Outside, Tommy confided to a chum—"My teacher's threatened to marry me if I don't look out."

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# Make the Most of Your County Fair

*Go After One or Two Things and Get Them*

By Elsa Steward Clark

**I** MAKE it a point to learn something each year from the County Fair or the State Fair, if I am fortunate enough to attend. There are so many things to look at that it is easy enough to come home with a lot of vague ideas and not anything very definite. But if, each year, one goes with the fixed determination to learn one thing and practice it, it seems to be different.

Last year I learned to cane chairs. I not only repaired all my own, but have caned fifteen for friends, and made some extra money. The folks in charge of the exhibits are usually very kind to anyone that is really anxious for information. I simply asked the woman in charge of this particular exhibit just how it was done. I had a paper and pencil with me, and drew the principal steps in the process. It has been a source of enjoyment to me, as well as a great convenience, as there has been no way of getting chairs caned in this neighborhood.

One year the women's department of the farm bureau had refinished furniture and there I learned some of the elementary steps of this work.

This year I wish to make a cover for a footstool I possess.

With my paper and pencil concealed in my purse, I shall scout around until I find the kind of top I think I can make, and then learn just how to do it.

I always get my money's worth at a fair, no matter how many times I go, and it seems to me that that is as it should be.

## THREE TEMPTING SALADS FOR LAGGING APPETITES.

**S**ALADS are undoubtedly one of the most popular summer foods. They provide a means of using the fresh garden vegetables in various dishes, and tempt lagging appetites when everything else fails. Try these for variety:

### Carrot Salad.

Wash and scrape carrots. Grind and add to them chopped walnuts or peanuts. Chill and serve with cooked salad dressing. Garnish with lettuce.

### Green Pea and Potato Salad.

Mix equal parts of old cooked peas and diced potatoes. Add boiled dressing. Mix and serve in bowl lined with lettuce leaves.

### Tomato Salad.

Scalp, skin and chill the tomatoes. Scoop out centers. Mix cooked vegetables with a little French dressing, and let stand for one-half hour in a cold place, then fill tomato cups. Put a spoonful of mayonnaise on top of each, sprinkle with finely chopped egg and stand on bed of lettuce or cress.

## MY FAVORITE MENU FOR THRESHERS.

**I** HAVE prepared, and helped prepare, many dinners for threshers, but the dinner that seemed to appeal best, both to the men as well as to me, was one I prepared last year, and I shall prepare it again this year if I am called on to get dinner for them.

After many meals of meat loaf and

frankfurts and, as they put it, frankfurts and meat loaf, my men were sick and tired of just the name, let alone the reality, so I determined to find something a little different, and yet not too expensive. So here is what I decided upon, and I was well paid for my "brain effort."

Swiss Steak Tomato Sauce

Potatoes, Gravy

Baked Beans

White Bread Graham Bread

Cake Coffee

This can all be cooked the morning on which the threshers are to arrive.

The beans and potatoes were prepared the night before, and set in cool water for the night. The first thing I did in the morning was to start the beans. Then I stirred the graham bread and got it into the oven. For this I used:

2-3 cup white sugar 2 cups sour milk  
2 tsp. melted lard 2 tsp. soda  
1 tsp. salt Graham, not too thick

This recipe is one loaf. I made two loaves, which proved sufficient with the white bread. Then I started the Swiss steak.

Have steak cut in one-inch slices. Pound into it on both sides, all the flour it will take. Place in a frying

pan containing melted fat, season and sear well on both sides. Cover with hot water and place on the back of the stove, allowing to simmer slowly the whole morning. Keep covered with water at all times. By this time, the bread was done and I stirred a plain molasses cake and covered with white frosting.

For the tomato sauce I use fresh tomatoes, with a bit of onion, and let them simmer on the back of the stove. The gravy is prepared by adding water to the liquor and thickening after removing the meat. During the preparation of the meal, I found plenty of time to get the table ready and things set on, and rest besides.

I had almost forgotten the coffee! I find that, no matter how hot a day it is, the men enjoy a hot drink for dinner, at least. This proved to be the easiest, quickest, and least worry of any meal I have ever prepared, and was also a great favorite.—Mrs. Merton Hurley.

## 'TIS HUCKLEBERRY TIME.

**H**IS liking for huckleberry pie was undoubtedly one reason why Huckleberry Finn, that illiterate, generous-hearted waif of Mark Twain's novel by the same name, has become a general favorite with the younger generation. Even the grown-ups have a particular liking for this delicacy, too, but this swamp and up-land berry had many other uses.

One popular way to use huckleberries is in bran muffins. Cream together quarter cup shortening, one-third cup sugar and one egg. Sift two cups flour, four teaspoons baking powder, and half teaspoon salt, and add one cup berries and one cup of bran. Combine the floured berries with the creamed mixture and add one cup of milk. Bake in a moderate oven (400 degrees F) for about twenty minutes.

Some cooks make huckleberry roly-poly, using a rich biscuit dough. Roll the dough into a rectangular shape, spread with melted butter and sweetened huckleberries. Roll as a jelly roll and bake in a moderate oven. Serve with hard sauce.

Huckleberries may be canned by the following method:

### Huckleberries (Cold-Pack).

Pick over the huckleberries and wash them. Pack closely in hot jars; fill with hot, medium thin syrup made with three parts sugar to two parts water; partly seal and process in a hot-water bath for twenty minutes. Remove from canner and seal immediately.

This is the way I make my fresh huckleberry pie. Line a pan with pastry and sprinkle it with a layer of cornflakes (this will cause the juice to be absorbed by the flakes instead of the lower crust). Fill the crust-lined pie plate with three cups of huckleberries, three-fourths of a cup of sugar, one teaspoon of lemon juice, and one-half teaspoon of salt. Cover with the second crust. Slash with a sharp knife to allow steam to escape. Bake in a moderate oven for thirty-five minutes.—Barbara B. Brooks.

"What do we live for if it is not to make life less difficult to each other?"—George Eliot.

## What Women Are Doing

*English Women Organize Democratic Institutes in England*

**I**T is a common human trait to be interested in what our neighbors are doing, even though they be geographically remote, or right next door. They act as a yardstick by which we measure and judge our own accomplishments, and invariably bring inspiration and new ideas to our own work. So, when we learned that Mrs.

shirk responsibility, and this practice helped to emphasize class distinction.

"The Institutes were established strictly on a democratic basis, with equality for all. The same membership fee is paid by all members. Not even the Lady of the Manor or any of the wealthier women of the village are permitted, even by donation, to build up the finances of the Institute.

### How the Movement is Financed.

"To start organizing, we had an appropriation from the government of ten thousand pounds, or about fifty thousand dollars. But the English finances have been in a bad way since the war, and the Women's Institutes preferred to be self-supporting. Last year they paid back to the government every cent of their appropriation, and from now on will manage their own financing.

### The Scope of the Programs.

"The women have shown more interest in citizenship than in scientific home-making. They follow a definite citizenship program and plan pageants and historical programs. Many of the Institutes spend a year studying the period to be represented by their pageant before staging it.

"Through the Institutes, handicraft of the earlier days has been revived. The women have learned the trades of the basket maker, glove maker, furcraft, leather worker, raffia worker, book binder, chair caner, cobbler, knitter and embroiderer.

By the revival of these and many other handicrafts, the women are able to add to the economic support of the home. The exchange booth which many of the Institutes conduct at their monthly meetings have proven to be economically practical.

### What the Institutes Are Doing.

The Women's Institute is the only movement in England that is functioning on a strictly democratic basis, and is doing much to destroy class distinction. Women of all classes are working and playing together at their monthly meetings and becoming real neighbors. The poorer women are learning to shoulder responsibility, for each member is made responsible as a member of the Institute, and takes part regularly on the programs.

Even Queen Mary is a member of this democratic institution. She attends the institute meetings at Sandringham and takes her place in the audience as one of the democratic members.



Mrs. Alfred Watt, One of Founders of Women's Institutes in England.

Alfred Watt, one of the founders of the Women's Institute movement in England, was attending the second annual Women's Institute at Michigan State College, we eagerly sought her out.

To our surprise, Mrs. Watt proved to be a rather close neighbor. She is a native of Collingwood, Ontario, and up until ten years ago, was active in organizing Women's Institutes in that province. But for the past ten years she has helped to organize more than four thousand Women's Institutes in England, with approximately three hundred fifty thousand members.

"Over in England, don't you know," said Mrs. Watt, "the agricultural folk live in villages and go out each day to work the land owned, for the most part, by the nobility. They have always been poor and their finances are still very unstable. Because of this condition, they have been accustomed to receiving help, more or less. The Lady of the Manor, the wife of the large land owner, for whom the villagers work, has always cared for their needs when the family purse was low. In this way they have come to



## Filling For the Pickle Jar

**A**UTUMN, with its spicy smell of canning and pickling, and its rows of amber and rosy jelly-filled glasses, will be here before we are fully aware of the fact.

The following recipes have long been favorites in my home, and each year a few cans find a place in my fruit cupboard.

### Beet Pickles.

One quart of beets chopped fine, one quart chopped cabbage, one cup sugar and a cup of grated horseradish, one teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of pepper. Mix all together and cover with cold vinegar. Can in air tight cans. These should be set in the darkest corner of the fruit closet.

### Mother's Corn Salad.

Twenty ears of corn, one cabbage, two green peppers, three good-sized onions, four cups vinegar, two cups sugar, one teaspoon tumeric powder, one tablespoon mustard, ground. Cut corn from cob, chop cabbage, onions and peppers fine, and boil for fifteen minutes. Seal while very hot.

### Evergreen Chowder.

One peck green tomatoes, one dozen sweet peppers, one dozen onions. Chop all fine and cover with one quart salt. Let stand over night and in the morning drain and cook one hour in one quart vinegar. Drain again. Mix with two quarts of vinegar, two cups brown sugar, one teaspoonful ground cinnamon, celery seed, mustard seed. Boil twenty minutes and seal. This we consider very good.

### Dill Pickles.

Make a brine by adding half a cup of salt to each four quarts of water. In this soak a hundred medium-sized cucumbers over night. Boil together nine quarts of water, one quart vinegar, two cups of salt. Let this brine stand over night. In the morning drain the cucumbers and pack them in a crock. This makes a five-gallon crock full. Pack the cucumbers between the layers of dill seed-stalks, cherry leaves, also a few grape vine tendrils, and add three green peppers cut in pieces, and some horseradish roots cut in small pieces. Have the top layers of the horseradish roots, a bunch of dill seed stalks and grape leaves. Pour on the last brine, then cover with a plate, weight down with

a stone. These pickles keep well.

### VEGETABLE MENU MUST BE VARIED.

**W**HEN it seems difficult to have a variety of vegetables, why not combine two or more and make them seem different? Carrots and peas, or carrots and string beans, are well-known combinations; other good ones are tomatoes and corn; celery and turnips; cabbage and kale; spinach and mustard greens; tomatoes, onions, and celery. Canned vegetables may be used for part of these combinations and many others, but the more fresh vegetables you can work into the regular diet, the better for the family.

### NEW CATALOG WILL HELP YOU PLAN YOUR FALL CLOTHES.

**F**ASHION will be kinder to the large woman this fall than she has been for many a season. Fabrics will be softer, both in texture and color; tucks, plaits, scarves and cascades will give lengthy lines.



Even before the fall days turn cool, it's time to start to make plans for fall clothes. Our new Fall and Winter Fashion Catalog contains a wealth of suggestions for you. For a copy of it, send 13c in stamps or coin to the Pattern Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.



### FOR BEST RESULTS, SELECT PLANTINGS CAREFULLY.

I have a space of ground fifteen by three feet in which I wish to plant flowers. It is on the west side of the house, but, owing to large maple trees, it would get no sun until late in the afternoon. Can you suggest anything better than ferns, summer flowering bulbs, begonias, and violets? Which is the best privet for foundation planting in the shade? Something is eating the leaves of my Dorothy Perkins rose. What is best to spray with?—H. E. H.

The following annuals will do fairly well in the shade: Asters, Clarkia, Godetia, Lupine, Musk Plant, Pansy, Schizanthus, Snapdragon, Sweet Alyssum, Sweet Sultan. Among herbaceous perennials the following may be used: Anemone, Bee Palm, Bleeding Heart, Candytuft, Columbine, Day Lily, Evening Primrose, Forget-me-Not, Foxglove, Lily of the Valley, Moss Pink, Red-hot Poker, Speedwell, Sweet William, and others.

Many insects may be eating the leaves of the Dorothy Perkins rose. If the leaves are actually chewed, an application of arsenate of lead should be resorted to. Use this material in the proportion of one teaspoon to a gallon of water. If aphids are the cause, use a Black Leaf Forty spray,

but be sure that the insect is hit. Several applications will be needed.—Alex. Laurie.

### TWO CAKES THAT ARE FAVORITES.

Please send me two recipes for cakes.—Miss C. H.

This is a rather big order, for there are cakes and cakes and cakes. But these two are general favorites at our house.

#### Maple-nut Cake.

1 cup brown sugar	Salt
1-3 cup shortening	2 tb. baking powder
Yolks of two eggs	1 cup chopped nuts
1/2 cup milk	1/2 tsp. vanilla
1 1/2 cups flour	

Cream shortening and sugar, add egg yolks, and mix and beat well. Sift dry ingredients, add to the first mixture, together with vanilla. Bake in a loaf in moderate oven for thirty-five minutes.

#### Whole Wheat Apple Sauce Cake.

3/4 cup shortening	flour
1 cup brown sugar	1 tsp. cinnamon
1 cup thick apple sauce	1 tsp. soda
1 1/2 cups whole wheat	Salt

Cream shortening and sugar, dissolve soda in a tablespoonful of warm water, and add to the apple sauce, together with the rest of the ingredients. Bake in a small loaf in a moderate oven.

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*The First Frocks of Autumn Successfully Combine Softness and Smartness With Simplicity*



No. 624—Unusual Lines. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 3 1/2 yards of 40-inch material, with 3/8 yard of 32-inch contrasting.

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No. 327—Boy's Blouse. Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. The 6-year size requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material.

No. 798—For the Smart Matron. Pattern cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44,

46 and 48 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 3/4 yards of 40-inch material, with 3/8 yard of 36-inch contrasting.

No. 579—Smart Box-Plaits. Pattern cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 yards of 40-inch material, with 1/4 yard of 18-inch contrasting, and 3 yards of ribbon.

The price of each pattern is 13c. Just enclose 13c extra when you order your pattern, and a copy of our New Fall and Winter Pattern Catalogue will be sent to you. Address all orders to **PATTERN DEPARTMENT, MICHIGAN FARMER, DETROIT, MICH.**



# OUR PAGE

## "Acres of Diamonds"

*Have Been Found Through Club Work*

IN making up his U. S. Department of Agriculture exhibit of boys' and girls' club work, Mr. Ray Turner, former Michigan State Club Leader, but now with the federal department, used the acre of diamond idea made famous by Russell H. Conwell, the famous lecturer. Mr. Turner pictures the outstanding boys and girls who found the acre of diamonds right at home through club work.

In a graphic way Mr. Turner told the story of Sherman Ives, a Connecticut club boy who earned his way through college by his flock of club project chickens. He is married and successful in poultry husbandry, and is prominent as a club leader.

Francis Smith, of Oklahoma, won the Moses national leadership trophy in 1925, prizes at her state and local fairs, and scholarships at her agricul-

We give these instances to show that club work is widespread in both interest and results. We could give pages of instances where Michigan young folks have found club work decidedly worth while.

One of the interesting and instructive parts of club work is the exhibition part of it. It spurs ambition to

come in competition with others, and the prizes are worth seeking. Besides the experience is interesting and educational. Every club boy should make efforts to develop that part of his club work, for competition adds zest to life. And those who are not club members should visit the club exhibits at the fairs to learn what club work is accomplishing.

The three boys whose pictures are given here, we feel sure, could tell you of the benefits of club work, as well as the value of exhibiting at fairs.

you do? Would you go ahead anyway? Or what?

Will the last question be a popular subject for discussion? Will you let ex-M. C.'s give opinions, too?—Question Mark.

You have given some food for thought. Now we will see if your questions fit the mark or not. Ex-M. C.'s may express themselves at any time.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I can't thank you enough for the little jack knife. It is the cutest little thing I have ever seen. The knife is the first prize that I have won since I got my pin and card. You don't know what a good ripping knife it makes. It is in my sewing bag now.

I have been a member of a 4-H Club for nearly a year. Last winter, I was in a Sewing Club which we called "The Busy Bees." (That's not saying that we were as busy as bees). I have been a member of a Food Study Club this summer. We call our club "The Junior Cooks."

Hoping that Mr. W. B. likes my letter, I remain an M. C. niece and cousin, Ellen Erving.

I am glad you like the knife. Also, it pleases me to learn that you are interested in 4-H work. Keep up the good work.

### HOW TO BECOME AN M. C.

THE other day William Dean and Virginia Harding asked how they could become M. C.'s. That seems strange to me, as I thought all knew of the simple way of becoming Merry Circleers.

There is only one way, and that is by working contests. Work any of the contests you see in this department. If you get one right, even if you do not win a prize, you will be made a member. In the type of contest, in which replies cannot be judged right or wrong, the membership is given to those who send worthy replies to the contest.

Sometimes we are busy at the office and therefore cannot send the buttons and membership cards until several weeks after the contests are over. But, if you have made a correct or worthy answer to a contest, you may rest assured you will be made a member.

### A COME-BACK.

I THINK Franklin Douglas has a very wrong opinion of me, as well as what I wrote. He said he'd like to get me on a farm for a little while and see if I would lay abed and let the cows go hungry. Of course, I wouldn't let them go hungry, I'd have them on pasture with running water in it.

He talks like I was a city girl telling the country folks what they could do, but I'm not. I've lived on a farm all my life, which will be fifteen years next month. I have lived on the farm I am living on now, for twelve years. It is a 180-acre farm, and there is plenty of work to do. Many a day I have taken my straw hat and a hoe and gone to the field and cut Canada thistles and other weeds out of the corn and grain. I have shocked grain, bunched hay, husked corn, worked in the garden, and have done various other jobs, yet I have plenty of time

## OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Uncle Frank:

Roland Kaven wanted to know how M. C.'s could tell their direction in the woods when it is cloudy, and without a compass. I can, because I have had such experiences. I also can tell the different kinds of trees, birds, and animals. I agree with him about crows.

hospital to send something to certain individuals.

Dear Uncle Frank:

It has been more than a year since I wrote those extremely antagonistic letters in opposition to the girls.

I have been a member of this club four years, and I firmly believe that the club has improved four times. The discussions are becoming more and more sensible, and the subjects are of more importance than those of a couple of years ago.

There certainly has been some fine articles printed this last year that would do credit to older persons. Although the club hasn't been in existence over six years, or thereabouts, we have seen the passing of many writers that were active at the birth of the club. Also, many new things have happened, and new ideas put into force. But these are all essential to the progress of a club.—An "Old-timer," Herbert Estes.

I am glad to hear from you, Old Timer. It is like getting letters from long lost friends, to hear from those who have been active in the past. Nothing gives me more pleasure than to hear from old M. C.'s. I wish more would write occasionally.

Dear Uncle and Cousins:

They call me a question mark, so to live up to my name, I want to ask three questions: (1) What do you all think of studying through the long summer vacation? Does it do any good? Is it better to take up something altogether different from your regular school work? (2) How many Merry Circleers are interested in county or district or local Sunday School work, or community work along these lines, or missionary education? Why, and how much are you interested in it? How many are planning to take up some such work? (3) Boys, tell me this. If you got married, and after awhile, your wife wanted to do work like I mentioned in question two, and suppose she could be a real help in that work, and suppose your own interest was all in your own business, would you want your wife to go ahead in a good work if she did not neglect her home, or would you sulk?

Girls, if he did sulk, what would



These Two Grand Champion Club Calves, Exhibited by Willis Campbell, Won the Honors in 1925.

tural college. In her eight years she has made 278 exhibits in poultry, crops, canning, clothing, cooking and room improvement project work.

Don Shepard, a Michigan boy, and once a prominent Merry Circleer, started his club work at the age of fifteen, with two calves. Now his exhibit winnings are putting him through college. He has a fine herd established and is secretary of the Eaton County Short-horn Breeders' Association.

Blanch Keller, of Minnesota, has been in club work since 1919. She has won state and interstate prizes, trained ten demonstration teams and 205 international demonstrators. She also "sold" the art of bread making to her neighborhood.

Gus Reynolds, of Nebraska, has a fine herd of dogs developed through his club efforts, and now is in a profitable farm partnership with his father.

Kenneth Hinshaw, of Washington, ten years ago bought some of the first pure-bred stock in his county for his club project. Ninety per cent of the pure-bred stock in his county now has been placed by club members. In 1924 he took the first carload of show stock in his county, in a circuit of eight fairs. That shows what one boy can do for the live stock of his county.

Mary Borreson, of Nebraska, won recognition through public club demonstrations. As a local leader she told the story of club work throughout her home state. Now she is assistant club leader of Nebraska.

Hilmer Carlson, of Minnesota, started in 1915. Now he has seventeen pure-bred animals. The first calf he bought for club work was the first pure-bred animal on his father's farm. Now he is in partnership with his father in running the "Carlson Jersey Farm."

They and hawks should be killed, because they do many dollars worth of damage every year.

Bluejays, loggerhead shrikes, and sparrows do some damage, but not as much as the hawks and crows; therefore, they should be protected. I am a bird and nature lover and have expressed my opinions about this subject. Let's hear what the other M. C.'s have to say about this subject.—Harold Snyder.

I would be nice to have other nature lovers discuss these subjects. How many have gotten lost in the woods and walked around in a circle?

Dear Uncle Frank:

Maybe the M. C.'s would like to know what I have made. It is a scrap book of photographs from "Our Page." I happened to think of it and made one. I went up in the attic and looked through some old Michigan Farmers to find pictures and found quite a stock of them. I am also going to put special letters in.—Your niece, Mary Crandell.

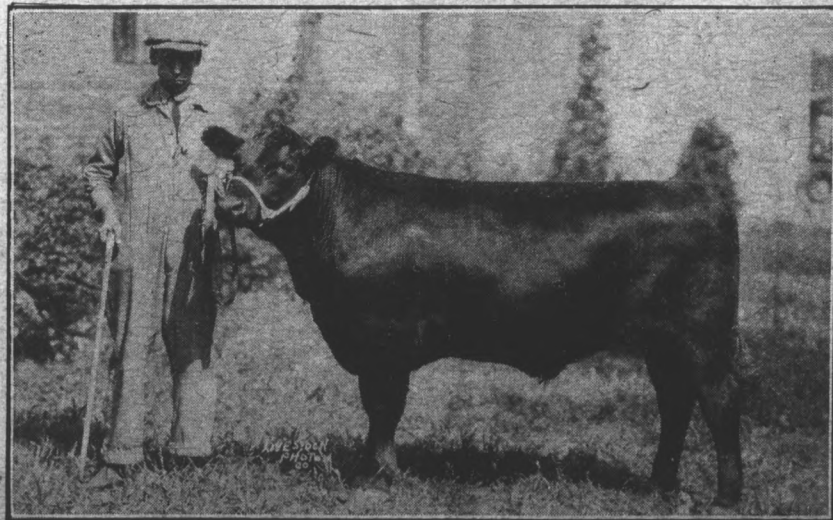
Another good scrap book idea. I have a scrap book which contains every page we have had for our department. In other words, my scrap book is a complete history of the M. C.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I am enclosing a little towards the fund. I know the poor children will like the radio very much. Here is a little suggestion: I wish we could have some way of knowing the names and addresses of some of these poor children and we, that have flower gardens, could sometimes send them our flowers and a letter. Or if the name of some kind nurse or doctor was printed in our M. C. column, we could send little cheerful things to them, as they thought best. I certainly feel sorry for the dear children in the hospital.

With best wishes in soon getting a large enough fund to get the radio, I am, Colleen M. Crispin.

You have charitable thoughts, but it might complicate things some at the



James Mulligan's Angus Steer Won the Reserve Club Grand Championship at the Michigan State Fair in 1926.



for recreation. I go to orchestra practice once a week, movies once in a great while, the lakes, ice cream socials and other amusements. I go to church on Sunday, and have time to read all the magazines we take.

As for not being able to do the chores up early on account of the milking, that is all notion. Franklin Douglas must have the wrong kind of cows. We most always have our chores finished at six o'clock, and sometimes earlier. We don't have to get up before 5:30, and I don't consider that early. When I said lying abed, I didn't mean what a city man calls lying abed, (ten or twelve o'clock), but what a farmer calls lying abed. He considers six o'clock late. Yes, there is such a thing as a lying-abed farmer. When mother and dad are out, my brother gets up and does the chores, and lets them sleep, or if the boys are out, dad gets up and lets them sleep. Of course, there are times when we all go out, and then we all get up fairly early. In the busy time of the year there is no such thing as a lay-abed. During the threshing season they get up early and go to bed quite late. Sometimes daddy doesn't get home before nine-thirty, but the boys have the chores done, so he can go to bed as soon as he gets home.

I wish the next time Franklin Douglas writes he would give his address, too.—Paula.

#### CORRESPONDENCE SCRAMBLE.

WE always have good response to the scrambles, and as we have not had one for a while, we will devote this week to one. I think this is the best way for M. C.'s to get good correspondents, and to make good friends.

Write a letter to Dear Friend, Dear M. C., or something of that sort; address an envelope to yourself and put a stamp on it. Then address an envelope to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan. In the upper left-hand corner of this envelope put the letter A if you are below thirteen years of age. Use the letter B if you are thirteen or older. Put your letter and the envelope addressed to you, in the one addressed to me, and mail. The scramble closes August 27, at which time somebody's letter will be put in your envelope, and your letter in another envelope.

#### CONTEST WINNERS.

THIS contest was easy, except the second word, and on that quite a few missed. The word was span, not snap or naps. Some failed to use the proper pronunciation as given in the mixed quotation.

The ten lucky ones this time were:

##### Story Books.

Allene Ziss, R. 1, Blissfield, Mich.  
Helen Possehn, Portland, Mich.

##### Loose-leaf Note Books.

Helen Piper, Shiloh, Mich.  
Janette Harpham, Bloomingdale.  
Adelaide Brainard, Vicksburg, Mich.

##### Pocket Knives.

Doris Buell, Elmira, Mich.  
Frances Wilson, Harbor Beach.  
Aileen Lucas, R. 1, Lapeer, Mich.  
Margaret Barnes, Leslie, Mich.  
Margaret Meeks, Hillsdale, Mich.

The proper quotation is:

"This span of life was lent for lofty duties, not for selfishness; not to be wiled away for aimless dreams, but to improve ourselves, and serve mankind."

## Poultry

#### BROILER RAISING.

IN the July 15 market bulletin, sent out by the dealer that handles part of my broilers, Rocks weighing three pounds and up are quoted at thirty-four cents per pound. Smaller Rocks are listed at twenty-eight to thirty-two cents per pound. Leghorns weighing two pounds and up are worth twenty-four cents per pound, while smaller Leghorns are quoted at eighteen to twenty-one cents per pound. Between the small Leghorns and the largest Rocks there is a difference in value of sixteen cents per pound.

A first glance at the figures gives

the impression that the heavier breeds should be the big profit winners. Next you consider the feed bill, and wonder how much profit is made by some of the producers of three-pound Rocks who sell them at thirty-four cents per pound. The Leghorn broilers do not bring much money, and there has been a very heavy broiler production this year. It is evident that springers must be large and fancy to bring top prices on the big city markets, and birds of that type are expensive to produce.

In raising Leghorn broilers, I think the producer should realize that the male birds must be given good care up to the time that the sexes can be separated. The commercial egg producer must raise a lot of good pullets each year. The cost of the cockerels up to the time their sex is known should be charged to the pullets. From the time the sex is known, it is not necessary to retain the cockerels unless they are needed for breeding stock or can be sold at a profit as broilers.

The cost of the eggs from which cockerels are hatched, plus the incubating and brooding expense and the feed they eat, are all necessary expenses in the production of pullets up to the time the cockerels can be determined. At that time the poultryman can study his broiler market, and if it seems that male birds will not pay for their feed, they can mercifully be put out of the way, leaving the brooder houses and the feed hoppers to serve the pullets alone. This seems like a serious economic waste, but using high quality starting mash, growing feed and scratch grain, is also a waste if it does not bring proper returns.

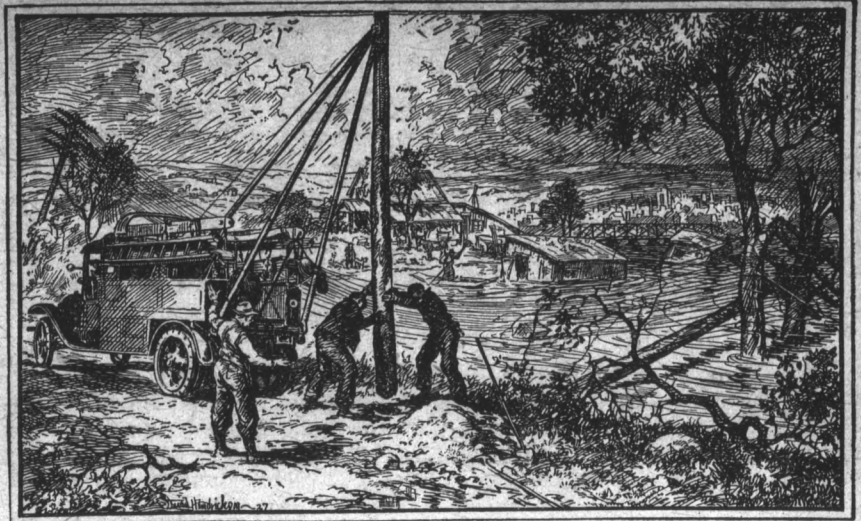
At the same time the poultryman can remember that charging the chick cost to the pullets makes the broiler prices look more satisfactory, and with a good market it is often possible to make even Leghorn broilers pay a profit. At the time the male birds are sold for about fifty cents each as broilers, the pullets have a value of \$1.00 to \$1.25 or more as prospective layers. You have to raise male birds with the pullets for a few weeks in order to obtain the pullets. So the pullets which are so badly needed should be expected to bear the cost of production until the sexes can be separated.—K.

#### SELLING THE OLD HENS.

MANY poultrymen are finding that it pays to sell the old hens at intervals throughout the summer and gradually work down the flock until there is room in the laying-houses for the pullets. The problem of deciding which hens to sell is difficult to solve in some farm flocks.

The fact that a hen moults early is not always an indication of poor laying ability. Lack of egg-making feed may result in an early moult. Sudden changes in the ration during the summer may cause hens to moult. Hens of the heavy breeds which have been confined in small brood coops with their chicks often become devitalized from lack of proper feed and exercise. Such hens may moult early and then return to production and lay a profitable number of large eggs during the late summer and fall when good-sized eggs are at a premium.

I think the egg producer, selling to a good private trade, must develop flocks of hens that are good enough to keep throughout the summer and early fall with a minimum of culling. This helps in holding the customers' trade by supplying large-sized eggs during August and September. As the pullet production increases, and the pullet eggs become larger, there is not so much trouble in filling orders, and the old hen flocks can be culled down more rapidly. This does not mean that the old hens must all be held into the fall and winter and overcrowd the houses needed for the pullets.—G.



## All for One

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the American Telephone and Telegraph Company



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## GET MORE EGGS this summer



Summer time is heavy laying time and the hen's system needs REEF BRAND for shell making material more than ever. Scatter it among the poultry pen or feed it in hoppers and notice the extra eggs you get. It only costs a few cents to keep REEF BRAND before your flocks all through the summer months.

SEND FOR YOUR FREE COPY OF "HOW TO GET 24 EGGS FOR 5c" GULF CRUSHING COMPANY, INC. 833 Howard Ave. New Orleans, La.

## Reef Brand

CRUSHED OYSTER SHELL for POULTRY

Send the FREE booklet, "How to get 24 eggs for 5c." M.F.—8 Name: Address: My Dealer's Name:

**ROSS BROODER HOUSE**  
ROSSMETAL Galvanized.  
Near round—no corners for crowding—vermin and rat proof. Diameter 12 ft. Combination Ventilator and stove flue. Glass windows. Capacity 500 chicks. Special concession for orders now—write today. Ross Cutter & Silo Co. 402 Warder St. Springfield, Ohio.  
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Lowest Prices NOW on Pullets of all ages. 10,000 Available. All birds shipped C. O. D. on approval. Write for special prices.

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

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

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L. M. E. C.  
1927

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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** 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.

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Leading Honor List Sire Past Two Years  
He is bred for production. A grandson of May Echo Sylvia from a 30-lb. daughter of a twice 37-lb. cow.  
He transmits production. His 87 A. R. O. daughters include:  
34 two-year-olds averaging 382.3 lbs. milk and 18.05 lbs. butter.  
27 three-year-olds averaging 490.8 lbs. milk and 24.44 lbs. butter.  
13 four-year-olds averaging 526.8 lbs. milk and 26.59 lbs. butter.  
13 five-year-olds averaging 557.8 lbs. milk and 28.93 lbs. butter.  
Let one of his sons insure production in your herd.

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Animal Industry**  
Department C,  
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**Guernsey** bull calf, 4 weeks old, dam has C. T. A. 533.85 lbs. fat, sired by 690-lb. bull. Also cows with C. T. R. for sale. GEO. W. PICKETT & SON, Caledonia, Mich.

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

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Reference: Northville State Savings Bank

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

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

## Stockers & Feeders

Calves, Yearling & Twos; 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.

**3 Jersey Heifers** average 460 lbs. fat, first calf. Price, value of year's butter. RAY BAKER, Osseo, Mich.

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

### HOGS

## Duroc Spring Pigs

Either sex, pairs or trios unrelated. Bred sows and service boars. All are registered, cholera immune and type.  
**LAKEFIELD FARMS, Clarkston, Mich.**

# LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING

## BELGIANS HONOR MICHIGAN HORSE BREEDERS.

PERHAPS no state in the Union has made more rapid strides in the development of its Belgian horses than has Michigan. The exhibits of the Owosso Sugar Company, and of the Michigan State College, have been much admired at the prominent shows throughout the land. Colts bred by those institutions have been frequent winners in futurities and other leading events. Perhaps it is because of this that the Royal Belgium Society, through its secretary, Chevalier Hynderick de Theulegoet, has selected the Michigan State Fair, which takes place September 5-10, as one of the four American institutions that are to be awarded a cup presented by the breeders of Belgium.

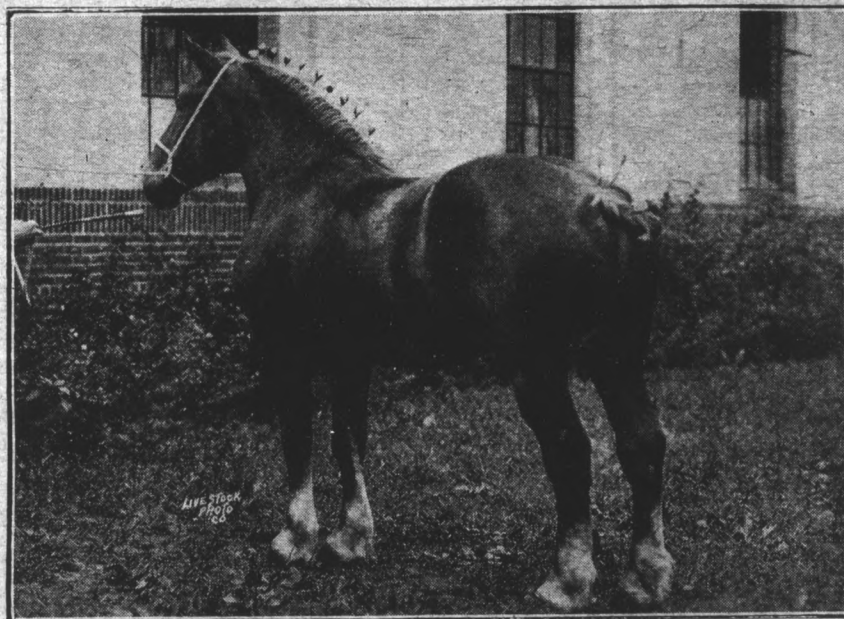
In a recent letter to Walter Palmer,

Friday, September 9, and Mr. Eckhardt has pledged twenty of the prize-winning animals for absolute sale. It is believed that this will give the breeders of Michigan an opportunity of purchasing animals that have been passed upon by expert judges. This plan has been followed by other institutions and has invariably resulted in choice breeding stock being retained in the commonwealth.

The results of this plan cannot be overestimated, and should react to the ultimate benefit of future exhibitions.

## STATE INSTITUTIONS ENTERTAIN DAIRYMEN.

THE importance of selecting breeding stock upon a basis of production was demonstrated to 700 Michigan dairymen at the four Dairy Days held recently at Pontiac, Kalamazoo,



Manetta De Rebus, from Michigan State College, Won the Junior and Grand Championship at Michigan State Fair Last Year.

director of live stock, the Chevalier makes it quite plain that this trophy is presented, not only because of the publicity of the Belgian draft horses in America, but as a token of friendship between the nations, which has been renewed and cemented by the recent World War.

The Belgian people are deeply grateful to Americans in general, and to the lovers of Belgian draft horses in particular, and it goes without saying that this will be the most popular and the most highly valued of any trophy ever awarded by the Michigan State Fair.

It is to be regretted that the donor cannot be here in person and take part in the ceremonies, but he has arranged with the secretary of the American Association of Importers and Breeders, Mr. J. C. Connor, of Wabash, Indiana, who will act in his stead.

It is to be hoped that the entries received in the Belgian classes will be in keeping with the splendid awards, and with the trophies which are being offered.

## PURE-BRED HORSE SALE AT STATE FAIR.

THE admirers of fine horses will not only have an opportunity of seeing the very best specimens of Percherons and Belgians on exhibit at the Michigan State Fair, September 5-10, but they will have an opportunity of bidding on the prize animals during the last days of the exhibition.

Walter Palmer, Director of Live Stock and Exhibits, has arranged with Mr. Levi Eckhardt, of Viroqua, Wisconsin, one of the foremost breeders in the country, to hold an auction on

Ionia, and Traverse City. Those who attended these meetings saw four herds of pure-bred Holsteins which have been brought to their present high standard of production by years of testing for production and rigid selection of breeding animals.

R. S. Shaw, dean of agriculture at Michigan State College, told groups at the first three meetings that the present outlook for dairy husbandry was encouraging, and that the dairy industry was, in a large measure, responsible for the present comparative prosperity of Michigan farmers. Dean Shaw does not believe that strenuous efforts should be made to keep dissatisfied farmers upon the farms, nor that marginal lands should be hurried into production.

Professor J. E. Burnett gave a demonstration of judging animals for type at each of the meetings, and explained that the better-known breeders demand that an animal shall be a good example of breed type, as well as a good producer, before the animal can stay in the herd. Professor Burnett had some excellent individuals from the state herds to illustrate his talk.

D. D. Aitken, of Flint, ex-president of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, contrasted the present standard of living of farmers with the standard when he was a boy on the home farm. Mr. Aitken does not believe that a farmer solves all of life's problems when he moves to town, and this veteran Holstein breeder compared the amount of thought involved in the operation of a machine in a factory, with that necessary to make a success of farming.

E. J. Cooper, director of junior extension work for the National Holstein



KEEP A BOTTLE HANDY



## For Home Use, Too

Relieves pain. Soothes and heals. An old-time family remedy. Keep it always handy for lumbago—backache—sore and aching muscles—cuts—sprains—bruises—and burns. At your druggist, \$2.00 a bottle.

The Lawrence-Williams Co.  
Cleveland, Ohio

## Heaves

prevent a horse from doing good work

Cure the heaves and you have a horse worth its full value in work or money. Send today for

## Fleming's Tonic Heave Powders

\$1.00 per package, postpaid. Successfully used for over 30 years. Not only are results wonderful in treating heaves, but Tonic Heave Powders "tone up" a horse and keep him in tip-top condition all the time. Your money back if it fails. Know how to recognize and treat over 200 diseases of horses and cattle by writing now for FREE copy of Fleming's Vest Pocket Veterinary Adviser. 106 Union Stock FLEMING BROS., Yards, CHICAGO

## 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 &amp; 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, Dansville, Mich.

O. I. C's.—10 Bred Gilts for September farrow. 5 March sow pigs. CLOVERLEAF STOCK FARM, Monroe, Mich.

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

Large Type P. C. Bred gilts all sold. Thank you. Watch and wait for date of my public hog sale. W. E. LIVINGSTONE, Parma, Mich.

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

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

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

## SHEEP

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-Delaine. PARSONS, GrandLedge, Mich. R2

## SHROPSHIRE

Offering an outstanding group of yearling and 2-year-old rams. Several very good stud rams for pure-bred flocks. See the show flock at State Fair. D. L. CHAPMAN & SON, So. Rockwood, Mich.

If You Want reliable information in regard to Karakul sheep, write F. PERRY, Davison, Mich. Sect'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 at Michigan State Fair and show. Five other pairs, write or call ARMSTRONG BROS., Fowlerville, Mich.

Shropshires A few choice rams for show and field use. Call on DAN BOOHER, R. 4, Ewart, Mich.

BREEDING EWES FOR SALE—Hampshire, Shropshire grades as cross-breeds. All yearlings. Car lots. V. B. FURNESS, Nashville, Mich.

Association, told breeders that there was a great opportunity to boost the dairy industry by interesting youngsters in the work. This can be done only by giving boys and girls the ownership and care of animals.

Professor O. E. Reed, head of the dairy department at Michigan State College, said that the opportunities for sale, and the sale price of dairy stock is much improved and that breeders should organize their business to take advantage of the favorable times. Professor Reed stated further that cattle buyers demand a production record on cows before they will purchase the animals.

Worth while records can be obtained only by testing entire herds. The National Holstein organization recognizes this and are beginning a campaign to interest breeders in testing all cows in their herds. Cow testing associations in Michigan will be called dairy herd improvement associations in the future. The new name is a more accurate designation of the purpose of the work of the associations.

H. D. Norton, Jr., head of the bureau of animal industry for the State Department of Agriculture, gave a brief resume of the history of the herds at each meeting, and the pedigree of some of the more outstanding individuals. Traverse Colantha Walker, holder of the world's production record for eight continuous lactation periods, was exhibited to visitors at Traverse City.

J. G. Hays, dairy specialist at State College, was in charge of the meetings and had a major share in the success of the meetings.

Residents of Michigan, each of whom is a partner in the ownership of the world's largest herd of pure-bred Holsteins, are to be congratulated upon the quality of the cattle that they own, and the manner in which the herds are being improved.

## BOUGHT GOOD CATTLE CHEAP.

DALBERT E. TAYLOR, a prominent young farmer of Argentine township, Genesee county, has secured a productive dairy herd of excellent quality at a price level usually paid for fed cattle. About a year ago Mr. Taylor purchased a few carloads of feeding cattle. Among them he noticed an unusual number of heifers possessing the general characteristics of the dairy type. With the aid of the district cow testing association, of which he is a member, he was able to build up a herd of thirty-five dairy cows of excellent productivity, and very good butter-fat test. As a consequence, the citizens of the nearby village have become a populace whose principal beverage and food is milk. With the arrival of the milk-laden car at the stores, is the provocative motivity for the beginning of a general exodus of milk-bottle-laden citizens from out the village homes in the general direction of the milk car's route. To return later to their homes, wherein the family enjoys the delights of bread and milk, or some other of the numerous food combinations wherein milk performs a leading part. Of course, the village is unable to consume the entire output of this herd, but the tank cars of a Detroit creamery collect the balance.—G. Everitt.

## IS RETEST NECESSARY?

I lived in Newaygo county where my cows were TB tested. I then moved into Lake county where no test has been made as yet. I am now thinking of moving back to Newaygo county. Could I take my cows and calves back to Newaygo county with me without having them retested? I have been out of the county for five months.—J. E. T.

It would be necessary for these cattle going back into Newaygo county to be tuberculin tested, as Newaygo county now is a fully accredited county, and the terms of the quarantine require that cattle coming in must be from

clean herds under state and federal supervision, or must have passed a satisfactory test by an approved veterinarian within sixty days. When you moved out of Newaygo county into Lake county, where the testing is not yet under way, the herd automatically was dropped from supervision, and now is of the same status as any other herd in Lake county. Accordingly, it will be necessary for you to make application to the state department for a permit to have your herd tested, and to arrange with your local veterinarian for a test of your herd before it can be moved back into Newaygo county to comply with the quarantine regulations.—H. W. Norton.

## HIGHER MILK PRICES.

THERE was an advance of twelve cents a hundred weight in the price of milk, effective August 1. While the farmers will get twelve cents more, the retail price will not be changed. The August price in the Grand Rapids district is \$2.60 a hundred, whereas the July prices were \$2.48.

There is likely to be quite a shortage of milk, according to B. F. Beach, secretary of Michigan Milk Producers' Association. Mr. Beach says that the shortage developed earlier this year than in the past, and that in the fall there is likely to be a sub-normal amount of milk. Increasing feed prices, and the regulation of cities regarding the milk supply have helped to make this increase necessary. The dealers O. K'd the increase without opposition.

## HOW ONE CLUB BOY CONTROLS LICE ON CALVES.

RAYMOND CULP, a Jasper county, Indiana, boy who belongs to the beef club, was puzzled because his beef calves were infested with lice. Like most farmers, he was not equipped to dip the animals. He asked his vocational teacher, who learned that ground sabadilla seed dusted on the animals, would kill the lice. Raymond tried the suggestion and after several applications the vermin disappeared completely.

If a farmer should chance to examine Raymond's project book he would read: "In warm weather raw linseed oil brushed on lousy calves where the lice are, and along the backbone, will prevent the lice from spreading to other parts of the animal's body. An application of ground sabadilla seed, thoroughly used as a dust freely, will serve a similar purpose if renewed at intervals of every two weeks."

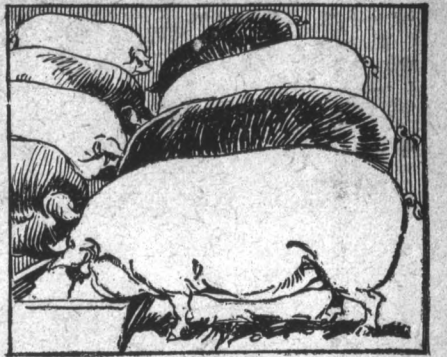
## THE ANSWERS.

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

1. With seven.
2. The one at Coldwater, Michigan, was the first one of its kind in the world.
3. Saginaw county.
4. At Kalamazoo, Michigan.
5. At Midland, Michigan.
6. In 1847.
7. According to U. S. Department of Agriculture, Michigan had the second largest acreage of potatoes, but the largest production. In Minnesota 298,000 acres produced 29,800,000 bushels, in Michigan 249,000 acres produced 29,880,000 bushels.
8. Alfalfa.
9. Toward the water is better.
10. A few pairs were brought over about fifty years ago to combat the gypsy moth.

Pharmacists are taught to read the label on a bottle three times when filling prescriptions; first, when removing the container from the shelf; second, just before pouring the drug, and third, when replacing the container.

## The Right Salt saves feed



and reflects its worth in the market value of the animal

PROPER feeding—and this involves the salt which is fed to livestock—has an important bearing upon profits when it comes to marketing.

A noted agricultural authority, who has experimented with hogs, finds that a pound of the right salt means a saving of from 20 to 200 pounds in feed.

Aside from the economy, salt is a vital part of a well-balanced ration for any farm animal, essential alike to increase efficiency and market value.

Use Diamond Crystal Salt for all stock feeding. It is pure and mild, with no bitter, salty taste which so often drives the animals from the salt pile before they get enough.

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

"The Salt that's all Salt."

## Diamond Crystal Salt



Free!

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

DIAMOND CRYSTAL SALT CO.,  
Dept. 480 St. Clair, Michigan  
Please send me, free, trial package and booklet, "101 Uses for Diamond Crystal Salt."

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Town \_\_\_\_\_  
R. F. D. \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_





# THE LATEST MARKET REPORT



## GRAIN QUOTATIONS.

Tuesday, August 16.

### Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 2 red at \$1.38; No. 2 white \$1.37; No. 2 mixed \$1.36.

Chicago.—September at \$1.41%; December \$1.46%; March \$1.49%.

Toledo.—Wheat, No. 2 red \$1.40% @1.41%.

### Corn.

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow \$1.18; No. 3 yellow \$1.16; No. 4 yellow \$1.14.

Chicago.—September at \$1.10%; December \$1.14%; March \$1.17%.

### Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 Michigan, old 55c; new 51c; No. 3, old 53c; new 49c.

Chicago.—September 48½c; December 52c; March 54½c.

### Rye.

Detroit.—No. 2, \$1.02.

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 83c; feeding 74c.

### Seeds.

Detroit.—Cash imported clover seed \$14; October \$17.40; December imported \$15; December domestic \$15.50; August alsike \$16; December alsike \$16.10; timothy \$2.10; December \$2.10.

### 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 \$36; spring wheat bran at \$35; standard middlings at \$43; fancy middlings at \$46; cracked corn at \$46; coarse corn meal \$45; chops \$40 per ton in carlots.

## WHEAT.

Frost in Canada, and evidence of greater damage from black rust on both sides of the international boundary than generally expected, caused a sharp bulge in wheat prices in the last week, although the gains were not fully maintained. Some improvement in export demand and in flour trade, together with a reduction in primary receipts, were other strengthening factors. Altogether, the market shows signs of having made its lowest marks for the season, indicating that an irregular upward trend is getting under way. Primary receipts have dropped off moderately since the end of July, but they are still comparatively large, and stocks at terminals are increasing rapidly. The improvement in export business has been rather spasmodic and has been chiefly for Manitobas, rather than for domestic wheat. The improvement in the flour trade also has been uneven. But, foreign buyers as well as bakers and domestic handlers of flour, have not provided for much of their fall requirements, so that it is possible that demand for cash wheat from these sources will more nearly match up with primary receipts from this time on.

## CORN.

Corn prices advanced to a new high level for the year, only to break sharply in the last day or two. Crop reports indicate that the crop is losing ground in the race with frost, as the weather persistently has been too cool. The official forecast was in line with expectancy, showing an increase of about 100,000,000 bushels over a month ago. Demand is fair, and primary receipts are small, so that the visible supply is being reduced right along. The advance has stimulated some selling of cash corn by the country, even in sections where the crop outlook is quite unfavorable. Also, cash buyers are reluctant to follow the advances. Eventually, still higher prices are probable, but much irregularity and frequent twists and turns over a wide range can be expected with corn prices at this level.

## OATS.

The oat crop forecast was below expectancy, and 70,000,000 bushels less than the July indications. It was placed at 1,279,000,000 bushels, against 1-

250,000,000 bushels last year, and a five-year average of 1,349,000,000 bushels. Oat prices have advanced to new highs for the season, owing to the rise in other grains, and reports of crop damage. Cash demand is only fair. The movement of the new crop is expected to get under way in volume in another week or two.

## RYE.

The preliminary estimate of the rye crop was 61,500,000 bushels, as against 41,000,000 bushels in 1926. Canada and European countries also have larger crops. New rye is beginning to move more freely, and export demand is rather slow, although a fairly active end-of-the-season demand is reported in German.

## SEEDS.

Although it is still a little early for fall seed trade of any volume, the market for some seeds is strengthening in anticipation of an active demand once it gets under way. Alsike seed has gradually advanced as stocks of old seed are small and the new crop forecasts do not promise a large supply. Alfalfa seed is strongly held, as the crop in the southwest, where the bulk of the supply is raised, is expected to be less than a year ago. Most of the second crop was cut for hay, and conditions have not favored a heavy seed crop from the third cutting. Timothy seed continues dull and weak, with very little demand. Outlets will continue small until foreign demand opens up.

## HAY.

The hay market has remained steady during the past week with moderate offerings fully absorbed by demand in most markets. Rains have interfered with the hay harvest in some sections. Western alfalfa markets are reported to be dull under a slow trade. A million tons were added to the tame hay crop during July, according to the department of agriculture's estimate of 102,000,000 tons, based on the August 1 condition, compared with 101,000,000 tons forecast on July 1. The average tame hay crop for the past five years has been 90,900,000 tons. Condition of pastures on August 1 was estimated to be 86.9 per cent of normal, compared with the 10-

year average on that date, of only 79 per cent. Pastures are in better shape than at this time in any year since 1920.

## EGGS.

Fresh eggs advanced to the highest level of the season last week. Production is declining faster than at this time last season, if receipts at the leading distributing markets are any index. Supplies arriving last week were the smallest since the first of February. Withdrawals of storage stock to supplement the offerings of fresh eggs are now exceeding the movement into warehouses. Advices from the country unanimously report a marked falling off in the lay, and advancing country markets. A confident tone has taken the place of the doubt and uncertainty which have dominated the egg trade during most of the season, and higher prices are generally expected.

Chicago.—Eggs, fresh firsts at 27 @ 27½c; extras 28c; ordinary firsts 22 @ 25c; dirties 21 @ 22½c; checks 21 @ 22½c. Live poultry, hens 23c; springers 26c; roosters at 14½c; ducks 19c; geese 15c; turkeys 20c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 25 @ 27½c. Live poultry, broilers 29c; heavy hens 26c; light hens 19c; roosters 16c; geese 18c; ducks 24c pound.

## BUTTER.

Favorable production prospects, steadily accumulating reserves in the warehouses, and a disappointing demand have engendered an uneasy feeling in the butter market at a time when ordinarily an upward trend is getting under way. Pastures generally are in good condition, and if the weather during the next month continues of the present variety, abundant fall pasturage will be assured. Butter production is declining from week to week, although at a slower rate than last season, and total output is exceeding the corresponding period in 1926.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago 41c; New York 41½c; Detroit 36 @ 38½c pound.

## POTATOES.

The 1927 main potato crop will be larger than the average for the past

five years if the government's estimate of 410,714,000 bushels, based on the condition as of August 1, is correct. In 1926, a crop of 356,000,000 bushels was harvested and the average crop for the past five years has been 394,000,000 bushels. Thirty per cent of the increase over a year ago will be raised in Maine, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, North Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Idaho and Colorado.

Potato markets have strengthened in past week, due to moderate market supplies, and prices now compare favorably with early July. Kansas and Missouri Irish Cobblers, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at \$1.75 @ 1.90 per 100 pounds, sacked, in the Chicago carlot market.

## WOOL.

While buying of wool by mills has slowed down to some extent, prices are holding firm. It is possible that mills have taken care of their requirements for a while and are disposed to await the outcome of the openings on goods for the next lightweight season. The prices announced for goods by the leading manufacturer were unchanged from six months ago, but two and a half to ten cents per yard higher than a year ago. The goods market shows strong signs of having stabilized, and a substantial volume of orders is to be anticipated on the basis of the prices quoted, which were lower than generally expected in view of the recent strength in raw wool. Boston reports sales of territory fine and fine medium French combing wools at \$1 @ 1.05, scoured basis, with fine staple wools at \$1.07 @ 1.10; half-blood at \$1 @ 1.03; three-eighths blood at 90c, and quarter-blood at 80 @ 82c. Ohio delaine fleece wools are reported at 46c, grease basis, with half-blood at 45c, and three-eighths and quarter blood at 44c.

## GRAND RAPIDS.

Potatoes \$1.25 @ 1.35 bu; onions \$1.25 @ 1.40 bu; celery 15 @ 45c dozen; head lettuce \$1 bu; leaf lettuce 75c bu; spinach \$1.50 bu; cauliflower \$1 @ 1.75 dozen; tomatoes \$1 @ 1.25 per 7-lb. basket; cucumbers \$2 @ 4 bu; wax beans \$1 @ 2.50 bu; cabbage 75c @ \$1.25 bu; red cabbage \$2 bu; peas \$3.50 bu; apples, various varieties, best, \$1.50 @ 2.50 bu; peaches, Deweys, \$3.50 @ 5 bu; Rochesters \$3.50 @ 4.50 bu; pears, early varieties \$2.50 bu; blackberries \$3.50 per 16-qt. case; huckleberries \$4.50 @ 5 case; red raspberries, per 24-pt. case, \$3.75; cantaloupes \$2.75 @ 3.75 per bu; wheat \$1.10 bu; rye 75c bu; beans \$5.60 cwt; chickens 15 @ 23c; hens 14 @ 20c; ducks 18c; butter-fat 43c; eggs 27 @ 28c.

## DETROIT CITY MARKET.

Apples \$1.50 @ 3 bu; bagas \$1.25 @ 1.60 bu; wax beans \$2 @ 2.75 bu; green beans \$2 @ 2.50 bu; beets 75c @ \$1.25 bu; cabbage 40 @ 60c bu; red cabbage \$1.25 @ 1.75 bu; cantaloupes \$3.75 @ 4 bu; carrots 35 @ 50c dozen bunches, \$1 bu; cauliflower \$2 @ 4 bu; celery 25 @ 75c dozen bunches; Kalamazoo celery 20 @ 50c dozen bunches; cucumbers \$2 @ 3 bu; pickles \$3 @ 5 bu; eggs, wholesale at 30 @ 32c; retail 35 @ 40c; white eggs, wholesale 32 @ 34c; green corn 75c @ 1.25 per 5 dozen; lettuce 60c @ \$1 bu; head lettuce 75c @ 1.25 bu; curly parsley 50 @ 75c dozen bunches; root parsley 40 @ 50c dozen bunches; peppers, hot \$2 @ 2.50 bu; sweet \$2.75 @ 3.25 bu; peaches \$3.75 @ 4 bu; pears \$3.75 @ 4 bu; peas \$3 @ 4 bu; plums \$2 @ 4 bu; onions 40 @ 60c dozen bunches; pickling onions \$3 @ 7 bu; potatoes at \$1.25 @ 1.50 bu; poultry, hens, wholesale 25c; retail at 28 @ 30c; broilers, Rocks 31 @ 33c; Leghorns 23 @ 24c; retail 32 @ 35c; Rocks 35 @ 38c; radishes, long, white 50 @ 75c dozen bunches; round 75c @ \$1.25 bu; rhubarb 40 @ 60c dozen bunches; spinach \$2 @ 3 bu; squash, Italian 50c @ \$2 bu; summer squash 75c @ \$1 bu; turnips 50 @ 75c dozen bunches; gooseberries \$4.50 @ 5 per 24-qt. case; red raspberries \$6 @ 6.75 per 24-qt. case; huckleberries at \$6.50 @ 7.50 per 24-qt. case; red currants \$4 @ 5 per 24 qts; live pigs \$8 each; veal 18 @ 20c; Swiss chard 75c bu; butter 60c.

## FEEDS.

Feed prices continue firmly held. Demand is better than usual at this sumers as both distributors and consumers apparently are inclined to stock up in anticipation of a higher winter market. Strength in feed grains is a supporting factor. Cottonseed meal has advanced in the past week, as present prospects indicate a much smaller supply this season.

# Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, August 16.

## CHICAGO.

### Hogs.

Receipts 24,000. Market on 210-lb. down, weak; tops lower; weights 210-240 lbs. and packing sows are around steady; butchers 250-300 lbs. 10 @ 15c higher; heavier butchers extremely slow; pigs 15 @ 25c lower; tops \$11.10; limited supply above \$10.90; good and choice 160-200 lbs. \$10.65 @ 10.90; 220-240 lbs. \$9.75 @ 10.50; best 220-lb. average up to \$10.75; most 290-300-lb. average \$8.90 @ 9.60; bulk of packing sows \$7.50; light weights \$8.15; pigs largely \$9.50 @ 10.25.

### Cattle.

Receipts 14,000. Fed steers and yearlings steady 25c lower; she stock weak, 25c off; bulls steady; vealers 50c higher largely; fat steer run and western grassers in medium supply; best steers \$12 @ 14; long yearlings up to \$14.50; weighty steers scarce; all grassers and short-fed \$11.50 down to killers; stockers firm, largely \$7 @ 8.50; vealers \$15 @ 16; few \$16.50.

### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 12,000. Market on fat lambs active, 10 @ 25c higher; bulk of range lambs ineligible \$14 @ 14.35; natives lightly sorted \$14.25; choice selection higher; culls \$8.25 @ 10.10; top weights fat native ewes at \$6.25 @ 7; feeding lambs firm; early sales good; medium weight lambs \$13 @ 13.25; best held above \$13.50.

## DETROIT.

### Cattle.

Receipts 107. 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 @ 9.00 Handy light butchers ..... 7.00 @ 8.00 Light butchers ..... 6.00 @ 7.00 Best cows ..... 7.00 @ 8.00 Butcher cows ..... 5.50 @ 7.00

Cutters ..... 4.50 @ 5.00 Canners ..... 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 @ 100.15

### Calves.

Receipts 260. Market 50c higher. Best ..... \$17.00 @ 17.50 Others ..... 8.00 @ 16.50

### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 613. Market steady. Best lambs ..... \$13.75 @ 14.00 Fair lambs ..... 11.00 @ 12.00 Light to common lambs... 6.00 @ 10.00 Fair to good sheep ..... 5.50 @ 7.00 Culls and common ..... 2.00 @ 4.00 Yearlings ..... 8.00 @ 10.50

### Hogs.

Receipts 415. Market steady. Mixed ..... 11.40 Roughs ..... 7.25 Heavy yorkers ..... 11.35 Pigs and lights ..... 11.25 Stags ..... 6.25 Extreme heavies ..... 8.00 @ 9.00

## BUFFALO.

### Hogs.

Receipts 500. Market slow, irregular; light and medium weights steady 5c lower; weightier butchers 45 @ 50c higher; bulk 200 lbs. down \$11.50; 200-250-lb. average \$10.75 @ 11.35; 250-300 lbs. \$9.75 @ 10; packing sows steady \$7.75 @ 8.25.

### Cattle.

Receipts 100. Market steady; light weight butchers mostly \$9.50 @ 11; odd lots up to \$12; cows largely \$5.50 @ 6.50; bulls \$5.50 @ 7.

### Calves.

Receipts 200. Market steady; good \$17; culls \$14 down.

### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 150. Market steady; few good feeding lambs at \$14; most culls \$10 @ 11.



## COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

**Midland County.**—Frost and dry weather have damaged corn, beans, and potatoes; small grains are a fair crop; live stock in fair condition but pastures are drying fast. Fruit is a short crop. Dairy and poultry business about normal. Believe the morale of farmers slightly improving. Eggs sell for 22c; butter-fat 45c; veal calves 15c.—M. S. B.

**Sanilac County.**—Farmers cutting barley and oats; some wheat being threshed in the field, and is being drawn direct to elevator; corn short, spring rains hurt the beans; pasture is plentiful and the dairy business is thriving; most dairy herds are fed grain in the summer and look good. Eggs sell for 25c.—J. M.

**Genesee County.**—Beans and potatoes promise good crops, and sugar beets look fairly good; pastures holding up good; live stock in good condition. Many farmers are profiting from their poultry business. Farmers are selling wheat, oats, and a few early potatoes; prices not quite as good as last year. Farmers are more optimistic than in the past.—H. S.

**Lenawee County.**—Corn below normal, but pastures are the best they have been in years, a little dry now; fruit killed by early frost; live stock in good condition. Poultry business growing fast in this section; egg prices 40 per cent lower than a year ago. Wheat \$1.25; new oats 42c; barley \$1.30 per cwt.—J. R. L.

**Genesee County.**—Wheat is cut and most of it being threshed in the field. Much of it is being sold from the machine, the yield good in most cases; corn two to four weeks late and prospects not good; hay was heavy, but the weather was against getting it up, so many acres were left in the field. Cattle are scarce; spring pig crop is above average; pastures have held up well. Wheat is about all the farmers are selling now, bringing \$1.16 per bushel.—L. R.

**Shiawassee County.**—Corn fair; pastures good; fruit scarce; potatoes are fairly good; beans fine; sugar beets are below average; live stock is in good condition; poultry about average; some farmers are marketing new wheat at prices below last year. Some live stock being marketed. Morale of farmers not improving.—C. E. G.

**Hillsdale County.**—Wheat is being threshed in the field, yield 25 to 40 bushels, price \$1.22 per bushel, the same as last year; oat harvest over, with yield promising; good corn, and 25 per cent of crop; potatoes will be failure unless rain comes; no apples; berries short crop; dairy business is good. On the whole, prices are lower than last year. Morale of farmers not improving.—E. R. G.

**Sanilac County.**—Farmers are busy with grain harvest; wheat crop good; oats also look good; corn is late, but pasture is good; fruits are scarce; except berries, which are plentiful; prices are good; beans badly damaged by wet weather; potatoes and sugar beets look good, except for damage by wet weather; live stock is in fine condition, especially dairy cows; poultry business booming, but prices lower than last year.

## VETERINARY.

**Growth in Teat.**—Teat of cow was stepped on two weeks before she freshened. Now can secure her milk only by using milk tube. There is a growth a short distance from end. What can be done? E. T. M.—There must be a small growth in the teat. Have the teat examined by your local veterinarian and see if the growth cannot be removed by an operation.

## HOG PRICES WEAKEN.

**HOG prices** are now experiencing the sharpest set back since the summer bulge started several weeks ago. Present indications are that the decline will carry further before it is halted. Hog receipts remain too heavy, storage stocks too large, and exports too small for a strong market.

The number of hogs arriving at the leading markets has fallen off in the last five or six weeks, but remain larger than at this time a year ago. Owing to active shipping demand, prices of choice light hogs have held up much better in the last ten days than heavy butchers and packing hogs.

## LARGER LAMB RUNS DUE.

**THE break in lamb prices** a week or ten days ago probably checked shipments temporarily from range states, and the resulting short supply caused a fair rally. Such a bare spot could not last long at this season, and an increase in receipts has occurred already, with a further marked increase during the next six or seven weeks.

## CATTLE RECEIPTS INCREASE.

**RECEIPTS of cattle** have increased rather sharply in the last few days, especially at Missouri River markets, suggesting that the western grass beef harvest is getting under way. Prices on grass steers and short-feds have been weak, while highly finished steers of all weights continue in a strong trade position, with a new

high for the season, of \$14.65. The supply of in-between grades of weighty steers shows signs of becoming excessive.

The market for strictly choice steers shows no sign of turning downward. Yearlings are gradually moving to a premium over weighty kinds. The supply of choice steers in the country undoubtedly is small, so that market receipts will remain light for a while.



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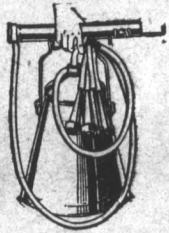
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## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

This classified advertising department is established for the convenience of Michigan farmers. Small advertisements bring best results under classified headings. Try it for want ads and for advertising miscellaneous articles for sale or exchange. Poultry advertising will be run in this department at classified rates, or in display columns at commercial rates. Rate 8 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; for four or more consecutive insertions 6 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany order. Live stock advertising has a separate department and is not accepted as classified. Minimum charge 10 words.

Words.	One time.	Four times.	Words.	One time.	Four times.
10.....	\$0.80	\$2.40	26.....	\$2.08	\$6.24
11.....	.88	2.64	27.....	2.16	6.48
12.....	.96	2.88	28.....	2.24	6.72
13.....	1.04	3.12	29.....	2.32	6.96
14.....	1.12	3.36	30.....	2.40	7.20
15.....	1.20	3.60	31.....	2.48	7.44
16.....	1.28	3.84	32.....	2.56	7.68
17.....	1.36	4.08	33.....	2.64	7.92
18.....	1.44	4.32	34.....	2.72	8.16
19.....	1.52	4.56	35.....	2.80	8.40
20.....	1.60	4.80	36.....	2.88	8.64
21.....	1.68	5.04	37.....	2.96	8.88
22.....	1.76	5.28	38.....	3.04	9.12
23.....	1.84	5.52	39.....	3.12	9.36
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**FOR SALE**—140 acres all equipped, with 16 cows, stock, tools, crops. Write to Geo. Koch, R. 3, Beavertown, Mich.

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## WANTED FARMS

**EXPERIENCED FARMER**, small family, good reference, wants farm for salary or percentage. Box 114, Michigan Farmer, Detroit.

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

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

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