

MICHIGAN FARMER

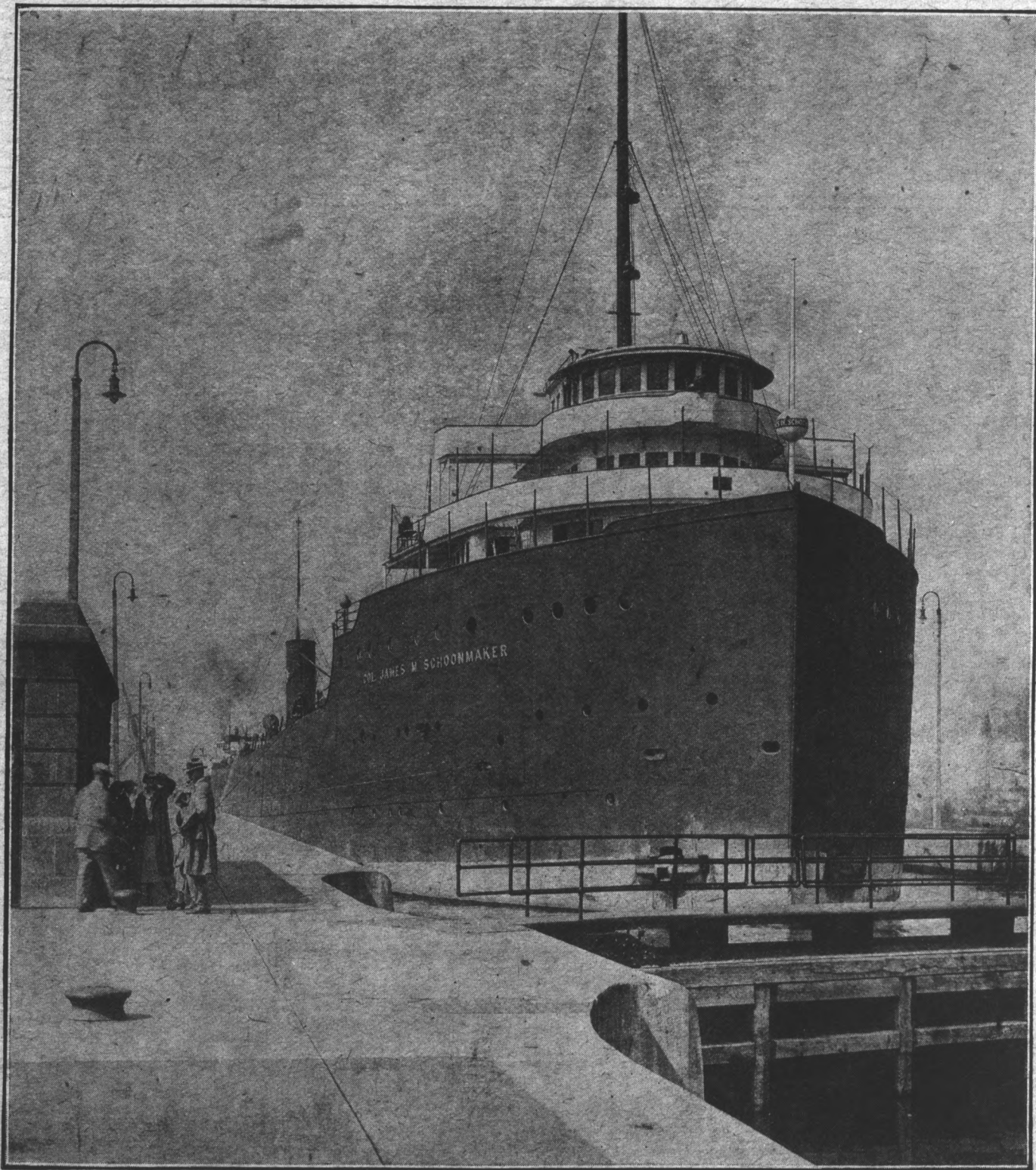
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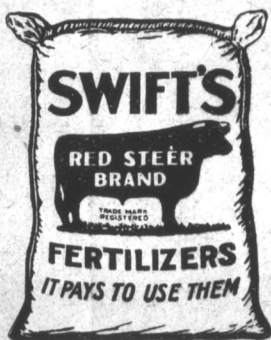
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Successful farmers don't. They put their faith in Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers. They know they can depend on these fertilizers because they are *Swift's*. They know the Swift name on any product means something—that for more than 50 years it has meant the best product of its kind.

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Swift & Company
Fertilizer Works

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Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers

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



—YOUR SERVICE MAN ON FERTILIZERS

DEVOTED
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 VIX

Measuring Our Agricultural Progress

State Fair Management Plans Exhibits to Show State's Development

ALWAYS Labor Day week" has come to be a slogan with those interested in things pertaining to Michigan State Fair. The day set aside by the captains of industry as a holiday, also ushers in our State Fair, with its multitude of attractions. The year 1927 will prove no exception unless it be in the number of surprises which the management may have in store. A representative of this paper found a small army of men busy on the grounds out on Woodward avenue this week, in preparation for this time-honored event, which for the seventy-eighth year will mark the progress of the Wolverine state.

Director Palmer, in charge of live stock and exhibits, whose office is the storm center of activity, pointed with pride to a pile of entries on his desk and said, "If those early arrivals are a criterion, we will have the best live stock show in the history of Michigan. Already many of the prize farms of America are listed among the exhibitors. We should feel particularly honored because of the fact that Michigan has been selected as one of four states which are permitted to award a prize donated by the Royal Belgian Society of Draft Horse Breeders. This coveted trophy will go to the best stallion or mare on exhibition.

The horse show which has been growing by leaps and bounds, will be held on the first five nights of the week, in the coliseum. No afternoon events will be given as formerly, but the night program will be interspersed with vaudeville acts and other novel-

ties. Many bands have been provided for the fair, and one of the best will give nightly concerts at the horse show.

The pulling contest for draft teams, a new feature this season, will be held in front of the grand stand on the forenoons of September 6-7, and a number of entries are already assured.

Ponies, dear to the hearts of the children, are well provided for, and one program will contain most of these events, thereby making it a juvenile performance.

A novelty in the cattle department will be the commercial cattle classes. The Michigan Beef Producers' Association, with commendable foresight, has offered specials to the amount of \$250 for the best pure-bred or grade

steer, bred, fed and exhibited by a Michigan resident. The first five animals in this class are pledged to absolute sale at auction during the fair, and these choice viands will eventually find their way to the tables of some fortunate hotel. The state institution dairy herds that were so much admired in 1926, will be better than ever in 1927.

The sheep and wool exhibit promises to be excellent, and the numerous specials and futurities in the swine department assure increased interest in that line.

Poultry will again come into its own. The space in the poultry building, which has been curtailed by the presence of the department of conservation, will this year be filled to over-

flowing by the chickens and pet stock. The pigeon classes have been revised and a department for canaries will gladden the hearts of bird lovers.

Bee-keepers report an especially good season, and a fine display of honey is expected. Home economics and domestic science products will be found in abundance in the dairy building, together with a goodly display of butter and cheese.

By far the largest number of inquiries to date have come from proud mothers intent upon entering their little ones in the better baby contest. This rapidly growing feature of the fair will break all records, judging from present indications.

The large amount of space heretofore unused in the coliseum building, will be devoted to a number of exhibits, chief among which will be the Department of Conservation, Department of Agriculture, (both state and U. S.), U. S. Shipping Board, Department of Education, and a score of other smaller, but not less interesting, units.

The new Agricultural Building will be resplendent with the products of the farm and garden, which will be augmented by the products of forest and mine. Novelties in the way of entertainment will feature an old fiddlers' contest, a horse-shoe pitching contest, and hog-calling contest.

The boys' and girls' clubs, one of the best features of the fair, will be enlarged upon, and the boys' state fair school will be continued as in past years.



People Attend the State Fair Because they Desire to Enjoy Themselves, Feed their Curiosity, Compare the Best that Our Farms Produce.

Laying House for Winter Eggs

The Tendency is to Secure Uniform Production for All Seasons

By A. C. Page

THE difference between November, December and January eggs at fifty or sixty cents a dozen, and May and June eggs at twenty cents, is so great that you can afford to think about building the right kind of a laying house. The whole tendency in handling the poultry flock is toward methods which will bring uniform production, regardless of weather or season. This not only means ready money from poultry, but also steady money.

When you quit thinking of a poultry house as an expense and begin figuring on it as working equipment that will pay good dividends, you are ready to consider doing the job right. A house alone won't guarantee you winter eggs, but without a good house, all your efforts at improving the stock and feeding better rations will be wasted.

What do you want in a laying house, and how shall it be built? A few principles are clear. The house must be comfortable for the hens. It must be light and airy without being drafty and chilly. It must be well ventilated, and it must be easily cleaned.

There have been many arguments to prove that a house may be wide open on one side, on the theory that fresh air gives the hens enough red blood corpuscles to keep them warm

anyway. Various other proposals for open-air construction have been brought out, but every one of them has been an alibi to try and save a couple of dollars in building cost, and then prove that it made the best job anyway.

Don't waste your time on any such substitutes for genuine, sound construction. Hens are a lot like people. They can't work best when they are cold. In a chilly house you can keep them going sometimes, by feeding a large amount of scratch grain which acts simply as fuel to keep them warm. It is expensive fuel, and you could better afford to burn coal and keep them warm that way.

A Cold House is Drafty.

To make a house with tight walls, having no cracks or knot holes for the wind to come through does not give assurance against drafts. A great many persons never understand the cause of draftiness, but it is well to know that wherever air goes up against a cold roof, or is in contact with cold side walls, it is rapidly chilled so that it tends to flow down. For this reason a house with the outside walls and roof cold, no matter how tight they are, is almost certain

to be a drafty, uncomfortable house.

Warmth in the poultry house is important in connection with ventilation. When the temperature falls below freezing, the moisture in the air condenses quickly and falls to the floor, making the litter grow soggy and wet. It is hardly possible to carry away the excess moisture and give good ventilation unless the air temperature is kept above freezing.

Insulation ought to be a part of your plan for the construction of a modern laying house. You may insulate with sawdust, or shavings, or shredded cornstalks, or you may use insulating board which goes on easily, or you may use a blanket type of insulation if you have it protected from the chickens on the inside. The results you get will not only save the heat in the house, but will greatly simplify the ventilation problem.

Some of the most modern laying houses that are being built in northern territories are now equipped with a small heating arrangement, which at a cost of a very small amount of coal each day, maintains the temperature above freezing. This simplifies the question of ventilation and, therefore, keeps the litter on the floor dry

and sanitary throughout the winter.

A successful laying house can be constructed of the simple shed-roof type, but lined throughout with an insulating board. Ventilators are provided in the roof to carry away excess moisture and give suitable circulation of fresh air. The smooth ceiling is clean and warm, and the hens cannot fail to do well in the abundant sunshine that comes from the big south windows.

The floor construction of the laying house depends somewhat on local conditions. A very successful type of floor is built up a foot or more from the surrounding ground level then filled in with cinders or gravel and a concrete floor is laid. Over this is placed a tight layer of water-proofed felt roofing, cemented with asphalt, and finally on the top of this a three-inch cement floor which is finished up smooth for the final surface. The layer of roofing, or the hollow tile is to keep away moisture from coming in at the bottom.

A variation of this type of construction is to place a layer of flat hollow tile in place of the first layer of concrete, although such tile should be bedded in cement to make them solid. If imperfect tile can be secured they will serve just as well as others.

(Continued on page 187).

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 tions, by competent specialists.
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 home problems.

VOLUME CLXIX

NUMBER NINE

DETROIT, AUGUST 27, 1927

CURRENT COMMENT

Watch
Public Ex-
penditures

WHILE the ex-
penditures of
our federal govern-
ment has jumped
from one to three bil-
lion dollars during
the past generation, this increase is in
no wise comparable to that of state
and local government expenses.

In the five years from 1921 to 1926
state taxes show an increase of sixty-
one per cent, and local taxes thirty
per cent, while federal taxes de-
creased thirty per cent according to a
recent statement of O. L. Mills, of the
treasury department. He finds that
in the rural districts taxes constitute
one of the principal contributing fac-
tors to the high cost of production and
to the consequently low profits. In
some farming sections property taxes
are consuming from thirty to fifty per
cent of the income from property in
the prosperous agricultural sections.

The big tax problem of today is lo-
cal, and it should be the business of
farm organizations to have competent
committees constantly investigating
to learn where local expenses may be
cut and where the burden of taxation
may be spread to relieve the exces-
sive government charges now made
against the income of property.

Two
Necessary
Factors

TWO conditions ne-
cessary to the
successful conduct of
cooperatives were re-
cently brought to our
attention by men liv-
ing on opposite sides of the world.

At a session of the American
Country Life Association at East Lan-
sing, Dr. Jacob Lange, dean of the
Smallholders Agricultural School at
Fuen, Denmark, expressed the opinion
that the educational system of his
country was a contributing factor in
the successful development of the
Danish cooperative enterprises. Trained
people work together with
less friction; place more confidence

in each other; take pains to provide
needed safeguards, etc. This training
cannot be done effectively through the
organization itself. A properly or-
ganized school system furnishes the
type of training needed.

The other matter is a management
possessed with the spirit of service.
Last week we were inspecting farms
in a neighborhood where a young man
seems to be meeting up with this
condition. He is the manager of a
northern Michigan cooperative ele-
vator. He not only gives attention to
the products that his elevator handles,
but he is constantly informing him-
self on how his patrons can best dis-
pose of their butter, eggs, poultry, and
other products not listed for the ele-
vator. He further cooperates with the
local merchants and other agencies
to secure the best results for the
farmers' when purchasing their sup-
plies.

Unless both of these factors—a
trained membership and a manage-
ment sold on the idea of giving real
service—are provided, cooperation can
be only partly successful and it can-
not expect over a term of years, to be
more efficient than the experienced
private handler of goods.

Watch
the
Fires

IT was our privilege
recently to inspect
a considerable area
of lands in Iosco
County planted
largely to pines dur-
ing the past decade and longer by the
federal government. While these
plantings were made on soil that is
worthless from an agricultural point
of view, the growth made by these
young trees is surprising. On some
areas planted a dozen years ago, the
Norway pine now completely covers
the soil, which condition will further
insure the necessary moisture for con-
tinuous growth.

The one great danger is fire. Much
pains is being taken to avoid this haz-
ard. Throughout these planted areas
fire lanes have been provided. On
each side of the roads are harrowed
strips to prevent the spread of fire
resulting from the acts of careless
smokers. Towers have been erected
at strategic points from which fires
may be detected before they have
gained much headway. Laws have
been enacted requiring a permit for
the starting of fires during dry sea-
sons or in hazardous places. All these
and many other precautions have been
taken by the public to better insure
future generations of a supply of
wood.

But, after all, the greatest factor
in forest fire prevention is the human
element. An educated, conscientious
public is the most essential thing in
the control of fire. To this end the
posters put out by the state and fed-
eral governments are serving splen-
dently. If to this could be added pub-
licity by the press and instruction in
the schools, as well as other means
of developing a proper public reaction,
it would not be difficult to plan an
effective reforestry program.

Will
Study
Farm

LAST winter at the
Michigan State
College during Farm-
ers' Week a small
group of men inter-
ested in problems re-
lating to the use of power and ma-
chinery on their farms was organized
into the Agricultural Engineering As-
sociation. This organization was spon-
sored by the Agricultural Engineering
Department of the college.

In this day of rapid change in the
development of farm equipment, it
was felt that an organization of this
kind would furnish an opportunity for
farmers having problems of equipment
to get together and exchange ideas as
well as to receive the latest informa-
tion on the newer developments in
this field.

Among other things included in the

program last winter were discussions
of the combine harvester and the
mole drainage experimental work pro-
posed by the Department of Agricul-
tural Engineering. Since this organ-
ization met, the use of the combine
harvester has become a fact in Michi-
gan, at least seven machines being in
use this year. The proposed mole
drainage work has been started with
considerable promise of favorable
results.

The engineering aspects of new ma-
chines, together with engineering meth-
ods of figuring costs, the relation of
machinery to farm acreage are vital
questions in the organization of the
farm. This is especially true where
readjustments in equipment or acre-
age is contemplated.

Plans are being made to enlarge the
organization and work out material
for the Farmers' Week Program for
1928. Suggestions are solicited and
farmers interested in these problems
should write the secretary, L. F. Liv-
ingston, Agricultural Engineering De-
partment, Michigan State College,
East Lansing, Michigan.

The
Mighty
Insect

WE farmers and
fruit growers
know that insects are
pestiferous things, in
fact real problems
sometimes when it
comes to our crops. Often we have
had to admit defeat in our insect
warfare.

For this reason farmers will realize
the significance of the question which
Austin H. Clark, of the Department of
Biology, Smithsonian Institute puts:
"Will man continue to hold his own,
or will the age of man be followed
by the age of insects?"

In many ways the activities of in-
sects parallel those of man. They
practice agriculture, growing fungi
with as much skill as we use in
growing crops. The paper of the
wasp nest, the wax of the bees and
other works of insects show that they
can convert natural things by chemi-
cal and physical action just as we do.

Scientists say that insects, both the
solitary and the social kind, have
definite conceptions of private prop-
erty and their rights thereto. The
activities in an ant hill or in a bee
hive indicate that there must be or-
ganization and cooperation which
would almost put our efforts to
shame.

Insects are making use of man's
methods. Our improvement in trans-
portation has enabled them to pass
barriers hitherto impassible to them,
and our agricultural methods have
facilitated the increase of destructive
insects.

The farmer is in the front trenches
in this battle to save mankind from
insects and much of the success in
this warfare will be due to his per-
sistancy and thoroughness in using the
modern methods of insect warfare.

The
Tuberculin
Test

ELSEWHERE in
this issue appears
an abridgment of a
second letter from a
farmer and insurance
man protesting
against the bovine tubercular test.
We published the first statement by
this party and this abridgment be-
cause we in no way want to suppress
the honest opinions of readers.

However, we do believe that with
our available information on this sub-
ject, the present method of tubercu-
lin testing for the purpose of weed-
ing out diseased cattle is founded on
a reasonably sound basis from both a
sanitary and economic viewpoint. If
by this means we can, to any reason-
able degree, reduce the percentage of
persons afflicted with the great
"white plague," then the present
work ought to go on. While there
may be debatable grounds for oppos-
ing this test, due partly to the diffi-
culties of absolutely following the

disease germs through to their source,
it seems that the scientific world has
provided us with a volume of data
that justifies the work now being
done.

We believe, however, that there
should be no let up in the wide range
of inquiry being made as to the char-
acter and control of this malady; and
we have hope that some day soon
there will be discovered a more effec-
tive and less expensive method of
avoiding the present loss of human
and animal life from this source. In
fact, the next issue of this publica-
tion will carry a story of a new rem-
edy discovered by a western physi-
cian which shows promising possibili-
ties.

But in the meantime we stand for
the present program of cleaning up
Michigan herds, and we believe that
the tuberculin test is the fairest
practical means now available for do-
ing this work.

Fairs

FAIR and warmer is all right fer
picnics, but fair and cooler is bet-
ter fer fairs. Hot fairs ain't no enjoy-
ment, because you gotta drink so much
of that pink lemonade it makes you
feel blue.

I don't know why they call them
fairs, because there's lots about them
that ain't fair. Fer inst., you get a
nickel's worth of eats fer fifteen cents,
and the shows where a fellow kin see
the wonders of the world all fer one
quarter.

The show you see outside makes you
think you're going to see something
inside, but when you get in you
find the show is
inside out, and
that what you
paid your money
fer ain't as good
as what you got
free. The only
scientific part I
kin see about this
stuff is that all of everything known
in the science of bunk is used in per-
suading the money from your pockets.

That part of the fairs is just fair.
There's other parts what is good. Of
course, you kin pay a dollar or so to
see some horses race, but it don't cost
you a cent to see them stand still. You
kin go into the barns and look at the
horses, cows, etc., all you want and it
don't cost nothing. You kin hear pigs
grunt and sheep blah without charge,
just like you kin on the farm.

But they're differunt animules than
most of us is got on the farm. They've
got their hair curled and the way it's
done, I don't see why those fellows
don't get jobs in barber shops curling
women's hair. But, of course, all us
men know woinin is harder to handle
than animules. It sure would cost
something if woinin would have as
much of a job of curling to be done
as a good-sized fat heifer.

And they manicare their toes, etc.
Gosh, you know, if we'd take as good
care of ourselves as they do of them
fair animules we'd look pretty fair,
too. Seems funny—the fellows what
take care of the animules ain't much
on caring for themselves. They should
be what you call well-groomed, too.

Well, I'm going to get my hair curl-
ed and my fingers manicured, and rub
myself over with a curry comb, 'cause
I'm going to the fair. I don't know
just where you'll find me, but I'll be
there. I wouldn't miss those free
dancing girl shows fer anything, but
I'm going to hold tight to my pocket-
book.
HY SYCKLE.

In the northern part of the United
States, ninety per cent of the people's
food is made up of five articles:
Bread and cereals, fats, meat, pota-
toes, and sugar.

Presidents of the United States have,
on the average, lived to be seventy
years of age.



ORCHARD AND GARDEN

FALL WORK WITH STRAWBERRIES.

MUCH of the success with small fruits depends upon the care given them during the late summer and fall. After they have yielded their annual harvest, it is quite natural for the gardener to let down a little in his activities, but it is at that time that the plants are preparing to give the next crop, and the wise grower will do all in his power to assist them.

It goes without saying that all small fruits will do better when they are not smothered with weeds. And, surely there is no time of the year when the weeds grow with greater vigor than during the wet fall months. Constant vigilance is necessary to keep them out of the garden.

It is not the general practice to plant strawberries in the fall, but I have found that the everbearers do better for me from fall planting than when planted at any other time of the year. I believe that it is better to treat the everbearing kinds as an annual crop than to try to crop them for two or three years. Let me briefly outline my method of handling them.

The plants are usually set about October 1, which gives them a chance to get established before they freeze up, and they are in good shape to produce a good crop of fruit the following summer. It has been found that the everbearers yield a larger crop of larger fruits when they are grown by the hill system. Under this plan, all runners are kept cut off so that all the vitality of the plant goes toward building up the one clump. Likewise, the hill system permits closer planting; plants fifteen to eighteen inches apart in the row, with rows about two and one-half feet apart, is ample for this method. Another advantage of the hill culture is the ease of keeping a weedless field. The blossoms are kept picked off until about the first of July, and from then on until winter, comes the harvest.

Of course, it is necessary to allow a row or two to make runners enough to renew the bed. If spring fruiting varieties are not grown, it is well to keep over a part of the planting until the next year to supply berries during the spring months, or until the new bed comes into bearing in July. When the new planting starts to produce fruit, the old one can be plowed down for a crop of cabbage or other late vegetable crop.

The choice of varieties of everbearers for the home garden is largely a matter of personal preference. Personally, I prefer Progressive and Mastodon; Progressive for its wonderful quality, and Mastodon for quality and size. Small size of fruit, the usual fault found with Progressive, is overcome, to a large extent, in the hill system of culture.

In those parts of the state where snow can not be depended upon for a mulch, some other protective covering must be provided. Straw or marsh hay, as free of weed seed as possible, is ideal for this purpose. It should be applied as soon as the ground freezes so as to prevent alternate thawing and freezing, which is so detrimental to all plant life.—C. W. Wood.

FRUIT HAULED BY TRUCK.

THE motor truck is becoming a big factor in the transportation of fruit in the fruit districts of southwestern Michigan, according to R. S. Schumaker, federal market statistician. Mr. Schumaker's report indicates that to Chicago alone over 640 carloads were transported by truck in September and October last year. Last season's peach crop filled a million and a half bushel baskets, but only

675 carloads were shipped by rail, the rest going by truck, or being consumed by the cannery. Mr. Schumaker estimates that about half of the western Michigan fruit was carried by truck.

CHESTNUT BLIGHT RESEARCH NEEDED.

AS an example of how failure to provide adequate funds for research has caused untold economic losses, both to farmers and to the nation, the farm organization representatives who are asking for larger federal appropriations for research, point out that in the past twenty-five years millions of acres of chestnut trees, native in twenty-two states of the east and south have been killed by blight.

If more money had been made available many years ago for a thorough study of the blight, probably some means of successfully combating it would have been found. But today the blight still remains practically uncontrolled and most of the chestnut forest growth north of Virginia and east of the Alleghany river has been killed by the blight, and chestnut trees in the Southern Appalachians and Ohio valley will be destroyed in the near future. In addition to the loss suffered by farmers, the present domestic scarcity of chestnut trees makes it necessary to import large quantities of tannin at great expense.

HIGH BUSH CRANBERRY.

I am enclosing a twig and some fruit of plant which is strange to me. Would you please let me know what it is, and if it is edible?—J. M.

The shrub with the red berries is Viburnum opulus, High Bush Cranberry or Wild Guelder rose. This is native to the northern part of the country. The fruits of this are edible and are used in making sauce, jams, and jellies. There is very great variability in the quality of the fruit from this bush, some being insipid, or even disagreeable to the taste, others being a very good flavor. At one of the experiment stations in New York, a good many hundred bushes from various sources have been brought together in an attempt to improve the quality of the fruit and bring this into cultivation.—Ernest A. Bessey.

TOMATO TROUBLE.

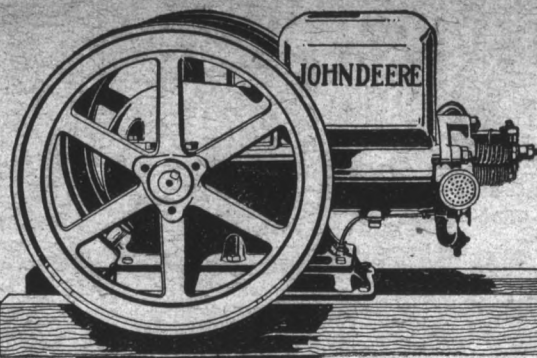
Please tell me what is wrong with my tomatoes. The vines are very rank and lie on the ground, the tomatoes rot before starting to ripen, and those that lie well exposed to the sun rot as much as those that are entirely hidden from the sun. I have trimmed the tops of the vines.—W. S.

Tomatoes sometimes show some blossom end rot. This rot is caused by a breaking down of the tissue of the fruit, due to abnormal growth conditions, followed by invasion of soil molds. Wet soil has been responsible for most of the rot; however, very dry years usually produce the same type of loss. In seasons where the rainfall is uniform, blossom end rot is rarely found.

Staking the vines so that the fruit does not rest on the ground, will aid to some extent. Where irrigation is used, as in greenhouses, rot can be avoided by attention to uniform watering.—C. W. Bennett.

Thomas Hooper says his small fruit garden helps to make life on the farm worth living. No matter how tough the going, he finds it hard to get blue after eating a big dish of Cuthbert red raspberries and Guernsey cream.—Sunshine Hollow.

Cut old raspberry canes now and top off the new ones.



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Engine
that Oils
Itself

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The insurance that goes with the John Deere Engine is built into it—no written policy could offer more complete protection.

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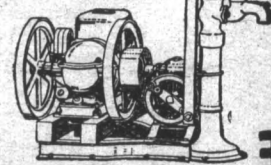
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"capacity double my burr mill, feed much finer"
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FARM RELIEF PROPOSAL.

THE new, so-called administration farm relief proposal, does not appear to have met the approval of either the McNary-Haugen bill advocates, or the more conservative farm organization leaders. It would create a federal farm board to supervise the use of a \$300,000,000 federal revolving fund in financing agricultural cooperatives, and to attempt to control production by the distribution of statistical information relative to world production of farm products. It is the opinion of farm representatives that no plan of farm relief will be effective which does not give agriculture as effective protection as the tariff gives to industry.

MORE MONEY FOR RESEARCH.

THE farm organization representatives are agreed that whatever form of farm relief is finally adopted by the government, it should be supplemented by more funds for research, which has contributed immeasurably toward making the American farmer produce more per worker than is produced in any other country. Only ten cents per man, woman and child in the United States is spent annually for the entire research and extension work of the department of agriculture, whereas, the promotion of marine transportation gets fifty-four cents.

PRESIDENT NOT FAVORABLE TO EQUALIZATION FEE PROVISION.

KNOWING with some degree of certainty that President Coolidge will veto any bill containing an equalization fee provision, it is thought probable that farm organization leaders, with the exception of those who will have the McNary-Haugen bill or nothing, will eventually decide to accept the administration plan as a step toward farm relief, with the expectation that future amendments will give them practically all they asked for in the McNary-Haugen scheme.

AUTO MEN ACTIVE.

THE legislative program prepared by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, to present to Congress next winter, includes the question of continuing government appropriations for federal aid roads; government action which will offset the monopolistic control of rubber and maintain fair prices to the users of automobiles; tax reduction, including repeal of the automobile excise tax and corporation tax reduction; and steps to promote the sale of motor vehicles abroad.

All these demands except the last, are of special interest to American farmers who, as a class, are extensive users of gasoline-driven vehicles. They pay a large share of the automobile taxes, and the over-charge for tires, because of monopolistic control, is passed along to the farmers by the dealers.

OWN INSPECTION SERVICE.

AFTER considerable parley, the Michigan Potato Producers' Association, the first in the certified seed potato industry in this state, has determined to care for its own seed inspection.

This association objected to the supervision of the seed inspection being under the control of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association. The

only way in which they could get the college seed inspection service was through the above association.

Subsequent to this action, the association engaged the services of Dr. John Bushnell, plant pathologist of the Ohio State University, to supervise its inspection. Dr. Bushnell is well known as a plant pathologist, and his prestige in Ohio, where many certified seed buyers are, will undoubtedly be a trade asset to the association.

BUSINESS MEN STUDY FARM RELIEF

FARM relief will have a prominent place at a meeting of business men representing the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to be held at West Baden Springs, Indiana, October 15 to 18. The discussion will center around the report of the commission appointed by the Chamber to investigate agricultural conditions, which will be made public at that time. Other matters that will engage the attention of the delegates are flood control and tax reduction.



PUBLIC RIGHT IN RIVERS.

Has the government control of all bodies of water? If so, how far on each side of the water on land? Has government control of streams, creeks, rivers, or any other larger body of water? How many feet of land has it control of on each side of the body of water? Has anybody any right to walk on land along a running body of water?—E. J. D.

The sale of land bordering upon a stream generally carries ownership to the purchaser to the center of the stream. If the stream be navigable for any purpose, any member of the public has a right to make use of the stream for travel the same as any other highway; but he has no right to make use of the bed of the stream, except to anchor, nor to go upon the banks.—Rood.

LIABILITY FOR AUTO ACCIDENT.

A young man and his fiancée drove into my yard and accidentally ran into my three-year-old ewe, injuring her back so I had to kill her. The girl, who had no license, was driving. Who is liable for the damage—the man who owns the car, the girl, or her father?—O. D. R.

The person driving the car, if negligent, is liable for the damage. The owner of the car is also liable if it was driven with his knowledge and consent. The father of the girl is not liable.—Rood.

A RENTAL ARRANGEMENT.

I rent a 120-acre farm on a fifty-fifty basis. We are going to increase our stock this year, and in order to have feed enough, I have rented more

ground from another man on a fifty-fifty basis. What should the owner of the 120 acres do to make up for the feed which I bring home and feed to the cattle, which we are to feed jointly. I do not hire a man.—H. J. B.

The landlord should receive part of the income derived from outside sources.

Any income from labor performed by the tenant off from the farm should be considered as farm income; thus the landlord receives a portion of same. Otherwise the tenant could neglect the farm at any time he sees fit. If, on the other hand, he is working the farm satisfactorily and the landlord consents to him working additional land, it would be reasonable to expect the landlord to pay his share for any additional feed brought on the farm. In any case of this nature, there should be a definite understanding between the landlord and tenant at the outset.—F. T. Riddell.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A FIFTY-FIFTY ARRANGEMENT?

I am working a farm on the fifty-fifty basis, each party furnishing half the seed and taking half of the crops. Am I to furnish all the board and help for threshing and pressing, as I seldom have any of my hay pressed? I have a small patch of raspberries for which the owner furnished part of canes. What share is the other party entitled to when I take care of them and pick all of them?—C. J. G.

In the ordinary fifty-fifty lease it is generally the practice for the tenant to furnish all the labor for threshing, including their board. The land-

lord should stand his share of the cost of board for the machine crew.

In some cases where there is a complete threshing crew, namely, the machine operator furnishes all the help and charges a rate per bushel that will cover the expense the landlord shares in the entire expense. If the hay is divided in the mow, the landlord will have to stand all further expense in baling and marketing his hay, unless provisions were made in the lease to care for same by tenant.

If the raspberries are a part of the farm rented on the fifty-fifty basis, they would come under that agreement, otherwise the tenant would be entitled to approximately two-thirds of the income.—F. T. Riddell.

News of the Week

Rumors persist that Yugoslavia and Bulgaria will unite and form a greater Slav state.

The monoplane piloted by Arthur C. Goebel, of Hollywood, won the Dole air race to Hawaii from Oakland, California, on Aug. 17th. He wins a \$25,000 prize. Martin Jensen won second place and \$10,000. The prizes were offered by James Dole, a prominent Hawaii pineapple grower.

Wichita and Salina, Kas. have been hard hit early this month by floods because of the overflowing of the little and big Arkansas rivers.

J. Ogden Armour, head of the great packing industry bearing his name, died in London, Eng. last week, after six weeks of typhoid fever. He was sixty-three years old.

Mrs. Adeline Bidwell and Mrs. Emeline Riker, twins, of Marshall, Mich., celebrated their 87th birthdays on Aug. 17.

The output of oil has decreased considerably because of the proration plan agreed upon by the oil companies in the greater Seminole area in Oklahoma. Efforts are being made to keep production down to consumption.

Judge Elbert Gary, head of the U. S. Steel corporation, died of heart failure at his New York home on Aug. 15th. Judge Gary founded the U. S. Steel Corporation and had been its head ever since. He was eighty years old.

James Oliver Curwood, noted author and a member of the state conservation board, died from an infection at his home in Owosso, Aug. 13th. He was 49 years old.

The Bolivian army is concentrated in LaPaz to protect the capital from invasion by rebel Indians, descendants of the Incas. It is said that communistic agitators have been working among the Indians.

General Chiang Kai-shek resigned from the Canton army leaving the Chinese nationalist army somewhat demoralized.

Mrs. Wayne B. Wheeler, wife of the Anti-Saloon league chief, was burned to death at their summer cottage near Shelby, Mich.

The French have hissed Charles Levine, one of the New York to Berlin flyers, for his difficulty with the French pilot, M. Drouin who was to fly his plane the Columbia back to New York.

The American Railway Express company will start an air express service between New York and Boston and New York and Chicago. It will carry packages up to 200 pounds in weight and \$5000 in value.

Activities of Al Acres—Ma Acres Takes a Sun Bath and Makes a Painful Discovery

Frank R. Leet.



Handy Man's Corner

TREAT YOUR FARM MACHINERY RIGHT.

A FARMER retired last year, after farming for some thirty years. Before he left the farm he had a sale. This neighbor's machinery had always had the best of care, and the surrounding farmers knew it. Some of them had borrowed tools from him at different times, and knew they were always in perfect repair. As a result, a corn binder that he had been using for twenty years brought \$80; a fanning mill that had been in use for fifteen years brought \$28, and a grain drill that had been used every year for eighteen years brought \$40. Other machinery averaged as well, and all were worth the price they brought.

I have a small farm, and all the tools I need for the size place I have, and I consider my eighteen by thirty-foot tool shed one of the best investments I have ever made. When I finish using any piece of machinery that requires a bright working surface, from a shovel to a disc, I clean it thoroughly and then give it a coat of harvester oil, with a small paint brush, before it is put in the shed. After the metal parts are so treated I give the wooden parts a coat of linseed oil and then a coat of paint. It costs but little, requires but a short time, and pays big in the long run.

My tool shed is nearer the fields than any of my other buildings. That is, it is as near the driveway that leads to the field, as possible, so as to make it convenient to leave the tools right where they belong. Overhead I keep the spades, shovels, hand rakes, forks, and other hand tools, and keep them where they belong, so it is not necessary to hunt for a needed tool when in a hurry.—Norman Davis.

SILO IN BARN.

Am considering building a silo in the corner of my barn. Would it be safe to do so?—L. T. S.

The disadvantages of building a silo inside of a barn are, that it occupies room in the barn; as a rule, it is more difficult to set up a filler, and get corn to the filler, and also the odors from the silage would permeate the stable, unless the silage was kept in an enclosure.

The advantages are, that the silo will not need painting and will not swell as much, due to weather, and you will not have as much trouble from freezing, so that I should say that, if you can spare the room in the barn, and it can be arranged to fill the silo without much difficulty, that it would be wise to put the silo in the barn.

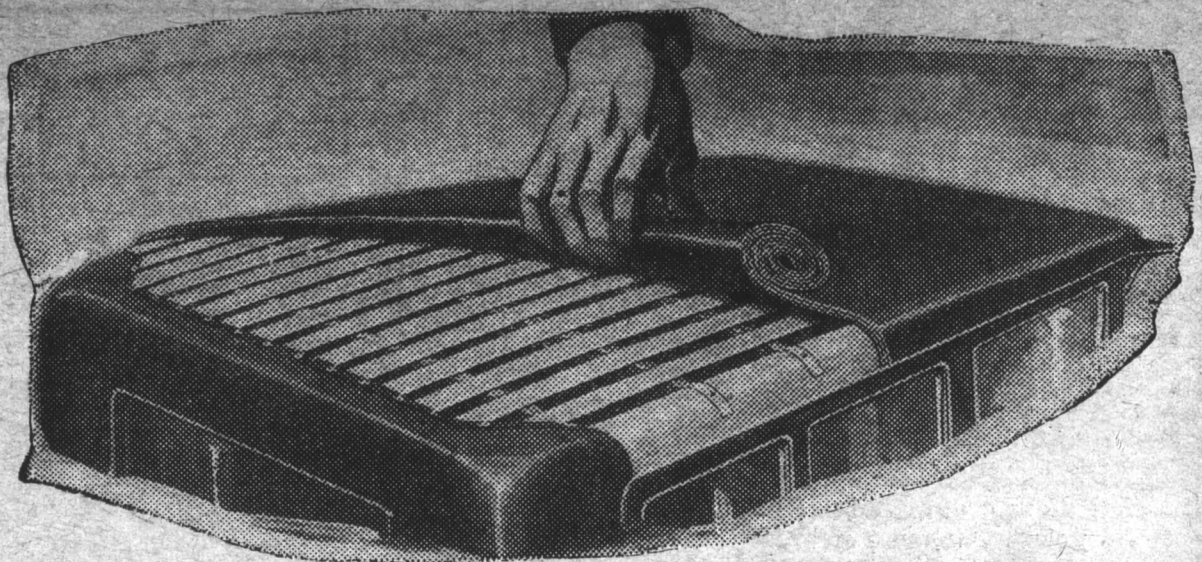
LIFE OF FENCE POSTS.

What is the average life of a cedar fence post as compared with one of pine?—A. J.

In regard to the life of fence posts, Bulletin No. 321 of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1916, gives the average life of posts as follows:

Kind.	Years.
Osage orange	29.9
Locust	23.8
Red cedar	20.5
Mulberry	17.4
Catalpa	15.5
Bur oak	15.3
Chestnut	14.8
White cedar	14.3
Walnut	11.5
White oak	11.4
Pine	11.2
Tamarack	10.5
Cherry	10.3
Hemlock	9.1
Sassafras	8.9
Elm	8.8
Ash	8.6
Red oak	7.0
Willow	6.2
Concrete (estimated)	48.0
Stone	36.3
Steel (estimated)	29.9

I am including the whole list of posts because it will undoubtedly be of interest to others.—H. H. Musselman.



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F. W. Redman, St. Louis	20.00	Mrs. Claude M. McGuire, Palmyra	20.00	Jennie E. Werner, Belding	40.00
Wm. F. Stratton, Homer	22.86	Alan D. Crips, Mancelona	10.00	Ernie W. Ward, Vermontville	10.00
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Wm. Ruheman, Rock	24.28	Niel Silhanek, Coloma	80.00	Ellen Crosby, Lake Odessa	40.00
Mabel M. Albertson, Manchester	20.00	Robin K. Carr, Fowlerville	62.86	Willard H. Peters, Alma	4.28
Dale E. Beck, Ithaca	22.86	Harry Howarth, Morley	28.57	Ruth Betts, Hillsdale	20.00
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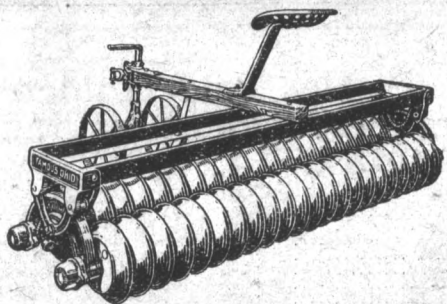
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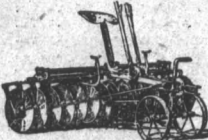
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This tool will help you raise your crop for less money.

Ask your dealer for a demonstration right on your own farm.

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Bellevue, Ohio

News and Views

From INGLESIDE FARM—By Stanley Powell

I SPENT all last week attending the great Ionia Free Fair. Now don't judge me too harshly. I wasn't patronizing the gambling dens, straining my eyes looking at the dancing girls or even watching the races. I was busy early and late playing the valet to our exhibit of Ingleside Farm Shropshires and Milking Shorthorns.

A person certainly sees and thinks of a wide variety of interesting things while spending a week at a fair. No one can question the fact that agricultural fairs rank among the greatest educational institutions in our modern life. They give city people an opportunity to see first hand the best agricultural and horticultural products and serve as a veritable short course in up-to-date agriculture for farmers who study the exhibits and profit by what they see.

In passing it might not be amiss to point out that the fair as we know it is a distinctly American institution. It probably had its origin in the sales fairs held on the commons and in the market places of England and Europe. A comparison of the merits of the animals offered for sale developed into judging and competitive showing, but the whole idea was for the purpose of sale. In the American fair the accent is placed on the competition and immediate and direct sales are usually of secondary interest.

Judging day at the fair may well be regarded as the examination day for the farmers entering competitive exhibits. Each annual exhibition is another milestone marking the pathway of agricultural and mechanical progress. A fair properly conducted is a great stimulus to farming and shows the possibilities of the community which it serves and tends to promote the development of a type of agriculture adapted to that locality.

Looking backward, we find that the first fair held in the United States was in 1812 and was attended by 5,000 people. Now we have more than 2,000 fairs in America each year with an aggregate attendance in excess of 25,000,000 people. There are 82 annual fairs held in Michigan.

See What You Go to See

There is something about a fair which is probably true of almost everything in human life. That is, we see about what we want to see and find the things for which we are looking. One person may go to a fair to study the livestock. Another may spend all his time in the grandstand. Still a third may scrutinize the automobiles and new machinery, while a fourth may squander his time and money trying to beat fate in some game of chance or feat of skill where the odds are ten to one against him. If you would ask each of these men the next day to give their impression of the fair, each would tell a different story. It would be like the old fable of the three blind men who felt of different parts of an elephant and then engaged in a controversy as to what the animal was like.

Quite naturally my time during the past week was spent mostly in the livestock barns and show rings. I couldn't help noticing again two things that have impressed me at previous fairs: First, the large number of boys and young men caring for the stock, and second, the heavy proportion of father and son partnerships among the exhibitors. That is one of the fine things about pure-bred stock. It knits the family together, gives each member something in which to take interest and pride and directly and indirectly tends toward the perpetuity of the homestead.

I overheard an interesting bit of

philosophy and common sense from one of my competitors whose sheep were in pens opposite ours. He said, "A farmer ought to have a hobby such as Shropshire sheep or Percheron horses. If he doesn't he struggles along and maybe just about breaks even at the end of the year. For such a man farming is a monotonous grind, but if he has pure-breds it gives him something in which to take pride and adds zest to farming."

The show ring is an arena of heart throbs. For some it is a scene of proud triumph, for others a place of keen disappointment and disillusionment, where air castles tumble down and out of the ashes of crushed hopes, a determination is born to come back stronger than ever next year.

I notice that the most successful breeders and showmen are those who seem to live with and for their stock and who have learned and practice the old adage supposed to have been uttered by Michael Angelo, "Trifles make perfection and perfection is no trifle."

Bulls Before Folks

No one can long doubt the sincerity and deep interest of the showmen in their stock. One young herdsman was asked by a passerby if water from a certain faucet was fit to drink. The boy replied, "It ought to be good enough for folks, my bulls drink it."

The owners, herdsmen and flock masters not only know intimately the animals which they are exhibiting, but most of them can tell you about their ancestors and all the branches of the family tree. Just stop and admire one of their animals a moment and they will start rattling off long names of four or more words, telling you their line of breeding. When this happens to me I try to look interested, utter an exclamation intended to portray appreciation, and then make some such remark as, "Well then, no wonder he is such a good one."

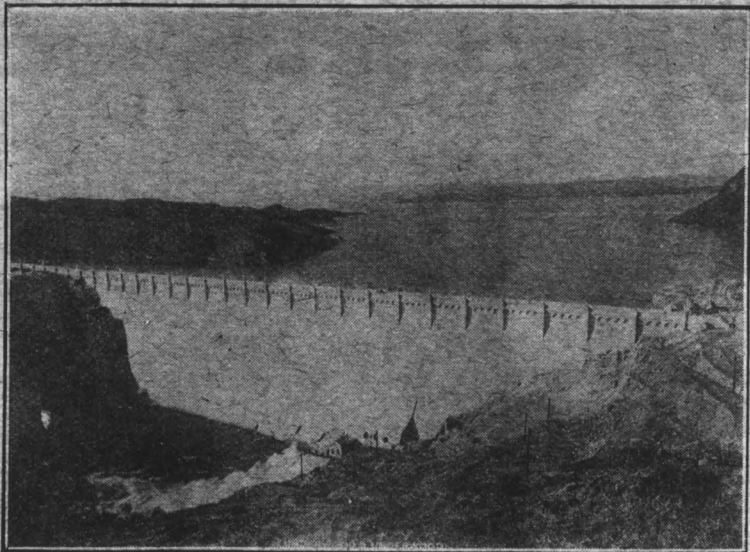
The horse pulling contests proved big attractions at the Ionia Free Fair. The man who sat beside me during the thrilling moments while the heavy teams were pulling, said, "I'd rather see this than a dozen auto races. They're all noise. This is real sport." Certainly until human nature changes, it will experience more tense excitement and keen enjoyment in watching the efforts of flesh and blood than in observing a contest between mechanical contrivances.

In my own mind I couldn't help making a few comparisons between the 1927 fair and those of fifteen or twenty years ago. Then folks usually came for all day. They had to pay to get in and wanted to see their money's worth. Then too, many of them came by horse and buggy so that the trip was long and tedious. Family parties and basket picnics were the rule. Now we find many people coming down for just a part of the day and many of them go home for their meals.

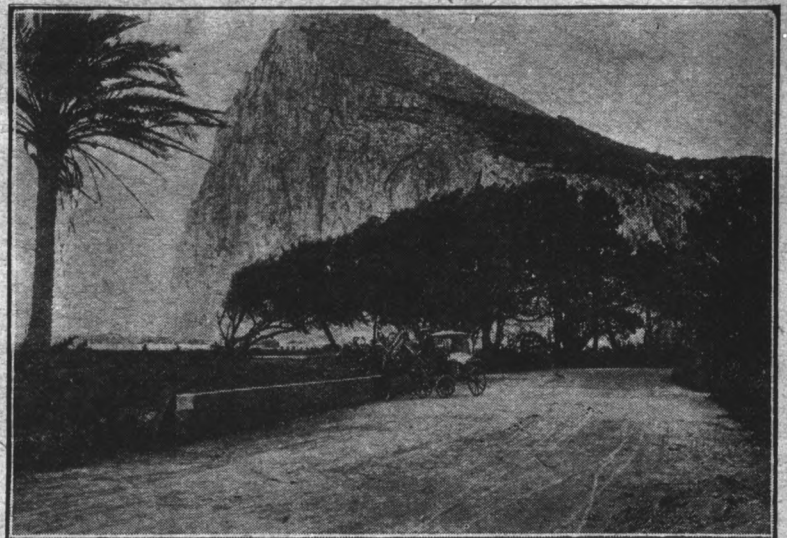
The age of rapid change in which we are living is profoundly modifying our agricultural practices and will probably continue to do so for many years to come. The fair is one of several institutions which will help us to keep pace with these rapidly changing conditions. The farmer who goes to a good fair in the right spirit and with wholesomely serious motives will find it not only a place of amusement and recreation, but a source of new ideas and ideals and of greater enthusiasm for the everyday tasks back on the old home farm.

A motion picture camera which takes both close-ups and long range pictures has been invented.

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



The Elephant Butte dam in New Mexico, three-hundred-six feet high, dams up the water of the Rio Grande to form the largest artificial lake for irrigation purposes in the world.



The Rock of Gibraltar in Spain, "a crouching lion between the Atlantic and Mediterranean," from an unusual angle, the land side.



Vice-President Dawes, left, and Secretary of Commerce Hoover, right, are two leading presidential candidates.



Frank Loudon, of Illinois, and Nicholas Longworth, speaker of the House, also, have eyes on Coolidge's job.



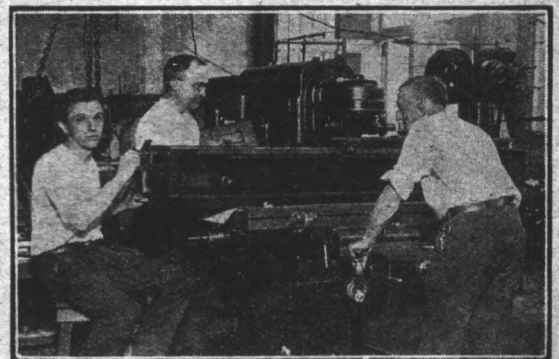
Ernest Smith and Emery Bronte are first civilian fliers to fly from San Francisco to Hawaii.



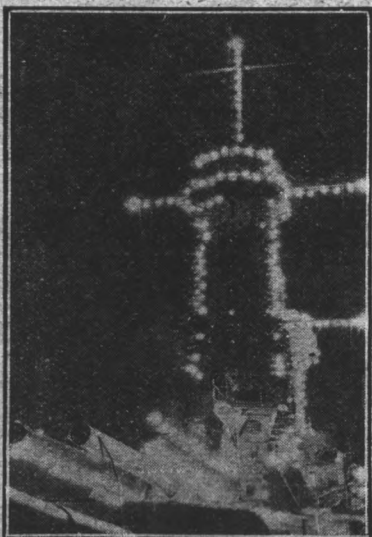
World's oldest breadmakers. These limestone statues, three-thousand-four-hundred years old, were unearthed in Egypt.



Maharajah of Kapurthala, a ruling prince, represents India at League of Nations.



The Bureau of Standards has just completed copper engravings which register to one-two-millionths of an inch.



Gay lights flooded the U. S. S. California upon her return from the naval maneuvers.



The Prince of Wales and Prince George were royally received at Montreal by Mayor Martin. Premier Stanley Baldwin and Lady Baldwin are traveling as far as Banff with the royal party.



Agnes Hearn, 11 years old, is probably the youngest swimming instructor in the country.



POULTRY



PETS



PRODUCE



HORSES



CATTLE



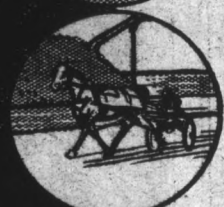
SWINE



AWARDS



AUTO RACES



HORSE RACES



MIDWAY



NIGHT SHOWS



BOWLING



CONCERTS



FUN

See MICHIGAN'S BEST *at the* MICHIGAN STATE FAIR

NEW EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITS—

New prize-winners, new exhibits, new methods, cattle shows, produce, horse shows, contests, auto shows. Hundreds of worth-while displays in agriculture, electricity, machinery, house-keeping and child welfare. Every minute you spend at the exhibits of the 1927 Fair means minutes and dollars saved in the years to come.

Come when you like — stay as long as you like — 25c admission. Children under ten free.

HUNDREDS OF NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT FEATURES

New and unusual Midway
Big Horse Show
Horse Pulling Contests
Milking Contests
Bait Casting Contests

Concerts by 6 bands daily
Horse Races
Hundreds of performers for
the biggest night show ever
Fireworks spectacle nightly

SPECIAL LAST MINUTE OFFER

A cup from Belgium—donated by the breeders of Belgian horses in that country, for the best all-round Belgian exhibited at the Michigan State Fair. Write for details.

ONLY
25¢
ADMISSION

MICHIGAN STATE FAIR

6 DAYS AND 6 NIGHTS
DETROIT-SEPTEMBER 5-10



BIG FIREWORKS SPECTACLE

ROCKETS, bombs, floral displays and field pieces by the score—the State Fair fireworks this year will be more lavishly beautiful than ever before. No expense has been spared to make this the most breath-taking, eye-compelling spectacle of the age. Different displays every night during Fair week.

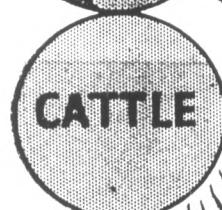
And the big climax every night—the “Fall of Troy”—a history in fireworks without a peer. See the wooden horse enter the city. See the wily Greeks outwit the Trojans. See the story of the battle told in never-to-be-forgotten tongues of fire.

Thousands of educational exhibits, entertainments galore, concerts, contests, free shows, horse races and auto races—and admission prices cut in half. 25c this year. Children under 10 free. Bring the whole family and spend the day.

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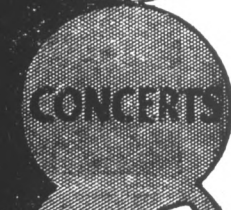
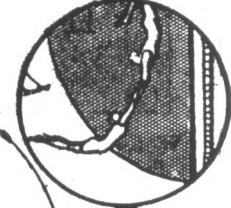
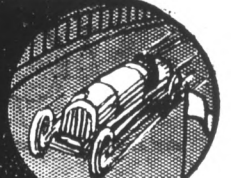
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MICHIGAN STATE FAIR

6 DAYS AND 6 NIGHTS
DETROIT-SEPTEMBER 5-10

The WOMAN'S INTERESTS

Mother Reduces, Family Flourishes!

By Simple Change in Menu Mother Can Cut Her Calories and Reduce

"Now tubbiness is just the thing
Which gets a fellow wondering!"

—A. A. Milne.

LET Mary Garden, picturesque artist that she is, hate fat people! She is not infallible. Gluttony is detestable, but is not always a conscious cause of obesity. Indeed, with the busy mother, anxious to provide plenty of nourishing dishes for her family, yet anticipating meal time as a large part of her limited daily pleasures, the problem of added weight is a combination of inheritance, actual self-forgetfulness, and a healthy, normal relish of good food.

Cut Your Calories.

Still, no one cherishes obesity! But to diet at the groaning board that a hearty family demands, requires determination, and likewise a bit of understanding of those fatal fattening elements in foods. Even so, there is no rosy, no rapid road to weight reduction. Authorities agree that the only way to reduce safely is to "cut your calories" to about one thousand instead of twenty-four hundred a day, and lose weight gradually. Also, that

"Plan for more than you can do,
Then do it;
Bite off more than you can chew,
Then chew it;
Hitch your wagon to a star,
Keep your seat and there you are,
Go to it!"

since during dieting we are living partly on body or animal tissue, we must not fail to include in our diet in goodly proportion the alkaline yielding foods, such as fruit, milk and vegetables to offset the acid produced by the overbalancing nitrogenous elements.

Mother must diet on a suitable ration; she cannot afford to be ill! But usually she hasn't time to prepare for herself, separate tempting, seemingly-satisfying dishes. She cannot sit down, faint and weary, to a dainty meal of clam cocktail, jellied tongue and vegetables, gluten bread and pineapple ice, while the howling family flourishes on baked ham, candied sweet potatoes, buttered asparagus, lettuce and egg salad, hot rolls, topped off with date pudding! No, if she prepared such a feast, she'd have to eat it, or starve! Happily, she doesn't need to eat every dish offered.

Indeed, if she exercises her judgment she might omit the ham, replacing it with two glasses of skim-milk which is very filling and not at all fattening, in fact, is a life saver to the one who is determined to reduce. Candied sweet potatoes run high in calories and must be bravely refused, but a substantial serving of asparagus, and no end of lettuce and egg salad may be eaten, provided a salad dressing of lemon juice, mustard and salt is used in place of mayonnaise or boiled dressing. Bran bread or a few wafers may be consumed with impunity!

Menus Easily Adjusted.

A similar adjustment may be made with other hearty family dinners. In the menus given here you will notice that our hero goes lightly on bread, she outright refuses the gravies, sauces, salad dressings, desserts, and sweets in general. She favors skim-milk, water, vegetables, fruit a-plenty, lean meat and dark breads.

When the home maker serves her family the menu on the left, she her-

self dines on the one on the right.

Roast Beef with Gravy
Mashed Potatoes
Stewed Tomatoes
Head Lettuce, Thousand-island Dressing
Peach Cobbler with Whipped Cream

Devilled Eggs
Combination of New Potatoes, String Beans with White Sauce
Spoon Corn Bread
Apple Pie

Lamb, Mint Sauce
Gravy Boiled Rice
New Peas
Combination Salad
Lemon Pie

Broiled Whitefish
Cucumber Sauce
Spinach—steamed
Baked Potatoes
Orange Ice

Veal Baked in Milk
Escalloped Potatoes
Buttered Carrots
Cabbage Salad
Maple Syrup

Spanish Omelet Garnished with Toast
O'Brien Potatoes
Harvard Beets
Cottage Cheese Lettuce Salad
Strawberry Shortcake

Round Steak with Onions
Mashed Potatoes Pan Gravy
Bran Muffins
Fruit Salad
Angel Food Cake
Caramel Sauce

Rolling the Jelly Roll

MY first attempts to roll a jelly roll made real sport for the family. It cracked at the edges and looked like a dilapidated layer cake, with sticky jelly oozing forth. Then I discovered that sponge cake batter always rises higher than I expect, and must be poured as thin as possible to cover the pan. Not only must it be thin, the cake must still be warm, and have its edges trimmed off. The crust must be very tender, not brown and crisp. I have better success if I line the pan with paper lightly greased.

A slightly dampened cloth is rolled

Thin Slice of Roast Beef
Head Lettuce with Lemon Juice or just Salt

Two Slices of Bran Bread
Generous amount of Tomatoes
Sliced Peaches but no Sugar, Syrup or Cream
Wafer

Eggs, Devilled with Lemon Juice, Mustard and Salt
Large Serving of String Beans plain.
Whole Wheat Bread
Baked Apple

Lamb Mint Sauce
Generous Helping of Peas
Goodly serving of Salad, with Mineral Oil Dressing
Wafers

Broiled Fish
Sliced Cucumbers
Steamed Spinach
One Small Baked Potato
Orange Ice

Veal
Carrots—plain
Cabbage Slaw
Whole Wheat Bread

Spanish Omelet
Cottage Cheese Lettuce Salad
Rye Bread Diced Beets
Strawberries
Wafers

Round Steak
Large Serving of Onions
Fruit Cocktail of Oranges, Pineapple, Grapefruit, but no Bananas
Bran Muffins

Tested Roll Jelly Cake.

This recipe makes enough for two good-sized jelly rolls, or one roll and some cup cakes, or a small shortcake: Four eggs, one and a half cups sugar, half teaspoon salt, half teaspoon lemon extract, two cups sifted pastry flour, three teaspoons baking powder, three-fourths cup boiling water. The eggs are beaten until light and fluffy. They beat best if whites are beaten



Roll the Jelly Roll in a Slightly Dampened Cloth to Prevent Cracking.

first, then yolks added. Sift the sugar in gradually, sift baking powder and flour together, then cut and fold into eggs, and add boiling water last. All measurements are level. Bake in moderate oven twenty minutes.—Doris McCray.

KIDDIES' GAMES THAT ARE A BIT DIFFERENT.

SUSPEND three light balls, (or balls made by stuffing the toe of a stocking with cotton and tying it firmly), in an open doorway, having them about six inches from each other, and the one in the center a little larger, if possible, than the other two.

Divide the players into teams of two each, and let the teams follow each other at play, one player standing on either side of the door, at a distance to be decided upon at the beginning of the game. Each team should have a small bean bag. The first player throws through the doorway to his partner on the other side, who must catch the bag and throw it back. As soon as the bag strikes one of the balls, or falls to the floor, that team gives way to the next one.

The game is to see which team can pass the bag through the door the largest number of times.

(If you would like more games with which to entertain the kiddies, send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to Martha Cole, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan).

PROPER WAY TO MAKE CUTTINGS.

I have a "slip" of a rose geranium plant which I keep in a tumbler of water, together with a small amount of common soil. For some reason it does not take root. The "slip" had two buds on it which blossomed. Was the plant too old, or what is wrong with my method of trying to make it grow? —I. O.

The best method in rooting cuttings is to place them in clean, sharp sand, without any soil in the medium. Shade for several days, and water sufficiently to keep the cutting from wilting. The foliage should be reduced so that only one or two leaves are left at the top. Rooting will take place in two weeks.

Plants, such as coleus, wandering Jew, and a few others that root very readily, may be tried in water, but ordinarily such a method is not to be advocated.—Alex. Laurie.

WAILS OF A WIFE.

Every time I mount the stair,
The telephone will ring.
When to the basement I repair,
The telephone will ring.
I always have to sprint like Fate,
And sometimes I get there too late,
And when I sing a song of hate,
The telephone won't ring.

Every time I take a bath,
The telephone will ring.
I kick things madly from my path
To answer the dumb thing.
Then when I get there in a breeze,
Why Central says, "Excuse it, please,"
I could destroy with greatest ease
The telephone that rings.

When I have naught to do at all,
The telephone won't ring.
If I am waiting for a call,
The telephone won't ring.
To sit right there and say "Hello,"
Would be for me an awful blow.
I might survive, but I don't know,
I guess I'd let it ring.

—Elsa S. Clark.

David Repents

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

DAVID falls into the worst sin of his life. The stern and true words of James ring in our ears: "Let no man say when he is tempted, I am tempted of God: for God cannot be tempted with evil, neither tempteth He any man: but every man is tempted, when he is drawn away of his own lust, and enticed. Then when lust hath conceived, it bringeth forth sin; and sin, when it is finished, bringeth forth death." A falling in love with another man's wife, adultery, and murder. One crime follows another, to cover up the first crime.

When it was over, a man appears on the scene. Isn't it good to see old Nathan coming into the king's presence, unafraid, facing him with his bloody deed? It is always heartening to see a man in a manly act. Self-interest, cowardice, policy, vanish away like ugly skeletons, and out there steps a man, to do his duty. Once, in the old coven-



anter days in Scotland, a band of the king's soldiers caught a lad and tried to make him tell where his father was. The little fellow would not do it. Then one said, "We'll throw you over the cliff, and it's deep, and the wolves will get you." "Ay," said the lad, "It's deep, but it's not as deep as hell." When Hamlet was discoursing to his mother about his father, he reminded the faithless queen that the dead king was "a combination and a form indeed, where every god did seem to set his seal, to give the world assurance of a man." We do not need any further assurance that Nathan was a man, than what happened when he went in to see the guilty David. "Thou art the man," cried the old prophet, and David wilted.

God forgave David for what he had done. "Thou shalt not die," said Nathan. But there are some things as bad as death, and worse. David did not die. He lived to old age. God forgave him his blood-red sin. But the social and moral consequences of that sin went on as long as David lived, broke his heart, made his old age a nightmare, and continued after he was dead. People sometimes get the notion that it is easy to get the forgiveness of God, and it is. When Jesus told the story of the prodigal son, He meant every word of it. But the consequences of our sin may go on after we are gone, and for that reason we should do all in our power to make right any wrong act.

On reading First Samuel carefully, one observes that from this time David was never as active, alert, strong, after this deed as he had been before. From that time he began a gradual descent. It is evident that he had lost something out of his life. Next, his children bore the stain of what had taken place. One of David's daughters was Tamar, a young woman of beauty and charm. She fell a victim to the lust and cruelty of a half-brother. He had the example of his father before him, hence, why should he not do something similar? Like father, like son. So the seeds we sow, sprout.

But we are not done yet, and neither was David. The years pass, and a giant conspiracy is worked up almost under his eyes, and which nearly loses him the throne. And the plot is not schemed by an outsider, ambitious for the throne, but by his favorite son, Absalom. The old king must up and flee for his life, and only the military strategy of Joab saves the day. But Absalom is dead, and the old father returns to the city moaning, "Would God I had died for thee, O Absalom, my son,

my son." Then in a few years Solomon comes to the throne, and begins with a series of murders, the first being that of his brother, Adonijah.

Then come the years in which Solomon's magnificence grows, and also the taxes grow, until the people begin to ask, how long is this going to continue? David had indulged a good many wives, and why should not his son have more? National discontent arises, economic impoverishment. When Solomon dies, his son has less sense than any king ought to have, and the kingdom is broken in two, never to be reunited. Strife follows, war between Israel on the north, Judah on the south, national decay, exile at last, and the loss of Hebrew national unity.

Now, I would not want to say that all this sprang from David's great crime. But the events which followed that crime did in no small degree, and the crime only showed in a more lurid way, many other things that were going on all the time. The final consequences of one sin may be terrific. Pollution of water may be carried to people who live a long way off, and who do not know anything of it, until typhoid breaks out. Keep the small sins out, and the big ones will be shut out. If one is interested in this subject, he should read Tolstoy's powerful novel, "Resurrection," where a man

spends the rest of his life trying to undo one sin, committed in youth.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR AUGUST 28.

SUBJECT:—Nathan Leads David to Repentance. II Samuel 12-1 to 13. GOLDEN TEXT:—Psalms 51:17.

FROCK FOR SCHOOL DAYS

No. 364—Cunning School Frock. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. The eight-year size requires 2 1/4 yards of 40-inch material.



No. 621—Bloomer Dress. Cuts in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. The four-year size requires 1 1/4 yards.

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Each pattern is 13c. Address your orders to the Pateern Dept., Michigan Farmer, Detroit.



Stories From Bugville

The Click Beetles Trick

TWO little Click Beetles lived in an old stump out in the meadow. They had a black and brownish coat and were about an inch long. Their little bug friends called one Click and the other one Clack. Click and Clack were given these queer names because of the "click-clack" noise they could make.

If Click Beetles are caught or if they want to play pranks on their bug friends, they lie very still on their backs as if dead. Then very suddenly they surprise you, by giving a sharp click as they spring up into the air. Most always they come down

a daisy nearby and saw all that had happened.

"You naughty Click Beetles, we'll see how you like your joke when it is turned on you," said Billy Bumble Bee to himself.

So he tiptoed up very quietly to where Click and Clack were chuckling in the shade of the fungus that grew on the stump. When Billy Bumble Bee was very close behind them, he said, "Buzz-zz-zz" just as loud as he could.

Click and Clack were very much frightened just as Lady Bug had been. They never even stopped to look around to see what the noise was but took to their heels as fast as they could go. And after that Click and Clack never played such a trick again.



Lady Bug was very frightened and flew away

on their feet and run away before anyone can catch them.

On this particular day, Click and Clack were resting in the cool shade of some fungus that grew on the stump where they lived. Click peeked out and spied Lady Bug coming right that way. Lady Bug was hurrying home to her family of little Lady Bugs and was looking neither to the right nor to the left.

"Let's play a joke on Lady Bug," said Click. "We'll hide here and when she comes along we will both click just as loud as we can."

Clack agreed to Click's scheme and so when Lady Bug came hurrying by both Click and Clack clicked as loud as they could.

Lady Bug was very frightened and flew in the opposite direction as fast as her orange and black wings would carry her.

"Tee, Hee-ee," giggled Click and Clack. They thought it a very fine joke to frighten Lady Bug so. But they didn't know that someone was watching their little scheme. Billy Bumble Bee was sipping nectar from

ASK ME ANOTHER.

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

1. What state was the first to complete a county-wide campaign for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis.
2. Estimate the number of miles of improved road in Michigan.
3. How was the territorial government of Michigan administered from 1805 to 1823?
4. What is the new southwestern post in Michigan that has been reached by the corn borer?
5. What is the relation in terms of energy, between a kilowatt and a horsepower?
6. What worm of a dark yellow or brown color, about an inch long, burrows its way into the roots and parts of the underground stems of corn, potatoes and tomatoes, resulting in considerable crop damage?
7. What should be done with fields infested with wireworms?
8. What is the population of Michigan?
9. Why is the common barberry a menace to agriculture?
10. What state university was the first to admit women?

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All Colors Lumberjack and Pants Both For \$2.69



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THE LUMBERJACK is made of a heavy fleeced plaid velour flannel in guaranteed fast colors. Has two-in-one collar which can be buttoned up around the neck or worn open. Two patch pockets. Knitted band at the bottom. Serviceable, stylish and a winter necessity. COLORS: Red, green, gray, blue or brown with contrasting overplaid. Sizes, 34 to 44 chest. THE TROUSERS are made of a strong and durable cottonade material in striped pattern; they have customary pockets and belt straps. All seams double stitched and guaranteed not to rip. Dark gray stripe only. Sizes, 30 to 42 waist measure.

Delivery Free Just send your name and address — no money — and be sure to give color and sizes. When the lumberjack and trousers are delivered at your door by the postman, pay him \$2.69 for them. We have paid the delivery charges. Wear both articles. If they are not better than you expected, return them at our expense and we will cheerfully refund your money.

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Trade in Your Old Separator

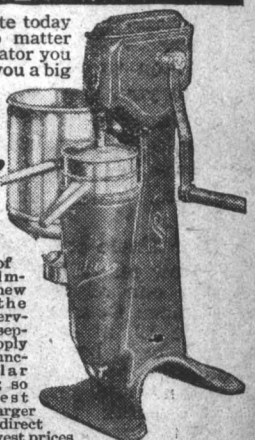
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OUR PAGE

How the M. C. Has Helped

Some Personal Opinions

THE greatest of the many services which the M. C. is rendering boys and girls of Michigan is to bring them together into one mutual friendship through "Our Page." Because of it, we all know something of the younger set of the distant communities, and there is now a great binding network of correspondence between thousands of M. C.'s. The individual can take part in the activities and be rewarded by seeing his name and article in print, and also by the dandy prizes which are so obligingly sent out.

When so many boys and girls write their views and carry on their debates, it is very heartening to see the good taste they have in choosing subjects, and the good sense they show in argu-



Evelyn Kniebes and Her Pet, Both Look Good.

ing them. The M. C.'s reading these subjects and discussions in Our Page, see the work others are doing, and, consequently set their goal to higher ideals.

Another thing is its educational value. The M. C. working hard on the

farm, perhaps no longer going to school, must do something to keep his faculties in order and his imagination keen. Working the soil hardens the hands, and writing becomes difficult and tedious. To take part in the M. C. activities helps a great deal to keep him in practice.

I am sure that the others will agree with me that the M. C. is a great help to us in many ways.—Menno Martin.

The Merry Circle has benefited me in the following ways:

1. It has helped me to become more interested in my work, and especially my writing and spelling.

2. I have made several friends through the Merry Circle and have heard some very good arguments.

3. I have won some dandy presents from answering the contests. Also, I have been benefited in the work it takes to solve the different problems in our contests.

4. It has given me main points of life. Telling the most important to strive for, especially education.

5. It has, also, helped me by having the "read-and-win" contests. As a person is searching for the answers he discovers something which interests him, and he would not have found it if it hadn't been for the Merry Circle.

6. It also helps a person to think heartfully. It certainly makes a person feel as though they are doing someone some good when they can send their small change to help buy a radio for the sick children.

7. It makes me work harder to make myself of some use; do some great or kindly deed in order to tell the other M. C.'s. When a person enters a contest he works hard in order to win, so he can become an M. C., if they are not already one, and also win other beautiful presents.

8. It has benefited me to know our Uncle Frank.—Marguerite Turner.

too reed no more so I will stop, & I am hopping missture waste baskitt has the stummy cake. I am sending .05 scents for the em sea fun. I igned that mutch last year lurning to spell.—Able Ginner.

Looks like a beginner's (Able Ginner) spelling. It's so bad it's good.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I would like to tell of my last summer's trip to Yellowstone Park, if you care to listen. After getting our hay- ing done early, we loaded our camp equipment and started early one morning. We went through Michigan, across the straits, through the mining district and across Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana and into the park. The scenery there is certainly wonderful, with mountains, geysers and terraces. I enjoyed watching the bears feed on garbage from the hotels. The black bears come first to feed, but when they see a grizzly come they certainly waste no time getting away, even if they have to go through a crowd of spectators. While driving along, one bear stood alongside the road, and when we stopped he stood alongside the car and begged for candy, so we gave him some. From the park we went to Cheyenne to see the Frontier Days. The cowboys sure could rope and bulldog cattle, and the bronchos they rode bucked fierce. One man was knocked unconscious trying to bulldog a steer, and another was almost killed when thrown from a horse.

We then went to Colorado and climbed Pike's Peak with our car. I admit I was light-headed up there. We then went through the Kansas and Nebraska wheat fields, which were so dry the wheat was only a few inches high but headed out, and there was nothing but dust. From there we went through the Iowa cornfields and clay roads. The roads were so slippery, and ruts so deep, it was almost impassable. When at last we arrived

home, we came to the conclusion that Michigan was the only perfect state after all.—Your nephew, R. H. K.

You certainly must have had an interesting trip. It does one good to see some of the world.

FUND CONTRIBUTORS.

HERE are the names of some recent contributors to the Merry Circle fund from which we are going to buy a radio for the Children's Hospital of Michigan for Crippled Children.

Adrianna Van Du Laan, "Sweet Sixteen," Marian Dood, "Able Ginner," Florence Haylan, Lucille Brasore, Lucille Spitzer, Walter and Arthur Danner, Grada Aalbers, Dagmar Thomsen, Mabel Ebeling, Nicholas Stoltzfus, Elaine S. Boyce, Myrtle I. Hauxwell, Ada Card, "An M. C.," Jamella Abraham, Esther Clausen, Ruth Brastrom, Janette Harpham, Myrtle Feltis, Louise Hurley, Ida Mae Hurley, Iva Jane Moore, Frances Uganski, Hilda Runnel, Agnes Arthur, Louise Paxson, Vera Dewell, Muriel Cook, Cornelius Clonk, Viola Krumm.

THE QUILTING PARTY.

Dearest Everybody:

That's just the way I feel, isn't that a splendid way to be? I'm going to talk about quilts. Yes, Dagmar, I have pieced one quilt. It is the most beautiful quilt I have ever seen. Honest it is. I got the pattern from my aunt. She got it from an old lady who does a terrible lot of quilt making. I think the Merry Circle friendship quilt will be glorious. I am going to try and send my piece of a quilt to Edith, and then I am going to try a friendship quilt also. I also want the girl's design, and her name and address, with M. C. below the address. My

Two Farewell Letters

From Boys Who Have Reached the Age of Eighteen

MY FAREWELL SONG.

This world is a funny thing,
Of course, it's how we take it,
Some people cry, while others sing,
This world is what we make it.

The old folks die, the young will come
Along and take their places.
We meet our doom with sword or gun,
With tears and glaring faces.

There is a goal we wish to win,
By truth—but falsehood never,
A goal that's reached without a sin,
If in lightness we all sever.

There's nothing more for us to do,
But try our best to find—
The best of friends—who are always true,
And who are always kind.

Real friends I now possess,
Through this Circle true,
Respect, dear Uncle, I now confess,
Is what we owe to you.
But I am eighteen now, you see,
Some prizes I have won,
Of course, the friends are more to me,
But in this race, I run.

But as this is my farewell song,
I'll make this not so clever,
By making it extremely long,
But by a strong endeavor:

Please all remember, be remote,
And help poor Uncle Frank,
To keep the Circle, "All Afloat,"
Than to have it said, "It Sank."
—Chester Latlin.

Dear Uncle Frank:

The moment draws near when I must depart from this large and Merry Circle. I have enjoyed it for a long time, and hope to continue the enjoyment, even though I am compelled to retire as an active member.

I was eighteen years old some time ago, and I graduated from high school a short time ago. This farewell seems similar to a second graduation in many ways.

I believe this Circle is a wonderful

opportunity for young people to occupy their minds in the correct manner. It constitutes clean competition,



Elizabeth Olajos Thinks I Like to Show My Teeth.

hard thinking, and keeps the mind off more harmful things.

Before I close I must speak of a letter I received several weeks ago. The letter consisted of some of the most unreasonable nonsense concerning prohibition that was ever written on a sheet of paper. A guilty conscience of the untrue material evidently prevented the person signing her proper name.

I must close, wishing the Circle and its head, the best of success for the coming years.—A soon to be forgotten G. C., George Nichols.

Note.—George sent me the letter he refers to. The letter was a hum-dinger for the anti-prohibition cause.—Uncle Frank.

OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Uncle Frank:

Say, Uncle Frank, I'm just going to say a bit about these arguments going on in the Merry Circle. First, no one in his right mind would say drinking intoxicating drinks and using tobacco are not harmful to one's body. Next, I'm certainly afraid that, as long as cosmetics are made, women and men will use them. So all you folks who are against it will have to fight it out with the manufacturer. Just another Merry Circler, "Pat."

Amen to your first comment.—And as to your second—manufacturers will continue to make cosmetics as long as people want them, and that will be always, as human vanity will never cease.

Dear Uncle and Cousins:

How many M. C.'s and G. C.'s know that one of the G. C.'s has left us? Frances Cosand, of White Cloud, died June 12, at 2:30 p. m. at her home. She had been ill for almost two months.

Boys and girls, why do you smoke and drink the awful "stuff" called "moonshine?" I know girls and boys that do both, and I think it is awful, don't you, Uncle? I understand our hero, Lindbergh, has neither of these awful habits, so why should you? I am a M. C.—L. Clara Cole.

I certainly am sorry that Frances Cosand is not with us any more. Frances took part in our Golden Circle reunion last spring. I think every-

body admires Lindbergh for his clean habits.

Hello, Cousins, All:

Well, as I am an M. C. now, I'll have to send W. B. some dinner. Thanks, Uncle Frank, for my M. C. button and membership card. I am proud to be a M. C., and I promise you M. C.'s I'll do my best to live up to the rules of your club. Well, I'm a little different than most M. C.'s, for I'm a factory girl. I also wear knickers for I run a greasy old machine. But I'm happy, so I should worry. I'll say good-bye and good-night to all. From a M. C. cousin, Josie Harris.

Even if you are a factory girl, you must be interested in farming, otherwise you would not read our paper. I am glad you are interested in our circle.

Dear Unkl Frank:

Well, how ar U. Unkl? I am fine & hope U ar thee same. I like to reed Hour Page, and I am all ways ankshus four it to cum. I like two reed othr fokes disscushuns, to. I cant disscus good & so I just reed what othr fokes disscus. I am going to trie and win sum of the prizes, even if they are oful hard four me. U C I want too be a Marry Circlr like evry budy elts is. I like to reed Al Acers two. Old Slim is such a funny old duffer, isnt he, Unkl? I like too reed adventchers of the brown Familie, too. I like spukie stories with gots and lot of missturies in them. Well, mebbly U dont want

center block is going to have on it in great big letters, UNCLE FRANK. I would like my patches to be twelve inches square.—Myrtle Feltis, Dafter, Michigan, R. 1.

Uncle Frank and M. C.'s:

Please send me quilt blocks of unbleached muslin, twelve inches square, with name and age outlined on them.—Iva Varney, R. 2, Harrison, Mich.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Would appreciate very much, quilt blocks of white muslin, twelve inch squares, favorite design, name, address embroidered in your favorite color, and I will do likewise to the girls I receive blocks from.—E. Clark, Inlay City, Michigan.

FAIR CONTEST.

IN order to get an idea of what the young folks get out of attending the fairs, we will give this contest the subject of, "What I get out of attending the fairs." Please write this in 250 words or less. Don't forget to put your name and address in the upper left-hand corner of your paper, and if you are a Merry Circler, put M. C. after your name.

There will be five prizes for boys and five for girls. The first boy prize will be a fountain pen; the next two, loose-leaf note books; and the last two, pocket knives. The first girls' prize will be a fountain pen; the next two, beads; the last two, brooches.

Adventures of the Brown Family—By John Francis Case

Beth Attends a Near Lynching

WARNED by Jack Miller that "Slippery Sam" Jacks, an old enemy of Henry Brown, had been seen prowling around the pasture, Jack and Beth discovered that Brown Rob the prize colt had disappeared. Hal charges that Jack Miller is responsible, but Beth defends her friend.

"It does seem mighty strange," Father Brown asserted, as he mopped his brow, "that Jack Miller always seems to know a lot and to tell little. Son, I'm beginning to believe as you do."

"I'm going to the sheriff for a warrant to search the Miller house and their barns," cried Hal. "He pulled the wool over our eyes in taking us to an empty cave. He may have Black Neb and the treasure concealed there, and Brown Rob hid away."

"You'll do nothing of the kind," defied Beth. "Shame on you Dad. You are allowing Hal to prejudice you. Jack is our friend. He just assured me that he still is anxious to help us and came to tell me that he had seen 'Slippery Sam' and was afraid he might steal Brown Rob."

"That's enough from you, daughter," announced Henry Brown with unwonted severity. "I have been very patient with Jack Miller. I don't want him on this farm, and you are to have nothing whatever to do with him. Do you hear me?"

Beth nodded her head and with tear-filled eyes went off to the house, while Hal and his father took up the hunt for Old Moll's colt. In one corner of the woods pasture they found where the wire had been cut, and trampled earth and the marks of small feet showed how the colt had fought to get away from his captor. "I don't like to ask neighbors to help hunt a colt," said Father Brown, "but there's no question but that Brown Rob is stolen. Telephone Big Judd, Hal, and offer a \$50 reward. Notify the sheriff regarding the reward also. If 'Slippery Sam' has got the colt he'll sell him to some horseman for a long price. Oh, why didn't we keep Rob near the house."

"We'll get him back, Dad," assured Hal. "Big Judd is next to a hound in trailing. I'll have him here in 'two

Send your paper to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, before September 2, as the contest closes then.

ADD-A-LETTER WINNERS.

PERHAPS one-half of the contestants did not get the right idea regarding this contest. We have had this type of contest several times, but for some reason it is hard for some to get on to the idea. The first prize winner had thirteen words; the next, eleven; several had ten and several had nine. Of those who had ten I showed preference to those who had the neatest papers. Several had two words as, street lamps, which were not counted.

The prize winners are as follows:

Story Books.

Cecil Nelson, Filion, Mich.
Syma Vaataja, Chassel, Mich., R. 1.

Loose-leaf Note Books.

Vedasta Rademacker, Westphalia.
Inie Laukka, Negaunee, Mich.
Virdie M. Baer, R. 3, Remus, Mich.

Knives.

Linda Sutinen, R. 1, Pelkie, Mich.
Carson Nelson, Filion, Mich.
Angeline Scholten, R. 1, Climax.
Waino L. Johnson, Covington, Mich.
Eleanor Horton, R. 2, Hudsonville.

The winning list is: T, to, ton, tone, stone, toners, senators, treasons, assertion, serrations, reassertion, reservations, preservations.

Convinced now in his own mind that "Slippery Sam" Jacks, who had followed them to the House of the Lone Oak in a spirit of revenge was responsible for the loss of the colt, Henry Brown was impatient to press on. But Big Judd insisted that they proceed slowly, following the trail of their quarry. "He'll be right hyar in these woods," said Big Judd, "a-waitin' for nightfall. He's got a hideout somewhere not far away."

Unlike the soft bare feet of Little Joe when he had disappeared, leaving no trace, the feet of Brown Rob had made sharp imprints in the ground and Big Judd followed the trail like an unerring hound. Deep into the woods the little party penetrated until finally Big Judd halted them at the top of a hill. "Down thar is an old cabin," he whispered. "Nobody lived thar for years an' I'll bet that's the thief's hangout. Quiet and keeful now. Let's nab him."

STEALTHILY Big Judd, with Hal close behind crept forward, and as they came to a clearing the shrill whinny of a colt reached them. "Rob," whispered Henry Brown, his eyes glowing with relief. Angry voices came to them and as they neared the cabin a man plunged from the door and started to run away.

"Boom!" Big Judd's heavy rifle crashed like a cannon, and a bullet plowed the dirt in front of the runner. "Come back hyar," bellowed the woodsman. As the man slowed, stopped and turned toward them, who should come through the cabin door but Jack Miller.

"Hands up," called Hal, as he menaced his former friend with a gun. "You'll have a little explaining to do, young man. Why are you here with 'Slippery Sam'?"

"We've fooled around enough with this hyar gang," cried one of Big Judd's companions. "Hyar's the kidnapper an' the feller who's so smart



"Boom!" Big Judd's Heavy Rifle Crashed Like a Cannon.

he's a feller with a big foot. 'Bout a No. 10."

"That would fit 'Slippery Sam,'" said Father Brown, "and he's a big fellow, too."

"Bett'n'n six foot, this feller was," again announced Big Judd after careful scrutiny around.

"How do you make that out?" demanded Hal, "Giving the size of a man's shoe and telling his height without seeing him is a different thing."

"Easy ef you use your eyes, young feller," said Big Judd. "Hyar's where he stood under a tree lookin' across the fence. See? The teetle twigs air broke whar his head struck."

The woodsman's logic was unanswerable. "Bug Judd knows his stuff," commented Hal. "Hit the trail, old hound, and we'll follow."

he won't tell anything. Let's stretch 'em up a bit an' see if they'll talk. Come on fellers!" Rough hands were laid upon Jacks and young Miller and despite the protests of Father Brown a rope which held Brown Rob was promptly brought. Pale, but with compressed lips and defiant eyes, Jack Miller was watching the preparations when the bushes parted and Beth Brown sprang forward. Panting, disheveled. Both faced Big Judd.

"You fools," cried Beth, "can't you see that Jack has been trying to help. Turn him loose this minute." But Big Judd only growled in his throat and tossed the noose over Jack's head.

"Won't hurt him much, Miss," assured Big Judd. "Just want him to talk." Beth seized the rope and held it fast.

(Continued next week).

Use CHAMPIONS for Dependability

CHOOOSE the spark plugs you use in engine-driven farm equipment as carefully as you select the equipment itself.

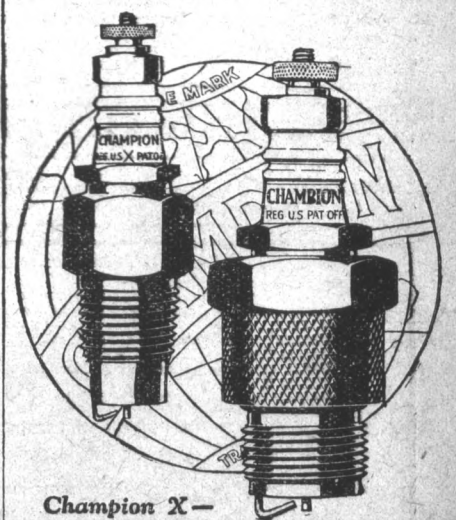
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CATTLE

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

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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 499.3 lbs. milk and 24.44 lbs. butter.

13 four-year-olds averaging 526.8 lbs. milk and 26.59 lbs. butter.

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Holstein Cows Can supply one or a car load. Some fresh, others freshen soon. BEN REAVEY, Sales Manager, Tuscola Co. Holstein Association, Akron, Mich.

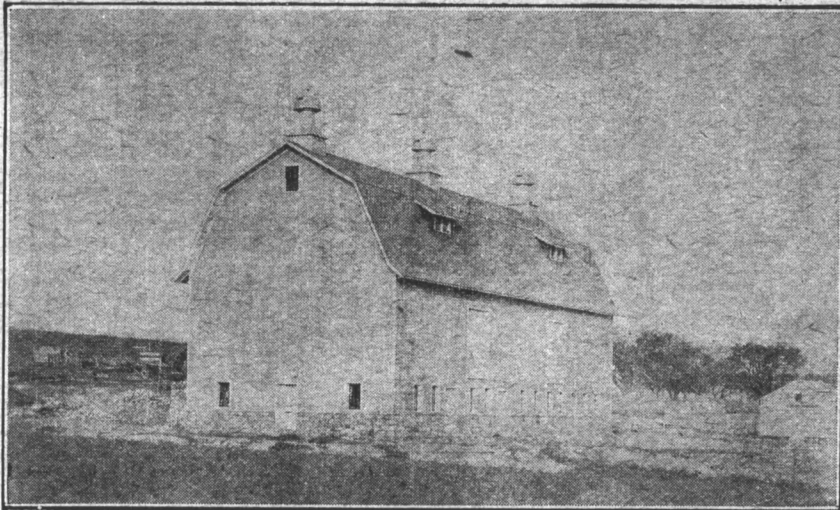
LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING

ASKS INVESTIGATION OF LIVE STOCK MARKETING.

A RESOLUTION was adopted at a conference held in Kansas City on the subject of direct marketing of live stock and the general problem of distributing this product, in which the secretary of agriculture was asked to conduct an immediate, thorough, and fair investigation of the question of marketing live stock in all its phases, and to lay the results before the next session of congress. The basis of this resolution is the fear that the development of direct marketing between producers and packers will break down the present competitive open markets where prices are established, and

ty, conducted the tour through his county, and much credit is due him for the pleasant time spent there.

The longest drive of the tour was from Edwin Webb's farm to the farm of L. Whitney Watkins, former commissioner of agriculture of Michigan, which farm is south and west of Manchester, but it was well worth while, as everyone who enjoyed the fine hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Watkins will testify. This 1,600-acre farm has always been in the Watkins family, and about 270 acres have been left in their original condition and now form a state park. Mr. Watkins has about 125 head of registered Herefords, and takes a keen interest in the development of the herd. His herd sire,



It Has Taken Many Years to Thoroughly Sell the Rank and File of Stock Men on the Need of Barn Ventilation.

thereby bring the marketing of this class of farm products to a situation a little short of chaos.

HEREFORD BREEDERS MAKE ANNUAL TOUR.

THE Michigan Hereford Breeders' Association held their annual tour, Wednesday, August 3, through Genesee, Livingston and Washtenaw counties. The tour, for which arrangements were made by James R. Campbell, county agent of Genesee county, was very successful, and the visiting breeders were much impressed by the high quality of the smaller herds in Livingston county. The guests along the way did everything possible to add to the pleasure of their guests, and like all the previous tours, this was voted the "best yet."

The farm of C. L. Lahring, south and east of Gaines, was the starting point, and everyone was there promptly at eighty-thirty o'clock, although this necessitated some starting at five o'clock in the morning. Mr. Lahring has about twenty-five registered cows in his herd, and had a fine crop of calves. A nice load of yearlings are also on feed.

In Livingston county the farms of F. W. Chase, Mr. Bainbridge, W. Wilkinson, Wm. Schad, and Edwin Webb, were visited. None of these herds are very large, but each one had animals of high quality, showing good breeding and care. Wm. Schad is a new member in the Hereford ranks, a large portion of his herd consisting of cattle bought from J. S. Parshall, of Oak Grove.

A stop was made in Howell for dinner, where the group was met by a committee from the Rotary Club of that city, who presented flowers to the ladies and cigars to the men. This was a pleasant incident of the day, and one that left a warm spot for Howell in each one's heart. Mr. Bolander, farm agent of Livingston coun-

"Sheet Anchor," is well known in Michigan as being one of the best individuals from the herd of former Governor Warren T. McCray, of Indiana. After inspecting the herd, the tired and hungry tourists were served with refreshments in the pleasant grove back of the family home.

The majority of the tourists drove to Lansing and attended Farmers' Day at the Michigan State College on Thursday. Among those making the trip were Earl McCarty, farm agent for St. Clair county; Harold Harwood, of Ionia, president of the association; Daniel C. Miller, of Swartz Creek, secretary-treasurer of the association; James R. Campbell, farm agent for Genesee county; W. E. J. Edwards, of the Michigan State College, and C. L. Lahring, of Gaines.

MILK MARKETING IN THE EAST.

THE milk-consuming public is not yet very well acquainted with what is known as the Unity Milk Marketing Plan, even in the east where it came into existence; but from present indications, we are to know more about this latest effort on the part of dairymen to establish for themselves a better way of selling their product profitably. This association is now fully prepared to do business, and, in fact, has begun to operate in the New York field.

The Unity Marketing Association thoroughly believes that the producers have a right to name the price at which their product shall be sold, and it proposes that this shall be done on a basis of cost and a reasonable profit. It, therefore, proposes to sell milk on the two-price plan, abandoning the expensive method of blending of proceeds and making settlement with the producers according to the established prices as shown by the production of each, recommending the following

basis: "The months of November, December and January shall be established as the base period when all producers establish their fluid quota for the year, which we recommend to sell at the same running price through the entire year, and all over-production during the balance of the year to be paid for as per the average price of the lower classes."

Proceeds shall be disposed of after the following manner: First, the base production to be paid for at the fluid price. Second, the over-production to be paid for at the average price of the lower classes. In a concise statement, Mr. Truman Cole, president of the Unity Association puts the matter thus: "The producer sells to the dealers and the dealers sell to the consumer, so in our plan for the stabilization of the markets supplied by the New York milk shed, to the end that the producer and the dealer will receive an adequate return and that the consumer will be protected with an ample supply of satisfactory milk at a fair price."

Units of this new association are being organized throughout the territory known as the New York milk shed, one of the latest being that made up of the producers who furnish milk for the city of Binghamton, New York. Just to what extent the Unity will co-operate with the Sheffield Farms Company and the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, remains to be ascertained by future developments.

The expression just now quoted from Mr. Cole, "an adequate supply of satisfactory milk," furnished to the consumer, has much significance in view of the fact that all through the eastern territory the campaign of tuberculin testing of cows is progressing rapidly. A good many townships have finished up testing, so that all cows owned in them have been pronounced free from taint of tuberculosis. In many other townships the work is far advanced, the work of re-testing being pressed as rapidly as possible. It is noteworthy that in a majority of cases the final test shows very few reactors, proving that the work was thoroughly carried on in the first instance.

As both the Sheffield Farms and the Dairymen's League are doing business on the same purity of milk basis as is the Unity, it will be seen that the consumers of this great center of population is at the present time assured of a sanitary supply of milk. Naturally this has a tendency to reassure the people in using more milk as an article of food. The per capita consumption of milk is constantly increasing and is bound to grow as people learn the value of milk and its derivatives as food products. No apprehension now exists that New York City will not at all times have all the milk it needs at a reasonable price. —E. V.

BEAN PODS VS. CLOVER HAY.

What is the difference in the feeding value of bean pods and clover hay for dairy cows?—G. F.

Clover hay contains 7.1 per cent of digestible protein, 37.8 per cent of carbohydrates, and 1.8 per cent fat, while bean pods contain only 3.6 per cent protein, 39.7 per cent carbohydrates, and practically no fat. This analysis would seem to show that clover hay, ton for ton, is worth twice as much as a food so far as protein is concerned, and protein is the limiting factor in any ration. In actual feeding it is doubtful if results as good as this indicated by the analysis can be obtained, because it is almost impossible to secure bean pods in as good condition as clover hay. Bean pods or bean straw are usually too ripe, too dirty, and too much weather beaten to give the results indicated by the analysis.

A project to establish a park for the preservation of the animals of South Africa has been launched.

POULTRY

POULTRY IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION ELECTS OFFICERS.

OFFICERS of the Michigan Poultry Improvement Association were elected as follows: L. E. Heasley, of Grand Rapids, president; L. Van Appledorn, of Holland, vice-president; J. A. Hannah, of Michigan State College, secretary-treasurer.

In the past the entire board has been elected each year, but under the new plan, half of the board members are to serve two years, and the other half, one year. In the future this will mean that only one-half of the members will leave the board in any one year, leaving the others with experience to carry on the work of the association.

The members of the new board are well distributed over the state, and consist of the following directors: W. A. Downs, of Romeo, and L. Van Appledorn, of Holland, hatchery group; E. C. Kilbourn, of Flint, and W. C. Eckard, of Paw Paw, flock group; C. N. Whittaker, of Lawrence, and L. E. Heasley, of Grand Rapids, fanciers' group; J. A. Hannah, of East Lansing, and J. P. Garlough, of Zeeland, general poultry group.

It has become necessary to obtain a full-time field manager for the association. This work has been carried on as an extension project by the Michigan State College, but according to a recent ruling from Washington, no man receiving Smith-Lever funds shall act as secretary or treasurer or manager of a service organization. The new manager will be nominated by the college poultry department and hired by the board of directors of the association.

RECORD OF PERFORMANCE MEETING.

AT the recent meeting of the Record of Performance Association at the State College, officers were elected as follows: C. N. Whittaker, president; W. C. Eckard, vice-president; W. A. Downs, secretary-treasurer.

J. A. Hannah discussed the R. O. P. work in Canada as it will apply to the work in Michigan during the coming year. It is planned to conduct this work on a high standard, with some improvements over the methods used in Canada. The purpose is to develop reliable sources of seed stock which will tend to improve the quality of the poultry of the state.

COLONY HOUSE ROOSTS.

Please send me instructions as to how to put perches in our 10x12-foot brooder house. We have between 300 and 400 chicks. This is our first year, and, as we are quite uncertain how to proceed, we felt sure of your help.—Mrs. C. F.

Roosts of two by two material make good perches for colony brooder houses. The upper edges can be planed to make them slightly rounded, like poles. Nail two pieces of lumber from the two by fours at the back of the colony house so they will project within a foot of the windows. Any pieces of scrap lumber can be used for front legs to support these pieces.

That makes a scaffold about two feet from the floor on which the roosts can be nailed. The roosts can be placed about one and one-half feet apart from a point two feet in front of the windows to a point about one foot back from the wall. A brooder house ten feet deep will comfortably hold about six perches. They can extend the entire length of the house.

Sometimes roosts are built on frames hinged to the side walls of the colony house. They are lowered to extend from the wall to the floor, and

make a solid line of roosts all around the house. As soon as the young chicks are about feathered they will gradually work upon these roosting frames at night and it prevents crowding in the corners of the houses. By addressing the Michigan State College Poultry Department, East Lansing, Michigan, you can obtain a good bulletin describing the roosting frames. Any roosts suitable for laying hens are all right for the colony house pullet flocks.

A RECORD LEGHORN.

A SINGLE Comb White Leghorn called Lady Lindy, owned by a farmer in Gentry, Arkansas, shattered the world's egg-laying record by laying 149 eggs, in an equal number of consecutive days. The former record was 141 eggs in as many consecutive days. The hen is one of a pen of five entered in a laying contest conducted by the Arkansas Experiment Station.

HEASLEY DISCUSSES ASSOCIATION WORK.

DR. L. E. HEASLEY, president of the Michigan Poultry Improvement Association, reports that the association accomplished considerable useful work during the last year. Due to the help of the organization, the poultry thieving bill was passed by the legislature last winter. This bill was opposed by people who have made a regular business of thieving and trucking poultry into the large market centers.

While the State College did not receive the appropriations which the poultrymen desired, they did obtain \$50,000 to be expended next year. The educational work which was done to obtain that amount may be helpful in the future. More work must be done in the study of such diseases as range paralysis, coccidiosis and white diarrhoea. More feeding experiments are needed to obtain additional poultry information that can be applied later in a practical way on the farms of the state. Such experimental work is expensive and can only be done by the state.

The purpose of the Michigan Improvement Association has been to raise the general level of the quality of chicks sold. Michigan breeders have many pens entered in laying contests all over the country. Michigan has the opportunity of becoming known as a state of poultry breeders, and it need not be necessary for poultrymen wishing high quality seed stock to go to Canada or the Pacific coast to obtain their birds.

LAYING HOUSE FOR WINTER EGGS

(Continued from page 167)

It is also advisable to carry the side wall of cement six inches or more above the floor level, as this makes for sanitation, complete rat-proofing, and easy cleaning.

In laying the side walls, bolts should be set in the cement so that the wooden sills may be bolted in place. This practice, often neglected, is of considerable value in case a windstorm comes along.

For the side wall and roof construction, either ship-lap or matched lumber will be best, and although it costs a little more will make a much more solid job.

The outside walls may be covered with slate-surfaced felt roofing, and if this is properly applied, and held down with battens, it gives a weather-proof and wind-proof covering which will last many years.



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

NABOB JUST-RITE
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For profitable broilers, delicious winter meat, and winter and spring layers. Cert-O-Cult. Quality, R. O. P. Pedigree Male, Exhibition and Foundation Stock Matings. A hatch every week all year. Postage Paid; Live Arrival Guaranteed. Prices right. Mature stock in 40 Breeds. Large Art Catalogue Free. Stamps appreciated.

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SEND NO MONEY for SILVER CHICKS

Just mail your order. We ship C. O. D. and guarantee prepaid 100 per cent live delivery of sturdy, pure-bred chicks from healthy bred-to-lay flocks: W. and R. Leghorns, 7c; Buff Leghorns, 8c; Barred, and W. Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Elk, Minorcas, 9c; Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, Buff Rocks 10c; Mixed 7c; heavy mixed, 8c. Orders for 60 chicks 1c per chick more, 25 Silver Lake Egg Farm Box M Silver Lake, Ind.

PULLETS—REDUCED PRICES

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

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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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Northville, Michigan

Telephone: 344

Reference: Northville State Savings Bank

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

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

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FOR SALE BROWN SWISS HEIFER CALF. dropped June 12. Eligible to register. Dam is 423-lb. B. F. cow. **JOSEPH WILLIAMS, R. No. 4, Lakeview, Mich.**

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

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

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

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

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

Chester White March Pigs of best type, 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.**

ADDITIONAL STOCK ADS. ON PAGE 183



THE LATEST MARKET REPORT



GRAIN QUOTATIONS.

Tuesday, August 23.

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 2 red at \$1.37; No. 2 white \$1.36; No. 2 mixed \$1.35.
Chicago.—September at \$1.40; December \$1.44; March \$1.47.
Toledo.—Wheat, No. 2 red \$1.39½ @1.40½.

Corn.

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow \$1.19; No. 3 yellow \$1.17; No. 4 yellow \$1.15.
Chicago.—September at \$1.12½; December \$1.16; March \$1.19.

Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 Michigan, old 54½c; new 51½c; No. 3, old 53c; new 50c.
Chicago.—September 46½c; December 50½c; March 53½c.

Rye.

Detroit.—No. 2, \$1.04.
Chicago.—September 98½c; December \$1.03; March \$1.05.
Toledo.—1.04.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$5.90 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 \$6.50 @ 7.00.

Barley.

Detroit.—Malting 83c; feeding 74c.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Cash imported clover seed \$14; October \$16.80; December imported \$14; December domestic \$16.50; August alsike \$16; December alsike \$16.10; timothy \$1.80; December \$2.

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 \$37; spring wheat bran at \$36; standard middlings at \$44; fancy middlings at \$48; cracked corn at \$48; coarse corn meal \$47; chops \$41 per ton in carlots.

WHEAT.

The advance in wheat prices caused by frost in Canada and rust damage over the spring wheat belt has been followed by a moderate setback. Export trade failed to develop sustained breadth, and primary receipts remained large even for this season of the year. Wheat prices are not likely to drop much under the present level, unless the southern hemisphere crop news should turn highly favorable. Northern hemisphere production probably will fall short of last year. With the decline in Argentine and Australian crops indicated by present prospects, world production will decrease enough to offset the increased carry-over. Receipts of spring wheat probably will increase to a peak around mid-September, and the Canadian movement will be encountered a little later. But, there is a large potential demand from flour buyers and foreigners. According to the federal department of agriculture farmers intend to plant 13.7 per cent more wheat than last year. Receipts of wheat at primary markets have fallen off moderately from the peak of the movement at the end of July, but they are not far from the largest on record at the corresponding date.

RYE.

Rye prices have been fluctuating with wheat. The visible supply decreased in the last two weeks. Export sales are small. Production is larger than last year in Canada as well as in the United States. Semi-official reports indicate that the European crop will not be larger than last year. Farmers intend to plant 20 per cent more rye than last year according to reports to the United States Department of Agriculture. This would mean the second largest wheat acreage on record if the intentions are carried out. Most of the increase is in Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Texas.

CORN.

Continuation of cool weather prevents normal progress of the corn crop and the area that is likely to be caught by frost appears to be increasing instead of diminishing. With the exception of eastern Iowa and Missouri, the outlook west of the Mississippi River is considerably bet-

ter than east of that line. The Dakotas, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Oklahoma, Texas, and some of the southeastern and extreme northwestern states will have a larger crop than last year and more than a five-year average yield. These sections usually do not sell much corn into commercial channels, but may have some to spare this year, especially at prevailing prices. Cash demand for corn has been rather slow. The main trend of prices still appears to be upward. Heavy shipments from Argentina are rapidly depleting the surplus in that country.

OATS.

Unfavorable reports on the oats crop have been numerous recently, with disappointing threshing returns in many sections. The recent crop estimate is likely to be revised downward. Primary receipts are increasing, however, and the new crop movement may prevent any important further rise in prices for a while.

BEANS.

Over quite a large part of the bean district of Michigan there is too little rain and in some of these sections the crop is ripening prematurely, which will tend to reduce the output of beans this fall. In but a few sections is there any likelihood of bumper yields.

FEEDS.

Light production of mill feeds and an active demand continue to sustain the feed market. Wheatfeeds are moving directly into consuming channels so that there is no accumulation of stocks in mill hands. Linseed meal has advanced as a result of damage to the flax crop. The reduction in the probable yield of cotton has sent cottonseed meal prices higher.

Carlot prices—Chicago—Bran, \$29; standard middlings, \$34; flour middlings, \$40.50; hominy feed, \$35; gluten feed, \$38; old process oil meal, \$47; tankage \$65.70.

Detroit—Bran, \$36; standard middlings, \$43; fine middlings, \$46; cracked corn, \$46; coarse corn meal, \$45; chop, \$40.

SEEDS.

The timothy seed crop is expected to be 10 or 15 per cent larger than a year ago. Prices offered to growers

on August 2 ranged from \$3.45 to \$3.75 per 100 pounds. Some new crop white sweet clover has been marketed from Kansas and Nebraska in the past week. Weather recently in the southwest has been unfavorable for saving sweet clover seed and the final yield may not be as large as expected a month ago.

HAY.

Demand for hay is still limited to actual current requirements, but market offerings are moderate and prices are steady. Only a small amount is going into storage. Poor local pasture has improved the demand for western alfalfa and steadied the market. Canada, like the United States, is harvesting a record breaking hay crop this year. The clover hay crop in Canada is forecast at 16,648,000 tons and the alfalfa hay crop at 1,560,000 tons.

POTATOES.

The potato market has retained its firm tone as supplies continue of moderate size. Shipments from Kansas and Virginia have fallen off sharply as compared with a week ago, but states such as Missouri, Minnesota and Idaho are increasing their contributions. Minnesota Early Ohio, U. S. No. 1, are selling for \$1.65 to \$1.85 per 100 pounds, sacked, in the Chicago carlot market.

EGGS.

The fresh egg market has advanced further under the pinch of short supplies of really fancy qualities. Receipts at the leading distributing markets are considerably smaller than in the corresponding period a year ago, and advices indicate a continued light production in the country. Improvement in prices has been chiefly on fancy eggs, although a strong tone is maintained all along the line. Dealers are inclined to buy ahead of actual needs in anticipation of higher prices a little later. Cool weather and the short supply of fresh stock have resulted in a free use of storage eggs, so that the excess over a year ago has been reduced.

Quotations: Chicago—Eggs, fresh firsts, 27 @ 28c; extras, 28½c; ordinary firsts, 23 @ 25c; dirties, 21½ @ 22½c; checks, 20c. Live poultry, hens 22½c;

springers, 25c; roosters, 16c; ducks, 21c; geese, 15c; turkeys, 20c.

Detroit—Eggs: Fresh candled and graded, 26 @ 28½c. Live poultry: broilers, 29c; heavy hens, 25c; light hens, 18c; roosters, 16c; geese, 18c.

BUTTER.

The butter market shows surprising resistance to factors which usually result in weakening prices. Production, while showing the usual seasonal reductions, continues on a larger scale than at this time a year ago. More butter is being put away in storage warehouses than in 1926 and the excess over last year is steadily increasing. More butter has been stored so far this year than ever before, and all of this must eventually be moved into consumptive channels. Conditions still are favorable to a liberal production of butter and as yet there is no opportunity to begin distributing storage stocks. Prices had a temporary spell of weakness following the bearish report on storage reserves, but have more than recovered their loss. 92-score creamery: Chicago, 42½c; New York, 43c; Boston, 42½c; Philadelphia, 44c. 90-score centralized: Chicago, 39½c; New York, 40½c; Boston, 41½c; 93-score creamery: Detroit 50c.

CHEESE.

Country cheese markets are firm and prices are fully maintained at distributing points, although trade has slowed down. Dry weather is prevalent over large portions of the main cheese producing sections, and pasture conditions are less favorable. Holdings of cheese on August 1 totaled 67,089,000 pounds, or 6,592,000 pounds smaller than on the corresponding date a year ago.

DETROIT CITY MARKET.

Apples, fancy, \$3.00 @ 3.50 bu; No. 2, \$1.50 @ 1.75 bu; bagas, \$1.00 @ 1.50 bu; wax beans, No. 1, \$2.00 @ 3.00 bu; green beans, \$1.75 @ 2.50 bu; beets, 75c @ \$1.25 bu; cabbage, 75c @ \$1.00 bu; red cabbage, \$1.25 @ 1.75 bu; cantaloupes, \$3.50 @ 4.00 bu; carrots, \$1.00 bu; cauliflower, No. 1, \$3.00 @ 4.00 bu; No. 2, \$2.00 @ 3.00 bu; celery, local, No. 1, 40 @ 50c doz. bunches; No. 2, 25 @ 35c doz. bunches; Kalamazoo celery, No. 1, 40 @ 50c doz. bunches; No. 2, 20 @ 30c doz. bunches; cucumbers, \$2.00 @ 3.00 bu; pickles, \$3.00 @ 5.00 bu; eggs, wholesale, 32 @ 35c doz; retail, 40 @ 45c doz; white eggs, wholesale, 32 @ 34c doz; egg plant, \$4.00 @ 5.00 bu; endive, fancy, \$1.50 @ 2.00 bu; No. 1, 75c @ \$1.00 bu; green corn, 75c @ \$1.25, 5-doz; lettuce, 60c @ \$1.00 bu; head lettuce, 75c @ \$1.25 bu; curly parsley, 50 @ 75c doz. bunches; root parsley, 40 @ 50c dozen bunches; peppers, hot, \$2.00 @ 2.50 bu; sweet, \$1.75 @ 2.25 bu; peaches, fancy, \$4.00 @ 4.50 bu; No. 1, \$3.50 @ 4.00 bu; No. 2, \$2.50 @ 3.00 bu; pears, \$3.75 @ 4.00 bu; peas, No. 1, \$2.75 @ 3.50 bu; plums, \$2.00 @ 4.00 bu; onions, 40 @ 60c doz. bunches; dry onions, \$1.25 @ 1.50 bu; pickling onions, \$3.00 @ 7.00 bu; potatoes \$1.25 @ 1.50 bu; poultry, hens, wholesale, 25c lb; retail, 28 @ 30c lb; broilers, rocks, 31 @ 33c lb; leghorns, 23 @ 24c lb; retail, 32 @ 35c lb; rocks, 35 @ 38c lb; ducks, 24 @ 25c lb; radishes, long, white, 50 @ 75c doz. bunches; round, 75c @ \$1.25 bu; rhubarb, 40 @ 60c doz. bunches; sorrel, 60c @ \$1.00 bu; spinach, \$1.25 @ 1.75 bu; squash, Italian, 50c @ \$2.00 bu; summer squash, 75c @ \$1.00 bu; turnips, 75c @ \$1.25 bu; red raspberries, \$6.00 @ 6.75 24-qts; huckleberries, \$6.50 @ 7.50 24-qts; red currants, \$4.00 @ 5.00 24-qts; veal, 18 @ 20c lb; swiss chard, 75c bu; butter, 60c lb; hothouse tomatoes, \$1.50 @ 2.25 14-lb basket; outdoor, \$2.00 @ 2.50 bu; 60c @ \$1.00 15-lb basket.

GRAND RAPIDS.

Potatoes, \$1.25 @ 1.40 bu; onions \$1 @ 1.40 bu; celery, 20 @ 40c doz; leaf lettuce, \$1 @ 1.10 bu; head lettuce, \$1 bu; spinach, \$1.50 bu; cabbage, white, \$1 @ 1.50 bu; red, \$1.75 bu; tomatoes, \$2 @ 3 half bu; turnips, carrots and beets \$1 bu; apples, various varieties, \$1 @ 2.50; pears, various varieties \$2 @ 3; peaches, Deweys, \$2.75 @ 4 bu; St. Johns, \$3 @ 4 bu; Early Barnards, \$5 bu; Carmen, \$2 @ 2.50 bu; blackberries, \$3.50 16-qt. case; strawberries, \$4 @ 5 case; huckleberries, \$3.50 @ 4.50 case; plums, \$1.25 @ 2 half bushel; Maynard plums, \$2.50 half bu; beans, \$5.25 cwt; wheat, \$1.16 bu; rye, 80c bu; old hens, 15 @ 22c lb; chickens, 14 @ 25c lb; ducks, 18c lb; pork, 12c lb; beef, 6 @ 16c lb; veal, 17c lb; eggs, 30c doz; butter fat, 44c lb.

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, August 23.

BUFFALO.

Hogs.

Receipts 745. Limited trading around 25c higher, quality considered; 170-190 lbs. \$11.50; 275-350 lbs. \$9.25 @ 10; pigs and light lights \$10.15 @ 11.25; packing sows \$7.50 @ 8.25.

Cattle.

Receipts 200. Cows active, steady; vealers slow.

Calves.

Receipts 200. Market steady; tops \$17; culls and common \$11.50 @ 13.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts none. Market nominal; good fat lambs around \$13.50; fat ewes \$5.50 @ 7.50.

CHICAGO.

Hogs.

Receipts 25,000. Market slow; hogs 210 lbs. down generally 10 @ 15c lower; tops 25c off; others steady; big packers out of market; tops \$10.70; bulk of good 160-200-lb. average \$10.35 @ 10.60; 220-250-lb. weight \$9.50 @ 10.30 largely; most 260-300-lb. butchers \$8.90 @ 9.50; heavier butchers down to \$8.50; most packing sows \$7.75 @ 8.15; light weights up to \$8.35 and better; pigs slow; few selected loads \$9.50 @ 10.

Cattle.

Receipts 13,000. Most killing classes very slow; choice kind around steady, low on others; she stock is relatively scarce; western grass run slow; fed steers of value to sell at \$11.75 @ 13; sprinklings at \$13 @ 14.50; packers and feeders mostly \$7.50 @ 8.25; bulls are steady, \$15.50 down to packers.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 20,000. Fat lambs slow; fully 25c lower than Monday; some early bids on in-between kind 50c lower; early bulk native lambs, well sorted \$13 @ 13.25; few best selections at \$13.50; few heavy buck lambs around \$11.50; outs around \$9; no range lambs sold; bidding around \$13.50 on good

choice offerings; choice lambs held around \$13.85; sheep weak; fat native ewes \$6 @ 7; feeding lambs firm; bulk medium weight finishers \$13.50, asking around \$13.75 for choice lights; heavy feeders down to \$12.50.

DETROIT.

Cattle.

Receipts 177. 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 @ 7.50 Butcher cows 5.50 @ 6.50 Cutters 4.00 @ 5.50 Cannors 3.50 @ 4.50 Choice light bulls 6.00 @ 8.00 Bologna bulls 6.00 @ 7.00 Stock bulls 5.50 @ 6.50 Feeders 6.25 @ 8.00 Stockers 5.50 @ 7.75 Milkers and springers, \$65.00 @ 100.10

Calves.

Receipts 406. Market steady. Best 17.50 Others 8.00 @ 17.00

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 159. Market 50c lower. Best lambs \$13.25 @ 13.50 Fair lambs 10.75 @ 11.75 Light to common lambs.. 6.00 @ 9.50 Fair to good sheep 5.50 @ 7.00 Culls and common 2.00 @ 3.00 Yearlings 8.00 @ 10.50

Hogs.

Receipts 914. Hogs, pigs and lights steady; roughs 25c are higher; heavy yorkers 10c higher. Mixed 11.00 Roughs 7.25 Heavy yorkers 11.10 Pigs and lights 10.25 Stags 6.25 Extreme heavies 8.00 @ 9.00

SOUTHERN WOOL CLIP IS SHORT

THE Australian wool clip this year is short of a normal yield to the extent of about 250,000 bales, according to reports to the Department of Commerce from its representative at Sydney.

A long continued drought is causing the loss of many sheep in Queensland and is spreading into New South Wales, the leading sheep raising districts of Australia. Government estimates to date place the losses at from 4,500,000 to 5,000,000 sheep, and private estimates run as high as 7,000,000 head. In one section which ordinarily carries 500,000 sheep the investigators found only 100,000 head and they were nearly starved. In another large area they found nothing better than a dusty waste, with the stock either dead or away. A report from Trade Commissioner E. C. Squire to the Department of Commerce indicates that the drought is spreading into other large sheep raising districts.

The Census Bureau reports that the stocks of wool in and afloat to the United States on June 30, 1927, including tops and noils, amounted to 385,614,780 pounds, grease equivalent. Of the total amount of raw wool reported, about 70 per cent was domestic and 30 per cent was foreign.

THE ANSWERS.

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

1. Michigan.
2. Approximately 21,000.
3. By a governor and three judges appointed by the President of the United States.
4. Berrien county.
5. A horse power is approximately three-fourths of a kilowatt.
6. The wireworm.
7. The sod ground in which they are most frequently found should be plowed at the proper time, and worked frequently.
8. According to the last census, 3,668,412.
9. It harbors wheat rust during the spring and early summer.
10. The University of Michigan at Ann Arbor.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS

Gratiot County: Wheat and oats are practically all threshed. Wheat is selling at a \$1.20, oats 41c. Fall crops need rain. Frost has done a little damage in low spots. Pasture fields are dry and a few farmers are feeding stock.—A. R.

Jackson County: Corn is unpromising. Crops are suffering from dry weather. Outlook for late potatoes and beans is poor. The output of dairy products is falling off on account of drought. Early potatoes are selling at a \$1.25.—J. W.

Berrien County: Farmers are busy plowing for wheat and cultivating small fruit. Corn is a poor crop. Early potatoes yielded light and the late crop will be a little better. Threshing is done with wheat yielding from ten to twenty bushels, and oats twenty-five to fifty bushels. Wheat brings \$1.20 per bushel; potatoes \$1.50; eggs 35c; butter 40c.—J. B.

Sanilac County: Corn has been rather slow but is getting started now. Pasture is good due to timely rains. Wheat threshing still progressing and the oat harvest is about finished. Yields of forty bushels of wheat per acre are not uncommon this year. Many are selling the wheat direct from the machine at \$1.20. Beans are light. Wheat ground is being prepared.—G. L.

Missaukee County: Farmers are busy harvesting wheat and threshing. Some are cutting oats. Pastures are poor. Fruit is scarce. Live stock is in good condition and the poultry and dairy business is about normal. Prices here are about the same as a year ago.—R. B.

Oscoda County: Corn is late and promises to be a light crop. Pastures are fair and potatoes extra good. Beans are also poor. Live stock is in good shape. Dairying and poultry are on the increase. Prices are generally better than a year ago and farmers seem encouraged.—P. R.

Kent County: Farmers are threshing and preparing their wheat ground. Plowing, however, is difficult owing to the dry weather. Outlook for corn is poor. Pastures are short and apples and pears scarce. Beans and potatoes also promise a short crop. Dairy and poultry products are about the only ones now being sold.—C. B.

Reader's Opinions

OBJECTS FURTHER TO TB TEST

WE have a second communication from C. B. Scully, of Almont, Michigan, on the subject of bovine tuberculosis. Lacking space for his article, we give below a resume of its contents.

Mr. Scully writes that he complied with an order to have his herd ready for testing on August 1, and when the tester appeared he was asked to sign a financial statement before beginning work, but the tester refused to do this and left for Lansing to confer with his superiors. Later a letter from the Bureau of Animal Industry advised that inspectors were not required to give financial statements and that if cattle were not allowed to be tested before August 18 the herd would be placed in quarantine under the terms of which neither the animals nor the products therefrom could be moved from the premises under penalty of law. Mr. Scully's attorney advised that he submit his herd to the test which he is doing. "In the meantime," continues Mr. Scully, "I wish to say that I still offer to contribute \$100 to a fund with ninety-nine other persons for the purpose of testing the legality of the law." He states that about \$1,000 had been pledged by August 9.

He questions the right of supervisors to appropriate money for these campaigns; the credentials of testers; the source of the serum used; the attitude of the Milk Producers Association toward the testing as a means of reducing production of milk; the communicability of the bovine tuberculosis to humans, and whether all types of organic tuberculosis affect the milk.

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13.....	1.04	3.12	28.....	2.32	6.96
14.....	1.12	3.36	29.....	2.40	7.20
15.....	1.20	3.60	30.....	2.48	7.44
16.....	1.28	3.84	31.....	2.56	7.68
17.....	1.36	4.08	32.....	2.64	7.92
18.....	1.44	4.32	33.....	2.72	8.16
19.....	1.52	4.56	34.....	2.80	8.40
20.....	1.60	4.80	35.....	2.88	8.64
21.....	1.68	5.04	36.....	2.96	8.88
22.....	1.76	5.28	37.....	3.04	9.12
23.....	1.84	5.52	38.....	3.12	9.36
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