

MICHIGAN FARMER

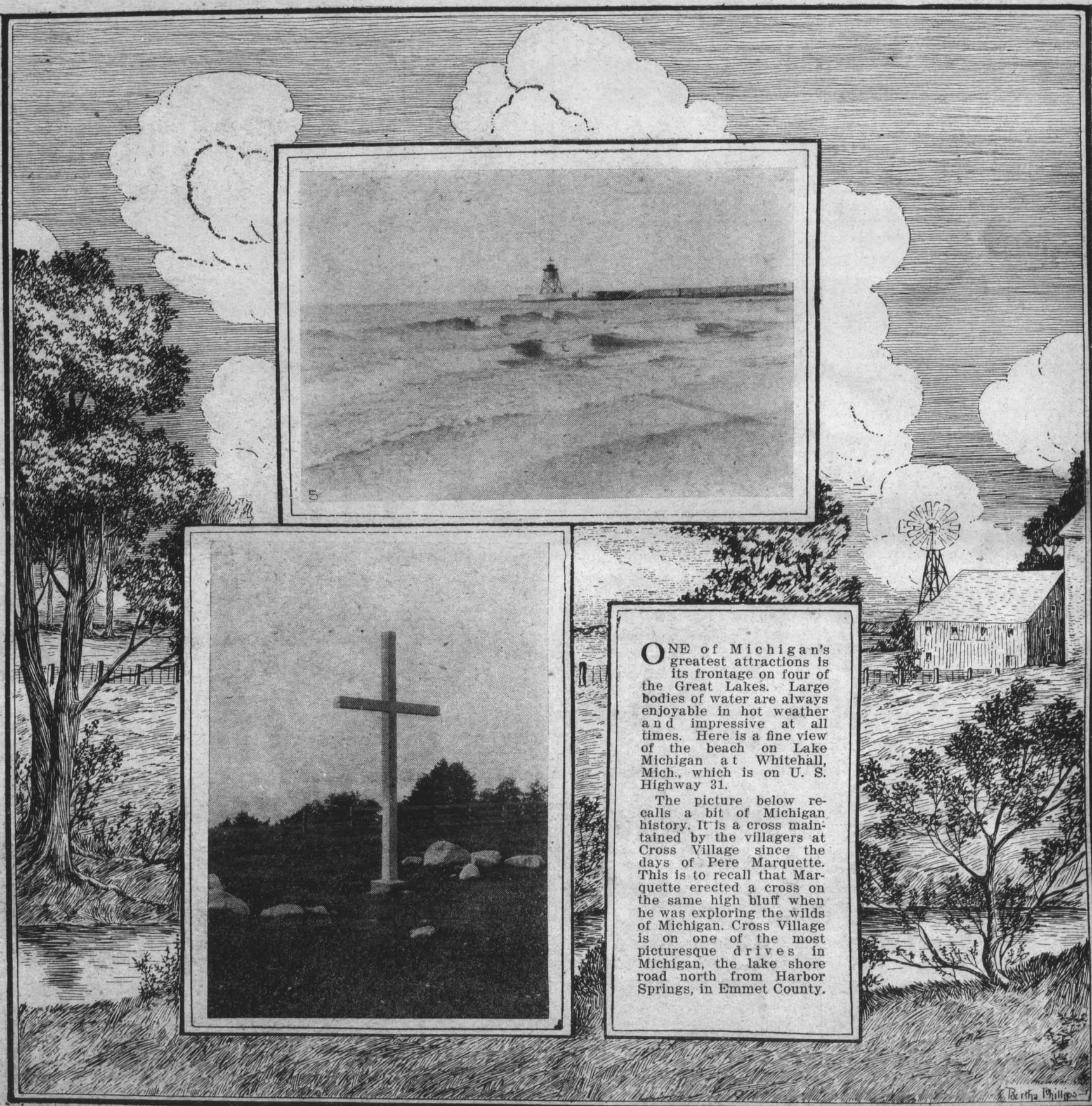
AND
LIVE STOCK
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

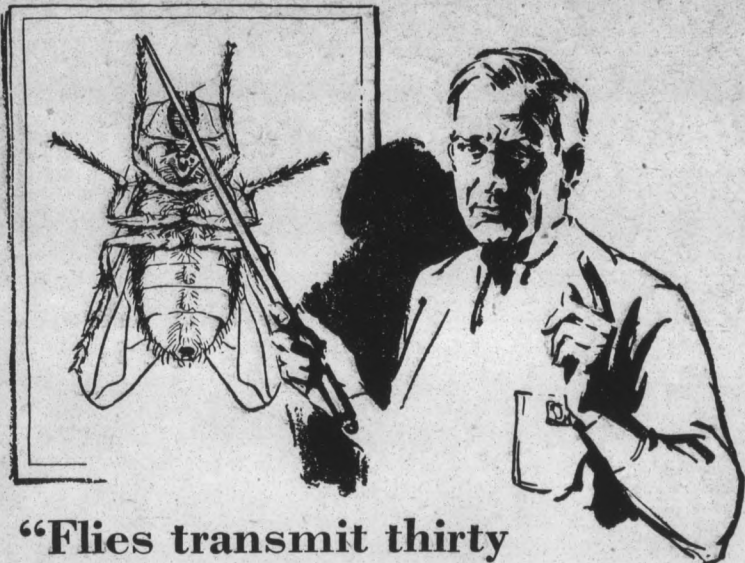
JOURNAL.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

Vol. CLXX No. 23

DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1928

Whole No. 4816





"Flies transmit thirty different diseases"

say Government Experts

Drenched with filth, every fly is a carrier of infection. Flies must be killed. Health authorities in 96



countries find FLY-TOX safe, sure, stainless, easy to use. FLY-TOX brings health, cleanliness.

FLY-TOX

DEVELOPED AT MELLON INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH BY REX RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP

State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Company

Bloomington, Illinois

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU

State Agent, Dept. I, Lansing, Michigan

Provides Adequate Protection Against

Fire
Collision

Theft
Liability

Windstorm
Property Damage

Prompt and Satisfactory Settlements

350 Local Agents and ADJUSTERS in Michigan

Why Burn Coal?

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

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

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

Improved New 1928 Uni-Hete

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

ACORN BRASS MFG. COMPANY
632 Acorn Building Chicago, Illinois

Try a Michigan Farmer Liner

This Trade Mark and the Orange Carton Guarantee To You

GOMBAULT'S



CAUSTIC BALSAM

The safe, reliable liniment, counter-irritant or blister for VETERINARY and HUMAN treatment. Used and well known for over 50 years. ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE.

SCHNABEL MEDICINE CORP., Sole Distributors
40 East 34th Street, New York



"We did the Right thing when we came to CANADA"

Better Land
Bigger Crops
Higher Returns
Lower Taxes

For free literature on Farm Opportunities in Canada write nearest Canadian Government Information Bureau.

Mail This Coupon Today to
F. W. Kerr, Dept. B-39,
40 Jefferson Ave. E., Detroit.

Name.....
Address.....

News and Views

From INGLESIDE FARM—By Stanley Powell

A FEW days ago our hired man was removing a giant old stump with pyrotol, the war salvage breed of dynamite. Just after he had exploded several sticks of this powerful stuff, sending stump fragments sky-high and scattering them over a wide area, a car appeared along the road from the west. Our woods had shut off a view of the explosion, but evidently the noise had been plainly heard. There was a grinding of brakes, and the sole occupant, a young lady, brought the car to an abrupt stop.

From my seat on the tractor nearby, I watched to see what it was all about. Almost savagely the young miss jumped from the car and went around it, glaring with angry apprehension at each tire in turn. She seemed more bewildered than gratified when she didn't find any of them flat. I believe that she drove away without being any the wiser as to the cause of the "blow-out." I couldn't help chuckling lustily as I drove the tractor on its course.

Dynamite is interesting stuff. For considerably more than a year those sticks had reposed silently and peacefully in their box in the barn. They gave no evidence of power or usefulness. Then they were placed in the right conditions. The flame from the match worked its way slowly down the fuse. There was little evidence that anything was about to happen. Then the flame reached the cap. Boom! Pent-up power was released with a mighty report and stump, roots, and dirt flew sky-ward as from a volcano.

How like stored dynamite is each one of us! Our ordinary lives give but scant indication of the potential power which we possess. Often it takes some great crisis to "set it off" and some heavy responsibility to bring into action our latent abilities. The tragedy of so many lives is that but a fraction of their energies is ever brought into play and the main portion sleeps on as unconcerned as the explosive power reposing in stored dynamite.

A Lesson About Barley

As you may imagine, I have been keeping rather close watch of our barley field. Practically all of this field except one dead-furrow land was plowed last fall. The land that was spring-plowed was given more fitting than the rest, but it is interesting to observe that the barley on this spring-plowed portion is neither as tall nor as well colored as that on the balance of the field. To me this indicates that under our conditions, best results may be expected with barley when it is sown on a firm, well-settled seed-bed.

Moving Atlantic 2,000 Miles

At our last Ionia Pomona Grange meeting we had a fascinatingly interesting address on the topic "Moving the Atlantic Ocean 2,000 Miles Inland." In other words, this was a discussion of the Great Lakes—St. Lawrence Waterway development. The speaker was one of the greatest living authorities on this topic—Hon. A. C. Carton, Director of the Bureau of Agricultural Industry of the State Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Carton told us that the Great Lakes comprise one-third of all the fresh water in the world and that they are situated in the midst of the great

est surplus food producing region anywhere on the globe. Separating these great inland waterways from the Atlantic are only twenty-four miles of "bad roads" in the 4,500 miles of international sea lane from Duluth to Liverpool. They are what are known as the St. Lawrence rapids.

Wheat and other products shipped via the Great Lakes now must break cargo at Buffalo and go overland to the port of New York and there be reloaded for the ocean voyage. The expense of this overland transfer across New York state is greater than would be the entire cost of transporting the commodity from Duluth to Liverpool by the proposed Deep-Waterway.

It is a commonly accepted economic fact that what the farmer receives for his surplus wheat is the price at Liverpool minus the cost of transporting it to there. Thus, since the entire cost of transportation comes out of the farmer's pocket, any cheaper system of shipping will increase the farmer's return by that amount.

But most important of all, the price which the farmer receives for the exportable surplus almost entirely sets the price that he receives for the portion that goes into domestic consumption. Hence, lower exporting costs will boost the farmer's returns from every unit of his production. Careful estimates by competent engineers are that the proposed Deep-Waterway would cut transportation costs ten cents per bushel.

There's a lot more than I would like to write on this subject and perhaps I shall sometime, but right now there's another thing that I wish to mention in closing. I had expected that my article about Sunday observance by farmers would stir up a lot of trouble. Maybe it did, but if so, I haven't heard of it. On the contrary, numerous expressions of approval have been received. One from way out in California referred to it as "A fine testimony to the value of Sunday rest and worship."

CUT WORMS

SERIOUS damage to vegetables, strawberries, raspberries, and grape plantings in spring often results from the work of cut worms.

For quick results in their control, an inexpensive poison bait is recommended, either to be broadcasted in the field, or, in the case of small fruits, to be sprinkled about the base of each plant. The following formula is said to provide enough material for five acres; bran, 20 pounds; paris green, 1 pound; cheap syrup, 2 quarts; three lemons, and 3½ gallons of water.

The bran and paris green are mixed dry. The juice of the lemons is squeezed into the water and the peel and pulp chopped to fine bits and added to the water. The syrup is then dissolved in the water and fruit mixture and the liquid stirred into the bran thoroughly in order to dampen it evenly.

If a smaller quantity is wanted, the amounts of the different ingredients may be reduced proportionately. Because cut worms are night-feeders, it is recommended that the poison bait be applied in the evening so that the bait will be in a fresher condition than if applied in the day. After it gets dry the cut worms will not touch it but chickens and birds will.

The fields in which this poisoned bran is used should be barred from chickens as they will eat the poisoned mash with disastrous results.

DEVOTED
TO
MICHIGAN

VOLUME CLXX

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 XXIII

Will Damp Grain Stop the Combine?

Can Weeds Be Handled by This Modern Harvesting Equipment?

By I. W. Dickerson

It has been found with many varieties of grain that the old idea of cutting early to secure the plumpest kernels and the highest yield is all wrong, and that the weight of the grain and the yield per acre increases slowly for several days after the usual cutting stage for the binder. It has also been very definitely proved

to do the recleaning work himself. Very efficient recleaners to remove practically all dockage are now available at a cost which will be returned in one or two seasons in the increased price of the cleaned grain and the value of the dockage when ground for feed.

Where it is impossible to reclean

are placed in rows two feet apart each way, the rows preferably being staggered. The open ends of the ducts should be shielded to keep out rain, and should be closed in wet or muggy weather. Quite complete tests by the State Agricultural College, Fargo, N. D., and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., have proved the effectiveness of this method in saving combined grain with too high a moisture content, and complete information can be secured from either of the above institutions.

Grain dryers using artificial heat for handling combined or other grain with too high a moisture content are available, mostly in large units for the use of elevators and large farms; but so far none are available in small sizes for the use of the individual farmer. Several combine owners have arranged home-made dryers, most of them being of the type where the grain is elevated and then allowed to run down through a baffled chute, either cold or heated air being forced up through it as it pours from one baffle to another. In many cases simply changing from one bin to another with the farm elevator gives enough aeration to prevent heating. When pneumatic elevators are in use to move or elevate the grain, the aeration these give is very helpful in reducing the moisture content. In emergencies, silo fillers, grain cleaners, and so on can be used to furnish circulating air, and if the engine exhaust is mixed in with the air current its drying efficiency is much increased. Attempts are already being made to bring the tractor exhaust back to the

combine for drying purposes, and this may turn out to be a practical solution to the problem. We should be glad to have any reader's experience in drying damp grain.

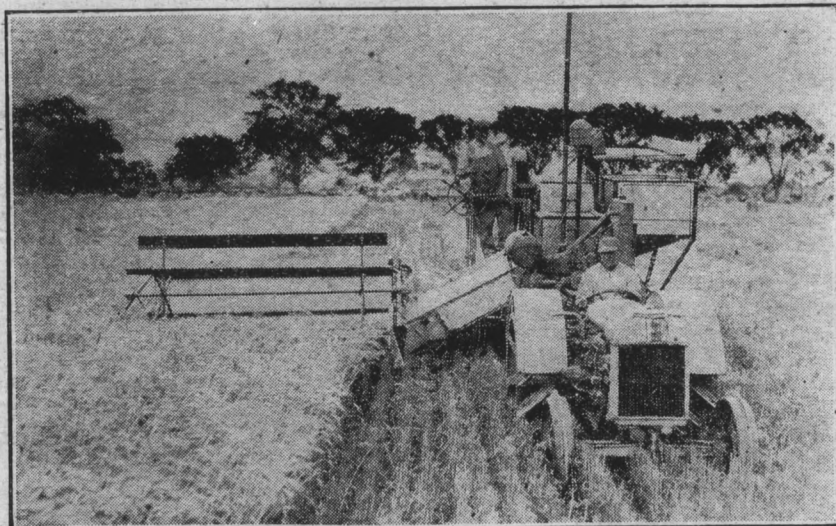
Windrowing the Grain

Still another method of meeting the weed and damp grain problem with combine operations is by cutting down and windrowing the grain, letting it cure for several days, then coming along and picking it up and threshing with a combine.

A few farmers have practiced this for several seasons, using two or three binders behind a tractor, the binder mechanism being taken off and an eight-foot carrier being put on the second binder and a sixteen-foot one on the third. This puts three eight-foot swaths into one windrow, which an attachment in front of the combine picks up and deposits on the platform. Several of the combine manufacturers are putting out windrowing units which cut swaths from sixteen to twenty-four feet wide, putting it all into one windrow.

This method, while adding one more operation to the combining, has several advantages which should be kept in mind by the combine owner, especially one who plans on doing custom work. In the first place it permits of starting the cutting from one to two weeks earlier than would be safe with the regular combining method, allowing the grain to dry out in the windrow until a safe moisture content is reached. Weedy grain can be cut down and allowed to cure in the windrow until the weed seeds and stems

(Continued to page 754)



Many Changes in Farming Methods will Follow the Adoption of the Combine in the East.

by several experiment stations that even with some shattering due to grain standing a few days longer, the grain wasted in the single operations with the combine is very much less than the sum of the several losses from binding, shocking, pitching onto wagon, hauling to thresher, pitching to thresher, threshing, and so on. Also that under favorable conditions that the cost of combining is several cents per bushel cheaper than the old method.

But what about bad weed conditions, either where the weeds are short or where the weeds grow up above the grain? Last summer, I saw some barley being combined. The barley itself was in excellent condition to combine, but many weeds were growing up through it and the stems and leaf ribs of these were breaking up and coming over with the grain. The seeds of many weeds are threshed off by the combine along with the grain. Both these broken stems and green seeds contain a great deal of moisture and if not taken care of will cause the grain to spoil. Experiments have shown that one of the most effective ways of meeting this problem is to reclean the seed immediately as it comes from the combine and take out this foreign material.

If done within a few hours, the moisture content of the grain is not affected by the green material and the recleaned grain is suitable for market; but if the green material is left in overnight, much of the moisture will be transferred to the grain itself and its moisture content will be raised above that safe for market or storage. Some of this recleaning can be done by the elevators; but as they would soon be swamped when combining got under way, it is up to each combine owner

the combined grain at once, it usually can be kept from spoiling by storing in a granary well supplied with cross ventilators. These consists of two 2 by 6's nailed four inches apart, with a strip of window screen on the top and open at the bottom. These extend completely across the granary, opening into the outside on each side and

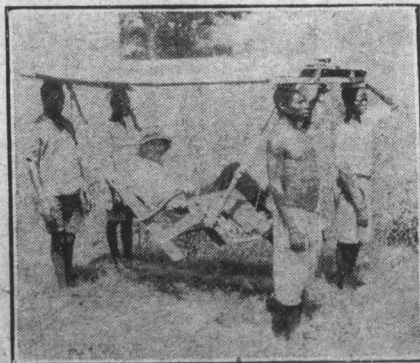
It was the morning after "le grand" Christmas dinner in the lonely desert fort at Goure, French Occidental Africa, for that was the kind of a dinner that usually has a morning after. Our French soldier host and my partner Jim and I stood on the lookout tower of the rambling, flat-topped fort that squatted there on top of a barren dune on the edge of the Sahara Desert. There lay Africa.

"It's only about eighty-nine miles to Maine Soroa by that camel route yonder," said our friend pointing to a heart-breaking trail that struck off across the dunes to the eastward. "But you'll have to go the other way—and that's about 200 miles. It's a good road that way."

We knew how good a part of it was! We had made the wrong guess at a fork in the road forty miles back and now had to turn around and do that same forty over again to get onto the right road. That much of the two hundred miles of road was certainly nothing to brag about—but to have driven over it was.

Two hundred miles isn't very far

but we were the whole week of the Holidays, from the day after Christmas to New Year's Eve, making it. We put in long, hard days that "Holiday" week and here's what our speedometer showed: Monday, 49 miles; Tuesday, 41; Wednesday, 27; Thursday, 17; Friday, 32; and Saturday, 49. And we were hard at it each day from the first red ray of dawn until too dark to make any headway.



Four Natives will Carry a Man 20 Miles a Day in one of these Hammocks.

It might have been even worse, but we shared the job with a camel. It was our first experience with these sorrowful clumsy beasts of the desert—and this one quite put us to shame.

"Let him take a couple of hundred pounds of your baggage and the short route to Maine Soroa, and you won't have to wait long for him there," advised the French soldier. And that awkward deliberate camel actually arrived in Maine Soroa so long before we did that the French Commandant there finally sent out a relief expedition forty miles into the desert to look for us.

We started bravely off from Goure and drove the forty miles back to the fork. From there the trail was being made into a proper auto road. Black dirt had been carried from the occasional "cuvettes" or basins and spread upon the sandy caravan trail making a good, surfaced road. That is, it would have been good if the hard, black clods had been rolled down or even driven over by an occasional automobile. But we were the first thing on wheels that had ever been over those

(Continued to page 761)

MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS



Published Weekly Established 1843 Copyright 1928

The Lawrence Publishing Co.

Editors and Proprietors
1632 Lafayette Boulevard Detroit, Michigan
Telephone Randolph 1530NEW YORK OFFICE, 420 Lexington Ave.
CHICAGO OFFICE, 203 N. Wabash
CLEVELAND OFFICE, 1011-1013 Rockwell Ave.
PHILADELPHIA OFFICE, 261-263 South Third St.ARTHUR CAPPER.....President
MARCO MORROW.....Vice-President
PAUL LAWRENCE.....Vice-President
F. H. NANCE.....SecretaryI. R. WATERBURY.....Associate
Burt Wernuth.....Editors
FRANK A. WILKEN.....
ILA A. LEONARD.....Dr. C. H. Lerrigo.....Advisory
John R. Rood.....Staff
Dr. Samuel Burrows.....
Gilbert Gusler.....
Frank H. Meckel.....

I. R. WATERBURY.....Business Manager

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—One Year, 52 issues,
50c, sent postpaid. Canadian subscription 50c a year
extra for postage.CHANGING ADDRESS—It is absolutely necessary
that you give the name of your Old Post Office, as
well as your New Post Office, in asking for a change
of address.RATES OF ADVERTISING
60 cents per line, agate type measurement, or \$8.40 per
inch (14 agate lines per inch) per insertion. No ad-
vertisement inserted for less than \$2.00 each insertion.
No objectionable advertisements inserted at any price.
Entered as Second Class Matter at the Post Office at
Detroit, Michigan, Under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Member Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Free Service to Subscribers

GENERAL:—Aid in the adjustment of unsat-
isfactory business transactions.
VETERINARY:—Prompt advice from expert
veterinarian.
LEGAL:—Opinions on all points, from a
prominent lawyer.
HEALTH:—Practical personal advice from an
experienced doctor.
FARM:—Answers to all kinds of farm ques-
tions, by competent specialists.
HOME:—Aid in the solution of all kinds of
home problems.

VOLUME CLXX NUMBER TWENTY-THREE

DETROIT, JUNE 9, 1928

This
Job Needs
Completing

WITH the addition of Monroe and Kalamazoo to the list of modified accredited counties where bovine tuberculosis has been cleaned up, Michigan has fifty-three such counties. Jackson will soon increase the number one more when the retesting of forty heads is finished. Furthermore, there are but three counties remaining in the state where the supervisors have failed to act on this important matter—Alcona, Bay, and Oscoda.

Inasmuch as our people will undoubtedly finish this clean-up work, it is a pity that we cannot have the advantage of being the first big dairy state in the union to qualify as an accredited state. Such a distinction would add millions of dollars to our farming assets.

If the whole state were clean, Michigan would be the Mecca of cattle buyers from scores of states for animals free from tuberculosis, as many buyers now come from several eastern states to our present accredited counties. Accredited Michigan would quickly develop the business of breeding healthy animals, needed to maintain the herds in districts which cannot economically develop calves into milkers. And this position could easily become permanent.

Here is a great opportunity to boost Michigan agriculture, if all the agencies concerned now could definitely work to that end.

Appropriates Four Billion

THE past Congress set a record for recent sessions of that body. When the doors closed on May 29, it had enacted legislation appropriating a total of \$4,642,293,897 for the government's business this coming fiscal year. In spite of the rigid program of economy by President Coolidge, this total exceeds the money allotments for the present year by \$627,304,961.

Here is how some of the departments fared: Agriculture got \$139,138,794, the larger portion of which goes for road construction and for regulatory work protecting the consuming public; the interior department received \$272,656,039; the navy, \$362,445,812; the war department, \$298,517,221; and the state, justice, commerce, and labor departments combined were allowed \$89,820,597.

Besides these appropriations, measures already signed by the President ask \$325,000,000 for flood control and \$250,000,000 for merchant marine. The tax reduction bill amounts to \$222,495,000. The reduction of the naval construction bill by \$274,000,000 and the defeat of the Boulder Dam project and the railroad merger bill do not occasion a lowering of flags to half-mast.

However, the whole situation gives one a feeling that it takes a lot of money to keep the government machinery operating according to present day ideas.

The
Farm
Uprising

IT would appear from press reports that the whole mid-west is in arms over the treatment of farm relief at the hands of the present administration. Naturally, many of these people are disappointed at the outcome of their long fight. But so far we have been unable to believe that sensible farmers dressed in overalls for the purpose of impressing the need for farm relief will join in an unorganized mass movement to the two cities where the conventions of the leading political parties are soon to be held. Farmers, we believe, are better psychologists than this. They understand too well what the reaction from such a move might be, and also that those behind the effort to start an uprising seem to be more concerned about political than economic ends.

Mice
and
Elephants

MANY times men overlook the value of little matters. For example, recently a Michigan poultry raiser attended one of the brooder house building demonstrations under the direction of a poultry specialist from the State College. During a discussion the specialist stated that there is no reason for one having as many as fifty and sixty per cent losses from death among chicks. This poultry raiser thought the speaker was kidding. But later when the State College man visited the farm of this man he found him trying to brood 1,350 chicks under one hover. This explained largely the heavy losses he had been having. All through farming there is the most insistent need of attention to small matters.

The
New Horti-
culture

IF five years ago a man was seen picking apple blossoms from one orchard and putting the bouquets in another, he might have been subjected to a sanity test. At the least, he would have been thought peculiar. But the results of the last few years show that the fundamental reason for unprofitable crops in many orchards has been that the trees have not had suitable companions for their most prolific production.

This is a phrase of the new horticulture which the horticultural department at Michigan State College is bringing about through its experimental work. They have proven beyond doubt that the great reason that solid blocks of single varieties on commercial orchards have not proven profitable is because of the lack of proper blossom fertilization. Now bee keepers are renting their bees to orchardists for use during blossom time

and large tubs of blossoms of the right varieties are being put in places where they will do the most good. Top grafting and interplanting of suitable varieties are being considered.

The work of this department in the rehabilitation of the raspberry industry, its findings in more efficient spraying methods, and its work in the pruning and fertilization of the grape have resulted in real economic value to the state.

This department has probably been more fortunate than others at the college with reference to equipment and finances, but it seems to be justifying all the favors shown, as it is producing a new horticulture for Michigan and is gaining a national prominence for its practical and effective work.

President
Not
Criticized

WITH the vetoing of the McNary-Haugen bill and the upholding of this veto by the Senate, the question foremost in the minds of farm leaders is what is the next move. But these leaders indicate in their comment little or no criticism of the President. He did what was expected and at no time did he lead the public to believe that he would do other than veto this measure. No one questions his honesty of purpose, nor his consistency in doing what he did.

Lack
of
Libraries

PUBLIC libraries, so essential to democratic education and cultural advance, have been, in the past, "public" only in a restricted sense. They might have been described more accurately as "city-public" libraries. In the estimate of the American Library Association, more than forty-five million persons in the United States are without public library service, and of these more than eighty-two per cent are residents of farms or villages of less than twenty-five hundred population.

Farm people are readers, especially during the long winter evenings. Their reading matter consists largely, however, of farm journals and newspapers rather than books. Good books are expensive and in most rural communities they are few and of a limited variety.

Attend Feeders' Day

LIVE stock feeding trials, some of which have been carried through three years, will be discussed at the annual "Feeders' Day" to be held at Michigan State College, June 15.

Owners of all classes of live stock will find something of interest on the program, as the experimental work includes lamb, hog, and beef cattle feeding. Various home grown feeds are compared in feeding value, and methods of supplying protein supplements have been a part of the work.

The day's program begins at 10:00 A. M. with an inspection of the group of dairy animals that have been used to determine the part that minerals play in the ration of cattle. These animals are in the dairy barn.

Professor W. E. J. Edwards will give the explanation of the rations and feeding results obtained in the experimental work with hogs. Mr. Branaman will discuss feeding beef cattle, and Professor George A. Brown will tell the visitors of the results obtained in feeding lambs.

Luncheon will be served in the Union Building and a general program follows.

Progress in farming, efficient agriculture, increasing contact with the world through the telephone, rural free delivery, the phonograph, the radio, and the automobile have awakened the rural mind. Farm men and women are insisting that their children shall have a better chance in life than they themselves had. If the farmer wants his children to continue in the farming business, he wants them to be better equipped in education and in modern farm methods than he is. To this end the dearth of public libraries is a handicap which deserves thoughtful study.

More
Certified
Seed Used

WE are pleased to learn of the more general use of certified potato seed as indicated in the reports coming to this office. In Saginaw County, for instance, farmers have ordered 650 bushels this year against 280 bushels in 1927. In somewhat the same proportion do we find the increased use of specially grown potato seed in other counties. It all means that farmers are taking more pains with their potato crop. By growing the same sized crop on half the acreage, profits would more than double.

Expedite

OLD Joe Gray, our banker, is got fer his pet word, "expedite." Joe ain't had much schoolin' but I guess he come across this word somewhere and he thought it sounded educated so he hooked on to it, and he's been expeditin' things ever since.

Joe is great on expeditin' loans and mortgage foreclosures. But Joe, bein' one of them financial fellows, is got to see that money works out right fer his business. When you're a financial man you kinda have to be mean sometimes, but Joe really has got a soft heart and would use it more, if it wouldn't affect the safety of his investments.

Expedite is a kinda hard soundin' way of saying "hurry-up" or "hasten." But it's a good word to use if you want a sound educated. I think it's a good word fer farmers to consider, and I kin tell you I know what it means, 'cause Sofie is tryin' to expedite me all the time.

There's lots of ways of usin' this expedite word. Fer inst., we kin expedite our success in farmin' by usin' good seed, fertilizers, etc. And I like to expedite my farmin' that way 'cause you get more out of the work you do. I ain't so fond of work that I wanta fool away my time on seed that grows only one blade where my work could take care of two.

A lazy farmer kin also expedite his dairyin' by keepin' one good cow where two poor ones were before. It costs less and the work's less in keepin' one good cow instead of two poor ones, and the good thing about it is the one good one pays better than the two poor ones.

I sometimes think lots of these successful farmers was lazy ones who spent lots of time figurin' how they could get the most out of the work they do. Seems that the successful ones often work less and make more than the rest, but they do it by usin' a lot of these silent helps like good seed, etc.

I wanta be a successful farmer because I don't appreciate work as much as some folkses, and I am in favor of this new fangled idea of greater production with fewer hours work. I like to go fishin' pretty well, and etc.

Well, Sofie is tellin' me to expedite my work, so I've gotta expedite the finish of this
HY SYCKLE



ORCHARD AND GARDEN

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN IN JUNE

It is a mistake often made to plant crops too early in the season that are intended for use during winter. Take the case of beets for example: If they are planted in early spring, they become overgrown and woody by the time they are harvested but, if planting is delayed until the roots have just enough time to reach a fair size, prime, early-season quality may be enjoyed all winter. The same thing is true of many of our vegetables.

From the middle of June to the first of July, plant beets for winter, using such varieties as Columbia, Detroit Dark Red, or Blood. Early varieties like Crosby's Egyptian may be planted even later with a good chance of

growth, in fact, if we are to enjoy adequate returns for the labor so far expended, we must keep up thorough cultivation even though the comfortable shade keeps calling. This is the time when a wheel-hoe with a number of different cultivating attachments will be appreciated. They are so inexpensive and, withal, so efficient every garden should possess one.

Celery

Celery for fall use may be transplanted to the garden this month but that portion intended for winter may just as well wait until about the middle of July. You will not have time now to start plants from seed for the early crop but plants for the winter crop may be started this month. When the plants have two or three true leaves, transplant them to another frame where it is handy to keep them



Good Culture and Fertilization Grew These Texas Watermelons which Averaged 75 lbs. Each

getting a harvest in most parts of Michigan. The same may be said of carrots. Use one of the large growing kind, such as Nantes or Danver Half Long for the early sowing and a forcing variety like Amsterdam Forcing if planting is delayed until July. For average Michigan conditions, it is hardly safe to delay planting of Brussels Sprouts much longer than the middle of June. Cut out the crowns of these plants after the sprouts form so all strength will go toward growing the sprouts. Parsnips and salsify (vegetable oyster) if planted now will be of better quality than those planted in early spring.

Other vegetables for June planting include beans, cabbage, cauliflower, sweet corn, cucumbers, kohlrabi, lettuce, peas, potatoes, and radishes. A word of caution about lettuce and peas—these two vegetables are essentially cool weather crops and this fact must be taken into consideration when their culture is attempted in mid-summer. The selection of the proper varieties such as Salamander or New York for growing in hot weather will go a long way toward insuring success with lettuce. If the soil is dry, water down the row a few hours before sowing the seed and shade the plants until they are well started on their journey. If a half-shaded place is available, the lettuce plants may be transplanted there to their great benefit. If your soil is a hot, sandy one, it may be well to postpone planting the peas until later in the season. I have had excellent results from the early maturing kinds when planted as late as July 20.

Summer Cultivation

Much of the problem of the success or failure in the vegetable garden depends upon cultivation during the hot, dry weeks of summer. If soil moisture is to be conserved, if the weeds are to be kept in check so the plants have a chance for normal

watered. There is no garden crop that suffers so quickly for want of moisture as celery and, to grow the best quality, the plants should never be allowed to suffer a reverse from that source.

Celery naturally has a long tap root with a minimum of small, fibrous, feeding roots but gardeners soon learned that formation of the fibrous roots could be induced by cutting away part of the ever-present tap root. This is the reason why transplanted plants are held in greater favor than seedlings. When transplanting the celery, cut away about half of the tap root and at the same time reduce the foliage about half so the evaporating surface of the leaves will more nearly conform with the loss of roots.

When the plants are ready for the open ground, it will be well to slightly trench the ground, say about three or four inches deep, where celery is to be planted. This permits easy watering and helps when the matured plants are blanched. A very good method of growing celery in the home garden, where the stalks will be blanched by hilling earth around them, is to plant in double rows with rows six inches apart and plants about the same distance apart in the row. If more than one double row is to be planted, they should be at least three feet apart to permit easy blanching operations.

The celery plant is a heavy feeder so do not be afraid of getting the soil too rich. Well rotted manure makes an ideal fertilizer and, where this is available, should be used liberally. In addition to the animal manures, a top dressing of nitrate of soda two or three times during the growing period will help toward quick, succulent growth. Golden Self-Blanching, Giant Pascal, and Easy Blanching are desirable varieties for the home garden. —C. W. Wood.



THE FAMOUS
GOODYEAR PATHFINDER
Car owners have already bought
nearly 8,000,000 of these lower-
priced, high quality Goodyears



Yourself, in person—

You don't have to write a letter, buy a money order, mount the tire yourself or do anything of that sort when you buy a Goodyear Tire.

You simply call on your local Goodyear Dealer and in person pick out the tire you want.

You get a good tire—the most popular in the world—the biggest money value—the Goodyear name guarantees that.

And you get the sincere service of a hometown merchant who is seeking to build up a permanent business on the basis of satisfied patrons.

This Goodyear Dealer will help you choose the right type and size of tire for your car, will mount it on the rim for you, and fill it with air.

And as long as you have that tire he will help you give it the care it should have in order to deliver you mileage at the lowest cost.

Goodyear makes a tire to suit you—whether you want the incomparable All-Weather Tread Goodyear, the most famous tire in the world, or the thoroughly dependable but lower-priced Goodyear Pathfinder

The Greatest Name in Rubber

GOODYEAR

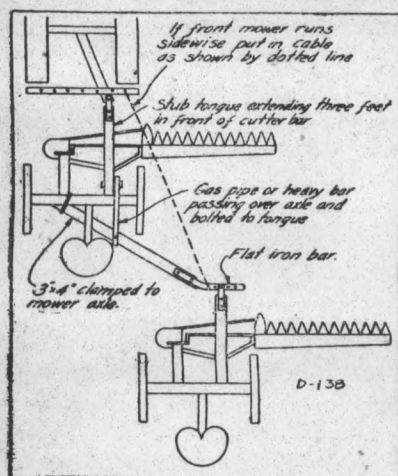
Copyright 1928, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc.



HITCH FOR TWO MOWERS BEHIND TRACTOR

Please give directions for hitching two mowers behind a light tractor.—H. F.

The general plan for doing this is shown in the diagram which is quite commonly used where the tractor has an adjustable drawbar. In case of a tractor which has a single point of hitch with no side adjustment, the hitch as shown will work satisfactorily. It would not do to make the slanting part of the hitch for front mower as a part of the stub tongue, since this would interfere with turning. In such a case, the proper thing is to put an adjustable drawbar on the tractor in the shape of a U-shaped piece of flat iron clamped at each end around the tractor axle and coming back nearly even with the wheel rims, and with the middle part connected with a stiff brace to the regular drawbar. A series of holes at the rear allows of considerable side adjustment of hitch. These U-shaped attach-



Illustrating the Method Used in Pulling Two Mowers with a Tractor

ments can be bought on the market, or can be made by any blacksmith out of old wagon tires or other heavy bar iron.—D.

REMOVING DARK SPOTS FROM FLOOR

I placed a cheap linoleum over a white hardwood floor. The bottom got wet and now there are large black spots on the floor. Is there any way of removing these spots without spoiling the floor?—S.

It is hard to advise what to do in such a case without knowing just what these spots consist of. The chances are that they are of a gummy nature which would be spread and forced into the wood if gasoline or turpentine is used on them. I suspect that sandpapering them with fine sandpaper would be the safest way of removing them, but it would be well to call in some experienced floor man to advise you. Can any of our readers help out our subscriber?—I. W. Dickerson.

ANOTHER HAY LOADING METHOD

NOTICING your recent article on the use of a false rack on top of your hay rack to use when loading hay with a hay loader, will give my method of securing the same results in an easier way.

I use a solid bottom rack with baskets or side pieces along the sides and in front, but open at the rear. Before starting the load I spread a sling on top of the rack with the front rope fastened to front of rack and the rear rope hung over the rear end of rack. One man can drive along standing at the back of wagon and kicking and tramping the hay from the loader until about a half a load is gathered. I then bring a three-quarter inch rope

over the top of the part load and hook it into the rear rope of the sling. The other end of this rope is brought through two pulleys at the front of the rack, one at the middle and one out at left front corner, and from there back and given three turns around the bottom of an iron well pump which I have clamped to the left rear wheel in three places.

Then by starting up the team and holding to the loose end of the rope around the pump base, the sling and half load is easily rolled to the front and fastened to a hook on the front of rack. This leaves the rear half of rack bare, a second sling is laid down and the rear half of load built on again. In unloading, the rear sling is put up first, then the front. It is necessary to put a brace from left front corner of rack back to rear axle

to prevent pulling the rack back.—Wm. Vrymoet.

TOOL KIT FROM INNER TUBE

HERE is a simple but practical idea which I have used for several years and like very much, and which I think will prove helpful to a good many of your automobile subscribers. It is simply a tool kit made from an old inner tube to hold wrenches and other auto tools and keep them dry and prevent their rattling.

Take a discarded inner tube and cut out a section about two feet long, and also cut off a band about three inches wide. Sandpaper the inside of one end for an inch or so, smear on some cold patch cement, and press it together in a vise or under a weight until the cement has hardened. Then put the tools in at the open end, double the end back and slip the rubber band over both. This is water tight and almost air tight, and keeps the tools in fine shape. When the rubber gets rotten, make up another one.—D. Roelofs.



Our Slogan—"Life and Property Protection."

ANOTHER HOME-WORK FRAUD

THE Postmaster General has ordered the return to the sender of return address mail that has been posted to the Art Dress Company of 308 Atlantic St., Stamford, Connecticut. Letters that come back returned to the sender marked with word, "fraudulent" in rubber stamp means that postal investigation has put the padlock on the door of another crooked outfit. The closing of the above mentioned concern marks the death of another of those home-working schemes.

WATCH THE HAY MOW

IN our fire prevention work we wish particularly at this time to bring the attention of farmers to the danger of storing damp hay in a mow.

Many times our sympathy has gone out to the man whose barn is burned just after he has laboriously filled it with newly harvested hay. Frequently lightning is the cause of barns burning at such inopportune times.

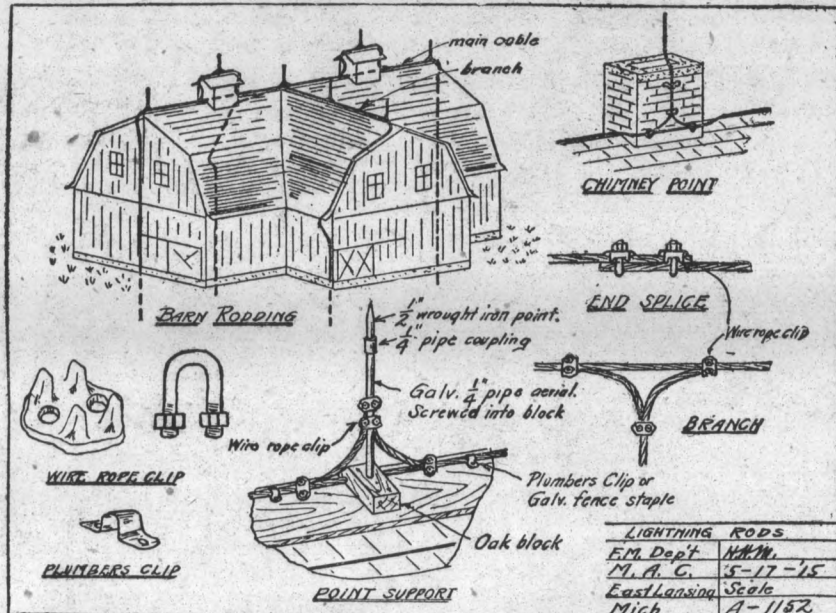
But as often the cause may be due to spontaneous combustion. More and more do observing men credit fires to this menace. Spontaneous combustion is a mysterious thing, but it is no myth. It happens. Scientists are of one opinion on this point. They know that fires begin from this cause. Spontaneous combustion may result in the destruction of a barn and all contents whether or not the owner believes that fires may be started in this fashion.

Not only do such fires originate in hay, stored when it is damp, but also in dry hay or straw which afterwards becomes wet. Further, our modern methods of haying require more attention from this source of fire damage. By rolling heavy legume hays together with the side delivery rake, then loading with a loader, and dumping in the mow in large sling loads, we create conditions favorable to spontaneous combustion.

The farmer, to a large degree, can prevent fires from this cause. In the first place, he should see to it that hay is well cured before it is taken to the barn. The temptation is great to start drawing hay before it is fit. When work crowds the farmer, his good judgment often yields, but those

who give in to this temptation increase the chance of fire. The hay will be better and safer if properly cured in the field.

Another precaution is to have the mow well ventilated. Cracks between the boards on the barn help carry away moisture. Cupolas and gable



This illustration shows details for erecting lightning rods on a barn. When rods with good joints are connected with points at least every 20 feet along ridges and on all cupolas and ventilators, and well grounded, the building is almost 100 per cent safe from lightning.

openings give added ventilation. Much safety is also provided where air circulates freely beneath the mow.

Still another precaution is to spread salt over the hay when it is being put in. Salt absorbs moisture; thus reducing the water content of the hay. From three to ten pounds should be scattered over each ton according to the amount of moisture the hay appears to hold. The farmer who will follow out these three suggestions will materially reduce the possibility of barn fires from spontaneous combustion.

"ENDLESS CHAIN" SALES CONCERN CLOSES UP

THE United States Supreme Court has backed the Post Office Department in issuing a fraud order against another "Endless Chain" selling concern. This particular concern's clientele were chiefly women, who were

sold four coupons at \$1.00 each. Each woman kept one of the coupons herself and sold the other three to so many friends at \$1.00 each, while each of these three ladies in turn were requested to obtain three additional customers for hosiery or lingerie. When \$10.00 reached the company, the original purchaser was supposed to receive a so-called \$10.00 worth of merchandise for her original investment of \$1.00.

The proposition was sold to the public as a club idea. It was supposed that each participant in turn would receive \$10.00 in merchandise for his or her \$1.00 investment. The scheme started all right, but did not work out in practice, for the sale plan began to fail when too many women came into possession of the coupons marked "original purchasers." It soon became difficult to get customers to start a new chain.

WILL DAMP GRAIN STOP THE COMBINE?

(Continued from page 751)

have lost most of their moisture content, thus allowing the grain when combined to be stored safely. On wet muggy days when the grain is ready to combine but cannot safely be stored, it can be cut down with the windrower and then picked up and combined later when the weather has cleared. In some such cases, it may even be necessary to turn the windrows with a side delivery rake before it is ready to combine.

I know that some of my readers will be shocked at the idea of cutting wheat and letting it lie in windrows in damp or rainy weather, but many farmers have proved that the plan is not as serious as it sounds and is entirely practical. It should be kept in mind that the stubble is rather high

and the windrow rests on the stubble rather than on the ground, and that the air circulates under it to a considerable extent. Even after one or two rains, the grain will still be supported by the stubble and it has been found that windrowed grain could be picked up and combined just as soon after a rain as it is safe to thresh shocked grain. And it can easily be seen how nicely the plan will work out with grain that is filled with noxious green weeds.

Nor is there excessive loss by shattering, since observations where this method has been practiced for several seasons show that the loss by windrowing and combining is less than that of the several operations under the old methods of harvesting and threshing. In any such comparison, it should be kept in mind that occasionally we have very serious crop losses by the old method, even after the crop is safely in the shock.

News From the Air

Bradley Kincaid who strums his "houn' dog guitar" for WLS on Saturday night is a true Kentucky hillman who never went to school until he was nineteen years old.

Hope for the radio audience is discovered by the NBC. The station received as many requests for the talk on "Success for Young Men" given by Charles M. Schwab as it did for the chewing gum offer made during the same week.

Goldman Band Concerts in Central Park, New York and on the campus of New York University this summer will be broadcast on a broader scale than ever, according to plans which are nearing completion. The first broadcast concert of the band's eleventh season will be heard June 12 at 8:30 o'clock.

Guarded by a detail of police, three violins and a rare cello from the master hand of Antonius Stradivarius, valued at more than a quarter of a million dollars, were recently used in a special program over WLS.

An extensive network that will include more than seventy stations will carry the Democratic and Republican Convention broadcasts to every section in the United States.

Dvorak's "Humoresque" admitted Abraham Haitowitsch to America. He was a blind Russian lad who played his way across Siberia and China during the war but at the Golden Gates of America was halted by the immi-

gration officers as a blind person likely to become a public charge. However, when he tuned his violin, the officers changed their mind, and invited musical critics, newspaper men, and members of women's clubs to hear him play and he received an ovation.

"The Cop on the Corner," who makes his appearance during the adventures of the Gold Spot Pals broadcast through the Blue Network is a real New York policeman. Nisk, the hand organ man in the same program, lives in the Bronx and makes his living by grinding his hand organ.

APPRECIATES RADIO WHEN TONSILS ARE OUT

NEVER knew how to appreciate our radio until I had my tonsils out. Not that my tonsils had anything to do with my enjoyment of things but after my operation I had to be in bed ten days. We live in the country five miles from any town and not many people came to see me. So I kept the radio tuned in and never thought of being lonesome.

I enjoy the different kinds of music especially the bands. We would never know much about the music of different countries if we didn't have a radio. When there is some good dance music, my sister and I dance.

Over the radio we can also become acquainted with some of our greatest men although we may never see them. —Ileta Brenot, Lenawee County.

Rural Health

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

DO YOU HAVE HEART DISEASE?

Do you have heart disease? Two millions of the people of the United States suffer from it. Much of it could be prevented if only people would not overtax the heart by insisting on working while ill, getting around too soon after an attack of some disease, or putting special strain on the heart when it is least fitted to recuperate. Decayed teeth, diseased tonsils, infected sinuses, old abscesses of the appendix, gall-bladder or other organs, anything that may set up a focus of disease in the body can seriously affect the heart. Don't be satisfied to "get along" with such troubles. Have them cleared up.

You can save your children and yourself from heart disease by giving the heart proper time to recuperate after illness. You can prevent heart disease by refusing to harbor in your body any abscesses, ulcerations, or other points of infection, no matter how inert they may seem to be.

If you have chronic heart disease, you will serve yourself by considering the following suggestions:

Find out what load your heart can carry and moderate your work and play accordingly.

Relieve the burden upon the heart by keeping the skin active through daily bathing (not cold baths unless safe).

Watch your diet so as to give plenty of nourishment without taxing your digestion. Maintain an even weight, neither fat nor thin.

Never take any drugs or medicines not prescribed by your doctor, no matter what they may have done for "so and so." In heart disease sauce for the goose is not always sauce for the gander.

Get long hours of sleep in fresh air—never "get behind in your sleep." Take ten hours rather than eight and rest a little after each meal.

Dress for the weather so as to avoid sudden chills.

Never undertake sudden strain or exertion (not even for "just once"). Live on the level. Take daily, simple exercise but never violent.

Make a friend of some competent doctor who will take a real interest in you and check you up at regular intervals.

Don't worry. Remember that two millions of your fellow-citizens have heart disease and those who know how to do it will live to comfortable old age.

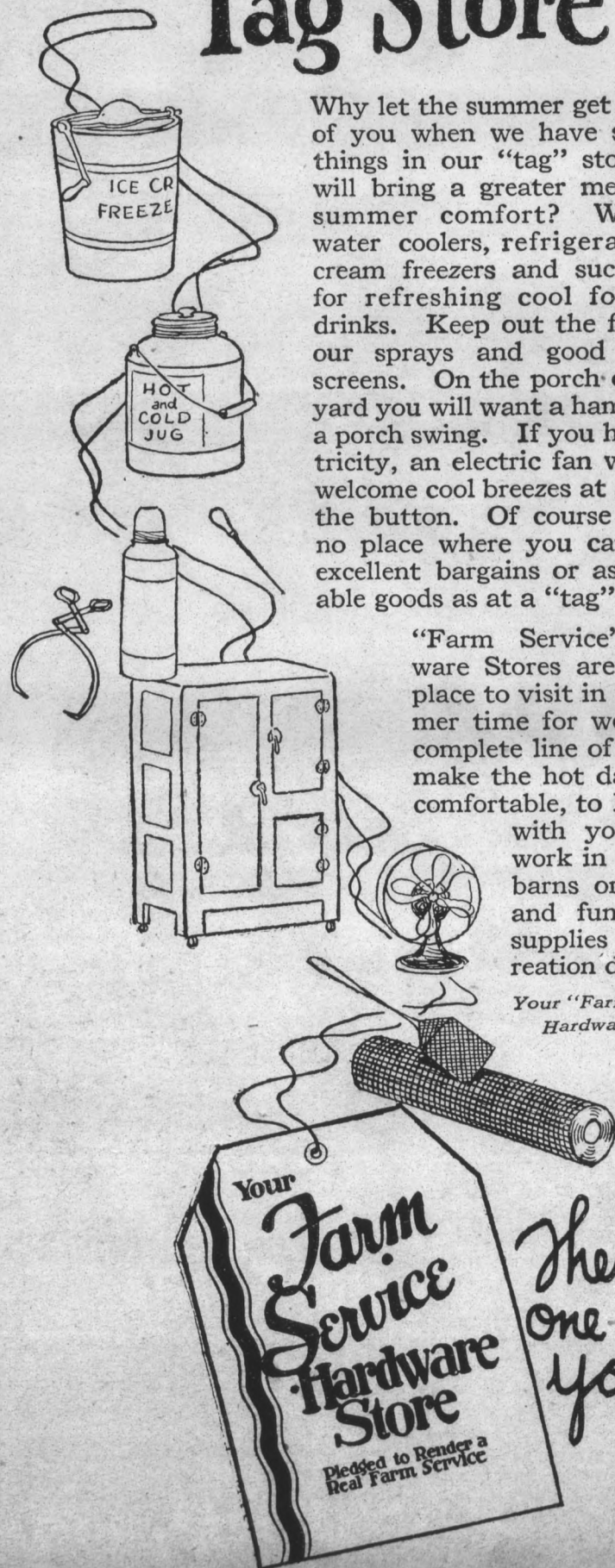
I have prepared a special letter called "Heart Hints" for our subscribers. If you want a copy, it is not necessary to write a long letter. Simply write to Doctor C. H. Lerrigo, c/o Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, and ask for a copy of "Heart Hints." But be sure to inclose a stamped, addressed reply envelope.

REMEDY FOR DANDRUFF

I am most severely troubled with dandruff and itching scalp. Is there any reliable remedy for it? I am suspicious of patent dandruff removers and scalp tonics as being either injurious to the scalp or else harmless to dandruff. Are they? Is there any home remedy that is satisfactory?—Miss D.

Dandruff is much like other troubles in the fact that different cases require different remedies. Many cases are helped by a solution of twenty grains of Resorcin to one ounce of water. Massage the scalp every night keeping it loosened up. Brush the hair five minutes night and morning.

Get Summer Comforts at your "Tag Store"



Why let the summer get the best of you when we have so many things in our "tag" stores that will bring a greater measure of summer comfort? We have water coolers, refrigerators, ice cream freezers and such things for refreshing cool foods and drinks. Keep out the flies with our sprays and good window screens. On the porch or in the yard you will want a hammock or a porch swing. If you have electricity, an electric fan will bring welcome cool breezes at a turn of the button. Of course there is no place where you can get as excellent bargains or as serviceable goods as at a "tag" store.

"Farm Service" Hardware Stores are a great place to visit in the summer time for we have a complete line of goods to make the hot days more comfortable, to help you with your daily work in the field, barns or house, and fun-making supplies for recreation days.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men.

Your Farm Service Hardware Store

Pledged to Render a Real Farm Service

There is one near you!



"BEST- for heavy work and hard wear"

Columbian Dan says: "Marine men, oil well drillers and construction engineers are hard-boiled when it comes to buying rope. They insist on strength and resistance to exposure and wear. That's why they use so much Columbian TAPE-MARKED Pure Manila Rope—they know that it stands up under the heaviest work and the hardest use."

Size for size, Columbian TAPE-MARKED Pure Manila Rope is the strongest, longest-lasting, safest rope you can use. To be sure you get the genuine, untwist one of the ends and find the red, white and blue Columbian TAPE-MARKER—our guarantee of strength, workmanship and durability. If this TAPE-MARKED rope should prove defective, your dealer will replace it. Ask for Columbian Rope by name.

COLUMBIAN ROPE COMPANY
Auburn "The Cordage City" New York
Branches: New York Boston Chicago New Orleans

COLUMBIAN

TAPE-MARKED PURE MANILA

ROPE



Columbian Standard Binder Twine is smooth, even, strong and will tie the full number of bundles. It is especially prepared against damage by insects. At all dealers.

WANTED---Five Men

With Cars, Full or Part Time. Interesting Proposition.
Address Dept. C, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.



Get the most for your limestone dollar

Here's how—when you buy lime you are really buying lime oxide (its active chemical property), and this is what you get:

For \$125.00 you can buy, on an average, delivered to your station,
25 tons Solvay Pulverized Limestone containing 12½ tons of lime oxide, or
9 tons Burnt Lime containing 7½ tons lime oxide, or
10 tons Hydrated Lime containing 7½ tons lime oxide.

You obtain 66% more actual lime for your money when you buy Solvay Pulverized Limestone.

Spread Solvay this year—note the bumper crops—and you'll spread Solvay every year!

Write for booklet.

SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION
DETROIT, MICH.

Sold by

LOCAL DEALERS

Our Readers' Corner

Facts and Opinions by Michigan Farm Folk

BORES INTO THE BORER CAMPAIGN

AT one time, I had six farm papers coming, today only one. They are stopped for the same reason. The main object of most of the farm papers is to get a job for some lazy pup that can't get up enough gumption to buck the game. I mean county agents, 4-H club men, corn borer inspectors, county nurses, and one hundred and one more such stripes. The press never takes a crack at one of them, but a great many farmers think the corn borer clean-up the rottenest thing that was ever put over, the American farmer. I have heard the statement made, and the man had the authority to back his statement, that the corn borer was a native of both continents and was known to be in Canada in my great grandfather's time and has been in Kentucky just over the Ohio river since 1881. It looks to a majority of farmers like they were bred mostly by stubble beaters, tractors, and kerosene, gasoline, cylinder oil and soft jobs at five to six dollars per day and expenses. If a farmer picked stubble, it was worth twenty cents per hour; if a Mexican did it, fifty-five cents.—Harry Kelley.

THE POSTAL PENSION

I WISH to call J. F. Jennison's attention to Senate Bill No. 1727 which has for its object the increase of pension for postal employees. As this measure calls for a large appropriation, I think it quite consistent for "Taxpayers" to again sound the slogan to it: "Pension for everyone or pension for no one." When we consider the organized effort expended on the part of the "rural folk" and the untiring effort of their representatives in Congress since Wannamaker and his "four great reasons" were given consideration, for the extension of the rural service, it ill-becomes a carrier to criticize the plodders in the fields along the routes when the wages for the plow man averages but forty-one dollars per month, board included and no pension!

The stereotyped argument of the carriers that the taxpayer is not personally interested is but another slam. Does this appropriation come from another country? The trouble is our civil service is gradually organizing against 17,000,000 unorganized tillers of the soil.—E. Richardson.

PHEASANTS AND SQUIRRELS

I HAVE been reading with much interest articles in your paper concerning skunks, ringneck pheasants, minks, and squirrels, and thought I would write my experience. Several years ago when the state first began to send out pheasant eggs, we secured two settings. When the birds were a few days old we gave them to one hen, put her in a coop near the house and let the pheasants run around the yard. We had a large berry patch, also a garden near the house. The barn and poultry yard was fenced off from house yard by a high poultry

fence. When the pheasants commenced to bother the garden, we put them out in the poultry yard. The hen stayed but the pheasants came back. There were eighteen of them and they did everything to that garden that eighteen chickens would do and then some. My wife would chase them out of the garden. They would run and fly as though scared half to death but when she would start for the house they would follow her back.

In the fall they scattered and our neighbors have been cussing ever since. They call them Franklin's pheasants. They also called them unprintable names. We killed a few this fall and they all had corn in their crops, some of them were chuck full.

I have thirty-five acres of timber which contain a sugar bush of three hundred trees. You can hardly find a young maple in these woods but what have been gnawed by the fox squirrels. I had the game warden look at them and he admitted they had done and were still doing a great deal of damage but said he had no right to allow me to kill them out of open season, and at hunting time I was too busy gathering apples to go hunting.

My neighbors whose land joins these woods say these squirrels took nearly all the corn from the ten rows next to the woods. You could see lots of cobs and husks in the woods, some of them seventy rods from the cornfield.—Lewis Franklin.

BORER AND TAXES

JUST a few words in the columns of your good paper of which I have been a subscriber for twenty-five years, and in my father's home before.

What is the matter with our Government? I wonder if they realize how they are cutting the farmer on every hand. We farmers are working and slaving to make ends meet. Men are being sent out to tell the farmers to pick cornstalks. This is all right, but these men get high wages and, if you have not the time, bring a crew on to pick them, stand around and boss, and expect the farmer to pay the bill. Why not give the poor farmer the dollars to pick the fields and save money?

I don't believe in every Tom, Dick, and Harry coming along, telling the farmer what to do and the farmer do the work and the man who rides get the money. Why not help the farmer to stick to the farm instead of trying to kill and bury him? Give him a chance. He will give the square deal. It's the farmer that feeds them all. Treat him right. Another thing, give the chicken thieves a stiffer sentence, put them in the work house or under the lash. There would not be so much stuff stolen. I don't understand what the great excitement over corn borers is. Why not over the wild carrot? You can drive over the country today and see many homes simply abandoned because the wild carrot is so bad they could not raise crops. A queer government I'll say. Hope they will consider things before it is too late. We, as farmers, are willing to do the right thing but don't believe in being tramped on.—A Subscriber.

For the Gardener

THE Michigan State College has just issued a bulletin which should be in the hands of every farmer who grows vegetables and fruits. It gives short and explicit directions for the control of all fruit and vegetable insects and diseases. The methods recommended are simple, easy to apply, and economical. This is entirely different from the regular spray calendar. We highly recommend that each farmer have a copy. To get one just send your name and address to

GARDEN DEPT., MICHIGAN FARMER, DETROIT, MICH.

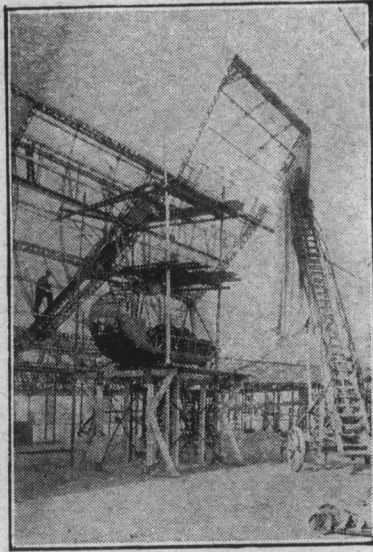
WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



As mascot, Lieutenant Daza will carry a baby tiger on flight from U. S. to Bogota.



"Greatest statesman since Bismarck," is tribute Germany paid to Dr. Gustav Stresemann.



When completed, the L Z-127, 1½ times longer than the Los Angeles, will do ocean service.



This queer sea monster is first "O" type submarine Great Britain has built.



The remarkable intelligent collie, "Laddie." His owner swears that he can really drive a car for a short distance.



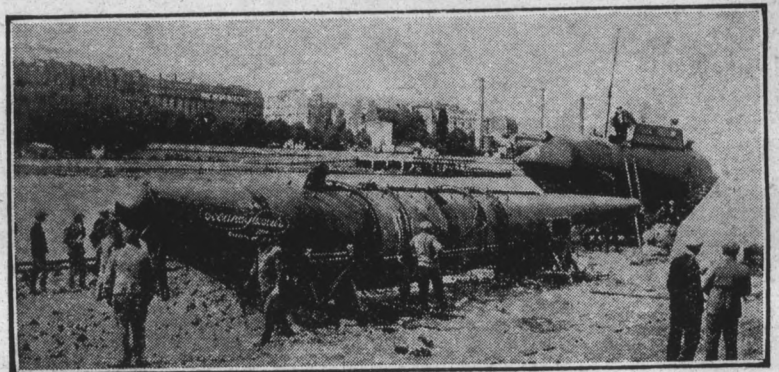
King Mickey (with his mother) is oblivious of political turmoil in Rumania.



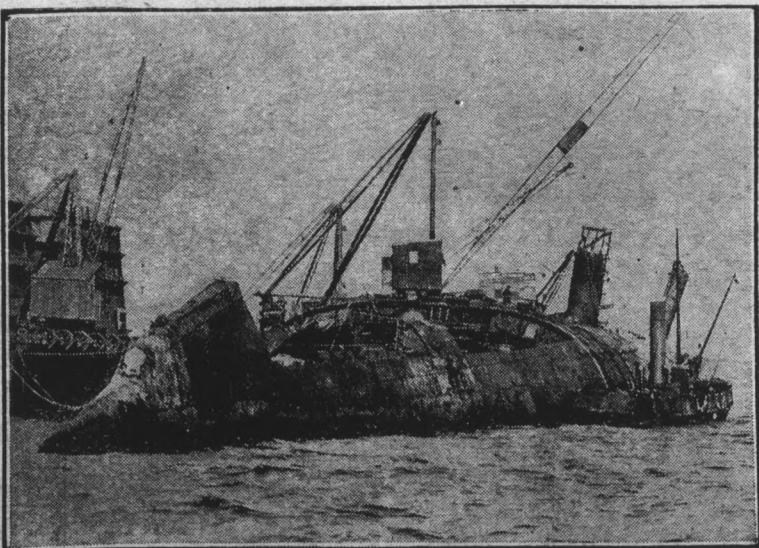
Italian girls are "up in arms" over Pope's edict concerning sports for women and daughters of Fascisti chiefs keep up military drill.



European beauties bound for Galveston's beauty pageant. In order, left to right, they represent, Italy, Belgium, France, England, Germany, and Spain.



A pontoon and cabin (right) of the new ocean glider invented by Adrien Remy, of France. The glider will have two pontoons with a seven-hundred horse power motor in the cabin between them.



The 23,000-ton battleship which the Germans scuttled during the war, coming up bottom side first. The salvaging task has proved a record achievement for British engineering.



This new type auto, designed by a wealthy Englishman, will eliminate "back seat driving," since the rear seats face the rear. One can also enter the car at the side.

IT was almost as one parting with a dear friend that Bob patted Stoney goodbye. "Cost me \$10 less than my offer at the fair," remarked Austin, "and cost you some more feed. But my guess is that your holding on to that pig made at least a thousand dollars for your friends. Helped you sell your other pigs at a good price, too. Reckon you knew what you were doing, son, when you turned me down." Bob had been actuated wholly by a desire to do the right thing, but again there was proof that it pays to play the game square. Seven pigs still remained. When Bob's note was paid with interest he still had a substantial bank balance. With a fine corn crop assured, the probable sale of another pig or two as breeding stock later on, and a lusty litter of younger piglets on hand, Bob, as Ted Baldwin put it, was "sitting on the top of the world."

"With two more gilts and the 'old girl' herself bringing pigs next spring," Vic Slade remarked as they exchanged congratulations, "you'll be a real swine breeder. That's a real alfalfa, corn, and hog farm you're on, Bob. Good for a real income under the management you can give. I'm sure you are going to do well."

Certainly the future looked promising. But would the beginning of another tenant year find them at home on the Jones farm. The old Squire while warm in his congratulations over Bob's success had failed to make any definite statement. His visitor of a few weeks before had left word that the \$16,000 offer would stand until the Barton lease expired. Distant relatives of the old man with an eye toward future values were urging him to sell.

"It might have been my Robert Lee himself who fitted those pigs for the sale ring," announced the old Squire as they started home after the sale. "Yes, sah, more and more you remind me of my own boy."

Bob patted the old man's knee affectionately. "You deserve a lot of the credit, Squire," he said. "Maybe we can do better working together here next year."

"I don't think you'll be here when farrowing times comes, sah," remarked the old man.

It was a bolt from the blue. So the old Squire had decided to sell and they must move on. Nor could Bob get any definite statement when he pressed the old man to say whether they were to stay or go. "In good time, sah, in good time," answered the old man with the obstinacy of age. Only the optimism of Bradley Barton cheered Bob.

"It will all come out right," Father Barton assured. "The Almighty must have had something to do with leading us here. Say nothing to your mother, son. Her heart is bound up in this place." Nevertheless, as time for their trip to the International drew near, Bob Barton found himself debating if the time should be taken from school. Only a few months more and those probably his last for study. Should he not stay at home and grind?

CHAPTER XX A Thrilling Adventure

DURING all those days there had been little time for neighborly intercourse. Older than Kate O'Neal, Bob, because of his lapse of study, yet was in the same grade. Although it took some manipulation of the rules, Bob was admitted as a student of vocational agriculture, necessitating night study and research to acquire training that should have been given before. The work was a revelation, implanting in Bob's heart a greater desire each day that he might make agriculture his real vocation in life. A new man was in charge of the department which had

Under the 4-H Flag

By John Francis Case

been rather neglected and again Bob Barton found himself in contact with a college-bred friend proud of the profession of farming. It seemed that the thing to do was to drive untiringly and master the game so far as possible. With all his school interest, however, Bob Barton did not neglect his club work nor his job as club president. A few days before the Pleasant Ridge representatives were to leave for the International, a community meeting was held.

"We've won a state championship," announced Miss Edwards, "in fact, two of 'em. But Bob Barton, your president, will have to wait another year and win again to compete for some judging championship. What we of Brown County are going to do is to bring home the National Garment

pride in agriculture as each speaker praised work of club members. He thrilled anew to the cheers and songs, and now it was the boys and girls of states, not counties, who flaunted banners and joined their fresh young voices. Miss Edwards had been named song and cheer leader for her state. It was as an army shouting its battle-cry that her proteges sent out their challenge. Throughout the week contests were being conducted and national champions would be crowned at the official banquet. Through it all ran a note of suppressed excitement. Great as the honor which comes with a state championship, it could not class with the supreme award of a royal purple ribbon in competition with all the states. Modest but hopeful Katie O'Neal had put her best



Making Club championship with Kate O'Neal as the style show queen. If you think we can do it, cheer!"

Cheer they did until blushing Kate arose to bow acknowledgment. Would Kate O'Neal stay home if there was opportunity to go and pull for a friend's victory were conditions reversed? That was the question Bob was asking himself. Plucky Kate, who would never say die. Could she win an American championship? By George, it would take "some" competition to beat her! "Old man, I'm going to the International," said Bob to Ted Baldwin. "They tell me it's a great educational trip."

"Atta boy!" grinned Ted. "And right you are. Kate's going to knock 'em cold. I feel it in my rheumatic bones."

Again the old Squire was custodian of the contest litter while his junior partner was journeying afar. Bob, Ted, and Vic, with others of the Brown County group of boys, were in charge of Agent Burton. Miss Edwards, with Katie, her parents, and two other girls, were speeding toward the big city by motorcar. As they approached the city the boys' excitement grew. A trip to the state fair had been an event, this was an epoch. And thousands of other junior farmers were feeling the same way.

In a surprising short time the farm boys had accustomed themselves to changed conditions. Resourceful and courageous they found little difficulty in getting around even when separated from Burton, an old-timer so far as visits were concerned. Their 4-H badge was a magic talisman. Inquiries brought smiling and courteous answers. Here was a picked delegation attending a great convention and city dwellers recognized the fact.

Again, as at the state fair, Brown County delegates found whole-hearted comradeship. North and South, East and West mingled in fellowship, a virile and wholesome group attesting the value of club training. During the days crowded to the full with entertainment and instruction, Bob lived in a whirl of happiness. At a banquet tendered by a national farm organization, Bob heard again the note of

into the final test when representatives of all the states had matched wits, dress, and training under watchful, appraising eyes. Soon the verdict would be made known.

With the week almost at an end, Ted Baldwin decided he needed relaxation. "We ain't been to a show this week," he ungrammatically declared, "and I pine to see an acrobat break his neck. Let's sneak off and go to a show." Bob Barton, feeling his responsibility as club president, insisted upon telling Agent Burton.

"Go ahead, boys," said Burton, good-naturedly. "You've had a busy week. I've got to look after the gang or I'd go with you myself."

The boys decided to visit a vaudeville show and soon perched in the balcony they were enjoying an excellent program. When a comedian appeared in the alleged costume of a country "rube" the boys nudged one another and laughed uproariously. Nobody on the crowded city streets could pick out a farmer from any other group of business men. The act closed, an electric sign flashed. Ted grasped Bob's arm. "Antonio," said the sign, "and Goliath."

It was not the names which caused Ted's excitement. Etched below in figures of light appeared facsimiles of a man and bear. Up went the curtain and a great beast clad in soldier trappings marched on the stage. Behind the bear came a swarthy individual and his readily obeyed commands carried the liquid tones of Italy. Pop-eyed the boys watched while the shaggy giant performed amazing feats of strength. "You like heem, my Goliath," said the man as the audience applauded. "Listen. And watch."

Out from the wings of the theatre came an attendant bearing a violin. The showman took it and as he began to play the bear began a wild and fantastic dance. Faster grew the music until the panting beast seemed near spent, then it changed to a crooning melody and Goliath, head nodding, sank to the floor. With penetrating sweetness music filled the room while the showman caressed strings with a master's touch. Held by the spell, Bob Barton awakened to

action with the crash of applause. "Let's get out of here quick," whispered Bob to his friends. "I've made a discovery."

In the theatre lobby the boys held excited but whispered conversation. "That's dad's violin," declared Bob positively. "Dad always said it had a tone all its own. I couldn't mistake it. We've found the missing robber. What shall we do?"

Ted and Vic were for calling Burton and other members of their party. "We're only kids," reasoned Ted, "and no officer will listen to such a wild story as we have to tell. It will take a man to impress 'em." But Bob Barton touched the 4-H Club emblem which, as had been said, had proved a magic talisman. "Here," said Bob, "is a guarantee of responsibility. The time to act is now. Who knows but that the criminal may have seen us and when his act ends may escape. I'm going to a policeman right now."

It was a traffic "cop" who halted traffic momentarily to listen with tolerant amusement to Bob's plea. But when Bob touched the lapel of his coat the man's attitude changed instantly. "Begorra," said the policeman, "ye wouldn't be talkin' foolishness. A fine lot of byes yez are. I was wance from the country." A whistle shrilled. From a nearby building hastened two men in uniform. Quickly Bob repeated his story, urging action.

The leader was a quick-thinking, intelligent man. "Right you are," said he. "The fact that you are club members and here as delegates representing your state is enough for me. I've heard of the big haul made in bootlegger's cave. No doubt this is your man. Come on, Buck, let's go. We can arrest and hold him until a warrant can be issued. Probably when we tell him his pals have confessed—the policeman winked at the boys—"and double-crossed him, he'll make a clean breast of it."

With the boys on their heels the policemen hurried to the rear entrance of the theatre. A sharp command and they were admitted. "Where's the man called Tony?" inquired the chief. "Gone," answered the attendant, and Bob's heart went down to his boots. At the moment of success were they to fail?

Volleying questions the chief learned that the Italian with has bear had hurried away a few moments before. Undoubtedly having seen the boys at home, he had recognized them and made a hurried getaway. "Sound an alarm, Buck," ordered the leader, "and get more men. Boys, we'll go after him. He'll take to an alley, and he hasn't more than five minutes' start. We'll nab him yet."

Thrilled and alert Bob, Vic, and Ted plunged with their policeman friends into an alley back of the theatre. Two blocks away they were joined by another officer. Far ahead they heard the call of a whistle, then the unmistakable challenge of a bear. Breaking into a run the pursuers soon neared what proved a scene of combat. Backed against a wall the Italian clung to a violin case. Beside him the great bear defied not only a policeman but a constantly increasing crowd. The boys could not help but feel a thrill of admiration for the bear protecting his master.

"Brought the brute right into traffic," explained the officer. "Caused a team to run away. Then when I tried to 'pinch' 'im the brute stood me off."

(Continued next week)

Recent experiments show that when the thermometer registers 100 degrees Fahrenheit, four times more work can be done if the relative humidity is 30 per cent than if the relative humidity is 100 per cent.

Frank R. Leet

Activities of Al Acres—The King of Swat



Summer Frocks That You Can Make at Very Little Cost

4188
34-44—14-18
45 cents
Emb. 12820
25 cents

4212
12-17
40 cents

4181
1-5
35 cents
Free Emb.

4273
2-6
35 cents

Coat 4258
34-44—14-18
50 cents
Frock 4190
34-50—14-18
35 cents

4248
34-44—14-18
45 cents

4226
34-50
45 cents

4209
34-44—14-18
50 cents

4276
34-44—14-18
50 cents

Ensemble
4250
8-15
45 cents
Mon. 558
50 cents

3914
34-44
14-18
50 cents

3152
34-44
14-18
45 cents

**For Style and Economy Use
PICTORIAL PRINTED PATTERNS**

The beautiful fashions that you see illustrated here are only a few of the many styles available to you every month in the Fashion Section of Pictorial Review. And for every style shown, there is a special printed pattern.

Pictorial Printed Patterns are accurate, economical and easy to use.

They are guaranteed as to style and fit. Money will be refunded for pattern and material for any loss, due to defect in the pattern.

These patterns are on sale at leading stores in your trading center—or they may be ordered by mail. Use coupon below for prompt mail service.

THE PICTORIAL REVIEW COMPANY.
Send to branch office nearest you as listed at bottom of page.

I enclose \$..... for which please send me Patterns No.....

My Name.....

R. F. D.....

Town..... State.....

Are YOU a Reader of PICTORIAL REVIEW?

KATHLEEN NORRIS has written a delightful novel, "Little Miss Cinderella," the romance of a young and beautiful girl, but unknown and poor, who attained her heart's desire in a most surprising way. Here's a \$2.50 novel that you can read in Pictorial Review in addition to all the other material.

ANOTHER \$2.00 NOVEL that you can get in only two issues, will be a historical novel by E. Barrington. It's the story of beautiful Lady Mary Montagu, whose sparkling wit and calculating mind were the talk of her day—and the terror of her lovers.

You can now get Pictorial Review—best of all women's magazines—at its new reduced price of only 10¢ per copy—\$1.00 per year.

You can now start a book-length novel in one issue and finish it in the next, each issue costing only 10¢. A wonderful bargain.

OTHER NOVELS AND FEATURES:

"THE CHILDREN" By Edith Wharton

"IF YOU SHOW JEALOUSY" By Margaret Culkin Banning

"THE TENT WINDWARD" By Konrad Bercovici

"CHARGE IT, PLEASE" By Oscar Graeve

"MONEY WON'T BUY IT" By Bayard Veiller and William Gilbert

STILL ANOTHER FEATURE is Pictorial Review's practical and helpful Service Departments, including Care of the Baby, Tempting Menus and Home Decoration.

GET-ACQUAINTED OFFER

THE PICTORIAL REVIEW COMPANY,
214-228 West 39th Street,
New York, N. Y.

I accept your special Get-Acquainted Offer and enclose 25¢ for which please send me the next three issues of Pictorial Review.

Name.....

R. F. D.....

Town..... State.....



It's time
you got
squared
away

YOU younger fellows are entitled to make a few mistakes, I suppose. It all comes under the head of Experience. But I'd like to set you straight on the matter of smoking-tobacco. It's too important a thing to be put on a hit-or-miss basis.

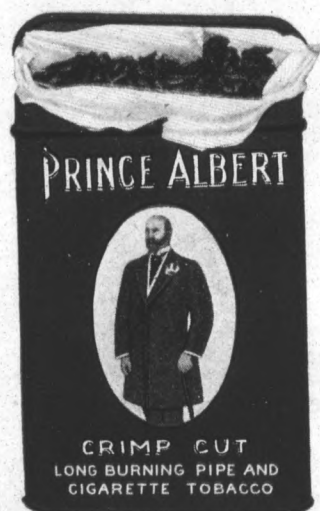
So I say to you in all seriousness, go get some Prince Albert. Open the tidy red tin and drink in that P. A. aroma. Then fill your

pipe and light up. Let that cool, comforting smoke roll over your tongue. Get that taste of the grandest tobacco that just ever was.

You'll find it mild, so that you can smoke all you want, from breakfast to bedtime. You'll find it mellow and kind and long-burning, with a rich, tasty body that even an old hand like myself can't describe. You'll know, too, why P. A. outsells the others.

PRINCE ALBERT

—no other tobacco is like it!



Here you are—TWO full ounces of glorious smoking.

They Talked Like Farmers

Feed Manufacturers Discuss Farm Topics

By I. R. Waterbury

SOIL fertility and fire protection were two major subjects of discussion at the twentieth annual convention of the American Feed Manufacturers Association, held at West Baden, Indiana, the last week in May. The writer, who was privileged to attend this meeting, felt right at home, as these topics are also of major importance to farmers and are major topics of discussion in the Michigan Farmer at the present time.

In his annual address, Mr. W. E. Suits, president of the association, discussed the present status and future prospects of commercial feeds, bringing out a number of side lights of interest to farmers. Most important of these was his comment on the steady decrease in soil fertility noted in the grain-producing sections of the country, regarding which he cited most interesting scientific data. Of the contributing causes to this alarming decrease, soil erosion was accorded first place, although he pointed out in a most convincing manner the exhaustion of both fertility and humus by constant cropping and poor management of our best soil areas.

But while our farmers may be growing less grain as the years go by, they are evidently producing a better product, as the speaker stated that the by-product of screenings decreased fully 50,000 tons in the country last year. Aside from the fact that the farmers planted cleaner seed on less foul land, Mr. Suits expressed the opinion that the general introduction of the combine in the grain sections had made for cleaner grain by the cutting of fewer weeds if not better cleaning of the grain.

"The Burning Question"

The address on the above subject by Mr. Eugene Arms, manager of the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau of the Association, was most interesting in that it revealed the thorough study being given to fire prevention in feed mills and the minute details which are given attention in the fire prevention campaign being cooperatively carried out by their owners. Farmers everywhere could well profit by this example, since under present conditions their fire hazard is scarcely less than that of the mill which has always been considered as a hazardous risk.

Feed Control

Dr. Philip H. Smith, president of the Association of Feed Control officials, reviewed the course of feed control legislation and discussed its probable future trend. He expressed the opinion that the proper function of the feed control official is to check the contents of the bag in relation to the claims of the manufacturer whose product it contains. In this connection, he expressed the belief that a guaranty of certain stated standards by reputable manufacturers is a beneficial and highly desirable practice.

Mineral Feeds

A most interesting discussion of mineral feeds in the light of recent findings was given by Dr. G. Bohstedt, of the Wisconsin Agricultural College. He has made and is continuing some very enlightening studies in the use of mineral feeds in live stock rations. The findings indicated are that a proper balance of the minerals in the ration are quite as important as the balance of the major nutrients with which we are familiar. This has been established as to lime and phosphorus, and the studies have indicated that it may be true of minerals present in smaller quantities, as are iron and copper. These conclusions are too technical for this report, but the reader may expect some most interesting developments from the scientific in-

vestigations and experiments now being carried on.

A Mutual Problem

The trend of discussions at this meeting emphasizes the fact that the 150 or more feed manufacturers represented are awake to the fact that their prosperity is inseparably linked with that of the farmers who produce the raw material used in their manufacturing operations and the stockmen

who feed the finished products which they produce. Their apparent eagerness to keep informed on the latest scientific developments in feeding and their heavy investment in laboratories and practical experiment farms for the study of feeding results are further evidence of this fact.

The commercial feed manufacturers are performing a most important service in providing feeds well adapted to the varying needs of farmers everywhere and in making those feeds available where needed for consumption, regardless of varying production and market conditions, which are handicaps appreciated by every farmer.

Blacksmithing Under Difficulties

(Continued from page 751)

cracks and humps and we had to bump along in low gear all the time.

Finally, crack. One of the supporting rods under my luggage carrier broke smack in two! No wonder, with the weight of twenty gallons of gasoline pounding down upon it, but we had no other place to carry the load—and not a replacement or a garage within days. It looked bad for the roving boys in Africa.

NOW my partner, Jim, like everyone else, has a few strong points, and a knack for nursing machinery along and keeping the wheels turning 'round is one of them. He can do more with a monkey wrench and a pair of pliers with perhaps a hack saw and a soldering iron than Aladdin did with his lamp.

"Well, can you fix it?" I finally risked the inquiry.

"Sure! Fix it some way. Haven't got the slightest idea how to go about it yet, though. Better boil up a big pot of rice and raisins to start things off."

While I gathered up some wood and started a fire, Jim carried on the following expurgated conversation with himself: "Now, let's see. If I had three short pieces of strap iron just the right length and with holes in just the right places, I could bolt 'em on as splints and brace the broken part to the rest of the frame. Might throw away that side car fender and cut some pieces off the fender braces with the hack saw. —I could use those fender bolts too—but how can I drill holes in strap iron when I've got no drill?"

"I need a forge, Pop," he yelled. But I was too busy skimming the little bugs off the top of the rice water to hear him. Besides I had no forge. "And a bellows, and an anvil, and a hammer!"

THAT stopped him for about five minutes. Then he emptied a five gallon can of gasoline into our two motorcycle tanks and cut the top off the empty tin with his jackknife to make a small square basin. He took some of our precious water supply and some black dirt from the road surface and made a batch of thick mud. He lined the basin with the mud, cut a hole in the bottom, and yelled to me, "Got a forge now." I kept on skimming off the bugs.

Then he took the handlebars from one motorcycle and dismounted the rubber grips, the gasoline and spark levers and all the other gadgets until he had left only the handlebar itself, simply a piece of hollow piping about three feet long. He stuck one curved end of this up through the hole in his forge and covered all the rest of it over with dirt except the other end which curved up an inch or two above the ground. Then he yelled to me again. "Got a bellows now. And you're it." I was to lie on the ground and blow through those handlebars, an improvised human bellows.

There were no rocks around and so

Jim drove the hatchet into a log for an anvil. A little monkey wrench and a pair of pliers were his blacksmith's hammer and tongs. He made some charcoal and then cut off his pieces of strap iron with the hack-saw and the fun began.

There was no spreading chestnut tree above our desert blacksmith shop. There in the boiling noonday sun I lay on the ground and blew into that handlebar, puffing and sweating like a glassblower making windshield glass. Jim burned all the red hair off the backs of his hands trying to hold one of those little pieces of iron in the hottest part of the forge. The iron turned red, then pink, and finally almost white—and so did I, with all intermediate shades between.

"All right," Jim would yell and I'd blow one final blast. Then I'd sit up and grab the pliers and hold the little piece of iron on the hatchet while he pounded away with his light monkey wrench and punch, trying to make holes for bolts. It was a long, long process for each hole, and there were two holes for each piece of iron and three piece of iron! It took hours there in the sun that blistering afternoon.

BUT, like everything else good or bad it was finished at last. I soaked my dried-out mouth and Jim bandaged the broken luggage carrier with our manufactured splints and braces. Then we lashed on the case of gasoline and started jolting down the road again. It might hold—and besides we had only about two thousand miles yet to go.

The next day at noon—those little diversions seemed always to happen in the hottest part of the day—my rear wheel began to wobble. I stopped and called my mechanician. "Broken rear axle," he diagnosed immediately and then added a few informal remarks about those hard, rough roads which I have not room here to repeat. "But we've got those two spare axles we had made in the railroad shops in Zaria."

He took out the broken axle, screwed off the cones and nuts, and slipped off the roller bearings, and I handed him the spare. That's my job, handing Jim the tools and trying to make him clean his hands afterwards on something other than his trousers or the canvas rice bag, or the cover of his sun helmet.

AND then Jim broke the news. The spare axle, turned out by native labor on a railroad lathe, was too big! It was just enough too large so that the cones and nuts wouldn't screw on.

We couldn't even leave our luggage and drive back for repairs, as we could have in the case of the luggage carrier. We didn't have food enough for me to wait there for the days and days it would take for Jim to go back to have another made. I might train in with a big family of natives who were driving their cattle to some distant water hole and stopped to stare at the first motorcycle they'd ever seem in their lives. They'd probably share their millet stew.

But while I was speculating on these possibilities Jim was filing away at the threads on the oversized axle, cutting the grooves deeper and rasping off the ridges. He worked away at it with some valve grinding compound and was finally able to screw one nut on a quarter of an inch or so before the corners of his small file were worn so smooth they would cut no

more. But there were nearly three inches of thread on each end of the axle and no more files small enough. And then Jim had a new idea. "We need a thread cutter."

He pawed about in our little tin box of bolts and screws and nuts that had saved the expedition so many times already and found some hard steel nuts—four of 'em—just the size the axle should have been. These were automobile lock nuts. They were castellated, or notched, on one side to be used with cotter keys. "I think we've got a thread cutter," he announced. "Now, we need a vice, and you will have to be one—and be as vicious as you can."

He poured some oil inside the hard, castellated nut and started to screw it on the oversized axle, notched side first. I held the axle with two pairs of pliers and he turned the improvised thread cutter with his wrench.

"Now, we've got two things to hope for," he explained to his vice as the nut began to tighten and turn hard. "We hope it'll cut." Tiny steel shavings oozed out of the oil around the axle. It was cutting. "And we hope it's cutting the axle threads faster than the nut."

ONE thread, one revolution around, would dull the cutting edges of the dye. It would creak, stop, and stick. We'd tug it loose, turn it off and then Jim would patiently file the little edges sharp, oil the axle, turn it on—and cut one more small fraction of an inch. It was a laborious process and those natives squatted on their heels and watched us sweat for hours through that long, hot afternoon, turning on and turning off, filing the edge, and turning on, each time a tiny, tiny bit farther—but still crossing Africa. We weren't quite stopped yet.

Finally the job was done and when Jim put the wheel back on and we started the motors popping again, the wizened old chief and his battery of wives smiled their congratulations and waved us some kind of a pagan god-speed on our way.

I'd like to spare you this—as we'd have liked to be spared ourselves. But that night when we stopped to camp, tired, and disappointed at our scant mileage for the past two days, Jim spied a broken "C" spring under his side car. That looked to me to be the worst of all. But again he made a forge, again I was a bellows, and with some pieces of strap iron sawed off the back end of a side car luggage carrier he made another set of splints, a sort of clamp, and tightened it on the broken spring. We were carrying an extra front fork spring and this he rigged up as an auxiliary to the weakened "C" spring—and the patched up combination is still going strong.

It was past midnight before we spread our blankets in the sand that night—but the beautiful Southern Cross was still on our right. It meant we were still headed east—and we weren't stopped yet.

Thus had passed two days of our Christmas "Holiday week." We had no more breakdowns—but our mileage for the next two days was less than for the last two days. I'll tell you about it next week.

News of the Week

Three girls, Mary I. Lewis, Mary E. Tehobold, and Leona Kahl, of New York, are touring the world on foot starting with fifty dollars each. They will pay their way by entertainments and lectures.

President Coolidge has accepted as his summer "White House" Cedar Island Lodge, on the Brule river, twenty miles from Superior, Wis.

The north army in China has met further reverses perhaps because of the strengthening of the nationalists by Japanese troops. The north army, however, has not yet given up Peking.

President Calles, of Mexico, has discharged his chief of staff, Gen. Alvarez, and has had him jailed on charges of conspiracy.

Lou Meyer, 23 years old, of Los Angeles, won the five hundred mile Decoration day auto race at Indianapolis. His time for the five hundred miles was a little over five hours.

General Nobile, who made a trip to the north pole in his dirigible, has been hampered by storms and relief expeditions are being sent out to search for him after he sent radio messages for help.

The Dodge Brothers Corporation has been merged with the Chrysler Corporation by the purchase of the voting stock of Dodge Brothers by Chrysler.

The WOMAN'S INTERESTS

Pin Money From Pine Needle Pillows

A Healthy Adventure For Boys and Girls to Undertake

By Felix J. Koch



These Two Kiddies Are Preparing for the Tourist Trade on Cheneaux Islands

IF there is brother and sister at your house, or if the boy lives on one side the road and his little girl schoolmate lives on the other side, the two can unite at a very neat profit in making and then selling pine-pillows! And with mother's cooperation and direction, the adventure can be made educational as well as economical.

Father will undoubtedly loan the very small amount of money needed to buy the first lot of cloth for the pillow covers. Mother will help select a material that will withstand wear and, at the same time, is not too thick to let the delicate odor of the evergreen come through. Green cloth or brown, each suggestive of the forest, are to be preferred.

A snip or two of the shears and sister will cut from this cloth a strip twice the breadth of a pillow. Then, out in the woods, she will sew it tightly into a pillow case.

Meanwhile, the boy is about with a basket and the garden shears, cutting the ends of the boughs of the pines. Where there aren't pine trees, cedar, juniper, arbour-vitae, or any of the resinous evergreens do as well. Only with the wee "Christmas-tree" cedars, it is well to be sure to have a cloth they will not pierce their way through.

Pillows made, the two of you stuff them, not too tight, but just so it is soft to the head. Then, idle hours, off with a story-book to the side of the road; the pillows displayed about you, a simple sign announcing SWEET-SMELLING PINE PILLOWS—and the price plainly marked above them. It won't be so long before passing motorists will have purchased just about all the pine-pillows you can provide. On the porch, in the living room, or in the sick room, they bring a breath of the great out-of-doors that is cheering on dull days.

ECONOMIZING ON OIL-STOVE HEAT AND FUEL

MUCH of the fuel bill, where oil or gasoline cook stoves are used, may be saved by carefully planning and managing the cooking and kitchen work. Here are some pointers I have learned from experience. Remember when boiling foods that, after the liquid reaches the boiling

point, the food does not cook a bit faster with the heat turned high than if turned low, though it takes considerably more fuel. The temperature never gets above 212 degrees, and the only effect the high heat has on the food is to boil off the water faster.

Matches are cheaper than fuel, so do not leave a burner lighted just because you may have need for it in a few minutes. And don't light the burner until the food is ready to go over it. Every moment the burner is lighted when not in use is a waste of fuel.

Heat just the amount of water you are going to use, and do not heat it hotter than you are going to need it.

You will save both fuel and the annoyance of smoking by keeping the burners and wicks clean and free from dirt and grease.—Mrs. N. P. D.

WATCH THE ROSES IN SUMMER

INSECTS and mildew have spoiled the appearance and often seriously injured the rose bushes nearly every summer recently. This can be prevented if the roses are given a spraying of the same poison solution you use on potatoes at the first appearance of worms and a good dusting with fine sulphur as soon as the whitish filament that indicates mildew is noticed. No time should be lost with either, but especially the mildew, as a few hours will see it spread over the whole bush perhaps neighboring bushes, and a mildewed leaf is killed. Bordeaux mixture with the poison spray will act as a preventative of mildew, but sulphur is the best cure.—L. H. Cobb.

BERRY DESSERTS THAT PLEASE

HERE is "something different" to make with strawberries. To the white of an egg, add one scant cup of sugar and cupful of fresh strawberries that have been mashed. Beat for about twenty or twenty-five minutes, or until it is about the consistency of whipped cream and spread over your cake. Or you may use for a filling in a layer cake as well as a frosting. This makes quite a large quantity and is delicious.

The favorite dessert with our men folks is blackraspberry butterfly. Cream together shortening the size of

an egg with a cup of sugar, add one egg and beat well. Then add alternately three-quarters cup of milk and two cups of flour which have been sifted with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a pinch of salt and beat thoroughly. Mix a quart of fresh blackraspberries with sugar and put batter and berries into a well greased, loaf cake pan, alternating a spoonful of the batter with a spoonful of the berries. Bake the same as a plain cake and serve either warm or cold with milk or cream. Canned raspberries may be used by draining off the greater part of the juice.—Mrs. F. H.

WHEN TO GATHER HERBS

THOSE who wish to gather herbs from their gardens and woodlands for drying should remember that the picking ought to be done when the aromatic flavor is at its best. This varies with the different kinds, and the following table may be preserved for reference. These herbs are in a fit state for gathering during the months mentioned:

Basil August
Fennel May and June
Mint June and July
Parsley May, June, July
Sage August, September
Tarragon June, July
Thyme July, August

The herbs should be gathered on a dry day. Tie them in bunches and

hang up in a warm place, but always away from the direct sunshine. When the foliage is crisp, pick off the leaves and put them into bottles with close-fitting covers. The dried herbs keep their flavor much better if they are stored away from the light as soon as dry.—Mrs. M. M.

When cleaning the cellar, scrub all the closets and shelves with clear lime water. It destroys germs and sweetens the fixtures.

INDIAN WOMEN FORM HOME BUREAU

TWENTY-FOUR homemakers on the Tonawanda reservation in New York recently formed a homemakers' club and have selected as a name for their club "Wa Djs Tah" which is stated to have no definite reference to dish-washing or to wash-dish or towel, but means "useful" in the Seneca tongue.

Under leadership, these Seneca women are studying such homemaking subjects as foods and nutrition, textiles, and millinery.

The effect on health and longevity that the newer knowledge of food has had may be seen in the fact that from forty years in 1880, the average expectancy of a man's life today has risen to fifty-eight years.

Cultivating Habit of Kindness

By Ruth L. Frankel

THE game started when Mother overheard Alice and Tommy discussing how fervently they disliked Johnny Randall.

"He's a bad boy," Tom said. "He comes over to play with me and breaks my toys."

"Let's chase him home next time," volunteered Alice.

Right here Mother stepped in. "Why, children," she said, "what makes you say such unkind things? You know Johnny is very fond of you both and that he loves to come over. And I'm sure you'd miss him if he stopped coming. He is a bit rough, but if you asked him to be more careful, I think he'd try to be more careful. He is a brave little fellow. You have both noticed it and told me about it. You cry sometimes when you hurt yourselves, but I've never seen Johnny whine or cry about anything. Have you? He's always smiling and always cheerful. I'm glad he comes to play with you, and I think it would be a fine thing, if you're talking about him, to think of all the nice things you can say of him and forget the bad ones. We all have faults, but it isn't kind to talk of them."

So it started. That was several years ago. Whenever Tommy and Alice talked about anyone they thought of the nice things to say. "If you can't say something pleasant," Mother counseled, "don't say anything."

The habit has grown. The two children really look for the pleasant side

of everyone and it is a long time since they have said unfavorable things about anybody, old or young, thoughtlessly or as a pastime. And since they are looking for pleasant things in people they always find them, while everyone remarks what sweet children they have grown to be. This does not mean, however, that the attitude of critical-mindedness so necessary for personal growth and right choice of associates has been neglected. Historical and fictitious characters have been discussed freely but always with charity and an attempt to get more than one point of view. This helps them to see their neighbors and friends in their true characters and to say about them only those things which are worth saying.

Not long ago a new boy joined Tommy's class at school.

"Gee, he looks like a siss!" growled one of the children.

"Let's haze him a bit," suggested another.

"I think he looks all right," promptly offered Tommy. "I bet he's just a regular guy feeling terribly shy and lost here, and he's all dressed up 'cause they've just moved here and his mother wants him to make a good impression. Let's be nice to him and see."

They followed Tommy's advice and found he was right. Charlie was a "regular fellow" and soon was a favorite. He was spared many unhappy moments owing to one mother's thoughtful method of training her children always to think the best of the other fellow.

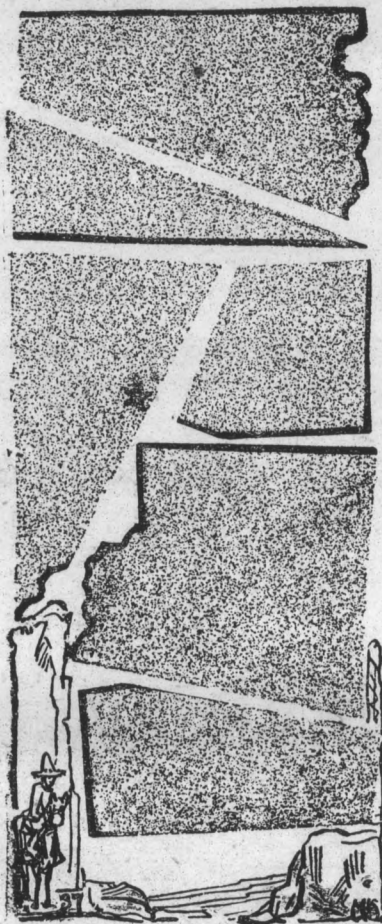
For Our Little Folks

JUMP THE CREEK

IT really is just an imaginary creek that we jump in this game called "Jumping the Creek," but it is heaps of fun. First, two lines are marked in the sand to show the width of the creek. Each player then starts from a certain point and tries to jump the stream. If he falls in the water or even gets his toe wet, he must try again. If he jumps clear of the imaginary stream, he can go farther down the creek where it widens as it nears the big river and try again. If you really imagine that you are jumping a creek of sparkling water, this game is heaps of fun and as many as want to can play.—Aunt Martha.

STATE SECRETS

Here is a younger commonwealth, That specializes much on health; Its Canyon Grand's so awful grand, The scenery's worth more than the land!



The pieces of this puzzle when correctly put together, make a map of the state which this verse describes. The star indicates the capitol. When you have solved the secret of which state this is, write me all you can about the state and its capitol.—Aunt Martha.

The answer to the State Secret in the issue of May 19 was Illinois and its capitol is Springfield.

THINKS IT FUN TO PLAY MOUSE

I AM just seven years old. I like to live in the country and go to school. I want to tell you about a game that mother taught my two brothers and myself to play. I call it "The Mouse" but my brothers call it "The Spy."

First, one of us is always blindfolded, then the others open and close doors or move a chair or some other object in the room. If the one who is "it" can tell where you are and what you are doing, you have to be "it." Mother lets us play this game in the house because we don't make much noise. We often play it by closing our eyes tightly without blindfolding.—Mae Rutland, Oakland County.



"We Serve Michigan"

Elimination of Pullman Surcharge Will Involve Loss of \$40,000,000 to Railroads and Will Shift the Burden Upon Those Who Do Not Enjoy the Service

THE Senate Committee has reported out favorably the Robinson bill eliminating the Pullman surcharge. This action, while apparently a popular one, is class legislation and as such is bound to involve losses not only to the railroads, but to the traveling public who ride in the day coaches and to a number of communities that now enjoy sleeping car service.

TO the Railroads, it involves immediately a loss of \$40,000,000 in revenue annually, which will have to be made up somehow. The surcharge is the only revenue that the railroads get for the hauling of the heavier equipment and the incidental special service of parking this equipment at the stations and in coach yards. In fact, the railroads have always had to pay to the Pullman Company a certain small charge for the mileage of each Pullman car and besides a guarantee of a certain minimum of return covering a period of years. All of the returns for berths, etc., go to the Pullman Company excepting the surcharge.

THE surcharge was found necessary by the United States Railroad Administration. Its continuance has been recommended by the Interstate Commerce Commission after an exhaustive study of the entire question of passenger travel returns.

THE Pullman sleeping car after all is a hotel on wheels. It provides an unusual service. It represents a heavy investment per passenger. The berth charge and the surcharge of 50 per cent (which latter is the only revenue the railroads derive from this high class service) together, are not out of line with the charge for a room in a modern high class hotel.

SINCE the Pullman sleeping car passenger enjoys greater comfort than does the passenger in the day coach, he should expect to pay for the added comfort. The Pullman passenger is allotted two and one half times as much space as the person riding in the day coach. The car weight per passenger of the average day coach—assuming that it is filled—is about 6,800 pounds. The car weight per passenger of the average Pullman sleeping car—assuming that sleeper is filled—is about 12,260 pounds. The cost to the railroad of hauling a sleeping car passenger is, therefore, approximately twice as much. Should not the sleeping car passenger pay for these additional privileges to the passenger and the obligations devolving upon the railroads?

ANOTHER illustration: The sleeping car lines to Michigan resorts in summer and to Florida or California resorts in the winter, are seasonal movements. The travel is all in one direction, which means that the return movement is an empty one.

RAILROADS have only two main sources of income—passenger revenues and freight revenues.

THE wiping out of \$40,000,000 annually in passenger revenues involved in the abolition of the surcharge on Pullman fares must inevitably do one of three things:—

1. Result in cutting down of passenger train service now provided by American Railroads;
2. Restricting sleeping car service on the less prosperous lines;
3. Or, shifting the burden of the loss upon the shippers of freight.

ANY one of these expedients is unfair to the general public, that section who ride in the day coaches.

IT is a good principle of business at all times to require the person who enjoys a special service to pay for that special service.

THE Pullman surcharge requires just that.

THE abolition of the surcharge, therefore, constitutes class or sumptuary legislation, which is not desirable in this day and age.

THE railroads do not object to governmental regulation by the proper tribunal—the Interstate Commerce Commission—constituted to deal with the transportation industry exclusively.

WRITE your senator or congressman to-day protesting against this uneconomic and unfair measure.

MICHIGAN RAILROAD ASSOCIATION

Beat the Corn-Borer!

Kill this fellow before he ruins you and your crop! Government bulletins say: "Utilize as much of the corn crop as possible through the silo since the fermentation kills all the insects."

The Old Reliable

Kalamazoo

WOOD STAVE or GLAZED TILE SILO

will not only kill the dread borer, but will save your crop. Pays for itself the first year. Save by buying now. Easy terms. Write for free book on silos and building tile.

KALAMAZOO TANK & SILO CO. Kalamazoo, Mich. Dept. O

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

STANDARD GARDEN TRACTOR

A Powerful Tractor for Small Farms, Gardeners, Florists, Nurseries, Fruit Growers and Poultrymen. DOES A MEN'S WORK. Cultivates, Mows Hay and Lawns. Free Catalog Runs Belt Jobs. STANDARD ENGINE COMPANY. 3271 Como Ave. Minneapolis, Minn. Eastern Branch 145 Cedar St., New York.



NEWTON'S Compound. Heaves, Coughs, Conditions, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back \$1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail. The Newton Remedy Co. Toledo, Ohio.

SILVER WARD SELECT CHICKS

ROCK BOTTOM PRICES

Never before have you been offered a better value in chicks than you are here. Read these low prices and realize that here is an unusual buy. You get Michigan accredited chicks which means every breeder is approved by specialists under supervision of Mich. State Poul. Im. Ass'n. You get 100% live delivery, postpaid. You get prompt shipment. You get low prices. And of greatest value of all, you get that famous Silver Ward Quality which means so much in poultry profits. Will ship C. O. D. if you desire. We can also offer splendid 8-10 week old pullets at very reasonable prices, of the same high quality.

LOW CHICK PRICES---IMMEDIATE DELIVERY---C. O. D.

EXTRA SELECTED	25	50	100	500	1000
Production Bred S. C. White Leghorns: Anconas	\$3.00	\$5.50	\$10.00	\$45.00	\$90.00
STANDARD HEAVY LAYING Big Type White Leghorns					
S. C. Anconas	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.50	80.00
Selected Bred-to-Lay Barred Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
Assorted Broiler Chicks, all breeds	2.15	4.00	7.00	35.00	70.00

You can order right now from this ad and save time. Wire your order and we will ship at once. We refer you to the Zeeland State Bank—a Member of International Poultry Chick Association. Start now with some of these famous money-makers. You can never do it cheaper than now. We will send you a large free catalog that tells you the whole story of Silver Ward if you wish. It will be a great help to you. SILVER WARD HATCHERY Box 29 ZEELAND, MICHIGAN

Town Line POULTRY FARM

Hollywood and Tancered Strains and English Type S. C. White Leghorns

Also Brown Leghorns, Anconas and Barred Rocks

All chicks from large type Production Bred Birds. All Michigan Accredited. Every bird in our breeding flocks has been individually banded. All inspected by an authorized inspector. FREE CATALOG tells how we hatch, breed, cull, inspect, and raise our stock. Tells what we feed and how to be successful. Full instructions on the Care of Baby Chicks. A genuine Poultry Guide. Write for it.

REDUCED PRICES

Shipped C. O. D. if you wish.

	50	100	500	1,000
S. C. Wh. Leg. (Eng. Type)	\$4.50	\$8.00	\$37.50	\$70.00
S. C. Wh. Leg. (Hollywood or Tancered Mated)	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
Br. Leghorns & Anconas	5.00	9.00	42.50	80.00
Barred Rocks & R. I. Reds	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
Mixed chicks for Broilers	3.50	6.00	30.00	60.00

Get Our Attractive Prices on 8-10 Week Old Pullets

TOWNLINE POULTRY FARM, R. 1, Box 207, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN

PROFIT PRODUCING CHICKS

Special Summer Prices
Egg prices are steadily advancing. Market poultry is fast increasing in price. Right now is your opportunity to make good money raising Brummer-Fredrickson quality chicks at the low prices given below. Choose your breed and write or wire your order. We will ship C. O. D. All chicks are Michigan Accredited. We also have a good selection of 8, 10, and 12-week-old pullets in the breeds listed below. Write for our low prices.

PRICES EFFECTIVE NOW

	50	100	500	1,000
S. C. White Leghorns	\$5.00	\$9.00	\$42.50	\$80.00
Barred Rocks—R. I. Reds	6.00	11.00	52.50	102.50
Broilers, all heavies, \$9.00 per 100; 500 for \$42.50. Mixed Broilers, \$8.00 per 100; 500 for \$37.50				

Will Ship C. O. D. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Pay your postman when you get your chicks. Just write or wire your order. We have large hatches each week and can fill large orders promptly. Write for free catalog that describes our special matings.

Brummer & Fredrickson Poultry Farm, Box 20, Holland, Michigan

1000 CHICKS ON HAND

Can ship at once at reduced prices.
Barred, White and Buff Rocks, Reds, Bl. Minorcas 13½c. White Silver Laced Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, 15c. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas, 11½c. Light Brahmas 18c. Heavy Broilers, 11c. Light mixed 9c. Grade "AA" chicks 5c per chick extra. If less than 100 ordered add 50c extra. After May 17th 2½c per chick less. WE GUARANTEE THESE CHICKS TO SATISFY! Send for

Free Catalog of Chicks from R. O. P. Male Matings
BREEDING STOCK, PULLETS, 3 WEEKS OLD CHIX

LAWRENCE HATCHERY

Tel. 72525

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

HUNDERMAN CHICKS

New Low Prices C. O. D.

Our pure bred chicks from Michigan Accredited stock can now be brought at prices lower than usual. We will ship C. O. D. on receipt of a 10% deposit. All stock has been fed Cod liver oil during the past winter. Order your chicks right now from this ad. Ref., State Commercial Savings Bank.

PRICES MAY 21 AND THEREAFTER	25	50	100	500	1,000
English type S. C. White Leghorns and Brown Leghorns, heavy type	\$2.25	\$4.75	\$9.00	\$42.50	\$80.00
S. C. Reds	3.25	6.00	11.00	50.00	95.00
Barred Rocks and Mixed Chicks	\$7.00; Heavy Mixed	\$9.00			

100% live delivery guaranteed. Our free catalog tells all about our special matings at slightly higher prices. It is time to order your Pullets now. Get our latest prices.

Hunderman Bros., R. R. 3, Box 50, Zeeland, Mich.

DUNDEE MICHIGAN ACCREDITED CHICKS

STOCK ALL BLOODTESTED FOR WHITE DIARRHEA FOR THE PAST FOUR YEARS.
New Low Prices Now In Effect

	100	500	1,000
B. P. Rocks (Pedigree Mating 200 to 250)	\$12.00	\$55.00	\$110.00
B. P. Rocks (Selected Grade)	10.00	45.00	90.00
S. C. White Leghorns (Tancered & Hollywood Mating 230 to 291)	10.00	45.00	90.00
S. C. White Leghorns (Dundee English Mating Pedigree 200 to 230)	9.00	40.00	80.00

Order direct from this ad or write for catalog. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Buy bloodtested and Michigan Accredited stock this season and be pleased.

DUNDEE HATCHERY & POULTRY FARMS

DUNDEE, MICHIGAN

MICHIGAN ACCREDITED CHICKS

BARGAIN PRICES FOR MAY DELIVERY

From large, heavy, carefully selected free range birds. Good winter layers.

	Per 100	200	500	Per 100	200	500
White Leghorns	\$8.50	\$16.50	\$40	Assorted Heavy	9.00	18.00
Brown Leghorns, Anconas	8.50	16.50	40	Assorted Heavy & Light	8.00	
Barred Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds	10.50	21.00	50	Assorted Light	7.00	15.00

For delivery before May first—chicks are \$2.00 per 100 higher than prices quoted above. Order from this ad today. Save time and money. 100% live postpaid delivery. Write for free catalog.
HILLVIEW HATCHERY, C. BOVEN, Prop., HOLLAND, Mich., R. 8, Box M

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

What the Mailman Brought

Some Interesting M. C. Letters

Dear Uncle Frank:

I live on a large farm near a small town. I always thought that city life was just the thing. After being in a city for some time, I changed my opinions. The city suits me for a little while, but I long for the time when I can help to make hay, pick berries, pickles, and the like. Uncle Frank, you would be surprised to see me with one of my brother's overalls on.

Lindbergh is mentioned as one of the greatest men. Lindbergh is the

more prettier sight, than our big woods make a lovely background for our farm, then at dusk when the sun is just setting behind our woods, it sends its red and crimson rays over the dusky world; as I watch it, the rays turn to a dark purple. I hear the birds calling to one another. Then, I am left alone with the night closing around me and the stars twinkling down upon me. To that picture I would give it the title "The Setting Sun" and painter of it would be God.—Betty Jane Newell.

I want to shake your hand as a real nature lover. I envy your almost daily enjoyment of the pictures God paints for you.

From the G. C's.

IT was a hot day in school and the pupils were wasting their study period. The teacher wrote this poem on the board and told us to read it carefully and fit ourselves in the poem. I thought it would be just the poem for "Our Page." Here it is:

If you think you are beaten, you are;
If you think you dare not, you don't.
If you like to win, but you think you can't,
It's almost a cinch that you won't.

If you think you'll lose, you're lost,
For out of the world we find,
Success begins with a fellow's will;
It's all in the state of mind.

If you think you're outclassed, you are,
You've got to think high to rise.
You've got to be sure of yourself before
You can ever win a prize.

Life's battle doesn't always go
To the swift or the faster man.
But sooner or later the man who wins
Is the man who thinks he can.

I'm sure we M. C.'s must have done what this poem says. We had to work and be sure of ourselves before we could win prizes and also receive our M. C. pins and our Golden Circle pins.—Tom Marshall.

WORK TO WIN

Work to win,
And do your best.
And I'm sure
You'll attain success.

If the first time you fail,
Try again, try again.
And soon you will prevail
If you work to win.

Do your best.
Whatever you try,



Wm. Houseworth is the Forecaster of My Future

Go through every test.
And you'll get there bye and bye.

Always be a good sport,
Never be a cheat.
For you'll find out in the end,
Honest victory is sweet!
Work to win.
I say again.
Stick to it till the end.
Because in contests you must contend.
Clinton "Jim" Van Duine, M. C.

Jennie Fern Cate is Dog Training

great man he is because he conquered his plane. While yet a mere boy he tried to get rid of his handicaps.

Also a word about criminals and crime. One man said that while on the train at the time when it was Lincoln's birthday he heard Hickman's name mentioned a thousand times while Lincoln's was mentioned three times. Crime news is most always found in large letters on the front page while more important things are found on the back page, as we might say. Crime news should be swept off from the front pages.—Just a farm lassie.

I believe you'd look cute in your brother's overalls. Self mastery must come first and it is the greatest accomplishment. I say "amen" to your crime news views.

Hello Uncle Frank and Cousins:

First of all I must thank our uncle for my pen knife that I received during the dad contest.

What do you think of this, uncle and cousins, my father gave me a heifer just five weeks old? I am planning to start in club work. I think it's very interesting. I am going to raise a nice big Holstein cow if nothing happens. I hope not. But the best is coming yet, "The Spelling Bee." Last year my sister won the grade and school championship, but this year I am going to pepper it and beat her. Best wishes to Uncle Frank and the M. C's.—John Vloch.

It is fine that you are going to take up club activities. I know you will find it interesting and profitable. Hope you win in the spelling contest as well as in club work.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I have a sister who belongs to the 4-H Sewing club. She enjoys it very much. They were going to have hikes and such things like that but the weather has turned out so cold. They also helped the poor children at Christmas time. My sister is an M. C. She has been one for either two or three years, I know not which. I do not believe in smoking or chewing, either for boys or girls. I think it's a very bad habit.—Stella Frye.

I think it fine for 4-H clubs to have hikes and other pleasurable activities as well as the constructive endeavors, clubs usually engage in.

Dear Uncle:

There are many who like winter sports better than nature. I am in love with sports of all kind, but nature shall always come first. Many have blooming plants in their home the year round but I would like the green lawns and gardens dotted with flowers first.

Our maple grove stands on the side of a hill. No one could wish for a

RAISES GEESE AT NO COST

THOSE who raise geese know that after the first two or three weeks there is practically no feed expense in growing these birds. They graze on pasturage, much like cattle. Mrs. Richard Procunier, a farm woman of Alcona County, Michigan, goes this method one better, however, by not feeding the goslings any grain from hatching to marketing time.

She leaves the goslings in the nest for at least two days after they are hatched and then they are turned out with the mother goose to shift for themselves. She has followed his method not merely for one year, but for a number of years, and the percentage of mortality among the goslings is very low—not more than ten per cent, and most often much lower. Last spring, because of very unfavorable weather conditions, the eggs did not hatch very well and only twenty-two goslings were hatched by the three geese held over for breeding purposes. Only two of the goslings died, and they were killed through an accident.

Mrs. Procunier has the White Embden breed of geese. For breeding purposes, only stock that is two years old or older is used because the hatchability of eggs from younger geese is often low and uncertain. Two geese are mated to one gander.

The geese begin laying about the latter part of March or early in April. The eggs are gathered daily and carefully wrapped in flannel to keep them

at an even temperature. When a goose becomes broody she is given from sixteen to eighteen eggs. The eggs, as a rule, are strongly fertile and a very high percentage of them hatch.

Mrs. Procunier says the geese do not stray far from home but stay near the farm buildings, where they can secure all the pasturage they desire. They have an abundance of water at all times.

The young geese are sometimes sold on the Thanksgiving market, but more often at Christmas; a better price is generally realized at the latter season. At that time, the geese will average fourteen pounds or more in weight. Last fall, the twenty raised were sold at twenty cents per pound, and that amount was net profit.

Geese kept on the Procunier farm for breeding purposes are fed in winter, of course. From the time pasturage is gone in the fall until spring opens, they are fed a handful of grain each, twice a day.

For shelter, they have a large box, open on the south, but unless it is very cold or windy, they will remain out in the open even on winter nights. Mrs. Procunier says the more geese are kept away from chickens, the better, and they are not allowed to enter the hen house at all.

Mrs. Procunier is a busy housewife, with many duties demanding her attention, so she does not have much time to spend in caring for the geese. Nevertheless, her method yields a satisfactory net profit with a minimum expenditure of labor.

Common Poultry Diseases

XIII—Sanitary Precaution

MOST poultry diseases result primarily from the contamination of the soil, food, or water. This contamination comes principally from the body discharges or feces of the fowls.

It is an outstanding natural fact that the excrements of living things contain germs harmful to the particular type of living being the excrements came from, but often those excrements are not harmful to other types of living beings. For instance, hogs will follow cows without danger, and chickens will seek food in the live stock manure pile.

But conditions where animals or birds must pick their food from ground contaminated with their own droppings, will surely bring trouble. One can picture what would happen in the human family if it were not for our sanitary methods and sewerage systems in congested areas. Even common use of the old style outhouses in cities would cause untold disease epidemics, even though food came from clean sources. The great sewerage systems and water purification plants make possible the living of millions of people in close proximity.

The farm flock, however, usually lives in congested but unsanitary conditions. Its food is thrown in litter or on ground contaminated with droppings so that its food is picked up from among its excrements. The birds constantly walk in their droppings, then in the feed and water troughs, and thus infest their food and drink with the germ products of their own excrements. No wonder that disease is one of the greatest problems of poultry raising.

The first step in disease control is to thoroughly cleanse the incubator after each hatch. The entire incubator can be cleansed and disinfected by boiling water or the use of disinfectants. If one uses hatchery chicks, he should assure himself that the chicks come from a reliable hatchery.

The brooder house needs to be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, and should be dry and warm when the chicks are put in. Chicks that are droopy and sickly should be killed and buried or burned.

The poultry plant location needs good drainage so that no pools of water are left after rains. The runs should have a gravel surface if possible, or new runs provided every year or so. It is advisable to turn over the soil frequented by chickens in order to purify it—once a year at least.

In cleaning the house, the purpose in removing the refuse and litter is not only to get this accumulation out of the house but to give the disinfectants a chance to act. A house is not sanitary until every possible bit of refuse is gotten out and then the house thoroughly disinfected. The so-called stock dips are good disinfectants to use. Carbolic acid in a five per cent solution, or lysol in a three per cent solution, is also effective for disinfecting purposes. A hand or knapsack sprayer is the most convenient to use for applying disinfectants.

Dry quick lime or chloride of lime is effective on decomposing masses but these masses had better be cleared away and disposed of instead of being covered with lime. Houses ought to be cleaned and disinfected once a week.

Paint the roosts each year with some undiluted cresol compounds for the control of mites. The use of carbolineum is very lasting and effective for this purpose.

As much of the spread of disease is through the food and water, the feeding and drinking utensils should be kept clean and be so constructed and placed that droppings cannot get into them, nor the chickens step into them. The drinking utensils need to be scalded every day or two.

Wire placed under the roosts and over the droppings boards will prevent the chickens walking on the droppings boards.

The nests should be cleaned frequently and supplied with fresh straw.

It is well to paint the nests with carbolineum or some cresol compound to keep them free from mites.

As dampness is one of the great factors in germ development, everything about the poultry plant ought to be kept dry except the watering fountains. The house should have plenty of ventilation without draft and maintain its dry condition even when closed in the winter. If frost gathers on the walls, dampness is evident, and the ventilation or house construction should be changed accordingly.

Please remember that a healthy hen is a happy hen, and happy hens are the only ones that produce profits. A comfortable hen gets the most from her food and produces the most eggs. Hens can only be comfortable in clean and sanitary surroundings. It is well to remember that in poultry raising especially, an ounce of prevention is worth more than a pound of cure.

Keep them eating
AMCO MASH

You will get more eggs
this summer from your
farm flock if you feed
AMCO EGG MASH.

Open
Formula

AMCO
STARTING AND
GROWING MASH

400 lbs.	St. Wheat Bran
300 "	Flour Middlings
680 "	Corn Meal
100 "	Heavy, Fine Gr.
	Low-fiber Oats
200 "	Meat Scrap 55%
200 "	Dried Buttermilk
100 "	Steam Bone Meal
20 "	Salt

GUARANTEED
ANALYSIS

Protein (Minimum)	17%
Fat (Minimum)	3.5%
Fiber (Maximum)	6%



ONLY well-grown, husky pullets develop into profitable egg producers. AMCO STARTING AND GROWING MASH keeps your birds growing rapidly and steadily because it has the proteins and minerals these young birds need as you can see by the open formula. As the birds grow larger, feed Amco Scratch Grains in increasing amounts. But keep them eating Mash all summer! It will pay this fall.

AMCO
FEED MIXING SERVICE

AMERICAN MILLING COMPANY
EXECUTIVE OFFICES: PEORIA, ILL.

WOLF SELECTED CHICKS

CHICKS C. O. D. send only \$1.00 and pay postman the balance.

Special pen mated and extra high bred chicks at slightly higher prices.				
S. C. Wh., Br. and Buff. Leghorns	25	50	100	500
S. C. M. Anconas	\$2.25	\$4.25	\$8.00	\$38.00
S. C. B. Minorcas, Barred & Wh. Rocks	2.50	5.00	10.00	48.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff. Orpingtons	3.00	5.00	11.00	52.00
Jersey Black Giants	4.25	8.00	16.00	75.00
Assorted Heavy Mixed	2.75	4.50	8.50	42.00
Assorted Odds and Ends	2.00	4.00	7.00	34.00
For Quality Prices Add 3c Per Chick to these prices. Pullet 6 wks. 50c				

each—8 wks. at 75c each. WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING COMPANY, Box 42, GIBSONBURG, OHIO.

Babion's Pure Bred Chicks

Trapnested Matings add 3c; Blue Ribbon Pens add 4c Each.

100% Live Delivery guaranteed and Postage paid on	25	50	100	500
White, Brown and Buff. Leghorns	\$2.50	\$4.50	\$8.00	\$38.00
Brd. Wh. & Br. Rocks, Minorcas, Anconas, Wh. Wyandottes and Orpingtons	2.75	5.50	10.00	48.00
Silver Wyandottes and Orpingtons	4.25	8.00	16.00	72.00
Mixed all heavy Broilers, No Culls	2.75	5.00	9.00	43.00

BABION'S FRUIT AND POULTRY FARMS

Look Box 354-C

Flint, Michigan

Sow MORE Alfalfa This Summer

Michigan can well afford to increase its Alfalfa acreage. The Michigan State College recommends summer seeding in regions short in Alfalfa.

We can supply you with hardy, dependable seed. A post-card will bring you recommendations for summer seeding.

Michigan Farm Bureau Seed Service
222 North Cedar Street
Lansing, Michigan

HOLLAND HATCHERY

NEW C. O. D. PRICES

You need not pay for Holland Hatchery Chicks until they arrive. Just send us \$1.00 down and we will ship C. O. D. for the balance. Remember that Holland Hatchery Chicks year in and year out are always the same—always good. Fred S. Donald of Oxford, Michigan, writes: "this makes the 16th consecutive year I have ordered chicks from you and never received a bum lot."

MICHIGAN ACCREDITED CHICKS

Wh. Leghorns, Eng. Type	100	500	1,000
Wh. Leghorns, Spec. Mated	\$ 8.50	\$40.00	\$ 75.00
S. C. Mottled Anconas	10.00	47.50	90.00
Barred Rocks	8.50	40.00	75.00
	11.00	52.50	100.00

SPECIAL SALE OF MIXED CHICKS \$7.00 PER 100

Of course, we guarantee 100% live delivery and will stand squarely behind every shipment. You will find the chicks pure-bred and exactly as represented. Every chick is Michigan Accredited and comes to you under the label of the Michigan State Poultry Improvement Association. Buy Holland Hatchery Michigan Accredited Chicks this year. Our free catalog tells all about them.

Holland Hatchery & Poultry Farm Van Appleton Bros. Holland, Mich.
R 7C

ONE MILLION "GOOD LUCK" QUALITY CHICKS LEADING BREEDS - LOWEST PRICES!

Big, Beautiful, Colored Art Book FREE
Thousands of pleased customers again testify in 1927 to the wonderful quality of our Inspected "GOOD LUCK" Chicks. Our Beautiful Art Book shows many of our "GOOD LUCK" fowls in their natural colors and is really a work of art. The book also contains many letters from all parts of the country endorsing "GOOD LUCK" Chicks, and these will interest you. Nearly all leading varieties are included in our Catalog. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Varities	25	50	100	500	1,000
Wh., Buff. & S. C. & R. C. Br. Leghorns, Anconas	\$2.50	\$4.75	\$ 9.00	\$42.00	\$ 80.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds	3.25	6.00	11.50	52.00	100.00
Blk. Minorcas, Wh. & Buff Orps., Wh. Wyandottes	3.75	7.00	13.50	62.00	120.00
Wh. & Buff Minorcas	4.00	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00

Assorted Light, \$8.00 per 100 straight. Assorted Heavy, \$9.50 per 100 straight.
We can also supply you QUALITY and SPECIAL QUALITY "GOOD LUCK" CHICKS at slightly higher prices that will surely please and prove highly profitable. Bank Reference. Member of International B. C. A. Don't fail to order our BIG ART BOOK today. It will be a treat for you. NEUHAUSER HATCHERIES, Dept. 90, Napoleon, Ohio.

PULLETS NOW READY

We will have thousands of 8 & 10 wks. White Leghorn Pullets for May, June & July delivery. We specialize on White Leghorns only. Pullets that will develop in a large type laying strain. Write for prices. Special prices on chicks after May 15.

S. C. White Leghorns	100	500	1,000
S. C. White Leghorns from special old hen matings	\$ 9.00	\$42.50	\$ 80
Barred Rocks	10.00	47.50	90
Mixed Chicks	13.00	62.50	120
Mixed Chicks	6.00		

1c a chick books your order. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Village View Poultry Farm, Zeeland, Mich., R. 3, Box 2. Harry Ter Haar, Owner.

BABY CHICK SPECIAL

Years of breeding for higher egg production has placed our stock on a high Standard of Quality. Among 500 White Leghorns trapped on our own farm, a large part averaged 24 to 30 eggs monthly during the past winter. Our Sheppard's Anconas and Holterman's Strain Barred Rocks are also of very best quality. Order direct from this Ad. We Guarantee 100% Live Delivery.

Pay Only \$1.00 Down. Balance C. O. D.	100	200	500
All Michigan Accredited. Finest Egg Strains. Largest Type Barred Rocks	\$ 8.00	\$16.00	\$37.50
MICHIGAN HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, BOX 2, HOLLAND, MICH.	12.00	24.00	57.50
	8.00	16.00	37.50
	10.50	21.00	50.00
	6.75	13.50	32.50

CHICKS From Record of Performance Male Matings

Selected Chicks at reduced prices. Can ship at once. White, Barred, Buff Rocks, Reds, White, Black, Buff Minorcas 12c. White or Silver Wyandottes, White, Buff, Orpingtons, Black, White Langshans 14c. Large Brahmans, Jersey Black Giants 16c. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas, heavy mixed 9c. Light Mixed 7c. CHICKS FROM RECORD OF PERFORMANCE PEDIGREED MALE MATINGS up to 316 egg record. Every female in these matings is mated to an OFFICIAL TRAPNEST PEDIGREED MALE. Barred, White Rocks, Single or Rose Comb Reds, White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons 17c. White, Brown Leghorns, Anconas 14c. 5c per chick with order, balance C. O. D. If less than 100 ordered add 40c extra. Free catalog of R. O. P. Male Matings, Breeding Stock, Pullets, 3 weeks old chick, 2,000 on hand. June 20th to July 30th 1c per chick less.

BECKMANN HATCHERY, Phone 76761, Grand Rapids, Michigan

SUMMER PRICES ON PURE BRED BABY CHICKS

Prepaid Prices for	25	50	100	200	500	1,000
Large Type White Leghorns	\$2.25	\$4.00	\$7.50	\$14.75	\$36.00	\$ 70.00
Black Minorcas, White and Barred Rocks, Single and Rose Comb Reds	2.50	5.00	10.00	19.50	48.00	95.00
White and Sil. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons						
S. S. Hamburgs, 10c. Assorted Light, 7c., Light and heavy, 8c., Heavy, 9c.						

Live Delivery Guaranteed. Order from this ad or send for Catalog and Price List.

THE LANTZ HATCHERY BOX D TIFFIN, OHIO

LET US SAVE YOU \$5.00

On every 100 Barred Plymouth Rock Baby Chicks—Save \$5.00 on each 100 S. C. White Leghorns. All of our chicks are highest quality. Michigan Accredited. HERE IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO SAVE.

Are You Going To?	100	500	1,000
"Save Money" Price List Effective May 7th:	\$12.00	\$57.00	\$110
B. P. Rocks	10.00	57.00	110
S. C. White Leghorns	10.00	47.50	90

THE CARLETON HATCHERY, Carleton, Mich.

REDUCED PRICES FOR MAY and JUNE

Genuine Tom Barron English White Leghorn, large type, lapover combs, selected stock. Non-setting Barred Rocks, Rocks headed by males whose dams have trapnest records, 206-236 M. S. C. laying contest.

White Leghorns	100	500
Barred Rocks	\$ 8.00	\$37.50
Circular free.	10.00	47.50

HILLSIDE HATCHERY, R. No. 3, Holland, Mich.

White Leghorns hens and males now half price. Thousands of eight-week-old pullets. Also baby chicks and eggs. Trapnested, pedigree foundation stock, egg bred 28 years. Winners at 20 egg contests. Catalog and special price bulletin free. I ship C. O. D. and guarantee satisfaction. George B. Ferris, 934 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.

CLASS A CHICKS AND PULLETS

Chicks at 6c up. No money down, 100% live delivery postpaid. Healthy, even sized, well developed pullets. We will have from 2 to 3,000 pullets ready to ship in June. All varieties. Write for low prices. BOB HATCHERY, R. 2 M., Zeeland, Mich.



BEE HIVES

Sections, Comb Foundation, Smokers, Etc.

Everything for the bees. General agents for Root's bee supplies. Send for our 1928 catalog.



BERRY SUPPLIES

A grade quart baskets. 200 baskets postpaid to points within 150 miles of Lansing for \$2.20; 600 baskets postpaid within same limit for \$6.35. Send for price list for them in lots of one or more thousand by freight or express. Special low rates in lots of 10,000 to 50,000.

M. H. HUNT & SON, Box 525, Lansing, Mich.

WANTED Shippers of Frogs' Legs

Highest market prices paid. Write or wire WM. L. BENJAMIN Wholesale Meats, 2472 Riopelle St., Detroit. Phone, Cherry 2757, Cherry 1908. Season Opens June 1st

SEND NO MONEY for SILVER CHICKS

We ship C. O. D. and guarantee 100 per cent live delivery. Wh. and Br. Leghorns, 8c; Buff Leghorns, 10c; Bd. Rocks, Wh. Rocks, S. C. Reds, Bl. Min., 10c; Buff Rocks, Buff Orp., Wh. Wyand., Wh. and Buff Minorcas, R. C. Reds, 11c; Light Brahmans, 14c; Mixed 7c; Heavy Mixed 8c. Order for 50 chicks one cent more, 25 chicks two cents more per chick.

Silver Lake Egg Farm, Box M, Silver Lake, Indiana

Four Sorts of Enemies

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

JESUS had four sorts of enemies. First, the sanhedrin, what we would call the church folks. The sanhedrin was the council of learned men who passed on all important matters connected with the Jewish law. These gray-bearded men had had their eyes on Jesus for a long time. When He was brought before them they were ready to vote Him off to death. When we read the story of Jesus I think we all wish that the church folk had stood by Him. The story would not read so hard if the soft light of religious brotherhood shone in. But they did not stand by Him. They joined the general mob and condemned Him.

I have asked myself whether the religious folk of our day do not stand in danger of likewise condemning when they should be helping. That, of course, happened to Joan of Arc. She was condemned to the stake by the good people, and the bishop read the sentence of death. The same thing happened to Savanarola. If only the religious people would be a little more discriminating! It would make so much better reading for later generations, and incidentally it would give

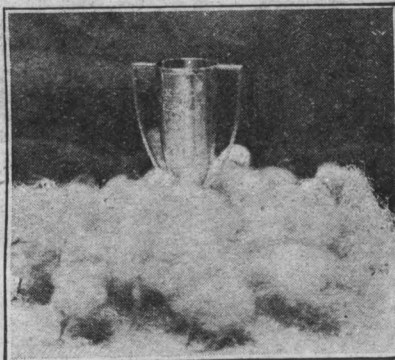
Mob-mindedness or herd mindedness, as it is sometimes called, is a powerful, and often a sinister thing. When the object is good, the mob multiplies the urge toward it enormously, as in community-chest campaigns, in revival meetings, and the like.

The good side of herd-mindedness should never be overlooked. When Josiah had the newly-found book of the law read to him (II Kings, XXII), he proclaimed a general clean-up of the whole nation. Everybody caught the spirit, and a nation-wide moral bath was the result. This would not have been possible without the fact of herd-mindedness. Last summer, our ambassador at the Court of St. James, Mr. Houghton, made an address at Harvard University, in which he advocated a vote by the people in case war with another nation threatened. If the people took time to go to the polls and vote on whether they would go to war with another nation, the chances are that the majority would decide no.

It is worthwhile asking ourselves what the principal enemies of Jesus are today. He still has enemies. Are we lined up with them or with His allies?

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR JUNE 10

SUBJECT:—Jesus Facing His Enemies. Mark 14:43 to 15:15.
GOLDEN TEXT:—Isa. 53:3.



The Michigan Farmer Cup and the Winning Chicks at the Recent Chick Show, M. S. C.

the defendant a fighting chance. To come home to our own door yard, here are the youth who worry us so. Some of them are just thoughtless smart-alecs who ought to be taken out behind the barn. Others are honestly misled. But who are the sympathetic ones? Are they in the church and church-school? Are our teachers of religions trying to understand these modern Apollos and Mona Lisas? Or is the most understanding study of them being made in the public school? Are we any better in our treatment of them than the police officer who arrests them.

Then, Jesus was opposed even more violently, if anything, by the political bosses, although it is a little hard to discriminate between the ecclesiastical bosses here, and the political ones. The politicians were good church folk, and they all claimed to be one hundred per cent patriotic and one hundred per cent religious so it went hard with Jesus who was accused of being neither. Pilate, the governor, was very nervous about the whole thing. He admired Jesus. I think that is at least hinted at. But he knew that influential politicians might not like it if he defended the Accused. So he took the safe course. And in that, he was quite like politicians now. Now and then a politician sees, like Roosevelt, that the straight, fearless way is the only way to travel. But most of them seem to forget it. They are not bad people. The people who voted against Jesus were not bad. They went to church (it was the synagogue then), they paid their taxes, belonged to the good dinner clubs, and were among the best citizens. But they were out for themselves. Now and then a politician is different. You have known some, so have we all. If they only were a bit more numerous! Jesus' enemies are often those who do not realize that they are his enemies, and that is the tragedy of it. "He who is not with me is against me."

Another group of enemies was the mob. "Ha," you say, "Those are the human devils that did the dirty business." Hold on. Not too fast. Who composed the mob? Who worked up the mob? Who made the mob into a mob? Did you ever study Munkacsy's "Christ before Pilate?" On the steps sits the high priest, in the background are other figures of the intelligentsia, while the main body of the picture is taken up with the rattle-brained rabble that had been led on. An investigation of some of the lynchings in the south reveals the fact that many of the participants were members of churches, and some were in official position.

Service Department

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

We have a boy 15 years of age who has tired of school. He has passed the 8th grade and went for a while in the 9th. Can they compel him to attend school until he is 16?—C. W.

Under the compulsory education law of Michigan every person is required to attend school until sixteen years of age if there is a school in the district that maintains grades in which the child may be enrolled. The consolidated schools maintain such grades. The only exception to the above statement is that the superintendent of schools in city schools and commissioners of schools in all other schools may excuse a child from attendance at school if the services are essential for its support.

AGREEMENTS IN PENCIL

We have an agreement in pencil, and now the other party says they don't have to accept it as it has to be signed in ink. Can they make us sign over again? It was on sale of property in Detroit. What is the law? Can they hold us on the commission of \$300 if we back out on the agreement? It is all supposed to be satisfactory.—Wm. R.

No conveyance of real estate should be made in pencil, but the law recognizes no distinction between ink and pencil writings as far as validity is concerned. The liability for commission depends upon the terms of the agreement to pay it. The commission is ordinarily earned when the broker has found a buyer real, able, and willing to buy at the terms proposed by the owner.—Rood.

JOINT BANK ACCOUNT

A father and son had a joint account at a bank with the understanding that if one died the survivor owned all the account. The father died some time ago and the other children are trying to have the estate probated to get a share of the money which amounts to several thousands. What can they do?—F. T.

Public Acts 1909 No. 248 being Compiled Laws 1915 Section 8040, provides that joint bank deposits payable to either or survivor are held by such persons as joint tenants and payment to the survivor is a valid and sufficient release and discharge of the bank. It is believed that the estate and the brothers and sisters have no interest in the funds.—Rood.



Insist on the White Carton

NOTE package at right—picture of one horse only. Just 2 words—Caustic Balsam. Now Made in U.S.A. Penetrating, soothing and healing—an unexcelled liniment, counter-irritant or blister, for veterinary and human ailments. Large bottle (lasts long time)—\$2.00. All druggists or direct, Lawrence-Williams Co. Sole proprietors and distributors, Cleveland, Ohio.

CAUSTIC BALSAM

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

CATTLE

REG. GUERNSEY BULLS

Choice individuals, the best of breeding, ready for service. Special terms if desired, on part payment. J. M. WILLIAMS, No. Adams, Mich.

I have a Number of attractive Guernsey bull calves for sale at reasonable prices. FRANK E. ROBSON, Box 56-A, R. F. D. No. 3, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

GUERNSEYS either sex, whose sires' dams have official records of 15-109.10 milk, 778.80 fat, 19,460.50 milk, 909.05 fat. T. V. HICKS, Battle Creek, Mich., R. 1.

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

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

FOR SALE Pure Bred Guernsey bulls, young and matured. All clean stock. Lockshore Farm, Cressey, Mich.

"GUERNSEY" 2 well bred with good records. Reasonable. Ridgewood Farms, Ralph Fierstman, Richmond, Mich.

SERVICEABLE AGE Registered Holstein

Bull Calves at prices the owner of a small herd can afford to pay. Grandsons of K. P. O. P. Bred cows and heifers are available for foundation stock.

RED ROSE FARMS DAIRY Northville, Michigan

Reference: Northville State Savings Bank

Sale of Entire Herd

18 head of registered Holstein cattle, consisting of 12 cows, 3 yearling heifers, 3 heifer calves, all good ones. W. L. RUNDEL, Saline, Mich., R. 2.

Scotch Shorthorn Cattle Sale

At Kendallville, Ind.
June 14, 1928

43 lots bulls, cows, heifers, selected from some of the finest herds of Michigan, Ohio and Indiana. Catalogs on request.

ASA GLASGOW, Sec. N. E. Indiana Shorthorn Breeders' Assn, Helmer, Ind.

Dual Purpose Shorthorns register or graded cows, heifers, calves, sired by Walnut Ridge Lad by Corporal Walby. DICK L. DEKLEINE, Zeeland, Mich., R. 3.

FOR SALE Milking strain Shorthorn bulls, calves and yearlings and older. JAS. PUTERBAUGH & SON, R. 1, Snover, Mich.

Hereford Cows and Steers

Few bunches Hereford cows showing good breeding. Some bunches heavy springers and calves by side. Some bunches backward springers. Also few 3 yr. old heifers with calf. Also Angus cows. All are B. tested. Also short yearlings, yearlings, and 2 yr. old feeding steers. The above are all sorted even in size, age and quality. Will sell your choice from any bunch. Some bunches shorthorns.

VAN S. BALDWIN, Eldon, Iowa

A HEREFORD BULL Profitable Investment

Raise your high priced feeders instead of buying them. Have several good young bulls ready for service for sale now. Glad to show you our cattle any time.

Harwood Hereford Farms, Ionia, Mich. Tel. 7118 F. 4.

Live stock AND DAIRYING

KINDNESS PAYS GOOD DIVIDENDS

IF ever the mother instinct was strong in an animal, it was in a red heifer that had just dropped her first calf in a box stall in Jim Wilson's barn. Problem was, how to tie the heifer and get the calf away.

"Maybe we could get her to eat some grain and slip a cow tie around her neck while she's eating," suggested Tom, the elder son.

As a suggestion, this was all right, but it didn't work. The young mother had more interest in her calf than in feed.

"Let's try lassoing her—I can throw the rope over her head." This from Ed, the younger son.

Ed's courage was not so great as his confidence in his ability to throw the rope. Go inside the box stall? Not he—and who could blame him? From a safe point outside the stall he

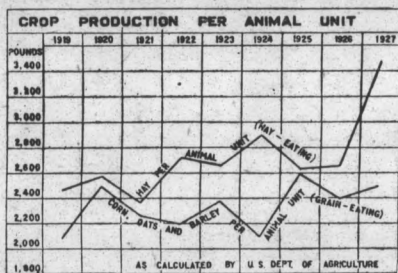


Chart Shows Number of Pounds of Grain and Roughage Produced Per Animal in United States.

made three trials, all of which went wild.

It was Tom who finally got a rope over the heifer's head by dangling the rope from the hay loft. Then followed a struggle that ended only when the heifer was tied to the side of the stall.

But the problem wasn't solved when the heifer was tied and the calf removed. The thoroughly aroused young matron refused to give down her milk. And so, the calf had to be allowed to suck after all. The final result was that the calf was vealed as soon as it was old enough. Numerous attempts were made to break the young mother to milk, but they were unsuccessful, and she was finally fattened and sold for beef. Not an economical procedure, as any cattle man will tell you.

The point is, all this could have been prevented if the heifer had been trained while still a calf, so that she would, upon freshening, be accustomed to being tied and handled. She had, instead, been allowed to run with the herd in pasture. And of all times to put an animal under restraint, the time following birth of the young is about the worst.

It is not my contention that the stockman should make pets of his animals—that extreme is almost as bad as the one I have just described. The happy medium is to train the animals while still young, and be on such terms with them that they are not disturbed or frightened when the owner approaches.

Take the case of the young sow at farrowing time. She is in great pain. She is nervous and alert. When the herdsman approaches she will, if unaccustomed to handling, be suspicious of his presence. If she has confidence in her keeper, she will, on the other hand, welcome his entrance to the pen and be grateful for his attentions to the new born pigs. The herdsman can also give the animal in distress whatever attention is needed.

So, you see, kindness to live stock

is not altogether a matter of sentiment. It is a matter of dollars and cents. I have found it so. The young gilt that likes to have her back scratched by her keeper will not lose confidence in her keeper so quickly as the one that dodges her owner's foot when he appears.—E. Kirkpatrick.

REED TO HEAD U. S. DAIRY DIVISION

THE United States department of agriculture has selected Prof. O. E. Reed, head of the dairy husbandry department of the Michigan State College, as chief of the bureau of dairy industry of the United States government. Prof. Reed was selected for this position upon the results of an examination under the civil service commission. He has been head of the dairy department at Michigan State since 1921 during which time he has made much progress in bringing about improvement in dairying in Michigan. He occupied similar positions at the Kansas State College and Purdue University. Prof. Reed takes up his new duties September 1st.

THE DEPENDABLE SILO

SUCCESS and profits in the dairy business are largely determined by proper and economic feeding, and it is the unusual weather which generally causes the shrink and greatest loss. A producing herd must always be liberally supplied with good, succulent feed, especially is this true during the early spring season when hay becomes old and unpalatable, and when the first tinge of new grass causes the animals to look to the pasture for their supply.

Many of the cow-keepers this season are short of forage caused by the long winter and lateness of the pasture, and much of this difficulty and loss might be prevented by a proper use of the silo. On practically every farm it is possible to grow ten or more tons of corn per acre which makes the very best kind of silage and which can be used not only in winter, but also in late summer when pastures fail and become dry.—A. H.

FIGHTING BOARDER COWS IN BARRY COUNTY

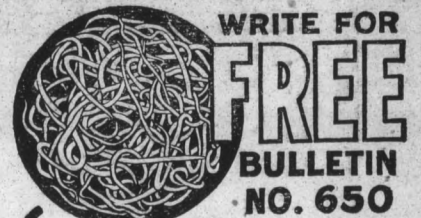
THE Barry County Dairy Herd Improvement Association testing 253 cows during the fourth month of 1928 averaged 33.65 pounds fat per animal tested and led all associations in this respect in Michigan for the month.

All cows tested in Michigan, totaling more than 20,000, averaged 27.9 pounds butter-fat. One hundred and sixty-six cows were found to be unprofitable during the month.

The pure-bred and grade Holstein herd owned by H. Ploegstra, Sr., member of the Chippewa-Rudyard D. H. I. A., was the high herd in all Michigan testing associations. This herd was retested and averaged 57 pounds butter-fat for seven cows.

The individual High cow for the state was owned by the Detroit Creamery D. H. I. A. at Mt. Clemens, Michigan. This pure-bred Holstein, three years old, made 111.7 pounds butter-fat and 2,562 pounds milk under official and retest conditions.

Experiments indicate that the average American diet is likely to be deficient in vitamin B, which is found in potatoes, whole wheat flour, milk, eggs, leafy vegetables, tomatoes and fruit such as oranges.



Telling about NEMA WORM CAPSULES

(Chemically-tested Tetrachlorethylene)

For Killing Roundworms, Hookworms and Stomach Worms

in Hogs, Sheep, Goats, Poultry, Dogs and Foxes

Safe and Sure Quick Action—No Losses Inexpensive

Nema Capsules at your Drug Store Nema Booklet sent free by

ANIMAL INDUSTRY DEPT. OF PARKE, DAVIS & CO. DETROIT, MICH., U. S. A. CANADA, WALKERVILLE, ONT.

ROSS METAL SILO Lifetime Satisfaction

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

Easy terms—buy now, pay later. Check below items in which you are interested and we will send illustrated folders.

Agents wanted in territory where we are not represented. The Ross Cutter & Silo Co., 462 Warder St., Springfield, O. Established 1850

Makers of Silos ☐ Cutters ☐ Cribs ☐ Brooder Houses ☐ Hog Houses ☐ Mills ☐

Holmes, Stuve Co., 2429 Riopelle St.

Commission Merchants. Dressed Beef, Hogs, calves, poultry, Live & Dressed. Provisions, etc. Correspondence Solicited. Ref. Wayne County & Home Savings Bank. Bradstreet. Detroit, Mich. Cherry 7654.

CATTLE

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

FOR SALE Two 2-yr. old Brown Swiss heifers, bred to freshen next fall. Price \$500.00. A. A. FELDKAMP, Manchester, Mich.

HOGS

Duroc Spring Pigs

Registered in purchaser's name. Pairs not related. Also service boars and bred gilts.

Lakefield Farms, Clarkston, Mich.

O. I. C.'S. Last fall service boars and bred gilts, this spring pigs not akin. OTTO SCHULZE, Nashville, Michigan.

LARGE TYPE P. C.

Fall pigs all sold, nothing for sale at present in hogs. Have a few registered Black Top Delaine yearling rams, good ones, for sale. W. E. LIVINGSTON, Parma, Mich.

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

Large Type Poland China bred gilts, also weanling pigs. Priced reasonable. JAMES G. TAYLOR, Belding, Mich.

SHEEP

S H E E P

A few loads of fine wool and half blood ewes, bred for April and May lambs. LINCOLN & BRADLEY, North Lewisburg, Ohio.

MULES

FOR SALE Registered and licensed black Spanish Jack. Age 6 yrs. TONY McCALL, Lake Odessa, Mich.

Advertising That Pays

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

Michigan Farmer, Detroit



THE LATEST MARKET REPORT



GRAIN QUOTATIONS.

Monday, June 4, 1928
Wheat.

Detroit—No. 2 red at \$1.83; No. 2 white \$1.83; No. 2 mixed at \$1.83.
Chicago—July \$1.47%; September \$1.49%; December \$1.52%.
Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red at \$1.82½ @ \$1.83½.

Corn.

Detroit—No. 2 yellow \$1.14; No. 3 yellow \$1.12; No. 4 yellow \$1.10.
Chicago—July \$1.05%; September \$1.04%; December 89½c.

Oats.

Detroit—No. 2 Michigan 77c; No. 3 white 75c; heavy oats 2c premium.
Chicago—July old 56½c; new 57c; September, new 46½c; December, 48½c.

Rye.

Detroit—No. 2 \$1.40.
Chicago—July \$1.29%; September \$1.22%; December, \$1.23½.
Toledo—No. 2, \$1.41.

Beans.

New York—Pea domestic at \$9.75 @ \$10.50; red kidneys \$8.25 @ \$9.00 to the wholesalers.

Chicago—Spot navy beans, Michigan choice, hand-picked in sacks at \$10.40; dark red kidneys \$9.60.

Barley.

Detroit—Malting \$1.06; Feeding \$1.01.

Seeds.

Detroit domestic seed—Cash clover \$17.00; October \$17.65; December \$17.75; cash alsike \$15.00; timothy at \$2.25; December \$2.65.

Hay.

Detroit—No. 1 timothy at \$14.00 @ \$15.00; standard \$12.50 @ \$13.50; No. 2 timothy \$10.50 @ \$11.50; No. 1 light clover, mixed \$13.50 @ \$14.50; No. 1 clover \$12.00 @ \$13.00; wheat and oat straw \$11.00 @ \$12.00; rye straw \$13.00 @ \$14.00; alfalfa hay No. 2 to choice at Chicago \$25.00 @ \$38.00.

Feeds.

Detroit—Winter wheat bran at \$45; spring wheat bran at \$44; standard middling at \$46; fancy middling at \$49; cracked corn at \$48; coarse corn meal \$46; chop \$43 per ton in carlots. Poultry feeds with grit \$52.00; without grit \$56.00 per ton.

WHEAT.

Wheat prices have fluctuated principally in accord with weather news recently and probably will continue that performance until the size of the new crop in the northern hemisphere is better known and until large receipts of new grain make merchandising factors more important.

Unofficial forecasts of the domestic crop as of June 1 average 513 million bushels of winter wheat and 254 million bushels of spring wheat, or a total of 767 million bushels compared with 871 million bushels harvested last year. Private estimates show the Canadian acreage 8 to 10 per cent more than last year.

Decreases in both the domestic and world visible supplies have been substantial recently but they remain larger than last year. Bradstreet's report on the world's available supply is 233 million bushels against 178 million bushels a year ago.

RYE.

The small and steadily decreasing visible supply, fair foreign demand, prospects of the smallest domestic crop in 16 years and of a light crop

in Europe, with little or no carry-over, keep rye prices relatively stronger than wheat.

CORN

Corn prices averaged lower in the past week. Receipts increased moderately, partly due to the usual after-planting movement and partly because southwestern elevators were clearing space for the new wheat crop which will begin to move in the next few weeks. Demand has been fairly well maintained. While the visible supply has decreased to 26 million bushels against 30 million bushels a year ago, it is above normal for this time of the year. Farm reserves on June 1 were estimated unofficially at 505 million bushels against 650 million last year and 890 million in 1926. These light reserves may lead to smaller summer receipts and a more active demand than usual, however, so that commercial stocks are not likely to be burdensome.

The new crop is making favorable progress in nearly all sections. Present indications point to bumper production. Private estimates show an increase of about 6 per cent in acreage.

OATS.

Oats prices last ground, although less rapidly than other grains. Offerings from the country are light, demand is fairly active and market stocks are becoming quite small. Pressure from the new crop movement will not develop until late July. Unofficial estimates show an increase in the new crop acreage and production is forecast at 1,368,000,000 bushels compared with the 1927 harvest of 1,195,000,000 bushels.

Live Stock Market Service

Monday, June 4, 1928

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 688. Market active and steady.
Fair to good yearlings, dry-fed \$11.25 @ 14.00
Fair to good heavy steers, dry-fed 11.25 @ 13.50
Handy weight butcher steers 11.00 @ 12.75
Fair to good heifers 10.00 @ 11.75
Common light butchers 9.00 @ 10.60
Common butcher cows 7.25 @ 8.25
Best cows 9.25 @ 10.75
Good butcher cows 7.75 @ 9.75
Cutters 6.25 @ 7.00
Canners 5.25 @ 6.00
Light butcher bulls 9.00 @ 11.00
Bologna bulls 8.00 @ 9.50
Stock bulls 7.00 @ 8.50
Feeders 10.00 @ 12.00
Stockers 8.00 @ 11.00
Milkers and springers 7.50 @ 15.00

Calves.

Receipts 1,250. Market 50c higher.
Best \$17.00 @ 17.50
Others 8.50 @ 16.50

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 531. Market steady to 50c higher.
Bulk good lambs \$17.00 @ 17.50
Best lambs 16.00 @ 16.50
Fair to common lambs 12.00 @ 14.75
Light lambs 7.00 @ 11.50
Yearlings 12.00 @ 13.25
Clipped lambs 14.00 @ 15.00
Fair to good sheep 7.00 @ 8.50
Buck lambs 7.50 @ 12.25
Culls and common 2.50 @ 5.50

Hogs.

Receipts 1,447. Market on mixed hogs 5c higher; pigs and lights 25c lower; others steady.
Pigs \$ 8.25
Mixed hogs 10.15
Lights 9.15
Roughs 8.50
Good yorkers 10.10
Stags 6.50
Extreme heavies 8.75 @ 9.25

CHICAGO.

Hogs.

Receipts 58,000. Market fairly active, steady; 10c lower than Friday's average; top \$9.95 paid for choice 250-lb. weight; bulk better grade 180-320-lb. \$9.70 @ 9.90; \$9.65 paid for choice around 360-lb. weight; bulk

SEEDS.

The principal period for marketing seeds is now practically over and trading is limited almost entirely to sales of soybeans, cowpeas, cane millet, and sudan. Prices for these seeds have worked moderately higher since the first of May. The late alfalfa demand has not been as large as was expected but a heavy fall demand is in prospect. Prices are steady.

FEEDS.

The trend toward lower prices for wheatfeeds which set in early in May has continued, carrying prices to the lowest level since February. Production is on a more generous scale and trading remains on a hand-to-mouth basis as pastures improve. A good demand for alfalfa meal from southern markets has kept prices for this feed firm. The cottonseed meal market is still advancing, ignoring the "new-season" weakness in other feeds. Available stocks are very small and only a small percentage of the mills are still in operation.

Chicago—Bran, \$38.00; standard middlings, \$40.50; hominy feed, \$43.50; gluten feed, \$38.70; old process oil meal, 34%, \$55.50; tankage, 60%, \$70.

HAY.

Much of the hay coming to market is of poor quality so that offerings of top grades are readily taken at firm prices. Demand for dairy hay has slackened as pastures are improving rapidly in some sections, particularly in the north central states where rains have been general and temperatures more reasonable. Pastures in the Pacific northwest also are in good condition and demand for hay is dull

although prices have been reduced in some markets. Some improvement in the southwestern alfalfa and clover hay crops is reported, but first cuttings will be below normal.

EGGS.

Egg markets were somewhat less plentifully supplied last week, but trade was slow and prices were off 2 cents a dozen from the high point early in May. High class stock is very scarce as the general run of receipts shows the effect of less grain and more grass feed. Trade activity is quiet. Most of the eggs stored this spring have cost more than storage eggs sold for at the end of the 1927-1928 season and dealers would welcome an opportunity to average down their costs. From some sections comes the report of only small decreases in production, while others indicate that collections are fully as large as a year ago and dealers believe that supplies will not fall off as rapidly this year as in June, 1927.

Chicago—Eggs: fresh firsts, 26½ @ 27c; ordinary firsts, 25 @ 26c; dirties, 24½c; checks, 24c. Live poultry: Hens, 24c; broilers, 40 @ 41c; roosters 16½c; ducks, 18c; geese, 14c; turkeys, 25c.

Detroit—Eggs: Fresh candled and graded, 27 @ 28½c; dirties and checks 23½ @ 25½c. Live poultry: broilers, 45 @ 48c; heavy hens, 27c; light hens, 25c; roosters, 17c; ducks, 25 @ 30c.

BUTTER.

Production of butter is finally showing the increase which is normally to be expected at this season. Receipts at the leading markets last week were nearly 15 per cent larger than in the preceding week and dealers believe that, with pasture and weather conditions more favorable, butter production will gain rapidly from now on. Prices have declined to the lowest level of the season but are still a little higher than at the same time a year ago. The lower values have stimulated business to some extent, but dealers are still inclined to buy only for immediate needs until prices give evidence of stabilizing on a new season level. Buyers are very critical of quality. Little buying on speculative account has been done as prices still seem high and quality generally is not satisfactory for storing although some full grass butter has been received. Support from this demand will be a factor before long, however.

Prices on 92 score creamery were: Chicago, 42½c; New York, 43½c; Detroit, 42 @ 43c per 88-90 score.

POTATOES.

New potatoes are rapidly replacing old stock in market favor and prices for the latter have declined further. Shipments are falling off, especially from Washington and north central states, although Idaho and Maine are still shipping actively. A year ago, Idaho had finished shipping. Northern round whites, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at \$1 to \$1.20 and Alabama, Texas, and Louisiana Bliss Triumphs, U. S. No. 1, at \$2 to \$2.25 per 100 pounds, sacked, in the Chicago carlot market.

New potatoes will be plentiful during June. North Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, and Maryland will be shipping and the movement from Alabama, Texas, and Louisiana will still be under way. Commercial acreage of potatoes in eight second-early states is now estimated at 118,530 acres compared with 108,540 last year. Heaviest gains are indicated for Arkansas, Oklahoma, Maryland, and New Jersey.

BEANS.

In spite of a light demand, the bean market remains firm at \$9.95 to \$10 per 100 pounds, sacked, f. o. b. Michigan shipping points. Planting is progressing slowly with rains and cool weather general over the state. Dealers and farmers who still have beans on hand are not anxious to sell except at full listed prices.

GRAND RAPIDS.

Potatoes, 65 @ 75c bu; spinach, 25 @ 50c bu; lettuce \$1.25 @ 1.50 bu; rhubarb, 40 @ 60c bu; radishes, 25c doz. bech; green onions, 10 @ 15c bch; asparagus, \$1.25 @ 1.40 doz. bech; wheat, \$1.58 bu; rye, \$1 bu; beans, \$9.20 cwt; pork, 11 @ 13c lb; beef, 8 @ 18c lb; veal, 17 @ 20c lb; lamb, 25 @ 35c lb; mutton, 10 @ 13c lb; chickens, broilers, 28 @ 35c lb; hens, 18 @ 24c lb; eggs, 25 @ 28c doz; butter-fat, 46c lb.

NEW Low Model MELOTTE

30 days FREE TRIAL

Right NOW!—If you act quick!—you have a chance to see and USE on 30 Days FREE Trial the NEW Low Model Imported Belgian Melotte Cream Separator. In the NEW Melotte you NOW have a greater convenience and all-round satisfaction than was ever known before.

Don't Pay for 4 Months

Yes, you need not pay one cent for 4 Months after you receive the NEW Melotte. Special Low Price RIGHT NOW! 30 Days' FREE Trial. Write today for FREE Book and Special Offer.

The MELOTTE SEPARATOR, H. B. Babson, U. S. Mgr.
2843 West 19th Street, Dept. A-310 Chicago, Ill.
2445 Prince Street, Berkeley, Cal.

SHORT SUPPLIES TURN STEER MARKET UPWARD

CATTLE feeders put the market on short rations following the sharp break in prices a week ago which carried weighty steers downward as much as 75 cents to \$1 to a new low point for the season. Supply abridgment affected medium weights and yearlings as well, causing the steer market to rally 25 to 75 cents in a hurry. The light heifer market has strengthened along with steers, but receipts of cows and bulls have been above trade demand at the prevailing price level. Veal calves are now having a minor setback after an advance of \$3 to \$4 from the April low spot.

FEEDER STOCK SCARCE

STOCKER and feeder cattle remain extremely scarce and the scanty receipts of common beef steers cause packers to compete actively for all on the border line. Cattle feeders appear to be taking as many as price conditions warrant, however. Shipments from 12 markets into seven leading feeding states in the three weeks ending May 18 totalled 90,000 head against 79,000 in the same period last year and 75,000 head two years ago. Whether the percentage going into feedlots to be finished for the late summer and fall market rather than an grass is larger than last year is conjectural, but there are symptoms that supplies of fat cattle this fall will be enough to prevent the sensationally high prices of last year from being fully duplicated.

HOG RECEIPTS ARE MODERATE

RECEIPTS of hogs have increased since early in May in line with the usual seasonal trend, but the extent of the increase has been moderate. Arrivals for the last five weeks have been persistently lighter than in the corresponding weeks of 1927. Average weights also have been lighter. Prices have shown no special trend for the last two weeks, as alternating spells of strength and weakness have resulted in little or no net change. The peak of the late spring movement probably will be reached in two or three weeks after which a stronger market is in prospect.

Weather conditions have favored pork consumption much of the time this spring and domestic demand has been active. Foreign markets for hogs and hog products have strengthened recently. Native receipts have continued rather burdensome, but they are expected to abate before long. For the first time in several years, exports of bacon from Denmark in the last month or two dropped below the corresponding period of the previous year.

FAT LAMBS ARE SCARCE

THE effect of the unfavorable pasture season was evident in unusually light receipts of fat lambs in the last ten days. California supplies dropped off sharply and arrivals from the corn belt and the southeast failed to expand rapidly enough to take their place. The first Idaho lambs arrived at Chicago where they realized \$19, the highest paid for the initial shipment in several years. Some shorn lambs are still coming, the Chicago top advancing to \$17 in the last few days, or within 25 cents of the season's peak. Receipts probably will increase and prices work lower during June.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS

Calhoun County—Wheat is improving at this date, May 28, but cannot be more than half of the crop. Oats and barley are looking fine. Farmers are planting corn. Usual acreage of spring crops will go in. Pastures are now good. Butter-fat brings 44c; eggs 25c; wheat \$1.70; veal calves \$14.00.—F. S.

Ionia County—Quite a number of wheat fields have been plowed up and seeded to other crops. On this date, May 28, oats are looking fine, an increased acreage of corn and beans will be planted. Hay will be a light crop. Pastures are improving. Beans bring \$9.00; wheat \$1.80; eggs 26c; cream 45c; wool 48c. Less than the usual number of cattle are on pasture.—J. W.

Saint Clair County—Spring grains are late. The barley acreage shows considerable increase while corn acreage is less on account of borer. Weather conditions will determine acreage of beans. Very little is being marketed at this date, May 28. Milk products and poultry industry are increasing.—J. S.

Saint Joseph County—Fruit will be plentiful as it looks promising at this date, May 28. Wheat and rye will be

light spring work is well along. Corn is about all planted. More corn and oats than usual have gone in. Milk brings \$2.10 per cwt; butter-fat 47c; eggs 25c; wool 45c@50c. The first cutting of alfalfa will be short.—H. S.

Newaygo County—Pastures are now coming good, May 28. Field work is somewhat backward. The acreage of beans and potatoes will be about normal. Crows are working overtime on the corn. There should be a bounty on them. Butter-fat brings 48c; eggs 26c. Poultry and dairying are the two branches of farming that are developing. A few farmers are moving back on farms this spring.—S. A.

Berrien County—In this section, wheat is looking fair and oats excellent. Corn is about all in, and some cultivated. Pastures and meadows are short. Fruit prospects are fine, at this date, May 29. Butter-fat brings 47c; eggs 25c.—C. C.

Missaukee County—Wheat and rye are poor while oats are small but have a good color. This is May 29 and most fruit trees are in bloom. Farm work is about a week late. The majority of farmers are now planting corn. The usual acreage of potatoes will be planted. Pasture is good. Cream brings 46c.—H. M.

Genesee County—To date, May 29, farmers are behind with their spring work. An average acreage of potatoes will go in while the bean acreage will be large. Milk is bringing \$2.68; eggs 28c; beans \$9.40; potatoes \$1.25. Pastures were behind but are now coming along satisfactorily.—H. S.

Livingston County—Wheat is poor. The fruit crop looks extra good at present, May 29. Corn acreage is normal and pastures could not be better. Alfalfa is the best crop in the community. Dairying is becoming more popular with farmers. Butter-fat brings 45c; wheat \$1.70.—I. G.

Huron County—Many fields of spring grain have been damaged by excess rains. Up to this date, May

28, farmers have been unable to work in some sections and as a result more corn and beans will be planted than was originally intended.—A. C.

Lake County—Grains and pasture at this date, May 28, are not very good. About the same acreage of corn, beans, and potatoes will be planted as last year. Everybody is now planting corn and plowing for beans.—Z. B.

HOLSTEINS SELL WELL

SIXTY-FOUR head sold for 12,565.00, or an average of just under \$200 apiece, at the sale held May 22nd at the State College, East Lansing, Michigan. Thirty-four cows brought, in round numbers, \$210 per head, 13 bred heifers \$175.00, 3 open heifers \$220, 8 bulls \$210, 7 heifer calves \$115.

One of the features was the selling of the heifer calves consigned expressly for the consideration of boys in Calf Club work. Auctioneer Jean Mack had a hard time keeping ahead of the youthful bidders, so spirited was the "action" between young Holsteins from Calf Clubs in various parts of the State!

PROTEST CORN BORER WORK

OVER seven hundred farmers in Monroe County gathered at Maybee to oppose the operation of the corn borer regulations. Petitions were signed urging action by Gov. Green to halt the losses and threatened losses by the operation of the regulations. A Monroe County attorney seems to be back of this movement against the corn borer regulations and also cow testing work.

The Cody Pioneer Museum, which will open in June, in Cody, Wyoming, will be a replica of "Buffalo Bill" Cody's ranch home, and will contain a large collection of his guns, saddles, and trophies.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

This classified advertising department is established for the convenience of Michigan farmers. Small advertisements bring best results under classified headings. Try it for want ads and for advertising miscellaneous articles for sale or exchange. Poultry advertising will be run in this department at classified rates, or in display columns at commercial rates.

Rate 9 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; for four or more consecutive insertions 7 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany order.

Live stock advertising has a separate department and is not accepted as classified. Minimum charge 10 words.

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10.....	\$0.90	\$2.80	26.....	\$2.34	\$7.28
11.....	.99	3.08	27.....	2.43	7.56
12.....	1.08	3.36	28.....	2.52	7.84
13.....	1.17	3.64	29.....	2.61	8.12
14.....	1.26	3.92	30.....	2.70	8.40
15.....	1.35	4.20	31.....	2.79	8.68
16.....	1.44	4.48	32.....	2.88	8.96
17.....	1.53	4.76	33.....	2.97	9.24
18.....	1.62	5.04	34.....	3.06	9.52
19.....	1.71	5.32	35.....	3.15	9.80
20.....	1.80	5.60	36.....	3.24	10.08
21.....	1.89	5.88	37.....	3.33	10.36
22.....	1.98	6.16	38.....	3.42	10.64
23.....	2.07	6.44	39.....	3.51	10.92
24.....	2.16	6.72	40.....	3.60	11.20
25.....	2.25	7.00	41.....	3.69	11.48

Special Notice

All advertising copy, discontinuance orders, or change of copy must reach this office ten days in advance of publication date.

MISCELLANEOUS

WHY BLAME THE BULL when your cow does not breed? Use Cow Catch 1 hour before service. Results or your money back; 85 cents for one cow, \$2.90 for five cows, postpaid. Woodstock Farm, Renton, Route 2, Box 49C, Washington.

REAL ESTATE

200 ACRES. Good gravel, clay loam soil, 100 acres cleared, 5 room house, small barn, good well, on State award gravel road, close to church and school, has ¾ mile frontage on fine lake. Price \$20 per acre. One-half cash, 5 years time on balance. Write W. F. Umphrey, Evart, Mich.

FOR SALE—80-acre farm, located on M-52, ½ mile south Clinton; electric lights available; modern school; 54 miles from Detroit; 42 miles from Toledo. Sandy loam soil, fair buildings, good water, richest farming county in United States. Write C. L. Silvego, Clinton, Mich.

IN THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY of California general farming is a paying business, feeding millions of people in towns and cities. Alfalfa combined with dairying, hogs, and poultry, yields a good income. A small one-family farm, with little hired labor, insures success. You can work outdoors all the year. Newcomers welcome. The Santa Fe Railway has no land to sell, but offers a free service in helping you get right location. Write for illustrated San Joaquin Valley folder and get our farm paper—"The Earth" free for six months. C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Railway, 912 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

WANTED

WANTED EXTRACTED HONEY, ton or carload. State price first letter. Joseph Milnarich, 34 E. Charlotte, Ecorse, Mich.

WANTED—Will buy poultry, eggs, and all farm produce within 125 miles from Detroit. Write to J. Klsh, 3435 Edsel, Detroit.

WANTED—Good sawmill, also sap evaporator. Max E. Wolcott, Watervliet, Mich.

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—Three new factory guaranteed Fordson crawler attachments which will convert your Fordson into a powerful crawler tractor at a remarkable saving in price. Belle City Manufacturing Co., Racine, Wisconsin.

MANURE SPREADERS AND PACKERS direct from factory to farmer. Write for prices to Box 287, Liberty, Indiana.

CORN HARVESTER

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only \$25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Process Company, Salina, Kans.

PET AND LIVE STOCK

RABBITS—Make Big Profits with Chinchilla Rabbits. Real money makers. Write for facts. 892 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colorado.

FOR SALE—German Police puppies, make wonderful farm dogs, males \$12, females \$10. Glenn Thompson, Howard City, Mich.

MAKE MONEY FROM MUSKRAT FUR. Raise Muskrats in dry land pens or hutches. Get facts. 692 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colorado.

FOR SALE, Coon, opossum, skunk hounds at ½ price on any fair terms. Dorace Scott, Box 132, Calhoun, Ga.

FOR SALE—Pedigreed German Police and White Collie pups, \$10.00 to \$15.00. Homestead Kennels, Saranac, Mich., R. 4.

MATTRESSES

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

PLANTS AND BULBS

SPECIAL FOR JUNE—20 Million Fine Cabbage Plants, all varieties, 50¢, 75¢, 50¢, \$1, 1,000, \$1.75 prepaid. Express \$1 thousand; 5,000, \$4.50; 10,000, \$8.50; 50,000, \$37.50. Tomato plants same price. Potato and pepper 50¢, \$1.75; 1,000, \$3 prepaid. Express \$2.50 thousand; 10,000, \$20 cash. Prompt shipments, good delivery guaranteed or money cheerfully refunded. Old Dominion Plant Company, Franklin, Va.

HARDY NORTHERN GROWN CABBAGE and Cauliflower Plants. Chemically treated Danish Seed. Safe arrival guaranteed. Prompt shipment. Golden Acre, Jersey Wakefield, Copenhagen, Glory of Enkhuizen, Flat Dutch, Ballhead, Red and Savoy. Prepaid, 200, 50¢; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.25. Express collect, 5,000, \$7.50. Cauliflower prepaid, 50, 40¢; 200, \$1.00; 500, \$2.25; 1,000, \$3.75. Port B. Melinger, North Lima, Ohio.

MILLIONS VEGETABLE PLANTS, cabbage, Copenhagen, Wakefield, Flat Dutch, Succession, Danish, Ballhead 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50 postpaid, express \$1.50 1,000. Tomato plants, Baltimore Stone Matchless, same price. Sweet potato plants 500, \$2.00; 1,000, \$3.50 postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ideal Plant Company, Franklin, Va.

COPENHAGEN, Wakefield, Flat Dutch, frostproof cabbage plants, \$1.00 1,000; Bermuda onion \$1.00; tomato \$1.00; collard \$1.00; Ruby King Pepper \$2.00; Porto Rico potato \$1.75. Good plants carefully packed, prompt shipment. Quitman Plant Co., Quitman, Ga.

PLANTS. Wakefield, Golden Acre, Copenhagen, Ballhead, and Late Flat Dutch cabbage and white Bermuda onion. Special Summer prices: 1,000, \$1.00; 5,000, \$4.00. Assorted as wanted. Large plants. Quick shipment. Progress Plant Co., Ashburn, Ga.

TOMATOES, frostproof cabbage, onions, strong, healthy plants. Leading varieties 100, 50¢; 500, \$1.25; 1,000 \$2.00; 5,000, \$9.00. Peppers, eggplant 100, 60¢; 1,000, \$2.75. Everything postpaid. East Texas Plant Co., Ponia, Texas.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS—Nancy Hall; Porto Rico; Southern Queen; Red Yellow Bismarck Jersey; 250 plants \$1.00; 500, \$1.90; 1,000, \$3.50; postpaid. Robert Bennett, Grandview, Indiana.

TWO DOZEN GERANIUM PLANTS. That will give you an abundance of beautiful flowers all summer, post-paid to your door for \$1.25. Any color or mixed. Buckley Geranium Co., Springfield, Illinois.

FROST PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS all varieties. Tomato plants. Prize Taker and Bermuda Onion plants. Cabbage and Onions \$1.00 thousand, Tomato plants \$2.00 thousand. Plants are stocky. Coleman Plant Farms, Tifton, Ga.

PLANTS, 5 ACRES, June, July delivery. Cabbage, Copenhagen, Flat Dutch, Ballhead. Prepaid, 200, 50¢; 500, \$1.25; 1,000 \$2.00. Express, 500, \$7.50. Cauliflower (Snowball) prepaid, 100, 60¢; 500, \$2.25; 1,000, \$3.75. Moss packed. Critically assorted. Guaranteed. W. J. Myers, R. 2, Massillon, Ohio.

SPECIAL—200 cabbage, 200 tomatoes, 200 onions, 25 pepper plants, prepaid \$1.25. Guaranty Plant Co., Ponia, Texas.

100 ACRES CABBAGE. Onion and Tomato Plants. Special \$1 per thousand. Farmers Supply Company, Franklin, Va.

SEND NO MONEY. C. O. D. Frost Proof Cabbage and Onion plants. All varieties. Quick shipment. 500, 65¢; 1,000, \$1.00. Eureka Farms, Tifton, Ga.

SEEDS

BUY YOUR GRIMM ALFALFA direct from the Introducer! Lyman's Genuine Grimm Alfalfa bears 4 crops yearly. Leader and higher in feeding value than other varieties. All seed scarified necessitating less per acre. A. B. Lyman, Introducer, Excelsior, Minn.

SCIENCE AND PRACTICE demonstrate Improved American Banner wheat, Wolverine oats, Improved Robust beans best for Michigan. A. B. Cook, Owosso, Mich.

CERTIFIED Improved Robust Beans Choice. A. B. Cook, Owosso, Mich.

FOR SALE—Certified White Rural Seed Potatoes. Jas. Lynch, Coral, Michigan.

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 pounds, \$1.25; 10, \$2. Smoking, 10, \$1.50. Pipe Free! Pay postman. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.25. Smoking 5 lbs. \$1.00. Pay when received. Pipe free. Farmers Union, A5, Paducah, Ky.

LEAF TOBACCO. Good, sweet, chewing, 3 pounds 75¢; 5, \$1.00; 10, \$1.75; smoking, 3 pounds 50¢; 5, 75¢; 10, \$1.40. United Farmers, Mayfield, Ky.

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

POULTRY

8 VARIETIES Record of Performance Male Matings. Breeding cockerels, pullets, and chicks. Free catalog giving big early order discounts. Beckman Hatchery, Box 57, Grand Rapids, Mich.

WHITTAKER'S REDS, BOTH COMBS. R. O. P. Trapped. Michigan Certified. Cocks, hens, cockerels, pullets. Write for catalog. Interlakes Farm, Box 9, Lawrence, Mich.

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS from State Accredited flock for June-July delivery. H. Knoll, Jr., R. 1, Holland, Mich.

IMPERIAL WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS \$1.50 per 11, postpaid. Chas. Stutz, Saranac, Mich.

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS AND PULLETS. Brummer-Fredrickson's famous quality chicks 7c each and up. Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, S. C. White Leghorns. Shipped C. O. D. Live delivery guaranteed. Splendid selection 8-10-12 weeks old pullets in above breeds. Brummer-Fredrickson Poultry Farm, Box 28, Holland, Michigan.

BABY CHICKS of all standard varieties. Flocks carefully culled for laying, several years, by M. S. C. students. Baby chick prices, 10c to 13c; two weeks old chicks 16c. Clinton County Hatchery, Maxwell and Kees, Prop's., St. Johns, Mich.

BABY CHICKS—Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, all from Michigan Accredited, bloodtested stock. Get our prices also on 8-10-12 weeks old pullets of above breeds. Pierce Hatchery, Jerome, Mich.

LOOK! 100,000 chicks 9c up, 20 varieties. Using many 200 to 312 egg record bred ROP cockerels. Send for free catalog giving big early order discounts. Lawrence Hatchery, Grand Rapids, Mich.

BETTER BABY CHICKS. Extremely low prices for balance of season. Every week. Last hatch July 10th. Ten breeds. Write. Litchfield Hatchery, Litchfield, Mich.

CHICK PRICES REDUCED FOR MAY—White Leg, 8c; lot of 500 7½c. Barred Rocks, 10c. Hillside Hatchery, Holland, Mich.

BABY CHICKS \$5.00 per 100. Seconds, strong, vigorous chicks, no cripples. Robt. Christopher, R. 4, Holland, Michigan.

BUFF LEGHORN CHICKS and Eggs for hatching. Hillcrest Poultry Farm, Bath, Mich.

TURKEYS

GIANT BRONZE—Improve your flocks, buy baby turks, \$10.80 doz. from large goldbank hens international ribbon tom, 100% live delivery guaranteed. Mitchell Turkey Ranch, Hart, Mich.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS, 50c each postpaid. Safe delivery guaranteed. C. Galbreath, Hartford, Mich.

AGENTS WANTED

WANTED—C. W. Stuart & Co., Newark, New York State. (Nurseryman for 75 years) need live wire salesmen. Part or full time. An excellent opportunity. Write for particulars.

WANTED—Farmer or farmer's son or man to travel in country. Steady work. Good profits. McConnon & Company, Dept. F26, Winona, Minn.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—MILK ROUTE SALESMAN. Must be between 25 and 35 years of age and married. \$200 cash bond required. Steady work and good future. Give particulars in application. Freeman Dairy Company, Flint, Mich.

WANTED. Woman at a summer home, for general house work. Clara Aire Ranch, Clare, Mich.

Try a Michigan Farmer Liner

ALFALFA CONTEST AT KENT CITY

ALFALFA is going to be grown around Kent City in Kent County if the businessmen in that town can interest the farmer by means of an alfalfa contest. That there is interest in growing this crop is shown by the fact that fifty farmers turned out one night last week to hear County Agent Vining discuss the growing of the crop and the rules of the contest.

The businessmen have put up \$120 in prize money. The contest is divided into two parts. One part is for an acreage of over one acre and under five acres. The other is for an acreage over five acres. On the smaller acreage \$25 is offered for first place, \$20 for second, and \$10 for third. For the larger acreage first prize money will be \$30, second prize \$25, and third \$15.

The seedings are to be made this season and the judging to be made in the summer of 1929. Twenty applications have been received for the contest.

FORTY-SIX YEARS OF BLASTING

BERT LETT of Sheridan, Michigan, is a blaster of forty-six years' experience who reports much useful work accomplished with dynamite. Land clearing has been the chief purpose of Mr. Lett's blasting. He has broken up many hundreds of boulders by means of dynamite and has blown out an even greater number of stumps.

One job consisted of the removal of 300 large pine stumps from a tract of land owned by George Brown of Sheridan where an average of five pounds of sixty per cent dynamite was used per stump. Another was taking out 400 small hardwood stumps for Harry Clawson of Trufant, Michigan. Here an average charge of two pounds of the same dynamite was used.

The largest boulder Mr. Lett ever blasted was twenty-four feet long, fourteen feet across and twelve feet thick, embedded in the earth. A charge of 120 cartridges placed under the center of this mass of rock broke it up and cleaned out the hole.

Ditching has also been among Mr. Lett's activities. One of his most interesting ditching jobs was straightening a creek channel to make a waterway twenty rods long, twenty feet wide and three feet deep. For this sixty per cent straight dynamite was used.

SOILS EXTENSION CLASSES

TWENTY communities in Kent County took advantage of the soils classes offered last winter by the soils department at M. S. C. and taught by John Sims extension specialist in soils.

Attendance records show some interesting facts. Twenty groups started and sixteen groups finished. Two groups gave three lessons and two groups two lessons. Thirty-three local leaders enrolled. Eighteen of these attended every class.

The total attendance of the local groups for the four classes was 877, or an average attendance of 219 receiving the work each month. The total attendance of the local leaders was 112 or an average attendance of 28 local leaders attending each month.

A brief questionnaire is being prepared to be sent to local leaders and members of their classes. From this it is hoped that the direct benefit of the soils course will be found. All leaders at their last class voted unanimously to continue the work the coming winter.

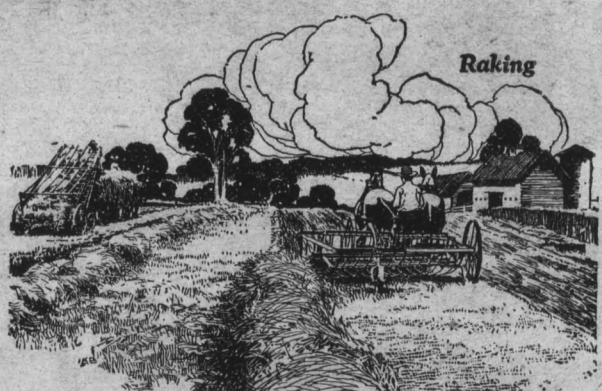
Washington, D. C., has a house made of rammed earth which dates back to 1773. The walls are so hard that the owner recently abandoned an attempt to tear them down.

The McCORMICK-DEERING Side Rake and Tedder

Tedding



Raking



Combines Speed with Quality in Haying

PRACTICAL haying and quality hay demand speed and quality in haying machines. The better and faster-working your equipment, the less the worry and chance of having the crop ruined by poor weather conditions.

The McCormick-Deering Side Rake and Tedder combines into one machine two hay operations, raking and tedding—and the two essentials in successful hay growing, speed and quality. It handles raking and tedding equally and exceptionally well. In raking it turns the hay completely over with the leaves turned inward and the stems outward, and forms clean-cut quick-curing windrows that air-cure, not sun-dry, the hay. The side rake places the newly cut hay on the clean stubble, not on the unraked swath.

When tedding is called for, a shift of the lever changes the direction in which the reel revolves, and the side rake is converted into a tedder, the straight teeth of which can be depended on to do a perfect job of tedding.

The McCormick-Deering has many mechanical features that make the side rake and tedder a hard combination to beat. You will appreciate

its roller-bearing construction, the steel frame, controls which raise or lower the reel ends to meet varying conditions, and other conveniences and efficiencies of operation.

And to work with this ideal combination is an ideal partner, the McCormick-Deering Adjustable Windrow Hay Loader. After the hay has been rolled into airy windrows the perfectly cured hay is gently and quickly picked up and carried onto the load. And best of all, the adjustable section permits delivering the hay three feet nearer the rack when starting the load. This means you can continue the loading without trouble in windy weather.

The same combination of speed and quality will be found in every McCormick-Deering Hay Tool and you can see them all at the McCormick-Deering dealer's. Our full line is listed below. Rely on McCormick-Deering experience in hay machine development.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
606 S. Michigan Ave. of America (Incorporated) Chicago, Ill.

These Hay Tools are sold Everywhere by McCormick-Deering Dealers

High-Lift Mowers	Combined Side-
Easy-Dump Rakes	Rake and Tedders
Cushion-Frame	Hand and Power-Lift
Tedders	Sweep Rakes
Adjustable-Section	Farmall Tractor Hay
Loaders	Tools
High-Lift Stackers	

BESIDES the Windrow Loader, with adjustable section, there is the McCormick-Deering Gearless Loader to pick up hay from the swath, saving the raking operation when hay dries quickly and help is scarce. The gearless loader does equally good work taking hay from the windrow. This loader is shown here with the best power for haying—the Farmall Tractor.



Gearless Loader and Farmall Tractor

Write phone or wire at our expense

When the grain is ripening you need threshing machinery in a hurry. We are ready—there is a dealer near you—see him today—or write our branch house if you are in the market for complete information on "The Finest, Fastest, Cleanest Thresher—the Red River Special Line."

Or phone us—asking the operator to reverse the charges.

Or wire us—all telegraph companies will send the wire collect.

The time is short and the weather waits for no one.

Please give us information on the size desired and size of your tractor.

NICHOLS & SHEPARD

In Continuous Business Since 1843

286 Marshall St., Battle Creek, Mich.
129-131 Kentucky Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

The RED RIVER SPECIAL Line

Just Try a Michigan Farmer
Liner for Quick Results.

**MICHIGAN
Concrete
STAVE SILOS**

The last word in a permanent silo. Write for free illustrated literature. Tells how we manufacture and erect for you under best known processes.

Special Terms if You Order Now!
MICHIGAN SILO CO., Kalamazoo, Michigan



**Now Less Than
2¢ Per Running Ft.**

Before you buy Farm or Poultry Fence, Poultry Netting, Gates, Steel Posts, Barb Wire, Roofing, Cream Separators, Pipeless Furnace or Paint get my New

Free Cut Price Catalog

See the big savings my new low prices save you this season. Lowest prices in 15 years. I pay the freight—guarantee the quality.—Jim Brown.

THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO. Dept. 2802 Cleveland, Ohio

**1 YEAR TO PAY
after trial**
**American CREAM
SEPARATOR**

Free Catalog: Tells about this world famous Separator. Liberal trial offer, attractive terms. Monthly payments low as \$2.30. Freight prepaid. Write today.
AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.
Dept. 24-T Bainbridge, N. Y., or
Dept. 24-T 1929 W. 43rd St., Chicago, Ill.

