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THE upper picture shows a bit of rustic scenery just south of Niles. It is of a wooded section of the Brandywine Creek where the bridge crosses it. These wooded valleys near our towns give many nature lovers a chance to fulfill their desires without going very far. It is hoped that such spots will be preserved.

The lakes of Michigan are among its greatest assets. They not only add to the enjoyment of those who live near them but they attract thousands from other states. Here is a view of Paw Paw Lake taken from a promontory on which there is one of the numerous summer camps which dot the lakes of this state.

There Is a Store Near You

FIND the closest "Farm Service Hardware Store" and go there to trade. You will like the way these stores serve you because they give first consideration to quality hardware backed by a local service that cannot be had in any other form of buying. Live merchants who continue to do business at the same stand give quality backed by service together with an opportunity for you "to see before you buy." Unless you can see for yourself the quality of the goods you buy you cannot be sure of their value. Farm Service Hardware Stores price their goods right and give you the advantage of their hardware experience in advising you the right kind of hardware that will serve your needs to the best advantage. Because they are close at hand they are best acquainted with local climatic conditions and understand the needs of their buying public.

Buying at home means community prosperity. Dollars kept in your own county stand a better chance of getting back to you than the dollars that leave your town. The prosperity of your community sets the valuation of your own farm property. Read over this list of stores and pick the one nearest you. You will know it by the Farm Service Hardware Tag in the window. Make it your hardware headquarters. These stores have pledged themselves over the name "YOUR FARM SERVICE HARDWARE STORE" to tell you of the complete merchandise service they have to offer and to show you how indispensable their store and their service is to you and your family.

Look in this list for your nearest tag store

ADRIAN...Wilcox Hardware Co.
ALMA...Glass & Mayes
ALMONT...Pollard Hdwe. Co.
ALLEGAN...Phillips Bros.
ALLEN...Allen Hdwe. Co.
ANN ARBOR...Ann Arbor Implement Co.
ANN ARBOR...Schlenker Hdwe. Co.
ARMADA...Wm. Spencer & Son
ASHLEY...Geo. Reeb
BANGOR...I. G. Miller & Son
BATTLE CREEK...Strong Hdwe. Co.
BAY CITY...Rechlin Hdwe. Co.
BAY CITY...John W. Putz Hdwe.
BANNISTER...Wm. G. Ferris
BELDING...Belding Hdwe. Co.
BELLAIRE...Fred D. Flye
BELLEVUE...Shaler Hdwe. Co.
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CARO...Caro Hardware Co.
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CEDAR SPRINGS...John Bencus
CENTERVILLE...Truckenmiller Bros.
CHARLEVOIX...Wood Bros.
CHEBOYGAN...Cheboygan Hdwe. Co.
CHELSEA...Chelsea Hdwe. & Furniture Co.
CHESANING...Chesaning Sales Co.
CLARE...Clare Hdwe. & Implement Co.
CLINTON...O. B. Feldkamp & Co.
CLINTON...Fred G. Van De Mark
CLIO...M. C. Doyle
CLIO...Wm. H. Eaton
COLOMA...Coloma Hardware Co.
COLOMA...Harry W. Hill
COMSTOCK PARK...Morris Bros.
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COOPERSVILLE...Durham Hdwe. Co.
CORAL...John N. Drake Hdwe.
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GRAND RAPIDS...Schantz Implement Co.
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HAMILTON...H. J. Lampen
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HARTFORD...Jim's Hardware
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HESPERIA...Husband & Anderson
HOLLAND...Nies Hdwe. Co.
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HOMER...A. E. Adams
HOWARD CITY...R. S. Jennings Hdwe. Co.
HOWELL...Sutton Hdwe. Co.
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KALKASKA...F. T. Tompkins & Co.
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MANISTEE...Meyer & Wahr
MAPLE RAPIDS...Upton Lmbr. & Hdwe. Co.
MARCELLUS...C. A. Rose
MARION...Marion Hdwe. Co.
MARLETTTE...Schlichter's Hdwe.
MARQUETTE...Kelley Hardware Co.
MARTIN...A. Patterson & Son
MECOSTA...W. R. Carman
MEMPHIS...A. L. Haight
MENOMINEE...Sollen & Eastburg
MENDON...A. H. Shumaker
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STOCKBRIDGE...Kaiser & Shaw
STURGIS...Bassler Hdwe. Co.
STANDISH...Economy Hdwe. Co.
SUNFIELD...Sweitzer & Esler
TAWAS CITY...Fugene Bing
TAWAS CITY...C. H. Prescott & Son
TEKONSHA...Warner & Doolittle
TEMPERANCE...Temperance Hdwe. & Supply
THREE RIVERS...F. M. Malone
TRAVERSE CITY...Frank Trude Hdwe. Co.
TRUFANT...N. P. Nielsen
TURNER...Peoples Hdwe. Co.
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YALE...John Hutton & Son



You will find this tag in their window

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TO
MICHIGAN
VOLUME CLXX

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AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL
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QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE
NUMBER XXV

From Hired Man to Master Farmer

G. H. Lake of Gratiot County Succeeds at General Farming

By C. J. Chambers

ON the walls of the supervisors' room in the Court House in the village of Ithaca, Gratiot County, hangs a picture consisting of framed promissory notes, given to the government in 1859, by early pioneers of the county in exchange for provision. These notes are mute reminders of the days that gave rise to the expression "starving Gratiot."

The sad part of it all was, that con-

ditional plan, and lastly paying cash rent were the successive steps in his agricultural activities prior to becoming the owner of the farm.

On assuming full control as owner of the premises, Mr. Lake determined on a course of procedure which he believed most conducive to the happiness, stability, and prosperity of a farmer of limited means. General farming proved very satisfactory to

Mr. Lake shipped five of these calves to Buffalo, through the Ithaca Live Stock Shipping Association, and topped the market for the day.

Hogs have their place on his farm and about forty pigs are raised both spring and fall, and, when sold at six months of age, usually weigh around two hundred pounds. Plymouth Rock hens furnish food for the family and do their part towards paying running expenses. The flock is renewed each year.

Mr. Lake observed limitations in his farming due to wet seasons, drouth, frost, and lack of fertility of the soil, and sought to "beat the elements" so far as was humanly possible. To this end he supplemented the drainage system begun by his father until today the entire farm is underlaid with a network of tile permitting the cultivation of the soil and the planting of the crops in season. Danger of loss from frost, from wet in a wet season, and from drouth in a dry season was thus reduced to a minimum. Tile are laid according to a ravine and lateral system. The robbing of the soil of its fertility had to be prevented also, and Mr. Lake concluded that this could only be done by the proper rotation of crops and the liberal application of fertilizers.

His rotation is as follows: The farm is divided into six twenty acre fields of two sets of three fields of twenty acres each. On the first set is grown twenty acres of corn the first year and followed by oats and

barley the second year. The oat and barley ground is seeded and the third year produces clover hay. The second set of fields grows beans the first year followed by wheat the second year and clover the third year—the clover having been sown on the wheat ground. The next step in the rotation is alternating the sets of fields. By this arrangement the same crop is grown on the same land once in six years, except clover which is grown on each set of fields once in three years.

This rotation is never varied. Ten dollar beans or fancy prices do not tempt Mr. Lake to change his program. Year after year he pursues the even tenor of his way believing the only way to win is to choose your color and then stick by it.

Besides the fields mentioned above, there are ten acres of permanent Grimm alfalfa pasture, ten acres of wood lot, five acres of corn to hog down, two acres of alfalfa hog pasture and a two acre lot for horses.

Everything in the line of coarse feed is fed out on the premises and concentrates are purchased and fed as occasion may require.

All manure is carefully conserved and drawn into the fields, always with the idea in mind of preserving its fertilizing quality. At least once in three years each field is covered with barnyard fertilizer. Two hundred pounds of acid phosphate per acre are sown with wheat and one hundred fifty

(Continued to page 799)



Although Erected Many Years Ago, the Buildings Have Been Modernized with Respect to Comforts and Conveniences

ditions actually existed which made it necessary to procure outside aid for the early settlers of the county, to alleviate their hunger.

If you were to travel three miles south from Ithaca, you would arrive at the substantial and commodious home of George H. Lake, who won the distinction of being selected as one of the Master Farmers of Michigan for 1927.

When we contemplate the change that has taken place in this locality, between the days of '59 and today, we exclaim, with apologies to the author of the first telegraphic message, "Behold what wonders man hath wrought."

R. C. Lake, father of George H. Lake, came to this county from Livingston County, in 1883, and purchased 160 acres on section 24, Newark Township. This farm has remained in the family until the present time, and is now owned by the subject of this sketch.

George Lake does not claim all the credit of making this farm what it is today. He concedes that his father selected wisely when he chose the location he did. The farm is sandy clay loam with a clay subsoil, somewhat on the level order but undulating enough to afford excellent opportunity for drainage. The elder Lake early saw the advantages of tile drainage and was one of the very first, if not the first farmer in this locality, to conclude that tile drainage was one of the foundation stones to successful tilling of the soil. So thoroughly was he convinced that, though heavily in debt, he borrowed large sums of money, for those days, and expended it in tile drainage. His later success demonstrated that he was no idle dreamer. George grew up on this farm doing the things the ordinary boy does when around home. He attended district school in season until he possessed enough knowledge to teach. After several terms, he found the lure of the soil too strong, so gave up teaching, thoroughly resolving to make farming his life work. Working by the year, then on the fifty-fifty

him and he has followed that course through the years, never varying. Wheat, corn, oats, barley, beans, and hay are the principal crops grown. From eight to ten head of milch cows are kept, calves are vealed, milk is separated, and the skimmed milk is fed to the pigs. In addition to the dairy cows, five Aberdeen Angus cows are kept solely for breeding purposes. The calves are allowed to run with the cows and when of the proper age are sold for baby beef. Last year,

Making Barnyards Safe For Humans

Not All Bull Fights Turn Out as This One Did

By H. H. Barnum

ABOUT the middle of last October, southwestern Michigan newspapers carried the announcement that one Charles L. White, now living at Freeport, Ohio, but formerly of Cassopolis, had been awarded a Carnegie hero medal and five hundred dollars in cash.

To those familiar with the story this announcement forcibly brought back details of the incident wherein Mr. White demonstrated the stuff of which he was made and wherein both he and his employer, Albert D. Alldredge, came near losing their lives. Briefly, the essential details are as follows:

One afternoon, while attempting to return a pure-bred Guernsey bull to the barn from an exercise lot, Mr. Alldredge was suddenly attacked by the animal, knocked down, and pinned to the ground. His outcries brought the hired man, Charles, or "Ted" as he is more familiarly known, to the scene. Without hesitation, Ted rushed to the rescue and soon had the bull's frenzy directed toward himself enabling Alldredge to drag himself over a fence to safety.

How Ted escaped with his own life is difficult to explain as he was knocked down twice before he could

reach the fence and his leg pinned while getting over. But he did get off alive and was again at work the following day.

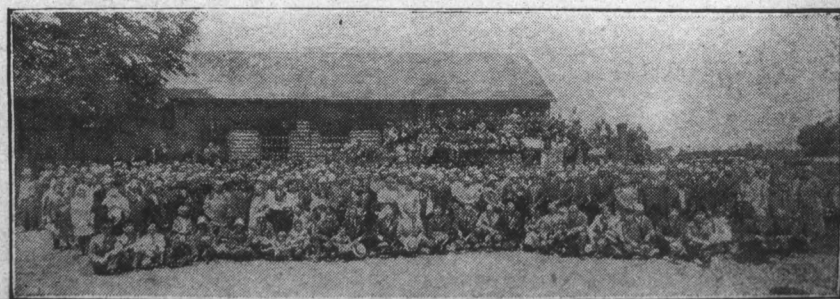
After reaching a place of safety, Mr. Alldredge was unable to go further and had to be carried to the house. Examination revealed a broken pelvis which confined him to his bed for weeks and the house for months. In the course of a year, however, he completely recovered, thus bringing to a happy conclusion a chain of events that might easily have culminated in a double funeral.

Thorough investigation of the affair

was made by an agent of the Carnegie Hero Medal Fund before the medal and cash was awarded. Application was made by Mr. Alldredge who says that without question he would have been killed had it not been for White's timely and brave interference.

The medal itself, a gold one, is said to be worth a hundred dollars and among other inscriptions carries the scriptural text, "Greater love hath no man than this, that man lay down his life for his friends." That Ted did not lay down his life was certainly

(Continued to page 810)



The Threshermen's Brotherhoods of Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana Recently Held Their Regular Meeting at Swanton, Ohio, Where They Were Guests of the A. D. Baker Company.

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VOLUME CLXX NUMBER TWENTY-FIVE

DETROIT, JUNE 23, 1928

Alfalfa
Day at
M.S.C.

THAT Michigan farmers are very generally interested in alfalfa, was demonstrated by the attendance at Alfalfa Day, held at Michigan State College on June 8. Although the program was arranged on short notice which did not permit of wide publicity, there was a large representation of farmers present, some of whom drove more than a hundred miles to attend the meeting.

They were on hand early, too, and put in the morning studying the experimental plants which so well illustrate the importance of hardy seed of productive varieties as a factor of success with the alfalfa crop. They also manifested great interest in the haying demonstration, showing the modern method of making alfalfa hay by raking it into windrows immediately after cutting.

Keen interest was also shown in the program held in the ballroom of the Union Building in the afternoon. This program was reminiscent of the history of alfalfa growing in Michigan and covered every phase of the subject from seed selection to seed growing, including scientific discussions by members of the college faculty and practical experience talks by pioneer alfalfa growers.

This first Alfalfa Day, held at the college, brought together the men who have been largely responsible for making Michigan the largest producer of alfalfa east of the Mississippi River. It was an unusual meeting in that there was a general recognition of the widely different types of service rendered by the different agencies represented at the meeting, including the pioneer growers whose efforts interested leaders at the college; the agricultural press, which early and often urged the importance of adapting the crop to Michigan conditions; the plant breeders of the experiment station, who tested old varieties and developed new strains; the seed depart-

ment of the Farm Bureau, which sought out and made available a supply of hardy seed; the college extension department, which held local alfalfa meetings in many counties, and the soils department, which pointed the way in soil correction and fertilization.

The net result of all this team work is more than a half million acres of alfalfa on Michigan farms, and the certainty of a further rapid increase in the acreage of this great crop. It is an excellent example of what good team work will do in a good cause.

On the
Positive
Side

OURS is an age of cooperation in all fields of work and particularly is this true among scientists. Individual discoveries by chemists or physicists have given many a lead to physiologists or surgeons which have opened up entirely new fields in the cure and prevention of disease. In fact, the discoveries in modern medicine are no less wonderful than those in electricity.

One of the most picturesque discoveries noted last year was the successful treatment of paresis by inoculating the patient with malaria. The treatment is based on the fact that the paresis parasite is highly sensitive to heat. Malaria induces high fever; hence, the fever can be used to destroy the paresis germ and then the malaria can be cured by quinine. For this discovery, Professor Jauregg of Vienna was awarded the 1927 Nobel prize.

This is but one of over twenty additions to medical knowledge last year which are expected to have an active bearing on the future treatment and cure of disease. But this cooperation is all on the side of negative health. The more satisfying way to good health is by the road of prevention. Perhaps what we need is a bit more personal cooperation on the positive side of health. The summer is an opportune time to check up on our health, to make those promised visits to our physician, and to find out what

is wrong and why. Particularly does this health suggestion apply to children of school age.

The
Year
Book

THE 1927 year book of the United States Department of Agriculture, which has recently been issued, will be welcomed in many homes of modern farmers because of the complete information it gives.

It is a volume of nearly twelve hundred and fifty pages which gives in concise form the latest information on the broad subject of farming in all its phases. There is hardly a branch of agricultural activity that is left untouched; still the information is condensed in articles which often are less than a page in length.

The report of the secretary occupies ninety pages in a review of agricultural happenings during the past year. It does not refer especially to the work of the department but presents in interesting and understandable form the entire agricultural situation.

Then come over six hundred pages under the general head of "What's New in Agriculture" in which are the short and very interesting reports of nearly three hundred workers in the department of agriculture who have been out in the field to get first hand information.

The next five hundred pages are devoted to agricultural statistics of every conceivable kind. These statistics, in common with other statistics, are not interesting reading, but they contain the most authentic figures on all phases of agriculture. If you want the "dope" on anything along this line, you will find it in these five hundred pages.

We urge our readers to obtain this book, not only for the very interesting and valuable information it contains, but because a reviewing of it will give a much broader view of the activities of agriculture than can be obtained in any other way.

It may be obtained from your con-

Farm Business Improves

THE index of prices received by farmers, as compiled by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, reached 148 on May 15, 1928, the highest for the corresponding month in eight years and the highest for any month since August, 1925. A year previous, it was only 126. The average for the five pre-war years is taken as 100 in calculating this index. Fruits and vegetables at 181, cotton and cottonseed at 166 and grains at 160 were the groups making the best showing.

Wholesale prices of industrial products are about as low as they have been at any time since 1920, and they are only 55 per cent above pre-war. With farm prices up and industrial prices down, the purchasing power of the farmer's dollar, or the exchange value of his products for other commodities, has reached about 95 cents. It probably is the highest it has been since late in 1919. General business has continued rather active and no important recession is probable in the latter part of the year. Inventories of goods are generally moderate, and consumer demand is well maintained, so that brief periods of slackening production permit the demand to catch up with the supply.

The steel industry has curtailed activity slightly, although the rate of operation is still comparatively high. New business is small, with limited purchases being made by railroads, and the oil and auto industries, so that unfilled orders are being reduced. The total value of building contracts let in May was about 15 to 20 per cent over last year. This assures contin-

ued activity in this important industry in the next few months. Employment in the auto industry probably has reached a seasonal peak. The output of cars may diminish in the next month or two owing to preparations for new models. Carloadings have exceeded the million mark in recent weeks. While they are smaller than at this time last year or two years ago, the size of the decline is smaller than it was a month or two ago.

Money rates have tightened up sharply in the last three months. The United States lost \$108,000,000 in gold reserves in May, which was the fourth month of substantial reduction. The gold reserve of the Federal reserve system is \$400,000,000 less than a year ago. While the credit base has been growing smaller in this way, the superstructure of credit has been growing larger, due to expanding loans on stock exchange collateral rather than because of increases in commercial loans which grow out of expanding business activity. Inflation of security prices has gone to a dangerous point, many think.

While a crash in stock market values might unsettle business conditions for a while, other elements in the situation appear sound. Moreover, the tightness in money rates probably will not have much influence on loaning rates to farmers. A block of \$26,000,000 of ten to thirty-year four per cent federal land bank bonds was sold to investors in the last week at 100%. The yield of 3.98 per cent is the lowest yet recorded on such bonds.

gressman or purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for \$1.50. It is worth innumerable times that price.

The
Doctor's
Tip

THE old practice was to keep away from the doctor till we were sick enough to become a little worried. Then he came in and did the best he could to fix us up. Now we are being urged to go to our physician regularly that he might prevent illness of any sort. The farmer might imitate this wisdom. In other words, tillers of the soil ought not to crop their land until diminishing returns make it necessary to revive a sick soil. But rather should promptly establish a soil feeding program that will more than care for all the plant food removed by crops and washing. In this way, the farmer need not have soil that is out of condition at any time, once he gets it in a productive condition.

Gosh

GOSH really ain't a word, it's what they call an interjection. It's what you call a substitute 'fer the word God in what you call minced oaths.

Well I got that far and now the next problem is to find out what minced oaths is. Well, I figure minced oaths is maybe what you want to use after you've ate mince pie or something like that. But maybe it's the kinda



oaths what are all ready to come out but you cut them up before you let them out. Now, if that's the case, the word gosh is a word of refinement and restraint. If you just say gosh instead of something lots worse, it shows that you're trying to check yourself and are really tryin' to practice self-control.

Gosh! you know, I really admire a fellow what uses the word gosh instead of openin' right up with all of the what the professors call primary language you know. It just kinda shows a fellow is got some consideration fer others, and a little respect fer himself as well as the thing what made him swear.

Ain't it funny that swearin' is one of the first things foreigners learn when they learn a language. And lots o' times kids learn swear words after they've learnt mamma, and a few such words.

Of course, swearin' is the language of the nastiness of life. There ain't one decent thought you kin express by swearin', but there's some folkses who think it shows strength to swear. You know, some folkses think toughness is strength when, really, bein' tough is a weakness. The strongest man is the one who controls himself 'cause one of the hardest things to do is self-control, specially when the harness breaks, the spray pump gets out of order, wagon wheel breaks, and etc., when the spring work is behind. It just makes a fellow feel like sayin' lots more'n gosh when such things happen. But when you come to figure it out, swearin' don't fix broken wagon wheels, etc., but if we'd been on the job when we had time to fix those things, they wouldn't happen. Most of the time when a fellow is swearin' at something, he really oughto be swearin' at himself.

You know, when a fellow gets a thinkin' about this gosh darn subject, he finds there's lots to it. But, by gum, I've gotta quit now. Oh gosh, I suppose you're glad. By golly, I am too.

HY SYCKLE

The Farmers are Right

THE voluntary attendance of large delegations of farmers at both national conventions this year, will give further proof of the West's sturdy Americanism, an Americanism that has never failed to manifest itself in time of stress in peace or war.

That the farm-delegated representatives of these American citizens, without other credentials than the cause they represent, will be freely admitted to these national political councils and given most respectful attention, also is proof of the spirit of sterling democracy and fair play which has made this a people's government of and by a free people and the most successful and enduring demonstration of democracy the world has seen. For these men have come here in self-defense, inspired by the same instinct of self-preservation for which the farmers of 1776 staked their all and fought and died to win their independence.

They are here by right of the cause they represent, which is as vital as any cause to which the nation has ever rallied.

Let the truth be told. No organized protest that was not amply justified and timely has ever come from the West. And this goes for its Farmers' Alliance movement of the 19th Century, its era of Populism, and for the McNary-Haugenism of the present day.

These were and are all legitimate efforts to protect a suffering agricultural industry from the increasing exactions of an organized world of wealth and business in which agriculture, in one way or another, found itself at a ruinous or destructive economic disadvantage.

It is true these movements for economic betterment and justice have been branded "wild" or "radical" by a misunderstanding East, living it may be, too, contentedly for the time off

the fat of a false and precarious prosperity as it is now doing. Yet they were not without cause, and history has justified them as it will the insistence of the farmers of the present time that their industry shall be put on a business equality with every other great industry.

The farmers are right and in the end right will prevail.

Agriculture's diseased condition will continue until the remedy is applied. Agriculture is a national tree. It cannot thrive in corresponding measure with the other big trees in the national forest except it be given equality in living conditions, equality of economic opportunity. And it does not propose to die or be starved or taxed out of existence. That is why farmers are going to the national political conventions this year. Their movement is inspired by that self-preservation which is the first law of nature.

Radicalism does not make its appeal to the ballot. These farmers may in no sense be called extremists. They propose to advance their program in the orderly way prescribed by law and the constitution.

What they propose is constructive, it tends to a balanced national life, toward maintaining an industry which no nation can do without and live, as history has repeatedly demonstrated; to prevent us from drifting into that one-sided industrial development from which densely populated England is now suffering.

Our national life, no less than that of every other people and civilization, depends on a soil-conserving, a progressive, and a prospering agriculture. And to have this, the reward must be a good living for those who work at it with perseverance and thrift.

CONVENTION HALL, KANSAS CITY.

Arthur Capper

News From the Air

THE vibraphone, with which the radio has made us acquainted, was invented in the last decade and owes its peculiarly pure and distinctive tonal qualities to electricity. The instrument is composed of steel bars with resonators under each bar. Connected with the instrument is an electrical attachment which affects the prolongation and mellowing of notes when the bars are struck with soft mallets. Of all orchestral equipment, this instrument most closely approximates the music of cathedral chimes.

J. B. Daniel, radio announcer who has probably introduced President Coolidge to American audiences more times than any other man, says that he is truly "Silent Cal." After one or two questions about broadcasting arrangements, he is usually silent until he is scheduled to talk. Despite the number of times Daniel has introduced the President, he has met him but once.

More than 620,000 boys and girls engaged in agricultural pursuits will attend, either in person or by radio, the National Four-H Club camp to be held Saturday evening, June 23, from eight to nine o'clock E. S. T. County agents and club leaders throughout the United States will hold "listening in" meetings for those who are unable to attend the camp.

Radio announcers are finding that microphone control, which makes it possible for announcers to turn off their microphones while announcing

saves a great deal of worry when the little cold germ manages to bite them. When they discover that they are going to sneeze or cough, it is simple to turn off the microphone a moment to conduct the intimate operation. The radio audience is thus saved from distressing sounds and being exposed to a cold.

"The farmer is being supplied with more material by radio this summer than ever before," Morse Salisbury, in charge of Radio for the U. S. Department of Agriculture, says. "And radio stations are not slacking off for the summer months at all. They protest against the idea that radio is not a year-round avenue of information and entertainment. We are continuing to supply cooperating stations, which now number 136. So the farmer has his supply of information by radio coming in just the same—more variety this summer than ever before."

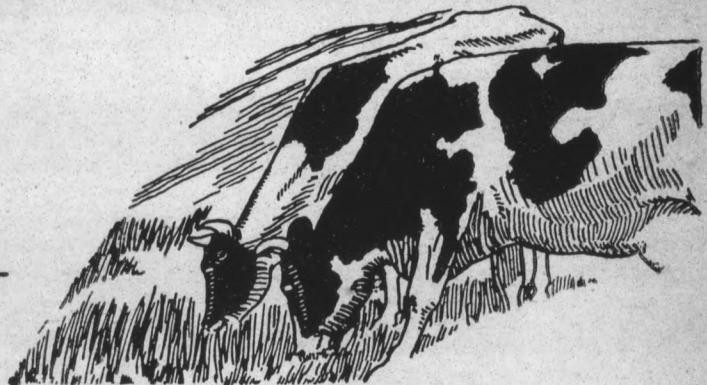
Formerly, radio was thought of only in connection with cold weather. The extension of broadcasting, the improvement in programs and the advent of the alternating current receiving set, will, it is expected, keep radio sets in use this summer to a much greater degree than ever before in the summer months.

Samuel Pepys, famous diarist of the seventeenth century, used shorthand in making notes, and after his death the diary had to be transcribed before it could be published.

PASTURE IS A STIMULANT—

NOT

A SQUARE MEAL



ALL the grass a good cow can eat contains less feed than she needs each day for her body and the milk she produces. Pasture is a stimulant, but it is not a square meal! Deprived of grain on pasture, a good cow—fresh in spring or summer—first loses weight, and then slumps so rapidly in production that in the fall she is giving at least 5 pounds a day less than her possible gait. And heavy fall and winter feeding will not bring her back!



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gives, without waste, what cows on pasture need. The formula is approved by the College Feed Conference Board*. Fairly low in Protein, because early pasture is rich in it.... Rich in Carbohydrates and Total Digestible Nutrients because these are what pasture grass lacks.... Sixty pounds of minerals to the ton, because minerals are best assimilated on pasture.... Sold on an OPEN FORMULA so you know just how much of each ingredient it contains.

By making use of the best buys on the market and low-protein ingredients, AMCO 20% DAIRY is priced so you can afford to feed.

See your Amco Agent today or write for prices to the address below.

*The College Feed Conference Board approves formulas for feed manufacturers, but accepts no responsibility in supervising the mixing or sale of such feeds, nor does it guarantee the composition of feeds so manufactured. This responsibility is completely taken by Amco Feed Mixing Service.

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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.

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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.

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



BEE HIVES
Sections, Comb Foundation, Smokers, Etc.

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

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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.



HOME-MADE TRACTOR HITCH FOR TWO OR THREE BINDERS

HERE is something a lot of our readers have been looking for, a practical home-made hitch for pulling two or three binders behind a tractor. In answer to a recent request, Mr. Lewis Weis sends an illustration showing such a hitch for three binders cutting grain on his farm. This has been used for several years and gives very satisfactory service.

The construction of this hitch is shown in detail in the diagram. He removes the tongue truck from the front binder and puts in a stub tongue of about the same size as the regular tongue and about eight to ten feet long to fasten to the tractor drawbar. The tongue trucks are left on the second and third binders, the tongues being removed and a short stub

it sure works in the ground good and takes out this weed, roots and all.—Wm. Lindberg.

THE BEST PUTTY

WE receive many inquiries about good putty. The best putty, the kind that doesn't crack and fall off window frames, is made from equal parts of white-lead and whiting, softened with linseed oil. Putty containing marble dust and petroleum when used to fill up nail holes and cracks often turns yellow and spoils what otherwise would have been a good paint job.

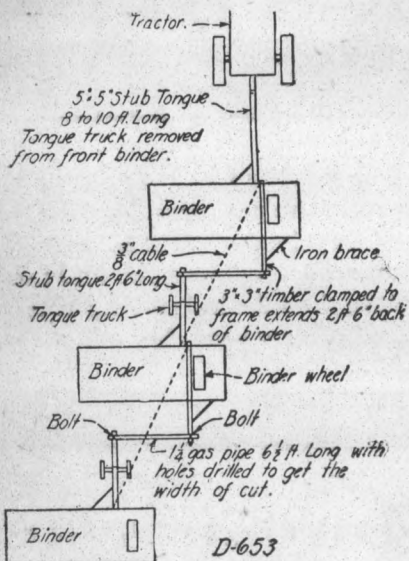
WHEN BUGS MAR THE PAINT JOB

FLIES in wet paint are emphatically "flies in the painter's ointment." Gnats and mosquitos rank in the same category of undesirables during the warm weather painting season. When insects are blown by the wind, there is, of course, no way to prevent their being blown against newly painted surfaces. But if the day is fairly still, there is a way of discouraging their natural cussedness. It isn't necessary to stand idly by and watch them mar a well done paint

job without doing anything at all to lessen the damage.

A white-lead manufacturing concern reports that citronella or oil of cedar have been found very helpful in this problem of keeping insects off fresh paint. A little of either liquid will warn insects away until the paint is no longer sticky. A good many house painters have tried out the scheme and found that half a pint of oil of cedar added to every gallon of white-lead paint will not harm the lead and oil mixture but that it will, on the other hand, discourage curious bugs. Others prefer citronella, mixed into the paint in a slightly smaller proportion. This tip from professional brush wielders may save the last remaining shreds of some amateur painter's disposition.

We have installed a new set of sweeps on our best riding cultivator. They are of an improved construction and we hope that they are going to work out satisfactorily. We aren't very enthusiastic about the old style sweeps as the point soon gets dubbed back and the sweep will not stay at its proper depth when a stretch of especially hard soil is reached. These new sweeps fit on behind an ordinary tooth which sticks down about an inch below the sweep. This removes the stones and other obstacles, provides "suction" to keep the sweep constantly down to its proper depth and still allow it to run level, which is the way it should run if it is to be most effective in cutting off the weeds.—P.



—Binder Hitch—
Showing a Three Binder Hitch

tongue four by four, two feet and six inches long, being put in its place. A three by three timber, clamped to the front binder main frame just inside the bull wheel, extends back behind the frame two feet and six inches and is braced to the rear of main frame by a piece of wagon tire or similar iron. To the rear end of this timber is bolted a piece of one and one-fourth inch gas pipe six and one-half feet long, with several holes for bolting on the stub tongue of the second binder so as to get the proper width of cut for second binder.

A three-eighth inch wire cable is fastened at the front end of the timber bolted to the first binder, is brought back diagonally to the rear connection of tongue truck to second binder, passing under the one and one-fourth inch gas pipe. If the stub tongue on the truck of second binder does not carry up as on some trucks, fasten a stake on the stub tongue and run a chain from this stake back to the end of the truck tongue to hold the stub tongue up. If preferred, a light log chain may be used instead of the wire cable. A timber is clamped to frame of second binder and the third binder hitched on exactly like the second one.—I. W. Dickerson.

HOW I HANDLE QUACK GRASS

EVERY farmer has a hay rake. All they got to do is to remove the wheels from the dump rake and put on two mower wheels and it's ready to get the quack grass out. I tried this last summer and it surely worked fine. I had an acre of ground and nothing would grow because there was so much quack grass. I plowed it first, then dragged it and the drag got so full of quack that I couldn't get anywhere with it. So I tried this rig and



Our Slogan—"Life and Property Protection."

FARMERS BUY FIRE TRUCK

FARMERS near Lawton have agreed to pay the major part of the cost of a fire truck to serve that community. The truck will be housed and manned by the village which also contributes \$1,000 toward the purchase price. The farmers are signing up for \$25 each.

TWENTY-THREE FIRES LAST WEEK

REPORTS of twenty-three fires came to the Michigan Farmer office last week. Of these twenty-three fires, sixteen were of farm homes. This emphasizes again the importance of watching closely the various fire hazards about the farm dwelling. Twelve of these sixteen farm homes were caused by sparks falling upon roofs. Had these twelve homes been covered with non-combustible roofing or had spark arresters been placed upon the chimneys then in all probability these twelve homes would still be used as dwellings. There is real need for a campaign in this state to better protect our farm homes against roof fires.

MADE A GOOD HAUL

NOT long ago in Sanilac County, thieves took thirty-eight Rhode Island Red hens from one neighbor, then, going directly across the road to another neighbor, stole twenty-three Plymouth Rocks and eight fresh smoked hams and shoulders. The theft of the Rhode Island Reds was discovered about 7 o'clock the next morning. Immediate investigation by one of the family brought plenty of evidence of automobile tracks. It was discovered that a car had parked 125 feet from the poultry house and by the road side near the parking space, several chicken feathers were found.

This evidence was picked up by a child member of the family and brought to the head of the family, but as the man of the house was too busy to call the sheriff's office, even though he had a telephone in his home, the theft was not reported by either party suffering loss, as each felt that the thief was either someone close at hand, or possibly crooks from Flint or Detroit. Yet accidental evidence was brought to the sheriff's attention that showed otherwise.

It appears two men driving a speed wagon called at a poultry dealer's place the next morning at 8:30 and sold the dealer thirty-eight Rhode Island Reds and twenty-three Plymouth Rocks, offering for sale three of the smoked shoulders. The poultry dealer purchased the poultry, but refused the smoked meat and directed the parties to offer their meat for sale at a local butcher shop. While in transit to the butcher shop, their truck collided with another car, the collision putting their truck in a garage for repairs that delayed them in town until late afternoon.

The hand of fate evidently took issue in helping furnish evidence that would have enabled capture and conviction for these thieves would have been easy picking for the law had the losses been immediately reported to the sheriff's office, but it appears that two days elapsed before the sheriff was advised and then not until he chanced to meet one of the family who had lost the Rhode Island Red poultry, the meeting taking place on the street, the sheriff being told of their loss and also the loss of their neighbor.

The deputy sheriff went immediately to the poultry dealer to learn if poultry answering the description given had been sold and it was found that the evidence as above stated was to be had. The poultry had been shipped making it impossible to iden-

tify the property stolen, and the crooks had skipped to parts unknown.

No Trace of the Thieves

The length of time between the theft and its report to the sheriff's office made it impossible to get any clue as to which way the chicken thieves had gone. The auto accident was past history and those who had witnessed it were unable to lend any assistance in the way of clue. Had the losses been reported at once, the crooks would have been captured and the chickens returned.

Why Rewards Are Paid

Promptness in reporting theft, trespass, or fire bug cases to law enforcement officers and complete cooperation with the prosecuting attorney in presenting evidence at trials will be of great help in our life and property protection program. To stimulate this cooperation is the reason why the Michigan Farmer Protective Service pays rewards of \$50.00 to each person who is responsible for evidence furnished that leads to the capture and penal conviction of those who are caught stealing from, or damaging the property of, its Protective Service members. We desire to make it worthwhile for folks to appear in court and present evidence against those who steal, trespass, or set fires, as it is evident that is necessary in bringing about conviction.

News of the Week

Radio communication with Gen. Nobile, the Italian whose dirigible is stranded in Franz Joseph land, indicates that one of the cabins of the dirigible was ripped off by collision with an ice pack. An arctic rescue ship is within one hundred miles of the stranded party.

The trip of the Coolidges to the summer White House at Brule, Wis., was delayed a day by illness of Mrs. Coolidge.

Miss Mable Boll and pilot in their monoplane Columbia at Harbor Grace, N. F., and Miss Amelia Earhart in the "Queen of Diamonds" are awaiting weather conditions to start their flights across the Atlantic.

East Lake, Mich., which tried to maintain itself from the profits of its public dance hall without taxing property, recently made a tax levy of five mills on property worth \$72,000. This tax yielded \$360.

The republican convention platform will contain no mention of the equalization fee in its farm relief plank.

The U. S. has sent 1,500 more soldiers to Nicaragua to maintain peace at the coming elections there.

The southern end of Vancouver Island, B. C., is being overrun by cats. It is claimed they have killed 200,000 song birds there in a year.

The cities of Dearborn and Fordson voted last week to merge into one city.

The stock market took an awful tumble last week. On Tuesday it made a record of 5,193,600 shares due to efforts of people to get out of the market.

Hoover was nominated Republican President Candidate on first ballot at the Kansas City Convention. He received 837 votes on the first ballot.

Captain Emilio Carranza, Mexican aviator, has made a flight from Mexico City to Washington, D. C., to repay the visit Lindbergh made to Mexico. It is reported that Lindbergh gave about \$1,200 toward financing this Carranza flight.

The Southern Cross, which flew from Oakland, California, to Sidney, Australia, in a record-breaking trip, will continue around the world, according to Capt. Kingsford-Smith.

The crew of the Bremen, the German plane, sailed for home June 9th. Capt. Fitzmaurice will accompany Baron Van Huenefeld and Capt. Koehl to Germany, after which they will go to Ireland with Capt. Fitzmaurice.

Judge Kanavaugh, of Chicago, said recently that 350,000 men and women are making their living by crime.

According to a survey made by the Young Women's Christian Association, Chinese women in Tientsin, China, work 11½ hours a day for 20 cents.

Miss Rachel Gillies, a native of the island of St. Kilda, off the Scottish coast, seventeen years old, saw her first tree and automobile when she visited near London, England.

Readers' Opinions

THE SNOW PLOWED ROADS

MR. IRA GIDDINGS presented in Michigan Farmer a number of features relative to the snow plowing of highways. There is, however, an angle not touched upon here that has been brought to the attention of Genesee County residents during the present spring, and that is the matter of freezing. Never in the county's history have the improved roads been in so deplorable a condition as prevailed through the early part of the present spring. When frost had entirely removed itself from the fields the improved gravel roads in many places continued to be little less than mire holes over an extended period. The solution of this condition arrived at by a number of experienced road builders was that in removing the snow blanket from these roads with the snow plow had left the gravel roads with no protection from the action of the frost; consequently they froze deeply. Particularly much deeper than the road sides that were covered deeply with the heavy snowy canopy the snow plow hurled there in clearing the road bed. It is their opinion that some provision should be made to leave packed, blanket of snow upon the road bed to protect it from excessive freezing.—G. Everitt.

A HANDY HOUSECAR

IN response to Mr. E. A. Clise's request, I would like to give our experience in housecars.

With my brother's help, we removed the body of our Maxwell touring car and erected thereon a dwelling house seven by eleven feet, strictly modern, five rooms in one.

We left the farm that we were renting on April 17th and came three miles in the desired direction where we parked in an orchard. As my husband was offered a steady job right here, we stayed but don't intend to give up a trip yet.

As I said before our house is seven by eleven. About one foot from the back end is a stationery chest 7 by 2 by 1½ feet which is divided into two sections. One end holds all of the clothes required by a family of three, my husband, a nineteen months old boy, and myself. The other part holds food, grocery supplies, towels, portable phonograph, oven, etc. At night a set of bed springs lay on this chest and are as comfortable as if set up in the spare room at home. In the morning, after the bed is made, the mattress and bedding are securely fastened to springs by means of two heavy cords tied to frame of springs about one and one-half feet from each end. They are then tipped back against the back wall, concealed by a cretonne curtain and out of the way for the day. The chest serves as a day couch, a place to seat callers and is so placed at the table to make a chair high enough for the baby. The table is hinged to two studdings and hooks up against the wall when not in use. It is about two by three feet and I have served four comfortably.

Directly above the table is a shelf that holds cans of tea, coffee, salt, pepper, teapot, perculator, etc. Other shelf room is provided by two eight by six inch shelves ten inches wide along each side, near ceiling.

One of the smallest airtight stoves we could find for sale, with a four-inch pipe connection serves as heating device and I do all of my cooking and baking (including bread) on a two burner gasoline stove with a one burner oven. The former is a compact suitcase type and takes up little room.

By extending the running boards out to the width of the house we have two handy cupboards, one holding

IN order to build the one best binder it is possible to produce, the Harvester Company has combined the popular McCormick and Deering grain binders into one improved perfected machine. The McCormick's great strength and ability to withstand severe abuse and the Deering's exceptional lightness of draft have been brought together for you.

There are more McCormick and Deering binders in the grain fields than all other makes together. You can now have, in one machine, all the features that bought this about. And the new McCormick-Deering has additional features that were never found even on McCormick and Deering binders.

There are many improvements on the new McCormick-Deering that your old machine does not have. They accomplish more in less time, with fewer stops in the field, have longer life, lighter draft, and are easier and more comfortable to operate. You will certainly want to get acquainted with these improvements. Check them against your old machine. Your local McCormick-Deering dealer will help you by showing you the new McCormick-Deering and pointing out the features your old machine does not have.

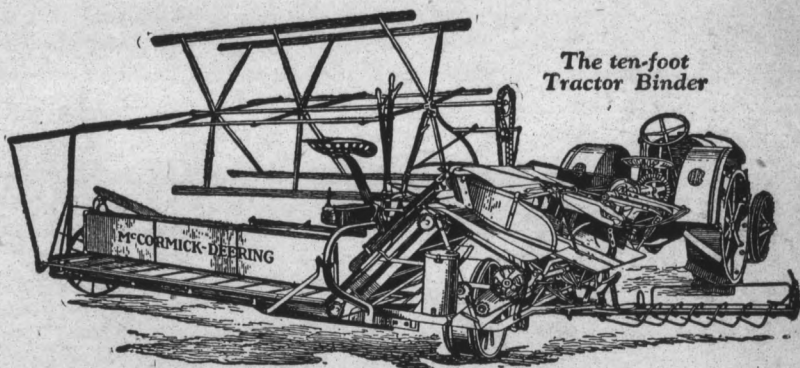
McCormick-Deering binders are built in 6, 7, and 8-foot horse-drawn sizes. Also, the 10-foot tractor binder for operation from the power take-off of the McCormick-Deering Tractor.

See these modern binders at the local dealer's store

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

606 So. Michigan Ave. of America Chicago, Illinois
(Incorporated)
93 Branch Houses in the U. S.; the following in Michigan Farmer Territory—Detroit, Grand Rapids, Green Bay, Jackson, Saginaw

McCORMICK-DEERING GRAIN BINDERS



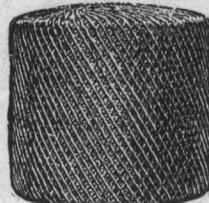
The ten-foot Tractor Binder

McCORMICK-DEERING

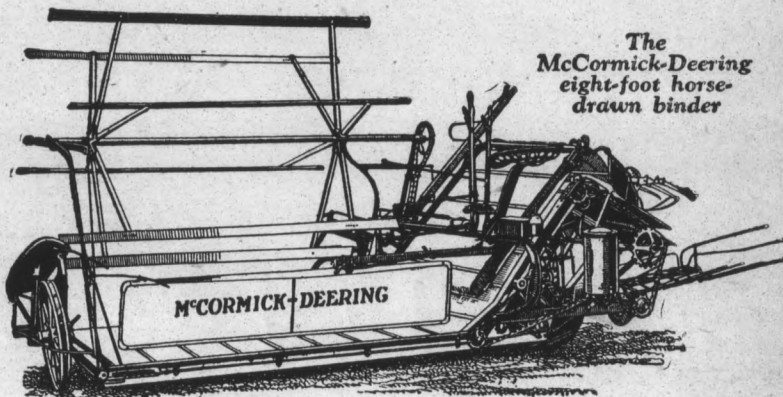
INTERNATIONAL

"BIG BALL" TWINE

You've always known Harvester twine to be of unquestioned quality, and you've doubtless found the "Big Ball" winding (with the patented cover) a real convenience. Choose one of the Harvester brands this year for genuine twine economy and twine satisfaction. Now is the time.



GUARANTEED FOR Length Strength Weight



The McCormick-Deering eight-foot horse-drawn binder

vegetables, the other auto tools.

The floor is covered with linoleum which is warm and easy to keep clean. A comfort one would hardly expect to find is a rocking chair, yet I don't know of anything for which that space might be used to better advantage. Two folding camp chairs complete the furnishings.

The windshield is in two parts and built to open out at the top for ventilation. Two small windows supply rear view and add much to light supply. While we are stopped, the wash tub and board and baby's folding cart repose under the car.

The frame of the house is all hardwood, covered with cel-o-tex and painted to make it waterproof, while the roof is three-eighths in matched ceiling, covered with heavy canvas.

If there are any questions they would like to ask concerning materials, measurements, etc., we would be glad to answer them personally or through your paper. Visitors are always welcome.

Would just like to add that your paper is the best yet and we couldn't keep house without it, even in a housecar. Success to all.—Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Harris.

Would Mr. and Mrs. Harris kindly write us, as we have lost their address?—Eds.

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Will prevent and overcome bloating, stoppage and paralysis of the bowels in cattle. Salts or Oil are Dangerous.

Never Drench Cattle

Give Dr. David Roberts Laxotonic dry on the tongue. For sale by dealers or post-paid 50c. Ask for FREE copy of The Cattle Specialist and how to get The Practical Home Veterinarian without cost.

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You can build your barn or any building with fire-safe Kalamazoo Glazed Tile at the same cost as wood. Easy to erect, lasts longer, no upkeep. Warmer in winter, cooler in summer.

Kalamazoo Glazed Tile Costs more than wood. Fire-safe. Lasts Longer. No upkeep. Write for free book—Better Farm Buildings. Kalamazoo Tank & Silo Company Dept. O Kalamazoo, Mich.

Try a Michigan Farmer Liner

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



At the start of the Tour..

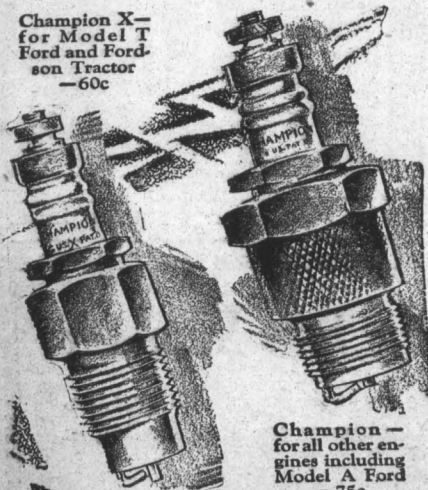
TO insure ideal and care-free performance on your tour install a new set of dependable Champion Spark Plugs. They will restore new car speed, power and flexibility, save gas and oil, and your car will perform better under all driving conditions.

Champion is the better spark plug because of these definite structural and operative superiorities.

An exclusive sillimanite insulator specially treated to withstand the much higher temperature of the modern high compression engine. New patented solid copper gasket-seal that remains absolutely gas tight under high compression. Special analysis electrodes which assure a fixed spark gap under all driving conditions.

It is for these reasons that you can buy dependable Champion Spark Plugs with every assurance of better and more economical car operation.

Champion X—
for Model T
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—60c



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News and Views

From INGLESIDE FARM—By Stanley Powell

UNPARALLELED prosperity" has been dinned into our ears by addresses reaching us over the radio recently from Washington, D. C., and Kansas City, Missouri, where leaders of the Republican clan held their vaunting conclave. Both President Coolidge in his budget speech delivered in the Nation's Capitol and keynoters and spellbinders at the G. O. P. Convention painted a rosy picture of the economic affluence with which our land is blessed. We were staggered with mighty arrays of figures running up into the millions and billions. "Prosperity" was accentuated and spelled with capital letters.

I do not for a moment question the veracity of the statements made by these distinguished and honored gentlemen, nor do I doubt the accuracy of the statistics which they quote. However, it is timely for us to remind ourselves, and the public at large, that in this general prosperity we farmers have not participated in proper proportion.



What the Wise Men Said

Recently a special committee of nine nationally known authorities, acting for the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities, prepared and submitted to that association a memorable report on the present agricultural situation. This document was hailed as "the most important mental contribution to American agriculture since the report of Roosevelt's Country Life Commission." The opening sentences of the first paragraph of this recent report present quite a comprehensive summary of the situation. They read:

"Incomes from farming since 1920 have not been sufficient to pay a fair return on the current value of capital used and a fair wage for farmers' labor, or permit farm people to maintain a standard of living comparable with other groups of like ability. Agriculture has received a much smaller share of the national income during this period than during the period prior to the World War; and in spite of the continued decline in the proportion of the population engaged in agricultural pursuits and the marked increase in the efficiency in agricultural production, farmers in general have not been receiving as adequate rewards for their labor and managerial efforts and for the use of their capital as have been received in most other industries."

Weeds Are Flourishing

This season seems to be ideal for weeds. For extent of spread and thrifty vigor, thistles and quack grass are outdoing themselves. Neighbors are reporting big patches of quack where none has ever been noticed previously.

A few days ago a farmer past middle life said to me, "If I were a young man I would worry about the increasing weeds, but being an old fellow I suppose I have enough other things to fuss over without troubling myself about the weeds. But if tractors and improved tillage implements do not solve this problem I do not know where we are headed for."

This is indeed a serious situation. Here at Ingleside we have battled various weeds for three generations. Yet I do not see as we are making much headway against these old pests. Worst of all, every few years

some serious weed, hitherto unknown, makes its appearance. For instance, I notice some thriving patches of wild oats on the roadside along our property. Where this new enemy came from is a mystery, but it is here and I suppose will be spreading into the fields.

As much of our foul stuff first appears along the roadsides of our recently improved highways, I cannot help wondering if the road builders are as careful as they should be regarding the purity of the seed that they sow on the shoulders and slopes of these new roads. If they are at fault, that is indeed an ironical tragedy. It is bad enough for us farmers to have to pay the grievously burdensome highway taxes, without

Strawberry Beds Need Care

By B. W. Keith

LAST winter was a hard one on strawberry plantations, and as a consequence there were millions of plants winter-killed. If not killed outright, they were so injured that they could not make much growth this spring. When injured plants of this nature are set out in new beds, they do not make satisfactory growth, more often none at all, possibly dying before the first of July.

This dying is caused by the roots having been killed, either by severe freezing under too wet conditions during the winter, or by repeated freezing and thawing in the spring. This last condition will heave the plants out of the ground, especially in heavier soils, thus breaking the roots, stripping them of their side roots, and exposing them to the killing effects of sudden and repeated freezing and thawing.

This winter and spring killing, just mentioned, is what is wrong with strawberry fields this spring, and, in some of the largest strawberry sections in the state, the prospects for a crop at the time of this writing are away below normal.

Not only is this winter and spring killing affecting this season's strawberry crop, but next year's crop is going to feel the effects, because there are many plants set out in new beds this spring that won't survive the summer, while others that do live through will not produce a normal number of plants, consequently the picking rows for next year's crop are not going to have a good, even stand of plants in them. This is not going to be a great setback in varieties like the Senator Dunlap, that naturally produce a large number, but with Premier, Aroma, and like varieties that are shy plant producers, growers are going to experience a loss. Premier is a hard plant to make grow anyway under the best of conditions.

About the only way to overcome these ill effects in spring-set strawberry fields, is to give them a thorough cultivation and hoeing, and fertilize to get as much plant growth and runner formation as possible. One has to go a little easy with fertilizers on such varieties as the Senator Dunlap that are heavy plant producers—that is, produce a large number of plants under normal conditions, because too many plants in the row will be crowding, and they will not produce near the yields of berries as they would if grown farther apart with more room to develop into strong, vigorous plants.

With varieties like the Premier and Aroma that are shy plant producers, the use of commercial fertilizers or

having an unwelcome heritage of pestiferous weeds thrust upon us at the same time.

Weeds a Community Problem

The matter of weed control illustrates that "no man liveth unto himself alone." If your neighbors allow their fields to become foul, you stand a slim chance of keeping yours clean. Wind and birds are no respecters of line fences. Even from a purely selfish standpoint we are vitally interested in the standards and progress of our neighbors.

Although it rained for about a week just after we planted our corn, we did manage to get over it twice with a spike tooth harrow before it was up enough to be harmed much by such cultivation. These two harrowings seemed to do a lot of good, subduing grass and weeds and mulching the surface. Certainly, this method is much more rapid than the use of a one-row cultivator. With a pair of horses and a two section spike tooth we were able to cover more than three acres per hour.

barnyard manures will be found very beneficial. Both can be scattered along each side of the row, and hoed or cultivated into the soil so the plant roots will soon have access to them. The sooner the plants have access to manures or fertilizers after they are set, the sooner and more vigorous runner formation will start.

In applying the commercial fertilizers, be careful not to get it on the leaves or roots. It will "burn" them every time, especially if the leaves are wet, or become wet while the fertilizer is on them. Dig or plow a narrow furrow on either side of the row about three or four inches from the base of the plant and scatter the fertilizer in the same and then cover. A tablespoonful to the plant is sufficient. Barnyard manure may be applied in the same manner or scattered on the row and hoed in. It should be worked into the soil in some way, otherwise it will be of no benefit unless rains fall on it and washes the soluble plant foods into the soil where the roots can get them. It would be much more beneficial if the manure was in the soil around or alongside the plants when the rains come.

Because nitrogen stimulates plant growth, a fertilizer containing at least four per cent nitrogen is recommended. Phosphoric acid is next in importance and should constitute something like eight per cent of the fertilizer. Potash is not so necessary as nitrogen or phosphoric acid and could be eliminated altogether, therefore 4-8 brand of commercial fertilizer is recommended, or one carrying somewhere near these percentages of nitrogen or phosphoric acid.

One hundred to one hundred twenty-five pounds of 4-8 fertilizer per acre is sufficient per application when drilled or scattered alongside the rows, and two, at the most three, applications are all that is necessary during the season, applying the first soon after the plants are set and another about four or five weeks later. The same applies to barnyard manure. If barnyard manure was applied to the soil when the ground was plowed or anytime before the plants were set, it is a question whether much fertilizing is necessary after the first application—the one following the setting of the plants. In all cases, check rows should be left to see and check the value of the use of fertilizer or barnyard manures.

By following out some system of fertilizing as given above, strawberry plants can be made to grow more vigorously and produce a fair picking row before fall.

LONG DISTANCE PLOWING

A MINNESOTA farm youth, Harold Anderson of Tamarack, made a remarkable record of continuous plowing when he started his tractor at seven o'clock Monday morning and plowed continuously until nine o'clock Friday night. The only stops he made were to eat and fill the fuel tanks. He plowed 60 acres of land and worked continuously for 110 hours. It is estimated that he covered a distance of 240 miles. He lost eight pounds in weight during this test.

ADD TO STATE FORESTS

THE department of conservation has added 91,000 acres to the state forests. In Oscoda County 12,000 are being taken over and in Presque Isle County 9,000. About 4,500 acres will be added to the Island Lake forest in Kalkaska and Grand Traverse Counties. Seventy thousand acres will be put under state supervision in Luce County. Due to the added duties placed upon State Forester Schaaf, he is being provided with an assistant.

FROM HIRED MAN TO MASTER FARMER

(Continued from page 793)

pounds of the same grade fertilizer are sown with oats and barley. Commercial fertilizer has also been sown with beans, but in the mind of Mr. Lake the extra expense has hardly been justified by increased returns. Liming alfalfa ground has also been tried but with no noticeable results, this soil being naturally sweet.

In short, barnyard and commercial fertilizer, together with proper rotation and good cultivation are the means employed to preserve the fertility of this farm.

The buildings are all that are required to constitute a substantial, comfortable, and convenient farm home. The dwelling, ample in size, is equipped with an electric generator and storage batteries which provide lights for the buildings, and supply power for washing machine, cream separator, pumping system, vacuum sweeper, etc. A septic tank and sewer system have been provided, making it possible to have a fully equipped bathroom. A hot and cold water system is also one of the conveniences. The heating system is a hot air furnace combined with hot water. At the rear of the house is a very large screened-in porch, which, in the summer time, is utilized as a summer kitchen.

The barn is large, has silo attached, and has comfortable stables for horses, cattle, and other stock.

Hog houses, granaries, tool sheds, garage, and other outbuildings are in evidence.

Very early in life, presumably assisted by the counsel of his parents, Mr. Lake began to vision the advantages of saving accumulations and, at the age of ten years, placed his first money at interest. By careful living and always saving a part of his earnings he steadily increased his loans and has always been able to finance his successive steps in his agricultural career without borrowing money. Mr. Lake stated he had never paid interest in his life, and when asked how he avoided it he replied: "I learned to creep first and walk afterward." He has accomplished this too without being parsimonious or miserly. The family attend church regularly and contribute liberally to its support, also to the support of World Service, Albion College, and the various community enterprises. They are also members of the Grange, both local and county, and take an active part in promoting the general welfare.

In the great majority of cases the farm masters the farmer. The farmer permits himself to become so en-

slaved that he never has time for anything but drudgery. In the case of Mr. Lake he has so mastered farming that he finds time for recreation and enjoyment. The family is usually found at public gatherings, take frequent automobile trips, and have travelled in thirty-three states besides taking side trips into Canada and Mexico.

A comfortable, convenient tenant house, fair wages, and fair treatment of hired help contribute towards the possibility of these trips.

Much of the success of Mr. Lake is due to the cooperation of his estimable wife. Mrs. Lake, a graduate of the Durand high school, possesses those qualities which have enabled husband and wife to walk side by side thus far through life. The home is brightened by two active young sons—Gerald Mortimer, thirteen years of age, who already aspires to membership in the Master Farmers' Club, and Leroy George, six years old, who wants to be a Lindbergh.

Mr. and Mrs. Lake have repeatedly suggested they had done nothing extraordinary, had achieved nothing out of the reach of the average farmer boy, provided he will apply himself to his task and be satisfied to creep before he can walk.

How to care for a Fisher Body

- 1 When you have the chassis of your car inspected, a thorough inspection of the body should also be made.
- 2 In case of a closed body, have it completely adjusted after the first 1000 or 1500 miles.
- 3 See that the tie-down bolts, which fasten the body to the chassis, are always kept tight. Loose tie-down bolts cause distortion of the door opening. They also cause squeaks.
- 4 Squeaks which come from a glazed hood can be readily eliminated by inserting a small piece of rubber, or cloth, $\frac{1}{16}$ inch thick, under the lacing, and slightly lubricating the contact points.
- 5 Contact points on rubber door bumpers facing door pillars, the door supporting dovetail, and the striker plates, when they become glazed, should be lubricated, as should the door lock.
- 6 Don't fail to remove dust from the upholstery regularly, preferably using a vacuum cleaner with special dusting attachment, or, if this is not practicable, briskly apply a whisk broom.
- 7 Remove grease spots at once, using some safe, standard cleaner.
- 8 In washing car, play water on gently from a hose, or apply with sponge.
- 9 Never use hot water.
- 10 Never use soap.
- 11 Dry by wiping gently with a piece of chamois.
- 12 Whenever possible, do not allow your car to stand under a blistering sun for a long period, as this may have a deteriorating effect on the finish.



Body by FISHER

FRUIT GROWERS' TOUR

THE mid-summer tour of the Michigan State Horticultural Society will be through the fruit districts of Ontario. It will start from Windsor the morning of August 3rd and will follow along the southern route along the shores of Lake Erie. The truck and tobacco districts around Harrow will be visited and the fruit section around St. Catherine, with one-half day spent at Vineland fruit experiment station. The tour will end at Niagara Falls August 4th. It is thought many of the tourists will visit the fruit districts of western New York and northern Ohio before returning home.

A county agent from Texas recently purchased in western Michigan seventeen young Jersey bulls for improving the herds in the Lone Star state. He paid an average of \$200 per head for these youngsters.

At the annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America at Milwaukee last week tribute was paid to Dr. Stephen Babcock for his great contribution to dairying by inventing the butter-fat test. Gov. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois, president of the association, gave the address.

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The modern oil, gas or gasoline stove brings a new era into the kitchen. Quick, convenient, economical, no wasted heat. Plenty of heat at the right place. At canning time the kettle boils quietly, or the pressure mounts quickly in the cooker, while the house stays cool.

With one of these modern stoves there is no incessant carrying of wood or cobs or coal, no ashes, no litter on the floor. Just clean abundant heat applied at exactly the place you want it.

Kindling a fire to brew a pot of coffee is as instantaneous as lighting a match. When you are through with it, out it goes. That's convenience, service, and economy.

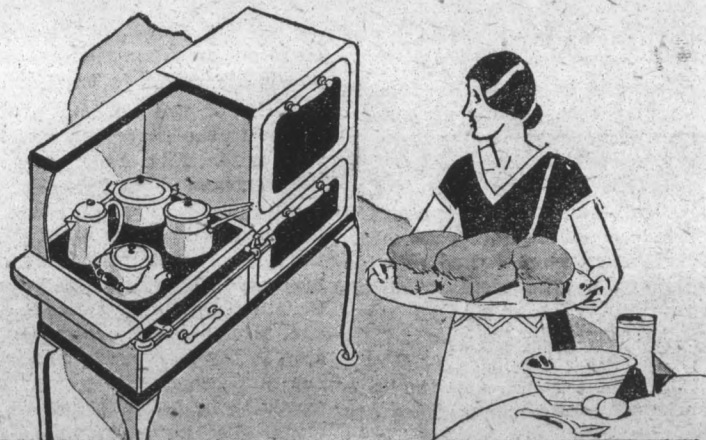
When you get ready to buy your stove (of course you want one) look for one that is of modern and well tested design, made by a company you can depend on. Any stove advertised in the columns of this paper can be bought with perfect confidence.

THE HOTTEST JOB

WHAT is the hottest job on the farm during the broiling heat of midsummer? Pitching hay? No. Riding a binder or shocking grain? No. Shoving back the hay in the mow? Well, that's a tough one. But hotter than any of these, and steadier, is the job of cooking three meals a day for a hungry pack of men and boys, with a big range that broils the cook while it bakes the cookies.

Mother likes to cook, and likes to see hungry men eat, but no woman likes to be singed to a crisp herself while she is cooking.

With the big range that burns coal or wood or cobs, the kitchen will always be a sweltering place in summer. It wears mother's vitality down and she's tired without knowing why. It isn't the work so much as it is the stifling heat.



Merchandise Advertised in The Michigan Farmer is Dependable

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



U. S. sailors are protecting American interests in Chinese war zone.



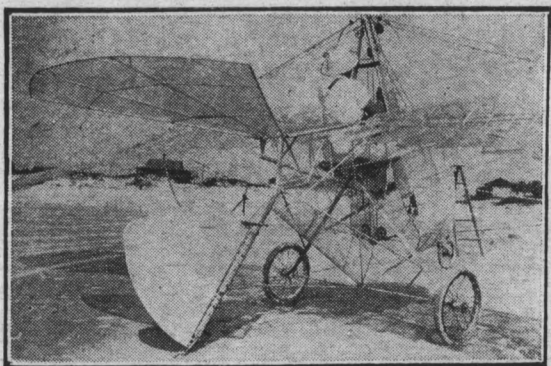
Empress Naga-Ko, little mother of Japan, is decorated for her Red Cross activities.



An unusual picture of General Nobile and Titina who shared same fate in the Italia.



When this tailless monkey tipped over a lamp at sea, he destroyed pets valued at \$10,000.



With this wing-flapping, foot-propelled ornithopter, the inventor hopes to fly forty miles, after a few improvements.



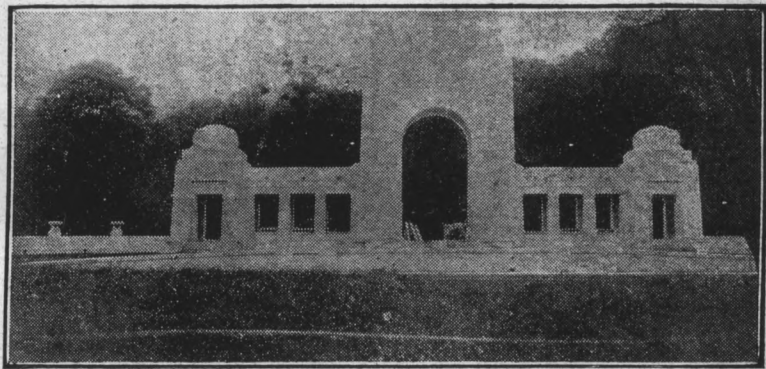
Commander Byrd picks Harold I. June to succeed late Floyd Bennett on south polar flight.



Henry DuPont of Delaware flies 2,000 miles every week-end to his sweetheart, Margaret Lewis, in Texas.



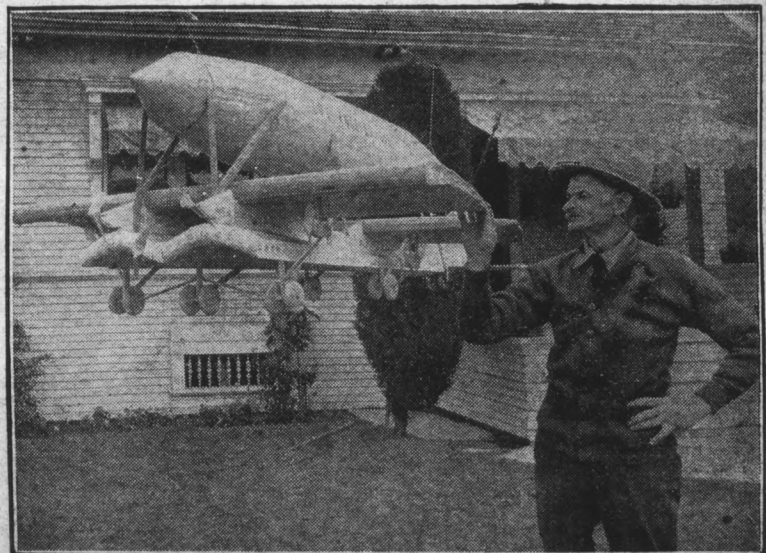
The fourteen balloons just before the start of the National Elimination race. The apparent calm led up to a terrific electrical storm in which two of the balloonists were killed.



In memory to the American flying heroes, this Lafayette Escadrille monument will be dedicated on America's Independence Day at Vincennes, France.



Prince Chichibu (second from right), brother of Emperor of Japan, marched with the troops who sail for the war zone. They seem to be all out of step but the Prince.



Peter Arndt, inventor, with a model of his super-dirigible-plane, designed to carry from 125 to 200 passengers at a speed of 150 miles per hour. It will have nine motors with 18 cylinders each.

Home, A Magic Word

ALL Pleasant Ridge had heard of the recognition accorded Bradley Barton, and the mild-mannered orchestra leader shared with Kate O'Neal plaudits and congratulations of friends. There was no formal program, just a good time gathering where old and young could sing and shout, play rollicking games, listen to good music. As presiding officer Bob Barton had presented Kate to her home folks, had given graphic portrayal of the memorable hour when the award was made. Dainty and sweet, Katie had responded with a few words, her eyes wet, her lips tremulous. When the applause ended, Bradley Barton stood before the audience with bow poised. "The words you have spoken tonight," he said, "never will be forgotten, little Irish Kate. Hair of gold and heart of gold, I dedicate this song to you."

Up sprang Clara Edwards, her glorious young voice taking up the words of a song as the violin played the air.

"Sweet little Kate, down at the gate, at home on your father's farm, Eyes that are blue, heart that is true, Friends you do surely charm. Queen of each heart, please never depart,

You are our sweet wild flower; We want you to stay, forever and aye, to remember this pleasant hour."

"Just a little thing," said Barton apologetically when the applause ended, "and not intended for any other audience."

"You may be sure that I shall stay," said Katie O'Neal and there was deep feeling in her voice, "always, I hope. We should all be happy Mr. Barton, if we knew that you folks were fixtures in the community. Too much has been said about me to-night; I think we should cheer our orchestra leader. He has accomplished more than all of us."

Amidst the prolonged cheering the door opened and in came Squire Jones, muffled against the cold wind. With him, to the surprise of the friends assembled, was Holman King, a well-known Warford lawyer. Made welcome, they explained that a refractory motor had caused delay. "It is growing late," announced King, "and I must soon leave for home. I came here by request of Squire Jones, who has an important announcement which he desired to make in public. But it is not so important," he concluded, "that I shall refuse a sandwich and a cup of coffee now." It was time for the "eats." Although curious glances were cast at the old Squire and his guest, their mission soon was almost forgotten in the jollity which followed. It was late, indeed, when Lawyer King, a self-appointed chairman, rapped for attention and asserted that Squire Jones, their old neighbor had something of interest to communicate.

Leaning on his cane, the old man began a story of reminiscence which held the attention of the young and set old men and women to nodding in approbation. Briefly he sketched the tale of his boyhood days, his life as a young married man and successor to the old home owner, the rearing of strong sons on the old farm. When he came to an account of the death of his son, young Robert Lee, tears ran down the old Squire's wrinkled cheeks. It was evident that this son, who was to carry on the traditions of the family, had been most dear to his heart. In time, unable to do the work of the farm, its owner had moved to town. As time had passed the older sons had died, leaving their father without child or grandchild.

"I was left alone," concluded the old man, "old and embittered against

Under the 4-H Flag

By John Francis Case

the world. If I seemed hard it was because others tried to take advantage of one who having nobody to provide or care for was not thought to deserve justice. But I made them pay. Tenants robbed me," the speaker struck the floor with his cane, "but I made them pay in full. It was only when those on the old home now came that I found consideration. Yes, sah, and affection."

"Now for what you really came to tell," suggested King.

"For years," went on Squire Jones, "I have desired to make some gift to the community where I lived as boy and man. I had thought to build a monument to the brave men who had served in wars. I had thought of a community building before this fine school was built. But, friends, I have reached a better conclusion. I shall give to Pleasant Ridge something of flesh and blood. Read to them, Holman King, what you have written down."

From his pocket the lawyer drew a document and began to read. "I, Thomas Jefferson Jones," the statement began, "being of sound mind and in health, do, for the sum of one

hundred dollars, payment to be acknowledged by receipt when received, convey to Robert Lee Barton all rights and privileges as tenant of my homestead known as the Jones farm during the term of my natural life. No other payment shall be required. "Bear witness also," King read on, "that attached to my last will and testament is a codicil bequeathing the farm named in this document to the said Robert Lee Barton at my death. It is hereby agreed between Thomas Jefferson Jones, party of the first part, and Robert Lee Barton, party of the second part, that the parents of said Robert Lee Barton shall have equal rights and privileges with him during tenure of tenancy and shall have right of occupancy of the farmstead after he shall become owner under terms of my will."

"It also is agreed by the said Robert Lee Barton that inasmuch as he is a minor in law, his father, Bradley Barton, shall have power to act as his representative and that until said Robert Lee Barton attains his majority all income from the farm shall be share and share alike, this provision to continue so long as shall be mutually agreeable after party of the second part has become of age. Signed,

Thomas Jefferson Jones."

Not a sound had been heard during reading of the strange document. But now Ross Burton leaped to his feet and called for three cheers for the old Squire. "Can't you see?" cried Burton, "can't you understand? Squire Jones is giving the Barton family to Pleasant Ridge as a permanent community asset. What's the matter with the old Squire?"

"He's all right!" chorused the neighbors as they looked at their old

friend with seeing eyes. Why, he was not a crabbed outlander but a lovable, amiable old friend. As they cheered and cheered the old Squire, Mother Barton came up to clasp his hand. Tears flowed as she tried to utter words of thanks. Gone was the spectre of the old life of a wanderer. Home, permanent and enduring, for her and her loved ones. "Thank God, oh thank God," said Mother Barton, "and you. From now on, Squire, our home must be your home."

"I had hoped you would say that," said the old Squire gently. "It shall be added to the document, madam, with a provision that I am to bear my share of the home expense. It will make me very happy to be one of you."

"That is the only way we would accept," announced Bradley Barton as he clasped the old man's hand. Through it all Bob Barton, perhaps the one most concerned in this stirring drama, had sat silent. True, the old man had no near kin, and his income was far beyond his needs. But did not acceptance of so magnificent a gift smack of charity? Bob was young and strong, his father now had

embarked on the highway of success. It would be a hard struggle, but they could win and in due time purchase a farm. Rising, Bob approached the old Squire, whose eyes dwelt on the manly young form with all the affection of a doting grandfather. The room grew quiet as Bob took the old man's hand and began to speak.

"It is wonderful of you, Squire," said Bob, "and perhaps because of my parents I have no right to refuse. But I cannot take something for nothing. I cannot accept your generous offer. All I ask is privilege of rental for a term of years at a fair price. This hundred dollars you have named, of course, is merely to serve some purpose. I cannot have it so."

Some of the spectators gasped. Would this tenant's son throw away a small fortune because of some whim regarding honor? Had not the Squire been offered sixteen thousand dollars for the farm? Nevertheless, Bob's younger friends thrilled to his declaration. Katie O'Neal's eyes shone with pride even as her father muttered, "The fool boy! He'll make the old man sore and get turned down." Up jumped Ted Baldwin. "What's the matter with Bob Barton?" he called. The answer shook the room. Through it all Squire Jones and Bob had stood with hands clasped.

"Spoken like a man—and a Jones," said the Squire. "I felt, sah, you might say that. But you are not accepting a gift. I am paying a debt. If it were not true that you saved my life your good mother did so when she nursed me so tenderly. My neighbors sat by my side during those hours when I thought the lamp of life was to flicker out with my debt unpaid. But I waited until I felt that you would feel as you do now, a man

able to hold his own against any odds. You have paid far more than money in adding happiness to the few years I shall stay. In you, Robert," the old man's voice was very tender, "I see again the boy who bore your name who was so very dear to me. None of my name or blood can inherit the old home. My gift, if such it is, sah, is not only to you but to the community. If you live your life here, you and those who may come after, doing honor to those of my name and blood, I shall be well repaid. I want you to accept in the spirit offered. It is not charity but compensation. I love you, lad," the old man's voice was tremulous. "You are so like my lost son."

"With your help and the help of my parents," said Bob Barton, "I will fulfill the trust. I accept."

All the cheering that had gone before seemed very feeble compared to the outburst which greeted Bob's words. The Bartons were to stay on in the Pleasant Ridge community.

"The reason I put that one hundred dollars in," the old Squire explained, "was to be sure the transaction is legal and to prevent any action by my distant relatives. They can't run the old Squire's business yet," he cried with a flash of the old fire. "Figuring that I stay on with you ten years, Bradley," concluded the old man, "you will pay me ten dollars a year. That won't be quite as much as the thousand you thought I was going to demand." Jones chuckled appreciatively.

"I hope it will be twenty years at least," replied Barton heartily, "before we quit being your tenants. No man ever had a kinder landlord."

"It might be all the better for you," said John O'Neal facetiously, "to continue as tenants under terms of this agreement. Many a farm owner has had to support his farm in late years."

"But not in a club community," added Ross Burton. That brought another cheer. As they rode home, the old Squire with them, an acknowledged member of the family, Bob Barton pondered all that 4-H Club membership had meant. The warm interest of the old Squire had first been evoked by his swine project. Lady Mary and her family undoubtedly were entitled to full credit. As he took stock of the months, Bob could see that many factors had entered in, not the least his mother's care of a patient whose irritability at times must have been very trying. His father's violin, too, had done much to thaw the ice from about that heart which had grown cold, selfish, and indifferent to the welfare of others. After all, the Old Squire as he had said, had been benefited.

"God helping me," said Bob in his heart, "I will do my best not only for the Squire and the folks but for the community."

CHAPTER XXIII

The Road to Tomorrow

LONG into the night the Bartons, their neighbors, the O'Neals, who as most intimate friends of the family had stopped to again congratulate and express their joy regarding continued fellowship, and Squire Jones talked over the momentous evening. As might be expected, Bob and Kate had little part in the conversation. Nevertheless, they were attentive listeners.

"With your permission, sah," said the old Squire to Bradley Barton, "I want to repair this house and make it modern. Before another year has gone we shall have a furnace, electric lights and running water. You see, madam," he concluded with an attempt at playfulness, "if I am to stay here I must have my comforts. Town life has spoiled me for the farm."

Frank R. Leet

Activities of Al Acres—Maybe Bill is Overpaid



"When Bob closes up his club work for the year," remarked O'Neal, "and all the corn you don't need is sold, you'll have a thousand dollars or more to the good. With no rent to pay, Barton, you are sure of enough income to live comfortably. Bob should complete his high schooling at least."

"Bob is going to do more," spoke up Father Barton, "if he will. I am a new man, neighbor. Contentment and happiness have come to me and will abide so long as I stay here. I shall do far better work in music than ever before. My earnings shall go to provide an education for Bob if he will go to school. Not far away is a summer school which he may attend and complete his high school work next summer. Then for four years of agricultural college training. What do you say, son? Should you like to go on to Cardwell University and tread the same path of your friend, Agent Ross?"

The vision of President James and the memory of his message, the recollection of those bronzed, efficient young men and the wholesome young women who were products of the college came to Bob; above all, the thought of his friend Burton, a man among men. "I sure would like to go for the four full years, dad," replied Bob, "if I thought you could get along."

"If you will trust me to help manage the farm, sah," said Squire Jones, "it will add to my happiness. I know a trusty man who can be hired, and Bob will be here during the most of crop season. I shall be happy to advance any money needed, which can be paid back." The old man smiled. "I make no further offer lest it be termed gift and refused."

"This will be a wonderful home when it is fixed up," said Mrs. O'Neal, "easily worth twenty thousand dollars. I trust you may have many happy years here, Grace."

"They are still young, madam," remarked the Squire. "It will be some years before they will see their grandchildren about their knees. But I hope to live to see the time when I shall have a namesake, Thomas Jefferson, playing about this old home of mine."

With the guilelessness of old age which is as childhood the old man turned to Bob. "There is a fine building spot, sah, in the grove along the new highway. I shall hope to see you build a home there, to adorn it with a good wife worthy of you. Your children, sah—" But the old Squire was short one auditor. Crimson faced, Bob had bolted for the outdoors. Nor did he come back until the O'Neals were gone. Deep in his boyish heart, though, was the memory of that night beneath the stars when with Vic Slade he had talked over future possibilities and Vic had voiced the hope that one day another of his blood would carry on as he hoped to do for his father.

Ross Burton had warmly commended Bob's decision. "When you come back from college," he predicted, "you'll be in a position to make this old farm pay every dollar possible on your investment. Farming is a great game, Bob, but we need all the tools of mental equipment we can get. You have great soil and a great community. By the time you are out of school," he added a bit self-consciously, "you may have new neighbors. I've made a payment down on the Sanford farm just a half mile from you. With the right kind of partner, farming can even beat county agenting."

Bob had a flash of intuition. "Miss Edwards?" he asked. Burton nodded. Bradley Barton had caught the query. There was a twinkle in his eye as he came up to congratulate. "Never suspected it," said Barton, "but I've been at work on a new wedding march. Felt as if it was about time for a wedding in this community."

"Men are blind," was the sage remark of Mother Barton. "I knew that was going to happen, probably even before Ross did." Which probably was true.

"Mighty lucky for us," said Bradley Barton, "that you two agents happened to be assigned to this county. You are a congenial pair. I know that this coming partnership isn't the usual thing."

"That's true," answered Burton, "but we first knew each other in school."

The club year had closed and Pleasant Ridge had done honor to the green and white. Although he had not ranked highest in state work, Bob had turned in a creditable record, and his community organization had won a certificate of achievement from the state leader. Club members were openly proud of their young president and still shouting the praises of the International queen. Despite the fact

that he must spend most of the summer away at school, Bob enrolled for the second year to do what he could. At least it would be a tie to bind him to those at home.

The term of school at Consolidated High had come to an end. Vic Slade and Ted Baldwin had graduated with honors and with Bob had made plans to enter agricultural college that fall. The "three guardsmen" would not be separated. Ted recalled their conversation that night in the cave and again predicted they would be together when time had stooped shoulders and whitened hair. A deep and lasting friendship had made the boys almost brothers. Confidently they looked forward to athletics as well as scholastic achievements in college. "When I'm captain of Cardwell U. nine," predicted Ted, "and Bob leads the football team with Vic putting 'em through in basketball they'll say, 'That Pleasant Ridge is some community.'"

"Well, if Bob can tackle as well as he has done," remarked Slade, "he'll make the team the first year. One tackle and he pulled down a farm!"

Spring was burgeoning, birds were atwitter, flowers abloom, when Bob Barton, preparing to leave for summer school, went over to the O'Neal home to say good-bye. Each passing month had found the two families more intimate. Work on remodeling the old Jones home had begun. Snugly reposing in his pocket was enough of his own earnings, won by his club work, to pay Bob's way during completion of his high school work. Katie still had a year to go, when it was planned that she should enter the college of agriculture at Cardwell to study domestic science, perhaps taking the two-year course.

The air was sweet with the incense of spring. Dusk was closing in, but Bob could mark the furrow of upturned loam, black and fertile, giving promise of abundant yield. The old farm was a place of beauty and abiding peace. Something caught hard at his heart as he looked back and thought that here was home, a place to live in always, to return to and find loved ones waiting. The well wishes and good-byes of Mr. and Mrs. O'Neal were warm and sincere.

Out on the vine-covered porch where they had first met not so many months before, Bob and Kate stood for a final good-bye. A bit shy, sweet as a wild rose, Kate listened to her friend's stumbling protestations of thanks. "Whatever I may be able to accomplish," said Bob, "I will owe to you. You woke me up, Kate, when I was asleep. You made me ashamed, then you encouraged me. You even had your father coach me so I could make the team."

"If I did anything to help you, Bob," replied Kate, "I am glad. But both of us owe more to club work than to any other thing. If one gets into the real spirit of the 4-H they just have to do their best. I wanted you to make good."

"There's just one thing I never could understand," remarked Bob with the denseness of boyhood, "and that was the interest you showed in Hal Carson. He didn't need any encouragement. I don't understand that."

Katie's laugh was a silver chime. "No, Bob," she said, "you probably don't understand."

"But why?" Bob insisted.

"Because," answered Katie and with that genuinely feminine explanation Bob had to be content.

"It will be lonely away in school this summer, Kate," Bob observed. "Will you write to me?"

"A good secretary always takes care of her correspondence," said the prim Kate, but suddenly her lips were quivering, her eyes downcast. "It will be lonely here, too, Bob. Good-bye."

A warm handclasp, an answering word of farewell, and Bob Barton swung down the road toward his home, where Father Barton waited to take him to the station for his trip away. Bob's heart was very full, but still the deeps within him thrilled to a future bright with promise. Years at work on the farm, his chosen profession, years in school where the tools of his brain should be sharpened as sickle upon whirling stone. Then home and loved ones for the long stay in which he hoped to measure to the full standard of citizenship. There was a shy smile on Bob's lips as he visioned a cottage in the grove even as prophesied by his friend, the Squire.

Bob stopped and looked back. A white-clad figure at the gate waved final parting. As Mother Barton kissed her son good-bye and the old Squire took his hand it seemed that a subtle something had changed the boy into a man. Bob Barton, a knight in shining armor, was traveling the highway of dreams secure in the love of those dear to him.

The End



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Cows and Camels Carry Our Cargo

Gas Was Lower Than Our Spirits

By Francis Flood



Quick Heat for Cooking

During the summer days you do not want to spend any more time than is absolutely necessary in preparing hot meals. If you do not have a pressure gasoline or kerosene stove, you have no idea of how much comfort, how much convenience they bring, and how much trouble they save. They will give you instant heat and are as easy to control as city gas. The new kinds we are now showing in our "Farm Service" Hardware Stores will bake, cook, roast, fry and do it all to perfection. They cost so little to operate, they are so handy and can be gotten into such small space that no farm kitchen should be without one of these quick and convenient liquid fuel stoves. If you are without one, come in now and arrange to have one in your kitchen for the hot days of the summer. You can buy them to the best advantage, the most dependable kinds, and get the most service at our "tag" stores.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men.



WHEN we first landed in Africa—years ago—and a kinky pated little blot without enough clothes on to make a pocket for the thripence I'd have to pay him struggled down the gangplank of the "West Humhaw" with my suitcase, I thought I'd seen a pretty funny African substitute for the Red Cap men at home. But I hadn't seen anything yet.

If you were to dream some night that you saw a massive, gaunt old cow carrying a suitcase across a desertful of pure sand, you'd probably wake up in a cold sweat and think you'd been eating too much meat or drinking too much of something strong, beef tea maybe. Especially if this cow had a hump on her back about the size of a two dollar roast before the war, and a pair of horns that were fully four feet from tip to

grass hut, shaped like a sawed off silo. The roof was simply an umbrella made out of hay. We crawled out of the hole in the wall like an Esquimaux coming out of his igloo except that where his shirt pockets would dig up snow we filled ours with sand—and that sand made me think of the day's work ahead of us. In fact, I'll never see sand again without thinking of work.

JUST outside our hollow hay stack were the two great, placid cows, or "boeufs" as the French call them, which is as near as they can come to saying "beeves." Our black bearded French host was sitting on the one chair in his camp while our black, but beardless, hostess was pulling a sand burr out of his foot.

The first job was to get our boeufs and their black oxeneer on their way.



They Represent the 1928 Beauties of Africa

tip and turned up on the ends just as they do in the golden text picture cards in Sunday School, and a flip-flopping dewlap like a double chin that almost dragged in the sand between her front feet.

And if this cow were followed in the dripping desert sands by another one carrying some rubber tires and a few cans of gasoline, and both of these cows stalking ahead of a man, black as a boot, barefooted almost to his neck, and carrying a long spear and a pair of sandals—then what would you think? You'd think you were seeing things. Well, I, Francis, saw these things.

THE evening before this cow's tale begins, Jim and I had been conveyed into the black-bearded French sergeant's road camp by the African Relief Expedition and their battery of donkeys. We wanted to make Maine Soroa, eighty-one miles away, by tomorrow night if we could, for that was New Year's Eve. Then we'd have only about 3,000 miles yet to go on our trans-Africa motorcycle tour, and a brand new year to begin the job. It looked as though we might need the whole of it, too.

But this morning was today, and we weren't up yet. We had no bed to get out of because our blankets were so full of sand burrs that we had given them to a gang of natives the night before with orders to pull the stickers out. They worked all night, but we've been finding more sand burrs ever since. We had no dressing to do because we'd slept with our clothes on. We didn't need to shave because we'd broken ourselves of that bad habit a week ago. And so getting up wasn't much of a job—for me at least. It wasn't hard for my sleepy partner Jim, either, after I'd playfully tucked a few sand burrs behind his ear and then poked him so he rolled over on them.

Our boudoir was a little round

They were to carry our baggage to Maine Soroa, for it promised to be all that we could do to take our motorcycles and we didn't want to push any more weight than we had to. We saved out a few water canteens, a little food, and a very limited selection of tools and spare parts, and gave all the rest to the oxeneer.

"How's the gasoline and oil in the bikes?" Jim asked me.

"Both tanks nearly full," I told him—for I thought they were. So we turned over all our cans of motive power to the boeufs as well.

"Now you think you've got a hard job stowing away all that cargo in two roomy side cars and on a couple of motorcycle luggage carriers," Jim reminded me unpleasantly. "But how'd you like the job of keeping it all on the backs of those slippery bundles of bones for four days?" I always do the packing on this trip of ours and here was a chance to compare me with an African native son.

"Well, anyway, that's all his midnight nibs there has to do. He doesn't have to ride the critters, and hang onto their handlebars too, and keep 'em in the road and push 'em over the bad places."

THIS particular African "boeuf" hostler didn't have quite enough rope but he'd gathered a supply of green palm leaves from the nearest cuvette and had turned himself into a rope factory. He was busy, too. It took all his fingers on both hands to braid his six strands of palm leaf strips. He kept it taut and even with a set of versatile black toes. And then because he didn't believe in loafing on the job—and possibly because it was necessary—he kept sucking up water from a calabash on his lap and then spraying it out on his raw material to make it pliable.

I had seen this same facial spray pump idea before, employed by a

Chinese laundryman in springling clothes. But here it was in perfection, for this black boy had a natural nozzle fastened to his face. Those thick, flapping pieces of meat which correspond to the Chinaman's lips gave him a control and a force that was fascinating. He was a human fire extinguisher—or at least nearly human.

Eventually he lashed all our cases of gasoline, cans of oil, motorcycle parts, suit case, motion picture outfit, groceries, and spare parts onto those two boeufs, and pointed them toward Maine Soroa, eighty-one miles away. He was due to arrive in about four days, and we hoped we'd be there to watch him unload. Tomorrow night was New Year's Eve.

And then we started out! Many, many things happened during that long day of struggling through the sands. But the only thing worth mentioning about that entire man-killing eternity is that, at the end of it all—after we'd pushed and sweated in the parching sun for hours and hours on end—we looked at our speedometer and found we'd made thirty-two miles! Not much, but some.

Only forty-nine more miles to make Maine Soroa tomorrow night, New Year's Eve. And then only 3,000 miles more to the Red Sea. We'd been told that the last twenty-five or thirty miles into Maine Soroa had been surfaced with hard dirt which meant, if it were true, that we had only twenty or twenty-five miles more of sand to fight tomorrow.

BUT our gasoline was lower than our spirits. It was all my fault, too. When Jim had asked me that morning about our gasoline supply I'd forgotten that the tank of my motorcycle wasn't full. And after thirty-two miles of heavy pulling in low gear it wasn't any fuller now. In fact, unless we should find a filling station on some lonely dune, the gasoline, in my machine at least, would not last to Maine Soroa. And there was less chance of finding a filling station there than of meeting a camel caravan on Broadway.

If the supply should hold out until we reached the dirt road, Jim could go on into Maine Soroa and either bring or send back to me some of the gasoline our camel had carried there from Goure. If it shouldn't hold out that long we would simply have to sit down in the road and wait, two days, for our cattle to bring up their load of gasoline. Well, we'd see.

Next morning the road was worse than ever. Never once did we get out of low gear, and much of the time our throttles were wide open besides. Not only did we have to get off and push but we frequently had to gang up and push each other, both of us manhandling one roaring motor to the top of some heart-breaking dune. Then, with our mouths dried out and our shirts wet, we'd sit down among the sand burrs and pant out a few informal remarks to the dune—and then plod back for the other bike.

THERE'S something about the idea of straining along behind anything on wheels and pushing one's heart out that I never did like. And while I was leaning against that low side car of Jim's with my head tucked down between my arms, and my feet sliding about on those slippery, burning sand hills, and the whole blistering desert of Africa

(Continued on page 811)

The WOMAN'S INTERESTS

Capture the Early Vitamins

To Fill the Now Empty Spaces in Your Canning Cupboard

By Muriel Dundas

Nutrition Specialist, M. S. C.

SPRINGTIME, with its delicate fragrance of the early wild flowers, finds the cupboard shelf where the jars of jam and marmalade were stored, showing many empty spaces. Those delectable fruit-filled sandwiches that went in Jerry's lunch box along with the bottle of milk and the half-pint jar of creamed carrots and peas have made great inroads on the supply. Mother, who had been so gratified over the appearance of that shelf last October, should begin to plan for the following season, early enough that she might not miss any of the favorite fruits.

Rhubarb, its spicy flavor, adding zest to the meals that seem to lack piquancy, is always good. Its fresh pink color adds a pleasing note which is lost along with much of its flavor if one makes the mistake of peeling it. For sauce, for a pudding in combination with tapioca or for a pie, one can find nothing more desirable at this season. A very satisfying pie may be made by this recipe:

2 cups rhubarb cut in pieces
1 egg
4 tablespoons flour
1 cup sugar
Salt
Lemon rind

Mix the sugar, salt, lemon rind, and flour, beat the egg, add the rhubarb and flour mixture to the egg. Turn into an earthen or glass dish or granite pan and cover with pastry. Bake until rhubarb is tender and the crust is brown. Because rhubarb contains so much moisture, a more wholesome product results from this method than with a two-crust pie.

A delicious rhubarb conserve may be made in these proportions:

1 cup prunes, cooked, pieces
1 cup sugar
1 quart rhubarb cut in

Cook slowly for one and one-half hours or until thick. Add one-half cup walnut meats just before removing from fire. Pour in glasses and seal as suggested above.

Pineapple may be used in combination with several of the other fruits in conserve.

A product that is highly recommended for its unusual flavor is:

Apricot Conserve

1 pound dried apricots
1 1/2 quarts water
2 pineapples or 1 large
can shredded pineapple
Sugar
1/2 teaspoon salt

Wash the dried apricots soak in water. Cook until tender in the water in which they were soaked. Press through a colander. If fresh pineapples are used, shred and cook in as little water as possible until tender. Combine the cooked fruits, measure, adding half as much sugar and the half teaspoon of salt. Cook until thick. Pour into sterilized glasses and seal.

A pineapple and rhubarb jam that is unusual is made by this rule:

2 quarts crushed pineapple
1 quart rhubarb cut in pieces
3 cups sugar

Put the fruit and the sugar together in a preserve kettle. Heat slowly to prevent scorching. Cook about two hours or until mixture becomes thick.

LITTLE COOKS WIN WITH THESE

COCONUT cornstarch pudding is my favorite recipe and I make it real often and fix it different ways. First I heat one quart of milk to the boiling point, and add one-half cup

shredded cocoanut. Then I beat two eggs with one-half cup sugar, three tablespoonfuls cornstarch and a pinch of salt until smooth. When the milk is boiling hot, I stir in this mixture and cook about five minutes. Then I add one teaspoonful of vanilla and dish up. On each dish you can put a dip of whipped cream, a lump of jelly, some fresh fruit or cocoanut.

This pudding is good for children and takes only a few minutes to make.—Eleanor Ackley, ten years old.

Strawberry Shortcake

My favorite recipe is strawberry

shortcake. I like it because we raise our own berries, and have all the eggs and milk and cream we want for making it.

First I sift two cups of flour with four teaspoonfuls of baking powder, two tablespoonfuls sugar and one teaspoonful salt. Into this I cut three tablespoonfuls shortening and add one beaten egg and one-half cup milk to make a soft dough.

I divide the dough and smooth out half of it in a deep layer cake tin. Then I brush with melted butter, add the rest of the dough and bake in a

hot oven for twenty-five minutes. Split while hot and spread with crushed berries. Cover top with whole berries dusted with powdered sugar and whipped cream.—Helen Wyngarden, eleven years old.

TO WASH RAYON

How should one wash silk rayon curtains?—Mrs. V. S.

All rayon should be washed only in lukewarm water using a mild soap. It is better to shake the material dry rather than wringing it in the hands. The wringing often twists the silk fibers. Rayon curtains are quite sure to shrink and, therefore, it would be best to remove the top hem before washing. Hang lengthwise on the line on a breezy day and press while still damp with an iron that is not too hot.

MAKES AN OLD ROCKER INTO A MODERN CHAIR

OLD rockers may be transformed into very good looking modern chairs. The first step is to pry off the rockers. If the back is low it is usually preferable to raise the entire chair. This can be done by fitting the pegs, which formerly held the rockers in place, into little square wooden blocks an inch to an inch and a half high. If the back of the rocker is high, the pegs may be sawed off, and the height of the seat raised by the use of a thick padded cushion. It is a very simple matter to refinish the chair, by applying the new brushing lacquers, which come in so many pretty colors. The old finish does not have to be removed. Simply sponge the surface thoroughly with a naphtha-moistened cloth and smooth with fine sand paper. The surface is then ready to apply the lacquer. Choose a lacquer to harmonize with the other furnishings of the room in which the chair is to be used.

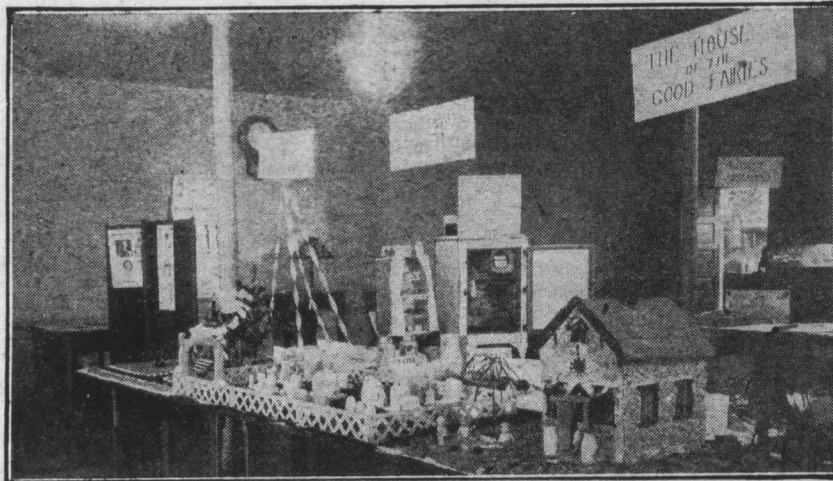
I have just finished an old straight chair of golden oak into a thing of beauty to brighten up a corner of my living room. Two coats of orange lacquer, a pretty design on the back and a quilted seat for the bottom have combined in making this old fashioned chair into a much admired piece of furniture. Anyone who can yield a paint brush can paint a chair.

There are designs which may be purchased ready to put on the back of the chair, or a stencil may be used in applying this bit of contrasting color, or if you are handy at drawing you may want to put on an original design. A final coat of shellac was applied over the design and paint and it really makes a better looking finished product.

Select material for the quilted seat cover which harmonizes in color with the chair. I used a print with dull brown background and small figures in shades of orange and apple green which forms a design in squares. The top was cut a little longer than was required to fit the chair seat, in order to allow for the material taken up in quilting and the edges bound with bias binding.—Mrs. L. H. Funk.

Exhibits Point Way to Health

House of Health Impresses Good Habits



Cupboards of Mrs. Neverwell and Mrs. Everwell Can Be Seen in Background

HEALTHY happy children, playing in the yard, show the beneficial effects of sunshine, fresh air, and properly chosen foods. These inhabitants of the House of the Good Fairies tell a story that is easy to understand. The house is of oatmeal stucco construction shingled with graham crackers with a chimney of dates. Shutters of orange peel over the windows with greens for their bouquets. The doorway has hospitable milk bottle pillars and a shredded wheat doorstep. Nearby is the garden from which the fairies supply their daily needs for vitamins, minerals, and bulk in the diet. In no other way than through a generous supply of green leafy vegetables and fruits, can one be sure of securing an adequate supply of iron. Phosphorus and calcium to meet the daily needs of the body are also furnished by the milk, vegetables, fruits, and whole grain cereals that the house represents.

Beyond the house of the good fairies one finds the house of the witch in Danger Valley. Here dwell the bad fairies who have a detrimental effect on those who partake too liberally of certain foods. It is constructed of coffee and tea stucco, with a candy roof, a pancake doorstep, and gumdrop bouquets in the window box. The chimney is a pop bottle. The flower garden does not grow, it is merely a doughnut. The pathway—of coffee and candy—leads not to health but to

the cemetery. There are buried the ills of mortals who follow in the footsteps of the witch—the tea toper, the slave of the coffee bean, constipation, bilious attacks, sweetie sweets, poorly planned meals, doctor bills, Polly the pessimist, excess baggage, skinny, colds, and diabetes. Their silence speaks loudly as a warning to beware!

These exhibits are typical of the ones prepared for nutrition achievement days in fourteen Michigan counties. Among the others which attracted much attention were Mrs. Neverwell's Cupboard and Mrs. Everwell's refrigerator, showing good and poor food selection.

Nature's Sugarbowl shows the suitable sweets for all ages which may be substituted for candy. Many fruits and a number of vegetables supply the desire of the individual for sweets, in a more desirable form than candy.

The picture shown herewith was taken at Monroe when four hundred women were present at one of the best achievement days held in the county.

The principal speaker in nine of the counties carrying the nutrition was Dr. Caroline Hedger who is well known to many people in the state. Her splendid addresses on "Positive Health," "Feeding in Relation to Mental and Physical Well Being," and on the "Adolescent" have won her a warm place in the hearts of her audiences.—M. D.

Simple Frocks Save Stitches



No. 984—Novel Two-Piece Dress. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 1½ yards of 54-inch material for skirt, collar, and belt, with 2 yards of 40-inch material for blouse.

No. 103—New Nickline. Designed in sizes 16; 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 40-inch material with ½ yard of 40-inch contrasting and ¾ yard of 27-inch material for separate camisole. Emb. No. 11012 (blue) 15c extra.

No. 105—Smart and Sturdy. Designed in sizes 6, 8, 10, and 12 years. Size 8 requires 2½ yards of 36-inch plain material with 1¼ yards of 36-inch plaid material and ¾ yard of

36-inch lining. Emb. No. 11012 (blue) 15c extra.

No. 867—The Jacket Bolero. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4½ yards of 40-inch material with 3 yards of ribbon and 5 yards of binding.

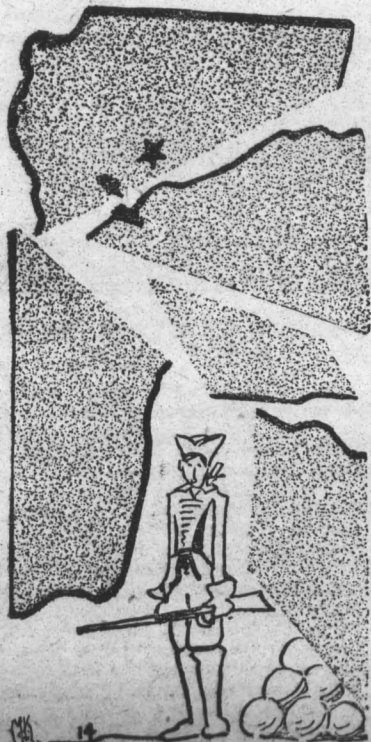
No. 965—Cunning Bloomer Dress. Designed in sizes 2, 4, and 6 years. Size 4 requires 2¼ yards of 36-inch material.

The price of each pattern is 13c. Send an extra 13c with your order and a copy of our Spring and Summer Catalog will be sent. Address your orders to the Pattern Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.



STATE SECRETS

Of all rock-ribbed New England,
This is the rockiest ribbed!
Whoever called it "Granite State,"
I tell you never fibbed!



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 last week's State Secret was Colorado and its capitol is Denver. Did you solve it correctly?

PLAYIN' IN TH' HAYMOW

Playin' in th' haymow,
Neighbors' kids an' me;
Don't care if it's rainin',
It's light enough to see—
'N we play goosie gander,
In the bright new hay;
Playin' in the haymow,
On a rainy day.

Playin' in th' haymow,
Gracious, but it's fun!
Pigeons circlin' over—
Keeps us on th' run;
Susie drops th' handk'chief—
Gee, th' skies are gray
It's jolly in th' haymow,
On a rainy day.

Playin' in th' haymow,
Peekin' thru th' cracks;
Watch th' chaff afallin'—
On th' horses backs.
Brownie looks up, sidewise,
'S if she'd like to say—
'Wish't I was up there with you
On a rainy day."

Gracia Shull.

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S. C. White Leghorns: Anconas	\$3.00	\$5.50	\$10.00	\$45.00	\$90.00
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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

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We have thousands of 8, 10, 12, and 14 week old pullets for June and July delivery. We specialize on White Leghorns only. Hansen's Strain. Pullets that will develop in a large type laying strain. We also have some quality breeding hens that we have used for breeders on our poultry farm which we are offering at a reasonable price. Write for prices to VILLAGE VIEW POULTRY FARM, Zeeland, Mich., R. 3, Harry Ter Haar, Owner.



CHICKS From Record of Performance Male Matings

Selected Chicks at reduced prices. Can ship at once. White, Barred, Buff Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas 12c. White or Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons 14c. Large Brahmas 16c. White, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Mixed 9c. Light Mixed 7c. CHICKS FROM RECORD OF PERFORMANCE PEDIGREED MALE MATINGS, up to 316 egg records. Every female in these matings is mated to an OFFICIAL TRAPNESTED 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. Last hatch July 25. If you order breeding cockerels now out of R. O. P. Male matings, 200 to 316 egg records you will get best selection. State breed wanted. Free catalog tells all.

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AGENTS WANTED

FREE shock absorbers
for your own car for
a little of your time
and good will.

The Redi Mfg. Co., Inc.

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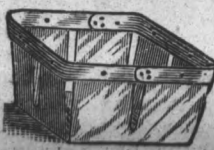
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The LIBERTY (Grain Blower) ELEVATOR, Dries, Cleans, Grades up GRAIN by Air. Power Fan does the work. One man fills Bins and Cars in one operation—no inside scooping.
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\$6.75 per 1000 in 10,000 Lots
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\$4.00 per 500 in 500 Lots

F. O. B. Cars, Augusta, Mich.
\$2.00 per 200, parcel post postage paid not to exceed 150 miles.
Write for Price List of Quality Packages.
AUGUSTA BASKET CO., Box No. 125, Augusta, Michigan

CHICKS-CHICKS

CAN SHIP AT ONCE AT REDUCED PRICES!

Barred, White, Buff Rocks, Single and Rose Comb R. I. Reds, Black Minorcas 11c. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Broilers 10½c. White and Silver Laced Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons 14c. Light Brahmas 10c. Light Mixed 7c. Grade AA. R. O. P. Chicks 5c per Chick Extra. If less than 100 are ordered, add 50c extra.

LAWRENCE HATCHERY
Tel. 72525 Grand Rapids, Mich.

SEND NO MONEY for SILVER LAKE 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, R. I. Min., 10c; Buff Rocks, Buff Orp., Wh. Wyand., Wh. and Buff Minorcas, R. C. Reds, 11c; Light Brahmas, 14c; Mixed 7c; Heavy Mixed 8c. Orders for 50 chicks one cent more, 25 chicks two cents more per chick.

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

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 23 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. **BOS HATCHERY,** R. 2 M., Zeeland, Mich.

PULLETS 10 WEEKS

Pure-bred, large healthy, thrifty pullets. **CLOVER-LEAF HATCHERY,** Zeeland, Mich.

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.

OUR PAGE

M. C's. Discuss Life Two Views of This Profound Subject

WHAT is life? "For ye are a vapor that appeareth for a little time and then vanish away."—James 4:14.

A vapor in the form of steam, drives the wheels of industry. In the form of gas it drives the automobile and airplane. So life, though brief, is of tremendous importance. You and I and the millions who are today working, thinking, and playing about on this earth, are here only for a

Now as the years fly by we come to a bend in the road. This is one turning point in our life. We have passed the smaller things by without much difficulty but now we find the way more weary, and the road more rocky, and hard to travel. Here, indeed, we have need of our mother, and both our earthly and heavenly Fathers. We are usually around twelve or fourteen years of age. On this road we find many "thorns among the roses." We have our quarrels, our little love affairs, and shed many

bitter salty tears over trifles.

As the days slip quickly into months and months into years, we come to another turn in the road and we have drifted into manhood or womanhood. If we are married, we, like our mothers before us, must ever guide our little ones' feet along the pathway of life. We must fit our children so that they will be able to safely traverse the road of life.

And so on far down the road of life, we travel ever and anon straying from the path of righteousness, but when we come to the last bend in the road, let us all hope we are safely back again on the straight and narrow path.—Miss Southerner.

other human beings. But after "A Modern Farmer's Daughter" had put Jesus first on her list, I don't think she should have changed it and put Lindbergh or anyone else first. Because, if Jesus belonged on that list at all, He certainly should have first place. As for Lindbergh, he may be considered, by some, a good example for the modern youth, but I still think as at first that he doesn't belong with the list of ten men.

Once again I have said my say, so I think I will close for this time.—Elizabeth Rowley, Utica, Michigan.

Perhaps you are right that the present plaudits of the crowds tend to put Lindy too high in some people's estimation. Your arguments are good.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I received the pencil and, as Cooney might say, "Ah suah does 'preciate it and Ah tanks you-all foh it." There, that's all I'm going to try of that language. I certainly do think a lot of my pencil.

Why don't we have something in the contests about books and why we like them? I can't do anything in the contest this week, but maybe I can answer next week's contest. Anyway, here's hoping.

Guess I'll stop now and write again sometime.—Your neice, Edna Stockton.

Your book contest suggestion is good. We'll use it sometime. Glad you like the pencil.

CORRESPONDENCE SCRAMBLE

PERHAPS some of the Merry Circle would like some summer correspondents. For that reason we will have a scramble in place of a contest this week.

Just write a nice letter to "Dear Friend" or "Dear Merry Circle," then address an envelope to yourself and put a two cent stamp on it. Put your letter and the stamped and addressed envelope in another envelope and address it to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich. If you are below thirteen years of age, put the letter B in the lower left hand corner of the envelope addressed to me. If above thirteen, use the letter A. These letters will be scrambled June 30th. That is, your letter will be put in another envelope and the letter of someone else in yours, and mailed again.

ADD-A-LETTER WINNERS

IT still seems hard for the contestants to understand these add-a-letter contests. Quite a few still have the wrong idea even after I tried to explain and gave examples. The following are those who made the most words from the letter F, adding



Alice Johnson Likes Her Pets and Don't Blame Her

one new letter each time, and are, therefore, entitled to prizes:

Fountain Pens
Ruth Brastrom, Harrietta, Mich.
Cecil Nelson, Filion, Mich.

Dictionaries
Gladys V. Mallison, R. 2, Capac.
Carlson Nelson, Filion, Mich.
Salma Lahti, Aura, Mich.

Clutch Pencils
Irma Havekost, R. 4, Monroe, Mich.
Mary Vlock, R. 2, Box 70, Carleton.
Ellen Ewing R. 1, Marquette, Mich.
Dagmar Bykkonen, Lock Box 105, Dollar Bay, Michigan.
John Vlock, R. 2, Box 70, Carleton.
The Winning Solution
F, of, for, fort, forts, forest, forests, fortress, foresters, fortresses.

OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Uncle Frank:

This is my first letter to the letter box. I just received my pin and will try to live up to it. I live on the farm and get lots of fresh air and exercise. I live about three and one-half miles straight north of Cadillac, Michigan, on U. S. 131 on the Wexford County farm. We have thirty-nine men inmates and five women. My father is the overseer. Don't you think we have a large family?

I play several musical instruments. I play the violin by note and can play quite well. I play the piano, accordion, blow accordion, and mouth organ by ear. My youngest sister is eleven years old and has long red curls. She is learning to play the piano. I like all music.—Dorr O. Carnahan or "Red" from now on.

It is fine that you are musically inclined. One can get so much wholesome enjoyment from music. Your father does have a good-sized family to care for. I wonder if his "older children" are harder to care for than his younger ones.

Dear Uncle:

In a recent M. F., I saw a letter by "Sammie" in which she defended the younger generation and I must say I agree with her. One thing that makes me mad is when old people go to saying "when I was your age, I could do, etc." and "in my day and time we never thought of such." That sure gets me.

My girl friend's mother is a wonderful woman. One night this girl and I were going out and her mother told her to come back by eleven o'clock. Naturally, the girl asked why. Her grandmother came hobbling in the room where we were and exclaimed "Why, shame on you, young lady. When your maw was your age she never asked me why—if she had I would have knocked her down and kicked her for falling down, but times have changed, times have changed, and not for better I'm afraid." I felt like throwing something at her.

Naturally, we ask why because we want to know things. I am sure the mother who explains things to her daughter is obeyed much more cheerfully and is not half as apt to get called a "mean old crab," and be accused of wanting to spoil all the fun, as the unexplaining kind.

Lots of our mothers were brought up to believe that parents were the best people in the world and that they couldn't be wrong. I think that was wrong teaching for while I respect, honor, and love my mother, she is not perfect and I know it. She does not wish me to believe that way either. I can't say nice enough things about my mother so I will only say, she is a true mother.

I think the younger generation is getting better every day. They have broader intellect and bigger and better views, healthier views too on the matter of clothes. I say three cheers for our modern boys and girls.—Spitfire.

Why call yourself "spitfire" when you present such a sensible view of the conflict between age and youth? The parents are very often to blame

for the attitude of their children. When we become old we cannot change our views as we should. Therefore, the old and young conflict.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I'm not angry, at least, not very. But I would like to talk to some people. I have no personal grievance against them, but rather a universal one. I wonder how many Merry Circle have taken part in the Correspondence Scrambles. I have, and have several correspondents who write faithfully and seriously. They are the kind who are worthwhile. But there are others, some who write once and never again no matter how many letters one writes to them. They are a total loss.

I enjoy corresponding with friends, often friends whom I have never seen. They are less self-conscious in their writing than those who know their correspondents well. There can certainly be no jealousy or rivalry between them as long as they do not know each other and each other's friends. Their letters come like messages from a foreign land. One knows the writer but not his locality. Personally, I have become better acquainted with my own state through my correspondents. I am glad that most of my friends have been faithful in writing, because nothing is more disappointing to me than to begin to see another person's life and then to suddenly have that life move away where it is out of sight.

I hope this is enough to choke the waste paper basket—it came very near to choking my own.—Alfreda Sting.

It is disappointing to expect returns from letters and not get them. Many can appreciate the feelings of waiting for the letter that does not come. A steady, wholesome correspondence is certainly inspiring.

Dear Uncle Frank and Cousins:

I was thinking of how many of my cousins have had the privilege of joining the church. Let's hear of this. Well, I have and I think a person cannot choose Jesus too young. With this I have found Jesus and I am not ashamed of it. Just to prove it, I'll sign my name instead of my "nickname" which I often use.

Thanks, Uncle Frank, for my clutch pencil. I am writing this letter with it.

Will close with best wishes.—Albert Faber.

I am glad that you feel as you do about joining church. It is nothing one should be ashamed of. In fact, one should be proud as you are.

Dear Uncle Frank and M. C's:

I have noticed that there have been some comments on the last letter I wrote, also some comments about the ten men who have done most to help achieve this civilization.

I believe that there are some who don't agree with me, or perhaps it is because they don't understand what I mean. I am not sure that Jesus should be in the list of ten men, as perhaps He shouldn't be classed with



Edith Laizure Didn't Say Whether the Boy Caught that Fish or Not

brief space of time and our place will soon be taken by so many others who hardly know we existed. We were placed on this earth, not to follow in the many worldly pleasures, but to prepare for our second life. Therefore, our life should be for Christ, that our death might be a victory, our second life, the one beyond the grave. John the Baptist, the Apostle Paul, and many other great men were on this earth only a short time, but behold how much good they accomplished. Jesus Christ appeared for only a few years, yet he changed the face of the whole earth. If you feel discouraged at the thought that life is short and uncertain, remember that your days are all numbered upon earth and are of a tremendous importance. As Christians we look forward to a higher life after death, and we want to make sure that the few years meant for us here below may serve as an introduction to the higher life yet to come.

On thee alone my hope relies
Beneath thy cross I fall;
My Lord, my life, my sacrifice,
My Saviour and my all.

—Matilda De Young.

"Life is a road—for some the road is long and weary—for others we find it only too short."

When we are babies we start out on a narrow straight road, although it has many swerving paths we mostly keep straight ahead. Why? Because of the "mother love" back of us; the mother who from our cradle, we are taught to love and honor. It is to her that we run with cuts and bruises, to be comforted and it is she that prays to our heavenly father to guide our feet on the straight and narrow way.

POULTRY

JUNE POULTRY NOTES

IT pays to build scare-crows on the chick ranges even before any chick losses are observed. Some crows and hawks are very shrewd about making their visits and may carry off chicks for several days without being seen. The losses may not be realized until a few bloody wings are found at considerable distance from the colony houses.

A few weeks ago I took a two by four and nailed cross pieces about where the shoulders and trousers should come. Then I dug a hole with a post-hole auger and placed the frame in the field near the colony houses. It was dressed with brown khaki shirt and trousers like I wear in summer when caring for the poultry. A straw hat, gloves, and a worn-out rifle wired to the frame pointing toward the sky completed the dummy.

This scare-crow is sufficiently realistic to give us a start whenever we look toward the colony houses. But it has kept away the crows and hawks which are beginning to appear interested in the Leghorn chicks and it has also kept the pheasants from coming up and eating growing mash both night and day. Scare-crows are more economical than shotgun shells in scaring away crows and hawks and seem much more efficient.

Leaky Roofs

It is not a hard problem to keep the floor litter in poultry houses in good condition during the summer if you have tight roofs. But even the smallest leaks will soon turn fairly clean yellow straw into soggy manure. This furnishes a breeding place for flies which in turn help to infect poultry flocks with worms.

It pays to go through all the laying and colony houses some day when it is raining and note if any spots appear on the ceiling. I drive a thin finishing nail right up through the roof from the inside whenever I find a leaky spot. After the storm, when the roof is dry, I can locate the leaky spot from the finishing nail and seal the leak with one of the commercial asphalt preparations sold for that purpose.

Old roofing paper sometimes heaves and cracks and permits water to seep through even though the roof seems to be in good condition. In such cases, it often pays to paint the entire roof with the commercial preparations sold for that purpose. This seals the cracks and cements the roofing paper nails in place so that they do not easily work loose and cause leaks. The occasional painting of the poultry house roof helps to cement the strips of paper together and tends to prevent strips from tearing loose during heavy windstorms.

Storage Brooder Chicks

Farmers who lack time for raising chicks early in the spring might investigate the proposition of buying the storage brooder chicks which some hatcherymen will have to offer. This storage brooder method of saving the day-old chicks has been developed to enable hatcherymen with a temporary surplus to brood and feed the chicks until they are from three to twelve weeks of age.

In this way the buyer of chicks can obtain them at any desired age by paying the cost of the chick plus the cost of care, feeding, and brooding up to the age when they are sold. The price must also allow some profit for the risk plus enough money to care for a normal mortality rate. The extent of the development of the storage brooder idea will depend on the market for such chicks and that mar-

ket is not greatly developed at the present time.

As soon as the chicks are feathered out and become interested in perches, it pays to fill the colony houses with roosts from a foot from the back wall to a couple feet from the front windows. Early roosting does not appear to cause crooked breasts if the stock are vigorous and given a balanced ration. And a few crooked breasts will mean little loss while summer colds may cause much trouble throughout the season and develop pullets which are easy victims to roup in the fall.

The early roosting prevents crowding in the colony houses. Crowding and trampling is very devitalizing to growing pullets. They become overheated at night and easily catch cold while running on the cool damp ground in the morning. One pullet with a cold can infect other birds if they are tightly packed together. While roosting side by side where the air can circulate freely there is less danger of infection.

Colony House Roosts

Two by two pieces with the upper edges rounded make good colony house roosts. They should be painted with lice paint, carbolineum, commercial disinfectant, or old engine oil from the crankcase. Red mites are a serious pest in hot colony houses and all the red blood which they absorb during the summer will help to cut down the sixty cent eggs which the pullets produce early next winter.

Brooder chicks usually do not pick up body lice at an early age but it pays to inspect an occasional bird during June and see if lice are appearing. Lice are not as serious as red mites as the birds can dust and protect themselves but the lice cause the birds much discomfort and it certainly pays to treat lousy pullets with sodium fluoride or blue ointment.


Egg Marketing

Some poultrymen are finding that the chain stores are cutting down their chances for the direct marketing of eggs. In many instances a poultryman cannot afford to box eggs and meet the chain store prices. Their prices may be so near the wholesale price that the poultryman can better afford to sell all of his production wholesale and save time in marketing.

Undoubtedly the chain stores could argue that they have stimulated the consumption of eggs by holding prices close to the wholesale price and this year the wholesale price is about five cents per dozen higher than last year.

Fortunately for the producer of high class eggs serving a local trade, it becomes more difficult for the stores to obtain quantities of strictly fresh guaranteed eggs after the first of June. At that time the regular customers who are regular about nine months of the year and not so regular during the spring, will be right at the door ready for strictly fresh eggs. And the producer with a list of customers who stayed by during the period of heavy production always knows who to serve first during the periods of scarcity.

Stephen McCann never forgets the hens when he plants his garden. They get all the space he can spare for cabbages, mangels, and Swiss chard. The cabbages and mangels make fine succulent feed for winter and the chard can be thrown into the poultry yards and ranges by the bushel if the grass becomes dry and tough in the late summer and the hens need green feed to keep on laying as eggs go higher in price.



Town Line POULTRY FARM

Hollywood and Tancred 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.

	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 Tancred 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

REDUCED PRICES

Shipped C. O. D. if you wish.

Get Our Attractive Prices on 8-10 Week Old Pullets

TOWNLIN 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.

	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

HOLLAND HATCHERY

NEW C. O. D. PRICES

Take advantage of the lowest prices of the year on Holland Hatchery Chicks. You need not pay for them until they arrive. Just send \$1.00 down and we will ship C. O. D. for the balance.

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

SPECIAL SALE OF MIXED CHICKS \$7.00 PER 100

These chicks are Michigan Accredited and we guarantee 100% live delivery. Start now with some Holland Hatchery Chicks. At the above low prices you have a splendid opportunity. The outlook for poultry profits for the coming year is exceptionally bright. Send your order now.

Holland Hatchery & Poultry Farm Van Appledorn Bros. Holland, 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.

	25	50	100	500	1,000
PRICES MAY 21 AND THEREAFTER					
English type S. C. White Leghorns and Brown	\$2.25	\$4.75	\$9.00	\$42.50	\$80.00
Leghorns, heavy type	3.25	6.00	11.00	50.00	95.00
Barred Rocks and S. C. Reds	2.50	5.00	10.00	48.00	95.00
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.

SUMMER PRICES ON PURE BRED BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100	200	500	1000
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. Wyandots, 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

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.

	25	50	100	500	1,000
S. C. Wh. Br. and Buff Leghorns	\$2.25	\$4.25	\$8.00	\$38.00	\$75.00
S. C. M. Anconas					
S. C. B. Minorcas, Barred & Wh. Rocks	2.50	5.00	10.00	48.00	95.00
R. & S. C. R. I. Reds	3.00	5.00	11.00	52.00	100.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.25	8.00	16.00	75.00	145.00
Jersey Black Giants	2.75	4.50	8.50	42.00	80.00
Assorted Heavy Mixed	2.00	4.00	7.00	34.00	68.00
Assorted Odds and Ends					

For Quality Prices Add 3c Per Chick to these prices. Pullets 6 wks. 50c each—8 wks. at 75c each. WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING COMPANY, Box 42, GIBSONBURG, OHIO.

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 256)	\$12.00	\$55.00	\$110.00
B. P. Rocks (Selected Grade)	10.00	45.00	90.00
S. C. White Leghorns (Tancred & 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.

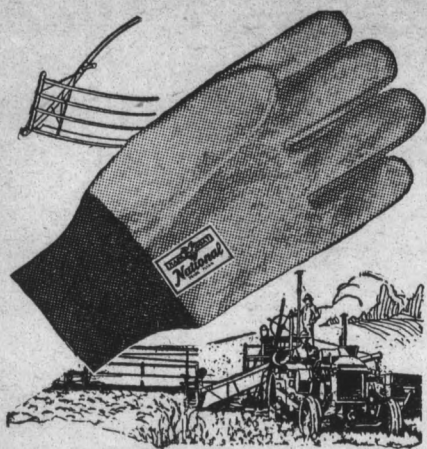
DUNDEE HATCHERY & POULTRY FARMS — DUNDEE, MICHIGAN

Babion's Pure Bred Chicks

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

	25	50	100	500
100% Live Delivery guaranteed and Postage paid on	\$2.50	\$4.50	\$8.00	\$38.00
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns				
Br. L. Wh. & Br. Rocks, Minorcas, Anconas, Wh. Wyandottes and Reds	2.75	5.50	10.00	48.00
Silver Wyandottes and Orpingtons	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.00
Mixed all heavy Broilers, No Culls	2.75	5.00	9.00	43.00

BABION'S FRUIT AND POULTRY FARMS Lock Box 354-C Flint, Michigan



Through all the Years from Cradle to Combine

there's never been a harvest glove to compare with National Napa Goat, the old-fashioned "goat skin". A favorite for 40 years. A better glove because it's all-leather.

Tougher, softer, more durable. Amazingly comfortable. Cost only 50c a pair, (the price most everywhere). Only a little more than a pair of canvas gloves, yet outwears canvas six to one. Keep hands from chapping and cracking.

Send 50 cents with the name of your dealer, if he can't supply you. Better still, enclose a handy dollar bill for two pairs, post-paid. Also available in women's sizes. Made exclusively by

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Detroit, Mich.

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LOCAL DEALERS

Making Barnyards Safe

(Continued from page 793)

due to fortune and his own agility rather than any tender-heartedness on the part of the bull.

But many similar instances do not end so happily. A bull is always a potential killer and not infrequently do we read harrowing accounts of homes made fatherless by some hitherto trusted animal, too often regarded as a pet and affectionately dubbed "Duke" or "Billy."

"Yes," says some one, "I get around that by keeping only young bulls. When a bull reaches the age of two years he is sent to the block and replaced with a calf." Such a plan—and it is a common one—leaks water in at least two places. First, the fact that a bull is young does not guarantee his docility. The writer was once knocked down for a Chicago count by a yearling and knows of an old man whose sprinting ability suddenly came back when he went afield to look after the welfare of a male calf scarcely eight months old.

Of even greater importance are the irreparable losses to the dairy industry constantly being suffered by the butchering of superior bulls before their value as getters of high-producing females is known. For a long time progressive dairymen have looked largely to the ancestry of their herd-headers. The value of producing ancestry is universally recognized but investigations conducted by J. C. McDowell of the U. S. Department of Agriculture prove conclusively that faster and more certain progress can be made by the use of sires whose daughters have proven their ability at the pail.

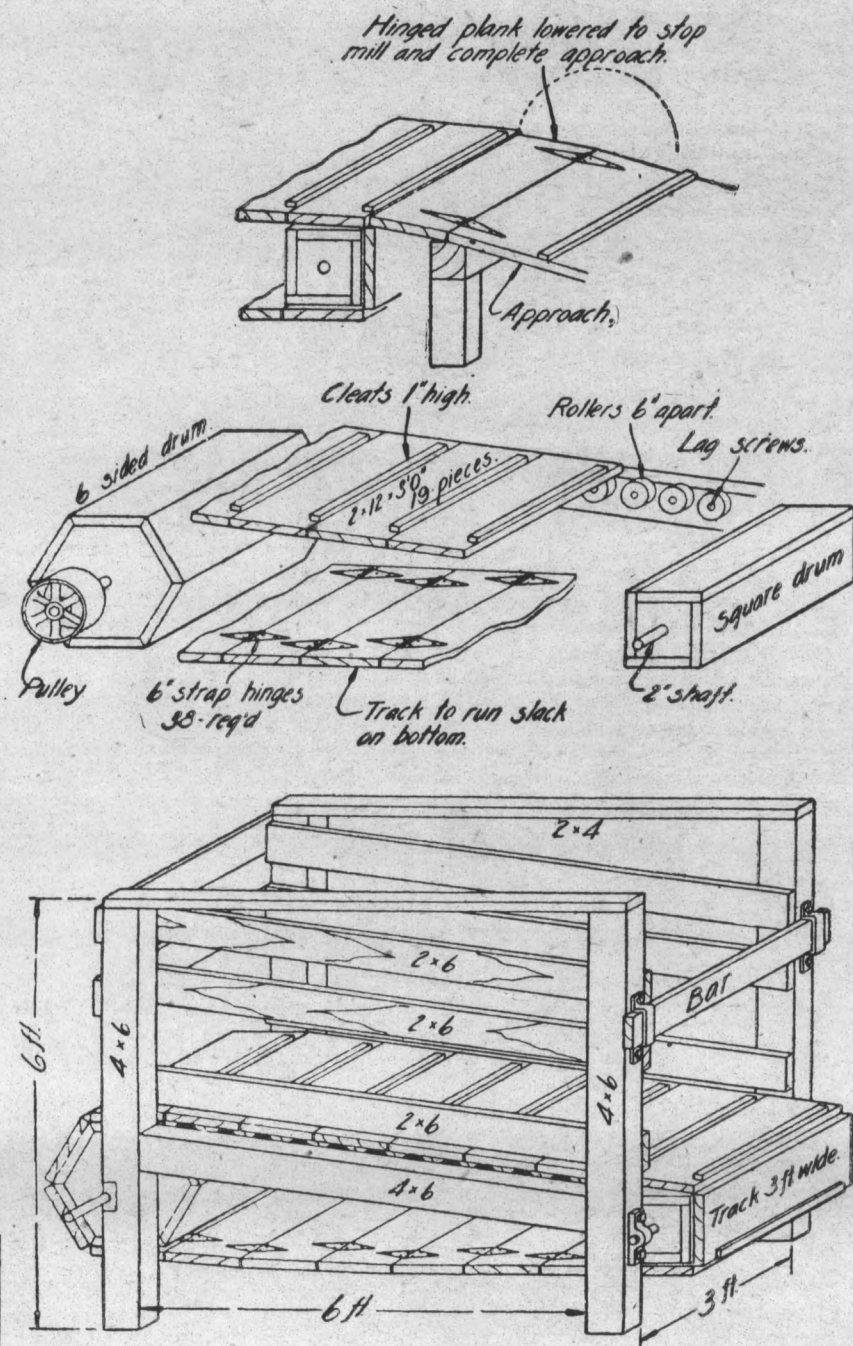
From Cow Testing Association records (or Dairy Herd Improvement Associations as they are now called) Mr. McDowell compared the yearly records of over two thousand daughters of pure-bred bulls with the records made by the dams of those

daughters. Some sires increased the records of their daughters as high as forty per cent over the records of their dams. Others lowered the production of their daughters almost as much below that of similar dams.

Under few circumstances is the wail, "It might have been," raised more loudly than when the daughters

expense. Many times a proven sire can be bought at a price that, compared with the cost of a young bull of similar breeding, will leave enough for the construction of a proper confine. In few places is a makeshift structure justified, and here of all places is strength and stability called for. Too many attempts at a bull yard merely offer entertainment to the occupant as he leisurely proceeds to tear it to pieces.

As stated above, strength and convenience are both features of the



of a slaughtered bull demonstrate extraordinary producing ability. The use of proven sires is now commending itself to an increasingly large number of forward-looking dairymen.

But with the utilization of old bulls the matter of safe handling, always a factor of prime importance with any bull, becomes a problem that simply must be solved. To this end the Michigan State College Dairy and Farm Engineering Departments directed their energies with fruitful results. They are now prepared to furnish plans for bull-pens that combine convenience and safety to the n'th degree. With the addition of a breeding chute the bull need not be handled at all.

No dairyman should long debate as to the wisdom of investing in a pen and yard of this kind. The practice of allowing bulls to run with the herd is always dangerous to human life and frequently results in broken fences, heifers being bred too young, and other costly disasters. Taking the other extreme, the confining of bulls in a small stall often results in strained tendons, the product of overgrown hoofs, and partial or complete sterility.

Hence, viewed from any angle, the building of a strong and adequate pen and yard is a saving rather than an

M. S. C. bull pen and are secured without excessive cost. A feed alley and grain bins are provided. The door leading to the exercise yard is opened from the feed alley by means of ropes. If desired it can be left open allowing the bull to be in or out at will. With it the bull can be shut out while the pen is being cleaned. Another gate from the yard to the breeding chute insures a maximum of safety at all times.

Either the Dairy or Farm Engineering Departments will be glad to send one of these plans without cost to any resident of the state and to answer all questions relative to the construction. We bespeak a heavy demand for them from progressive breeders when their availability becomes generally known.

TREAD POWER FOR EXERCISING BULL

A SUBSCRIBER asks us for plans or diagram for a tread power for exercising a bull and at the same time utilizing the power for pumping and other light belt work. An effective home-made device of this kind sent in by one of our readers is shown in the accompanying diagram which is practically self explanatory.

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For sale: Heifer calf, yearling heifer, young bulls and herd sire, dam's record 634 lbs. butter-fat in EE, sire's record 952 lbs. in AA. All carry the blood of World Champion producers.
M. HOMPE, R. 5, Grand Rapids, Mich.

GUERNSEYS Have fine young bulls 3 to 10 mos. old. Sire Dam A. R. 965.80 fat. Foundation cows and heifers.
WHITE OAK GUERNSEY FARM, Niles, Mich., R. 5, Dr. J. F. Shallenberger, (Near Pokagon)

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 SALE Three Registered Guernsey bulls, 4, 6, and 9 months old. Exceptional breeding. Reasonably priced. C. L. Bennett, 708 Kal. Nat'l. Bank Bldg., Kalamazoo, Mich.

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

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

FOR SALE Pure Breed Guernsey bulls, young and matured. All clean stock. Lockshore Farm, Cressy, 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

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

We offer for sale a 10 mo. old bull, sired by a son of the \$10,000 Bull Pontiac Hengerveld Fayne, and from a dam who gave 500 lbs. fat in 10 mos. Good type. Also a fresh 2 yr. old heifer giving 40 lbs. milk of 4.2% milk per day. A very fine heifer. **WHITNEY BROS.**, Onondaga, Michigan.

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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.

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Silver Creek, Allegan County, Michigan

inary journal bearings on the two principal shafts; but if these could be replaced with used ball or other anti-friction bearings, the efficiency of the machine would be considerably improved. The speed at which the tread power operates and the power produced can be varied through a considerable range by changing the slope of the track. Thus raising the front by putting a 2 by 6 under the front posts will increase the slope of the track, increase the power and speed, and consequently work the animal harder. This same outfit can be used for a medium-sized horse, or by increasing the length slightly can be used for large horses. By increasing the width two animals can be used at once and more power developed.

MILK PRODUCTION DECREASES WITH POOR SUMMER FEEDING

INDIFFERENT feeding methods for the dairy herd are sometimes largely responsible for a drop in milk production during the summer, and an uneven production which has a bad effect upon the profits of the dairyman, it is pointed out by C. L. Blackman of the animal husbandry department of the Ohio State University.

"The time to plan the summer management program is now, while the cattle are enjoying good pasture," says Blackman. "The big flow of milk usually comes in May and June while cattle are enjoying nearly ideal feeding conditions. Later, when flies, hot weather, and dried up pastures come along, there comes a big slump in milk production and the spring freshening cows never come back to the high level of production."

Blackman asserts that when the undesirable pasture conditions come on it may be profitable to keep the cattle up during the day, and to feed some extra roughage such as silage. Sometimes more grain may also be added profitably.

In addition to the careful management during the summer, a good breeding system which will bring the cows into milk at the times when the supply of milk is generally low and prices good, will help the dairyman solve the problem of uneven production and consequent loss.

EVEN PURE-BRED SIRES MAY BE WORTHLESS

RECORDS made by the daughters of Sir Korndyke Veeman Champion No. 300304 when compared to the dams show 2,443 pounds of milk or 19.5 per cent and seventy-six pounds butter-fat or 17.8 per cent decrease average per daughter. Expressed in another way the six daughters of this bull fell short 7.3 tons of milk and 456 pounds butter-fat in one year compared with their dams' production. This amount of milk and butter-fat would be worth at least \$365.00 valued at \$2.50 per cwt.

Surely too much thought and attention cannot be given by the dairyman to the sire problem. Never before have D. H. I. A. records been so valuable for they also prove the bull—not alone the cow—in this period of agriculture where business information is needed.

Michigan dairymen need to rid themselves of cull cows and cull bulls—even pure-bred bulls that do not have it in their veins to maintain high butter-fat production.

The study of bulls conducted by the U. S. Bureau of Dairying explains that bulls may bring better production when mated to cows producing a low average, e. g., only 250 or 300 pounds butter-fat, but when the dams in the above instance averaged 12,531 pounds milk and 427 pounds butter-fat, the bull did not possess such excellent breeding and a decrease in production resulted in the daughters.

Cow testers encourage a dairyman to compare daughters and dams.

Testers and dairymen would do well to study their records to see if one of the 677 partially proved bulls now known to be in Michigan herds may, by chance, be in your locality. If so, is he decreasing or increasing milk and butter-fat production?

THESE BULLS IMPROVED MILK RECORDS

SPLENDID records have been accomplished by both weeding out the poor producers and then the use of better sires, as the greatest increase is largely due to the heifers of their own raising.

The J. R. Crouse farm at Hartland of which E. W. Wilson is manager, is producing some splendid results with very little weeding but by the use of yearly record sires and better feeding practices. In five years they have raised the average per cow in their herd seventy-one pounds butter-fat and 2,635 pounds milk per cow. This on thirty-five cows would mean approximately \$1,242.00 on one year increased earnings.

This farm has been using sires of the Livingston Bull Association. In practically every case the daughters of these sires have out-yielded their dams by many pounds of butter-fat.

COWS AND CAMELS CARRY OUR CARGO

(Continued from page 804)

ahead of me, I didn't reverse my opinion.

But we used our heads as well as our backs and legs that day and learned a lot of tricks about trekking in the sand with a motorcycle. We'd ride clear back on the luggage carrier behind the seat—as far back as we could sit and still touch the tips of one handlebar. Then we leaned as far over to the outside as we could—away from the side car. This threw as little weight as possible on the side car wheel and the maximum on the rear motorcycle wheel. It gave us better driving traction and prevented the side draft which caused the front wheel to plow sideways in the sand. It was hard work to perch back there on a roaring, rearing motorcycle, like a jockey on a race horse, hour after hour, but it was easier than pushing anyway.

Putt. Putt. Tuff, tuff, phut. Finally my motor fluttered to a stop. Out of gas!


It was three o'clock in the afternoon and we'd made about fifteen miles. That meant we were anywhere from five to ten miles from the beginning of the good road—if there were any such thing in Africa. And about thirty-five miles from Maine Soroa.

We didn't have enough food to last—comfortably—until our boeufs could catch up. And our water was almost entirely gone. We hadn't seen a village or a human being or a water hole all day and had no idea what there was ahead. Then, besides being practically out of food, water, and gasoline, we were dog-tired, and hot enough to sweat bucketsful but so dry we could hardly sweat at all. And it was time to eat.

And tonight was New Year's Eve. "Well, anyway, there are no 'keep off the grass' signs," piped up Jim. "And nobody's likely to step on your toe."

Next week will be published the story of a miracle dash into Maine Soroa.

Twenty-two members of the Livingston Dairy Herd Improvement Association fed grain during the pasture season, five barns are equipped with drinking cups, and twenty-one farmers heat the water supply for the cows. Twenty-six members in the association have 462 acres of alfalfa on their farms and eleven members have 121 acres of sweet clover.



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PUBLIC AUCTION OF HEREFORD CATTLE

FRIDAY, JUNE 29th

Entire herd of 75 head, including show herd, herd bulls, cows, good calf at foot. Send for catalog and attend the sale at Decatur, Indiana. Address:

Fonner Stock Farm, Decatur, Indiana

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 T. 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

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

SHEEP Coarse wool, black face ewes with big, bushy lambs by side, and a few loads of fine wool ewes with half blood lambs. Price right and ready to ship. Come and see them. **LINCOLN & BRADLEY**, North Lewisburg, Ohio.



THE LATEST MARKET REPORT



GRAIN QUOTATIONS.

Monday, June 18
Wheat.

Detroit—No. 2 red at \$1.73; No. 2 white \$1.73; No. 2 mixed at \$1.73.
Chicago—July \$1.35%; September \$1.37%; December \$1.40%.
Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red at \$1.72½ @ \$1.73½.

Corn.

Detroit—No. 2 yellow \$1.11; No. 3 yellow \$1.10; No. 4 yellow \$1.08.
Chicago—July \$1.01½; September 98½c; December 85½c.

Oats.

Detroit—No. 2 Michigan 77c; No. 3 white 74c; heavy oats 2c premium.
Chicago—July old 53¼c; new 53¾c; September, new 45¼c; December 47¾c.

Rye.

Detroit—No. 2 \$1.40.
Chicago—July \$1.21½; September \$1.17; December \$1.17½.
Toledo—No. 2 \$1.40.

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 \$10.40; dark red kidneys \$9.60.

Barley.

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

Seeds.

Detroit domestic seed—Cash clover \$17.10; October \$18.00; December \$18.00; cash alsike \$15.25; timothy at \$2.25; December \$2.65.

Hay.

Detroit—No. 1 timothy at \$14.50 @ \$15.50; standard \$13.00 @ 14.00; No. 2 timothy \$11.00 @ 12.00; No. 1 light clover, mixed \$14.00 @ 15.00; No. 1 clover \$12.50 @ 14.00; wheat and oat straw \$11.50 @ 12.50; rye straw \$13.50 @ \$14.50; alfalfa hay No. 2 to choice at Chicago \$18.00 @ 30.00.

Feeds.

Detroit—Winter wheat bran at \$47; spring wheat bran at \$40; standard middling at \$46; fancy middling at \$50; cracked corn at \$44; coarse corn meal \$42; chop \$44 per ton in carlots. Poultry feeds with grit \$54.00; without grit \$58.00 per ton.

WHEAT.

After declining about 35 cents from the high point of the season six weeks ago, wheat prices probably have reached a level where a stronger tone will develop. Crop conditions in both the United States and Europe indicate smaller production than last year. Canada's present start does not indicate a larger yield than last year. In spite of this production outlook in the northern hemisphere, domestic prices are practically back to the average level at which the 1927 crop was sold.

The course of prices will hinge largely on crop developments. If present world production prospects are maintained, wheat prices appear quite low enough. If deterioration occurs in any important wheat growing country, the market probably would respond quickly.

RYE.

The visible supply of rye now totals 2,818,000 bushels compared with 2,679,000 bushels last year and an average of about 12,000,000 bushels at this season during the last five years. Foreign demand has been spasmodic, but is broad enough for the supply available.

CORN

Corn prices declined sharply in the last few days largely as a result of speculative liquidation. Primary receipts have fallen off since early in June but are considerably larger than usual at this season of the year. The rather favorable outlook for the new crop in principal producing states also has become a market influence. Demand continues active and the visible supply is steadily diminishing in spite of liberal receipts. It now totals 23 million bushels compared with 32 million bushels a year ago and average stocks of 19 million bushels on the corresponding date in the last five years.

While the progress of the new crop has been rather slow because of cool weather, the condition of growth is generally good. Corn belt rainfall during the next two months will be the chief factor in determining the final yield.

OATS.

Since June 1, weather conditions in the principal producing states have been more favorable for the oats crop. Oats prices have shown some weakness along with other grains but are still on a high level, reflecting the small stocks remaining from the last crop both on farms and in market channels.

SEEDS.

Trade in seeds is practically limited to sales of soybeans and cowpeas which are still being planted in sections to which they are adapted. The small alfalfa hay crop has led farmers to plant more of these legumes, and the aggregate acreage may exceed a year ago. Rains in the past fortnight have helped clover fields, but the outlook for the seed crop is still doubtful. Conditions are more favorable to a rapid growth of the second crop of alfalfa in southwestern states. Summer and fall planting of alfalfa is expected to be heavy.

FEEDS.

Wheat feed prices have recovered part of their recent losses in response to the increased demand attracted by the low values. Both prompt and deferred shipment offerings of bran were wanted. Heavy wheat feeds were relatively stronger than bran.

HAY.

Improvement in pastures and the gradual increase in the supplies of native hays have reduced the demand for hay from the large consuming sections. Supplies have not been burdensome, however, as country loadings have been restricted by the heavy demands of farm work and the increasing tendency of farmers to hold the remaining farm surplus of

hay awaiting the development of the new crop, so that prices were maintained. Offerings of old crop alfalfa hay are negligible and values are almost entirely on a new crop basis. Rainy weather has damaged the quality of late cuttings and much out-of-condition hay is arriving at the markets.

BUTTER.

Butter values fluctuated over a little higher range most of last week although at one time they established a new low price for the season. Supplies are steadily increasing and for the first time this season, production reports indicated a gain in output as compared with the corresponding period a year ago. Pastures have shown decided improvement since May, and it is generally believed that dairy production in June will be liberal. Demand so far has held up and receipts have been cleared without any backing up in dealers' hands. Speculative interest has developed slowly due to the high level of prices although the usual demand for "June" butter is apparent and storing of butter is increasing from week to week. Stocks of butter in storage warehouses on June 1 totalled 16,020,000 pounds compared with 25,404,000 pounds last year and the five year average on June 1 of 20,292,000 pounds.

Prices on 92 score creamery were: Chicago, 43c; New York, 44c; Detroit 41 @ 42c, for 88-90 score.

EGGS.

Prices of fresh eggs were marked fully a cent a dozen higher last week in prompt response to a reduction in supplies. Production is shrinking and with the advent of really seasonable weather over the country generally,

quality has deteriorated and fancy eggs bring a premium in the larger markets. The shortage in storage stocks as compared with a year ago was reduced nearly 20 per cent during May. Stocks on June 1 totalled 8,162,000 cases compared with 8,962,000 cases on the same date a year ago and a five-year average on June 1 of 7,735,000 cases. Whether or not prices can be maintained on the present basis depends pretty much on how production holds up. With prices already more than 6 cents a dozen higher than a year ago, and the shortage in reserve stocks being steadily reduced, if the usual summer reduction in the lay should be below normal, values might be forced lower.

Chicago—Eggs: fresh firsts, 28 @ 29c; ordinary firsts, 26½ @ 27½c; dirties, 26c, checks, 25½c. Live poultry: Hens, 22½c; broilers, 30c; springers, 37c; roosters, 17c; ducks, 20c; geese, 14c; turkeys, 20c.

Detroit—Eggs: Fresh candled and graded, 28½ @ 30c; dirties and checks, 25½ @ 27c. Live poultry: broilers, 38 @ 40c; heavy hens, 26c; light hens, 18c; roosters, 15c; ducks, 25 @ 28c.

POTATOES.

Potato markets have again settled back after a brief spurt of strength. Old stock of good quality has been pretty completely cleaned up and shipments contain a large percentage of sprouted and decayed stock. New potatoes are plentiful, and with prices drastically lower than a year ago, producers in the Carolinas and Virginia, which are now shipping heavily, have agreed to ship no culls and not to ship on consignment in the hope of improving their market. Alabama, Louisiana, and Texas Bliss Triumphs, U. S. No. 1, bring \$1.50 to \$1.65 and northern round whites, U. S. No. 1, have declined to 80c to \$1.05 per 100 pounds, sacked, in the Chicago carlot market.

GRAND RAPIDS.

Potatoes, 60c bu; rhubarb, 50 @ 65c bu; spinach, 40c bu; leaf lettuce, 50c bu; head lettuce, \$1 bu; greens, 50 @ 75c bu; radishes, 10 @ 12½c doz bchs.; asparagus, \$1 @ 1.15 doz. bchs.; celery, 40c doz; turnips, 60c doz. bchs.; beets, 65c doz. bchs.; green peas, \$7.50 bu; tomatoes, \$1.50 @ 1.65 7-lb. basket; cucumbers, \$1.10 @ 1.15 doz; wheat, \$1.55 bu; rye, \$1 bu; beans, \$9.40 cwt; strawberries, \$2.75 @ 3.50 16-qt. case; pork, 13 @ 13½c lb; beef, 8 @ 22c lb; lamb, 25 @ 35c lb; veal, 17 @ 20c lb; hens, 18 @ 24c lb; broilers, 23 @ 32c lb; eggs, 26 @ 28c doz; butter-fat, 45c lb.

WOOL

The wool market is strong and slight advances have been scored on some grades. Three-eighths blood combing wool appears to be in greatest demand and bids up to 57 cents for Ohio fleeces of this grade have been reported. Ohio delaine wools have been sold up to 49 cents and three-eighths blood clothing wools have brought 46 to 47 cents. Three-eighths blood territory wools have sold at \$1.05 to \$1.10 for strictly combing, with 98 to \$1.03 paid for clothing lengths. Receipts from the new clip at Boston are increasing. Arrivals totalled 7,800,000 pounds last week. Imports are light. Cool weather is said to have been unfavorable for goods trade recently and a little overproduction is reported but stocks are still moderate.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Apples \$1.75 @ 4.50 bu; asparagus, 75c—\$1.50; bagas 75c bu; beets 90c doz. bchs.; celery \$1.25 @ 1.50 doz. bchs.; carrots 50c @ 1.25 bu; eggs, wholesale, white 35c doz; brown 33c doz; retail 38 @ 40c doz; head lettuce, \$1.25 bu; green onions 35 @ 60c doz. bchs.; root parsley 75c @ 1.00; curly, 35 @ 50c doz. bchs.; parsnips No. 1, 75c @ \$1.00 bu; No. 2, 50 @ 75c bu; potatoes No. 1, 75 @ 90c gu; poultry: hens, wholesale 25 @ 32c lb; retail 32 @ 35c lb; broilers wholesale, leghorns 32 @ 35c lb; retail 40 @ 42c lb; rocks 38 @ 40c lb; retail 45c lb; ducks 26 @ 30c lb; dressed poultry, retail, hens, 35 @ 38c lb; ducks 35 @ 40c lb; broilers 45 @ 48c; green peas \$3.50 @ 4.00 bu; radishes, out-door, 50c @ \$1.00 doz. bchs.; long white 60 @ 75c doz. bchs.; rhubarb 35 @ 60c doz. bchs.; strawberries \$6.00 @ 8.00 24-qt. case; spinach 50 @ 60c; cabbage greens 90c @ \$1.00 tomatoes H. H. \$2.00 @ 3.75 14-lb. basket

Live Stock Market Service

Monday, June 18

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 962. Few dry fed steady; all others dull and 25c lower.
Fair to good yearlings, dry-fed \$11.25 @ 14.00
Fair to good heavy steers dry-fed 11.25 @ 13.75
Handy weight butcher steers 11.00 @ 12.50
Fair to good heifers 10.00 @ 11.50
Common light butchers.. 8.00 @ 10.50
Common butchers cows.. 7.00 @ 7.50
Best cows 9.00 @ 10.50
Good butcher cows 7.50 @ 8.50
Cutters 6.00 @ 6.25
Canners 5.25 @ 5.75
Light butchers bulls 9.75 @ 10.25
Bologna bulls 8.00 @ 8.75
Stock bulls 7.00 @ 8.00
Feeders 9.75 @ 11.75
Stockers 8.00 @ 10.00
Milkers and springers... 7.50 @ 14.00

Calves.

Receipts 958. Market 50c lower.
Best \$15.00 @ 15.50
Others 8.00 @ 14.00

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 325. Market \$1.00 @ 1.50 lower.
Bulk good lambs \$18.00 @ 20.00
Best lambs 15.25 @ 15.50
Light lambs 7.00 @ 12.50
Yearlings 9.00 @ 12.00
Fair 12.00 @ 14.00
Clipped lambs 14.00 @ 15.00
Fair to good sheep 6.50 @ 7.00
Buck lambs 7.50 @ 12.25
Culls and common 2.00 @ 4.50

Hogs.

Receipts 1,210. Market generally 25c higher.
Pigs \$ 9.00
Mixed and yorkers 10.60
Lights 9.75
Roughs 8.75
Yorkers 10.50
Stags 6.50
Extreme heavies 9.00 @ 10.00

CHICAGO.

Hogs

Receipts 36,000. Market active, mostly 15 @ 25c higher than Friday's average; stots on light weights off more; top \$10.40 paid for choice 185-260-lb. weight; bulk good and choice 180-320-lb. averages \$10.15 @ 10.35;

around 390 lb. weight \$10.00; top 150-170-lb. weight \$9.25 @ 10.00; strictly choice kind at outside weight up to \$10.15; medium 140-lb. averages strong \$8.50; pigs mostly \$7.25 @ 8.25; choice strong weights up to \$8.50 and better; bulk packing sows \$9.00 @ 9.40; light sows on butcher order up to \$9.60.

Cattle

Receipts 19,000. Market*steer trade generally steady with highly finished lights and yearlings; grades of choice strong weighty steers slow, especially inbetween grades; she stock steady 25c lower; bulls steady to strong; vealers steady 50c lower; best light steers early \$14.90; heavies \$14.65, some held higher; bulk steer and yearling crop \$13.00 @ 13.25; mst grass cows \$10.00 down, grain fed very scarce; most light sausage bulls \$8.00 @ \$8.50, shipper kind around \$9.00; light vealers \$12.00 down.

Sheep and Lambs

Receipts 9,000. Market fairly active on small supply; most slaughter class steady, fleeces and sorts considered; bulk good lambs \$15.50 @ \$16.00; five double decked average 70-lb. Oregons \$15.75; natives strong \$14.50; throwouts \$10.00 @ 12.00, mostly \$11.00 @ 11.75; top light weight fat ewes \$6.70 @ 7.00; heavies \$4.50 @ 5.00.

BUFFALO.

Hogs

Receipts 6,000. Hold over 884; market mostly 25c higher; bulk 170-300-lb. \$10.35; few 200-lb. \$10.90; plainer kind \$10.50 @ 10.75; light lights mostly \$10.25; pigs \$9.50; packing sows \$8.50 @ 9.25.

Cattle

Receipts 1,300. Market strong 25c higher; few 1,240-1,280-lb steers \$14.65; top yearlings \$14.75; good steers and yearlings \$13.50 @ 14.50; few medium \$12.50 @ 13.25; light heifers \$12.75; medium to good cows \$8.00 @ 10.25; all cutters \$4.75 @ 7.50; medium bulls \$8.50 @ 9.50.

Calves

Receipts 1,300. Market steady; tops \$15.50; culls and common \$8.50 @ 13.

Sheep and Lambs

Receipts 1,200. Market steady; bulk good to choice lambs \$15.50, few head \$16.00; good to choice yearlings \$13; fat ewes \$5.00 @ 6.50, few \$7.00.

MICHIGAN CROP REPORT

WINTER Wheat: While wheat has improved in some sections, the outlook is rather poor in others. The condition of 63 per cent of normal indicates a production of 13,197,000 bushels as compared with 19,156,000 last year.

Winter wheat in the country as a whole improved materially during May. The condition of June 1 of 73.6 per cent is 4.6 per cent below average, however, and the forecast is for a crop of 512,252,000 bushels compared with last year's crop of 552 million bushels and the five-year average production of 549 million bushels.

Spring Wheat: The reports of this crop indicate a condition of 77 per cent, which is eight per cent below the 9-year average and six per cent below one year ago.

For the United States the condition of spring wheat on June 1 was 79%. The production forecast will not be made until in July after the acreage estimate is made.

Oats: Fields on low ground have turned yellow in some cases due to abnormally cool weather. With this exception, the outlook is generally good and the condition of 86 per cent is two per cent better than the ten-year average.

Prospects for the United States oats crop are not good, and the condition is only 78.3 per cent compared with an average condition on June 1 of 85.2 per cent. Last year the condition on this date was 79.9 per cent of normal.

Barley: While some barley was planted later than usual, there was sufficient moisture for germination. The condition as reported was 88 per cent of normal.

The United States condition of barley on June 1 was 82.7 per cent. This condition is better than a year ago, but not as high as the ten-year average condition on June 1.

Rye: Considerable injury resulted from winter-killing, and some acreage was abandoned. The remainder is rather thin on the ground and only 69 per cent of a normal yield is expected. This is 16 per cent lower than the condition on the same date last year and the same percentage below the ten-year normal.

In the United States the indicated production of winter rye on June 1 was 36,676,000 bushels compared with last year's crop of 58.6 million bushels, which was slightly above average. The condition was 67.9 per cent.

Hay: The condition of the hay crop made a gain of four points over one month ago, it now being 72 per cent of normal as compared with 68 one year ago and 78, the average of the last three years. Clover and alfalfa suffered severely because of unfavorable winter conditions, and the month of May was too dry for best growth. While the outlook is improving, the crop will be the shortest since 1925.

Although hay as a whole improved some in the United States during May, the condition for all kinds is much below average and far less than last year.

Pastures: Pastures made decided gains during May, the condition rising from 55 to 80 per cent, still six per cent below average and 10 per cent lower than one year ago.

Pastures were better on June 1 than on May 1 for the country as a whole, and the condition was 78.6 per cent compared with the ten-year average of 87.1.

Farm Labor: The supply decreased slightly and the demand increased a little during the past month. The ratio of the former to the latter is now 101 as compared with 104 last month and 100 one year ago.

Fruits: Some varieties of winter apples, especially Baldwins, had a very light bloom and set, and the prospects for winter apples is not as good as many had expected. Early apples are much more promising. The condition of all is placed at 65 per cent, 11 per cent under one year ago and nine per cent below the ten-year average.

The total crop of apples in the United States had a June 1 condition of 72.2 per cent which is 4.2 per cent above average and far better than in 1927.

The peach crop is rated at 64 per cent, eight per cent above the average and 19 per cent better than one year ago. Spring freezes did much damage in some orchards in the southwestern counties, leaving a spotted distribution of the crop.

Pears are rated at 76 per cent of a crop, nine per cent above one year ago and five per cent above the ten-year average. The indicated production is 783,000 bushels. Plums are reported at 63 per cent which is eight per cent higher than on the same date last year.

The cherry crop suffered considerably in the southwestern counties from the spring freezes. The sour

varieties are only about 50 per cent of a crop. In the Grand Traverse region and the Mason-Oceana district, the outlook is for nearly a full yield. For the state as a whole, the prospect is 76 per cent of normal compared with 42 per cent one year ago.

The indicated production of blackberries and raspberries is 80 per cent of normal. The grape crop promises 73 per cent of a normal one. Some vineyards were severely injured in Berrien and the western portion of Van Buren Counties by freezing. The Paw Paw section fared better and reports good prospects, the setting of fruit being unusually heavy.

FED STEERS STRONG, GRASSERS WEAK

CHOICE and common steers appear to have reached the seasonal parting of the ways. Prices of grain fed steers, especially light weights and yearlings, have an upward tendency, while lower grades, which are showing increasing evidence of a grass diet, are slipping lower. A weak tone in butcher stock, strength in stockers and feeders and a sharp setback in veal calf prices were other features of recent cattle market sessions.

Fat yearlings are leading in market favor. They are now selling at a slight premium over heavy steers and the number that can be sold without weakness in prices is much larger. Heavy steer prices continue to fluctuate more widely than yearlings, depending upon whether a few too many or a minimum number arrive. Butcher cows and heifers, bulls, and cutters and canners probably have seen their best prices for the season. After an advance of \$3.25 during May, veal prices have declined about \$2, but they probably will reach their peak for the year in late summer.

FEWER STOCKERS AND FEEDERS MOVING

SHIPMENTS of stockers and feeders to the country have declined each week since the end of April. Much of the shrinkage has been due to absence of suitable steers in the market supply since current prices are the highest since 1919. Some weakness in this division seems probable in the next month or two, as demand is likely to ebb and the supply of suitable steers will increase as grassers show up.

HEALTHY UNDERTONE IN HOG MARKET

RECEIPTS of hogs have not yet begun to diminish because of passing the peak of the spring movement, but prices show a healthy undertone. While arrivals have been heavy for a month, prices have been moving sideways, which is a strong hint that an upward trend will start as soon as the supply barometer falls. The character of the supply already is changing to a summer basis, as choice hogs are scarce and heavy butchers are at a premium. Sows are being sent to market early, as the ratio between prices of such hogs and of corn does not encourage feeding out.

Domestic demand for hog products continues broad, especially for cured meats. Supplies of fresh pork have been excessive, owing to heavy slaughter recently, and the large stock of frozen pork in storage. Foreign demand for meats is fairly good, but the hard demand appears sluggish. Reports from trade representatives abroad emphasize the unfavorable ratio between prices of hogs and of feeds in Europe, with the consequent liquidation of herds, and prospects that demand for American hog products will increase this fall and winter. Hog prices in German markets are highest since last September and about \$2 higher than a year ago, although there has been no material decline in market receipts as compared with midwinter.

LAMB MARKET SLUMPS

LAMB prices were on the toboggan in the last ten days and no indication has appeared that the end of the decline is at hand. The Chicago top is down to \$17 compared with \$19.35 early in June and yearlings are bringing only about \$14. Increased shipments from Idaho, the start of Washington and Oregon lambs and liberal arrivals from the southeastern states made supplies too large for the market to absorb at the recent scarcity price level. It is probable that the lamb crop is larger than last year.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS

Ogemaw County—Cold weather has hurt the condition of grain and fruit. Field work is backward; no increase

in corn, bean, and beet acreage. Potatoes to production somewhat increased. Potatoes bring 80c, butter-fat 46c; wheat \$1.20, oats 60c, beans 7@9c a pound. Hogs, good butchers, 11@12c pound. Sheep 10@12c, cattle 9@12c. There is no expansion in farming except in alfalfa.—J. E. T.

Manistee County—Spring work about done. Farmers ready to plant late potatoes. Local prices are as follows: milk 11c, cream 43c, eggs 27c, beans 10c, dark red 8c, potatoes 50c, dressed hogs 12c, dressed beef 10c. About 100 per cent of all crops being planted.—N. E. W.

Sanilac County—Grain and crop fruits looking good; meadows and potatoes improved by recent rain. Normal acreage of corn, beets, and potatoes. Bean acreage is increased. Milk brings \$2.20, eggs 26c, wheat \$1.75, oats 65c, beans \$9.50, potatoes \$1.00. Dairying and poultry business are expanding.—B. R.

Benzie County—Wheat is in fair condition. Meadows and pastures short on account of cold dry weather.

No soaking rain since snow went off. Corn and potatoes not planted because weather is too cold. Butter-fat 43c, veal 15c, eggs 25c, apples about 25 per cent of crop, cherries look like a full crop. Dairy and poultry and fruit are the leading farm industries here. Not much grain growing here in the last five years. The climate seems to be changing. Summer is being cooler.—W. A. M.

Clare County—Spring backward and late frost killed some early potatoes. Corn is short at present. Late potatoes and beans being planted. Meadows are quite short. Oats are poor, rye beginning to head. There promises to be a good berry crop.—J. A. M.

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12.....	1.08	4.32	28.....	2.52	7.84
13.....	1.17	4.68	29.....	2.61	8.12
14.....	1.26	5.04	30.....	2.70	8.40
15.....	1.35	5.40	31.....	2.79	8.68
16.....	1.44	5.76	32.....	2.88	8.96
17.....	1.53	6.12	33.....	2.97	9.24
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19.....	1.71	6.84	35.....	3.15	9.80
20.....	1.80	7.20	36.....	3.24	10.08
21.....	1.89	7.56	37.....	3.33	10.36
22.....	1.98	7.92	38.....	3.42	10.64
23.....	2.07	8.28	39.....	3.51	10.92
24.....	2.16	8.64	40.....	3.60	11.20
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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.

FOR SALE—Buffalo Pitts, twin cylinder 14 horse power 20 in. drive engine. Always housed. Fine shape. H. C. Brocker, New Era, Mich.

WANTED FARMS

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

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

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

ENGLISH SHEPHERDS—If you want a pup from real heel working stock, priced low, write Albert Herrmann, Norwood, Minn.

FOR SALE, Coon, o'possum, skunk hounds at 1/2 price on any fair terms, Dorace Scott, Box 132, Calhoun, Ga.

BEAUTIFUL COLLIE FEMALE PUPS, partly trained. Pedigreed. Roy McIntosh, Millersburg, Mich.

REGISTERED SABLE AND WHITE COLLIES. Healers. Silvercrest Kennels, Gladwin, Mich.

MAKE MONEY FROM MUSKRAT FUR. Raise Muskrats in dry land pens or hutches. Get facts. 602 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colorado.

PEDIGREED WHITE COLLIES. Circular free. Ogemaw White Collie Kennel, Prescott, Mich.

COLLIE PUPS, pure-bred, from natural born heel driving parents. G. J. Dunnwind, Comstock Park, Mich.

MATTRESSES

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

PLANTS AND BULBS

HARDY NORTHERN GROWN CABBAGE and Cauliflower Plants. Chemically treated. Danish Seed. Safe arrival guaranteed. Prompt shipment. Golden Acre, Jersey Wakefield, Copenhagen, Glory, Early Flat Dutch, Ballhead, Red, Savoy, Postpaid, 200, 50c; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.25. Express Collect, 5,000, \$7.50. Cauliflower, postpaid, 50, 40c; 200, \$1.00; 500, \$2.25. Mangel Beet and Red Beet same price as Cabbage. Port B. Mellinger, North Lima, Ohio.

SPECIAL FOR JUNE—20 Million Fine Cabbage Plants, all varieties. 300, 75c; 500, \$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 500, \$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.

PLANTS, 5 ACRES, June, July delivery. Cabbage, Copenhagen, Flatdutch, Ballhead. Prepaid, 200, 65c; 500, \$1.25; 1,000 \$2.00. Express, 5,000, \$7.50. Cauliflower (Snowball) prepaid, 100, 60c; 500, \$2.25; 1,000, \$3.75. Moss packed. Critically assorted. Guaranteed. W. J. Myers, R. 2, Massillon, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Five acres growing to close estate. Arthur Adams, Administrator, Reed City, Michigan.

50 MILLION VEGETABLE PLANTS. Cabbage: Copenhagen, Wakefield, Ballhead, Flat Dutch, etc. \$1.50 Thousand; 10,000, \$10. Tomato Plants, six varieties, \$2 thousand; 10,000, \$15. Sweet Potato and Pepper plants, \$3 thousand; 10,000, \$25. Prompt shipments, well packed, good delivery guaranteed. Shipping capacity half million daily. J. P. Council Company, Franklin, Va.

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

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

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

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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.

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

PULLETS—Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, 8 wk. 80c. 10 wk. 90c. Ed. Kroodsma, Zeeland, 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.

GET OUR REASONABLE PRICES on Baby Chicks, 2 and 3 week old chicks—pullets in the following breeds: Barred & White Rocks, White Leghorns, Reds, White Wyandottes & Buff Orpingtons. Write for our beautiful poultry guide. Lakoview Poultry Farm, R. 8, Box 26, 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.

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.

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

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WANTED—MILK ROUTE SALESMAN. Must be between 25 and 35 years of age and married. \$300 cash bond required. Steady work and good future. Give particulars in application. Freeman Dairy Company, Flint, Mich.

WANTED—Farmer or farmer's son or man to travel in country. Steady work. Good profits. McConnon & Company, Dept. F4206, Winona, Minn.

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Oil facts for farmers

(No. 3)

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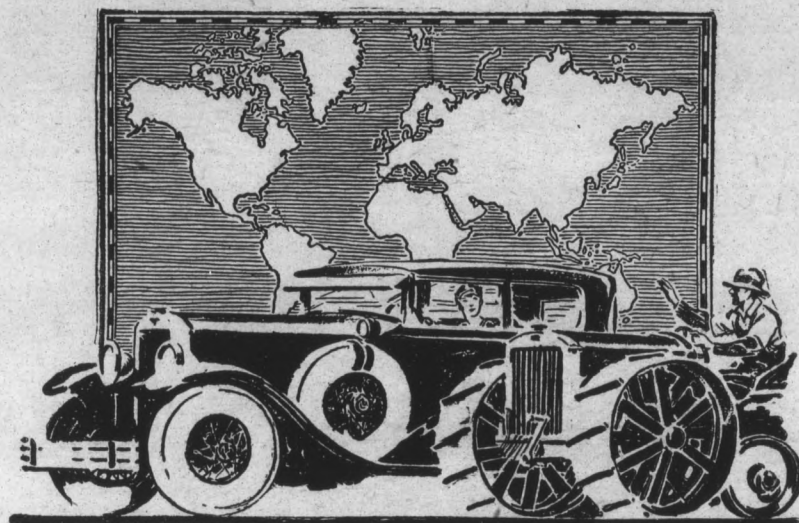
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If your car is not listed below see the complete Mobiloil Chart at your dealer's. It recommends the correct grades for all cars, trucks and tractors, etc.

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	Engine		Engine		Engine		Engine	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac.....	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chandler Spec. 6-cyl.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" other models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chevrolet.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chrysler 4-cyl.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Imp. 80.....	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" other models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Dodge Bros.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Durant.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Essex.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford, Model A.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" Model T.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Franklin.....	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
Hudson.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Nash.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oakland.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Overland, all models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Paige, all models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Pontiac.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Reo, all models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Star.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Studebaker.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Velie.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Willys-Knight 4-cyl.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" 6-cyl.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.

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