

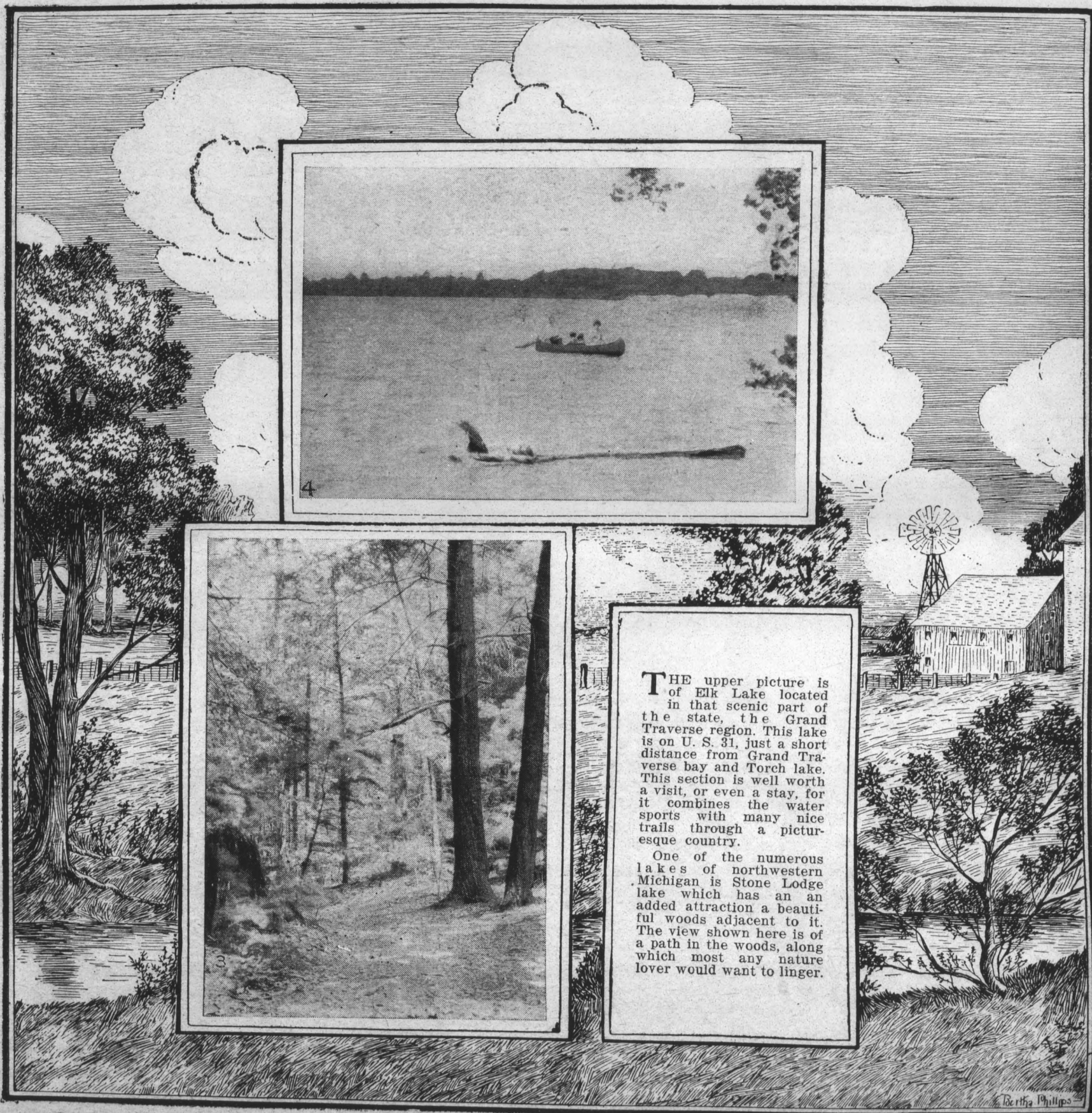
MICHIGAN FARMER

AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.
 PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ESTABLISHED 1843.

Vol. CLXXI No. 1

DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1928

Whole No. 4820



THE upper picture is of Elk Lake located in that scenic part of the state, the Grand Traverse region. This lake is on U. S. 31, just a short distance from Grand Traverse bay and Torch lake. This section is well worth a visit, or even a stay, for it combines the water sports with many nice trails through a picturesque country.

One of the numerous lakes of northwestern Michigan is Stone Lodge lake which has an added attraction a beautiful woods adjacent to it. The view shown here is of a path in the woods, along which most any nature lover would want to linger.

Bertha Phillips


CHRYSLER

PLYMOUTH


Plymouth Four-Door Sedan

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CAR . . . A
NEW CAR STYLE**

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Roadster	670
2-Door Sedan	690
Touring	695
De Luxe Coupe	720
4-Door Sedan	725

All prices f. o. b. Detroit • Chrysler dealers are in a position to extend the convenience of time payments.

A NEW ZENITH OF LOW PRICED CAR-LUXURY AND PERFORMANCE

Plymouth Features—New slender profile chromium-plated radiator.—Long, low bodies.—Generous room for 2 to 5 passengers, according to body model.—Luxurious deep upholstery and appointment detail such as you expect only in cars of far higher price.—New "Silver-Dome" high-compression engine, for use with any gasoline.—Smooth speed up to 60 and more miles an hour.—Characteristic Chrysler acceleration.—Unbelievable smoothness of operation at all driving speeds.—Body impulse neutralizer.—Chrysler light-action internal expanding hydraulic four-wheel brakes—no other car of this price possesses this feature.

With the new Plymouth, Chrysler is the first to give, at so low a price, the advantages of performance, riding ease, dependability and full adult size which characterize fine cars of higher price.

It is so revolutionary an advance over other low priced cars, it is such conclusive evidence that the past year's strides in the science of manufacturing have multiplied the purchasing power of the motor car dollar, that you will surely want to see it and drive it.

A Plymouth ride is the best demonstration of the ease with which it leaps from 5 to 60 and more miles per hour—the quiet of its power and the smoothness of its flight.

You yourself must put your foot to the light-action internal hydraulic 4-wheel brakes to know the confidence of the fastest and safest deceleration you have ever experienced.

And above all, you must see its beautiful lines and finish, and stretch at ease in its deep-upholstered, full adult-size bodies, to comprehend how completely the Plymouth surpasses cars heretofore sold under \$1000.

Please see and ride in the Plymouth. We believe you will discover there has never been a car anywhere near its price that can approach the Plymouth for power, pick-up, smoothness, easy handling, safety, quietness and roominess—nor that can equal it in beauty and style.

DEVOTED
TO
MICHIGAN
VOLUME CLXXI

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL
PUBLISHED WEEKLY ESTABLISHED 1843.

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

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE
NUMBER I

Commune with Nature and Be Happy

A Good Vacation Spot for Farmers

By Clarice La Dow

NEVER before in the history of our country have the standards of comfort been higher, working days shorter or holidays more common than they are today. The question of what to do with spare time is answered to a great degree by our fifty-odd state parks. All of them have recreation values, and many natural beauty spots are preserved as evidence of a great heritage, and dedicated to the recreation of the nation.

Lake frontages in their native condition, undisturbed sand dunes, areas of primeval forests—all natural resources which have been so rapidly dissipated that the remaining areas may be considered heirlooms of nature.

Michigan history had its beginning in the northern part of the state where even today a pitiful remnant of Ottawas and Chippewas roam the wilds in search of wild fruit, fish and game. The Indians had no written language in the olden days, no books or manuscripts. Their interesting folk lore of hunting stories, songs, legends and stories of the daring exploits of their great warriors and chiefs were told around the lodge fires by the story tellers of the tribes and so passed on from generation to generation.

Away to the north in Leelanau County is located the D. H. Day State Camp. It is beautifully situated between Glen Lake and Sleeping Bear Bay. The park consists of thirty-two



Farm people enjoying Newaygo Dairy Show. Such outings make a good substitute for longer vacations

acres of woods in the most romantic part of Michigan. Indians are living within a few rods of the camp and while Glen Haven with its store, cannery and steamboat dock are only a quarter of a mile away, one may strike into the woods in any direction and be well convinced that civilization is miles distant. For miles along the shore the dunes stretch on and on as far as the eye can reach. Not far from the camp is the wooded dune known locally as "The Bear."

Many years ago, so the Indians say, the wild animals of the forest were possessed of souls. Once upon a time a mother bear with her two cubs was compelled to desert the shores of Wisconsin and take to the waters of Lake Michigan to escape the forest fire then raging in the wilderness. The

heat was so intense that she decided not to return, but struck out boldly for the Michigan shore. When nearly across, the poor little cubs became exhausted and sank from sight. The mother swam about the spot for hours until at last she became so weary that she climbed the bluff and lay down to rest.

Far out in the lake two beautiful islands gradually rose to the surface. Spirit Islands, now known as North and South Manitou, are supposed to be the dwelling place of the souls of the poor little cubs and here they must remain until the end of time, when they will enter the Indian's heaven as guardians of the people who loved them. On the shore the spirit of the mother remains where her tired body sought rest, and on

stormy nights when the winds howl, and the waters roar, the Indians say that the mother moans and cries in anxiety for her loved ones.

At the camp is a commodious shelter house with a great stone fireplace, inviting easy chairs, immense porches, and the bay only a few rods away. From the observation tower one sees "The Bear," and off in the distance the two islands are in full view on a clear day. Wild flowers beautiful and some of them rare are blooming on every hand and many birds which we never see in lower Michigan are common residents in the woods of the park.

The coast guard station is situated in an isolated spot not far from the state camp, where the sand drifts about the buildings sometimes nearly to the eaves. The people in charge have little to see besides the restless waters of the lake, and the ever shifting sands of the dunes. The trail back to camp winds over the dune and through a wood of scattered cedar and juniper, with here and there an Indian home, a miserable little shack apparently deserted, for seldom do these dwellers of the woods meet the white intruder, for such they apparently consider us. An Indian dog may venture forth and air his opinion of the passing tourist, but all in all this camp is a most ideal place for complete quiet and rest, and for legends and folk lore Sleeping Bear is a word to conjure with.

Detours are Numerous In Africa

As are Deer, Antelopes, Gazelles, and Even Lions

By Francis Flood

WHAT in the blazing sands is all that racket?" growled Jim the morning after the miracle of our New Year's Eve dash into Maine Soroa, French West Africa. Anything that will awaken my sleepy-headed partner—especially on New Year's morning—is entitled to attention and I got up to see. Jim rolled over on his other ear and went to sleep again.

I peeked out through one of the firing niches in the thick mud walls of our bedroom. There, just inside the gates of the fort, stood our motorcycles, battered old "Rough" and "Tumble," under a military guard. A black corporal and four clicking franc-tireurs, all uniformed in the same bare feet and short carbines, marched their post, proud as so many paladins guarding the beard of Allah.

And there were the worshippers, the curious crowds who had come to see, actually to gaze upon the supernatural "tuff tuffs" that had carried the white "Marykins" to Maine Soroa. The entire courtyard was full, from the sandy sanctum-sanctorum where the motorcycles were parked to the big

front gates in the outer wall of the fort.

A sentry posted at our door apparently had heard Jim's feeble show of interest and concluded that the distinguished visitors were about to be up. He sped away through the sand. Two or three minutes later a black

garcon silently drew aside the mat hanging down over our doorway and pattered in with a tray of tea and hot milk and fresh buttered toast. I got Jim up with that. We dressed and went out to see what it was all about.

The bristling little French commandant hurried over to shake hands,

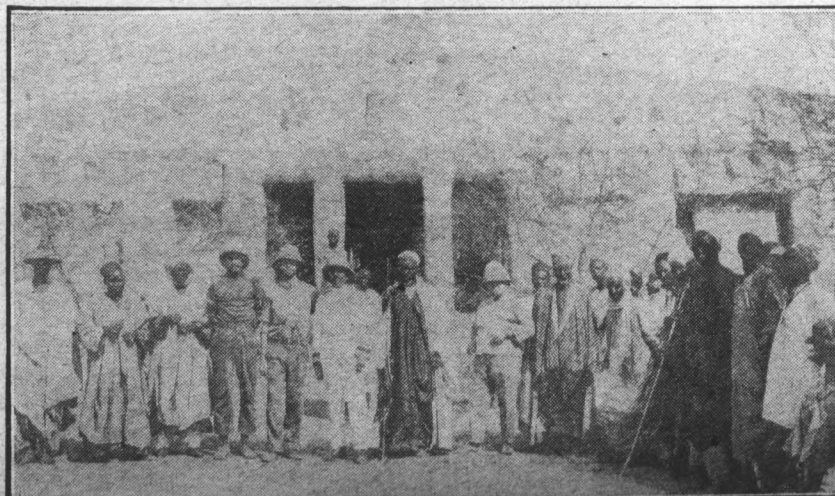
the inviolable ceremony in French territory whenever meeting anyone for the first time each day.

"IS this a hangover from their celebration last night?" ventured Jim. "New Year's must be a big holiday here."

"These people don't even know it's New Year's," laughed the Commandant. "That is all on your account. This whole corner of Africa has turned out to welcome you. The only difference between Lindbergh's reception in France and yours here in French West Africa is that there are more people in France."

The celebration continued there before the gates of that French fort for two days and the greater part of the two nights that we were there waiting for our oxen to arrive with the gasoline and other baggage. One rich young Emir with a company of gray-bearded sages, and a Sabaoth of wives and warriors, rode sixty miles on two or three relays of horses to reach Maine Soroa before the "tuff tuff" machines would leave.

"He usually presents a camel or a
(Continued on page 10)



The Sultan of Maine Soroa and the French Commandant at the Fort

MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS



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home problems.

VOLUME CLXXI NUMBER ONE

DETROIT, JULY 7, 1928

A Preventive
of
Crime

IN a recent address one of America's prominent nutritionists declared that waywardness in children, which often leads to crime in later years, has been traced to the abnormal development and improper functioning of certain glands. Scientists have found that the development of these glands affect the balance between recklessness and self-control. These men further contend that a diet containing a liberal portion of milk is best adapted to keep these glands normal. A census of children bears out the contention of these men.

Here is a responsibility for all parents, and particularly those living on farms. In the first place milk should be produced under sanitary conditions. Many farm boys refuse to drink milk because they are too sensitive to the dirty stables where this super-food is produced. Then an effort on the part of the mother to prepare milk in attractive ways to tempt the children to consume additional quantities, may be the means of crowning her life with joy and happiness instead of sorrow and disgrace.

Better
Business
Methods

AT a recent meeting of one of the leading dairy cattle breeders associations, the secretary reported that the members of the organization had paid over \$30,000 in penalties for conducting their business with the association in a slipshod manner. These penalties were for delay in recording cattle and in issuing transfer papers following sales.

If this same situation prevails in the other breed associations, and complaints reaching this office would lead us to believe the condition is general, then a considerable amount of money is paid over as a result of this slack method of doing business.

But the payment of these penalties is a small part of the loss resulting from these delays. The big loss to the breeding fraternity is the disfavor it plants in the public mind. Good live stock is too necessary to successful farming to have the free movement of pure-bred stock burdened with such unbusiness-like practices. It is time that breed associations should take strong steps to further discourage their members from putting off these important items of business.

An
Avoidable
Tragedy

A FEW days ago one child was killed and four others were knocked to the floor when lightning struck the farm home of Warren Moore. The house was not protected with lightning rods. This sad affair reminds us that when considering the protection of the home with lightning rods, fire prevention should not be the only reason for installing them. Insurance against the loss of human life from these terrible shocks out of the heavens, should be the compelling reason for not allowing the home to remain unprotected from lightning.

Sow
More
Alfalfa

THERE was a heavy loss in alfalfa acreage throughout the northern states this past winter and spring. A recent survey would indicate that perhaps fifteen per cent of the area devoted to this crop was prematurely killed by extreme weather conditions. The loss of red clover acreage was correspondingly large.

It is our opinion that farmers should not allow this experience to turn them against this splendid forage crop. Without doubt it is the greatest hay producing plant that we have yet discovered. Until something more valuable is found, farmers keeping live stock should see to it that liberal portions of their farms are devoted to the production of alfalfa hay.

To some extent sweet clover is being substituted for alfalfa as a pasture crop and for soil renovation, but in providing a supply of high protein hay for the farm animals, no other crop quite comes up to alfalfa.

The
Bill Board
Ban

THIS has been called a commercial age but it is commercial only to the extent that it offers advantages and comforts to the people. As soon as a commercial proposition becomes obnoxious, it loses strength and soon becomes extinct, as all commercial ventures have to rely upon public patronage for their existence.

One of the aspects of our commercial development has been advertising. Advertising has opened vistas of comfort, created new appetites, formed new ideals. It has been a great help in the advancement of the wonder age we are living in.

One of the phases of advertising is the bill board, big and sometimes artistic, and so gotten up that one who runs may read. They have even been made interesting, for one of the necessities of good advertising is that it be interesting. But—the people do not drive the highways of the country to read interesting and artistic advertising literature. They travel the trails to see God's handiwork, not man's. They do not want the highways turned into "buyways."

Therefore, this attempt to offer counter attractions for the beauty of mother earth has not met with approval and, therefore, many states have made regulations regarding the use of bill boards. These regulations are not only of aesthetic benefit, but they are safety factors. There should

be nothing in these days of high speed to obstruct a full view at corners and other danger places.

Kansas has recently joined the ranks of those states which put a ban on bill boards. We are glad that Michigan has already placed some restrictions on bill boards for Michigan's beauty is one of her greatest assets and we want to preserve and increase it so that people will want to visit and enjoy these fair peninsulas.

Your Name
and
Address

WE continue to get many letters from subscribers who fail to give their names and addresses. Naturally we cannot give serious consideration to such correspondence. Last year we received over 40,000 letters in the editorial rooms. Those asking for information were answered personally. Only a few of those containing information of a general character were answered through the columns of the Michigan Farmer.

We are here to render every possible service to our subscribers. But when a communication comes in without name or address we are helpless to make reply. Usually the name of the inquirer is omitted when answering through our columns especially when a request is made to that effect. From this it will be plain that the reader cannot expect service if we have no way whereby we can get a reply to him. We have made this request many times before. We trust readers will observe it.

Timothy
or
Alfalfa

CHIPPEWA County for many years was one of big timothy hay producing counties of the country. Season after season farms there turned off thousands of tons of high quality timothy. But in later years the yields have been growing less, and the decreasing demand from the lumber camps and mining towns and from the south and east has kept prices down, thus reducing the farm incomes.

But once more the farmers of this section are taking hope. Gradually timothy is being abandoned for alfalfa. Instead of raising feed for horses, Chippewa farmers are trying to produce balanced rations for dairy cows. This new program is reviving their income and improving their acres.

To a lesser degree this same transformation has taken, or is taking, place throughout the lake states. Farmers are feeding fewer horses and more cows. They find legume hay necessary to keep down the cost of producing milk. So they grow the best legume for this purpose, which is alfalfa. This change is reflected in our chief hay market where alfalfa hay, which not many years ago was not even quoted, now commands premium prices.

Good
Work
Rewarded

LAST week an encampment of boys and girls was held at Washington, an annual event for which 620,000 boys and girls strive to attend. At this encampment the two outstanding boys in 4-H club work and the two foremost girls go as delegates for their respective states.

This is a fitting reward for those who have worked and accomplished. This trip provides a joyous experience as well as a liberal education. The young people have plenty of entertainment, hear talks by people prominent in national life, and get acquainted with the headquarters of the nation. They learn how laws are made, and how the machinery of the government is handled. They also

take trips to various points of historical and scientific interest.

We are glad that Mr. R. A. Turner, former State Club leader of Michigan, takes an active part in the management of this encampment. We are also glad that Congress recently passed the Capper-Ketchum bill which will make possible 4-H club work to a greater number of rural boys and girls, for there is nothing equal to it for constructive recreation and education of the country boys and girls. It is without doubt one of the greatest movements for young people in the world.

Roses

THERE'S something about a rose that makes it different from most flowers. It is one of the nicest looking flowers there is and also one of the nicest smelling. That sorta makes the rose the queen of flowers. And besides, it comes in June when the brides are bridein' and the grooms are groomin', and the moon is amoonin'.

I don't just know but sometimes I think nature made June such a nice time to help brides and grooms along and she was wise to use roses to help make it so. Old nature is wise, she gets us to do most anything she wants. She wants more human bein's so she puts affection in the heart of man and woman. And they get smitten on each other and think they're doin' the whole thing themselves, when really nature is workin' the whole machinery.

Bugs is bugs and flowers is flowers and human beings is human beings, but nature is makin' them all dance to the tune she plays. She wants new flowers to take the place of the worn out ones; she wants new bugs to take the place of the ones that died and new humans to take the place of those that are ready fer the junk heap, so she's just got things fixed so she kin have them.

Now, I suppose you wonder what roses is got to do with all this. Well, nature gives us a lesson in many things and roses is one of them. The rose with all its beauty and fragrance is got its hurts too. You'll get stuck if you pluck a rose. So it seems to me a rose teaches that for every pleasure we get, we have a payment in pain to make, and that is one of the greatest lessons of life.

We get love which is so beautiful and enjoyable, but with it comes responsibility. We get children and the pleasure from them, but walkin' the floor at two P. M. ain't no fun. We pay to see a show, but all "free" pleasures we pay for also. There ain't nothing free, even roses have their sting. It's pay, pay, pay, sometimes it seems like that is all there is to life.

But—the more we kin enjoy the beauties and pleasures of life, the more we get out of life. The more pleasure and enjoyment we kin get, the more we get for what we pay. Some of us don't get out of life what we put in it because, fer inst., there's lots of people what don't like roses but they get stuck by the thorns the same as those what get heaps of pleasure from roses. There's a sermon in roses if you will think of roses and life.

HY SYCKLE.

The Roach Company rented 200 colonies of bees this year to assist in the pollination of their orchards at Hart. This Company is satisfied that the use of bees is economical insurance of a good set of fruit.



Master Farmers' Picnic

COMING as it did between the dates of the two national conventions of the major political parties, it was feared that there might be difficulties in handling the Michigan Master Farmers at their second annual picnic held at the delightful homes of Farley Brothers, south of Albion. But deep-seated political convictions or prejudices made no prolonged appearance on the surface, so the Master Farmer folks devoting their time in carrying out an absorbing desire to become better acquainted and to enjoy the fine hospitality of their hosts.

The weather man cooperated, which made it possible to serve the hot picnic dinner on the lawn to the hungry

nois in which the 383 men now honored in twenty-one states automatically become members, gives wider scope to this movement. A beautifully printed roster containing information on all the men now awarded Master Farmer honors, has just been issued by the publishers of STANDARD FARM PAPERS. This roster is not for general distribution. Progress was reported on the selection of the 1928 class of Master Farmers for Michigan.

An effort was made to learn the champion barnyard golf twirler among the Michigan group, but the adoption of the six-inch rule made scoring so difficult that the referee found time only to run off the preliminaries. One could see that these



Master Farmer Families Met at Urbana to Aid in Forming a National Organization

guests. In all eighty-six participated in this important phase of the picnic. They came from as far as the upper peninsula, and from every corner of lower Michigan.

Since the Michigan Master Farmers have sponsored the "Approved Farm Home Program" and have also shown themselves specially interested in soil problems, they instinctively turned their attention to these subjects while on the Farley farms. Both homes here have been approved, and the work done by these brothers in developing productive soils has been outstanding.

While the young folks were busy with their games, the women took advantage of the invitation to inspect the homes. Here they saw the results of careful planning in a new home and what can be done in remodeling an old one. Much comment was also made of the plantings and the arrangement of the playgrounds.

A tour of the farm demonstrated to the visitors the all-around agricultural ability of the Farleys. The stand and color of the field crops, brought forth the remark several times that "These men are real farmers." Wide interest was shown in the muskrat enterprise undertaken some time ago on a swampy portion of the farm difficult to drain. Much time was also spent in a study of orchard work, particularly with reference to the feeding of the trees.

The newly selected dean of agriculture of the Michigan State College, Joseph F. Cox and family were present. In a talk following the dinner, Dean Cox stated that he looked upon the Master Farmers as his outside extension staff. The college has conducted demonstrations and taken senior students to make practical observations on nearly all of the farms owned by Master Farmers.

Men from the different sections of the state were called upon by President Oviatt to report on agricultural conditions. This developed the general fact that of the staple crops, wheat and hay are the least promising, and some varieties of apples are not setting well. Otherwise the crop outlook is encouraging.

A report was also made on activities of special interest to present and prospective Master Farmers. The formation of the Master Farmers Club of America at the University of Illi-

men did not devote all their time to throwing horseshoes. Despite this inability all who attended will long remember the second annual picnic of the Michigan Master Farmers, and the fine hospitality of the Farleys.

LARGE CHERRY PACK

THE Wolverine Packing Co. at Ludington will pack about 2,000,000 pounds of cherries this year for Pelar Bros., pie makers of Chicago and Cleveland.

A field trial of the amounts, kinds, and methods of application of fertilizers for celery is being run on the farm of Bert Coates, at Comstock which is in Kalamazoo County.

Six hundred bushels of certified seed potatoes have been planted by eighty Saginaw County farmers. The seed was obtained for them by the county agricultural agent, A. B. Love.

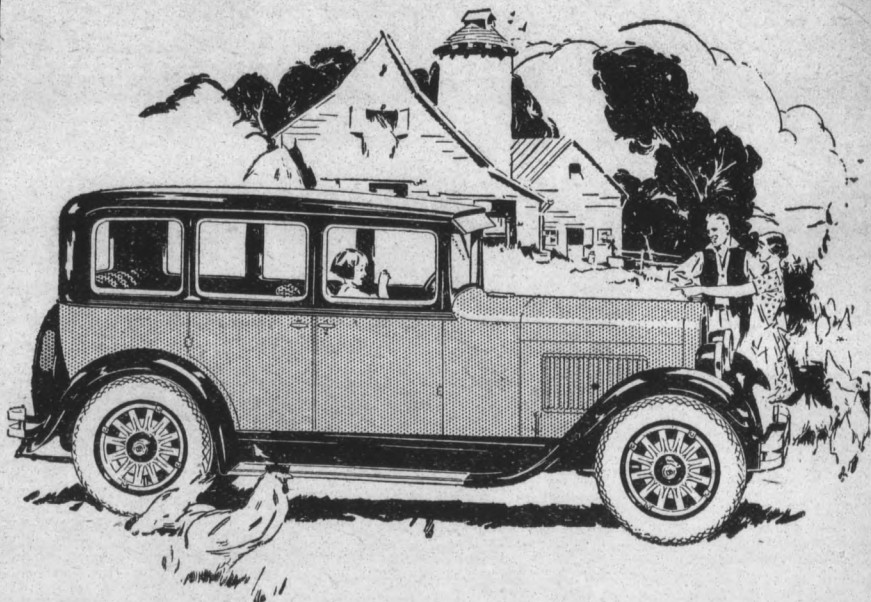
Four septic tanks were built as demonstrations in Washtenaw County by specialists from the agricultural engineering department of Michigan State College.

An increased use of high grade fertilizers and a total increase of more than 22 per cent in the amount of fertilizer used in Emmet County is reported by S. J. Culver, county agricultural agent. The figures were obtained by checking up the sales records of agencies in the county.

Out of the twenty men who will raise certified seed potatoes in Manistee County this year, fifteen are newcomers in certified seed production ranks.

A variety test for beans has been planted on the farm of Joseph Lamie, Chester Township, Eaton County; and a corn variety test has been placed on the Arthur Tubb's farm in Eaton Township.

The Claybanks Municipal Park committee in Oceana County were aided by O. I. Gregg, specialist in landscape architecture, in the landscape plantings made on a five acre park site at Stoney Lake in Oceana County. Only native shrubs were planted.



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Your family will take pride in its beauty, too. They will like its roominess and comfort. Its smooth riding qualities will make the last mile of a trip as enjoyable as the first.

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CABRIOLET 945
DELUXE SEDAN 970

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A LETTER OF APPRECIATION

ONE of our Protective Service members says, "I thank you for helping to get an adjustment on my phonograph. The company promptly returned the motor and withdrew their unjust repair charges. Your letter got immediate action. One letter from you did more good than the dozen I had written them."—James Dunham.

THE ENGLISH SPARROW AS A FIRE MENACE

A BIG nest tucked into a convenient place in a corner of the house, a nest that the sparrows had built out of what looked like a bushel of straw and trash, furnished a convenient place for a flame to start when a spark fell into it and another country house was reduced to ashes, for few country communities are equipped with fire fighting apparatus. This wholly preventable fire impoverished a family in debt, as the insurance had run out and for the sake of economy it had not been renewed.

Of all birds the sparrow builds the worst looking, and the best fire trap of the feathered race. Feathers, straw and string powder dry make an ideal place to start a blaze that is soon beyond control. Every farm should be equipped with a ladder reaching the eaves of the house so that the first attempt of the noisy little birds can be frustrated. By persistently destroying the eggs of the sparrow, the nuisance of the little pests might be overcome, as well as to get rid of one danger to the farm from fire.—H. Richmond.

BEWARE OF ANTIQUE BUYERS

WE have been asked to aid in locating a hand woven antique coverlet with a date and the name of 'Elba Flumfelt' woven in one corner. This coverlet is the property of Mrs. L. H. Bates, Romeo, Michigan. It appears the coverlet in question was turned over to a party who gave his name as Mr. Collins, and represented himself as being engaged in a two-fold business of enlarging pictures and buying antiques.

It seems this party represented that his name was James Collins when interviewing Mrs. Bates, yet introduced himself as Mr. C. B. AuRison when interviewing her friends. To instill confidence, the gentleman left the impression that he was desirous of renting store space that he might engage in a permanent photograph business in Romeo.

However, the gentleman has not been seen since coming into possession of the coverlet, although it appears that a letter was mailed by him to the owner of the coverlet stating that he had a prospective buyer at \$100.00 and inquired if this was a satisfactory price and if he should release the property for this amount. Nothing more has been heard from him and the rightful owner of the described property is willing to reward anyone who can furnish information that will result in the return of the coverlet, and has further expressed a desire of being advised of the whereabouts of this antique dealer.

Pondering over this incidence, one cannot help but feel that it is a timely warning to people who may have antiques for sale. It would seem

a better way to get the money first, before allowing the goods to be removed. In fact, it seems like poor business to sell property of any kind through strangers on a commission plan.

COOPERATIVE FIRE-FIGHTING

AN effective method of cooperative fire-fighting in rural communities has recently been adopted in many sections of the country that will go far toward reducing the tremendous fire waste on farms, amounting to approximately \$150,000,000 annually.

In a number of instances, the farmers of a community have voluntarily subscribed the money for the purchase of motorized equipment, which is kept at the fire department headquarters of the town or village most conveniently located for all those to be served. Such equipment not only fights the fires in the village, but for an adequate stipulation paid by the victim of the fire, it is hurried in a few minutes' drive to any point within several miles of the village and subdues a fire, saving many times the little it has cost the owner of the property in the way of paying his proportion of the original purchase price of the apparatus and the charge made for the service of the men who operated it in extinguishing the fire.

In other cases, the purchase of motorized fire-fighting apparatus is sponsored by the centralized or con-

solidated schools and their school district areas. The general plan of the school district fire-fighting apparatus is through a popular subscription, where all the residents of the district own the apparatus, it being housed upon the school building premises, the janitor of the school building being an efficient mechanic, as well as furnace fireman. At a call for help on the telephone installed in the building, he, with other helpers standing in readiness to be picked up when an emergency arises soon have the apparatus several miles in any direction, and the fire is soon extinguished.

Another system adopted in certain sections of the country and one that is working out entirely satisfactory to all concerned is what is known as the "community plan," located at a home in the center of the farm community. This plan is unique, inasmuch as the farmer who does not have the ready cash when subscribing for the fund for the purchase of the apparatus may donate a calf or pig, a few bushels of grain, or any other farm product. When all such contributions have been received, a "rummage sale" is advertised and all the produce so donated is turned into cash, the proceeds going to the fund for the purchase of fire-fighting equipment.

The general type of outfit so far has been of the chemical and pumping engine, which has been so improved that it will run for some time from an average cistern or farm well. In nearly all cases, the building and contents are saved before the water supply is exhausted from these available sources. Fire-fighting apparatus for use in rural communities is now being built with a view of greater efficiency by designers and builders of such equipment, and it is believed that only a few years will elapse until all communities will be adequately protected by this method from serious fire loss.



MAKING SILO WALLS TIGHT

THE silo filling season will soon be upon us again and it is not too soon to go over the silos and see that they are in proper shape to take care of the silage properly. The foundations should be pointed up, stave silos straightened and hoops tightened, and all walls made tight against passage of air and water.

In experiments at Iowa State College, a number of treatments were tried by dividing a silo that has been giving trouble, into five sections. The materials used were cement wash, a waterproof solution of soap and alum, asphalt paint, and cement plaster. The fifth section was untreated. In another silo a number of commercial water proofing materials, most of which had an asphalt base, were tried out.

The experiments have shown that a cement wash and asphalt paint when properly applied are satisfactory and economical. To apply a cement wash successfully, the walls must be clean and damp, and the cement wash carefully brushed onto the surface.

Another material much used for coating silo walls is paraffin, applied either hot or as a thin paint using gasoline as a vehicle. The walls should be clean, dry, and warm for satisfactory application of asphalt or paraffin coatings.

DOES YOUR SPARK PLUG FIT YOUR ENGINE?

MANY automobile and tractor owners seem to think that fitting the spark plug to the engine means only getting the size and

thread so it will screw in and make a gas-tight fit. This is not all, however, but the proper fit also means getting the proper length of plug to get the spark where it will fire the charge properly, so the plug will not overheat nor short circuit, and so on.

When a plug is too short it does not bring the firing points far enough into the combustion chamber. Good ignition under this condition is impossible. The motor is bound to be sluggish and inefficient.

A plug that is too long extends too far into the firing chamber. This will cause the lower end of the plug to become overheated, resulting in igniting the fuel too early.

The correct length of plug fits so that the bottom of the spark plug shell is just flush with the inside wall of the cylinder head and the spark gap extends beyond into the combustion chamber.

ATTIC TANK GIVES TROUBLE

For about twelve years we have been using a galvanized tank in the attic for hard water for toilet and house purposes, but it rusts through about every three or four years. Now the tinner advises me to put in a copper tank tinned on the inside. Please advise me whether this is the best thing to do, as I do not want any danger of poisoning.—T. V.

This illustrates very forcibly the point I have made many times through these columns that the attic tank is not a satisfactory system of water storage, with its freezing in winter, getting lukewarm in summer, very small pressure, dead mice and rats and crickets and so on, damage to ceilings and decorations and rugs from condensation and leakage. Nor is it as cheap over a term of twelve

or fifteen years as would be a good basement pressure tank.

I do not believe there would be any danger from poisoning with the copper tank tinned on the inside, but you will find a good tank of this kind rather expensive. The thing for you to do is to discard the attic tank entirely and put a pressure tank in the basement. You can use the same pump and the same fixtures that you already have and shorten up your house piping somewhat. It will cost you no more, counting in the repair bills, than your three galvanized tanks have and probably no more than your proposed heavy copper tank would. You will get away from freezing and warm and tasteless water, the water will always be clean, and you will have pressure enough to sprinkle the lawn, use a hose on the car chassis, flush the floors and porches, and even to fight fire to some extent. Why fool any longer with the old attic system?—I. W. D.

News of the Week

Bay City, Flint, and Pontiac will lose air mail service because they have not provided suitable landing fields.

The minority stockholders of the Dodge Brothers, Inc., are fighting the merger with the Chrysler Corporation because they claim the exchange of stock will cause them a loss.

General Nobile and motor chief of the ill-fated Italia, Natale Ceccioni, have been rescued from the ice block on which they have been nearly three weeks, by Lundberg, a Swedish airmen. Both Nobile and Ceccioni had their legs broken when the Italia was wrecked.

Miss Amelia Earhart, with Wilmer Stultz and Louis Gordon companion fliers across the Atlantic, are meeting enthusiastic receptions in England.

Four of General Nobile's comrades are still stranded on the ice. Lundberg's plane which was rescuing the party was wrecked when it landed the third time.

Edward Claude, of Sherburn, Minn., swallowed his false teeth while eating and died as a result.

Joaquin Pacheco and Fritz Bieler, flew from Windsor, Ont., to Tampico, Mexico, without stopping, having thus made the first full flight across the United States. They landed June 24th.

Mary Pickford the famous motion picture star, has had her hair bobbed in New York immediately upon returning from Europe. Her famous curls are being made into a wig for use if necessary.

Ronald Amundsen, who went in a plane in search of Gen. Nobile is still missing in the arctic wilds. There were three in his party.

The crew of the Bremen, Baron Von Huenefeld, Capt. Kohl, and Capt. Fitzmaurice will visit former Emperor William at his exiled residence at Doorn, Holland.

Ellen Syrjanen, Alger County; Mary Richmond, Saginaw County; Emil Kober, Ottawa County; and Raymond Girbach, Washtenaw County are representing Michigan at the Four-H encampment at Washington.

Marshall Pilsudski, premier of Poland, has resigned because of ill health. He will be made minister of war and will take a three months' vacation.

The annual air circus and reliability tour started at the Ford Airport Saturday, June 30th. The reliability tour will cover 6,300 miles.

Rev. Prof. B. K. Kuiper, teaching theological history in the Calvin Theological College, Holland, Mich., was dismissed because he attended a motion picture show when on probation.

Hoover plans to resign as secretary of commerce, to devote himself to his candidacy for president.

Robert Mantell, the noted Shakespearean actor, died at Atlantic Highlands, N. J., at the age of 74, on June 27th.

Thomas I. Ilgenfritz, of I. E. Ilgenfritz Nursery Co., of Monroe, Mich., died at Monroe at 62 years of age.

Tomato growers recently appeared before the United States Tariff Commission to show that a duty on tomatoes coming from Mexico would be a real aid to the industry in this country.

Since 1920 a total of 16,793 persons have been killed at grade crossing accidents in this country.

Horticulture

PRUNING TOMATOES EARLY

I HAVE discovered that by pruning tomato plants and training them to stakes the fruit is increased in size and the season of ripening comes earlier. The increased size perhaps is caused by the pruning. The strength that would otherwise go into new shoots and large leaves goes to the fruit. The pruning should start early before the plants are set out, or as soon as the shoots start to form in the axils of the leaves along the stem of the plant. If this is kept up the plant will naturally have only one stem. The ripening of all the fruit can be aided materially by pinching off the terminal bud when eight or nine large clusters of tomatoes have formed, but if green fruit for pickling is desired then this bud must be left and the ripening tomatoes be picked off when cold weather sets in and be ripened in the house. Tomatoes that are to be pruned should be planted closer than tomatoes left to form bushes. I plant mine two feet apart each way and mulch them heavy when they start to set fruit. No watering will then be necessary.—C. H. F.

STRAWBERRY FOLIAGE POOR

I enclose everbearing Progressive strawberry leaves. I set the plants out this spring. Of late the leaves are turning brown around the edges. I wonder if it is some disease. We are now using spray for the leaf roller, three pounds of arsenate of lead to fifty gallons of water. There are small berries on the plants. Would they be safe to eat in two weeks? I will have to spray again September 1st. Will it hurt the ripe berries for food?—Mrs. W. C.

The leaves sent do not show any specific fungous disease. The change of color at the edges of the leaves is to be expected with the first leaves of plants shortly after they are set out. Decision as to whether the plant is established can best be made by noting whether new leaves have pushed out from the center. The season has been such as to encourage the development of a rather shallow root system and with a few dry days these shallow roots dry out and the leaves suffer from lack of water.

The question of the possibility of danger from using berries that have been sprayed with the ordinary amounts of arsenate of lead has long been settled by conclusive tests which show that not enough arsenate remains on the fruit to make it unfit for food.—G. H. Coons.

EVERGREENS NEED INSPECTION

I would like to establish an evergreen wild tree company. Will I have to get a license and have the trees inspected? If so, who will I have to apply to for same?—F. L. P.

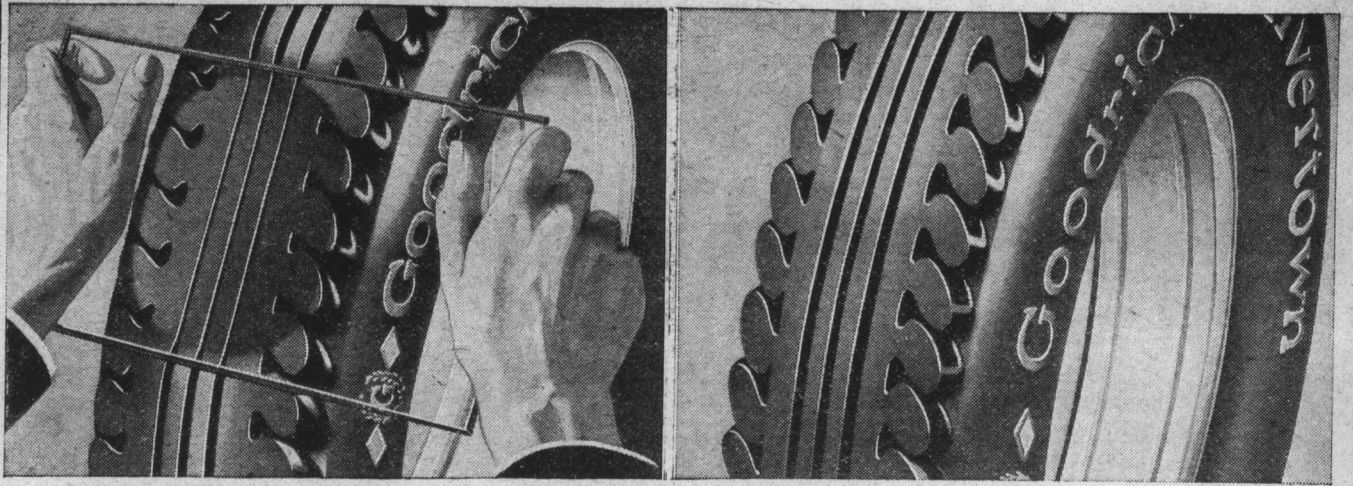
Under the laws of the State of Michigan such a nursery would have to be licensed. The trees will also have to be inspected sometime before they are ready to be shipped in the spring. This work is in charge of the State Department of Agriculture, Division of Orchard and Nursery Inspection, State Building, Lansing. Full information can be obtained by writing to the above address.—R. F. K.

ROSE MILDEW

The enclosed leaves are from my monthly rose bush. They all turn white like a mold. Is there any remedy for this? Please advise.—B. B. B.

The leaves of roses show that the plants are infected with mildew—a fungous disease which becomes prevalent during cloudy weather and cool nights.

It may be controlled readily by dusting with powdered sulphur upon sunny days. The sun is necessary to volatilize the sulphur so that the



By this easy test

You can see why Silvertowns are making new mileage records!

ABOVE is a Goodrich Silvertown "in action." Beneath the plate glass is the tread just as it would look in that fleeting instant when it rushes against the road.

Compare the tread under pressure with the tread on the right.

Note, above, how the grooves can close up—easily, smoothly, without harmful tread distortion.

Then glance at the edges of the tread—the shoulders—and see how

those heavy safety blocks come against the road with full, firm contact.

Perhaps this does not seem so important. But remember, what you see here happens close to 300 times a minute when you drive 30 miles an hour.

That is why the balloon tread, to be successful, must have a flexible center. It is the reason Goodrich Silvertowns have proved so remarkably free from uneven, choppy tread wear. They give your car comfort, safety, silent traction and smart appearance, combined with true economy.

THE B. F. GOODRICH RUBBER COMPANY
Est. 1870 • Akron, O. • Pacific Goodrich Rubber Co., Los Angeles, Cal. • In Canada: Canadian Goodrich Rubber Company, Kitchener, Ontario.

Goodrich Silvertowns

Goodrich Silvertowns Deserve the Dependability of Goodrich Inner Tubes

fumes may act upon the parasite. By keeping a little sulphur on the foliage during the season, mildew may be prevented entirely.—Alex Laurie.

IRRIGATION HELPS GARDEN

EVERY year we carefully planned our garden and tended it well, but when the drought hit it production was stopped. Rains seemed to bring our early garden very well. However those vegetables that required good growing conditions through the dryer summer months did not have enough moisture to promote growth.

Our garden occupied a space 80 by 160 feet. We decided to cut the size of the garden to about half its original size. The garden was then moved to a new location near the horse watering tank, and irrigated by letting the water out of the tank. We decided to siphon the water out of the tank. The new garden was marked off on the south side of the tank where the ground sloped gently away. The plot was plowed early, but no special preparation was given the ground.

The early vegetables were ready for use long before vegetables planted at the same time in unirrigated gardens, and the quality was better. We were using tomatoes several weeks before those from unirrigated plants.—L.H.F.

When Writing to Advertisers Please Mention The Michigan Farmer

Grade your Potatoes and Onions with

SPEED ACCURACY-SAFETY

THE speed and accuracy with which potatoes (and onions) may be safely graded on a Boggs Standard Grader, without injury or bruising, will bring you extra dollars.

It enables you to grade as high as 550 bushels of potatoes, or onions, into No. 1 and No. 2 sizes with less than 3% variation in size from Government grades. Culls and dirt are eliminated at the same time. It is impossible to overload a Boggs Power Grader. Filled bags are replaced continuously without stopping machine. Machine can be stopped and started without shutting off the power.

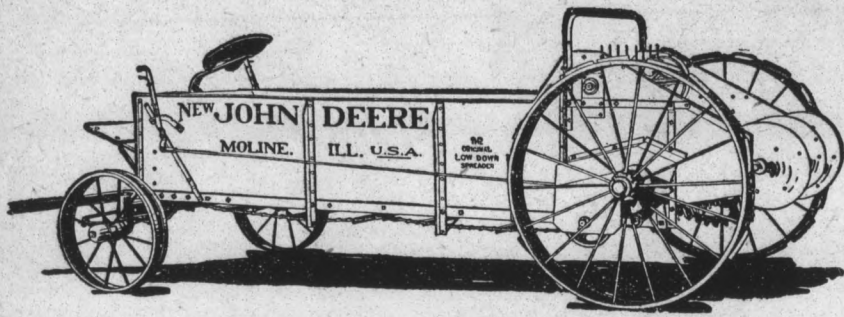
Potatoes or onions can easily be shoveled directly into grader from wagon or any package. That saves rehandling. Can be used in field, warehouse, cellar or car.

With the Boggs Roller Picking Table, all sides of the potatoes or onions can be seen, as it rolls them over and over. Plenty of space for two or more men to work and pick out defects. Five models, operated by hand, motor or engine, at \$47.00 and up.

Our catalog explains how to save time, money and labor. Send for it today—be sure of tomorrow's profits!

BOGGS MANUFACTURING CORPORATION, 34 Main Street, Atlanta, N. Y.
Factories: Atlanta, N. Y.—Detroit Lakes, Minn.

BOGGS POTATO AND ONION GRADER



Its Easier to Load —Easier to Unload

THE New John Deere Manure Spreader is easier to load—easier on you—because it's low down. It's easier to unload—easier on the horses—because it's lighter draft. These qualities are the result of two exclusive John Deere features—

Beater-on-the-Axle and Box-Roll Turn

This construction gives the New John Deere a combination of lower box and higher drive wheels—the things you want in the spreader you buy. Its lower box means easier loading; its higher drive wheels, lighter draft.

Mounting the beater on the axle means simpler construction—fewer parts and lighter draft. And the beater is lower down—delivers the manure

closer to the ground; lessens drifting caused by the wind.

Farmers have always known John Deere Spreaders for their longer life and consistently good service. The New John Deere is built strongly and durably of the best materials. You will get years of satisfactory service—you will take pride in owning a New John Deere.

Your John Deere dealer has a New John Deere Spreader ready for your inspection. See it—give it a chance to prove its value on your farm.

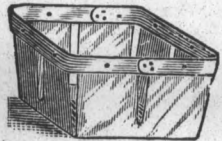
FREE!

"Soil Fertilizer"—a booklet on the use of barnyard manure and other fertilizers.
"The New John Deere Spreader"—complete description of this labor-saving spreader, interestingly illustrated.

Write today for these booklets. Address John Deere, Moline, Illinois and ask for booklets C-422.
If you prefer the endless apron, single beater spreaders, see the John Deere Spreaders—the most widely used spreader of its type.



BERRY BASKETS



\$6.75 per 1000 in 10,000 Lots
\$7.00 per 1000 in 1000 Lots
\$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

CORN HARVESTER

Best and fastest machine built. One and two row models. One Horse. Carries to shock, Big labor saver. Pays for itself in one season. Worked by 1, 2 or 3 men. No twine. No danger. Great for silage cutting. Free trial. Agents Wanted. Write for free catalog.
BENNETT MFG. CO., Box 607 Westerville, Ohio

FREE CATALOG tells you how you can save money on Farm Trucks, Wagons and Trailers, also Wheels—steel or wood—to fit any running gear, or Trailer. Send for it today.
ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., 35 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.

Balky horse-power

A **W**HOLE engine full of it. A fine how-de-do on a country road late at night! But the flashlight found the trouble. Float stuck in the carburetor. A minute's work and home we rolled! Nothing like a flashlight around a car. You don't catch ME monkeying around gasoline with matches.

Because I like to be sure about things, my flashlight's an Eveready and—don't miss this—I keep it loaded with Eveready Batteries... as full of power for their size as a racing motor.

Get the flashlight habit. A good flashlight is as necessary as a spare tire. And always use Eveready Batteries.

News and Views

From INGLESIDE FARM—By Stanley Powell

RAIN, like wealth, can be a curse or a blessing, depending on whether or not it comes with moderation. As I write this weekly letter the territory around Ingleside is drenched, gullied, and flooded with some of the most voluminous and persistent rains that have fallen here in many a season.

For the past several weeks it has rained from three to six days out of every seven. This has seriously interfered with haying, cultivating, and other reasonable field operations. All kinds of weeds have a wonderful start. Many cornfields look like meadows.

While I haven't any comprehensive information relative to weather conditions throughout the state, I understand that the Thumb has had more rain than was desired, while in the region around Detroit and in that over in southwestern Michigan, the season has been drier.

Although our main jobs have been seriously delayed, we have found plenty to do to keep out of mischief. For instance, we have hauled considerable manure and this forenoon we utilized the drizzling hours by tagging all our ewes and lambs. This is hardly the pleasantest kind of work that might be imagined, but it is rather necessary if the flock is to look attractive and if danger from maggots is to be avoided.

There are three more operations to which I wish to subject this flock during the next few days. I want to trim their feet, dose them for stomach worms and then dip them. The sheep might survive if all these details were neglected, but from past experience we know that all of them must be observed if the best results are to be secured.

A Notable Shepherd

These references to sheep remind me that we were pleasantly surprised a few days ago by an unexpected visit from Mr. Robert Groves, who for more than two decades was shepherd, stockman, and general reliance man here at Ingleside. Few know as much about the care and fitting of sheep as he and few are better feeders of other kinds of stock. Whether or not I learned anything from growing up with him some may question, but I certainly had an exceptional opportunity.

Somehow, I rarely thought of Rob as hired help. To me he seemed more like one of the firm, or maybe I should say, like one of our family. His interest in all our affairs was genuine and we knew that he would give everything the same care and attention whether father or I were around or not.

Rob was one of the most courteous and diplomatic men that I have ever known. If he wanted to bring a certain thing about, he didn't blurt it out all at once, so as to get us excited or resentful, but bided his time and then led up to it in such a way that we were more than glad to fall in with his ideas.

My mind goes back many, many years to one tragic night when, as a little lad, I was kicked nearly into eternity by one of father's pair of fast driving horses. When I regained consciousness after the accident and looked up into the circle of strained, anxious faces and inquired, "What hit me?" there was one face that for tenderness and loving concern impressed itself on my memory in a little different way than all the rest. That face was Rob's.

I hope that when little Ronald Herbert is old enough to be around outdoors, we may be blessed with

hired help as fine and clean and wholesome as was he with whom I associated so many, many hours during the formative and impressionable years of my life.

I am happy to report that Rob's virtues have at last been partially rewarded. He now has a position as shepherd on the Oakland County estate of a Detroit millionaire. He is unlimited as to feed and help and is not encumbered with routine farm tasks. I rejoice at his well-deserved good fortune, although we miss him here.

Discouraging Competition

But it makes it pretty tough for ordinary farmers like we are here at Ingleside to take our sheep and other stock to the fairs and buck up against the pampered pets of professional shepherds and herdsmen who has unlimited help, feed, and financial backing. Yet that is just the sort of competition that we meet every time that we go out on the fair circuit.

Anything that I may do toward getting our stock ready for the fairs will be "after hours" and in odd moments snatched when possible between the more pressing farm tasks. My leisure for conditioning stock for exhibition will be extremely limited if I take care of our haying and harvest and run our tractor all over the neighborhood on our community grain separator.

Even more exasperating than competing against millionaires, is exhibiting against agricultural colleges, with their corps of shepherds, herdsmen, and understudies. It is rather discouraging to a struggling farmer to be crowded out of the prize money by a tax-supported institution which doesn't have to pay expenses out of operating income. I am glad to note that at several fairs, these college-owned flocks and herds can compete against those of similar institutions, but are not allowed to be exhibited in the same classes with the animals of private citizens.

Our barley has made a splendid growth and looks very encouraging except for the fact that the terrific rains and winds which we have been having have lodged some of the rank-est spots. Possibly it may straighten up enough so that there may not be much loss.

Searching for a Sire

A few days ago Mr. Lyman Perkins of Chesaning drove into our yard in search of a young bull of good Milking Shorthorn breeding. We were glad to show him our herd although we didn't have any bulls of serviceable age for sale. We then spent the remainder of the afternoon riding with Mr. Perkins and his wife and daughter in an attempt to locate an animal that would satisfy their desires. Those of us who breed Milking Shorthorns in this territory may be competitors in the show ring, but that is no reason why we shouldn't give each other a friendly lift when the opportunity presents itself.

When he returned he was all enthusiasm about some fields of grain and hay he had seen. He said, "We've been up to the farm of a Master Farmer, Sam Langdon, near Hubbardston. He's got the prettiest piece of hay that I ever laid my eyes on and some splendid grain. We were all over the place and everything is spick and span. We couldn't find a thistle four inches tall that he hadn't cut off or spudded out. Even if we can't make any such showing ourselves, it's encouraging once in a while to go and see what someone else is doing."

Hotel Fort Shelby

Lafayette and First
Detroit

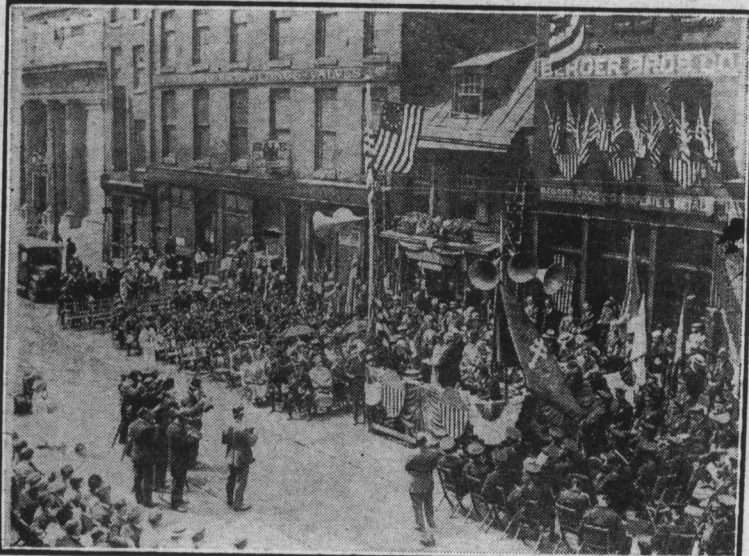
Whether your choice be one of the many very comfortable rooms at \$2.50, \$3 or \$4 a day, or one of the higher-priced larger rooms with a view of the city, river and Canadian shore, you will here enjoy a particular sense of value. Every room has a Servidor.

[Garage in connection. Cars called for and delivered without charge.]

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Hoover, Jr., Peggy Anne, and the little fellow, Herbert Hoover, III.



Long may it wave! Old Glory's 151st birthday is celebrated at Philadelphia House where Betsy Ross made the first thirteen-star flag.



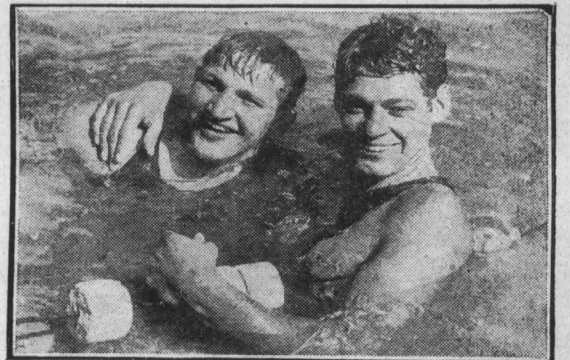
James Murray and canine companion, a very mixed doubles, make tennis more strenuous.



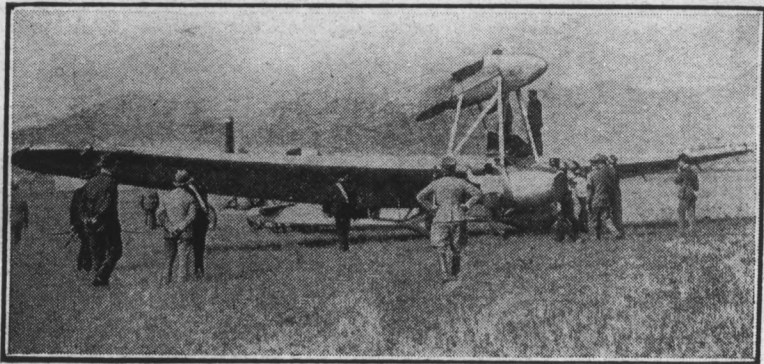
Declared to be the most luxurious passenger plane yet constructed is this ship to be operated by the Western Air Express.



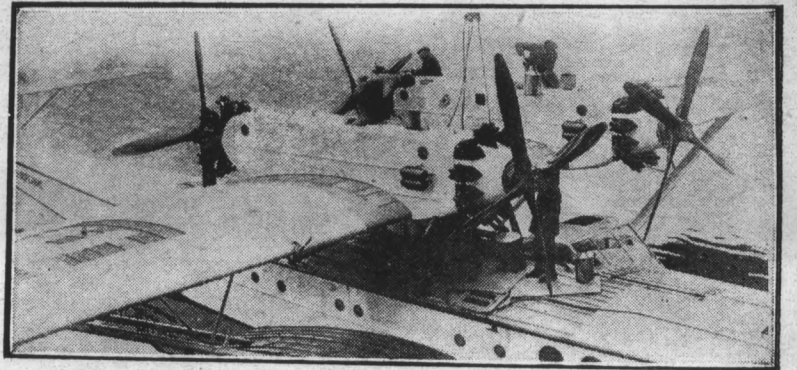
Gen. Chiang Kaishek, nationalist leader, resigns military post to do reconstruction work.



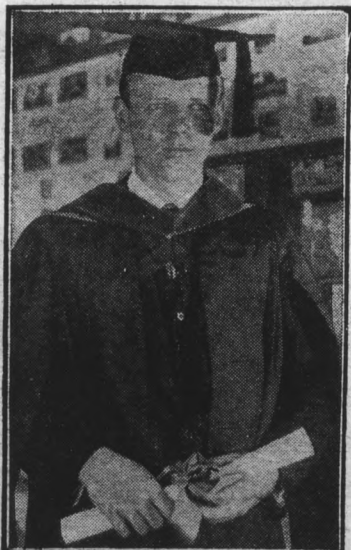
George Kojac and Johnny Weissmuller will swim for the United States at the Olympic games at Amsterdam.



The strange monoplane, S-64, constructed by the noted Italian engineer, Marchetti, in which a new endurance flight record of 58 hours and 42 minutes was made in Rome, Italy.



The four 480-horsepower Jupiter motors of the huge Dornier-Wahl flying boat which was purchased by the noted American Arctic explorer, Lincoln Ellsworth, and sent to the distressed Italia.



New York University created new degree, master of aeronautics, to honor Lindbergh.



Mrs. Prentiss French caught this 135-pound tarpon. It's bigger and heavier than she is.



George Eastman, camera king, returns from Africa with many "shots" of big game.



Mrs. Herbert Hoover, the charming wife of the Republican presidential nominee.

Hoover and the Farmers

I WAS a delegate to the National Republican Convention. I voted every time to give the nomination for President to my colleague, Senator Curtis. I am now for Hoover and Curtis, for I believe agriculture has much more to gain by supporting the Republican nominees than by voting any other way this year. In my opinion the fight for farm relief is virtually won. Like Grant I prefer to "fight it out on this line if it takes all summer"—and winter, too. Western Republicans will do well to remember they now have something more than an even break in party councils.

In choosing Hoover I am convinced the convention picked the best equipped American for the presidency. I know of no other one man who actually knows so much about the United States and its needs.

I am also satisfied that Hoover, if elected, will carry on the Coolidge economy program, and I consider that vital to every American home.

I have on other occasions spoken highly of Secretary Hoover. That is not difficult when you know him, or see what he does. It is true, of course, that Mr. Hoover has long been opposed by some of the farm group, but it is my belief they have misjudged him. I have been in close touch with Mr. Hoover during all of the 9 years I have spent in Washington and have come to know him well. He is as well informed in regard to the agricultural situation as he is about everything else, and it is not an unsympathetic understanding that he has of farmers' troubles. My opinion is that as President Mr. Hoover will do his level best to put agriculture on an equal footing with general business and industry, and that is a level-best which has never failed us yet.

We ought to know by this time what the Hoover level-best is. It is my conviction he will work out a national agricultural policy that will be of genuine assistance to the farmers of the West. His nomination is to that extent their good fortune.

It is unfortunate that many farmers have come to regard Mr. Hoover as not friendly to agriculture. This feeling I think is based largely on the prevalent belief that Hoover "fixed" farm prices during the war. This belief is amply disproved by the records.

The persistent misstatement that Hoover determined prices or had anything to do with fixing prices, has repeatedly been contradicted by all the surviving farmer members of the Fair Price Commission over their signatures. These farmer members are Charles S. Barrett, president of the Farmers' Union; L. J. Taber, master of the National Grange; E. D. Funk, then president of the Corn Growers' Association, and W. J. Shorthill of Nebraska, secretary of the Farmers' Cooperative Elevators Association.

As Director General of Relief in Europe at the close of the war, Mr. Hoover found a need as well as a market for \$880,730,405 worth of supplies from the United States, from November 11, 1918, to August 31, 1919.

This was of timely support to our markets. To feed the hungry and uphold our Government's moral obligation to our food producers, was Hoover's dual program after peace came. When the pork situation reached a crisis in January, 1919, Mr. Hoover cabled the Grain Corporation to buy fifty million pounds of pork, and to purchase additional quantities if necessary to support the market and prevent a disastrous collapse. Hoover's fight to maintain markets

and uphold prices for our farm products during the months following the armistice, is one of the most interesting chapters in the economic history of the war, as told by the records at Washington. Hoover had to overcome the stubborn after-peace blockade of the allied governments, and combat powerful influences working against him at home.

Hoover's efforts to maintain farm prices in the crucial year 1919 met with the organized resistance of powerful interests that raised the

slump that autumn which brought hog prices down to \$12 in December.

Herbert Hoover was born of Quaker parents on an Iowa farm in 1874. There his boyhood was spent. A man so reared may hardly be accused of a lack of sympathy with agriculture. Many of his addresses and writings of recent years show how clearly he understands the present situation of the agricultural industry. In an address before the American Dairy Association in October, 1924, he urged and outlined the proposed Federal Market-



high-cost-of-living cry. The New York Produce Exchange passed a resolution declaring that except for this stabilization, the price of pork would fall forty per cent or more. The Chicago Board of Trade, and political leaders and members of the Wilson cabinet, joined in the cry.

On February 17, 1919, Secretary of Commerce Redfield wrote to the Food Administration strongly condemning the attitude of maintaining stabilized prices on any commodity, even wheat.

Hoover replied to these objections by cable, saying if the cabinet wished to take this responsibility, it should provide for making this loss good to fifteen million producers or "there would ensue a most disastrous financial collapse."

Under strong pressure price control was removed March 6, the Food Administration obtaining a temporary delay to prevent a collapse of prices. Then the pressure brought upon the Allies under the leadership of Mr. Hoover led to the lifting of the blockade and the opening of the enemy markets.

But had control been continued as Mr. Hoover urged, there probably would not have been the disastrous

ing Board which is now a feature of the farm-relief measure twice passed by Congress.

Fragments I have selected from Hoover's addresses, delivered at various times since 1924, show how nearly parallel some of Hoover's ideas have run with the present plan and argument for farm relief. Take these paragraphs for instance:

"The American farmer will never be upon a stable basis so long as he is competing with imported foodstuffs likewise produced under lower standards of living in the import market."

"The prices of all or most exportable farm products are made abroad, largely at Liverpool, which is the European price-fixing market. The American farmer must pay the cost of transportation, and the cost makes the local price, not for the exported surplus, BUT FOR THE WHOLE PRODUCT."

Speaking to the President's Agricultural Committee in 1925, Secretary Hoover said:

"Government assistance can be rendered to cooperative marketing and should be rendered in a far more forc-

ible and constructive way than hitherto . . . by stimulating organization itself and not by regulation."

There is nothing in these extracts to show a lack of sympathy with nor a lack of understanding for the depressed agricultural industry.

Hoover's record since 1914 is the mastery of one great emergency after another. The outstanding genius of the man whose administrative skill and organizing ability kept thousands of men, women and children from starving to death in war-mad Europe, and whose work for the rehabilitation of the Mississippi flood refugees and for flood control has earned him the esteem of the Southland, should give us strong hope that with his help we shall find a way to put the farm industry on a permanent foundation of prosperity and progress. I have great confidence in such an outcome.

Curiously enough big business and high finance, as represented by Wall Street, feel no more certain of Mr. Hoover than some of our farmers appear to. It is Hoover's view that big business is here to serve the people. He knows what is going on, he cannot be deceived in any particular. And his integrity is so supreme that in all the millions he has handled during and since the war, the question never once has been raised concerning his disposal of a cent.

Hoover is a man of action. He likes to do things. He will do things. At the age of 54 he offers such constructive service to his country as President, as few presidents in our history have brought with them to the White House. There are few persons in this wide world who have to ask "who is Hoover?"

With Hoover for President and Curtis for vice president, I cannot imagine a more complete or better balanced ticket, or one with greater prestige behind it. They are two men of great ability, with unsullied reputations for honesty, yet with the practical experience in life and business which enables them to recognize a rascal when they see one.

With Hoover and Curtis at the head of the Government, our farmers need have no fear their interests will not be as paramount as their situation demands and that a practical and effective relief plan will not be worked out and put into effect.

Arthur Capper.

Detours Are Numerous in Africa.

(Continued from page 3)

flock of goats or case of tea or something like that to every distinguished visitor who calls on him," informed the Commandant. "What'll you tell him if he offers you a couple of spare wives, good stout ones, you know, who could help push your bikes over the dunes?"

"I'll have to refuse him just as I've always refused such proposals," answered modest Jim.

The third day our cattle arrived. They had been on the road four days and it would take another three days for them to return. And the total bill for the two oxen and two men for the seven days was 20 francs, or about one good American dollar.

"That's a more economical proposition than the Emir's free wives, as far as baggage transport is concerned," reasoned Jim. "And more satisfactory too," he added, lest he be misunderstood.

That afternoon we loaded our gasoline and spare motorcycle parts, canned food and everything we

wouldn't need for the next four days onto three fast camels and started them off. They were bound for N'Guigmi, 165 miles eastward, on the north shore of Lake Chad. Then we crammed ourselves with one last big meal at the fort, bade the two Frenchmen and the adjutant's wife goodbye and started out ourselves. Incidentally, the Madame there was the last white woman we were to see for 1,500 miles or over two months. Most of the few Frenchmen we met had their wives, but none of them were white.

"There are two or three chances to go wrong on the last sixty miles into N'Guigmi," warned the accommodating Commandant. "I'll wire the Captain at N'Guigmi and he'll send a horseman out to meet you at Toumour and guide you along." He would have sent a detachment of cavalry to convoy us all the way if he'd thought they could keep up with us. He did send a lithe black runner along with us for the first twenty miles out of

Maine Soroa. Where the going was good we carried him, where it was bad he walked, and where it was very bad he pushed.

The first day we reached Boudoum, twenty miles closer to the Red Sea. Only 2,652 miles more to go! From Boudoum practically all the way to Lake Chad we followed in the general direction of a river valley and, while there was plenty of sand, it was not the barren desert that we had so much of the time.

About noon of the second day our trail divided in so many places we were hopelessly lost. There was a vast, flat swamp on one side and a tangle of bush on the other. Somewhere, a hundred miles or so to the east, lay N'Guigmi, and we knew the names of a half-dozen villages along the route. There were scores of paths winding about through the trees and wet lowlands, but no single trail that looked as though it could be trusted. We held a council of war and eventu-

(Continued on page 13)

Activities of Al Acres—Al Says the Professor is Running True to Form

Frank R. Leet



for Economical Transportation

CHEVROLET

The World's
BIGGEST
Automobile at
such low prices



THE tremendous popularity of the Bigger and Better Chevrolet in the rural districts of America is partly due to its exceptional size—the biggest automobile ever offered at such low prices!

Here is not only ample room for driver and passengers—but plenty of room for baskets, for pails, for merchandise—and the dozens of other things that a farmer must carry in his automobile.

And combined with this extra size is a ruggedness of construc-

tion that assures day-after-day dependability under every condition of usage. The Fisher bodies are built of selected hardwood and steel—the strongest and most durable combination of materials known to the body builders' craft. And the entire chassis is designed with an extra margin of strength and safety in every unit that fits the car for the rough-

est usage. Its stamina and dependability have been proved by millions of miles of testing on the roads of the General Motors Proving Ground.

Visit your Chevrolet dealer today and make your own inspection of this sensational automobile value.

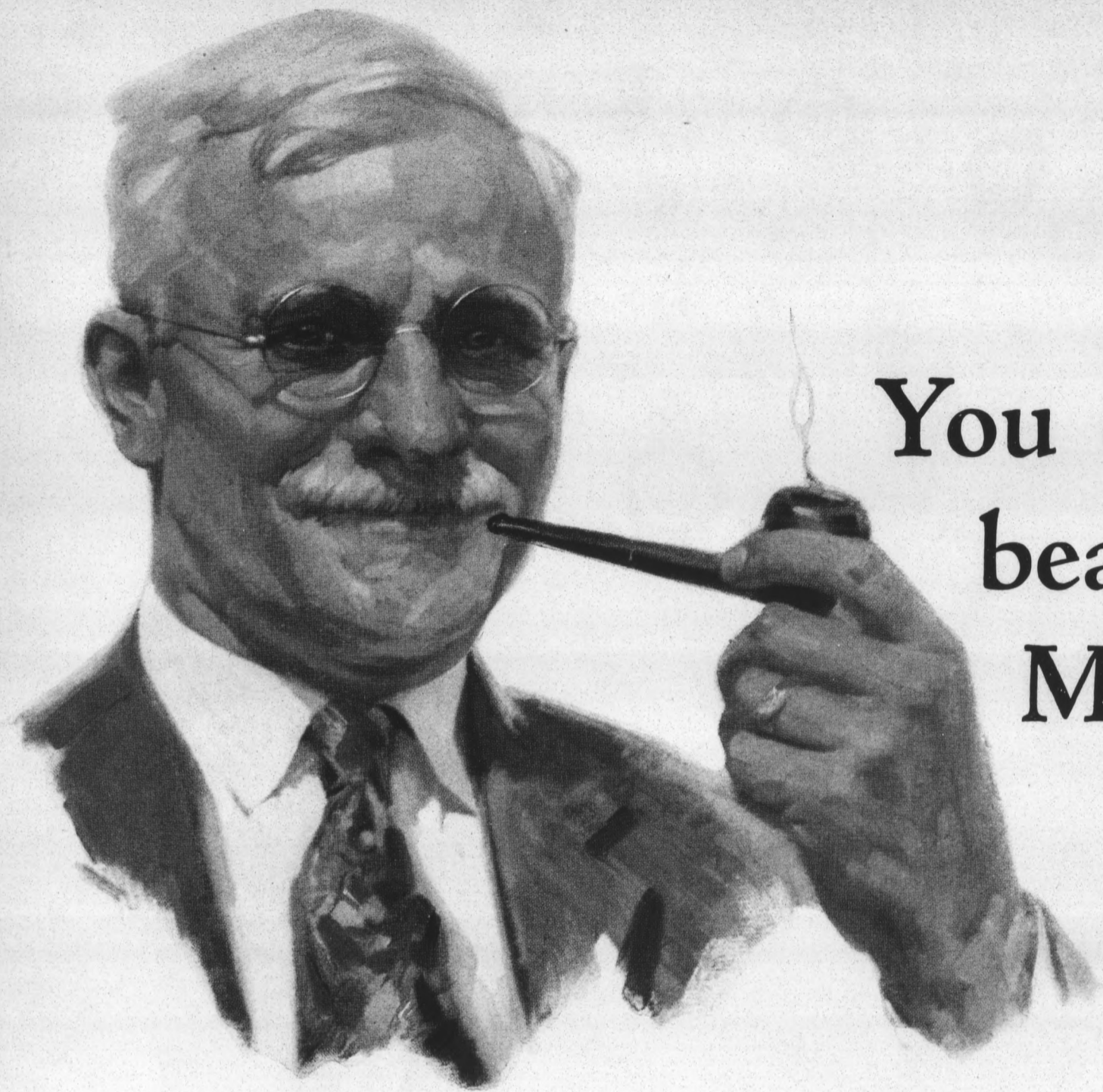
It will take you less than thirty minutes to learn why farmers everywhere are turning to Chevrolet daily in constantly increasing numbers.

The **\$585** f. o. b. Flint, Michigan
COACH

The Roadster, \$495; The Touring, \$495; The Coupe, \$595; The 4-Door Sedan, \$675; The Convertible Sport Cabriolet, \$695; The Imperial Landau, \$715; The Light Delivery Truck, (Chassis Only) \$375; The Utility Truck, (Chassis Only) \$495. Prices f. o. b. Flint, Mich.

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors Corporation

Q U A L I T Y A T L O W C O S T



You can't
beat it,
Men!

P.A. AND a pipe . . . what a combination in restraint of gloom *that is!* Why, Prince Albert starts broadcasting its happiness-program the instant you fling back the hinged lid on the tidy red tin. What an aroma! Fresh. Inviting. A fragrant hint of a glorious taste to come.

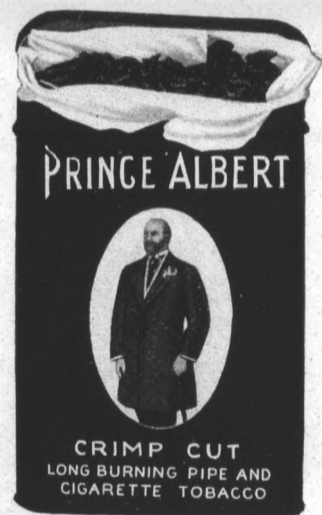
Then you put a load into the muzzle of your pipe and light up. Now you're getting it. Cool as a reminder of a mortgage. Sweet

as a clear title. Mild and mellow and long-burning, right to the bottom of the bowl. Mild, yet with a rich, deeply satisfying body.

Beat it? Why, you can't even "tie" it. Prince Albert has led them all in sales for years and years. There's only one reason for that, so far as I can make out. P.A. is giving more pipe-joy to the cubic inch, and the smokers of America have found it out. Go get some P.A. and prove it.

PRINCE ALBERT

—the national joy smoke!



Here you are, Men—TWO full ounces of grand smokings.

Personal Influence

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

AND the witnesses laid down their garments at the feet of a young man whose name was Saul." Saul did not know, that day, how much influence young Stephen would have on him. But somehow, when it was all over, and the days had passed, the picture of that dying young man, forgiving his enemies at the last, could not be obliterated from his mind. No doubt that was one reason why he so furiously persecuted the Christians. He had to be doing something every minute, and the more violent the better, to ease a guilty mind. Perhaps an accusing finger pointed at him every quiet moment, that shook him to the center. Macbeth cried, as Banquo's ghost appeared,



"Thou canst not, I did it! Never shake thy gory locks at me."

The unconscious influence of one faithful soul on another is greater than we can imagine. The most talked-of general in China at present is General

Feng. Feng was a rough youth who took part in the Boxer Uprising of 1900. He did his part in setting fire to mission compounds, perhaps in killing missionaries. It was the steady, quiet, fearless attitude of some women missionaries, about to meet death, that struck young Feng to the heart. These women had something that he did not have. He sought it and found it, entered the army, and when he became a general began to develop his soldiers as Christian soldiers. Every man was invited to become a Christian, and hundreds did. Whole regiments daily devoted themselves at certain hours, to the study of the Bible.

When a man or a woman is doing a piece of work faithfully no one knows what influence that life has. It is not the pointed, direct word that always has the most influence on us. It is rather the unconscious word, the indirect influence, that penetrates most deeply. Henry Martyn, a brilliant student in Cambridge University, England, read the diary of David Brainerd, missionary to the Indians in Massachusetts, and resolved that he too would devote his life to missionary work. He kept his resolve, even unto death.

Said Henry Drummond: "Men are all mosaics of other men. There was a savor of David about Jonathan, and a savor of Jonathan about David. Jean Valjean in Hugo's masterpiece, is Bishop Bienvenu risen from the dead. Metempsychosis is a fact. George Eliot's message to the world was that men and women make men and women."

What was it that impelled these men to stone to death a sincere youth? They had heard his defense, and it was an able and eloquent defense. He knew the law and the history of his people, no doubt better than many of them did. They had no criticism to offer, as long as he continued the recital of the history of the nation, and the deeds of its brave fathers. The moment he departed from the familiar, and especially when he accused his listeners of resisting the voice of God, they were infuriated. They were so conservative that they were fanatical. Religion, to them, was to do exactly as they did, and those who varied in the slightest degree from that were in the outer darkness. "This generation, which knoweth not the law, is accursed."

This intensity of belief, that my church is the only right one, or at least by far the best, with the purest doctrine, et cetera, has produced a dreary crop in these dear old United States of ours. Everywhere, everywhere, little churches at the corners of the streets, and the corners in the country, that were built where they were not needed, many of them, because the fathers believed that their particular church was much better than any other. Today the folly of all this is apparent. There is, and never was, any "best" church. The best church is the one with the most sincere and loving members, who have the spirit of their great Leader. And these little churches all over the land are being closed. Some have been closed for years, and have been used to store hay or tools in, or have been transformed into township halls. The fathers believed that one should argue for his church, fight for it, if need be. This is not surprising, for they lived in times when feeling ran high, and people took their religion seriously.

But it is not necessary to hate other churches, or to shun other church members, in order to take one's religion seriously. Among the last words Christ spoke, before his death, were these: "A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another." That is religion with the unmistakable mark of genuineness on it. The best church, the best denomination, is the one that loves the most.

When John Wesley, one of the greatest of the world's leaders in religion, was confronted by persons who

Detours Numerous in Africa

(Continued from page 10)

ally drove back to a little mud village whose population we had frightened into the bush a mile or so before.

NOT a soul among them could speak French. We knew only one word of their language and that was "Heinya" meaning "Is this the road to—?" We could only point along the several trails and say "Heinya N'Guigmi?" "Heinya Toumour?" "Heinya N'Gubulerai?" Then when they became the most excited and pointed to a certain trail we assumed it was the right road.

At this village, however, we selected the man who seemed the most active and intelligent among the lot and motioned to him to run along ahead and lead us to the next village. Without even stopping to change his loin cloth or tell any of his wives goodbye the old boy took off his sandals and started out. He refused to ride at first, but after we rushed him along on a good stiff gallop for a few miles his fear gradually left him and he'd perch on my side car and direct us through the bush as though he almost enjoyed it.

We left all trails and simply dodged here and there among the trees and bush, now and then coming out onto a wide, hard plain where we could spin along and give our old guide a thrill. I don't know how he kept his bearings but every once in a while we'd come to a village and thus our mutual confidence grew.

Finally, after about thirty miles of this sort of thing, our guide made some palaver with a bald, cadaverous chief in a little village and persuaded him to take the seat in my side car. Then he motioned to us that he was going home but the substitute would carry on for us. Jim gave our original guide three francs (about 15 cents) and a half dozen rivals crowded forward clamoring for the chance to guide us the next thirty miles. It would take him all next day to walk home, but apparently our wage scale was plenty high.

ALL day we traveled through a paradise of game. Actually thousands of deer, antelope, and gazelle, with an occasional hartebeeste here and there, gazed all about those plains or scampered away to peer at us from a distant dune, one foot in the air, one ear cocked into the breeze. Many of them were so close we could have shot them with our revolvers if we had not packed those weapons with our baggage which our camels were carrying a day or two behind us.

Great gaunt wild hogs, tusked and fleet, charged away from us, snorting into the bush. Immense blue water birds standing nearly as tall as a man would leap into the air like a slow motion picture and float lazily away. But the most picturesque of all were the occasional flocks of awkward ostriches sometimes as many as twenty in a bunch. Their long necks craning about made them look like a spring Jack-in-the box on stilts.

And then we saw a lion! Jim was riding ahead, pounding along in low gear, and I was fifty yards behind. Out of the bush on the left, a hundred yards ahead, sprang the great brown cat, and with a sidling look at the two "tuff tuffs" leaped into the bush on the other side and was out of sight. We had hardly a decent look at him—in fact, not enough but that Jim still has his moments of believing it may have been only a hyena, especially since we learned later that hyenas are very plentiful in that particular section. But I still like to believe it was a lion—and am rather glad it came no closer to us so that I can still enjoy my belief honestly. Jim says he is also glad it came no closer—for even a hyena can be dangerous.

disliked him intensely because they did not agree with him, he wrote these words: "Though we cannot think alike, need it prevent our union in affection? Though we cannot think alike, may we not love alike? May we not be of one heart, though we may not be of one opinion? Without doubt we may. Herein all the children of God may unite, not withstanding smaller differences." Saul got just that spirit, later in life.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR JULY 8

SUBJECT:—"Stephen's Influence on Saul. Acts 7:54 to 8:3; 22:3; 4, 19, 20.

GOLDEN TEXT—Rev. 2:10.

We made ninety miles that day, a mileage that we were not to duplicate again for more than a month, and landed at dark with our third guide of the day in the little village of Toumour. No horseman from N'Guigmi was there. In the morning our erstwhile guide pointed confidently down a doubtful path through the bush, salaamed us mightily for our three francs of pay, and left us on our own. We thought we had about fifty miles to go.

THE path developed into a terrible combination. The sand in the caravan trail itself was too deep for our motorcycles to negotiate. And the bush and small trees were too thick for us to travel beside the road. We compromised, circling about in the brush, dodging under low hanging branches, scratching our legs on thorny bushes, bouncing over fallen limbs, snagging on an occasional old grass grown stump, and sometimes plunging blindly into a thicket which eventually closed up like a jungle wall and forced us to stop and push our way out backwards to try it in some other place. And when all else failed there was always the possibility of venturing out into the road itself and pushing our way through the sand, one motorcycle at a time.

We deflated our tires to get the maximum of traction—and slipped a rear tire and pulled out a valve stem! And all our spares were with the camels a couple of days behind. But Jim stuck it back in place and we struggled on.

According to the speedometer we were still 10 miles from N'Guigmi—and barely able to make any progress at all. We were walking beside the bikes and pushing in that maddening hot sand nearly every foot of the way. And the valve stem popped out again. Again Jim fixed it. We inched along another mile or so and—voila! the great, white battlements of N'Guigmi fort on the top of a hill a couple of miles away!

The bush thinned down, we left the sandy road and struck off across lots for the gates of the fort itself, and the village at its feet.

A sentry apparently gave the warning for the walls of the great fort became black with people, hundreds swarmed out of the village to meet us and hundreds more lined up on either side of the road before the gate. Two French officers ran down to greet the dirty, sweaty American tramps, and then pointed to the flag pole above the fort.

There flew the Stars and Stripes, Old Glory itself, just above the Tricolor of France! We learned next day that a native tailor, a prisoner, had worked all night to make the flag and have it ready for our arrival. And it waved there above that great desert fortress for the three days and nights that we were there. And when we left the Commandant presented the crudely-fashioned flag to us with his compliments, and we promised to send him a real sure-enough proper American flag in its place.

We were welcome in N'Guigmi, the gateway to the Great Desert north of Lake Chad.

The story of our elephant hunt on the shores of Chad will be told next week.

INVESTIGATING

Henry was out in his boat fishing. In leaning over the edge of the boat to retrieve his hat, he fell into the water. Just then his wife appeared on shore. "Did you fall in?" she inquired in surprise.

"Oh, no," replied Henry, "I just went into see which fish it was that got away from me."



Do you know that a swarm of flies around the barns will cost you a tremendous amount of money this summer? Accurate statistics show that the production of dairy cows will drop from five to twenty per cent with the coming of fly time; this, right at the season when production should be most abundant. There is no need for having great swarms of flies. Take care to remove their breeding places and kill all those that appear with a powerful, but harmless, fly spray dope. At our "Farm Service" Hardware Stores you can get sprayers just suited for this purpose, and, of course, we have tested and proven brands of fly dope.

Keep them out of your house, for they are not only troublesome but they carry disease and make your place unsightly. Good window screens are essential. Be sure that yours are all fly-tight. Let us help you increase your profits and your comfort, by helping you get rid of the flies.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men.

Your Farm Service HARDWARE STORES



The WOMAN'S INTERESTS

Farm Women Invited to Vacation

Register Early at College to Get Your Share of Good Things Offered

A VACATION for mother every year" might well be the slogan in Michigan farm homes today. Surely no one is more deserving of an opportunity for recreation and inspiration than the busy homemaker.

Large numbers of people come into the state yearly for holidays. Many of these find their pleasures in these same farm homes. It seems only fair that mother, who so often plays the part of hostess, should have an occasional opportunity to be the guest.

Farm women of Michigan are making elaborate preparations prior to attending the third annual Farm Women's Week at Michigan State College from July 21 to 27. That this is a favored form of recreation is shown by the increase in enrollments from year to year.

All efforts are centered upon giving those attending the greatest amount of pleasure and enjoyment, the most

evening programs, culminating in a play given at the end of the week.

The program for the week opens on Saturday with supper at six followed by a reception. On Sunday, a program of special interest will be followed by a supper in the wild flower garden. Mrs. Thomas Gunson will act as hostess.

Farm and Farm Home Power will be the theme for Monday's program. There will be visits to the Dansville-Mason communities to observe the operation of such plants.

Mrs. Louise Huston, one of the most scientific of laundresses will demonstrate modern laundry methods on Tuesday. Mrs. H. H. Halladay will be hostess at an afternoon tea.

The League of Women Voters will have charge of the program for Wednesday. Family Relationships, with address by Dr. Eben Mumford, Dr. H. C. Coffman, Mrs. Frankhauser, State Librarian, will be the topic for Thursday's program.

The annual Farmers' Day will occur on Friday, July 27th. Many features of unusual interest are being planned for that occasion.

It is suggested that those who plan to attend the Farm Women's Week, send in their registration fee of \$1.00 to Ralph Tenney, director of short courses, Michigan State College, at an early date to secure reservation. In the event that it is impossible to attend, this will be refunded upon application up to July 17th.—Muriel Dundas.

AROUND OUR HOUSE

WHY not have an out-of-door living room for your house this summer? Imagination and a little expense can convert the porch into a most livable living room for all day use, where one can sit to shell peas and hull berries in the morning sunshine, or read, sew, or serve tea in the afternoon. It will also prove a delightful place for family meals.

Color gives the porch its air of welcome. Color may suggest sunshine by warm lines or shadow by cool ones. The color scheme should depend on the color of the house and on its setting. Vivid modern coloring may be balanced by plenty of green shrubbery and lawn close by. A wooden floor stained or oiled a dark brown makes a pleasant background for the rug. Colored rag and hooked rugs or grass rugs are very appropriate. Soft brown, sienna, and warm

greys are some of the best colors for a porch because they blend easily with the surrounding green of the lawn.

Wicker, reed, and wood—painted or stained—are all used successfully in porch furniture today. Enamel or lacquer finishes will withstand all weather except the heaviest rain. The furniture may be gayly painted or dull with the note of color brought in by the curtains or upholstery.

Well-placed awnings add to the comfort of the porch because they temper the bright light. They also make a small porch look more spacious. If their colors harmonize with the rug and porch furniture they add greatly to the decorative effect.

"THE MORE THE MERRIER" MENUS

THIS is the season of weddings, family reunions, farewell parties, church suppers, and club teas—functions that demand catering on a large scale. The preparation and serving of large quantity menus will be facilitated if menus are planned that can be prepared "on location," consisting of plain foods that require a minimum technique, and which can be provided for amply and served easily.

Specific points that will assist in the actual preparation of the foods are:

One pound of tea will serve 100 cups of tea.

One pound of coffee will serve 40 cups of coffee.

One quart of cream will serve 35 to 40 persons with cream for coffee.

One bushel of well-filled green peas will yield 8 quarts when shelled; 50 generous portions.

Twenty pounds of old potatoes or 13 pounds of new potatoes with 4 quarts of sauce, will serve 50 portions of creamed potatoes.

Ten pounds of large potatoes yield 3 pounds of chips or 50 portions.

Three to four gallons of punch yield 100 servings.

Three gallons of ice cream yield 100 servings.

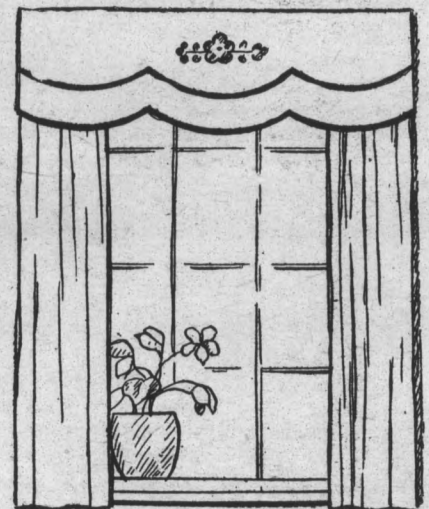
COLORFUL KITCHEN KEEPS UP SPIRITS

I'VE just had my first surprise party right in my kitchen, or rather, I am having it every day and am anxious to tell other readers about it. First, my surprise party came out of

a can of lettuce green lacquer. It was surprising to me to see just how much territory one small can of lacquer would cover, and also, to realize the joy and satisfaction of having gleaming handles that matched on all of my kitchen accessories. My bread box, cake box, dust cloth container, dust pan, and kitchen stool are resplendent in the same color.

It took just one small can to do it all and with the addition of a green enamel teakettle and one or two other pieces of colored enamelware, it is now a real thrill for me to work in my kitchen.

I, also, carried out the same color scheme for my windows. From dull green novelty oilcloth, I cut a val ten inches deep and edged it with black. On it I stenciled a design in orange, yellow, and black. This val protects the top of the ecru voile curtains and



can be cleaned by wiping with a damp cloth. A square of the same oilcloth covers the breakfast table and saves much washing.—Mrs. M. C.

Household Service

HOW TO MAKE A ROSE JAR

Please tell me how to make a rose jar from rose petals.—Miss E. C.

Gather the petals on a dry day when there is no dew on them and place in a glass jar that has a tight fitting cover. Arrange the petals in thin layers, covering each with a thin layer of salt. If one wishes, a handful of lavender flowers or rosemary leaves may be added. Add three ounces of pulverized bay salt, one ounce each of nutmeg, cinnamon, and cloves. Keep the jar covered except when the perfume is wanted in the room.

CAN YOU HELP?

I would like to know how to make beads from rose petals.—Mrs. E. H. R.

When I bake apple pie, the juice from the apples always drips into the oven. During the whole time my kitchen is filled with smoke from the burning juice and it is exasperating to have to clean the oven every time after baking. What can I do to prevent the juice from running out?—Mrs. J. C.

If you have any suggestions for these troubled readers, send them to Martha Cole in care of this department.



This attractive green and white striped flannel blazer blazes its way back into style for summer sport wear.

helpful educational information available. Through the various lectures, demonstrations and discussion periods, women have an opportunity to consider the problems which are of major importance to them.

The facilities afforded by the college are such that guests are assured of the maximum amount of comfort. The Woman's Building, with adequate accommodations, is reserved for the week. The cost for the week for board and room will be \$1.00 per day.

One woman, who has attended for two years, has persuaded her neighbor to come with her this year. She has, also, persuaded her to put off visiting her cousin in Lansing because, as she says, "You'll miss half the fun if you don't stay with the rest in the dormitory."

Because the plan adopted in the former conferences has proven so satisfactory, it will be followed again this year. Lectures and demonstrations will be preceded by an hour of devotions and inspiration at the People's Church. The afternoon programs include an open forum in which all are invited to participate. The social hour, following dinner, will give an opportunity for becoming acquainted with new friends and renewing old friendships.

Dramatics, their organization and directions will be emphasized in the



Three new models of smart summer millinery. Left, a natural balibuntal, trimmed with black ribbon and a buckle. Center, a blonde balibuntal with clever side fold. Right, an unusual toque of white velvet and black satin folded in petal effect.

Rural Health

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

BE VERY CAREFUL OF SUMMER FOOD FOR THE BABY

OUR "life expectancy" is fifteen years greater than that of the people who lived fifty years ago. One reason is that we do not let the babies die in their first and second summers as used to be the case. When I began to practice medicine in 1900, we young doctors were told that we might expect one baby in every five to die before it ever reached its first birthday. Twelve years later it was only one in every ten. Now it is still better. The great explanation is that we feed babies with greater care and insist on their milk being cool and clean. Babies used to die of summer complaint because their milk was infected by standing for hours in a warm room, and often in a dirty container.

Some time ago I read of a plan for a simple milk refrigerator that can be made by anyone. I think the article was in a little booklet published by the firm of Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, New Jersey. It is especially good for homes where but a small amount of ice is available and economy must be considered. If you cannot have ice for anything else, be sure to have it to keep the baby's milk cool.

Get a wooden box at a grocery store, such as a soap box, 15 inches in depth. Buy a covered earthenware crock, tall enough to hold a quart bottle of milk. Also get a piece of oilcloth or linoleum about a foot wide and three feet long. Sew the ends together to make a cylinder which will fit loosely around the crock. Place the crock inside the oilcloth cylinder and stand them in the center of the box. Now pack sawdust or excelsior beneath and all about them to keep the heat from getting in. Complete the refrigerator by nailing a Sunday paper or two other newspapers to the inside cover of the box. It is now ready for use.

In the morning as soon as you receive the milk, place the bottle in the crock, crack a small piece of ice and place it about the milk bottle. Place the cover on the crock and the lid on the wooden box. No matter how hot the day has been, you will find some unmelted ice in the crock the next morning.

TREATING THROAT TROUBLES

I have been bothered with throat trouble. There is a tendency to clear my throat very often, oftener than I think necessary. Sometimes it is hard for me to speak above a whisper. I am teaching school and it makes it very disagreeable when one has to do quite a bit of talking. I am perfectly healthy and have always been with this exception. I have been told it is due to nervousness. Could you advise me what to do for it?—T. M.

There are several things suggested by these symptoms. One is the possibility of goiter, which under certain conditions may disturb the voice, although it does not often cause clearing of the throat. Catarrh of the nasopharynx is another possibility. It may be purely a nervous condition, but I think you should secure a thorough physical examination.

HAS MANY BOILS

I'm having a lot of trouble with boils; not one boil but crops of them. How can I clear them up so they won't come back?—H. J.

When crops of boils come it is well to remember that two things are to be considered: 1. Infection from external agents; 2. Lack of resis-

tance to the infection. I knew a man who had repeated boils on scalp and neck until he threw away an old cap. It is well to search for the point of infection. Resistance is built up by rest, careful and nourishing diet, and sometimes by vaccination with an autogenous vaccine. I think that in some cases medicines are decidedly helpful, but there is no one medicine. Each case must be handled on its own merits.

KIDNEY TROUBLES

My daughter is troubled with her kidneys being too active and I am troubled with inactivity of the kidneys. Will you suggest a simple remedy for both cases?—O. R. D.

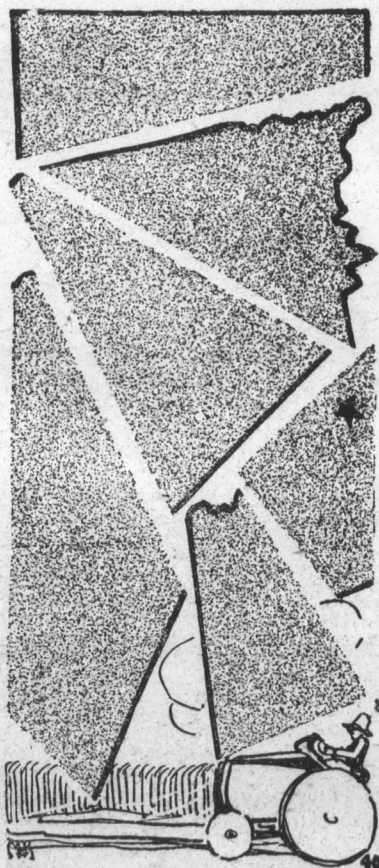
There are no simple remedies that will so easily set one person right in one direction and another in the other. The only way to handle such cases is to have each person carefully examined, find the faulty condition, and start habits of living that will bring correction. There is no simple way to health, once it is disturbed. Nothing short of thorough work will do. Perhaps both of you should begin by making sure as to the quality of your drinking water and seeing that you drink it in proper quantity. This will depend somewhat upon age and size.

For Our Little Folks

STATE SECRETS

If one should move from cold or drouth, Up here, because it says it's "South," He'd find they've now and then a blizzard, That's cold enough to freeze a gizzard!

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



The answer to the State Secret in the issue of June 23 was Vermont and its capitol is Montpelier.



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OUR PAGE

Fire! Fire!

Some Experiences of Contest Winners

I AM going to give my experience which I have had, about a farm fire. Well do I remember the day. It was raining "pitchforks" as we children used to say when rain came down in torrents. We have no such lightning and thundering here as where I come from. When the days were hot, we had rains, and with them came lightning and thunder bolts.

Well do I remember the time, it had been raining for two days. We had been having lightning so much that we could see to walk without a light in the dark. It was just as if there had been a flash light with some mis-



Velma Hammond and brother out for a stroll

chievous child holding it and flashing it off and on quickly. It did this for one whole night and day. But I must not forget to relate the account of the fire, for that is really my main subject.

It was about noon-day and the owners of the barn and the neighbors were all sitting comfortably in their houses, for nothing could be done in the fields or gardens. We children always liked to watch it rain, as do most all children. A small boy, perhaps ten years old disobeying his mother's command, as children will sometimes do, ran out onto the veranda. A loud burst of thunder and a crash! It seemed as though the whole house would be rent to pieces by the sudden bolt. The boy badly frightened made ready to run into the house. But wondering where the crash had been, he turned his eyes toward their big barn. What he saw made his heart sink, but he still had voice enough to scream "fire! fire! Oh mamma, mamma," then the poor child could say no more. But that was enough to call attention. The mother was quick to the rescue. Lightning had struck the barn and torn down one corner, but worst of all it had set fire to the barn. Now we had learned that lightning fire could not be put out. The mother was dreadfully frightened, for there would not be any of the neighbors out; it was raining so.

My sisters and brothers and I were out, for it had ceased raining so hard. We had heard several crashings and was looking to see if we could spy a tree that might have fallen victim to the mighty hands of lightning. We found no trees. But looking to the north of us we could see great clouds of smoke rolling peacefully from behind some trees into the sky. The clouds were angry it seemed, for forthwith gushed a mighty torrent of heavy rain. We ran out into the meadow that we might get a better view of the situation. We soon learned that it was Mrs. A's barn on fire. I say Mrs. A. for she was a widow. All were anxious to help her. At once a great company of farm men gathered. It seemed as though the heavy rains had tried to stop the raging fire, but to no avail. The fire burned on as quickly as ever. The men knew that the only way to save anything was to remove from the barn as many things as possible. This they

did at once. But a few things could be moved. Horses we know are very hard to be taken from a burning building. They simply lose their sense of acting it seems. The fire was burning fiercely so we knew that the live stock could easily hear the crackling of the flames and smell the smoke as the mighty fire burned higher and higher. The men tied wet clothes over the horses' eyes and petted them and was ever so gently but it was useless. The animals would only fret and neigh. The barn was very, very large and was loaded with heavy hay. The rafters and beams which were holding up the floor which the hay was on, soon burned and down came the heavy hay with a mighty crash, down on the weak backs of those horses and cattle.

One young man was trying to lead a spirited horse from the barn barely escaped that awful death which the animals were to receive later on. The hay was burning and smothering the stock, and oh, the dreadful sounds which came from those dying beasts. Wild neighing and shrieking, then moans that would almost rend any heart that cared for those great and wonderful spirited beasts which were so helpful to all mankind.

The implements were crushed beneath that awful load. One could tell that death was at hand. Such a dreadful shrieking, then all was still. God had been so good as to give those horses and cattle a death which stopped their aches and pains forever. But those sounds were still ringing in many men's, women's, boy's, and girls' ears for many weeks. I haven't forgotten the sounds till this day and it has been nearly three years ago. That barn burned two whole weeks. The rain had stopped it from burning fast but that wild raging unchecked fire was determined to ruin the poor widow's things it seemed. People could see a glaring fire when they passed that place although the fire had stopped burning long ago. The memories were still clear upon their minds and will be for many years.—Florence Bloodworth.

THE fire I witnessed was that of our own buildings. It was the worst fire I had ever seen. It was March 24, 1925 in the afternoon, about two o'clock. There was a

very strong northwest wind. I was not yet eight years old. Mother and I had headaches so we were lying down. My youngest brother was not yet two so he was taking his nap.

Suddenly, we heard an alarming cry from my cousins across the driveway and almost immediately our door was opened. It was my aunt that had come to tell us our barn was on fire. My, I was frightened! Our telephone line was out of order so we could not notify central. Father was in the field and my uncle had gone to town. Mother ran out to the barn to see if she could let our cattle out, but as she could not, she came right back. By that time flames were coming toward our other buildings. It was not many minutes before every building was on fire. By this time father had seen the fire and had run the horses all the way from the field—perhaps about a hundred and twenty rods.

At one time it looked as though our house could be saved, so after father had opened all the barn doors that he could get at, he rushed to our house and began to put out little patches of fire on our roof but it was of no use. He had to give up. But when he started to come through a window and downstairs, the flames and smoke were so bad he had to jump off of the porch roof. He was just in time because the roof soon collapsed. He was burned about the neck.

Some of our near neighbors could not come to help because their buildings were in danger. But some arrived in time to get a few things out of the house. I carried my little brother down to grandmother's in the meantime. My cousins and my oldest brother had gone to neighbors.

After all possible had been done we found that out of thirty-nine registered Red Polled cattle, we had sixteen head left—some dropping dead a few feet from the barn. One had to be shot immediately and five out of the fifteen had to be slaughtered at the prison—one which was our herd bull that had won three trophies at our state fair, and a cow that was Junior and Grand Champion of our state fair. My, but it was pitiful sight to see those poor cattle. That left us only eleven.

The cause of the fire is unknown, but it left sixteen people without homes. Every building, ten in all, were burned within fifty-five minutes, also twenty-eight head of cattle, two horses, a few hens, 1,700 bushels grain, twenty-five tons hay, two large strawstacks, and all the farm implements, besides a tractor and a car.—Dorothy Westbrook.

to. Just tell them your age and the country that you would like to correspond with and whether you wish to correspond with boys or girls. I think it would be very nice if a great many of the Merry Circle would become correspondents of foreign boys and girls. It would give them a new attitude toward America and a more Christian idea of the young people of America.

I am fifteen years young and in my third year in high school. When I finish my high school education, I wish to become a trained nurse for I feel that the country needs more nurses. Who knows, I may go to some foreign country and become a missionary or a nurse. I would like very much to do this.—Just a friendly M. C., Bernice Michel.

Your foreign correspondence is interesting, and I am sure many M. C.'s would like to have similar experiences and will write to the address you have given.

Dear Unc and All:

I just had to write an answer to



How does this winter picture of Rose Rush look to you at this time

Clinton Van— (What is his name? Anyway, gee, I'm forgetful today). I don't agree with him at all. Maybe Harold Coles, Rex Ellis, or White Amaranth are favorites on Our Page; that doesn't mean that they're better than the rest of the boys and girls. Does it? To me, I think that one M. C. equals another. I make a motion that Uncle Frank be President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer. For who can take care of Our Page better than he? Who'll second the motion?

Say, Unc, when are we ever going to have our Merry Circle Fund again? I suppose you know me. I used to contribute every two or three weeks. Best wishes from a cousin.—Mystery Girl.

I agree that all in the Merry Circle are equal and have equal chances but some work harder and more often and therefore succeed in becoming known better. I decline the offices mentioned as I have enough to do without carrying titles around too.

REVERSE ENGLISH CONTEST

HERE is a new thought that may make a good contest. There are quite a few words that can be made into other words. For instance, the letters in top may be made into pot; made can be changed into dame; tar into rat, etc. See how many words you can change in that way, but be sure to always use the same letters in the changed word as in the other. It makes no difference how long the words are, as long as they can be changed into other words.

We will give ten prizes, two fountain pens, three clutch pencils and five dictionaries. Also, all who send in good lists will be made Merry Circle members if they are not now members. Please sign your name in the upper left hand corner of your paper and put M. C. after your name if you are a Merry Circle member.

This contest closes July 13, so be sure to send your papers to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich., in plenty of time.

OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Uncle Frank:

I received my pin and card and I want to thank you very much for them. I enjoy the letters that appear on Our Page very much and even mother enjoys them. The other night she read the letters to me and when she read the one by George W. Nichols and came to where he said he did not use tobacco or alcohol, she said, "Good for him," and I say so to. It's too bad our boys can't all say that. We need more like that, don't you think?

Again thanking you for my card and pin, I am Pearl Faist, Reed City.

I say "amen" to what your mother said. Any boy, or girl for that matter, who refrains from acquiring detrimental habits shows self respect and will power.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I agree with you in what you said to Marion Weeks. What if Darwin's "Origin of Species" is biased in favor of evolution? I have read parts of it and found them interesting. People need to be broadminded enough to read both sides of a question before forming any opinion at all. If anyone's ideas can change your personal opinion, it should be changed, even though it is more comfortable to never change one's mind. I, for one, believe that altering one's opinion shows signs of the growth of one's mind. Certainly, it proved that the person has been thinking about, and thought is always worthwhile. A person at sixteen or twenty-six finds it

impossible to think about the same subject in the same way he thought of it at six. Therefore, he is not responsible for what he said about the subject at that age. I hope Marion will decide differently about reading Darwin's book. It is worth reading if one will do it with an unbiased mind. However, all this does not mean that I believe in Darwin's opinions.—Alfreda Sting.

I like your comments on the open mind. It is the open mind that has made progress possible in all activities of life.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I wish that every boy and girl in the world could have at least a high school education as it is needed in this world of ours.

I am corresponding with a boy in India, a real Indian, age seventeen years. He has made much progress in education and has made the best of his few advantages. He writes in a very well written hand and wrote me a long and interesting letter. His parents are absolutely illiterate and his grandfather was a notorious head hunter. The boy started learning English in 1923 and could put many of "we Americans" to shame with all of the advantage that we have. But if you want to learn more about foreign countries write to Youth Section, Fellowship of Reconciliation, 386 Bible House, Astor Place, New York, N. Y. They will give you some names and address of boys and girls from nearly any country that you ask them

Poultry Department

CLEAN EGGS SELL BEST

DID you ever go into a grocery store and see every article in the store in a clean basket or packed in a clean container with the exception of fresh eggs? All other lines of marketable goods were attractive and putting their best side forward. In a large basket filled with fresh eggs, you have seen thirty to fifty per cent of the eggs badly soiled with droppings. That method of marketing surely does not help to stimulate the consumption of fresh eggs and improve prices.

The egg when laid is in a sanitary package. The trouble is caused by the dirt on the package and not due to an unclean condition of the contents. In a large measure the poultryman can control the appearance of the eggs. Every few days it pays to go over the nests with a measure of straw litter and add litter to any nests that are becoming bare. Watch the centers of the nests where the bare boards may show and cause broken eggs. Be sure that the hens do not roost on the sides of the nests at night and remove broody hens the first night they are located.

One of my regular duties just after sundown is to make the rounds of every section of every house. Any nest-roosting birds are removed and broody hens are crated before the habit has become firmly established. It helps in keeping the nests clean and in producing clean eggs.

A daily cleaning of the dropping boards helps in producing clean eggs. If the nests are on the walls beside the dropping boards and the boards are dirty, it is almost impossible to produce clean eggs. A strip of wide meshed wire under the roosts will keep the hens away from the droppings.

When the floor litter becomes damp it increases the per cent of soiled eggs. Hens that scratch in clean dry litter usually have clean feet and if they step in some dirt it is soon absorbed by the clean straw.

When marketing eggs, clean eggs are better than dirty eggs even if they have to be washed to make them clean. Some eggs are soiled, especially during the spring months, even under the best possible conditions in the poultry houses. Hatching eggs should not be washed and eggs for storage will probably keep better if they are not washed. It is said that skilled buyers in the large market centers can easily tell when eggs have been washed.

But when the fresh eggs from the farm are sold to private customers or to grocery stores where they are placed on display for immediate consumption, I think it pays to clean all eggs that need cleaning. An egg with only a small spot or smear can be sponged with one cloth and dried with another and it comes out a perfectly clean egg with only a small part of the natural bloom removed.

Eggs that are badly smeared with dirt or caked with parts of a broken egg can be soaked in cool water until the dirt can be removed and the egg dried with a soft absorbent cloth. Hard bits of dirt can be scraped with a knife and the spot touched with a moist cloth. It always pays to moisten the egg as little as possible and thus retain a large part of the natural surface. Washing eggs may not be a good thing for their keeping qualities but where they are soon used, it does not injure their quality. It is better than the baskets of dirty eggs sometimes placed on display. Grocers do not like to handle dirty eggs and consumers do not like to buy them. Eggs must be a very popular and useful article of food or they never would sell in the condition in which

some spring eggs are marketed. "More clean eggs per basket" may be just as important as, "More eggs per hen" when it comes to determining poultry profits from the farm flock. Beef is very high at present and it is a good time for poultry owners to let consumers know that clean fresh eggs are a bargain at present prices and worth more than they cost.—R. G. K.

DISINFECTING INCUBATOR

Could baby chicks contract white diarrhea from being hatched in an incubator that had not been fumigated? The tray had been well cleaned, but a trace of some of the droppings could be seen on the walls of incubator. Should chicks be taken from incubator before hatch is completed? Should incubator be run the 22nd day? Will it be necessary for us to disinfect our brooder house before we put in another bunch of chickens? Will this germ live in the air? Is soda water good for them?—Mrs. M.

Baby chicks might easily contract white diarrhea from an incubator that had not been disinfected after producing chicks infected with white diarrhea. As a safety measure, poultrymen usually spray the inside of every incubator as often as used with commercial disinfectant and thoroughly wash the trays. After washing the trays, it helps to place them in bright sunlight for a few hours. If droppings stick to the walls of the machines, they can be removed with a putty knife. All fuzz and dust can be removed with a short handled brush.

The general rule is not to take chicks from a machine until the hatch is completed even if the machine is run until the 22nd day. Opening the machine may chill the chicks that are just hatching and slow up others that are about to emerge.

After using a brooder house for chicks, it should be thoroughly cleaned and sprayed before another brood of chicks is placed in the house. Soda water is not usually recommended for brooder house spraying and hot lye solution or commercial disinfectants will give better results. The germs of white diarrhea are usually spread when feed is contaminated with infected droppings. Giving the starting mash as well as the scratch grain in hoppers helps to keep the feed clean. Dirty drinking water is a common source of infection which can be largely prevented by using sanitary fountains and having the poultry range as well drained as possible.

You will find a commercial dried buttermilk starting mash or the formula in the Michigan Farmer Chick Bulletin better than oatmeal for starting chicks.

POSSIBLY RANGE PARALYSIS.

I'm having trouble with my hens in an entirely new way for me. They look all right, have a good appetite, red comb, feathers glossy, and don't have lice. At first they stagger a bit, then seem to want to sit down to eat. Then they act as though they were climbing a hill and couldn't keep balanced. Toward the end they can't keep balanced. They sit back on the pelvic bones, then finally go back until their feet are in the air and trembling. The only way they can eat is to hold them up straight.—M.

The staggering and leg weakness and final inability to use the legs may be due to range paralysis and some poultrymen consider this a sort of hold-over trouble from coccidiosis. Perform a postmortem on the hens that die and note the condition of the internal organs. This may give some clue to the trouble.

Keeping the hens on clean soil and keeping them free from worms may help in reducing losses from range paralysis and leg weakness. If you have a large and valuable flock and have frequent losses, it might pay to have a veterinarian inspect the birds. You might write to the Veterinary Division, Michigan State College for literature on range paralysis.

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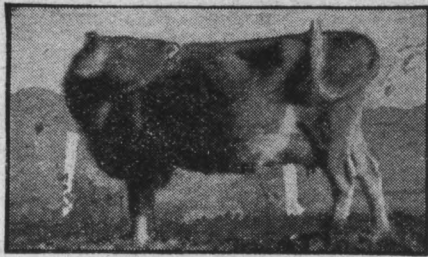
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LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING

CORN VS. BARLEY FOR CALVES AND HOGS

THAT a field of corn will fatten many more calves or pigs than the same field planted to barley is well brought out when you consider the experimental results of the Michigan State College in feeding corn versus barley along with the average yield per acre of these crops.

The actual feeds consumed by calves in experimental tests comparing barley with corn at the Michigan State College last year and this year were averaged together. From these figures an estimate was made of the feed required to fatten fifty calves from 350 pounds to 750 pounds by feeding either ground barley or shelled corn with silage and alfalfa hay. A few oats were used in starting the calves on feed. The acreage necessary to grow the feeds for either ration was estimated by dividing the total amount of each feed required by the last ten year average yield of these crops in Michigan, with the exception of alfalfa, which was estimated at two tons per acre, and silage estimated at eight tons per acre.

The following table brings out the comparison:

	Barley Fed Lot		Corn Fed Lot	
	Pounds feed	Acreage	Pounds feed	Acreage
Barley (ground)	70,000	58.6		
Oats	11,200	10.6	11,200	10.6
Shelled corn			71,400	38.1
Corn silage	111,400	7	117,000	7.3
Alfalfa hay	46,800	11.7	49,800	12.4
Total Acres		87.9		68.4

The barley fed lot required the barley from 20.5 acres more land than the corn fed lot required to grow their corn. Even though they ate .3 of an acre less silage and .7 of an acre less of alfalfa, the barley fed lot required 19.5 acres more land to grow their total feed than did the corn-feds, an increase of 28.5% more crop land.

This would mean that a farm marketing the feed from 140 acres through fattening calves on a corn ration would have to devote an additional forty acres to the production of cattle feed if the same number were to be fed on barley for grain.

Similar feeding experiments with hogs gives an interesting comparison. Feeds required to finish eighty fifty-pound pigs to a weight of 200 pounds producing 12,000 pounds of gain on pasture were determined from figures of three years' experimental work comparing ground barley and shelled corn. The acreage required was estimated as in the previous table with results as follows:

	Barley Fed Lot		Corn Fed Lot	
	Pounds feed	Acreage	Pounds feed	Acreage
Barley (ground)	47,043	39.4		
Shelled corn			37,428	20
Tankage @ \$3.75 per cwt.	1,868		2,930	
Linseed meal @ \$2.75 per cwt.	1,868		2,930	
Minerals @ \$1.50 per cwt.	113		85	
Total Cost of Supplements		\$123.11		\$191.74

The corn required more protein supplement which cost \$68.65 more than the supplement fed with the barley, an increase of nearly 56% in cash outlay for feed not produced on most farms where skim milk is not available in sufficient quantity.

However, the big difference is in the acreage required to grow the

grain. Twenty acres of corn produced as much gains as 39.4 acres of barley. In order to feed the same number of pigs as on corn one must nearly double his acreage of grain if he must depend on barley. The extra gains on the corn per acre far out weigh the small extra cost of supplements.

While all of these tests proved barley to be a good substitute for corn and an efficient grain for fattening calves or pigs, the live stock man will do well to study corn borer control methods and stay by his good old reliable corn crop for fattening cattle and pigs.—V. A. Freeman.

NEWAYGO DAIRYMEN PICNIC

THE dairy farmers of Newaygo County are holding their annual picnic at the park at Fremont, July 12. The affair is in charge of County Agent Stinson and sponsored by the three dairy breed associations and the local chamber of commerce. Awards have been provided for the different classes of pure-bred dairy cattle. A feature of the snappy program will be the mock trial of Mr. Scrub Bull, who on the above date will have to answer for all the high crimes with which he has been charged by respectable

dairymen. A barbecue will aid in keeping the visitors in good cheer. Enthusiasm and interest in this event is running high among the farmers of that section.

Two more pure-bred Holstein heifers have been placed in Mecosta County through the efforts of the county agricultural agent, E. E. Twing.

Enrollments in the ton litter contest and the pig crop contest by growers of hogs in Kalamazoo County have been kept low by unusual losses in spring litters.

A member of a dairy herd improvement association in Eaton County recently sold a Guernsey cow which had a good production record for the neat price of \$525.

The Oceana County fair board has apportioned the sum of \$448 as premium money for a Jersey show to be

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ALFALFA AND RAPE PASTURE FOR PIGS.

THE following summary of work at Michigan State College with alfalfa and rape for hog pasture was issued by the Animal Husbandry department of that institution:

1. The cost of gains was slightly lower in the lot full fed shelled corn, tankage, linseed meal and minerals than in the lot fed a limited ration of the same feeds. The full-fed lot was finished eighteen days earlier thereby placing them on a higher market.

2. Alfalfa pasture required somewhat less concentrates for 100 pounds of gain, but produced slightly slower gains than did rape pasture when shelled corn, tankage, linseed meal and minerals were fed in each case. There was but little difference in the value of alfalfa and rape pastures either in daily gains, or feed requirements when the concentrates fed consisted of ground barley, ground oats and minerals. Alfalfa has certain advantages in that it may be pastured earlier in the spring than rape, and does not require reseeding each year as in the case of the latter.

3. Shelled corn, tankage, linseed meal and minerals made larger daily gains and required considerably less feed for 100 pounds of gain than did ground barley, ground oats and minerals when fed on either alfalfa or rape pasture.

4. Shelled corn, tankage, linseed meal and minerals produced more rapid gains and required considerably less feed for 100 pounds of gain than did ground barley, tankage, linseed meal and minerals when these rations were fed on rape pasture.

5. Ground barley, tankage, linseed meal and minerals produced practically the same daily gains as did ground barley, ground oats and minerals when each ration was fed on rape pasture. The feed requirements for 100 pounds of gain was considerably less with the ground barley and protein supplements.

Charging tankage at \$3.50, linseed meal at \$2.75 and ground barley and ground oats at \$1.75 per cwt., the feed cost for 100 pounds gain was practically the same with both rations. Charging barley and oats at \$1.50 per cwt. the feed cost was somewhat lower where no supplement was used. With barley and oats at \$2.00 per cwt. the feed cost for 100 pounds of gain was \$0.18 lower with ground barley and protein supplements than with ground barley and ground oats.

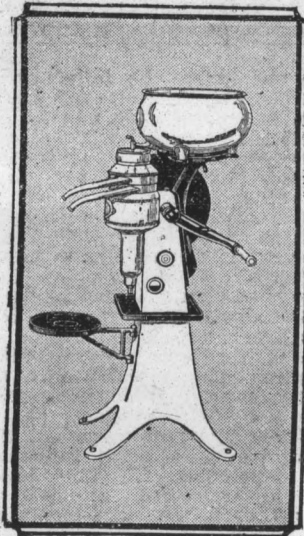
6. This was the fourth year fifteen pigs had been full-fed in alfalfa plot 1, and that fifteen pigs had been fed a limited ration in alfalfa plot 2. The longevity of the alfalfa stand was affected somewhat by the two systems of feeding. Plot 2 had somewhat less alfalfa in the spring, and considerably less in the fall, than had plot 1. However the stand was not good enough in either plot to justify keeping another year. The summer of 1927 was very dry here.

Emmet County shepherds will have an opportunity to purchase pure-bred rams which will be brought into the county by truck next fall. Last year a truck load of rams which were ordered by farmers in northeastern Michigan were delivered in the same manner. The animals are selected by animal husbandry specialists attached to the Michigan State College staff.

Domestic consumption of hog products continues broad. Exports, especially of lard, are rather disappointing at present, but improved foreign inquiry is expected to show up toward fall. Another liberal increase in lard stocks at Chicago occurred in the first of June.

The market for heavy steers still blows hot and cold depending on small fluctuations in the supply.

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It costs the same per pound to ship average beef animals to market as it does prime beef animals, yet the latter dress 10% more.

I Have For Sale an attractive growthy Guernsey bull calf six months old. Dam now on test in Class G shows 4201 pounds of milk and 174.27 pounds of butter-fat in 152 days. **FRANK E. ROBSON, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Route 3, Box 56-A.**

GUERNSEYS Have fine young bulls 3 to 10 mos. old. Sire Dam A. R. 905.80 fat. Foundation cows and heifers. **WHITE OAK GUERNSEY FARM, Niles, Mich. R. 5, Dr. J. F. Shallenberger, (Near Pokagon)**

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.**

TWO BIG TYPE Registered Holsteins, 8 and 11 yrs. One fresh in Feb., one fresh now. Sound teeth. No T. B. Bull calf 1/2 white. First \$300 or best offer. **L. E. WOODBURY, St. Johns, Mich.**

TRAVERSE CITY STATE HOSPITAL
Bull Calf, Tag No. 712—Born September 3, 1927.

A son of Traverse Echo Ivy Segis who made 767 lbs. butter in 305 days as a 4-year-old and is a daughter of Echo Sylvia King Model who has nine daughters with yearly records up to 1,129 lbs. butter and fourteen with 7-day records above 30 lbs. butter.

His sire is Marathon Bess Burke 32nd, a son of Marathon Bess Burke and Wisconsin Fobes 6th who made 1,105 lbs. butter in a year and 38.14 lbs. in 7 days. Send for a Pedigree.

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

FOR SALE Registered bulls, 6 to 11 months old, good breeding, priced to sell. **MARJOHNELLE FARM, R. 5, Flint, Mich.**

FOR SALE Registered Guernsey Bulls, ready for service, seventy-five dollars. **ARTHUR M. SMITH, Lake City, Mich.**

Registered Guernseys **FOR SALE**—Cows, heifers, calves. Choice bulls. **WOOD-GUERNSEY, Niles, Michigan.**

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

FOR SALE 2 Holstein cows coming 3. fresh in August, 2 cows coming 2. fresh September, November. All registered, all from 30 lb. bull. Well grown. Price for all \$700.00. **C. L. and HEBER HULETT, Okemos, Mich.**

\$ 3 0 0 buys five registered Holstein heifer calves from two to three months old. **B. B. REAVEY, Akron, Mich.**

BUTTER BRED JERSEY BULLS **FOR SALE**
CRYSTAL SPRING STOCK FARM,
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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

SHORTHORNS For Sale—Three cows with early fall. One roan bull past year. **C. V. TRACY, Ithaca, Mich., 4 miles south of Ithaca, just west of M-27.**

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Of Horses, Cows and Young Cattle, on **TUESDAY, JULY 10.**

Will sell at one o'clock sharp, rain or shine, at the Kern Farm, six miles west of Port Huron, on Griswold St. 10 Big Young road contractors' horses and mares. 20 new milch cows with calves by side. 20 steers and heifers. 5 young bulls. All T. B. tested. Delivery truck on ground. One year time. **TURNBULL BROS., Auctioneers, Frank Wellman, Clerk.**

HOGS

Duroc Spring Pigs

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

Lakefield Farms, Clarkston, Mich.

Prize-Winning Chester White Swine. One yearling sow due to farrow Sept. 2nd. Large March pigs either sex. Sired by Junior Champion & Grand Champion boars of Michigan State Fair, 1927. **Newman's Stock Farm, Marlette, 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.**

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SHEEP Coarse wool, black face ewes with big, husky 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.**

STEER PRICES AVERAGE HIGHEST SINCE 1920

A SNAPPY upturn in fed steer prices in the last few days carried the average cost of killing steers at Chicago to the highest level in nearly eight years.

Strength was most noticeable on fed steers, bulk of which sold at \$14 to \$14.85 at Chicago. The proportion of grain-feds is decreasing, but those arriving show evidence of longer feeding than before.

NO CHEAP CATTLE AVAILABLE

RAINS helped the demand for stock and feeding cattle and restricted the supply at the same time. Prices strengthened after a little dip late in June.

PIG CROP REDUCED 7 PER CENT

A DECREASE of about 7 per cent in the spring pig crop of 1928 from that of 1927 for the United States as a whole and also for the corn belt states is shown by the June pig survey of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The reports of the number of sows bred or to be bred for farrowing in the fall of 1928 point to a decrease from last year in the fall pig crop, assuming a similar relationship between breeding intentions and actual farrowings that has prevailed in other years.

Assuming the average spread of past years between June breeding intentions and December farrowings, the Department states that the decrease in fall farrowings this year would be 15 per cent for the United States and 9 per cent for the corn belt.

The pig crop referred to in this report will constitute the market supply in the year starting next October. With fewer to be marketed, higher prices than were paid in the past year are probable.

LAMB PRICES SLIP AGAIN

AFTER a week's rally due to sharp curtailment of receipts, lamb prices slipped again in the last day or two. Arrivals are certain to be rather heavy through the next three months, so that no permanent recovery in prices is to be expected through this period.

difficulty. Have been suggesting the use of flexible collodion, as being the least harmful to the teat. If the end of teat is thoroughly dried before applying, collodion usually answers the purpose.

PARALYSIS: Sow is unable to stand on hind feet. I feed her boiled potatoes with chop, oats and barley ground. She has dry bedding. What should I do? A. M.—This form of paralysis is usually the result of improper feeding during the period of pregnancy — not sufficient minerals.

CHRONIC COUGH: Cow seems to be trying to blow something out of her throat. Last fall she was bad, but seems to be bothered now by spells. W. T. A.—Cows with tuberculosis show symptoms according to the location of the disease.

PERVERTED APPETITE: We have four cows that chew sticks. We feed clover hay, beans, pods and some grain. G. W. C.—This condition is caused by a lack of minerals in their feed.

LUMP JAW: Is there any way to cure lump jaw in cattle? A. L. W.—If not too far advanced, lump jaw is curable. Add two ounces potassium iodide to pint water and give two tablespoonfuls three times daily.

Milk supplies the body with necessary materials in exceptionally healthful and economical forms.

ROSS METAL SILO Lifetime Satisfaction. MADE OF copper-content Rossmetal galvanized. No shrinkage or swelling. Can be increased in height. Movable. Safe against fire and wind.

Whatever Your Question. Be it the pronunciation of vitamin or marquisette or soviet, the spelling of a puzzling word—the meaning of overhead, novocaine, etc., this "Supreme Authority" WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY.

SHIP YOUR DRESSED CALVES and LIVE POULTRY TO DETROIT BEEF COMPANY. Oldest and most reliable commission house in Detroit. Write for new shippers' guide, shipping tags and quotations.

BEE HIVES Sections, Comb Foundation, Smokers, Etc. Everything for the bees. General agents for Root's bee supplies. Send for our 1928 catalog.

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

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Table with columns: Words, One time, Four times, Words, One time, Four times. Lists rates for advertising.

Special Notice. WHY BLAME THE BULL when your cow does not breed? Use Cow Catch 1 hour before service. Results or your money back.

FOR SALE—Used DeLoe Light Plants, with or without batteries. In good condition. Guarantee with each plant. B. Tindall, 716 Miner Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

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

PLANTS AND BULBS. HARDY NORTHERN GROWN CABBAGE and Cauliflower Plants. Chemically treated Danish Seed. Safe arrival guaranteed.

SEEDS. PLANT LYMAN'S GRIMM ALFALFA NOW for a big cash crop early next spring. Genuine Grimm is leader and higher in feeding value than other varieties.

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POULTRY. WHITE LEGHORNS, hens and males now half price. Thousands of eight-week-old pullets. Also baby chicks and eggs.

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.

HELP WANTED. DRIVER SALESMAN—23 to 35 years age. Permanent employment; good future. Write us if interested.

Veterinary. LEAKS MILK: Please advise what to do for a cow that has a leaking teat. I used collodion, but it does not stay on.

DON'T FOOL YOURSELF

Better to be safe than sorry when halitosis is involved.



Halitosis makes

It is inexcusable can be instantly remedied.

you unpopular

NO matter how charming you may be or how fond of you your friends are, you cannot expect them to put up with halitosis (unpleasant breath) forever. They may be nice to you—but it is an effort.

Don't fool yourself that you never have halitosis—as do so many self-assured people who constantly offend this way.

Read the facts in the panel below and you will see that your chance of escape is slight. Nor should you count on being able to detect this ailment in yourself. Halitosis doesn't announce itself. You are seldom aware you have it.

Recognizing these truths, nice people end any chance of offending by systematically rinsing the mouth with Listerine.

READ THE FACTS
1/3 had halitosis

68 hairdressers state that about every third woman, many of them from the wealthy classes, is halitoxic. Who should know better than they?



Every morning. Every night. And between times when necessary, especially before meeting others.

Keep a bottle handy in home and office for this purpose.

Listerine ends halitosis instantly. Being antiseptic, it strikes at its commonest cause—fermentation in the oral cavity. Then, being a powerful deodorant, it destroys the odors themselves.

If you have any doubt of Listerine's powerful deodorant properties, make this test:

Rub a slice of onion on your hand. Then apply Listerine clear. Immediately every trace of onion odor is gone. Even the strong odor of fish yields to it.

Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

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HAVE YOU TRIED THE NEW LISTERINE SHAVING CREAM?

Cools your skin while you shave and keeps it cool afterward. An outstanding shaving cream in every respect.