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Whole No. 4821





News and Views

From INGLESIDE FARM-By Stanley Powell

ber more than one occasion when we welcome surprise as it occurred late went out and got the last loads on Saturday afternoon and I was anxious the forenoon of the Fourth and thus to get the hay raked that day. Of had a double cause to rejoice and course, you realize that there are a celebrate the balance of the day. But host of bearings, boxes, and gears this year we didn't start drawing hay fastened to this shaft. On this paruntil July third. Wet weather and ticular machine they were fastened breakages are our excuse.

I have something to say about hav- places. After supper I tackled the ing our tools ready in advance and wreck and when father came home thus being able to turn off a lot of and wandered out to the field to see work in a hurry when conditions are what was happening I had the shaft right. I supposed our haying outfit nearly out. But the moon was high was in tip-top shape as we had made in the heavens and darkness had extensive repairs on it last season, fallen on me and the mosquitos. The However, I hadn't mowed a half hour truck that I had used to take tools before a pinion began to do a hop, and blocking out to the field came in skip, and jump. I toggled it up with washers so as to finish that piece and then we took the machine apart. In doing so we found two boxings that needed replacing. Any of you who have ever completely dismembered a mower can sympathize with us. Some of these repairs were not carried in stock by our local dealer so there was quite a delay in getting them. Then when I had raked less than

E used to think that we ought an hour, the main shaft that connects to be about through haying by the two large wheels fell into two the Fourth. In fact, I remem- pieces. This certainly was an unthere with pins riveted on both ends You know that from time to time and located in virtually inaccessible handy as a source of light.

Neighbors Show Fine Spirit

With our mower and rake thus laid up for major repairs, I was very fortunate to have accomodating neighbors. From the farm on the north I secured a rake and from our neighbors on the south I borrowed a mower, so my plight wasn't as bad as it might have been. Borrowing tools in such emergencies is sometimes a tremendous convenience, but it is a privilege which is very easily abused and frequently becomes a great nuisance and aggravation to the lender.

'Tis said that misfortunes never come singly. In our case they didn't even stop with a pair for when we unloaded our second sling-load of hay, the car balked up in the peak of the barn and made us a lot of trouble before we got it loose again. However, come what may, we expect to harvest our fifty-five acres of hay sooner or later and hope that it may be completed before the wheat is ripe. Thus far I have been unable to secure any extra help, so my hired man and myself are struggling along with it alone and meanwhile are trying to keep up with the cultivating, etc.

We were extremely fortunate in finding help in the household when little Ronald appeared and I only wish that we could locate as capable and congenial assistance outdoors. There are plenty of men out of employment in Ionia, but they don't seem to want to work on farms and I don't know as we would want them after we had tried them out for an hour or so.

The Thrill of a Horse Trade

We have recently enjoyed the inimitable thrill of trading horses, only in our case it wasn't a real trade as we sold one horse and purchased the new one from another farmer. Buying an unknown horse is a good deal like selecting a wife at a masquerade party-you don't know what you are getting until sometime later. (That's true no matter where or how you pick your wife.) The outward appearance of a horse is of course plainly visible, but there are so many unseen qualities and habits that it always makes the transaction an interesting adventure.

Our new horse, named Fan, takes the place of Frank, the spirited bay gelding that we have driven for the past thirteen months with Dora. Fan is a fairly close mate to Dora in color and conformation and they are both the same age. We hope that they are going to make a real pleasant and dependable team.

In delivering Frank and going after Fan I hitched Dora onto an old two wheeled cart. I guess that it was

(Continued on page 39)



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VOLUME CLXXI

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

QUALITY RELIABILITY SERVICE

NUMBER II

Another Approved Farm Home

Minard E. Farley of Albion Modernizes Old Home

By F. E. Fogle

ness for many years and have built tennis court which is well-landscaped and extend to the ceiling. The shelf up homes separated only by a tennis and well-kept. Beyond the dining at the top is for shoe polish, brushes, is fitting that the approval of M. E. Farley's home follow that of Garfield Farley.

The houses, which are approved, are not intended to be model houses by any manner or means. They are just houses into which considerable thought and study has gone to make them meet the needs of the owner with a judicious expenditure of money. Every approved farm home will have many features which will be noteworthy.

Let us go through this house and see what we can find:

As you approach the house, your attention is drawn to the rather massive stone work and the spacious front porch. The design of the porch and the nature of the stone work makes the apparent height of the house less, and also gives the effect of making it fit better into its site. The large hall is really a part of the living room. Under the stairs is a coat closet. In a nook by the chimlocated on four corners. The living looking out across broad fields to the date the clothes of the various mem- fine with ample space for storage. which they do to very good effect.

Garfield Farley, have been ing view. The dining room is ideal along the the south side of the kitchassociated in the farm busi- in size with windows overlooking a en are about sixteen inches square

court with plantings at each end. It room is a kitchen with running etc. The middle part of the locker

Much study and planning were required to bring the old homestead up to date. See floor plans on page 35

satisfactory. Another noteworthy fea- it would otherwise be. room facing these four corners and ture is that of a locker to accommo-

water, electric lights, and many other is for clothes, and the bottom part conveniences for doing work. Special for shoes and rubbers. The north attention should be called to a mov- screened porch is an especially deable work table, or kind of a built-up sirable place for doing work in the cabinet with drawers and bins. This summer. A fully equipped bathroom clipped hedge is not recommended cabinet is thirty-two inches high with opens off the passageway from the for the farm, due to the time reney is a business-type desk. This a top extending to give toe room as dining room to the kitchen. The desk is nicely located for convenience one stands by it to work. It is thirty- bathroom, not being readily accessible in taking care of the various daily two inches wide by seven feet six to the bedroom, makes the score of

E. FARLEY and his brother, orchard always presents an interest- bers of the family. These lockers The individual bedrooms are of good size, well-lighted, and ventilated.

In architecture, the style is an American farm house. This style has been developed here and is our own. A hot air furnace of ample size furnishes heat for the whole house.

From a landscape gardening standpoint, this farmstead is very superior. The use of tall evergreens about the house may be questionable. These have had to be pruned and will eventually have to be replaced by new plantings. The result at a distance is very satisfactory. A planting could have been placed in front of the stone work to good effect, provided the selection of shrubs was such that it would not hide the fine stone work, and a planting that would grow in the shade. Weigelia Eva Rathka could have been used at the corners and spirea between. plantings to shut off the windmill are particularly appropriate. A formal clipped hedge kept in very neat condition extends between the two houses along the roadway, back of the hedge is a tennis court which shows that it is used. Ordinarily a quired to care for it, but in this case works in ideally along one side of the court it helps to screen it paritems of business. The house is inches long and has proven to be very the floor plan somewhat lower than tially from the road. Tall evergreens have been used in the background The second floor arrangement is to screen the other farm buildings

We Hunt African Elephants

And Just Get a Look at One

By Francis Flood

We brought back the ivory to prove it. it was knee deep in soft sand and to the south, was Chad with its thou-Desert, put us up to it, and one of desert blazing trail. Away to the the ships of the world in dry dockthem, a young Lieutenant whose north, beyond those dismal dunes, lay but with barely enough water to float English was not quite as bad as our French, offered to chaperone us.

Our camels, stumbling along with our baggage and gasoline from Maine Soroa, would not arrive for re days. In the meantime all we had to do was pull broken thorns out of our motorcycle tire casings and sit around the fort belaboring the courteous Commandant with our bad French. He detailed a squad of colored infantry to pull out the thorns and then he suggested the elephant for us. I don't blame him.

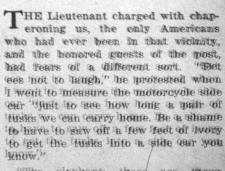
NOTHING smaller than elephants would have done for us, there in that land of monstrous nothings. The vast battlements of the N'Guigmi fort itself threatened and scowled like a motion picture Gibralter, and yet its entire French garrison numbered less than a dozen men. To the east and west stretched the "grande route"

7 E'VE been elephant hunting, fifty yards and, from the firing para- the world's absolute utmost in naked, the Swiss Navy or a Swiss cheese. Jim and I, and we've lived to pet of the fort, appearing as smooth ungarnished space, the sheer Sahara

tell the tale. Nor is that all: and clear as a paved boulevard-but itself, the Great Desert. And finally, The French officers in the fort at nothing on wheels except a caterpillar sands of square miles of potential N'Guigmi, on the edge of the Sahara tank expedition had ever followed this lake large enough to accommodate all

Surely the only game in keeping with this big scale of monstrous impotence all about us would be the

mighty, clumsy elephant. At least there was nothing larger. My only fear was that the big idea of an elephant hunt would ultimately simmer down to as little actuality as the fort, the desert, and the lake.



"The elephant, there are three places only to shoot him," warned our worried young Lieutenant, who, incidentality, had never seen a wild elephant in his life.

"Three places to sheet an ele-(Continued on page 32)



Our tires became matted with thorns so we set natives to work with small pinchers to pull them out



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State Income

Tax

A PRACTICAL method of relieving farmers of burdensome taxation, according to Whitney Combs of the Bureau

of Agricultural Economics, is through the adoption of the state income tax system.

Such taxes are now being levied in twelve states. It has been found in these states that during the latest year for which statistics are available, \$72,692,776 was collected from incomes in New York state and \$335,-714 in Oklahoma—the two extremes.

From an agricultural point of view, the state income tax promises the most relief in the industrially developed states. At present it is in these states, where a large portion of the population and many enterprises do not contribute in the same proportion to the support of the government as do the farmers, that agriculture will be most benefited through the adoption of the state income tax plan.

The Sort we IN many communities there are quiet men who have been responsible for the introduction of new and things. ideas

They introduced the telephone, the school library, the silo, pure-bred cattle, organized a boys' and girls' arted the movement to secure a creamery, or a condensary.

Often these men work so harmoni- country. ously with their neighbors that no one senses who has been leader in the progress made. Such leaders are genuine. Their work does not smack of selfishness. They teach by example. They lead through personality.

Besides these leaders who handle situations from the background, as it were, are those who are drafted by neighbors to put across certain definite programs. Usually these men would rather take their place with the crowd and willingly do the drudgery work. They do not choose to be placed in a position above others.

MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS They take the throttle because in do-terpreted in terms of prices. ing so they can serve others better

makes for real progress, and it is the kind we like to tie up to.

Our Apple Competitors

THE real competitors of Michigan apple growers are in the northwest. These growers are organized, and because

margins of profit have not been large the past few years, they are now appealing to the Interstate Commerce Commission for lower rates on their apples to consuming districts throughout the United States.

It is the opinion of eastern growers that if the freight rates on apples from the northwest are reduced there will be necessity for a corresponding reduction in the freights on apples grown in the east to enable the apple producers there to compete with the west. The situation looks like robbing Peter to pay Paul.

Of late the tendency has been to turn back to the old discriminating method of allowing a low long-haul rate and excessively high short-haul rates. This always works to the detriment of those living near consuming centers. The farmer who buys land by reason of its nearness to market is penalized by the Interstate Commerce Commission by being made to pay more than he should to deliver his products to market to permit the distant man to get his stuff delivered for less than cost.

This discriminating method cannot be classed as honest; but eastern farmers will have to act with determination to win against the organized west.

Our Presididates

W E now know the condidates of the major parties dential Can- for president during the coming election. So we have for the

next four months an opportunity for character analysis.

Hoover and Smith are both outties which this great country affords. They started from the very bottom and have risen by their own efforts and ability to positions of highest national importance.

While there is a similarity in the progress of these two men, the similarity ceases there. The starting points and the roads they have travelled are entirely different, so much so that they stand out in contrast.

Hoover made his start on a humble farm in Iowa. Smith saw his first daylight in the slums of New York. Hoover has been a student of fundamentals, a quiet, determined, quickthinking doer of worthy deeds, as his control of the war relief work, and his Mississippi flood managements will attest.

Smith, on the other hand, knows the sidewalks of New York. He knows all its crooks and turns, its dark corners and its great white way. Smith won by fighting; Hoover by doing.

But there is outstanding in the lives both the evidence that there are no barriers to progress in this but the pure-bred scrub

Forecasting Farm Prices

FOR a number of years students of agricultural economics have been studying the relation of economic forces to

prices for farm products. These men declare that the prices of these products are not fixed by "any one man or group of men," but that they are the result of economic forces which obey certain economic laws. By becoming familiar with these forces and laws, supply and demand can be in-

Throughout these studies conditions than by simply riding as passengers. as to supply and demand in past Such leadership is invaluable. It years have been weighed as to price values and these reconstructed prices have invariably compared almost exactly with actual prices received for the products. If these prices can be determined, would it not place the producer in an advantageous position in bargaining for the sale of his products to know what he should have for his goods in any particular season? Would this not also take out much of the objectionable speculative activities in farm products? If these be true, then why put a ban on this sort of work, as a few of our national law makers seem determined to do?

> The Motor Truck

FROM twenty to thirty per cent of the supply of leading fruits on the New York market is hauled into the city by

motor truck, according to a survey made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. For the three months in mid-season, New York gets nearly one-third of its peach supply, one fourth its tomatoes and one-fifth its apples by truck. Sometimes during the busy season more than one-half the New Jersey produce supply moves in trucks.

It was found that during the period of investigation, peaches, cantaloupes, tomatoes, apples, and peppers were hauled by motor truck to New York from points as distant as Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware.

It is claimed that motor trucking to market helps the producers who are outside the old market gardening region, giving them the advantage of prompt delivery wherever the load is wanted and without delay, rehandling, or extra charges. Many dealers have their own trucks which they take to the producing sections and do their buying direct. This plan is said to suit the grower rather well because he sells for cash and need have no more trouble about the matter.

Similar conditions prevail in Michstanding examples of the opportuni- igan with Chicago and Detroit as centers. It is common for truckers to come into the producing sections of our western fruit belt to buy their fruit and produce. Not only do they hau to Chicago, but towns in Indiana and Ohio get much of their Michigan fruit that way. The motor truck certainly has been an influence in the farming of those states which grow fruit and produce.

> The Next Step

FOR years every available means have been used to rid Michigan farms of scrub sires. The job has not been completed; but few farmers can be found

who now have faith in scrub sires. When one wishes to see the head of a farmer's herd or flock, he takes no pride in showing if the sire is a scrub.

However, with the idea established that scrubs should not be used for breeding purposes, but for mastication, we are obliged to start at the very beginning of a similar campaign. The mongrel scrub is now on the run; aplenty.

In our last fight we extolled the pure-bred. The thought was implanted in the minds of the average farmer that there was safety in purebreds. Registration papers insured progress in breeding. Once pure-breds were adopted as the basis of our live stock reproduction, then nothing but

But now calves from these purebred dairy sires, for instance, are giving milk. The farmers have a definite check upon the heifers and their dams, if they belong to cowtesting associations, and their hopes, higher.

in many instances, have not been realized. Many are discouraged and likely many more would be if they knew the facts. These farmers now know that pure-breds are not of the same quality.

So the next step is to pick purebred sires discriminatingly. Purebred scrubs must go the way of the mongrel scrub. It is the way of pro-

Power

THIS bein' around the time of the Fourth of July when we used to shoot off lots of noise just to show our love fer our country, I think it's O. K. to say something about powder.

Powder is one of the most useful forces of destruction you ever saw. It's the power behind the kill. The Chinese invented it way back before the world knew any better. And look at what's happened to the Chinese nation since. Most any Chinaman

would like to wash most any American's clothes.

But now since we got this league of nations powder is gettin' out of date, except to blast stumps, and etc.

It is bein' put to useful destruction We don't even shoot off fire crackers no more to show how patriotic we are. About the only kinda crackers we kin use on the Fourth nowadays is oatmeal, soda, and graham, and they don't make much noise unless you smack them when you eat them.

I guess maybe I made a mistake when I said powder is outa date. There's more powder used now than ever before, and it's used fer makin' a killing, too. Every time a woman wants to make a killing, she goes and gets her powder and as a result there's lots of men taken prisoners.

They've got powder educated and refined now. It looks as pure as snow and its smells nice and I guess the next thing they'll do is to make it taste nice, which maybe'd be a good thing, 'cause the young men flittin' around tell me there's lots of powder what don't taste very good.

But I think part of the public school education fer girls should be on the proper use of powder. Accordin' to the way some female genders look, you kin know they ain't no

Some sea captain in the revolutionary war told his soldiers when they was fightin' on the Brandywine to keep their powder dry. That's good advice yet. You see some women whose faces look like the Mississippi river and all its fributaries or like a snow-capped mountain where the snow has begun to melt. I really think a girl is a real sport if she fights her love battles without powder.

Durin' this glorious patriotic time, we should acclaim that powder is bein' used in the greatest battle of the ages, the battle of the sexes, and many a poor man has fallen before it. I kin tell you, gentlemen, this is a serious matter. We've gotta stand together for Liberty or Death, so we kin face the powder while the enemy is powderin' its face.

HY SYCKLE.

Sweet clover should be grazed so closely that stock eat the new, tender shoots all the time, or it will get

Leghorn pullets should not begin progress would result, so men thought. to lay until they are from five to six months old. General purpose breeds take about a month longer.

> Uncle Ab says that if you keep on the level, you are likely to climb

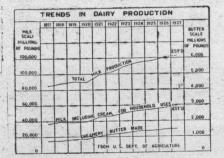
Outlook for Dairying

By Gilbert Gusler

HE dairy industry rarely has difficulty qualifying for a certificate of sound economic health. The present time is not one of the exceptions. Production has increased each year since 1920, but not as fast as demand from consumers has grown. As a result, prices of dairy products in the past year have been the highest since 1920. Prices of veal calves, of cast-off cows sold for beef, and of surplus milch cows sold highest since 1920. Tariff protection from foreign competition is fairly adequate. The spread between feed costs and prices of milk and butter-fat has been profitable.

Milk production has shown an average annual growth of four per cent for the last ten years. This is illustrated on the accompanying chart. The principal gains have been in the amount of whole milk and cream used in the household and in creamery butter production. The quantity of milk going into all other uses combined is about the same as ten years ago.

Demand may be measured by the amount used in relation to price. The fact that the increased output of dairy



products was absorbed without the necessity of lowering prices, but that values had an upward trend instead is proof of growing demand. Part of this growth was due to the natural MANY FERTILIZER DEMONSTRAincrease in population, and part to a gain in per capita consumption. The latter is now about 1,050 pounds annually, expressing all products in terms of whole milk, compared with 818 pounds in 1917.

The fact that consumption of whole milk and table cream, which are the highest-priced uses of milk, has grown more than the other uses is an additional proof of increased demand. Still another is the change in the change in the foreign trade balance. In spite of rather stiff tariff rates, the United States is consuming, in addition to its own production, net imports equivalent to about a billion pounds of milk annually, largely in the form of cheese and cream. In 1917, we had a net export balance equivalent to about 1,600,000,000 pounds.

To sell more product than ever before at the highest prices per unit in seven years, yielding the largest total income on record, as dairymen did in the past year, must be diagnosed as prosperity rather than depression. But, production costs must be considered before the story is completely told. The margin between the selling price of a pound of butter-fat, per acre have been made at the W. A value at market prices of the grain and hay required to produce those products has been much wider throughout the last seven years than in pre-war years. Prices of concentrates during the past winter were higher than in the previous winter, but hay was much lower. The average cost at farm prices of a typical dairy ration over the country as a whole was moderate. With prices of dairy products the highest since 1920, it follows that the dairyman's margin to cover other costs besides feed and for profit was probably as wide as it has ever been.

Some important exceptions must be made to these statements covering the industry as a whole. They need to be toned down for those dairymen who buy a good deal of their feed, especially if they buy hay. Nor do they apply to dairymen in the nearby whole milk district around Chicago where prices have been not far above a manufactured product basis but where the special requirements of fluid milk production entered into to other dairymen also have been costs. Those portions of the corn belt which had a small corn crop in 1927 constitute another exception so far as the past year is concerned.

(Continued on page 39) CERTIFIED SEED POTATO GROW-ERS IN WEXFORD

WEXFORD County has forty-eight Certified Seed Potato growers with a total of over 150 acres planted. The growing of certified seed potatoes is a paying proposition. During the past eight years the average price per bushel received by seed growers has been very nearly a dollar a bushel more than the average price per bushel received by table stock grow-Last year all but one of the seed growers in the county sold, his potatoes through the Michigan Certified Seed Potato Growers Association. All potatoes of the same variety net the growers the same price.

BELIEVES IN CLOVER

L AST year, A. J. Carpenter of Eaton County reports that he secured sixteen large loads of hay from a six-acre field of red clover and later hauled eleven bushels and twentyfive pounds of good seed. Who has a better record?

TIONS ON POTATOES.

DURING the past month six fertilizer demonstrations on potatoes have been started in Wexford County by college workers and the county

The demonstration on the farm of George Riley near Buckley contains seventeen different combinations of plant foods and is to determine the best fertilizer for that soil. On the Gunner Nelson farm at Manton and the Fred Marine farm, near Hobart, we have 500 pounds per acre applications of the following fertilizers: 0-10-10, 0-20-0, 3-12-4, 2-12-6, 8-16-8, 2-16-8, 4-16-4, 4-16-8, and 4-16-16.

At the Carl Lindquist farm near Boon, applications of 500 and 1,000 pounds per acre of a 2-12-6 and 0-10-10 have been made.

Five different fertilizer analyses in 500 and 1,000 pounds per acre applications have been applied at Earl McNitt farm, north of Cadillac. The following fertilizers have been applied: 0-10-10, 0-20-0, 3-12-4, 3-12-9 and

Applications of commercial fertilizer varying from 250 to 2,500 pounds or 100 pounds of fluid milk, and the Ward farm, west of Wexford, 0-20-0 and 3-12-4 were used.

Meetings will be held at these plots during the summer to study the re-

It was only a few years ago that the use of paradichloro-benzene was first recommended by specialists in the Department of Agriculture. Now in excess of 1,000,000 pounds annually are used for this purpose.

A new type of contest recently developed is the picking of the person who can drive the largest number of fence posts in a certain length of time.



You can always get your harvest time hardware needs at the right prices and of the very best, most dependable quality, at one of our "Farm Service" Hardware Stores. At this time of the year, when harvest work is piling up and you sometimes need repair parts or equipment in a hurry, you will find our stores your friend, ready to serve you on a moment's notice in any and every way that we possibly can. We suggest that you look over your machinery and other equipment you will use for taking care of your crops, and get the missing things or repair parts you need before the rush starts. At a "tag" store you will find that friendly, helpful service that assures you the fullest value for your money and the opportunity to "see before you buy."

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earlier in the season.

Fertilizing the Mid-Summer Garden Gardeners, as a rule, do not use tilizer once or twice before the heads enough fertilizer on the vegetable start to form. The big requirement crops. Of course, most Michigan Farmer readers give the vegetable garden a more or less liberal application of animal manures once a year

of plant growth will mean the success of a crop when it would be a THE secret of success in mid-sum-failure otherwise. Especially is this mer gardening is constant attentive of some of the "finicky" crops tion. A week of neglect at this time such as eggplant, celery, and caulimay mean a total failure of the crop flower. Eggplant will benefit greatly so treated. Constant cultivation to if given a dressing of nitrate of soda conserve soil moisture and to keep or other heavy nitrogen carrier just weeds under control will go a long before the first cultivation and a way toward offsetting the bad effects liberal dose of liquid manure about of the poor growing weather we had two weeks later. Celery will produce undreamed-of quality if it is side-The late planted root crops should dressed with nitrogen carrying ferbe thinned now so they will have a tilizer three or four times during the chance to do their best before har- growing season. This is in addition vest time. Carrots and salsify should to the heavy enrichment of the celery stand at least two inches apart, three ground before planting and of the use to four inches is about right for of liquid manure in the trench when beets, onions, and parsnips, and four that is practical. The question of to six inches for rutabagas. Thinning quality in the celery crop is rapid, these crops to the right distance is an uninterrupted growth which can be essential practice in all cases but es- answered in no other way than adepecially is it true of the late planted quate fertilization. Cauliflower is not crop when just enough time has been so exacting in its fertilizer requireallowed to mature the roots under ments but, in addition to the animal average growing conditions before manures incorporated with the soil last spring, it may be helped along by a top-dressing of a complete fer-

JULY WORK IN THE VEGETABLE commercial fertilizer at certain stages

PREVENT SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION

D AMP hay, whether from being improperly cured or from dew or rain after being thoroughly dried, is liable to ignite spontaneously. It pays to have the hay well cured, but this is not always possible because of weather conditions. If there is any chance from hay being damp, it is wise to sprinkle common salt over the mow or stack as each layer of hay is mowed away. Barns ought also to be well ventilated in order that excessive moisture may readily be carried away.

of this crop is cool, moist weather while the heads are forming, a condition that we of Michigan cannot always hope to have but we can help things along to some extent by hand watering at this critical stage if irrigation is not available.

Vegetable Planting in July

It should be understood that dates of sowing and other gardening practices mentioned in these notes from time to time which are dependent upon the frost factor apply to latitude 441/20 N. and should be varied accordingly as we go north or south of that line.

As a general thing, very little planting is done in the vegetable garden after June has passed but this should not be the case. The vegetable garden, the richest spot on the farm or, at least, it should be such and the space that produces the returns per square foot if it is handled correctly, should be producing from early spring until late fall. And every foot of it should be growing something all the time. In this latitude, there is still time to produce a late crop of bush beans. These may follow in the place where early peas were grown. Select an early maturing variety such as Stringless Green Pod. The very best quality beets for winter storing will be produced from seed sown during the first half of this month. They will not be the big, overgrown roots like those grown from early spring plantings but they should be small, tender ones without a trace of woodi-

ness so often found in those given a full season's growth. Crosby's Egyptian or Early Model, both early maturing sorts, are good varieties for planting at this late date.

Grow Kohl-rahi

Not as many gardeners grow kohlrabi as would be the case were its good qualities better known. It is more delicately flavored than its cousin, the cabbage, and has a shorter growing period. For July planting, it may be well to sow the seed where the plants are to mature. If this is done, plant three or four seeds in hills six to eight inches apart with rows about two feet apart and, when thoroughly established, thin out each hill to one plant. Or, if plants are available, they may be transplanted to the garden with same spacing. Purple Vienna and White Vienna, the two varieties most generally planted, require about two to two and one-half months to mature but, like cabbage, early, light frosts will not stop growth.

During the first half of the month, turnips should be planted for the winter crop and, if it was overlooked in June, rutabagas may be planted in early July with a good chance of success. From the latter crop, big roots like those grown from June planted seed are not likely to result but the quality will be all the better for it. Summer radishes may be planted any time during the month and a sowing of one of the heat-resisting lettuce varieties may give a good crop if a shady, moist place is available.

July is the natural season to start Chinese cabbage, kale, and mustard. And the latter part of the month should see the first fall crop of spinach in the ground. These salad crops, all quick growing, may be worked into the rotation to follow any of the early maturing vegetables that have been removed by mid-summer. They are all easily grown and should find a place in every garden.

News of the Week

Alfred Loewenstein, the money king of Belgium, was drowned when he opened the wrong door and fell out of the airplane when it was flying from London to Belgium.

Jean Laussier, 36 year old French Canadian, from Springfield, Mass, went over the Horseshoe Niagara Falls in a rubber ball without the slightest injury, on July Fourth.

The Inland Waterways corporation, which runs freight barges on the Mississippi reports to the payty depart.

sissippi, reports to the navy department that its water freight business is growing nicely.

Dublin gave the three Bremen fliers an enthusiastic reception on July Fourth. They celebrated the Fourth with the United States minister to Ireland.

For the first time Germany listened to the reading of the American Declaration of Independence over the radio from the American church in Berlin on July fourth.

London grain brokers report that there is a serious food shortage in Soviet Russia. Large amounts of wheat are being bought for shipment to relieve this shortage.

The public moral inspectors of Osaka, Japan, are concerned over the tattooing fad which has broken out tattooing fad which has bro among the Japanese flappers.

Yuvawn, three year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James E. Shotts, Bir-mingham, Ala, talks freely at three years of age. When she was one week old she could pronounce three

Libog, Phillipine Islands, a town of 7,000 was entirely destroyed by lava flowing down from the Mayon vol-

Madame Rosika Schwimmer, internationally known pacifist who got Henry Ford to start his Peace Ship, has recently become an American citizen in Chicago.

The Bonstelle Playhouse will become Detroit's Civic Theater as the \$200,000 foundation fund has been



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GET RID OF EYESORES

D RIVING along one of our main state highways recently, I approached a farmstead where the only things to be seen at first were the windbreak and an old ramshackle machinery shed perched on a commanding site right out against the road. The roof was badly sagged and full of big holes and the walls all the old ruin was of no possible use in its present form, but should be torn down, any good lumber salvaged, and the rest cut up into fuel.

But the thing that very much impressed me was the way in which this old wreck dominated the first view of the farmstead and what an unfavorable first impression it made. The house and the other buildings were really not bad, perhaps in better condition than the average; but because of the miserable first impression, one naturally saw the bad rather than the good points. I think one would be safe in saying that this one old wreck lowered the selling value of this farm probably two or three thousand dollars; simply because of the unfavorable first impression it gave.-W.

MOISTURE IN WOOD CAUSE OF DISCOLORED PAINT

M ANY painters have claimed that certain kinds of wood when used for house siding would cause the paint to discolor and blister, but recent experiments by the experts of the Forest Products Laboratory indicate that this trouble should not be laid to the wood itself, but to the presence of excessive moisture in the wood.

This trouble is more often noticed in houses that have been built in late summer, fall, or winter, and where the lumber has accumulated excessive moisture either by lying too close to the ground, by having rains blow into the pile, and so on. Plastering in cold weather is also claimed to be fruitful cause of paint trouble. Part of the moisture evaporated from the plaster condenses on the back of the siding and is absorbed, and sooner or later passes through and affects the under coat of the paint. It is always safer to give plenty of time before painting to allow this moisture to evaporate. In frosty weather it is necessary to keep the building heated the plaster from freezing.

Then remove the discolored parts by brushing with a stiff fiber brush and washing with soap and water, or if necessary with cloths moistened with denatured alcohol. Another coat of paint may be applied after the surface has dried thoroughly .- I. W. Dickerson.

HARD WATER NOT DUE TO CONCRETE

SUBSCRIBER writes us concern-A SUBSCRIBER writes as spring, ing the water from a spring, which is very hard where most spring water in that locality is soft, and wonders whether the hardness could be due to the kind of cement used in walling up the spring. As the wall must be relaid, she asks whether it should be rebuilt with brick, or what kind of cement should be used, and also what is a good test for hard and soft water.

A cement plaster coat on a cistern sometimes causes some hardiness in the water where the plaster was not

water thoroughly cured and stands in contact with it for months continuously, but this usually occurs on the first or second fillings. There would be but little effect in the case of a walled spring where the water is constantly changing. You should use whatever wall will give you the longest and cheapest service under your conditions, which likely will be reinforced solid concrete. In all probaaskew; and it was quite plain that bility, the hardness of the spring water comes from the rocks and strata through which it percolates, as most spring water picks up some hardness in passing through the

Service Department

RIGHT TO WOOD

(a) I bought a farm on the contract plan. The farm has been sold. I have about 40 cords of wood split and piled in the woods and paid for the cutting of same. Am I entitled to it? Could I sell it at public auction? (b) Four years ago, I was appointed guardian for my daughter who has become of age. Four weeks ago she signed a waiver and a receipt. Are they now available?—C. T.

The purchaser on land contract has no right to cut forest products upon the land purchased or do other waste without the consent of the vendor. The cutting of wood by the vendee without knowledge of the vendor and without his consent would not give the vendee any right to the wood.

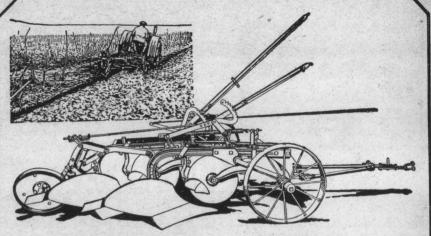
An accounting and receipt should be filed in the probate court that made the appointment and an order of discharge should be obtained from the court.-Rood.

SELLING MILK

I am a farmer and have been selling cream and milk to people in town who ordered it by phone. I do not deliver it to their houses but leave it at a store where they go for it and leave a can in return with money in same. In the last village paper, there was a notice telling me not to sell any more cream and milk without a license. I thought that a farmer could deliver his produce in any village if he didn't peddle from house to house. Can the village council keep me from selling my cream? Can it make me buy a license? Would cream put in pint glass fruit jars and sealed with fruit jar covers be O. K.?—W. I. S. To sell milk and cream retail either To sell milk and cream retail either

through a store or from a wagon it is necessary that the milk dealer have to hasten the drying and to prevent a state license, the fee for which is Such licenses are obtained \$1.00. Where paint discoloration has al- from the State Department of Agriready developed, one should wail until culture at Lansing. The regulations the house has thoroughly dried out. of this department require that milk and cream for direct consumption shall be sold in bottles and glass Such fruit jars are not approved. bottles must be properly sterilized with steam or scalding water. Often the local cities and villages have their own milk ordinance which must be complied with in addition to the state law and villages also may require a village license. Licenses in either case are required whether the dealer sells only his own milk or cream or No license is needed where the not. milk is delivered to a factory or sold to a regular bottling plant.-T. B. Broughton, Bureau of Dairying.

> The yearly consumption of copper carbonate used for seed wheat treatment is about 500,000 pounds, while sulphur, lime-sulphur solution, Bordeaux mixture and oils are used in quantities aggregating many thousands of tons annually. The value of manufactured products subject to control under the insecticide act is estimated at \$150,000,000 per year.



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Our Readers' Corner

Facts and Opinions by Michigan Farm Folk

THE GAS REFUND

RECENTLY you printed a letter complaining of delay in the collection of refund on gasoline. I am pleased to advise that I have found the State Department exceedingly prompt and satisfactory in the handling of refunds.

My only complaint in connection with gas refund is the red tape and detail necessary to obtain the refund. It seems to me that the law ought to be sufficiently flexible to give buyers the benefit of the refund without quite so much trouble. Since we put in a gasoline stove we use so much gasoline that we buy in barrel lots and it is worth while to make out the applications and send them to Lansing for refund, but before that we bought gasoline for our engine in 5-gallon lots and the 15c was hardly worth the bother incident to collecting it, so we paid the full tax price on our farm gasoline for a considerable period. Why couldn't the law provide for the selling of gasoline by reputable dealers to reputable customers on a taxfree basis, and thus avoid the loss of time and the trouble and the expense incident to the present method? The customer could be required to sign a record sheet at time of purchase and the State Inspectors could check up from time to time, and it would make the working of the law a lot more practical and satisfactory.—Edward

MENACE OF TENT CATERPILLAR

THIS region, already sadly devastated by the lumbermen and followed by fires after it was cut over, is threatened by a worse menace in the form of what is known as tent caterpillars which are getting more numerous every season. This season they are worse than they ever were known to They are sure death to an orchard unless they are destroyed before they browse the foliage off the trees, which do not leave out the succeeding spring. For a number of years past, they have been working on the maple and such timber in the few remaining tracts of forest and brush lands and on shade trees along the highways. It looks like a job for the state conservation department if they really wish to live up to their slogan, "Preserve Michigan Beauty." The average farmer in this part has not the equipment to deal with the situation. In my case, I have nothing n the spraying line that will spray anything higher than a potato top, while many trees forty and fifty feet high are so badly infested that the upper branches are nearly stripped this early in the summer. Anyone that will take the time to look cannot help but see how it is along any highway or in any timber tract. But it is hoped if the state takes this matter up that they will send a more popular class of men than they had testing cattle for the TB.—Ira Giddings.

FOR PROGRESSIVE AGRICULTURE

I WOULD like to comment on Harry Kelley's letter in June 9th issue. He says the farm papers get jobs for county agents, 4-H club men and pups that can't get up enough gumption to buck the game. He says this because farm papers boost for county agents and better farming. Of course a county agent would be of no use if all farmers were as ignorant and narrow minded as he. I challenge the statement that the corn borer is a native of both continents. In his ignorance he has confused the corn borer with the corn ear worm. If he would read

farm papers, he would know the corn borer got to this country through importations of broom corn. If he doesn't want the government to clean up his place, let him do it himself and consider a dollar saved, a dollar earned. To this I sound the 4-H club motto, "Make the best better."—Roland Kaven.

STAND BY THE VOWS

In the issue of June 30, a lonely man tells his martial troubles under the heading of "Is It Right?" Now we wonder if this man has forgotten the vows he made at the wedding altar when he promised as follows: "I take thee to be my wedded wife, to have and to hold, from this day forward for better, for worse, for richer, for poorer, in sickness and in health, to love and to cherish, 'till death do us part, according to God's holy ordinances and thereto I pledge my troth."

This man may be responsible for this state of affairs and now he is seeking some way to put away this unfortunate wife, who in her sane life might have been a good and loving helpmate. When adversity comes upon her, probably through no violation on her part, he wants to turn to man-made laws to relieve himself of this burden that he may be free to make the same vows to another trusting woman. Granted, that at every term of court there are many divorces given, but they are between people who are of sane mind, able to defend their own rights. This man is asking our lawmakers to make a different law for his special benefit. so it seems, that he and many others may be relieved of a disagreeable duty that probably is brought on by their own neglect or connivance.

Now, if other states have laws that are made to his liking, why does he not move there and thus shirk the responsibility of the care of a mentally stricken wife whom he promised to care for and protect until death parted them?—A Michigan Farmer

Radio Department

SOLDERING USED TO PREVENT

THE average experimenter's mistaken idea that solder is used to make both a mechanical and electrical joint is responsible for most of the troubles due to loose and faulty soldered connections. Solder should be used, radio experts advise, primarily to protect a joint from corrosion. Its use in making a joint mechanically tight is a secondary function.

The practice of making butt joints, that is crossing one wire over another or butting the end of one wire up to another and soldering the intersection, is not conducive to permanency because soldered joints of this type can be loosened by jarring or by tension.

Conductor connections should always be mechanically secure and electrically conductive without solder, by twisting or wrapping one conductor around the other. Then solder should be applied as a protection against corrosion.

NEWS FROM THE AIR

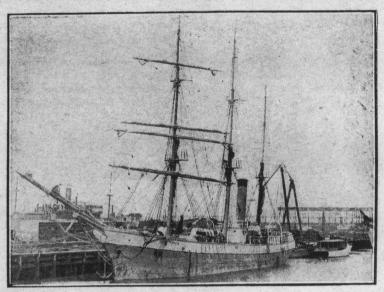
I T cost more than a dollar a second to broadcast the Republican National Convention over a nationwide network of forty-two stations. Forty-five thousand miles of specially engineered telephone circuits were used in broadcasting from Kansas City and an additional thousand miles was necessary for the broadcasting from Houston.

Having acquired a new 5,000-watt transmitter, WBT of Charlotte N. C. is required to move its new apparatus eight miles outside the city.

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



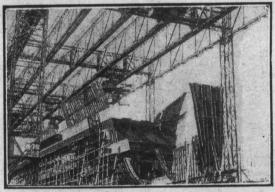
The Marchesa Vittoria, widow of Marshal Diaz, was recently given an Italian pension.



In the harbor at South Brooklyn is the "Samson," the boat which Commander Byrd will use on his antarctic expedition. It will carry the explorers 2,300 miles south of the nearest habitation.



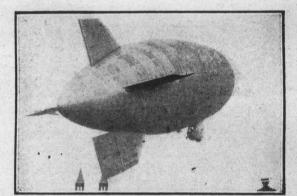
Dr. Ludwig Heymann, 26 years old, is the fight champion of Germany.



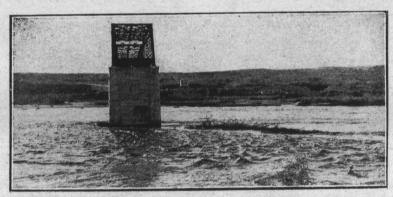
The largest ship in the world is under construction in Germany by the North German Lloyd Co. It will be called the Europa.



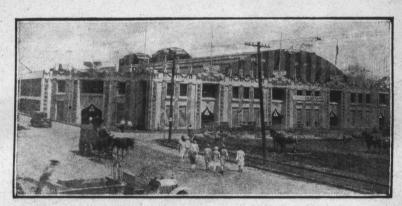
Franklin D. Roosevelt made the introducing speech for Gov. Smith at the convention.



The baby blimp "Pilgrim," one of the world's smallest dirigibles landed on the roof of an Akron department store for a passenger.



The raging Colorado river tore away a new \$500,000 bridge as if it were made of matches. The bridge, which had sturdy concrete abutments, crosses the Colorado near Blythe, California.



The coliseum at Houston, Texas, to seat 20,000 people was built especially for the national Democratic Convention held during the week of June 25th. It cost \$200,000 to build.



Norman L. Munn, a Clark University student, guides himself by inverted vision.



Commander Byrd is equipped with apparatus to condense water from the human breath.



Mrs. P. G. Garret is making love to the mechanical man shown in Los Angeles.



Roald Amundsen and Rene Guilbaud are missing. They attempted to find Gen. Nobile.

The Farmer's Battle is Won

and prohibition. As a class farmers

also are prohibitionists.

can farm plank declares agriculture must be placed on an equality with other business and that the American protective system must be made as effective for agriculture as it is for manufacturing.

That is putting it straight and strong. The farm plank adopted by the Houston convention speaks in no more convincing language.

The outlook for agriculture's future as an industry was never so hopeful as now, for it has never before been so fully recognized as a national interest entitled to national attention. There is no perfunctory sound this year to the farm planks of either party.

The long fight for farm relief virtually is won.

Agriculture won a notable victory in the Republican national convention. Now the convention is over this is being realized and conceded. I am not alone in this opinion. In the words of Senator McNary, co-author of the Mcnary-Haugen bill, "The agricultural plank in the Republican platform commits the party to the enactment of legislation that will place agriculture on a basis of economic equality with industry."

He adds, "the party must keep this pledge, and I have confidence it will."

Ralph Snyder, president of the Kansas Farm Bureau, one of the voluntary farmer delegates to the convention, and a fighter, says: "I am convinced the (Republican) party this time means to attack the problem earnestly and I hope effectively. The leaders have recognized fully there is an agricultural problem, that it is a national problem and that it must be solved."

The question of how this may best be accomplished now gives way to the assurance that something effective will be done and that a long step will be taken toward meeting the economic needs of agriculture. Such legislation will now be promptly enacted, and further strengthened and perfected as experience gained under the operation of the law may indicate. This is the history of all important legisla-

For prompt and effective action I had rather the carrying out of these farm-relief plans be left to the party and to the leaders who have since 1920 enacted twenty-four pieces of constructive legislation covering nearly every phase of the farm problem. These measures in the long run will prove to be "the most important program of farm rehabilitation ever presented to any nation at any time." A strong contingent of well-in-

tions at both national conven- sas City convention by Western farm McNary. tions this year were farm-relief organizations. Nearly 400 appeared before the resolutions committee. Their leaders made such able ad- the farm-relief issue during the cam-Reduced to a sentence, the Republi- dresses and were so obviously in paign than about any other question earnest that the committee was visibly impressed.

One of the most telling speeches on the floor of the convention was made by F. W. Murphy, a farmer delegate lican national convention, I set to from Minnesota. It shook any smug disbelief remaining in the minds of the Eastern delegates that a real farm problem existed. It gave the resolutions committee further pause and of a strong farm plank by almost unanimous vote of the convention.

For more than five years I have fought and thought and worked for farm-relief legislation. I am still convinced the McNary-Haugen bill is workable and would greatly aid agrithe Senate and again to put it into the Republican national platform. I would rather be right and be defeated for agriculture. than be wrong and win.

country learns Hoover believes he has events a concrete plan that will satisfy both w i 1 1 2 film Capper. the McNary-Haugenites and their op- prove.

HE two most important ques- formed farmers was sent to the Kan- ponents. It has already won Senator

The country will hear more about unless is should be prohibition, which circumstances may make the premier

As a delegate at large to the Repubwork early to obtain a strong pronouncement in the platform for both these issues. The results, it seems to me, are more than fairly satisfactory, the Republican prohibition plank esdoubtless contributed to the adoption pecially. Not only does it declare for vigorous enforcement of the law but pledges the party and pledges the nominees personally to its observance.

As noted by the Chicago News, a staunch and forceful upholder of the farmer's side of the argument, the G. O. P. farm-relief plank as it stands does not actually bar the way to the culture. I voted for it three times in adoption of an equalization fee, if no other effective way is devised for the fulfillment of the pledge of equality

The convention could not consist-Farm relief was the chief topic of ently repudiate the President's two the Republican national convention. vetoes, but it could and it did leave It was also the first subject taken up the door open to further adjustments by Hoover and Curtis at their recent and the battle for farm relief has conference in Washington and the been won as I think subsequent

After weeks of spiritual misery he one day heard children singing, in their play, "Take up and read, take up and read!" Scarcely had he heard the words than he turned to a copy of the New Testament read the first words his eye fell on, Romans 13:13,-14. The change came at once, and also it rapidly deepened. He has had an enormous influence on the history of the church.

It is a time of hardship and darkness. Persecution follows persecution. There are executions of people for their religious beliefs. A hardy Scotchman by the name of Knox has been captured by the French and put into the galleys. the galleys. Escaping he returns to Scotland, and comes under religious influences. One day he reads the seventeenth chapter of John, and it reaches his brave young heart. He is seventeenth chapter of John, and it reaches his brave young heart. He is a changed man. Long, long after, when dying, he asks his wife to "read where I first cast anchor." She knows what he means and reads his favorite chapter. The impress of Knox on Scotland is felt to this hour. His was an epoch-making conversion. If helped to change history

an epoch-making conversion. If helped to change history.

I have always like the conversion of Bunyan. It is especially apt that we mention Bunyan, as this is the three hundredth anniversary of his birth. The man who wrote Pilgrims Progress, and created the characters of Christian and Mr. Timorous and Mr. Obstinate and Mrs. Lechery, and Lord Hategood, and Standfast, Valiant-for-Truth and Giant Despair, deserves to be immortal. And he is immortal. As a young man he sought for peace of soul for months, finding it not. Fearful voices whispered to him, terrible shapes of monsters leaped out at him in the dark and haunted him in sleep. He envied the leaped out at him in the dark and haunted him in sleep. He envied the cattle and the sheep, because they had no such inward battles. But one day while walking through the fields he seemed to see a glorious form, and a line of Scripture flashed across his mind, "Thy righteousness is in heaven." Instantly all was plain and clear as daylight. His doubts and conflicts vanished. He had passed out of darkness into light. Henceforth he was a different man. Later he was imprisoned for his beliefs and spent the greater part of twelve years in

imprisoned for his beliefs and spent the greater part of twelve years in prison. There he wrote his immortal book, which is his own experience, put down in allegorical form. Bunyan is his hero, Christian.

It may not be out of place to pause here long enough to ask whether marked and startling conversions like these are essential to one's being a Christian. The answer of course is, no. Many splendid Christian folk can point to no time or place when they began to live differently. It has been a matter of growth with them. The main point is, to know God, to have his love in the heart, whether it enters suddenly or by the slower processes of growth. by the slower processes of growth.

Conversion

Our Weekly Sermon---By N. A. McCune

THE conversion of Saul has probably been written about, preached about, thought about, more than any other topic of the New Testament, outside of the birth, crucifixion, and resurrection of Jesus. The conversion was so sudden, the turn-about so complete, the results of this turn-about were so far-reaching, that it is not surprising that for these centuries that event at mid-day, and the accusing voice, have been topics for inexhaustible study. For, when Saul was converted, he was converted. When he turned around and began going in the opposite direction, he continued going in that direction.

But, while we are thinking of it,

But, while we are thinking of it, what is conversion? To many the word means a revival meeting, much singing, loud exhortations by the preacher, and meetings night after night. Those are a s s o c i a t i o n s which the word

which the word has gathered, from experience.
But the meaning
of the word is
simple. It means change one's
id. Together mind. Together with this, that one hates the past, and is de-

cally change one's way of living, to go in the exactly opposite direction. One may be converted from one political party to another; from being

a Democrat to being a Republican; from being a vegetarian to being a meat-eater, and the like. But the deepest meaning of the word is connected with religion. To be converted religiously, from evil to righteousness, from living wrong to living right, from indifference to God to the previous of Cod, gathers unto itself the service of God, gathers unto itself the deepest meanings of this good old

Saul's conversion had widespread results. He organized christian churches throughout what we now call Asia Minor, and farther west than that, into Rome. Some believe he travelled into Spain. He was the first great interpreter of the teachings of Jesus. His influence on the history of the church, on Christian doctrine and experience no man can measure. His shadow extends to us. It stretches across the centuries. Some of the across the centuries. Some of the little men who have been so loud in criticising him could not so much as open his pocket knife. Small in stature, he reaches to the clouds in influence.

There have been other conversions There have been that were epoch-making. No one knows how vital and fertilizing a conknows how vital and fertilizing a conversion experience may be. Let us look at a few of these. One was that of Augustine, for these many centuries called Saint Augustine. A wild youth, doing the things that wild youth usually do, he hungered for something more real. The great preacher Ambrose stirred him to the depths. He yearned for a pure heart.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR JULY 15

SUBJECT: — The Conversion of a Pharisee.—Acts 9:1-19 and 22:6-16. I Cor. 15:8. GOLDEN TEXT:-I Tim. 1:15.

Benjamin Duval has made a new parking law down to his place. Fellows who come to call on Flossie Duval are only allowed to park themselves on his front porch for two hours at a stretch and they can't park themselves on the sofa later than nine o'clock. And they can't park themselves around there at meal time at all as Benjamin says he's not in the blacksmithing business to make money for a free lunch counter.-Sunshine Hollow.

Activities of Al Acres-Maybe the Professor Ate the Frog

Frank R. Leet



We Hunt African Elephants

(Continued from page 25)

phants?" Jim puzzled. Africa, Asia,

phants?" Jim puzzled. Africa, Asia, and—where?"

"In stories," grinned the Lieutenant, and then we began to take him seriously. Apparently he knew more than he could express in English and more than we could understand in French. "Three places only," he persisted. "Hees eye, hees ear—"

"Oh, you've got to be an eye and ear specialist, have you? How about shooting out his tonsils? If he'd bleed like I did when they took my tonsils out—"

"Hees eye, hees ear, and hees front

tonsils out—"
"Hees eye, hees ear, and hees front knee," patiently tolled the Lieutenant as though reciting a litany about some holy trinity.
"There are no game wardens to enforce that rule out here, are there?" Jim asked innocently, or as innocently as one could inquire about breaking so sacred a law as that seemed to be. "What's the penalty?"

THE penalty is death!"—and the litany was finished. "The elephant she will battle you."
"Whew!" Even Jim knew he was no match for an African tusker. "Every elephant his own game warden, eh? They're certainly choosey about things too."
"They've got a right to be." I ar-

"They've got a right to be," I argued. "If every spot on their square acre of bulk were vulnerable they wouldn't have a chance."

"The way you've been shooting at deer and gazelle the last few days you need about a square acre of meat to aim at anyway, apparently," Jim reminded me.

reminded me.

"I never could get close enough."
(I hadn't hit one, and I'd shot at many.) "I was considered a good marksman in college," I countered.

"And you were on the track team too, weren't you?" Better depend on your running if you get as close to a wild elephant as to those deer you missed."

"By the way, Lieutenant, which eye must I shoot?" I asked, just to show him that Jim must be joking. He didn't seem impressed, however.

"Remember, if eet ees you do not

"Remember, if eet ees you do not wound the elephant she will not battle

"Is that a promise, Lieutenant?"
Jim piped up. "Do you speak for all
the elephants in this part of Africa?
And do they know about that rule

"She will not battle you if you do not wound her. Eeet ees true."

"I believe he's right, Pop," Jim admitted. "I've never wounded a wild elephant and I've never been attacked. That proves it. And I know thousands of similar examples." I began to believe that Jim was planning on keeping his record clean.

EARLY next morning we started out on horseback for the edge of Lake Chad fifteen miles away where elephants and frightened natives shared the wild millet that grew rank along the banks. Besides the Lieutenant we had a guide, one Ahmed, a slashing Arab in a gaudy red saddle that was upholstered like an overstuffed fireside arm chair. A knife was sheathed about the muscles of his upper arm and a long Italian knife was sheathed about the muscles of his upper arm and a long Italian carbine was slung over his sorghum-colored shoulder. A black flunky on an humble mare carried our lunch and dinner, our boiled water, and even our rifles and ammunition until I took mine to scare a jackal slinking away in the desert dawn.

"This grun doesn't look his enough

"This gun doesn't look big enough for elephants," mused Jim, hefting the tiny, short-barrelled cavalry car-bine the Commandant had loaned us. "I don't believe we're very well fixed for elephants."

"And 'He who would bring back the wealth of the Indies must take the wealth of the Indies with him'" I reminded Jim. I would have felt better with a cannon of some kind or at least a bigger rifle and some practice in handling it as well.

"But remember encore," said the Lieutenant. "The elephant she will not battle you if eet ees you do not wound her." I didn't see any use of reminding anyone of that any more. We finally reached the lake, or rather those reed-bound miles and miles of wild millet fields, the inundation area about Chad, which only in the rainy season may properly be called a lake. There was no water, except a few inches of reddish brown settlings in the steaming forest of rushes and swamp grass. Somewhere away back in the hinterlands of this swamp area, miles away, was the lake proper, but in the dry season the shore line is wider than the lake. A string of grass villages fringed the

bush area that masked the desert from the lake.

A HMED made some elephant palaver with a village headman who declared, all his wives concurring, that the elephants came out of the rushes every evening about five o'clock to browse upon his millet and occasionally upon his grass huts as well. He showed us fresh spoor to prove it and then an exhibit of giant round footprints that looked as big to me as the tracks of a bushel basket full of shelled corn—and twice as dangerous. dangerous.

To compound after compound along a lake front of five miles or more we rode and with always the reassurance. Apparently there were enough elephants to stock a three ring circus. And all the excited residenters were just as anxious as we to have the elephants shot. Besides, we promised them the carcass, a ton or two of good red meat.

We made our camp in the afternoon and Ahmed deployed the villagers on either side of us along a five mile front. When elephants were sighted we were to be notified at once—and then it would be up to us.

We slept, and I dreamed about running a bamboo hurdle race on a three ring college track.

three ring college track.

About five o'clock the alert Ahmed and a panting native dashed up babbling something about elephants. We grabbed our little rifles and hurried into the bush to our right. In half an hour we heard our game, off in the millet toward the lake. Then, on instructions from our guide, the villager and the Lieutenant stayed with me while Ahmed himself went on with Jim.

Ours was an ideal location. ours was an ideal location. Upon a slight elevation lay a good-sized fallen log which we could hide behind or use for a gun rest or climb upon to get a better view. Ahmed and Jim hid behind a tree a hundred yards farther to the right.

CRASH and crunch! Somebody must be moving a piano through the bush. And then we saw it. An elephant! Moving in from the jungle, as natural as life and twice as big, or so it looked to me then. Apparently it was coming within an easy range of Ahmed and Jim, but bearing almost ideally close to us behind the log. A second more! Then I would shoot one eye—easily. And probably the Lieutenant the other. But he was big! Suppose he'd charge—

I steadied my rifle to shoot—I think it needed a little steadying perhaps—and then, bang! twice, the Lieutenant fired, apparently without aiming. What in the world? The big elephant wheeled and dashed out of sight into the bush. A pair of ivory tusks and a ton of meat.

"What's the idea? How'd he get away? You surely didn't miss him." Jim and Ahmed hurried up, surprised. I was furious, for the big beast was so close I could almost have shot him in the eye with both mine closed. What was wrong with the Lieutenant anyway?

"You see. I tell you. The elephant she no battle you if eet ees you do not wound her." The Lieutenant seemed actually relieved.

W E couldn't accuse him of simply firing into the air, because if he had it was only to save our lives, his honored charges. The Commandant would overlook it if he reported back without tusks but not without the distinguished Americans. (And if it really comes to that I feel much the same way myself.) Of course, I know that I couldn't have missed the shot, but the Lieutenant probably wasn't so sure.

Jim tried to sympathize with me for my lost shot. "The blinkin' elephant might have had pyorrhea anyway and his tusks would be no good.

phant might have had pyorrhea anyway and his tusks would be no good. 'Four out of five' have it, you know."
"Well, the Lieutenant was sure watching 'the danger line' close enough. He could have told for sure."
Just then the doubtful French hero who had saved our lives—and incidentally his own—by scaring away our game came up.
"Of all the borehead stants." I come

"Of all the bonehead stunts," I complained to Jim. I knew that as little English as the Lieutenant knew he couldn't have understood our Ameri-

can slang.

"Well, Pop," sympathized Jim in
the same safe language. "We were
hell-bent for ivory, and the Looey's
dome is the pure stuff. We've got a

(Continued on page 35)

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Hooks to Hang Obedience On

How One Mother Has Secured That Longed-for Trait in Her Children

By Mrs. Elsie Gilpatrick

the mistakes that any mother ever made and a lot more, prompted by my own ignorance and cussedness. But somehow or other, doing several errands carefully, she hour to be anticipated at the close all the time I was making such blind struggles, I felt that there must be a right way to do it, as in everything else. One afternoon when the family carpenter had just finished setting a row of hooks low down, well within



child study classes mothers dis-cuss "hooks" upon which to hang the obedience of children.

children's reach, outside the kitchen door, I sat down, alone, wearily wishing that there was some way to get a row of hooks to hang Busying myself for obedience on. the children would soon be coming home from school, I began to make a row of oilcloth pockets, which could be tacked along the mop board, to receive rubbers and skates and I hunted up a basket wherein caps and mittens could be tossed.

These ideas were not original but I was confident that they would solve a few of my problems, and asked myself again, why I couldn't decide a little more definitely just what I wanted in the way of obedience, and then find a way to get it.

Now anyone who has tried to manage a child or two will tell you that there is no royal road to obedience. But any mother can take a pencil and paper and write down the kinds of obedience which seem to be lacking, and then set about to get them. There is great clarity in black and white. Sometimes we don't know what we want until we try to write it down with real words in a real sentence. The job of setting the hooks whereon to hang the particular kind of obedience we wish isn't so easy, but there is more hope for parents of this generation than there has ever been before. Some of the helps I have found reaching out to me are: daily newspapers, magazines for parents and teachers, books on child training and mental hygiene, correspondence with educators, and childstudy classes.

This is a great age for mothers who can make use of such agents as these. Whether they will help or not depends upon the mother herself.

Habit Drills In our family we have drilled for this habit and that habit, much as people elsewhere drill for plays and entertainments. Quite often we get as much fun out of our essential little everyday drills as though we were planning to perform for an audience, or just doing it for the joy of it.

my children, I guess I made all execution which I would expect to dren will soon discover how many of get. That the advantage of it car- their needs can be met with literaries over into character, I do not ture. Stories provide: diversion from doubt. One day when little sister was idleness, give color to dull tasks, an stopped to ask, "Mother, is this drill of day, analogies and answers to the or real?" We have used the drill child's questions. method for many aspects of behavior, such as: prompt response to simple overshoes coming in from play, setting and clearing the children's table, greeting and entertaining visimother, quietly, politely, consider-

Time Limits

All the slowness and heedlessness and dullness we try to dispose of through the agency of time limits. her it signifies mystery and power, so we turn this to advantage in letting her work by it, eat by it, and sometimes just watch it tick for punishment. Sitting on the Bad of the family again. Chair and waiting for ten minutes to something about the value of time, play. Other time limit schemes are: the end of worktime, competition between two children dressing for school, trying to beat a lively record on the victrola, requiring repetition within the time limit.

Stories an indirect procedure, to be sure, but children.

There is a very wholesome fashion commands, disposing of wraps and now-a-days, of teaching parents to doubt themselves first, and it is a mighty fortunate thing for children that we have at last taken this attitors, looking all over the house for tude. But there are times in every family when somebody has to show "who's who" in order to get the best cooperation from the little folks. have tried several methods, and can say without hesitation that I get the best results from isolation. The two-Five-year-old adores the clock. To year-old responds well when she has to sit on a chair for a few minutes. She changes her little mind at once, and feels ready to do what she is asked, for the privilege of being one

The same change of attitude takes go into enternity seems to teach place in older children, when they are led quietly, firmly, to a comfortespecially if it is time taken from able room, where they know they have to stay through meal time, bedsetting the alarm clock to ring at time, play time, or any other time, until they show that they are really ready to join the family in a normally obedient manner. Some children won't respond to anything but of the task if the child does not finish violence, some will wait to be scolded, while others expect to be driven, all according to the way they have The power of stories to bring about been handled. Surely, "well begun obedience cannot be estimated. It is is half done," in living with our

> Don't Waste Sour Milk By Mary Richards

sour milk that accumulates in my There is no trick at all ice-box." to sour milk cookery and it is a wellknown fact that waffles, griddle cakes, gingerbread, cookies, doughwhen sweet milk is used.

Milk that has become sour is just as wholesome as when it was sweet. In fact, sour milk and buttermilk are now highly recommended as beneficial foods, so we should use them just as often as possible in cooking.

Sour milk always varies in acidity. Freshly soured milk is not as acid as it will be in a few days, or even in a few hours, so that the amount of soda needed to neutralize the acid will vary according to the length of time the milk has been souring. For general purposes, it has been found that good results can usually be obtained by using one-half teaspoon of soda to every cup of sour milk, cream, or buttermilk.

If you use the following proportions in sour milk cookery, you will have excellent results:

1 cup sour milk, cream, ½ tsp. soda or buttermilk 1 tsp. baking powder

You can thus use any of your re-Many times I have found the chil-cipes for cakes, biscuits, or waffles dren "playing drill" and requiring that call for sweet milk and quickly

REQUENTLY I hear women say, and easily change these same recipes "I never know how to use the so that they are adapted to sour milk.

If sour cream is used, omit some of the butter in the recipe. There are from one to two tablespoons of butter in each cup of cream so that nuts, and cakes are more tender when much butter should be omitted from sour milk goes into their making than any recipe when sour cream is used instead of sweet cream and butter.

The next question to consider is when to add soda. Do not add the soda to the sour milk nor dissolve it in hot water. Sift the soda, baking powder, and salt with the flour. In this way the soda is added with the dry ingredients. If the soda is added to the sour milk instead of to the dry ingredients, much of its power is lessened as it begins to act as soon as it is wet. If you have been having little dark spots in the foods you prepared with sour milk, it is due to the fact that the soda has not been evenly distributed. can be avoided if the soda is sifted with the flour.

One of the easiest ways to use sour milk is to make cottage cheese. There are many possibilities for cottage cheese—it makes a delicious salad; it can be used as a roll in place of meat roll; it is delicious with preserves and jellies; as a roast combined with lima nuts and bread crumbs; it makes a omelet will be lighter and more tasty.

7 HEN I first tried to discipline from each other the same perfect anyone who likes to talk with chil- good cheese sauce to be used on eggs or milk toast: or served with bread, butter, and tea; it makes a well bal-

When applying heat to sour milk for cottage cheese, use only a very low fire as too much heat will make the curd hard and unpalatable. Some cooks simply pour boiling water over the sour milk. This is a good way to remove the taste of the lactic acid, which some persons do not

Strain through a cheesecloth and to each cup of cheese, add two tablespoons of cream, sweet or sour, and one-fourth teaspoon of salt. Cottage cheese contains all the protein of the milk and part of the fat. Every pound of cheese contains more than three ounces of protein.

For variety, add to the cottage cheese caraway seeds, chopped chives. or onion, chopped stuffed olives of different sorts and pimentos; green peppers also make a good change.

Old Fashioned Sour Cream Biscuits The kind that grandmother used to

½ tsp. soda ½ cup thick sour cream tsp. salt tsp. baking powder

Sift dry ingredients together, mix with the cream to a dough of the consistency to roll, adding a spoonful of sweet milk or water if too stiff. Cut into biscuits. Place in a greased pan and bake in a hot oven.

Inexpensive Pudding cup sour milk cup molasses cup cooked prunes

Mix all together and steam two and one-half hours. Serve with any pudding sauce or cream.

Sour Milk Ice Cream

Beat one egg in one-third cup grape juice until light. Add to one quart of sour milk, one and one-half cups sugar and one-fourth cup lemon juice. Freeze as usual.

Sour Cream Salad Dressing.

1 tsp. flour 34 cup thick sour cream 34 cup vinegar 1 egg beaten salt mustard sugar p. paprika

Sour Cream Waffles % cup sour cream
1 egg
1 tsp. baking powder milk

Sift dry ingredients together. Beat eggs until foamy; add the sour milk



Five-year-old adores the clock

and the sour cream, then the dry ingredients. Beat until smooth and light. The stiffness of the batter depends upon the thickness of the sour milk. If necessary to thin batter, add a little sweet milk.

When making an omelet, add onehalf teaspoon baking powder to each beans and bread crumbs or with wal- four eggs and beat in thoroughly. The

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

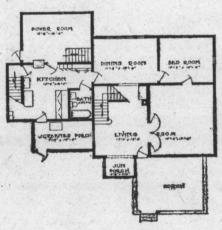
SHATTERED NERVES

A FTER all, "shattered nerves" have nothing to do with nerves. If any nerve in the body actually were shattered you would soon have positive evidence that something had happened. The word you should use instead of "nerves" is "will" or "selfcontrol."

How many of you repair that "shat-tered" state, be it "nerves" or be it "will" or be it what it will?

In the first place you must give up the idea that there is any certain medical treatment that will do it. Use medical treatment for the purpose of removing the handicap of disease, if any exists, of course, for the very removal of that handicap may restore your equilibrium.

But perhaps it won't. Perhaps the "shattered" habit of thought will remain after the body functions are improved. If so, you must deliberately and insistently put aside the thought that you can do nothing to help yourself and insist that you positively



This first floor plan of the M. E. Farley home shows spacious convenience. See article on page three.

will. Get all the help you can, certainly. Get good food, gentle care, good company, uplifting thoughts. Don't expect to progress by giant strides, but be conter with stumbling steps and don't be usturbed if they even seem to carry you backwards at times.

Refuse to attach great importance to the vexing things of life. Have a firm faith that you can be well. Remember every gain of any kind that you make, even the addition of a single pound of weight shows that you have powers of recuperation and regeneration. Favor yourself wherever possible, but don't be discouraged by set-backs. Just go right ahead, gaining a little every day. Remember that you can win if you will to do it, and that without that all the treatment in the world is of no avail.

And you will win.

What ill effects can result from discarding a corset after wearing one daily for years?—Dressmaker.

DISCARDING CORSET

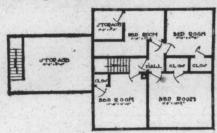
There may be none. It depends entirely upon how much exercise the woman has been in the habit of taking and whether she has merely worn the corset in such a way as to shape the figure or has allowed her muscles to depend upon it for support. In the latter case the sudden removal of the accustomed support might easily cause a sagging of certain pelvic organs, and if the abdomen were soft and, pendulous there might be a general prolapse of the abdominal contents. Women with firm vigorous

muscles would not be likely to feel any ill effects whatever.

WE HUNT AFRICAN ELEPHANTS

(Continued from page 33) sombrero full of solid ivory to take back to the fort."

At a quarter past midnight, we finally saw Old Glory, waving in the moonlight above the Tricolor of



The second floor of the Farley home provides for plenty of sleeping and storage room.

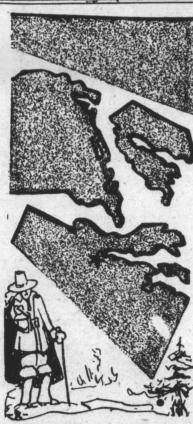
France, on the great gray fortress of N'Guigmi. We'd ridden 35 miles on horseback that day and both ourselves and our horses knew it. Jim spurred his pony through the soft, silent sand and reminded me again, "'He who would bring back the wealth of the Indies must take the wealth of the Indies with him.' We took our ivory with us in the Lieutenant's sun hat. And now we were bringing it back."

After a big French supper which the Commandant had held for us, on the moonlit firing parapet above the fort, I lay in my soft bed, softer still after 35 miles on horseback, and looked up again at the Stars and Stripes floating in our honor overhead. "Well, Jim," I admitted, "It's better to bring ivory back even in a hat than to have it buried out there in the bushes on those lonely shores of Chad."

More of our motorcycle trip across

More of our motorcycle trip across Africa next week.

For Our Little Folks



state is little, but oh my! with pride it nearly busts! It sits safe on New England's lap, In Providence it trusts!

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

The answer to last week's State Secret was South Dakota and its cap-itol is Pierre.

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CHICKS OR BREED- PULLETS---PULLETS Purebred, large, healthy, thrifty pullets. CLOVER-DALE HATCHERY, Zeeland, Mich.

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

Sundry and Profound

Are the Subjects Discussed Below

Pain
I think we all know something about in. If we have not experience. pain. If we have not experienced that which tortures the body, then the kind that troubles the mind. There is always the keen sting of disappointment, regret, and other slow forms of pain that endangers the soul or helps to save it

or helps to save it.

From childhood, as we travel up the road of Life, we encounter many pains, old pains and new pains, pains we never knew existed until we were called upon to sample them. Seems as though some pains are meant to try us out; to test our courage and our worth. our worth.

How do we reply to these pains? Do we hang our heads in self pity, or hold our heads high, knowing that

Anna Mae Cohoon says "Hello"

He gave us these pains because He knew we were strong enough to bear them?

them?

We may not receive a medal if we come out of our encounter with pain, unscathed and smiling, but it will be an additional point in our Life's Record and right there, it's worth the effort. Though the burdens seem to grow heavier with the passing of Father Time, we shall also have grown that much stronger, or more. There is a saying of Myrtle Reed's that not only fits in here but is true, how very true and straight to the

hat not only fits in here but is true, how very true and straight to the point it is: "There is a reaction after every pain, a sort of blessed calm that is almost paradise."

Yes, pain holds its own in every life (or most). Work itself would be not hardship if half of it wasn't pain. Amen.—Chick-a-dee.

What Is Life?

With a sigh I dropped the magazine I had been reading and leaned out the open window to let God's kind wind erase the puzzled frown from my forehead and soothe the tempest within.

tempest within.

Why do great authors write on the meaning of life? Is it to further lash the already tortured brain? What is life? I have read numerous articles on the subject but still there comes that question, What is life?

Is it merely existence, living—breathing? To have life must you possess a soul?

The snowflakes melting so swiftly

The snowflakes melting so swiftly outside my window—have they life and soul?

Has a tree a soul?

The recent James Oliver Curwood said he was convinced that a tree had a soul. Who or what convinced

Often comes that vaguely unrestful Offen comes that vaguely unrestful feeling that there is something delightfully, mysteriously pleasant about the possession of life and a soul that I have failed to discover. What is it? Is there no one who can answer my question? What is life? What is a soul?

a soul?

The doctor said, "In health there is life and life is in Nature's hands."

But how can I find Nature? I wandered into the forest and asked the maple. But the wind whispered mockingly through the leaves and the trees said nothing.

"What is life?" I asked the big green frog in the stream. He only winked his great goggly eyes and said nothing.

How can I find Nature? What is life? What is a soul? Has a tree a soul?—The Wanderer.

The Radio

Modern institutions, modern cus-toms and modern inventions are only

a few of the many outstanding factors of one of life's greatest elements, environment.

Invention is perhaps the greatest factor of this mighty element. Far too numerous to mention, are the benefits derived from this great and skilful movement.

Among the more modern inventions the radio with its many benefits the present civilization. First of ll, we think of this invention as one which affords a clean and interesting entertainment. But the radio furn-

ishes more than an entertainment. Secondly is the educational value we receive through the many good lectures and musical selections.

A third benefit of the radio is seen from a point of culture. It gives us direct connection with the ideals of the people of the various sections.

Among the other benefits of the radio, is that of the happiness it brings to its listeners. Which fact should remind us of our duty to the children's hospital and the purpose of the M. C. fund.

In listing these benefits we must

In listing these benefits we must consider that the radio is an invention, not only to be enjoyed for a while and then forgotten, but that it is one that shall constantly improve and maintain its universal value.—Zola Marsh.

OUR LETTER

Dear Uncle Frank:
Occasionally women are termed the weaker sex which is not altogether just. They may be slightly weaker in body but not in mind. Oh no, never. Most women, if given an equal chance, progress even more rapidly than men. Here in our rural community women work just as hard

rapidly than men. Here in our rural community, women work just as hard as their husbands.

In this age, when everyone does have an equal chance, women are a bit timid about venturing through the portals of the business world, not because of inability, but because they have been penned up in the kitchen so long.

Guilford Rothfuss was almost right when he said "not-so-very-much-weaker-sex," but he could have done better. How about "not-at-all-weaker-sex?" Cousins, let's have your arguments. We girls must stand up for our rights. Hoping I have started an earthquake, I am Irene Arndt.

I guess that I had better not say very much. I know girls are much more active in the M. C. than boys are, but when the boys do take active part they usually are good. don't believe you'll start an earthquake.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Have received my fountain pen, and was much surprised to get it. It is just the color I wanted. So thanks ever so much for it. All the "kids" at school wanted to know where I got it. So, of course, I had to tell them.

them.

I like all contests and am anxious to see what the contests are, and who get prizes. I noticed that some of the cousins were going abroad to Europe. Don't you think it would be nice if they took a camera along to take some pictures of interesting sights and send it in to "Our Page?"

When my mother was a little girl.

When my mother was a little girl, she enjoyed the trip over to the United States. She can remember of the whales and fishes in pairs. She thinks that she could enjoy it more

Uncle Frank, were you ever aboard a ship? Well, I must close with best wishes to the Merry Circlers.—Eliza-beth Olajos.

Glad you liked the pen and that others were also interested in it. A trip to Europe would be interesting. I hope Marion tells us about her trip when she comes back.

Dear Uncle:

Dear Uncle:

I suppose you hear enough about evolution as it is, but would you permit me to say something on the subject? In the first place, that old fallacy about evolution was exploded long ago. I am referring to the theory of the layman that man was a descendent of the ape.

Thinking people will try to find out for themselves concerning such sub-

for themselves concerning such subjects. Don't you think so? Evolution, in the sense of the word, means changing from a simple to a complex

changing from a simple to a complex life. Could one in any way take the meaning which is general, if they knew the real meaning of the word? Some people think that Darwin's theory was that man descended from monkeys. If they should read his "Origin of Species" they would know different. At times it is laughable to

hear some people's opinion on the subject. It is generally the uneducated who have such preposterous ideas. Religious people need never be afraid to believe in evolution, for evolution runs parallel with religion, stating the same facts in different words.—Gertrude Thorne.

The trouble with opinions of any kind is that they are expressed without definite knowledge of all phases of the question. It is a human failing to talk about what we do not know.

Dear Uncle:

I think Peggy was right when she said those that stay in the house and wear high heels and swell clothes are house plants. I agree with her when she says fresh air makes healthy children.—Leota Booher.

Activity means health and one cannot be very active wearing high heels and fancy clothes. I can think of no excuse for high heels at any time. am glad you are a fresh air advocate.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Dear Uncle Frank:

I came home last Thursday from school and I was sure taken by surprise to see a letter for me from Uncle Frank. I opened the letter and found my Merry Circle membership card and pin. I sure was glad to see them. I ran to my mother and showed her my card and pin and the next day I put my pin on my vest. All the other children asked me where I got the pin and how. I told them how to get one and also to become a member of the Merry Circle. I thank you ever so much for the M. C. card and pin. I will do all I can to help boost the M. C. I must close for this first time with best regard to Uncle Frank and cousins.—Fredrick Swoenepoel, Big Rapids, Michigan.

I am pleased to know that you are

I am pleased to know that you are another M. C. booster. I hope you will be an active member.

Dear Uncle and Cousins:

My! Oh My! Why doesn't that greedy old friend of yours go on a diet, uncle? I'm just as disgusted as I can be with him. I have written two times before to you, but Mr. W. B. has used them both for grub.

has used them both for grub.

I surely enjoy reading the letters from the cousins and wish that I coul write one that others would enjoy, but alas! I fear that is impossible for I don't know much about evolution and I'm fed up on these discussions about the modern flapper, tobacco, etc, etc.

But, when I come to think about it, don't the M. C.'s enjoy reading about other things? Of course they do! I'm a Lone Girl Scout and am enjoying the scout work very much. I'm a nature lover and glad of it.

If more of the boys and girls who live in the country, would see the beauty in nature, they would not be so anxious to go to the city. In the country, we are surrounded by wonderfully beautiful things that change with the seasons, while in the city you are surrounded by buildings, cars, and people. I'm not exactly knocking city life for there is much to see and many joys and pleasures there, but I prefer the country life.

I'm afraid that I have stayed too long.—A Farm Lass.

Please do not feel so badly toward W. B. He is a very obedient servant and takes what I give him, so place the blame on me. Scout work and nature study are great and so is the beauty of the country.

Dear Uncle Frank:

First of all I want to thank you for my last two prizes. I have won thirteen now, seven of which I won in 1928. Have been quite faithful in working contests as I have missed only one so far this year. Guilford, how many prizes have you won?

This being my last year in which to take part in the contests, I have tried my best. I want to thank the ones who gave the pointers that essay contests are the winning kind. They have been for me as I won a prize in everyone that I tried.

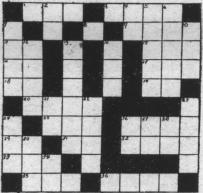
The G. C. reunion letters have been very interesting as a variety of subjects were discussed.

Thanking you for the prizes again, remain, your niece.—Lilly Tervo.

Sometime ago you expressed the determination that you would try every contest and you have done well in this regard. You are due the prizes because of your faithful and constantly good work. I hope others get on to the tip that essay contests are good ones to try.

CROSS WORD PUZZLE

HERE is one that was sent in sometime ago in answer to one of our cross word puzzle-making contests. It is needless to explain cross word puzzles, so all I will suggest is that you be sure to put your name and address in the place provided below. Don't forget M. C. after your name if you are a Merry Circler. Ten prizes will be given as usual, two fine fountain pens; three clutch pencils; and five dictionaries. The prize winners will be picked from the pile of correct answers. All not M. C.'s who correctly solve the puzzle will receive M. C. pins and card. The contest closes July 20th. Send your solutions to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.



R. F. D.State.... Horizontal: Horizontal:

1. Feline
3. Places
3. Article
9. Carry
11. By
15. Not
16. Mother
17. Finish
18. Printer's Measure
19. Compass Point
20. Eagle's Nest
25. So (Latin)
20. Galls' Name
21. Like
21. A State (abbr.)
32. Girl's Name
33. A State
34. A State
35. Superlative Prefix
36. Destiny 7. Plucky
10. Terminate
12. Not Wild
13. Saysina Monotonous Voice
14. Able
21. A State (abbr.)
22. Every
23. A Vegetable
24. Small Rug
26. French Motric Measure
27. A State (abbr.)
28. Compass Point
30. Pronoun

A quite well known M. C. girl, twenty years old, wishes to find work on the farm. She is a good cook as well as an able girl at general farm home duties. Expects six to eight dollars a week. Will work Sundays. Write Uncle Frank for particulars.

Mildred Dysinger of Lake Odessa is a real Lindbergh enthusiast. She has 118 clippings and 195 pictures of him. She is very much interested in aviation and the accomplishments of Lindbergh, Byrd, Stinson, and others.



FFICIENCY is the keynote in all business today, and if the There are many minor matters which some people feel are of so trifling importance that they are not worth bothering about. Yet these things eat up profits which belong to you.

One thing I have observed on many farms is a wrong kind of dry mash box. The hens pull the mash out onto the bench or floor where it is lost. I saw recently in one house where the mash box was on a bench, a crust of solidified mash two or three inches deep.

It was that poultryman's practice to fill the box heaping full each morning. Then the hens immediately proceeded to pull a great deal out. Then bench was too wide anyway, and some of the hens tried to scratch in the mash, looking for the particles of beef That particular poultryman scraps. was complaining of the fact that the day had gone when a man could make money with poultry. Yet he was losing twenty-five to fifty cents a day through sheer carelessness.

Mash hoppers are one of the places where a man should see that all the grain goes into his fowls and not onto the floor. If the ordinary wooden trough with slats across the top is used, be sure the box is deep, and then do not fill nearer than two inches of the top. But be sure that all day long the hens have ready acare not crowded away from a chance

Watch Water Supply

A second thing which cuts down the profits is a poor water supply. All poultrymen know that an egg is about three-fourths water, yet this knowledge doesn't stir them to see to their fowls' water supply.

I wish I had a dollar for each pen of hens I have been into during the afternoon, and where I have seen an empty water vessel. Some poultrymen give water morning and night, but there are those who only see to the water supply in the morning. If it gives out by the middle of the forenoon, the hens have to go all day thirsting for a drink. And this practice cuts down the egg yield which in turn means the profits are not what they should be.

I used to hear that you could judge a farmer by his wood pile. I don't know of any truer way to judge a raise turkeys except on free range. poultryman than by seeing the way he provides water for his hens. A man who is careful about this will be careful about the other details of poultrykeeping also.

Cleanliness Pays

eat up profits is the matter of sanita-I claim that if one goes into a flock in a cheerful, happy frame of mind and talks to his biddies, that he is going to get some extra eggs for his pains.

But the house must be clean and sweet, with lots of light and ventilanever been any investigating done, as to August 3rd. A large attendance is to the exact effect unsanitary conditions have on egg production.

experience what lice and mites can held will be an attraction. It's the same with sanitation as with sure to attend.

THINGS WHICH EAT UP PROFITS many other things, an ounce of prevention is worth a ton of cure.

Keeping lice and mites in control is a matter of sanitation. Once a poultryman expects to make a week is none too often during the profit he must watch all details. spring and summer to spray the roosts, dropping boards and nests.

Keep Litter Dry

Damp, soggy litter is another important matter of sanitation. Hens want lots of water down their throats, but no moisture under feet! At different times of the year, you will find that the litter has to be changed more frequently. During the rainy season of the fall, I have found that the litter gets damp easiest and quickest.

Yards ought to be kept clean. A self-respecting hen should not be compelled to walk in muddy filth. Give the birds a new yard this spring; or else plow the old one up and plant a crop of clover or rye, and keep the hens off it, until it has made a good start. Good sanitation is the best possible profit insurance!

Plan Ahead

The last thing which eats up profits is not planning the schedule so that you get the most possible eggs at the season of high prices-during the fall and early winter. It is estimated that sixty per cent of all the chicks hatched on the general farms of the country are hatched by sitting hens. This means that the chicks are not started until well along into the spring. Consequently, the time at which these pullets start laying is cess to the mash, and that there is likely to be well along into January hopper space enough so that the birds or February when the prices have already started downward.

TURKEYS IN CONFINEMENT

Will you please tell me if turkeys can be raised successfully in confinement with hen turkeys? If turkeys can be raised that way, what kind of pasture would be best for us to have for them, as land is sandy?—E. S.

Turkeys are successfully raised in confinement in small areas if the soil is not contaminated with disease and is not used by other poultry. Any combination of clover or other pasture grasses which will make a good green sod will make a good range for the

Turkeys in confinement must be given a balanced ration the same as chickens which are in a limited area and fed for high egg production. This may greatly increase the cost of production and for this reason there are very few farmers who have tried to

Turkeys need plenty of exercise and the large farm range where they can roam through the orchards and cornfields and gather bugs and green feed, is apt to be the best place for the economical production of poultry The next on the list of things which meat. In recent years some poultrymen have been very successful in tion. Strange as it may seem, hens artificially brooding the poults and are very sensitive creatures. Their raising the young stock on a small lack of brains doesn't alter this fact. fenced range. But it requires considerable skill to raise many turkeys in that manner without running up a feed bill fully as great or greater than the value of the turkey meat.

The International Baby Chick Association will hold its annual conven-As far as I know there has tion at Cedar Point, Ohio, July 31st expected as a real program has been planned, besides one of the greatest All poultrymen, however, know by hatchery equipment exhibitions ever do in hot weather to the production Cedar Point is a real summer resort of a flock. If red mites get going in with an unexcelled bathing beach. If good shape, it means a lot of trouble. you are interested in baby chicks be



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

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Sold by the Gallon—In I gallon cans at \$1.25; in 5 gallon cans at \$1.00 and in 30 gallon drums at \$.75 Manufactured by THE BRIGGS COMPANY, LANSING, MICH.



BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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Have For Sale an attractive growthy Guern-old. Dam now on test in Class 6 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 A. R. 965.80 fat. Foundation cows and helfers. WHITE OAK GUERNSEY FARM, Niles. Mich., R. 5, Dr. J. F. Shallenberger, (Near Pokagon)

Wanted--Grade Guernsey Cow Must be under six years of age. Must carry record of at least 350 pounds butter-fat. Write JOHN BOER, Jenison, Mich.

GUERNSEYS cither sex, whose sires' dams have official records of 15,-100.10 milk, 778.80 fat, 19.460.50 milk, 909.05 fat. 7. V. HICKS, Battle Creek, Mich., R. I.

FOR SALE Three Registered Guernsey bulls, tional breeding. Reasonably priced. C. L. Bennett, 708 Kal. Nat'll. Bank Bldg., Kalamazoo, Mich.

FOR practically pure-bred QUERNSEY of HOL-STEIN calves, from heavy, rich milkers, write EDGEWOOD DAIRY FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.

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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 founda-

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, buil, 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. REAVEY, Akron, Mich.

Hereford Cows and Steers Few bunches Hereford cows showing good breeding. Some bunches heavy springers and calves by side. Some bunches backward springers. Also few 3 yr. old heifers with calf. Also Angus cows. All are 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, lowa

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

HOGS

Duroc Spring Pigs

Registered in purchaser's name. Pairs not related.

Also service boars and bred gitts.

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

O. I. C'S

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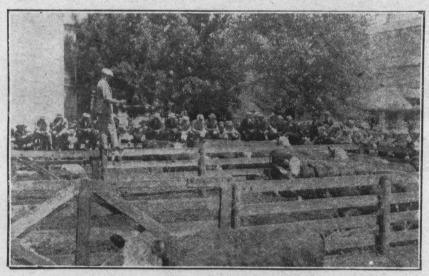
CULL BEANS FOR FATTENING HOGS

THE summary below gives the results of several years' work on feeding cull beans to pigs at Michigan State College. Minerals and alfalfa hay were self-fed with each feed combination mentioned below.

1. Ground corn and tankage produced much larger daily gains and required considerably less feed for 100 pounds of gain than did any other feed combination used. The high cost of corn and tankage, however, made the gains from corn and tankage the most expensive.

of the dairy farmer. Second, the control of the sanitary quality of the milk as delivered by the dairyman at the shipping or pasteurizing plant, and a similar control over the quality of the milk as delivered by the milk dealer to the consumer. And third, the control established to prevent the entrance of disease germs into milk or to destroy them in case they are introduced accidentally.

"In the development of control work our most frequent mistake has been to stress the importance of controlling the construction of dairy stables, milk houses, and the like to the exclusion of a control of the 2. The addition of tankage to cull quality of the milk itself. It is im-



Farmers were enthusiastic over "Feeders' Day" at M. S. C.

cost of gains \$0.70 per cwt.

3. The addition of tankage to cull navy beans and ground barley increased the average daily gains .248 pounds, lowered the feed required for 100 pounds of gain 12.94%, and reduced the cost of gains \$0.36 per cwt.

4. Ground corn, cull navy beans and tankage produced .095 pounds more average daily gains, required 2.9% less feed for 100 pounds of gain, and made the gains for \$0.38 per cwt. less, than did ground barley, cull navy beans and tankage.

5. Cull navy beans when fed with ground corn, ground barley, or ground oats, produced practically the same daily gains. The feed requirements for 100 pounds of gain when ground corn was fed was practically the same as when ground barley was fed, but 12.28% higher than when ground oats were used. The feed cost for 100 pounds of gain where corn was fed was \$0.04 lower than where barley was fed, but \$0.76 per cwt. higher than in the lot fed oats.

MILK MUST BE CLEAN

market milk formed the subject of an address by Dr. R. S. Breed, head of the Experiment Station at Geneva, before the World Dairy Congress in Reading, England, this week. Dr. Breed and his associates at Geneva have been devoting their time for the past several years to a study of the numerous problems involved in sanitary milk production, and much of the control work now under way in this and other states is based on these studies.

"Discussion of the control of the sanitary quality of market milk can be divided into three distinct phases," control of the methods and equipment

navy beans and ground corn increased portant to have milk produced under the average daily gains .252 pounds, clean and sanitary conditions, but it is lowered the feed required for 100 more important to have the milk itself pounds of gain 15%, and reduced the clean and free from disease germs."

A GOOD LAMB RECORD

THE thirty-seven Shropshire ewes owned by Edward C. Grettenberger, of Ingham County, gave birth to fifty-four lambs, all of which were raised excepting one. Among the ewes was one which raised triplets. Who has a better record to report?

FEWER PIGS FOR FALL MARKET-

DECREASE of about seven 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 Department of Agriculture. This decrease is equivalent to about 4,000,000 head of pigs for the United States of which over 3,000,000 represents the decrease for the Corn Belt states. A decrease in the fall pig crop of this year from that of last year is also indicated. The survey was made in cooperation with the Post Office Department through the rural mail carriers.

The number of sows farrowed in THE methods employed in conthe spring of 1928 was 7.7 per cent trolling the sanitary qualities of smaller than in the spring of 1927 for the United States and 9 per smaller for the Corn Belt states. While the reported average number of spring pigs saved per litter for the United States was about the same as last year the average in the Corn Belt was somewhat larger than last year.

A system of mole drains for five acres was completed in less than four hours in Yale Township of St. Clair County. The drains were made two rods apart. A soil which was too wet to permit the working of a tractor to pull the ditching machine prevented said Dr. Breed. "First, there is the the laying of a similar set of drains at Fair Haven.

The Outlook for Dairying

(Continued from page 27)

Besides a favorable ratio between feed costs and prices of dairy products over the country as a whole in the last seven years, the dairy industry has profited greatly from its own increased efficiency. The number of milk cows and heifers two years old and over on farms is only about 2 per cent greater than it was eight years ago. Yet, total production of milk in 1927 was about 37 per cent greater than in 1920. Annual production per cow has made an average gain of about 200 pounds each consecutive year for the last six or seven years.

A summary of the financial returns

A summary of the financial returns of dairying in recent years would hardly be complete without some refof dairying in recent years would hardly be complete without some reference to the basic factors which have tended to keep the industry healthy through this post-war period as well as over a still longer swing. The steady increase in population is one such factor. The marked increase in per capita consumption, traceable to educational propaganda, to industrial prosperity, to prohibition, and to improvement in the quality of the product reaching the consumer is another. Tuberculosis eradication campaigns have tended in a limited way to keep down the number of cows. The gradual decrease in "town cows" has been another influence favorable for dairymen. The unwillingness of some farmers to milk, the time required to increase the number of good cows and the expense involved in getting into the dairy business are factors acting as a brake on rapid expansion of production, thus keeping it from getting far out of hand.

Some credit must be given also to the tariff in recent years. Competi-

pansion of production, thus keeping it from getting far out of hand.

Some credit must be given also to the tariff in recent years. Competition between butter and cheese exporting countries for the markets of the world has grown greatly in intensity in recent years. Producers in Denmark and other European exporters as well as New Zealand, Australia and Argentina have been receiving considerably less than those in the United States. The tariff of 12 cents on butter is prohibitive most of the time except during the early winter when domestic prices usually are at their seasonal peak and foreign prices are low because of southern hemisphere supplies. The tariffs on cream and whole milk are inadequate and some fluid milk producers of the northeastern states have experienced considerable competition from Canada. The tariff commission's report disclosed that the present tariffs do not cover the difference in production cost and there appears to be a good chance of these duties being increased through executive order. Moreover, it seems probable that foreign production will not increase rapidly at the current price level which is not attractive to some producers abroad, so that competition will not become much more keen than it has been in the last two or three years.

It is doubtful if any branch of agriculture has been as much concerned

It is doubtful if any branch of agriculture has been as much concerned with the growth of towns and cities in recent years as the dairy business. The east furnishes a striking example of the influence of this growth on the industry. The fluid milk and cream requirements of New York City have been increasing at the rate of about 5 per cent annually until all the former butter and cheese producing districts of the state are now selling part of their product as whole milk. Vermont has changed from a butter to a fluid milk state in the last ten or twelve years under the growth of demand from New York and Boston combined. During the late fall and winter when supplies are shortest, Boston draws fresh cream from the middle west, some shipments coming from as far as Kansas. Not only is the east producing less manufactured dairy products than formerly, but it is draining away part of the milk supply in the butter, cheese and condensed milk areas of the middle west.

These are some of the broader aspects of the dairy situation. The It is doubtful if any branch of agri-

milk areas of the middle west.

These are some of the broader aspects of the dairy situation. The industry has its minor ups and downs, its "fits and starts," but these usually are comparatively mild. The general position of the industry appears to be as strong now as it was a year ago, so that results in the year ahead should be favorable. The number of milk cows on farms at the beginning of 1928 was 130,000 larger than a year previous but this was an increase of less than one per cent. Total production early in 1928 ran larger than a year previous, but since the grass seation early in 1928 ran larger than a year previous, but since the grass season arrived, the poor condition of pastures caused smaller milk production than in 1927 when pastures were much better than average. This situation still exists and indicates that production for the year as a whole may do well to equal that of 1927.

The balance will be shifted one way or the other depending on whether climatic conditions during the sum-mer and early fall are more or less favorable than usual.

As a result of moderate spring production and the high price level in May and June, storing operations were delayed. Summer weather will determine whether the present "shortage" in storage stocks of butter will be made good. As long as it exists, however, it will tend to elevate prices over last year's level.

Demand is likely to be well maintained. Industrial employment in the last half of 1928 promises to be more complete than a year earlier, and consumer purchasing power should be improved accordingly. Presumably, the forces leading toward increased per capita consumption are still at work.

capita consumption are still at work. Hay prices next winter, especially for legume hays, probably will be considerably higher than in the past year. Feed grains are likely to be cheaper however, because of a larger corn crop. The spread between prices of feed stuffs and of dairy products will continue rather favorable. The decline in the number of horses and beef cattle on farms is likely to maintain relative over abundance of feed grains and hay most of the time for the next few years.

grains and hay most of the time for the next few years.

In two or three years, the dairy industry may run into a mild depression. Attractive prices for products and higher prices for milk cows are stimulating the raising of more dairy cows. The number of yearling heifers being kept for milk cows on farms on January 1, 1928, was 4,175,000 head, or nearly 7 per cent more than two years before. In New York state, they increased 25 per cent, while Ohio and Indiana reported increases of 18 and 24 per cent, respectively. Some of Indiana reported increases of 18 and 24 per cent, respectively. Some of the beef cattle states in the south and west reported decreases owing to reviving interest in beef cattle production. The number of dairy calves reported last January was about 5 per cent greater than a year before and the number saved this spring probably was larger than a year ago. Apparently, dairymen are raising 18 to 20 per cent more calves than four years ago and more than are neces-20 per cent more calves than four years ago and more than are necessary for full replacement basis. Besides prospects of some gain in the number of milk cows, a continued increase in production per cow because of better feeding and better breeding is probable. On the other hand, the high price of beef may tend to early weeding out of low producers and prevent any undue increase in numbers.

went any undue increase in numbers. While the tendency to raise a larger number of dairy calves is not extreme, the stop sign should be turned against it. By rigid sorting, an increase of 200 pounds annually can be made in average production per cow, just as has been done in the last eight years. This will take care of the growth of demand, making an increase in herds unnecessary. It will sustain dairy prosperity both through avoiding overproduction and through increased efficiency of the industry. While excessive production of crops sometimes results from unusually favorable weather conditions, and ally favorable weather conditions, and thus is beyond the control of produc-ers, dairymen have their prosperity largely in their own hands and it is up to them to preserve it.

LAMB PRICES IN FURTHER DECLINE

L AMB prices dropped to a new low point for the new season during the last week. Receipts increased sharply and a further gain in arrivals is expected during July as the movement of both range and native lambs rises to its seasonal peak. This usually is reached around the end of September. Prices are still considerably above the average level in the last half of 1927. Values of pelts are higher than last year but supplies of last half of 1927. Values of pelts are higher than last year but supplies of lambs are likely to be somewhat larger than last year and may prelarger than last year and may prevent prices from averaging much higher than in 1927. During June, arrivals at 7 leading markets totalled 938,000 head compared with 782,000 head in 1927. The increase in receipts during the balance of the season is likely to be considerably smaller than in June.

NEWS AND VIEWS

(Continued from page 24)

the first time in her life that she had ever been driven single or hitched

On that trip city people and even farmers stared at me as though my

outfit were some rare novelty or side-show attraction. Only about fifteen years ago I drove a horse on that cart to high school at Ionia and re-turn each day and nobody gave me a second look. How rapidly times and oustoms change in this motorized age!

There are a few things that I have mentioned in previous articles regarding which I have never given a final report. For instance, I might say that the coal tar treatment of our seed corn seemed to be pretty effective in discouraging the crows. Although our cornfield borders a woods, the crows have spent very little time in that field

the crows have spent very little time in that field.

As far as I observed, all the casualties resulting from the corn poisoned with strychnine that I scattered around the field was one crow and one pigeon. Crows are certainly wary fellows and very suspicious. Possibly some of them took enough of the poisoned bait to make them seriously sick and decided to stay away in the future.

Sheep Fixed Up for Awhile

Sheep Fixed Up for Awhile

I am also glad to report that we took advantage of rainy weather to trim the hoofs of our sheep, treat them for stomach worms and dip them. In this latter process we were pleased that we didn't find even a single tick. At shearing time these sheep had some ticks which they had undoubtedly picked up from contact with some western ewes which we had here for a few weeks in the late fall and early winter. However, after

with some western ewes which we had here for a few weeks in the late fall and early winter. However, after shearing, our regular sheep must have used their teeth to good advantage and made an end of those ticks that were not removed with the wool.

This is one of the advantages of shearing breeding ewes before lambing. As soon as the lambs are born the ticks migrate pretty largely from the old sheep to the lambs, so if the ewes are shorn at some time after lambing, the ticks are not disturbed. In dipping a flock of sheep, the lambs should always be dipped, as they are likely to be considerably more ticky than the mature sheep.

Another real good piece of Ingleside news is that we recently had all our cattle given their annual test for bovine tuberculosis and all were given a clean bill of health insofar as this dread disease is concerned. Also, all the females were subjected to the blood test for contagious abortion and no animal infected with this increasingly serious disease was found in the herd.

So everything isn't all hard luck

the herd.
So everything isn't all hard luck here at Ingleside. The baby and his mother are getting along nicely, which, of course, is the most important thing here on the old homestead these days. these days.



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BRAZIL HOLLOW BRICK AND TILE COMPANY Brazil, Indiana



HOGS

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. LIV-INGSTON, Parma, Mich.

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

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

O. I. C. PIGS For Sale \$12.00, each with pedigres. H. W.

SHEEP

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

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Thousands of dairymen who kept records of feed costs, discovered some amazing facts about feeding grain on pasture. One man made \$34 a head extra for the year by feeding grain straight through the summer.

July is the danger line. Feed these rations now, and avoid a fall slump. Learn how pasture becomes poorer in protein as the season advances, and when to begin feeding a heavier grain ration. Act — before your pasture fails.

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LINSEED MEAL EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE Fine Arts Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis. Send free booklet No. D-7, "Summer Feeding." Address O L. M. E. C. 1928





GRAIN QUOTATIONS.

Monday, July 9
Wheat
Detroit—No. 2 red at \$1.66; No. 2
white \$1.66; No. 2 mixed at \$1.66
Chicago—July \$1.30¼; September \$1.32%; December \$1.36¾.
Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red at \$1.65.
Corn
Detroit—No. 2 yellow \$1.13; No. 3
yellow \$1.12; No. 4 yellow \$1.10
Chicago—July \$1.03¼; September \$1%c; December \$1½c.
Oats

Oats

Detroit—No. 2 Michigan 75c; No. 3 white 73c; heavy oats 2c premium.
Chicago—July old 45¾; new 46c;
September, new 40%; December 43½c.

43%c.

Rye

Detroit—No. 2 \$1.36.
Chicago—July \$1.13; September
\$1.10%; December \$1.11%.
Toledo—No. 2 \$1.35.

Beans

New York—Pea domestic at \$9.75@
\$10.50; red kidneys \$8.25@8.75 to the wholesalers.
Chicago—Spot Navy beans, Michigan choice, hand-picked in sacks \$10.50@10.75 dark red kidneys \$9.75.

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

Detroit domestic seed—Cash clover 18.00; October \$19.00; December \$19.00; cash alsike \$16.50; August and October \$17.50; timothy at \$2.35; December \$2.90.

Cember \$2.90.

Hay.

Detroit—No. 1 timothy at \$15.00@
\$16.00; standard \$13.50@14.50; No. 2
timothy \$11.50@12.50; No. 1 light
clover, mixed \$14.00@15.00; No. 1 clover \$13.00@14.00; wheat and oat
straw \$11.00@12.00; rye straw \$13.00
@\$14.00; alfalfa hay No. 2 to choice
at Chicago \$15.00@25.00.

Feeds.

Detroit Winter wheat have at \$39.

Detroit—Winter wheat barn at \$39; spring wheat bran at \$38; standard middlings at \$44; fancy middlings at \$50; cracked corn at \$44; coarse corn meal \$42; chop \$44 per ton in carlots. Poultry feeds with grit \$53.00; without grit \$57.00 per ton.

wheat.

The purchase of 5 to 8 million bushels of wheat by Russia caused an advance in future deliveries, but a heavy movement of new wheat and hedging pressure later on forced prices to a new low point from which there was a tendency to rally at the close of the week as a result of black rust reports from the northwest. Receipts of new wheat increased sharply and cash prices for both hard and soft red winter lost ground. Weather in the southwest permitted harvest to get into full swing. Values are still above a world parity, so that export sales are small. Mill buying is sluggish, although there is a tendency to accumulate high grade old wheat for mixing purposes.

accumulate high grade old wheat for mixing purposes.

Weather and rust damage over the spring wheat belt on both sides of the boundary line probably will be the deciding factor in the market trend in the next month or two. The price level will be gradually adjusted up or down depending upon the developments in those two factors, neither of which can be reliably predicted.

RYE.

The rye crop outlook has not changed materially in the last month, and a strong market situation for the new crop year is assured. A little export buying appeared in the last week, but foreigners generally are awaiting new crop supplies.

CORN

CORN

Corn prices during the last week averaged highest in nearly a month. Rapidly diminishing stocks of old grain were the chief strengthening influence. Country offerings have been light because of rains, the rush of farm work and light reserves, while demand from feeders, industries and shippers has been active. Requirements have regularly exceeded the arrivals and terminal market stocks have been rapidly depleted. The visible supply has diminished every week since the middle of March, the reductions during June averaging over 2 million bushels a week. It now totals 16 million bushels. These small stocks with an active demand are likely to cause a strong market through the next month or two. week since the middle of March, the reductions during June averaging over million bushels a week. It now otals 16 million bushels. These small tocks with an active demand are kely to cause a strong market hrough the next month or two.

OATS.

Hogs

Receipts 55,000. Market steady 10c lower; heavy butchers 10@15c lower than Saturday's average, mostly to shippers and small packers; big packers inactive; top \$11.50 paid for choice 190-240-lb weight; good to choice 180-300-lb average \$11.15@11.40; around 320-lb weight at \$11.00; bulk good and choice 150-170-lb average.

average 1,410,000,000 bushels against 1,195,000,000 produced in 1927. Prices have been strong because of limited stocks fair demand and the possibility that arrivals of new grain might be scanty until the end of July. However, the high premiums probably will attract a liberal early movement, if weather permits harvest to start on time.

FEEDS.

FEEDS.

Feed markets are dull although prices generally are unchanged. Small supplies have been a check on any decline in spite of a slow demand with business confined to immediate needs. Rains have aided pasture growth and reduced the feeding requirements.

HAY.

HAY.

Light receipts have kept the hay market steady so far in spite of the dull demand which is to be expected at the opening of the new crop year. Buyers are awaiting more liberal offerings from the new crop before entering the market and pastures generally are in much better shape than a month ago, reducing immediate needs. The carryover from the 1927 hay crop is larger than in any year since 1921, offsetting the unfavorable new crop prospects to some degree. Consumption of hay during the past year was the largest of any year for which statistics are available, being estimated at 116 million tons compared with only 97 million tons last year. More hay than usual was wasted probably as a result of the lower prices, the relatively high costs of other feeds encouraged heavier hay feeding, and the late spring prolonged the hay feeding season. Prices have been advancing during the past several months and the new season opens with alfalfa hay even higher than a year ago and timothy and prairie hays almost as high.

EGGS.

Quality is the dominant factor in determining current values in the egg market. Midsummer temperatures have brought marked deterioration in a large portion of the receipts coming to market, so that fancy, strictly fresh eggs command a substantial premium. Since the middle of June, receipts at the leading markets have failed to equal those of the corresponding period a year ago, and production will probably shrink more rapidly from now on if the weather remains hot. The storage situation is not believed to have changed during June and the shortage on July 1 is expected to approach closely the shortage of nearly a million cases as of a month earlier. Prices remain fairly well pegged at a level about a nickel higher than in early July, 1927, in spite of the efforts of some dealers to force a decline.

Chicago—Eggs: fresh firsts, 28½c; ordinary firsts, 26-27½c; dirties, 24-26½c; checks, 23-26c. Live poultry: Hens, 23c; broilers, 30c; springers, 38c; roosters, 16½c; ducks, 20c; geese, 14c; turkeys, 20c.

Detroit—Eggs: Fresh candled and graded, 28½-30½c. Live poultry: broilers, 40-42c; heavy hens, 27c; light hens, 18c; roosters, 16c; ducks, 25-26c.

BUTTER.

The peak of butter production is

BUTTER.

BUITER.

The peak of butter production is believed to have been reached, but no sharp decline in output is expected. Rains have relieved the dry sections and except in the event of a prolonged hot, dry spell, it is believed that production will continue good for another month or two. Prices are holding within a narrow range and it is probable that they will not get much lower. The general situation, in so far as the supply is concerned, is considered bullish. Speculative in-

terest is reduced by the relatively high prices which at present average nearly 4 cents a pound higher than a year ago for 92 score creamery butter at Chicago.

Prices on 92 score creamery were: Chicago, 43¼c; New York, 45; De-troit 41@42½c per lb for 88-90 score.

Chicago, 43½c; New York, 45; Detroit 41@42½c per 1b for 88-90 score.

WOOL

Wool trade has turned quite dull during the last two or three weeks as a result of a slow demand for goods and the fact that mills have provided for their nearby needs. Such sales as are being made at Boston show a reduction of about 5 per cent in prices and bids to growers in the bright wool states have been reduced two to three cents. Most holders are confident and are not pressing wool for sale. Boston wool trade observers estimate that about 85 per cent of the new clip has been bought from growers already and that the proportion of the clip contracted to mills is the largest at this season for several years. Foreign markets are irregular, with strength reported at the Brisbane auction, while British markets are inclined toward easiness. Domestic mills are avoiding any accumulation of goods. Improvement in the demand for cloth probably would be quickly reflected in broader demand for raw wool. Consumption of clothing and combing wools by domestic wools in the first five months of 1928 totalled 136,000,000 pounds compared with 146,000,000 pounds a year previous.

POTATOES.

Markets are well loaded with potatoes and prices have continued to work lower. Southern Bliss Triumphs, U. S. No. 1, bring only \$0.90 to \$1.10 per 100 pounds, sacked, in the Chicago carlot market. Old potatoes are still moving, but there is little call for them. Total shipments are averaging more than a thousand cars a day while it has been estimated that the market can comfortably absorb only 700 to 750 cars in a day. Many growers in the Kaw Valley where the crop is practically mature have determined not to start digging until after the southern crop has been cleaned up as prices offered at present for Kaw Valley potatoes are said to be the lowest in the history of that section. Yields in the Eastern Shore sections are heavier than expected and the season's output may equal last year's large crop. From 10,000 to 15,000 cars are expected to be shipped from the Virginia-Maryland section during July.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

DETROIT CITY MARKET

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Prices: Asparagus, \$1.00@1.25; wax
beans, \$2.00@3.00 bu; green beans,
\$2.00@3.00 bu; beets, No. 1, 50c@85c
doz. bchs; cabbage, 85c@1.00 bu; carrots 75c doz. bchs; cauliflower, \$1.00@
4.00 bu; Kalamazoo celery, 65c@90c
doz. bchs; eggs wholesale, white 35c
doz; brown 35c doz; retail 40c doz;
kohlrabi, 40@75c doz. bchs; lettuce,
head, 75@\$1.25 bu; leaf, 40@50c bu;
green onions 35@60c doz. bchs; parsley 50@75c doz. bchs; green peas,
\$1.00@2.00 bu; potatoes, 30@40c bu;
poultry, hens wholesale 27@30c lb.
retail 35c lb; broilers wholesale, leghorns 30c lb; rocks, 38@40c; retail
45c; poultry dressed broilers, 45@50c;
hens, 38@40c; radishes, out-door, 25@
35c doz. bchs; long white 50@75c doz.
bchs; rhubarb 45@50c doz. bchs;
strawberries, fancy, \$6.75c@7.50 per
24-qt. case; No. 1, \$5.50@6.50; spinach,
No. 1, 75c@1.00 bu; Swiss chard 50@
75c bu; cabbage greens 75c bu; borage 50@75c bu; butter 50@60c lb;
honey, 20@25c per comb; sweet cherries, \$4.50 24-qt. case;

GRAND RAPIDS.

GRAND RAPIDS.

GRAND RAPIDS.

Potatoes, 40@50c bu; wax beans, \$4.50 bu; peas, \$1@1.50 bu; spinach, 50@75c bu; radishes, \$1 bu; rhubarb, 75c bu; cabbage, 75@90c bu; cauliflower, \$1@1.50 flat; leaf lettuce, 40c bu; head lettuce, 75c@\$1.25 bu; celery, 15@60c a dozen; asparagus, \$1@1.25 doz. bunches; tomatoes, \$1.10@1.25 7-1b basket; cucumbers, \$1.10@1.25 doz; strawberries, best, \$3@3.75 16-qt. case; poor to fair, \$2@2.75; sour cherries, \$1.25@2.00 case; sweet, yellow, \$2@2.50 case; black sweets, \$3.25@4.00 case; red raspberries, \$4.50 @5.00 case; pork, 12@13½c lb; beef, 8@19c lb; lamb, 25@30c lb; veal, 15@18c lb; chickens, 20@28c lb; hens, 17@23c lb; rooster, 10@13c lb; eggs, 28@30c doz; butter fat, 45c lb; wheat, \$1.55 bu; rye, \$1 bu; beans, \$9.60 cwt.

Live Stock Market Service

Monday, July 9

DETROIT Cattle

Receipts 1,140. Market steady.
Fair to good yearlings,
dry-fed\$13.50@14.75
Fair to good heavy steers
dry-fed 13.50@15.00
Handy weight butcher
steers 11.00@12.50
Fair to good heifers 10.50@11.75
Common light butchers 8.25@10.25
Common butchers cows. 7.00@ 8.50
Best cows 9.00@10.00
Good butcher cows 7.50@ 8.50
Cutters 6.00@ 6.25
Canners 5.00@ 5.75
Light butchers bulls 9.75@10.25
Bologna bulls 8.50@ 9.75
Stock bulls 7.00@ 9.00
Feeders 8.75@12.00
Stockers 8.00@10.25
Milkers and springers75.00@140.00
Calves
Receipts 795. Market steady.
Receipts 195. Market steady.

Sheep and Lambs

	The same of the sa
Receipts 210. Market	steady.
Best lambs\$	15.50
Light to common	9.00@10.25
Yearlings	9.00@12.50
Fair	12.00@14.00
Clipped lambs	14.00@15.00
Fair to good sheep	
Buck lambs	7.50@12.25
Culls and common	2.00@ 4.50

Hogs
Receipts 1,049. Market on lights
25c higher; rough steady, 25c higher, mixed and yorkers 10c lower; others steady.

10.25

Hogs
Receipts 6,400. Holdover 526; market steady; bulk 170-280 lb \$12.00; pigs \$10.50; 150-lb \$11.00@11.35; packing sows \$9.00@\$9.75.

steady.	
Pigs\$	10.25
Mixed and yorkers	11.65
Lights	11.00
Roughs	9.00@ 9.25
Yorkers	11.25
Stags	7.50
Extreme heavies	9.50@10.50

CHICAGO.

Hogs

age \$10.50@11.25; pigs largely \$8.75 @9.55; choice strong weights up to \$10.00@10.25; bulk packing sows \$9.75@10.15; smooth sows on butcher order \$10.40 and better.

\$9.75@10.15; smooth sows on butcher order \$10.40 and better.

Cattle

Receipts 18,000. Market early trade on fed steers slow, steady; now bidding lower on weighty steers in most instances; grain fed cows and butcher heifers steady; grassers tending lower; bulls steady to strong; vealers steady; \$16.25 paid by outsiders for 900-lb yearlings; few ligh lights and long yearlings \$16.00, several loads \$15.25@15.75; not many grassers in run; stockers strong; practical, desirable heavy sausage bulls \$9.00; light vealers \$15.50@16.00; outsiders up to \$15.50.

Sheep and Lambs

Receipts 17,000. Market fat lambs slow, uneven; most vealers around 15c lower; sorting increased wide spread of quality within narrow price range; choice and feeders unchanged; native lambs \$15.50@16.00, mostly \$16.00; throwouts \$11.50@11.75, popular price \$11.50; top \$16.25@16.35 on bulk range of lambs; few good westerners \$16.00, asking \$16.50 and better on two kinds; yearlings scarce; small supply of sheep steady; feeding lambs unchanged; good to medium weights around \$12.75@15.00.

BUFFALO.

Cattle

Receipts 2,600. Market dry fed 25@50c higher; grassers and bulls weak, 25c lower; cows fully 25c lower; bulk dry fed \$11.50@15.85; grassers \$11.00@14.00; yearling heifers \$15.10@15.15; grass heifers \$10.50 @010.75; cutter cows \$6.00@7.25; medium to good \$8.00@10.10; bulk bulls \$8.50@9.00.

Calves
Receipts 1,500. Market steady with
Friday; good to choice \$17.50; culls
and common \$10.00@14.50.
Sheep and Lambs
Receipts 2,800. Market lambs slow
50@75c lower; ewes steady; fat native lambs largely \$15.50; throwouts
\$12.00; fat ewes \$5.00@7.00.

MICHIGAN COW PRODUCES OVER 1,200 POUNDS BUTTER IN ONE YEAR

FLORENCE VEEMAN PONTIAC, a pure-bred Holstein cow, owned by Mr. J. H. Brewer of Grand Rapids, has just finished a butter-fat record which places her in the select list of 124 cows producing over 1,000 pounds of butter-fat. "Florence" finished her test on May 22nd and according to Mr. H. W. Norton Jr., Superintendent of Advanced Registry of The Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Delavan, Wisconsin, has produced 1,023.30 pounds of butter-fat equivalent to 1,279.1 pounds of butter from 27,204.6 pounds of milk. Her age at finishing the record was eight years, six months and sixteen days.

According to J. G. Hays, Secretary of the Michigan Holstein-Friesian Association, East Lansing, she is one of three high butter producers in Michigan to make more than 1,000 pounds of fat and she is highest record cow of the three.

The same cow at 3 years 4 months of age is credited with 567.9 pounds of milk containing 26.055 pounds of fat in seven days and at the age of 5 years 19 days with 28.814 pounds of fat during the week.

RUNAWAY ADVANCE IN CATTLE FLORENCE VEEMAN PONTIAC,

RUNAWAY ADVANCE IN CATTLE

C ATTLE prices have staged a runaway advance in the last ten days. Diminishing receipts of fed cattle, especially heavy steers, evidence that numbers remaining in Nebraska feed lots are being rapidly depleted, scarcity of light yearlings, cessation of the movement of native grassers, a rising dressed beef market, and dependable eastern demand with more competition from cattle feeders for steers on the border line were the main strengthening influences.

ences.

The Chicago top advanced to \$15.75, that figure being paid for both heavy and handyweight steers, while fat yearlings topped at \$15.50. Heavies are bringing a small premium for the first time in a month. In-between grades of steers have advanced even more than top kinds, many of these gaining \$1 to \$1.50. Since there will be no increase in the supply of fed steers for two or three months, furthere gains in prices appear probable. Native grassers began moving rather freely two weeks ago, but the improvement of pastures due to rains checked loading, especially in districts which had been suffering from drouth. Excellent grass on western rearges is retarding the early move.

tricts which had been suffering from drouth. Excellent grass on western ranges is retarding the early movement. Owners realize their strong market position and probably will hold back to make full use of feed and to obtain maximum weight. While some seasonal adjustment in prices and to obtain maximum weight. While some seasonal adjustment in prices of grass cattle is to be expected sooner or later, it is likely to be smaller than usual. The number of grass steers marketed is likely to be smaller than in the last few years, scarcity of grain feds will increase the demand for the best grassers and the supply of grass cows and heifers from the range is likely to be restricted by the desire to expand herds.

herds.

Stocker and feeder price's have strengthened after a brief spell of weakness. Improved pastures due to the rains tended to stimulate demand as well as reduce the offerings, the rising fat cattle market gave finishers courage, and increased competition from packers helped steers suitable for either feeder or killer use. Apparently, also, buyers are becoming reconciled to high prices. Average cost of stocker and feeder steers at Chicago at the end of June was \$3.30 higher than a year ago while slaughter steers averaged \$2.81 higher.

SHARP GAIN IN HOG PRICES

HOG prices have advanced to a new high point for the season, with the Chicago top up to \$11.45. Receipts have been light, demand for fresh pork and cured meats has been brisk, and all interests have been active buyers of hogs on the rising market. Still higher prices are probable later on if receipts show their usual seasonal decline.

Foreign demand has continued rather slow, and stocks of lard are burdensome, but the moderately bullish pig survey appears to have given holders courage. Lard stocks gained 25 million pounds at Chicago during June, which was one of the largest increases ever shown in that month. Holdings of 120 million pounds on July 1 were the largest ever reported on that date. Prices at Chicago have been out of line with other markets and supplies have been attracted. Total stocks throughout the country probably are not so extreme.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS

Chippewa County—Fruit, hay, and grain crops about half of last year's yield unless we get showers frequently. Corn and potatoes are looking good. Butter-fat brings 42c, milk 8c, eggs 30c.—A. G.

Branch County-Farmers got bad start in making hay due to wet weather. Hay will be about average crop. Wheat generally is poor but oats and barley good. Early potatoes are extra good. Corn is small for this time of the year but looks fair. Farm work is backward. Cream brings 43c, eggs 25c, hogs 10c, milch cows sell for \$100@125.—C. H. S.

Bay County—Oats look fairly good, Bay County—Oats look fairly good, meadows and pastures are fine. Corn is poor, beans have been planted second time. Sugar beets are turning yellow due to wet weather. Potatoes are rotting in the ground. Farmers have not been able to put horses in field for two weeks on account of so much rain. The rivers are overflowing. Butter-fat brings 44c, eggs, 28c, hogs 13c, veal 14@17c, heifers and steers 15@16c, poultry 15@19c.—W. J. D.

Oceana County—Grain and fruit crops are fair. Oats are good. Pastures and hay crop also good. Quack grass and weeds growing quickly on account of rain. Average acreage of account of rain. Average acreage of corn, small acreage of beans, no sugar beets, but a large acreage of potatoes being planted this year. Milk brings 7c, butter-fat 44c, eggs 26c. Hardly any market for old potatoes. New potatoes shipped in are 27c a peck. Hogs bring 13c, wheat \$1.56, oats 70c, white beans \$8.75, red \$6.50. Dairying seems to be expanding.—
J. E. S.

Benzie County-Wheats, oats, potatoes, and cherries are doing fine. Apples are scarce. Alfalfa is coming good since rains. Looks like a wet haying this year. Eggs bring 26c, cream 44c. Cows in good demand at \$80@125.—W. A. M.

Clare County—Rains and warm weather have improved hay and grain crops. Fruit crop is good. Eggs 25c, butter-fat 35c, milk 10c, beans 12c. Dairying and sheep raising are expanding here.—S. E. S.

Isabella County—Cold wet weather has delayed corn planting. Beans and potato acreage about normal. Meadows and small grains have improved since June 1 but acreage is small. Milk \$2.20, butter-fat 48c, eggs 25c, wheat \$1.64, oats 65c, beans \$9.40, potatoes 50c.—W. H. H.

Marquette County—Cold and wet weather delaying all crops. Hay looks short and fruit is doubtful. No corn, beans, or sugar beets being planted. Potato acreage same as last year. Cream brings 46c, milk 6c, eggs 30c, potatoes \$1.00. Dairy and poultry expanding.—F. J. J.

Berrien County—Wheat fair, beginning to turn. Corn coming all right. Large acreage of potatoes. Fruit crop short. Sugar beets excellent. Not many hogs, but oats are fine. Hay looks short.—C. M.

Huron County—Spring grains look good, but fall wheat not so good. Pastures are good, but meadows are light. There is an average acreage of corn. Big increase of bean acreage but not so many beets planted. About a normal acreage of potatoes. Milk brings \$1.75, butter-fat 43c,—wheat \$1.50, beans \$8.50 per cwt, hogs 9c, milch cows from \$100@160. Dairying is on the increase.—T. A. N.

Allegan County—Recent heavy rains have helped hay, oats, and wheat but they have interferred with corn cultivation and spraying. Scab is showthey have interterred with corn cultivation and spraying. Scab is showing up on fruit. Winter apple crop about forty per cent. Early apples and pears about sixty-five per cent, peaches about seventy-five per cent. No grains sold here. Only a few farmers raise it for their own requirements.—J. W. T.

Sanilac County-Bad hail storm Sanilac County—Bad hall storm spoiled hay and grain crops in some localities. Severe rains have put farmers behind with cultivating. Meadows are progressing nicely if not spoiled by hail. Milk brings \$2.35, butter-fat 37c, eggs 25c. Dairying is on the increase with more cows being added to local herds and new milking stations being established.—G. J. L.

Veterinary.

CALF EATS SAND: I have a calf a month old which, when taken out will eat sand but will not touch grass. J. L.—It is better to keep a calf of that age in the barn, where it can only eat such food that is given it. In addition to its feed of milk, keep a small amount of the following mix-

LAMBS' LEGS WEAK: I have a ewe that came on June 9. She had twins, a ewe and a ram. They feed and are healthy, but are so weak in all their joints that they can't stand up. The ewe has had plenty of exercise and has been on green pasture and there is no relationship between her and the ram. F. E. H.—This is caused by the ewes food being deficient in lime salts—possibly during the winter months before being put on pasture. Give the lambs one-half the winter months before being put on pasture. Give the lambs one-half ounce, twice daily, of a mixture of syrup lacto-phosphate 8 ozs. and cod liver oil 16 ozs. Give the ewe one dram precipated calcium phosphate mixed with a little molasses twice daily. Smear back on the tongue with a small flat piece of wood.

GOITER: I have a very fine heifer calf which has a large lump on her throat. Noticed it shortly after birth and would like to know if there is any cure for goiter as I believe that is what it is. A. B.—It is a question if the gland can be reduced to normal size. Give one tablet 3 times daily, containing one-half grain thyroid ex-

ture in a box where it can help it-self: 30 lbs. each of ground oats, corn meal or hominy, wheat bran, and 10 lbs. oil meal. A calf of that age will also pick a little clover or alfalfa hay.



BEE HIVES Sections, Comb Foundation,

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

BERRY SUPPLIES



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

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



Write for free catalog.

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

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

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

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	5.60	36 3.24	10.08
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Special Notice

All advertising copy, discontinuance or change of copy intended for the Classified Department must reach this office tendays in advance of publication date.

MISCELLANEOUS

WE OFFER SUBJECT PRIOR SALE—9 New Stationary Gasoline Motors, ranging from 1 to 5 Horse Power at less than cost to manufacturers, suitable for general farm purposes. Write for further information. Davis, Kraus & Miller, Inc., 442 Jefferson East, Detroit.

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

MAIL YOUR KODAK FILMS TO US. We develop roll, make six good high gloss prints and return for 25°, coin or stamps. Cowie Studio, 12½ E. High St., Springfield, Ohio.

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

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

REAL ESTATE

COME TO WONDERFUL Grant County, Arkansas.
Wonderful opportunities. Unsurpassed for homeseekers. Write Chamber of Commerce, Sheridan,
Arkansas, for absolute facts.

FOR SALE—Bungalow. Income \$72.00 monthly C. Cowles, 441 W. Troy, Ferndale, Michigan.

WANTED FARMS

WANTED-To hear from owner of land for sale for fall delivery. O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

CORN HARVESTER

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

PET AND LIVE STOCK

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

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

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

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

RABBITS, Flemish Giants, light gray, wants. A. Yageman, Kinde, Michigan.

PLANTS AND BULBS

HARDY NORTHERN GROWN CABBAGE and Cauliflower Plants. Chemically treated Danish Seed.
Safe arrival guaranteed. Prompt shipment. Golden.
Acre. Jersey Wakefeld, Copenhagen. Glory. Early
Flat Dutch. Ballhead. Red. Savoy. Postpaid. 200,
15c; 500, 31.25; 1.000, \$2.25. Express Collect. 5.000,
\$7.50. Cauliflower. postpaid. 50, 40c; 260, \$1.00;
\$7.50. Cauliflower. postpaid. Red Beet same prices as
Cabbage. Port B. Mellinger, North Lima, Ohio.

MATTRESSES

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

SEEDS

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

WANTED

WANTED—Female peafowl about 3 yrs. old. G. A. Hendricks, Octagon Castle, Bitely, Mich.

TOBACCO

SUMMER SPECIAL: Guaranteed chewing or smok-ing, five pounds, \$1.00; ten, \$1.75; 50 cigars, \$1.75. Pipo free, pay when received. Farmers' Tobacco Association, West Paducah, Ky.

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

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.00. Smoking 5 lbs. \$0.75. Pay when received. Pipe free. Farmers Union, A5, Paducah, Ky.

TOBACCO: AGED: Smoking 10 pounds \$1.35; chewing \$1.75; cigars 50 \$1.65; twist 24 \$2.40. Kentucky Farmers; Pryorsburg, Kentucky.

POULTRY

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

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

PULLETS FOR SALE—1500 Wt. Leghorn Pullets, 12 weeks old, \$1.00 each F. O. B. Pomeroy, Ohio. Now ready to ship The Meigs Chick Hatchery Co, Pomeroy, Ohio

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

BABY CHICKS

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

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

LOOK! Chicks until September. Reds. White, Buff. Barred Rocks, Black Minorcas 12c. Buff Orpinstons. Silver or White Wyandottes 13½c. White, Brown or Buff Leghorns, Heavy Mixed 10c. Order Breeding Cockerels from R. O. P. MALE MATINGS. Lawrence Hatchery, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

BABY CHICKS of all standard varieties. Flocks carefully culled for laying, several years, by M. S. C. students. Baby chick prices, 10c to 14c. Clinton County Hatchery, Maxwell and Kees, Prop's. St. Johns, Mich.

HELP WANTED

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

AGENTS WANTED

WANTED—Farmer or farmer's son, or man to travel in country. Steady work. Good profits. McConnon & Company, Dept. F 4207, Winsons, Minn.



Polarine

Makes Your Tractor

A Willing Worker!

That big brute of a machine you've bought may be willing to work—and again it may not! It all depends on you. If you give it the simple care it asks, all will be well. If you don't the tractor will complain—quit—break down—cause you all kinds of trouble and expense!

Good lubrication is the care your tractor asks. Not much to ask—when you think of the work it does!

Just watch a tractor cross a field. It tears up the earth, drinks in dust every foot of the way. Imagine the engine, hot and panting, grimy with dust. No wonder it asks for oil—an oil that will cool the heat and spread its smooth cushions between whirring parts.

Polarine is the oil for a tractor. It gives good lubrication. It protects every part of the engine from heat and grinding dust. It keeps the tractor in good condition—on the job all of the time!

Give your tractor Polarine and see what a willing worker it will be! Polarine is a good old dependable oil. Thousands of farmers have found they can depend on their tractors to work steadily and willingly if they keep them lubricated with Polarine. They have proved that it is the economical oil to buy—that it gives maximum lubrication at minimum cost.

Consult the chart at any Standard Oil Service Station and buy the grade of Polarine specially made for your tractor.

Standard Oil Company, 910 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago

(Indiana)

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