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The Camping Days are Here

MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS



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 home problems.

VOLUME CLXXI NUMBER THREE

DETROIT, JULY 21, 1928

Newaygo Dairy Show

WE want to commend the Newaygo dairy farmers, their county agent, and other leaders on the type of dairy show and picnic put on at Fremont last week. This is truly a cooperative affair. The business men of that municipality closed their stores and shops to give their full attention to this event. The automobiles began to arrive early at the pleasant grounds at the lake and by noon everything was set for the program and the judging of the stock.

The quality of the dairy animals brought to this picnic was astonishing. We feel that many of the superintendents of the live stock departments of county and district fairs could profit by conferring with the managers of this dairy show.

The program was snappy and gained the attention of the folks in attendance. Particularly with respect to information on their chief line of endeavor—dairying—they received late data and statistics which should be helpful in chartering their further course.

The outstanding success of this event and similar affairs leads one to suspect that in this type of community get-togethers may lie the hope of rural inspirational and informative meetings. We feel certain that Newaygo County is much the richer by holding these annual picnics.

Children's Accidents Increase

THE latest data available shows that among children from five to nine years of age, accidents are one of the leading causes of deaths. This cause is exceeded numerically only by deaths from diarrhea and enteritis among children from one to five years of age.

The National Safety Council reports that almost one-quarter of the 90,000 fatal accidents in 1925 occurred to children under fourteen years of age.

About eleven per cent of these children were less than five years old and more than a third of them were burned to death or died as a result of extensive burns.

When we come to children from five to nine years old, where death from accident leads, we find automobile accidents responsible for a little more than twelve per cent, and burns a little less than twelve per cent of the deaths. Among the older children from ten to fourteen, firearms cause fifteen per cent of the large number of accidental deaths.

A review of these facts is convincing that safety first education among both parents and children needs our more careful attention.

Swine Outlook Promising

A CAREFUL analysis of conditions affecting the raising of hogs indicate that, with the exception of seasonal fluctuations, there will be two years of general advancing prices for hogs during which period hogs will reach eleven and twelve dollars for heavy hogs as compared with the recent low quotation of seven dollars and seventy-five cents. These encouraging words are from L. H. Bean, agricultural economist of the Department of Agriculture.

According to this authority, hog prices fluctuate in fairly regular and definite cycles. High prices are followed by low prices and then by high prices again. The chief disturbing factor in modifying these trends is the raising of varying quantities of corn in the country.

The Sugar Tariff

THERE are indications that the financial interests controlling the sugar industry of Cuba are using strong influence for the reduction of the tariff against Cuban sugar. President Machado in his campaign for reelection has stated that he will lead the fight against this tariff and that he expects his efforts will be successful. With such influences at work, it is well that domestic sugar growers take heed.

There are 2,176,000 tons of sugar produced annually in this country, of which 874,000 are from sugar beets. There is now an investment of more than \$250,000,000 in beet sugar plants in seventeen states from Ohio to the Pacific slope. More than 100,000 farmers are engaged in the cultivation of sugar beet crops. Eighty-five thousand hands are employed by these farmers, while 35,000 mechanics and laborers are employed in handling this sugar product at the mill.

It has taken years of painstaking effort and hundreds of millions of

dollars to develop this industry

It would be destroyed if the sugar tariff was removed. The domestic sugar growers have been fortunate in President Coolidge's attitude in favor of the development of domestic sugar production. But they must remain awake to the powerful influences being brought to bear by those Americans who have large financial interests in Cuban plantations and sugar manufacturing plants. American sugar production is too great an agricultural industry to leave at the mercy of those selfishly interested.

Here and There

IT is in our travels about that we are often reminded of some of our own shortcomings. Our latest observation of this nature was made recently while motoring across the state of Iowa.

Back in the very early days of this gently rolling prairie country, by some phenomenon of nature, this section was abundantly seeded to an excellent type of grazing grass but few or no tree seeds were deposited. Even today it is only along the creek beds that one finds any natural growth of bushes and trees.

As this fertile state became settled, the need for trees was apparent. First, to break the constant wind that blew over this rolling prairie country and second, to break up the monotony of the landscape. As a result, today, one can travel for miles across this state and not see a home site but what is delightfully framed with beautiful large trees.

Even in Michigan, a natural habitat of many kinds of trees, we find too many farm home sites that stand out bleak and barren, scorching in the hot sun for want of the cool shade and landscaping beauty of sheltering trees. Many farm home sites in Michigan could be greatly improved by following the example of those early Iowa farmers and planting some native trees and shrubs to shelter and beautify their farm home grounds.

The Cost of Education

THE cost of educating the American youth is two and one-half times that of fifteen years ago, according to the U. S. Bureau of Education. Back in 1913 it cost an average of \$38.00 while now the cost is over \$102 per pupil.

This higher cost is partly due to the increased and improved facilities provided for education. It costs more to educate because there is more to learn. At present there are many phases of activity that are open to life that were never heard of before. Each of these activities bring

on new problems which need study and solution.

In agriculture alone, there have been developments which make necessary a much broader and more complete education than in the old days when crops were just planted, cultivated, and harvested. Today, man has to supply through his own knowledge and endeavor that which soils in their virgin richness gave him before.

As life becomes more complex and more efficient, education will become an increasing necessity in the enjoyable participation of such a life. So it is likely that education costs will continue to increase. But whatever the cost, the right kind of an education will pay big dividends in the usefulness and happiness of those influenced by it.

Continuity

HERE'S another of them words I come across in my reading of Webster's famous short stories. Each word in that book is a story by itself.

Well, this continuity word means to keep agoing without stopping. If you kin keep agoing in any other way, you've gotta use some other word, 'cause you can't keep agoing and stop too.

What made me think of this word was the weather. We've had plenty



of rain recently and it kept agoing, so I judge it was one of them continuity rains and the continuity flowed all over some of our farms. My farm isn't enough of a sponge to soak up all the water what's come its way, especially when some of its coming from my neighbor's place and the public road. This big rain stuff don't do no good which goes to prove that you kin have too much of a good thing. The only good it does is fer the kids to play on rafts like they were crossing over the Delaware like the father of their country did.

There's lots of continuity in things. Fer inst., there seems to be a continuity to taxes—they keep acomin' all the time. And there's a continuity to work. They say work was made fer to keep us out of mischief. Well, I guess the one what planned this world thought that it was pretty hard to keep some of us out of mischief so he fixed up plenty of work. I know I got plenty of it.

But there's one thing that's got the real continuity and that's life. Life never stops. Even if we die, life continues—it's only a change of form. And the heart beat is got lots of continuity. When it stops, we stop.

Now I see that the word continue means to persist, to endure. So I guess it looks like we'll have to endure a lot of continuity as long as we live.

Some folkses probably think if we could get a continuity of pleasure and happiness, it'd be O. K. But, you know, pleasure and happiness would get monotonous if it had continuity, so we got to have other things what are disagreeable to make pleasure a pleasure.

This article ain't got no continuity, 'cause it's goin' to stop right here.
HY SYCKLE.

Need for sanitary regulations in garages is shown by the fact that lead is present in garage dust, and carbon monoxide is often present in the air in dangerous quantities.

At a recent meeting of Oriental doctors, two Japanese physicians read medical papers in Esperanto and two professors spoke in this international language.

Backs Fire-Protection Program

AT the mid-summer meeting of the State Association of Mutual Insurance Companies in session at Fremont last week, a most enthusiastic endorsement was given to the Fire Prevention Program put on by the Michigan Farmer. This sentiment was expressed in the following resolution unanimously adopted during the business session:

RESOLVED, That the State Association of Mutual Insurance Companies, in convention assembled, extends to the Michigan Farmer, which has fought the battles of the farmers of the state for more than 85 years, its heartiest and most sincere thanks for the splendid interest shown for the prevention of fires in the rural districts. They have pioneered this great work without assistance or request, believing that Michigan's agricultural interests would be greatly benefited through curtailing its great unnecessary fire waste, thereby perpetuating the solidity of rural communities through the saving of their homes and other property, which, if destroyed by fire, is seldom replaced, and to materially lessen fire insurance costs to the farmer through the prevention of fires.

Therefore, the Association desires to stand firmly back of the Michigan Farmer for the continuation of the splendid fight being made by that staunch publication for fire prevention on the farms, firm in the belief that the start made will gather momentum until the great unnecessary fire waste on the farm will be greatly curtailed if not almost entirely eliminated.

DEVOTED
TO
MICHIGAN

VOLUME CLXXI

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A Practical Journal for the Rural Family
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QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE
NUMBER III

Diversified Farmer Specializes in Poultry

Leo V. Card Makes Success During Years of Agricultural Slump

By Frank A. Wilken

THERE is evidence of progress in Leo V. Card's farming experience. Mr. Card started as a tenant farmer fifteen years ago; last year he was made Master Farmer because of his agricultural accomplishments.

The Card farm, which is about five miles southeast of Hillsdale, consists of eighty acres of good rolling land. Mr. Card has not entirely gotten out of the habit of renting, he still rents eighty acres which he works with his own farm. One hundred and forty acres are cultivated, twenty in permanent pasture and ten in woodlot.

In the selection of the Master Farmers each year, the purpose is to pick out those who have done outstanding work in their respective line of farming. Thus Mr. Card was selected as the master poultry farmer for 1927.

He has specialized in the Barred Plymouth Rock breed, of which he has about four thousand. He devotes most of his poultry efforts to the production of high producing pure-bred poultry, rather than to commercial egg marketing. His specialty is baby chicks which he hatches in his 12,000 egg incubator. The purpose is not to hatch large quantities, but to produce accredited chicks of assured breeding. For that reason only eggs laid by his own hens are used for hatching purposes.

The progressive methods used on this farm in poultry raising are indicated by the fact that Mr. Card was one of the first breeders in Michigan to have his chickens tested for bac-

illary white diarrhea. The flocks and hatchery are also accredited by the Poultry Improvement association, and for the past three years the farm has been used for poultry demonstration purposes by the Michigan State College.

In many cases it takes all of one's time and thought to take care of a chicken industry such as Mr. Card

The dairy cattle consists of four pure-bred Holstein cows and three grades. The dairy product sold is cream, the skim milk being used for feeding purposes. Last year, Mr. Card sold four dairy animals for breeding purposes. The cattle, of course, are TB tested.

In the swine department there are raised immunized pure-bred Durocs.

The plan is to grow those crops which will become part of the rations fed the animals. The exceptions are potatoes, apples, and peaches. This use of the crops on the farm helps to maintain its fertility and results in higher prices for the products.

The average acreage of wheat on this farm is fifteen. The Nigger variety is used and it follows oats in the rotation. The field is plowed early and well fitted. The fertilizing is done in the grain drill when seeding the wheat. Certified seed is used every three years. The average yield for five years has been nineteen bushels. The grain is fed to the chickens and the straw used for litter.

There are about forty acres of hay on the place and ten of pasture. These crops are improved by the use of lime and by being part of the rotation. The average cutting for the past five years has been one and one-half tons. All of the hay is used on the farm.

About fifteen acres of Wolverine oats from certified stock are grown annually. The oats follow corn or potatoes in the rotation. As with wheat, fertilizer is sown with the seed through a drill. The yield ranges between fifty and sixty bushels per acre.

Usually about thirty acres of corn are grown each year, following clover and pasture in the rotation. Pickett's Yellow Dent is the variety used and each year the seed is tested before planting. This crop is also fertilized.

(Continued on page 48)



The Card Farm is well equipped with buildings which are efficiently arranged for work and comfort.

has. But here one will also find a well-developed general farm, which shows as well the progressiveness of its manager. That the farm is a general farm is indicated by the fact that the major crops raised are wheat, oats, corn, potatoes, hay, apples and peaches. The live stock also shows diversification, there being seven dairy cows, thirty swine, and twenty-eight sheep, besides the poultry.

For butchering purposes, the animals are sold at 250 pound weights. Four animals were sold for breeding purposes last year.

The grade Shropshire sheep have given Mr. Card an average yield of wool of ten pounds. The lambs are marketed when they are about ninety-five pounds in weight.

Practically all the crops are sold from the farm on foot. That is, they are fed to the live stock on the farm.

Better Times Ahead For Hogmen

A Study of Conditions is Promising

By Gilbert Gusler

HOG producers are going to get a taste of prosperity in the next twelve to eighteen months. Production in both the United States and Europe has been shifted back into second speed as a result of the unfavorable ratio between hog prices and feed costs during the past year. Market receipts will be lighter, domestic demand fully as good and export demand larger during the next year than in the last one. Accordingly, higher hog prices are in prospect, while the present corn crop outlook promises lower production costs.

The 1928 spring pig crop in the United States was estimated by the Department of Agriculture at 7 per cent smaller than last year. In the corn belt, which furnishes most of the commercial supply, the reduction likewise was 7 per cent. These decreases are equivalent to over three million head in the corn belt crop and to about four million head in the total crop.

In addition, the reports of intentions to breed for fall litters were interpreted to mean a reduction in

the pig crop of next fall. Based on the relationship between breeding intentions and actual farrowings in past years, there may be a decrease anywhere from seven to fifteen per cent in the total fall pig crop and of three to nine per cent in the corn belt crop.

Altogether, the June pig survey by the Department indicated a reduction of about 3.5 million to 4.5 million head in the combined spring and fall pig crops in the corn belt which will determine the market supply in the hog year starting November 1, 1928. The reduction outside the corn belt may run 1.5 million to two million head.

Since the number of hogs slaughtered by farmers in the corn belt for their own use tends to run rather uniform from year to year, it is probable that market receipts in the next hog year may be reduced by practically the full amount of this decrease in the corn belt pig crop. There may be a small additional decrease because of fewer hogs being marketed from outside the corn belt.

The number of hogs slaughtered

under federal inspection, which is the most comprehensive measure of supply, probably will be about forty-eight to forty-nine million head in the hog year ending October 31, 1928. This is on the assumption that slaughter in the last five months of the period will be about the same as a year previous when it was 16.2 million head. In the seven months ending May 31, 1928, inspected slaughter reached 32.3 million head. Slaughter in the current hog year represents a sharp increase over the year ending October 31, 1926, when 40.8 million head were dressed in inspected plants, but it still falls short of the 52.9 million head dressed in the 1923-1924 hog year. If the indicated decrease of 3.5 to 4.5 million head in the market supply in the next hog year materializes, inspected slaughter will be about forty-four to forty-five million head.

European hog production tends to expand and contract parallel with changes in the United States. It is governed by the ratio between hog prices and feed costs which are on an international market basis. However,

European countries have made an effort since the war to become self sufficing. Production was not curtailed as sharply by the unfavorable price ratio three or four years ago and it was expanded more rapidly since than in the United States. Slaughter in Germany in 1927 was forty per cent greater than in 1925, Denmark increased a third and the United Kingdom gained fifteen to twenty per cent in the same period. Thus far in 1928, European slaughter has been heavier than in 1927. But, the heavy receipts have been partly at the expense of herds. How long it will take for liquidation to run its course is uncertain, but it probably has passed its climax already.

The number of hogs in Germany on December 1, 1927, was estimated at 22.9 million compared with 19.4 million a year earlier and 16.2 million two years before. Since the number dressed at thirty-six leading points in Germany from last November to April, inclusive, was about fifty per cent greater than a year previous, it is probable that the number remain-

(Continued on page 58)

Our Readers' Corner

Facts and Opinions by Michigan Farm Folk

FIXING THE ROADS?

IT is with a good deal of hesitation that I write this as it may never do any good to the people of Michigan. The county road commissioner has been building up with tar and fine gravel a small ridge across the road wherever there was a crack in the road concrete. Now these ridges are from one-half to one and one-half inch as high which causes a slight jar or bump to a fast moving car. They are never more than forty-four inches wide. That is, the tar has not discolored the concrete to any greater distance in any one place. Now instead of chipping off the tar and fine gravel, they are destroying a strip of concrete eleven feet, eight inches wide across the road in order to have the privilege of laying a new strip of concrete. It looks to me like deliberate destruction of good concrete in order to have the opportunity to exercise that Christian virtue, a great liberty with other people's money. Of course, the county commission was voted on the people mostly by non-taxpayers who should not have the franchise. The bureaucratic road commission gentlemen

are able to distribute from \$300,000 to \$400,000 a year without an effort in the name of good roads. Of this amount fully one-half of it never benefits the public, I have every reason to believe. Law is a good thing if properly administered, but it looks to me that the law is more in use to rob the farmer by due process of law than to help him. If the farmer wants any help he has to organize and spray the public trees. Cut off hundreds of the useless officers, especially the appointed ones and the ornamental committee. Now, Mr. Editor, you are at liberty to publish this, if you see fit and my name too, so I will know how many educated bricks will be thrown at me. Verbally, I can defend myself, but am not so good with the pen. —James W. Gradwell.

MAILMAN EARNS HIS MONEY

WAS just reading Our Readers' Corner. It seems as though the corn borer, rural mailman, and the pheasant certainly "catch it." As for the corn borer we aren't acquainted with him, but we keep our stalks plowed, burned, or shredded. Manistee County isn't infested yet. But

why howl about Congress not paying them for keeping their own premises clean? If one is too shiftless to take an interest in his own welfare, how can he expect someone else to?

And for the people that "kick" about our rural mail carrier, there seems to be an overproduction of people that can't do anything themselves but can tell how it should be done. We have to walk about one-quarter mile for our mail and would be willing to go farther if it would save the carrier any frost-bitten fingers and toes. He ends his thirtieth year in September and has earned twice over every cent of pension he'll get.

And the pheasant, we know they do damage. But if they can do any more damage than the neighbor's flock of fifty or seventy-five turkeys, they'll have to "get there."—A Subscriber.

HUNTERS TRESPASS

I HAVE been a hunter and trapper for forty-five seasons, and I find that the farmers protect the game better than the law or any game warden. When we stop to think of the territory that one game warden has to protect, he can't do it well. If the game wasn't protected by the farmers there would be little left living in the game line. Since nearly all game is fed by the farmers, why

shouldn't farmers own it now under new trespass law? Still with that law a great many of our city sports sneak onto private property to hunt the same as usual. When the sportsman ends his hunting trip, he had just as much game as if there was no trespass law.

Now, farmer friends, we will try again for what was taken off from the Horton bill to make it possible for farmers to arrest anyone found hunting with firearms upon his premises, and to give him the right to take him or order him before any justice where the violation was committed.—Arthur Kilts.

The number of growers of certified seed potatoes in Charlevoix County has increased 150 per cent over last year's list.

News of the Week

The insurance companies refuse to pay the insurance on the life of Alfred Loewenstein, the famous Belgium financier who disappeared from his plane, until they have proof of his death.

A receiver has been requested for the Coral Gables corporation, one of the greatest Florida promotions.

Two hundred and thirty-four people were killed on July 4th, according to authentic reports.

Julius Rosenwald, former president of Sears Roebuck and Co., is building a "Utopia" for negroes in Chicago. It is a \$2,500,000 apartment house to house 400 families on the south side.

Pope Pius XI has given up his usual walks in the vatican gardens and has replaced them with automobile rides.

The Russian ice breaking boat, Krassin, has rescued five more of the Italia crew from the ice flows. This makes eight now rescued, six missing, and two dead.

Two hundred thousand Knight Tempars met at their annual convocation in Detroit this week.

During the first six months this year there was 24.6% less automobile accidents in Detroit than in the same time last year.

Germany is acting as intermediary to persuade Russia to sign the United States anti-war treaty. Germany was the first of fourteen countries to sign it.

Of the 107 Reds arrested in Canton, China, since July 9th, 48 have been executed.

Gov. Al Smith has made John J. Raskob, prominent in General Motors affairs, a militant wet, and a Catholic, chairman of the national Democratic committee.

The Elks of America voted twenty million dollars for charity at their recent convention at Miami, Fla.

Alfred P. Sloan, president of the General Motors corporation, said recently in Detroit that the General Motors expected to do a two billion dollar business this year.

The Farmer-Labor party nominated Senator G. W. Norris, of Nebraska, for the presidency at their recent convention in Chicago.

Col. Lindbergh's plane caught afire from a flooded motor just as he was starting from Salt Lake City, Utah. Both he and his mechanic were uninjured.

The major crimes in Detroit showed a decrease of 34.86% during the first six months this year as compared with last year.

An old water-logged boat, called Betsey Ann, beat one of the modern steel boats in a twenty mile race up the Ohio river.

Twenty thousand people saw the lighting of Washington Blvd., Detroit, as the brightest street on the world on July 10th. The switch was thrown by little Mary Book at orders from her Uncle, Herbert Book, in an airplane 7,000 feet above.

Because he is not getting relief from his asthma at Cedar Island, Wis., President Coolidge is contemplating a trip to Yellowstone Park.

Democratic women have organized Democratic women's clubs for Hoover because they cannot agree with Gov. Smith's views.

Henry Ford gave John D. Rockefeller a nice new Ford sedan for his 89th birthday as a surprise.

Time to Bar Big Campaign Funds

Letter from Senator Capper to Hubert Work, Chairman of the Republican National Committee

My Dear Mr. Work—A dispatch from Washington in today's papers states that the Republican campaign will be conducted on a much reduced budget, compared to recent national campaigns.

This interests, I believe, a great many party members and will be heartily approved by them and by the people. The gigantic size of campaign funds has led not only to extravagant and altogether unnecessary expenditures, but to scandals that are deplored by virtually the entire party membership. The campaign budget of more than five million dollars eight years ago was in itself scandalous and was entirely excessive, as the vote in November proved.

I do not know whether the report that you and other leaders in conference have determined to keep the campaign fund under three million dollars, and considerably under that figure, is correct, but I am writing you to express the opinion that in this campaign the confidence of party members and of the country in the moral cleanness of American political campaigns can be greatly strengthened if the Hoover and Curtis fund is solicited from the party membership in small individual contributions, rather than from great wealth or from corporate interests.

This is not altogether a novel suggestion. It was the announced intention of the National Committee in 1920, and I believe at the beginning of the 1924 campaign. If before the close of that campaign the rule was departed from, it was not because too little money was raised, but because too much was spent, and spent in ways that brought little return.

I know the original purpose to hold individual contributions within \$1,000 for pre-convention contests and to the same figure for the campaign following, was sincere. In his testimony before the Walsh committee, Secretary Mellon recently declared that his own contribution had been \$1,000 before the convention and \$1,000 following, and that it was his understanding that this was the maximum that would be accepted from an individual subscriber. This is testimony of highest value in confirming the sincerity of the announced limitation.

When the campaign of 1920 opened in Kansas I remember it was the express understanding that subscriptions from any source were to be limited to \$1,000. And more money was raised in my own state by this plan of popular small subscriptions, "from 50 cents to \$1,000," than in any previous national canvass, when subscriptions without limit were solicited and received. Kansas raised the allotment assigned to it. The significant thing brought out was the widespread sympathetic response to this

appeal to the party membership to finance the party campaign.

This plan, I hope, will be adopted this year and carried through. Important considerations recommend it. It reduces the likelihood or even the appearance of campaign financing by large interests expecting political favors in return. And it interests more men and more women in their party responsibilities and will bring them more actively into the campaign, if they become contributors to the party campaign fund.

So far as Kansas is concerned no big campaign fund is needed. I find sentiment for Hoover and Curtis crystallizing rapidly. I am for them personally and because of the very valid national and Western interest I represent. They will carry the state by an old-time Republican majority. There is no need of spending a lot of money in Kansas and we are not going to. Laws regulating campaign contribu-

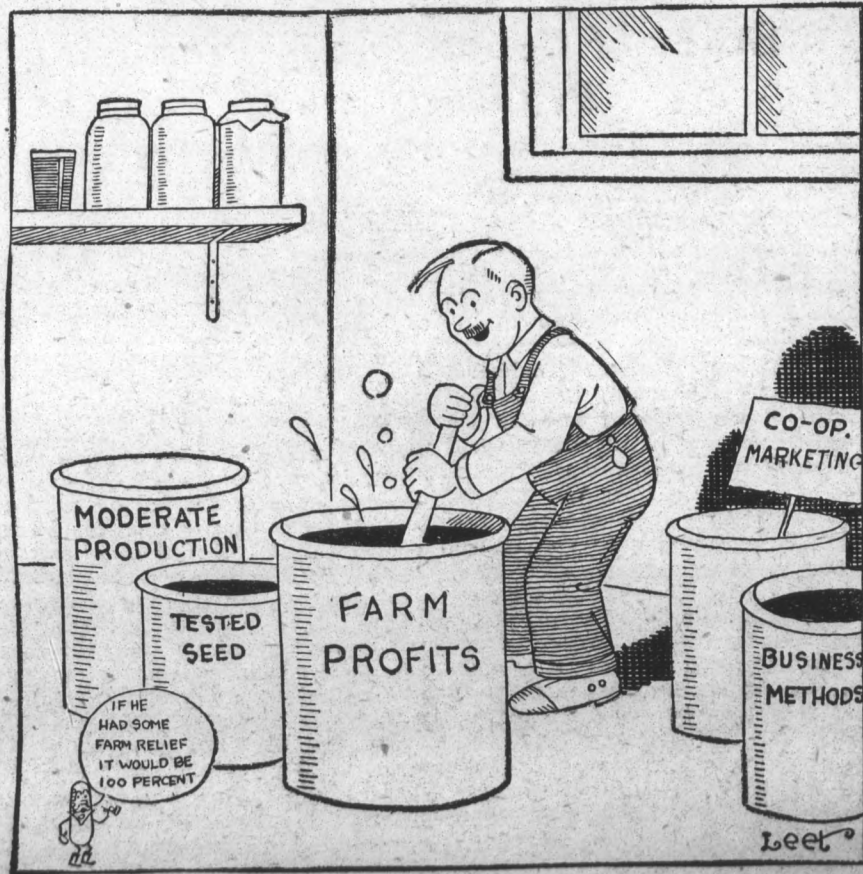
tions and expenditures are desirable, but the assured and certain method of emancipating the party from dependence upon the large givers, with a string attached or believed to be attached to their subscriptions, is to put up to the party membership directly the duty of financing campaigns by a great number of small popular subscriptions for which there can be no pretext for thinking they were made in return for services rendered, or to be rendered, to the contributors.

In my opinion the National Committee could do the party no greater service at this moment than to adopt this plan and strictly carry it out to the day of election. Sincerely yours,

Arthur Capper

TOPEKA, KANSAS, JULY 6, 1928

Here is Some Home Brew that We're all in Favor Of



Oil facts for farmers

(No. 4)

Six hard jobs that point the way to new economy

Lindbergh has flown the "Spirit of St. Louis" over 42,000 miles—with Mobiloil.

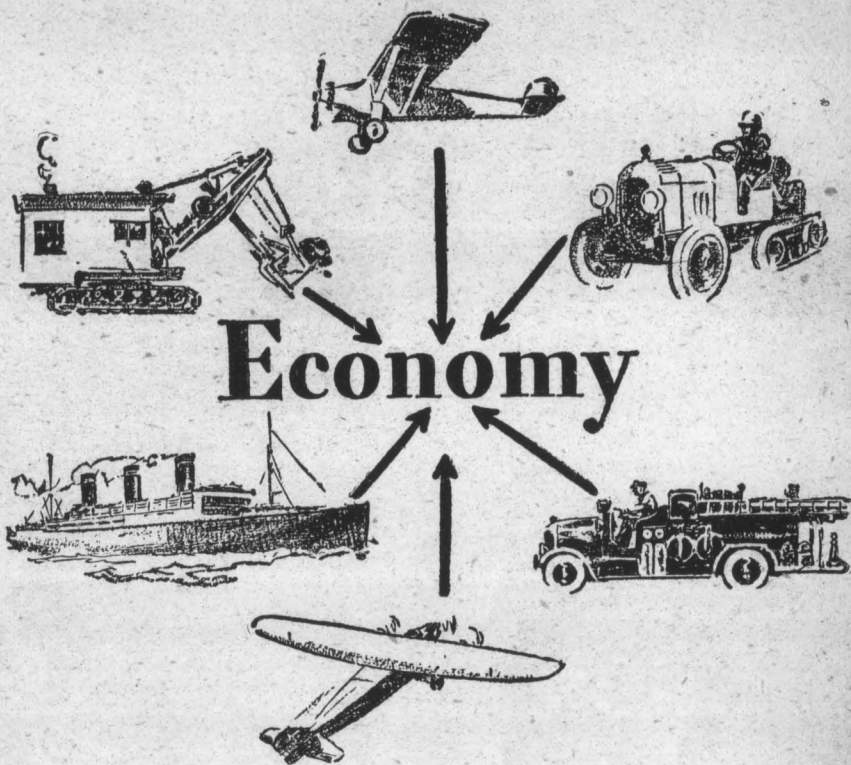
Byrd flew to the North Pole—with Mobiloil.

The Citroën cars, first to cross the Sahara Desert—used Mobiloil.

28 of the 30 contractors working on New York's new \$95,000,000 subway use Mobiloil or other Vacuum Oil Company products.

The Leviathan, and the Majestic, two of the largest liners afloat, and the Mauretania, the fastest, use Gargoyle Marine Oils, sister products to Gargoyle Mobiloil.

When fire engine builders demonstrate their fire-fighting equipment, 9 out of 10 use Mobiloil.



Saves you money

There is but one reason why Mobiloil is selected time and time again for the hardest lubrication work. *Quality*. This *quality* has made Mobiloil the most asked-for oil among farmers today.

It is very common for farmers to find that Mobiloil shows reduced oil consumption of from 10% to 50%.

Other savings come from fewer repairs, less time lost through over-heating and breakdowns; more mileage between carbon removals and all-around general improvement in engine operation.

How to buy

For a season's supply we recommend the 55-gallon and 30-gallon drums with convenient faucet. On these large drums your Mobiloil dealer will give you a *substantial discount*.

Other Mobiloil containers are: 10-gallon steel drums with faucet, 5-gallon cans in easy-tipping racks and 1-gallon and 1-quart cans.

Your dealer has the complete Mobiloil Chart which recommends the correct grades of Mobiloil for your car, tractor and truck. You are always sure with—

Make this chart your guide

It shows the correct grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil for certain prominent cars. If your car is not listed below, see at your dealer's the complete Mobiloil Chart, which recommends the correct grades for all cars, trucks, tractors, etc.

| NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS | 1928 | | 1927 | | 1926 | | 1925 | |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Summer | Winter | Summer | Winter | Summer | Winter | Summer | Winter |
| Auburn, 6-66 | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| " 8-cyl. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| " other models | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Buick | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Cadillac | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Chandler Special Six | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| " other models | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Chevrolet | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Chrysler, 4-cyl. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Imperial 80 | BB | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| " other models | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Dodge Brothers | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Durand | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Essex | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Flint | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Ford, Model A | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| " Model T | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. |
| Franklin | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Gardner, 8-cyl. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| " other models | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Hudson | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Hupmobile | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Lincoln | BB | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Marmion, 8-cyl. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| " other models | BB | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Monaco | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Nash | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Oakland | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Oldsmobile | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Overland all models | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Packard | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Paige all models | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Peerless 90, 70, 72 | BB | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| " other models | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Pontiac | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Reo all models | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Star | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Studebaker | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Vellie | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Willys-Knight 4-cyl. | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. |
| " 6-cyl. | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. |

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News and Views

From INGLESIDE FARM—By Stanley Powell

THAT "It pays to advertise" is a truth that we farmers should recognize and apply to our business to a far greater extent than we ordinarily do. I make the assertion confidently that on the average Michigan farm there is rarely a time but that there is some product or desire which might profitably be advertised.

To illustrate: For a month or so I have realized that we were not keeping abreast with the rush of midsummer work and that we should have another man on the job. When I was a lad there were rarely less than four men here, while thus far this season there have been but two of us. In a crude, ineffectual way I looked for help. I spent several evenings driving around, interviewing various individuals whom I thought might be interested in some temporary employment or who might know of someone to suggest, but to no avail.

Then I spent seventy-two cents for insertions of a small advertisement in the classified section of our hometown daily paper. The evening of the day it appeared, I had three applicants. To date there have been a total of eight, all apparently able-bodied and willing to work.

I've hired one of these men and find not the slightest difficulty keeping him busy. I wish that our income would warrant hiring some more man power. There are so many things that I can see and think of that I would like to have done, but which I fear will have to be postponed for a long time yet.

This evening I stayed out tinkering the mower and slapping mosquitos until decent bed-time. I think that with the new parts put on tonight and the new pinion and boxings referred to previously, this machine is in pretty fair shape. It has to be to do any sort of job on our alfalfa this season. Whether the yield is a little heavier than the average, I couldn't say, but somehow it seems to drag along and plug the mower worse than usual.

Rake Wrecked Again

It proved impossible to obtain a new main shaft or axle for our side delivery rake from Grand Rapids, so our local implement dealer advised me to have the broken part welded. I did so and after considerable effort got the tool back together again. However, it lasted only about a half hour and then broke square off in the weld. This time I have ordered a new shaft from the factory and in the meantime am waiting patiently (?) for it to arrive.

Another temporary reverse in our haying came when the main hay rope in our sheep barn broke. I rather enjoy putting in a "long splice," in a three-strand rope, but when I tackled this particular break I found that I was confronted with the task of splicing a three-strand rope into a four-strand piece. This, as many of you may know from difficult experience, is considerably more of a trick. However, when I got done, the splice would run through a small pulley and seems to be holding well to date.

Splicing ropes is just one of the multitude of little stunts at which a farmer should be skilled if he is to be an all-around farmer. And yet so many people seem to class the farmer along with "unskilled labor." A man may learn to operate one machine in a factory fairly well in a few hours, but it requires the background of long years of experience and observation to develop an efficient,

capable farmer. And yet in hiring help I find that even rarer than these qualities of skill and knowledge are those of judgment, initiative, and dependability.

I find the letters that come from readers of these articles very interesting and enjoyable. Perhaps it might not be amiss to pass the high spots of a few of those received recently on to you. For instance, my classmate, E. J. Leenhouts, who now holds the important position of General Agricultural Agent for the New York Central Lines west of Buffalo, writes from his Chicago office in part as follows:

"I wonder if it would surprise you to learn that your Ingleside Notes are read with a great deal of interest by folks as far removed from the farm as anyone residing in Chicago naturally would be? Nevertheless, that is the case and I am particularly interested in your Notes of a recent issue referring to the tendency on the part of the farmer to work towards decreased taxes by demanding the elimination of the only things which are designed to help him alone. This is a freak in psychology which

I have often noted with amazement, and if you have learned anything in your courses under the late Prof. French that enables you to explain it, I wish you would do so either in a letter or through your Notes."

No, Ed, this is indeed too deep a mystery for me to explain. Possibly the farmer is better informed regarding those governmental activities that concern him most directly and so he thinks of those things first when he thinks of how public funds are spent. There may be a tremendous waste, criminal graft, and gross inefficiency in connection with some other public project that involves vastly more of the revenue from taxes, but what we don't know doesn't worry us.

Readers Wish Baby Well

Since publication of the news about the arrival of our little son and heir, we have been showered with congratulations from readers. Mrs. Edith M. Wagar of Carleton, Michigan, that woman who through her connection with the Farm Bureau and the Grange has done so much for Michigan Motherhood, wrote a very kind letter in which she expressed a host of good wishes for little Ronald and his mother, said some rather undeserved things about his father, and expressed herself forcefully in favor of the most vigorous campaign against the corn borer. Referring to this matter she writes, "It is not so

Specializes in Poultry

(Continued from page 45)

by broadcasting. Usually about 6 to 8 cultivations are given a year.

About ten acres of the crop are hogged off, the rest is cut and husked. Usually about ninety baskets per acre are harvested each year. The fodder is shredded and fed or used as bedding. The corn is used for live stock rations.

Of the hay crops, about twenty acres are of Grimm alfalfa which usually follows wheat or oats in the rotation. The alfalfa is generally seeded alone in July after a thorough preparation of the soil. From two to five tons of marl are used before seeding if necessary. The hay is usually raked as soon as wilted and loaded with a loader from the windrow. The alfalfa fields are generally left five to seven years before being plowed up. The average yield is three tons per acre.

Of the cash crops, Mr. Card grows about ten acres of certified White Rural potatoes each year. The seed is thoroughly treated for scab and other diseases and planted April 1 and June 1. The crop is cultivated as many times as possible and sprayed three times during the season. It is dug with a digger and put in the cellar. It is sold locally directly to the consumer according to the condition of the market. The crop averages about 180 bushels per acre.

The eight acres of bearing orchard include Northern Spies, Greenings, King, Russett, Baldwin, and Wagoner. The trees are kept in sod but the ground is well fertilized with barnyard manure. They are kept well sprayed and the fruit is easily sold direct to the users in the vicinity.

The acre and one-half of peaches consist of such favorite varieties as South Haven, Kalamazoo, and Gold Drop. The trees are cultivated three or four times annually and oats are used for cover crops and also for chicken range. The orchards really serve a double purpose as they produce a profit and serve as a fine poultry range besides.

Anyone who farms must know that it takes some management to work a farm of such great diversification as this with the help of only one man throughout the year. But Mr. Card has things so planned that work as

well as cash returns are evenly distributed. Everything seems to dovetail so nicely that most crops serve double purposes, or are sold at good market prices. The grain and hay crops are sold to live stock which in turn have good consumer markets. The chickens take the most time in the winter when other things do not need attention and the high quality baby chick business assures prices that make profits certain. The middle man does not get much from the products of this farm.

The farm is well equipped for work. The equipment consists of four horses, a tractor, four electric motors, automobile, truck, three wagons, four plows, two cultivators, and all other equipment necessary to efficiently carry on the multitudinous duties of the farm.

The farm is kept in fertile condition by manure from the barn and compost heap, commercial fertilizers are used on most crops at the rate of 150 to 600 pounds per acre, and marl at the rate of one and one-half tons to the acre when necessary. The crop rotation consists of corn or potatoes, wheat, or hay. Each year twenty acres of green manure are turned under and there is always forty acres of legumes on the place.

The home is well equipped with conveniences including furnace, running water, electricity, power washer, sewage system, vacuum cleaner, ironer, and hot and cold water under pressure. The house has five bedrooms.

Mr. Card is known for his activity in his community for better farming. It seems to be his hobby to spread the gospel of progressive agriculture. The Card family is a believer in vacations and take them several times a year whenever time permits. Recreation is considered an essential part of life in this family, so parties, theatres, and dances are indulged in. Church attendance is also quite regular.

An important indication of Mr. Card's success is that his income has been adequate during the past five years to meet all expenses and put in many conveniences besides. One has to farm right to do that.

much extra work if the farmer but uses his head. There was no hand work necessary on our place this spring and still we had a perfect clean-up. And last year we had one field which had an estimated infestation of 94 per cent, too."

The closing paragraph of Mrs. Wagar's letter deserves to be passed on to you: "Don't let work get too pressing or disappointments too keen to prevent you ever from stopping and enjoying the family—The real mistake Americans make is that in their hurry and bustle they overlook the comforts of living."

In this connection it is timely to suggest that the Annual Farmers' Day at M. S. C. will be held this year on Friday, July 27. If it is humanly possible, let us arrange an auto load and attend this worth while event. I am sure we will feel well repaid in information, enjoyment, and inspiration for so doing.

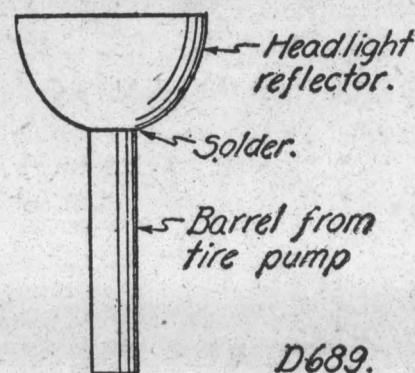
Handy Man's Corner

HANDY FUNNEL FROM TIRE PUMP

Claude Northey writes:

"Some time back you had some device to be made from the handle and rod of an old tire pump and wondered what use could be made of the barrel part. Here is what we have found useful and I should be glad to have you pass it on to other readers.

"We use the barrel or cylinder of the old tire pump for funnel extensions for filling gas tanks on the rear of the car where the ordinary funnel does not fit in well, for filling Ford



~Funnel For Gasoline Or Oil~

tanks under the seat where we do not like to get the drip on the car, for filling in oil where we do not have a spouted measure, and so on.

"A very good long funnel can be made from an old headlight and a tire pump cylinder as shown in the diagram. Cut a hole in the center of the headlight just large enough to let the pump cylinder slip through, saw off the cylinder to the desired length, then solder it into the headlight, solder small pieces over the rivet holes in the headlight, and you will have a big serviceable funnel which will be very convenient indeed for filling rear gasoline tanks and so on."

This seems to be a very practical use for material that otherwise would be thrown away, and we all know how difficult it is on the farm to fill a rear tank close to the spare tire without spilling and dripping the oil over everything.—I. W. D.

BELIEVES IN CERTIFIED SEED

THIS year there is being planted on the farm of Henry Curtis, President of the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange, a total of 340 bushels of certified seed potatoes, 560 bushels of which are Russets and 280, Cobblers.

Africa's No White Man's Land

Where Our Troubles Really Begin

By Francis Flood

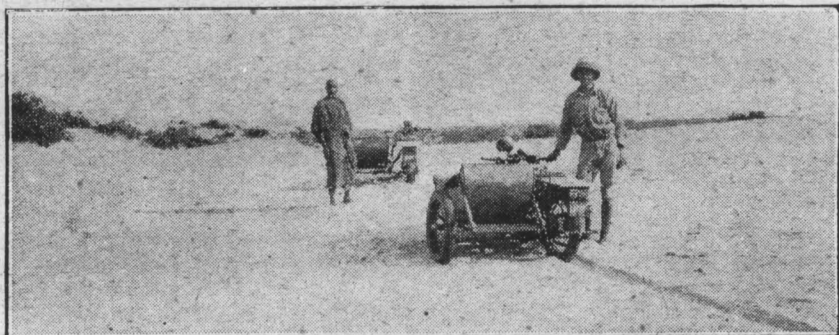
COME to my office this morning at nine," invited the Commandant of the French fort at N'Guigmi. "You'll see that, difficult as your road has been so far, your real troubles in crossing Africa by motorcycle haven't yet begun."

At nine the sandy courtyard of the post was already dazzling white in the sun. Each grain of sand was a crystallized hellion of heat, firing back to the fevered sun, ray for ray, every calorie sent down. It was hot. We put on our cork sun helmets and plowed through the deep, soft sand.

At each corner of the fortress wall stood a black sentry, gazing out at—well, at Africa; there was nothing else. Given barbed forks instead of their short French carbines and those sentries would have passed for so many black imps there in that desert

doorway to shut out the glare of the sun and sand, and we entered. It was cool inside those thick mud walls. All the direct light was shut out, and a huge swinging fan suspended above the desk was propelled through a Rube Goldberg system of ropes and pulleys by a pair of Gold Dust twins hidden behind a pile of saddles in a corner.

The Commandant was administering justice. Squatting on the floor before the table and the interpreter was the day's grist of plaintiffs, defendants, accusers and accused. Old Abdul Remnah had had a camel stolen. When the thief tried to sell it in the next village, 60 kilometers away, Abdul's son-in-law Malam, recognized the camel and seized it from the thief. A few weeks later, before Malam had time to return it



Wheels sank deep in the soft sand and made going tedious

inferno. Above us stretched the radio aerial, our only communication with the rest of the world—or rather with that other world to which we did not seem to belong at all. And above it all, even above the Tricolor of France, hung the American flag, withering there in our honor, in honor of the only Americans who had ever ventured into that part of Africa. Personally, I think that tribute should be paid to those Americans who have not been there, for they have shown the better judgement.

IN the far corner of the courtyard was the well, with its low concrete wall about the top. An old woman had just pulled up, hand under hand, a leather bucket full of water. The wet rope coiled in the sand, and another black hag, with a wooden peg in her nose helped pour the water into a goat skin slung across a donkey. They smiled at us as we plodded through the sand.

A tiny little pickin with a suspicion of a lighter shade in her bare, black skin grinned up at us from the sand. "White father and black mother," Jim observed. No white woman had ever been in that country.

"And nobody's child," I agreed.

She'll always be the plaything and the property of the post, just as is her older sister, the voluptuous inamorata in cheap silk girdle and silver anklets who flashed the same innocent smiles at us from behind the grass mat hung over her French sergeant's doorway. Many of these legitimate concubines there were, some as dazzling black as the sand was dazzling white, but many whose lighter skins and finer, graceful features betrayed a higher—or lower—ancestry. They were simply following the only life they had ever known, the profession that had brought them into the world in the first place. They were the playthings and property of the post.

WE came to the Commandant's office. A soldier held aside the grass matting which hung over the or even to notify Abdul that he had it, the thoughtless camel up and died. Now Malam was suing his father-in-

law for the camel's board and storage bill and the indignant Abdul was demanding the price of the camel. Abdul declared that his son-in-law hadn't intended to return the camel and that if he had fed it right it had never died anyway. It made me think of The Michigan Farmer Protective Service and some of the knotty problems they are called upon to settle.

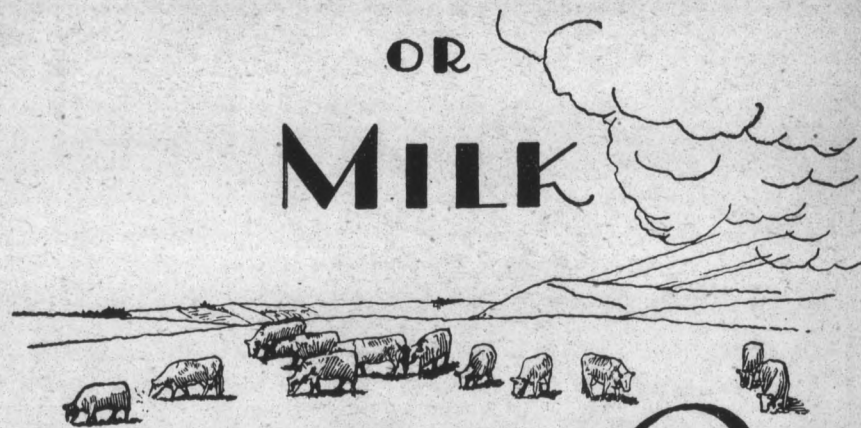
OLD Gamrum, a doddering black moron with filed teeth and huge sores on his legs was there with one of his younger wives, the plump and fetching Meemo. A triangle case. Old Gamrum had always been jealous, Meemo complained—and without any grounds whatsoever, she insisted, although the court believed her looks and her youth were against her. His nagging and suspicion had been too much and so finally she thought she'd jolly well give him something to be jealous about. (And this ultra-modern philosophy away back there in the heart of primitive Africa). So she went away with another man. She had never done anything like that before; her jealous husband had simply driven her to it.

Gamrum followed and knifed them both with the very knife now sheathed on his scrawny upper arm. The other man had died and thus kept out of court, but Meemo had rubbed red herbs and tobacco juice into her wound and was sore now only in her heart. Her husband was glad to let her go, but he'd paid fifteen goats and a hundred francs for this particular wife and now her father refused to give the money back. Said it was Gamrum's fault and therefore he didn't have to make the customary refund when a wife went wrong. One side of the triangle was erased, but here was a problem still.

But the next case was so etched into my memory as to remain there, I am sure, so long as I shall remember any detail of our African trip. It was the freeing of a slave. A trembling old woman, terror in her eyes, shielded a wide-eyed, under-

(Continued on page 52)

MILEAGE OR MILK



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It should not be necessary for your cows to take more than 50% of the day to get enough food for their requirements. For when a cow has secured her feed and swallowed it, her work has just begun. To make best use of it, she must be able to get what feed she needs rather quickly, since the longer processes of rumination and converting feed into milk and body requirements take place when the animal is comfortable and quiet.

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



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Adjustable outlet, elevates any angle.

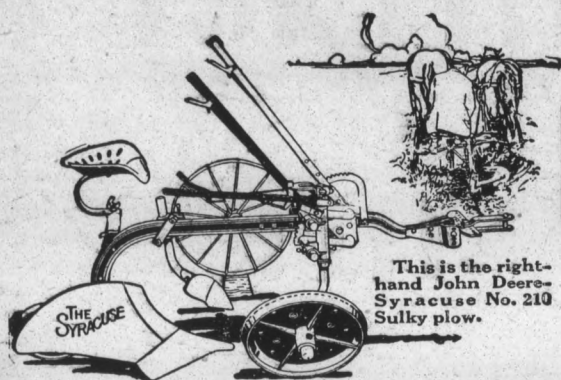
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Renewing the Strawberry Bed

Efficient Care After Fruiting

By B. W. Keith

WHEN your neighbor tells you that you might as well plow under the "old strawberry bed," think twice and then some before you do so.

There might be as much in it for you to renew the old bed as there is in caring for a new one. Some of the most successful berry growers in the state fruit the same strawberry bed for more than two years, although it is a general practice among most growers to allow the bed to fruit only two crops (2 years) and then plow it under.

Whether or not it will pay you to save the old bed for another year's crop depends upon at least four factors,—(1) age of the bed, (2) condition of the plants, (3) soil, (4) whether or not you have another bed that will supply under average conditions the acreage or the fruit you wish.

Age Determines Care

First—How old is your old strawberry bed, how many springs have you picked it? If only one or two springs, surely it will pay to renew it. Most growers leave their one-year old beds for another year anyway, and do only a half job of renewing or getting it in shape for a second year's crop, whereas, if they would take a little more pain and care for the bed after it is through bearing its first crop, the same bed could be made to produce profitable crops for three or more years.

Second—When strawberry plants come through the winter in a vigorous, healthy condition, not winter-injured or damaged by having or repeated freezing and thawing in the spring like they were in so many localities last winter and spring, they are plenty able to fruit a large crop of berries and still be worthy of renewing for another year's crop. But, if they are damaged either by winter injury, repeated freezing and thawing in the spring, or heaving in the spring, there is a question whether it is worth while to bother renewing.

If they bore a good crop of berries for you, they sure were not injured much and it will pay to renew the bed. Plants injured by the conditions just mentioned, will fail to mature all the berries they do set, and the berries that do ripen will be small, poorly colored, tasteless, and the plants themselves will appear dead and send out very new, fresh leaves. If the majority of the plants in the row are affected in this way, your better judgment might tell you to follow your neighbor's suggestions and plow up the patch.

Fertilizers Will Help

Third—If the fruiting row is small and the plants in the same are small, just because the soil was poor and they didn't get enough to eat, think twice before you plow up the bed, because the use of commercial fertilizer or barnyard manures will encourage these small plants to throw out runners and set new plants that can be made to grow very large, vigorous and healthy and produce a large crop of marketable berries for another year.

Fourth—If the old strawberry bed is the only one you have, save it, and follow some method of renewal so you will have a chance for berries another season.

The two main objects to keep in mind in renewing a strawberry bed are,—first, to do something to invigorate the plants you allow to remain in the row,—second, get the young runner plants to grow into as large, vigorous, and thrifty plants as is characteristic of the variety.

These two ends can be accomplished by cutting out the weaker old

plants, those that fruited, leaving those that appear to be the most vigorous and thrifty and the most capable of recuperating and producing a good growth for you. The plants that you leave should be, as near as possible, near the outer edges of the fruiting row and in a straight line so to form a straight row across the field or bed. By leaving those plants near the outer edge of the row, you get the younger plants. You will also be shifting the fruiting row for next year between the old fruiting row where plants have not been grown before.

Don't leave too many plants, narrow the row and leave a narrow strip about six inches wide across the bed from which to select the plants to be left. This can be accomplished by plowing away most of the row, leaving a narrow strip along the right or left side of the row. Don't alternate from right or left side as you plow out the rows or your renewed rows won't be evenly spaced.

After you have the rows narrowed down, go through with a hoe and "block out" the plants you wish to leave, hoeing loose dirt up around them so they won't dry out. Do not disturb the old plants you have plowed under until they are smothered out. Then you can go through with a one-horse cultivator and work loose soil back to the "blocked out" plants.

Blocking Out Plants

Just as soon as you have the plants "blocked out" see that they are fed by applying barnyard manure or commercial fertilizer, which should be hoed into the dirt that is used in banking up around the plants that you leave to form the new row. The manure or fertilizer (a 4-8 brand is a good one) should be scattered along the row so, when the soil is cultivated back, the fertilizer or manure will be thoroughly mixed through it and there will be food for immediate use of the young runner plants when they take root. The plants you "block out" are going to make your fruiting row for another year. The extent of this runner formation is going to depend upon the vigor of the plants you leave in the "block," and how well and how soon you feed them. Get them "a going" as soon as possible after picking season is over,—the sooner the better.

In small garden plots or where this "blocking" system of renewal cannot be conveniently carried out, a line of some kind can be stretched lengthwise over that outer edge of the old row which you desire to leave, and the best and most vigorous plants under it can be left. The plants in the other part of the row can be hoed out and taken from the bed. When this system is followed a wider row could be left than when the row is narrowed down by plowing.

Whatever method is followed don't allow the young runner plants to form too thick in the row every six inches is plenty close. Too many plants in a fruiting row is bad practice. None of them have an opportunity to develop into large, vigorous plants capable of producing a bumper crop of berries. You are after as large a plant as the variety will grow. Plants of this character bear bumper crops of big berries.

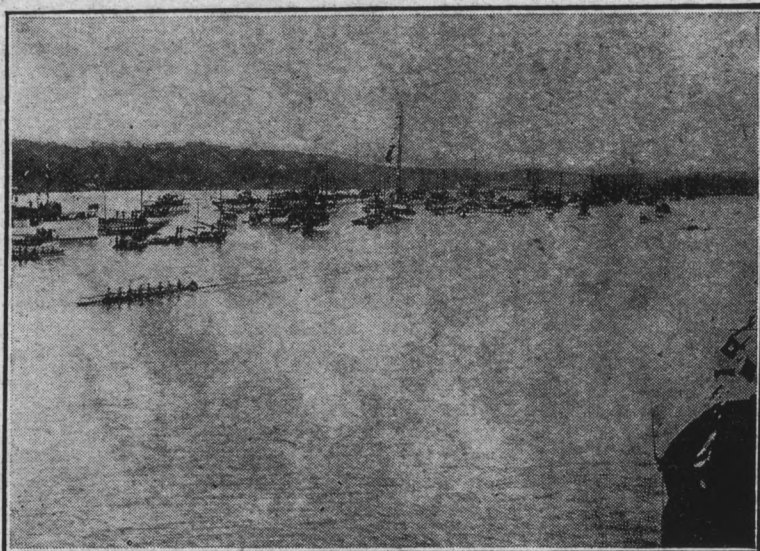
Hay that has dew or rain on it should not be stored, as it is likely to heat and mold.

The microscope shows that the finish of automobile lacquer depends on the size of the pigment—the finer the pigment particles the higher and more uniform the finish.

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



Miss Mercedes Gleitz, swimmer of English Channel, expects to swim the Irish Channel.



Yale won the annual regatta with Harvard at New London, Conn., giving Harvard the worst beating it suffered in years. The Harvard crew is hardly visible at the extreme right.



Mary Pickford felt real excited while having her hair bobbed by a Chicago barber.



Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, widow of Pres. Wilson, was the first to sign the guest book at Hospitality House during the Convention.



Speight, photographer of British royalty, made this excellent photograph of Pres. Coolidge.



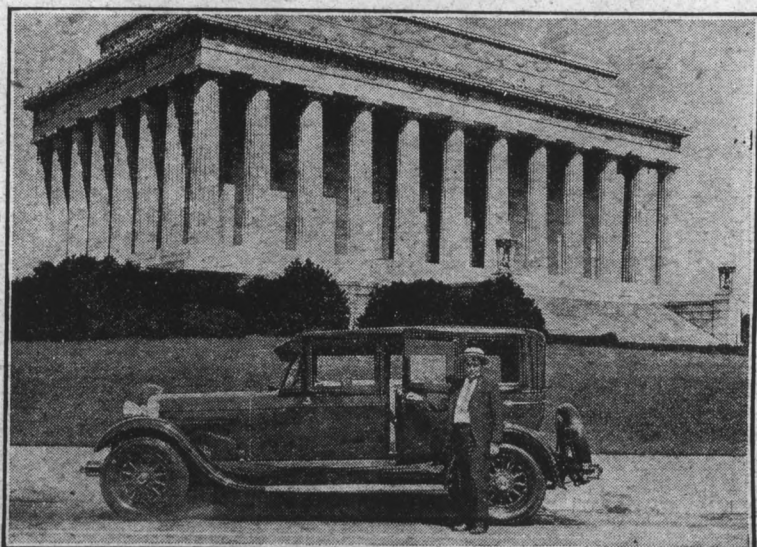
Capitan Carranza, who made a good will flight from Mexico to Washington was enthusiastically greeted in New York.



President Hindenburg of Germany occasionally takes a day off to witness the races at Moppe Garden near Berlin. He is known as "Papa" Hindenburg and is 81 years old.



Governor Al. Smith, with his daughter and her husband Major Warner, listened via radio to his nomination at the Houston convention from his home in Albany, New York.



Monte Jacobs, an auto salesman at Washington, D. C., has driven more prominent personages than any other man. These include Queen Marie, Lindbergh, the Bremen fliers, and many others.



Dick Loynes, Pacific coast boat racing champion, has won innumerable trophies. He is shown holding "Flying Mercury," the International Rudder trophy which he won last year.

Experience

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

STRAIGHTWAY he proclaimed Jesus." Paul did not wait. He got to work at his new religion at once. On what did he base his belief that "Jesus is the Son of God?" First, on his experience. What we have experienced we know. If you saw a sunset, in all its magnificent wealth of color and the glories of the evening sky, and some one told you that such things never happen, you would know better. You had seen just such a sunset. That is the power of conversion, or of any form of personal religious experience. It is something that you know, because you have been through it.

When the early explorers of what is now Yellowstone National Park told of the geysers of boiling water they had seen, of the pots of boiling mud, of the scalding pools, they were regarded as fools and frauds. Such things could not be, they were told. Yet these men affirmed that such things could be, for had they not seen them? In religion it is the same. What you know you know. The blind man said, "One



thing I know, that whereas I was blind, now I see." Opinions do not count. Profession is good only when backed by possession. Experience is possession. That was the power of Paul's early preaching, and the power of it all through his career. The reason Dante wrote so piercingly of hell was that, as men said, he had been in hell; that is, he had suffered so, had thought so long on the wrongs and woes of men that he had almost literally been in hell.

The next factor that made Paul believe that Jesus is Divine was his wide knowledge of the Old Testament. He knew, as every well informed Jew did, his Old Testament from Genesis to Malachi. In reading these pages, he believed that a hundred facts pointed forward to the coming of the Just One. Every Jew believed that Messiah would come. And those who became Christians believed that Jesus was this Messiah, that he fulfilled every description of the Coming One. And most of the preaching of the time was directed to that end. It was argument, the quotation of passages to prove what the speaker was saying, and their application to Jesus, as the one who fulfilled all these conditions.

Of course that sort of preaching would not do today in most communities. No one doubts (or at least most people do not) that Jesus was the Christ. Preaching today must deal with the application of what Jesus taught, to our day, to persuading people to accept this Christ, and living for Him.

It was a complete reversal for Paul. What he had been doing he now undid. He was building the thing which he had opposed and hated. It was a complete right-about face. And that is what genuine personal religion is supposed to do, every time. When Paul made his great defense of himself before King Agrippa later on, he said that he had been sent to "open their eyes, to turn them from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God." Does religion do that now?

This is one of the problems faced today by the church. The old-time

revival is a thing of the past, at least in most places. And yet the old time revival had power, when it was conducted by sincere and devoted people. Sometimes a whole community would be changed, and life made honest, sweeter, brighter. Old animosities would be done away, old misunderstandings cleared up, old hates forgotten. A substitute must be found for the revival, which does the work of the revival, but probably without employing the revival methods, unless in time the people should become so hungry for religion that they would go to any kind of a meeting to get it. But we must not think that the message of religion is bound by any particular method. Where one method will not work, another will. Dr. Harnack of Germany, the most noted living authority on church history declares, "A living faith requires no special methods."

But the folk did not like Paul. Queer, isn't it? It was a new idea which antagonized some of their cherished beliefs, and so they decided to kill him. That is the final argu-

ment—kill a man if you don't like him! But friends got him safely away, by dropping him over the city wall in a basket. And he was rich in one friend in particular, namely, Barnabas. The disciples themselves were afraid of Paul at first. They thought there must surely be some fraud about it—this man who used to persecute the Christians is now only pretending to be one, so that he might get the names of the Christians, and have them thrown into prison. But "no," said Barnabas, "he is all right. He is a new man, changed by Christ. Let us give him our hand and our heart." And they did. Barnabas was Paul's friend through the years. They had disagreements, to be sure, but it did not break their comradeship. Other great friendships in the church have been those of Paul and Luke, Peter and Mark, Luther and Melancthon, Calvin and Beza, Cranmer and Latimer, Wesley and Whitefield. Christian friendships are mighty. The church ought to be a society of friendly persons. Is yours?

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR JULY 22

SUBJECT:—Years of Growing Experience. Acts 9:19-30; 12:25, and Gal. 1:15-18.
GOLDEN TEXT:—Acts 9:20.

Africa's No White Man's Land

(Continued from page 49)

nourished boy behind the rag that was her dress and faltered her story to the interpreter. Translated into French and then into English her own words, of course, are lost, but here is her brief story:

SHE was a slave, bought years ago from a dealer in the north. She was a slave because her father, a chief of a roving tribe in Tibesti, had been himself captured and sold, and all his family scattered like the sands of the Great Sahara. She had learned the language of her master and had served his family well, doing the thankless drudgery that only slaves may do. Years dragged by. Her three daughters had been sold, but that was all right; they'd been sold as wives the same as free girls and that's all women are for anyway. But now her son was sold, and to a man in a distant village. She had learned it only today. Tomorrow they'd lead him off. She had protested—and she showed great streaks across her back where a lash had cut her to the ribs.

The Commandant spoke to the interpreter and the interpreter explained to her that now all slaves are free. There are no slaves under French rule except those who remain in voluntary servitude for lack of other place to go. He told her she was, therefore, free, she and her son as well. As free as her former master, as free as she wished to be. She might snap her fingers at her owner and tell him to Imshi to Gehenna, if she liked. She was free!

It was hard for her to understand, to reconstruct in one flash the outlook of her whole dark life. I could see her think it through as the strange idea of freedom which had first clogged in her brain suddenly cleared and became something she could understand and then realize she had. It was almost more than she could carry away and she swayed for one moment above that stolid black audience on the floor. Then she stiffened, straightened her bruised and bleeding back, and gasped as I imag-

ine, she contemplated for the first time in her life that "fierce joy of freedom" which should be no stranger to a daughter of a desert Bedouin chief, the freest folk on earth.

I HAD seen a slave freed. It was as though I'd seen a dead man given life, a lost soul handed back to a saint, or forgiveness returned to the damned. Certainly I'd seen Hope born again. This freedom.

"You want to know about the road to Rig-Rig and to Mao," the Commandant turned to us and brought me back to earth, back to sand again. "These men will tell you." As much as to say, "I haven't the heart myself."

The interpreter questioned, in detail, a merchant who had traveled the route many times, en caravan. Then he discussed it with the black postman whose fast camel had made the trip twice monthly for three years. Apparently he was searching for one ray of hope—and had failed to find it. Turning to us, apologetically, sadly, the interpreter broke the news that, withal our hard trip from Zinder and Maine Soroa, we hadn't seen anything yet. From N'Guigmi on the sand was deeper and softer in the caravan trail itself, and the terrain beside the road was so bumpy and cut up with sand holes, clumps of bush, sand burrs, and stumps as to make it impossible to travel off the trail. Furthermore, there were only two villages in the hundred miles between N'Guigmi and Rig-Rig. There were "encampments" occasionally but at some there were no people and at others not even water.

WE thanked him, for he'd done his best, and went back to our quarters in the fort.

"We'll take the side cars off, Pop, load 'em on camels along with the rest of our baggage, tires, gasoline and such, and we'll tackle this stretch with our solo bikes," said Jim.

"I've never ridden a solo motorcycle, sans side car, in my life," I

protested, "and this piece of Africa sounds like a stiff contract for a professional motorcycle rider." I'd never ridden any kind of a motorcycle, even with a side car, until we started across Africa, but I'd learned a lot.

"Well, you'll probably learn more between here and Rig-Rig than on any hundred miles back home," Jim encouraged. "And besides, the sand'll be soft lighting. And nobody to laugh at you when you tumble."

"No. Not even a doctor if I break my leg."

WE ordered five camels for the next day and then Jim and Bobo went to work removing the side cars. A good "boy" was this big Stygian Bobo of ours. He'd been given to us by the French military government to be our valet, interpreter, watchdog, and general Man Friday as long as we would stay in N'Guigmi. He was a tailor and leather worker by profession but had been a valet to a French officer for a time. He had discovered that when his officer's clothes wore out they were given to Bobo. He also learned that he could tear or scorch a hole in a pair of trousers and thus inherit them sooner. Then he, being a tailor and not too proud to wear neatly patched trousers, could not only keep up his own wardrobe, but even have a few clothes to sell occasionally. But like other clever men who are not quite clever enough he was apprehended and sentenced to three years in jail. When we came along they took him out and gave him to us. He was a model. He sewed on all our buttons, repaired our canteens, and did everything except prove himself a crook.

Bobo and Jim got some native-tanned antelope skins and made one for each tire casing, a complete inner boot about four inches wide, going all the way around and sewed together at the ends. These were to protect our tubes against punctures by those thousands of thorns that we always picked up when we left the road and just struck out across Africa, off the caravan trail. We had to do a lot of this cross-country bushwhacking because the sand was usually too deep in the camel trail for us to travel there. Besides, we had to navigate around what hills we could miss and zigzag back and forth, taking them on the slant, up those we had to cross.

NOW, we'll have to deflate our balloon tires clear down to eight or ten pounds of air," said Jim, "so they'll flatten out and give the maximum traction in the sand. But that'll make the rear tire slip on the rim and pull out the valve." So he taped the inner edge of the rim to make it rough, as well as narrower. Then he split an extra inner tube all the way around, took out the valve, and stuffed the rubber into the rear casing, between the regular tube and the antelope boot, leaving one edge sticking out alongside the rim to bind and help prevent slipping.

All those extras filled the casing so full that it was a half-day's job to get the tire on—but it didn't seem that it would ever slip, or puncture either. And it never did. With our motors wide open, in low gear, we struggled through sand, our tires deflated almost flat, and never an inch did they slip.

Our struggle from N'Guigmi on, will be described next week.

Aunt Catherine Selby has been door tender for a big yellow cat since 1917. She says that in doing this duty she has walked a total distance of once around the world at the equator and half way back to South Bend, Indiana.—Sunshine Hollow.

Frank R. Leet

Activities of Al Acres—The Professor Remembers His Umbrella



Protective Service

Our Slogan—"Life and Property Protection."

FIRE TRUCK SAVES BUILDINGS

BUT for the response of the fire truck from Dewitt, the farm buildings of Charles Henning of Clinton County in all probability would have been totally destroyed by a fire which caught from sparks on the roof of the tenant house. While this building was badly burned, the adjoining structures were saved.

This is one more example of the advantage and wisdom of providing means for fighting fires on farms. Scores of communities in Michigan have already organized the village and surrounding country into associations to purchase and man fire fighting equipment.

Investigation shows that fire trucks, for instance, very shortly save the original investment, in the property saved through the use of this equipment. There is much satisfaction in knowing that a few miles away is housed a fully equipped fire fighting truck, manned with men who are trained in fighting fires, ready to come to your aid on a moment's notice. This is a real source of relief to depend upon such equipment and men, than on an unorganized neighborhood with no facilities to deal with fire.

ANOTHER DICKINSON ISLAND ECHO

MACOMB County people have also had the opportunity to accept free lots on Dickinson Island in St. Clair Flats. One of our good friends advises us that he was prompted to make a confession after reading our article in May 26th issue entitled "A Free Lot for \$49.50." It seems that our informant came out of the deal much wiser and without losing his abstract money. After having been advised of his luck and paying his abstract fee, he made personal investigation of the project and was informed by the captain of the boat, who was supposed to carry passengers to Dickinson Island, that he was only one of thousands who was supposed to be lucky. With this information to guide his actions our good friend immediately sent a letter to the address of the realtors, who had swindled him out of his money, and advised them that unless his money was immediately returned he would expose the entire scheme through his local newspaper.

Rather than stand the limelight of public investigation, the realtors at once returned the entire amount that had been supposedly paid for abstract fees, and expressed their regrets in the lack of confidence shown. It would really seem that a bit of printers ink, when properly administered, can change individual viewpoints, if not public opinion.

ANOTHER CHAIN MERCHANDISING SCHEME QUITS

MAIL addressed to Cooperative Distributors, 26 Fair Street, Oneonta, New York, is being returned to the sender by the Oneonta, postmaster, marked "Refused." At least, a letter written this concern in the interest of one of our members has been returned to us.

The concern in question offered the public an opportunity to secure an all wool blanket through their endless chain merchandising plan. A plan similar to this one was referred to in our columns some time ago. As stated by our complaining member, she received three coupons from this

concern with the understanding that \$2.00 was to be sent the company for the coupons or the coupons were to be returned to them at once, if the scheme was not to her liking. She was advised that the coupons were to be sold to friends at 50c each, and that each purchaser of the 50c coupon was in turn to receive direct from the company three additional coupons for which they were to pay the company \$2.00. Each recipient of the trio



ABSOLUTELY FREE. DON'T PAY \$35.00

YEARS and years ago I began to shout abroad the virtues of the greatest revivifier and liquid tonic known to the world. I advocated its use in material doses—eight to ten glasses a day. I insisted that it was good in fevers, anemia, arthritis, biliousness, bronchitis, constipation, eczema, gout, hardening of arteries, high blood pressure, low blood pressure, nervous disorders and what have you. I wrote articles for all manner of magazines advocating its more general use and I have continued to write such articles ever since with some result.

It is therefore very gratifying to me to find that a big concern is now putting thousands of dollars into advertising my remedy, and appointing agents for every state and territory. This company makes even more definite claims than I feel warranted, but I can excuse a little enthusiasm for such a splendid remedy. They think they have added an improvement because they are putting the remedy up in a big earthen vessel with a faucet. They claim also that they have lined the vessel with something they call radium ore, thus charging the remedy with radium. I am convinced, however, that the only "charging" that is really effected is the charge of \$35.00 to \$50.00 which they make for their container. I am positive that the remedy would work just as well if taken from a cider barrel or even dipped from a well bucket, for this wonderful remedy is nothing more nor less than plain water.

Water? That is it. Drink sufficient water and many of your ailments will clear like magic. The testimonials of cures presented by this wonderful company, if genuine, are undoubtedly owing to the fact that the testifiers have been decoyed into drinking more water. People who have no taste for pure water may yet drink a lot of it if they think it is medicine. So drink the water anyway, and when the agent appears at your door in an attempt to unload upon you a Radium Water Jar for \$35.00 or thereabout, tell him that you prefer to take your water from an ordinary bucket. Incidentally, you might put the money into a fund for supplying the home with running water.

SCHOOL CHILDREN HAVE LICE

Our children have been in a school where some of the youngsters had lice. How can I tell if they have caught them and what should I do?—Under a rule of your State Depart-

ment of Health, children with head lice should be excluded from school unless kept under supervision of the school nurse. The louse is of a retiring disposition, but in the very act of retiring makes his presence known by tremendous itching, so if your children are affected they will soon let you know. The most popular remedy is kerosene, but this is quite severe on some tender scalps, so if you use kerosene dilute it with sweet oil.

WOMEN TO DISCUSS POLITICS

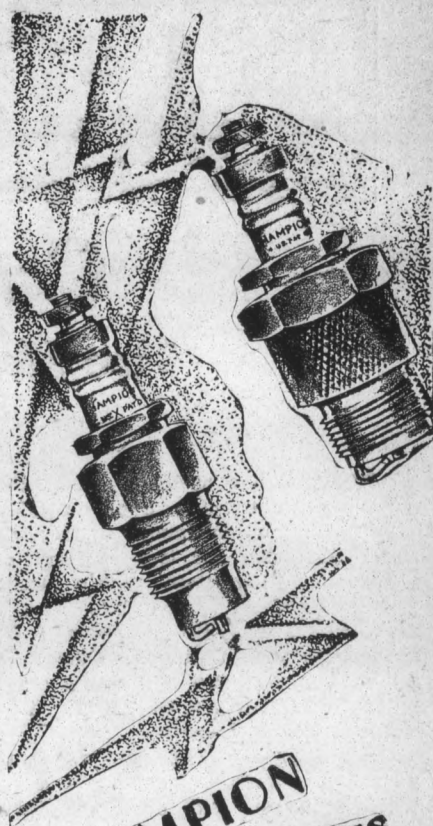
WHO Makes the Issues?", together with several of the most important ones in the present political campaign, will be taken up at the Pre-Primary Citizenship School to be held at East Lansing, July 24 to 26 under the joint auspices of the State League of Women Voters and Michigan State College, in cooperation with Farm Women's Week.

The agricultural situation, the several proposals for farm relief, their relation to the tariff, important alike to the producer on the farm and the consumer in the city, will be the subject of a joint session of farm and city residents on Tuesday evening, July 24.

Even though no decisions will be reached at the farm and tariff session on the evening of the 24th, sufficient expert information promises to be on hand to make possible a better-informed conclusion on the part of each woman student attending the Citizenship School. President Robert M. Shaw of Michigan State College will outline the background of the agricultural problem. The McNary-Haugen Equalization plan of agricultural relief will be explained by a representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation, sent from Chicago to carry the view-point of the national organization most active in its support. The Capper-Ketcham Debenture plan will be presented by a Michigan law-maker, one of the authors of the bill, the Hon. John C. Ketcham of Hastings, congressman from the Fourth District. Because the tariff policy of the United States is so closely related to the agricultural question, representatives of both parties have been asked to interpret their party views of the tariff in relation to agriculture that same evening.

The school is open to the interested public. Sessions will be held in the Home Economics building on the East Lansing campus, and living accommodations provided in campus buildings.

If insects and diseases are troubling your garden, send to Garden Dept., Michigan Farmer, for bulletin explaining treatment.



CHAMPION
has always
pioneered

FOR more than 16 years Champion has led in spark plug development and that is why today it is accepted as the better spark plug and outsells throughout the world two to one.

Today, more than ever before, Champion leadership stands unchallenged.

For Champion is of two-piece, compression tight construction, with a new solid copper gasket seal.

Its insulator is of sillimanite, a rare mineral of which Champion controls the only known source of supply. This insulator is specially heat treated to withstand the greater compression and higher temperatures of the modern engine. It is practically unbreakable and greatly resists carbon formation.

A fixed spark-gap under all driving conditions is assured by the special analysis electrodes, which greatly resist pitting and burning.

For these reasons you can buy dependable Champions with every assurance of better engine operation and greater car satisfaction, as do two-thirds of motorists the world over.

CHAMPION
Spark
Plugs

TOLEDO ~ O.

The WOMAN'S INTERESTS

Cautions for Canning Days

Two Hours from Garden to Can is Good Rule to Observe

By Muriel Dundas

Nutrition Specialist Michigan State College

FROM the experience of many Michigan women, home canning is one practical means of meeting the requirement for two servings of vegetable, other than potato daily. This standard for the daily diet, which has been approved by authorities on nutrition, is difficult to attain, unless one provides some means of conserving the surplus from the summer garden.

Certain products can be stored to advantage, while others, lose their delicate flavor and much of their sweetness within a few hours from the time of gathering. For these, the process by which they can be put in a can in the shortest time after gathering provides the best means of insuring a first class product. Since one cannot expect to take from a can a better product than is put into it, many precautions must be taken to insure success. Among these are:

1. Choice of products for freshness, uniformity and high quality.
2. Cleanliness of product and of equipment.
3. Adequate equipment.

Canning methods, as well as other phases of household activity need constant revision. New equipment and shorter processes are lessening the burden in canning as in other realms of housework.

For home canning of fruits and vegetables the Bureau of Home Economics recommends the hot pack method as explained in Farmer's Bulletin No. 1471. Time tables for acid and non-acid fruits and vegetables are listed. This bulletin may be obtained by writing to the Home Economics Extension Department, Michigan State College.

To meet the requests from some of the home demonstration agent counties, demonstrations will be given in Oceana, Oakland, Ottawa and Mason counties.

Mr. Henry Chatfield, a student at Michigan State College, who has had considerable experience in giving canning demonstrations will be in charge of this project in the state during this month. One special phase which will be emphasized is the canning of meat. Since the season for culling the poultry flock is approaching, demonstrations on cutting and packing of chicken will be featured in some localities.

To insure success, a pressure canner is advocated. The ordinary water-bath outfit has proven satisfactory for some products, but to

completely destroy organisms that might cause spoilage, the former method is advised. A better understanding of its use results in economy of time and effort.

Canning in tin has many advantages for the home canner. Ease of handling, less breakage, greater ease in sterilizing and cooling are among the factors to be considered.

Methods of grading and packing in glass jars will also be shown for many housewives pride themselves on the attractive exhibits which they prepare for county and state fairs.

Assembling and preparing in advance enables one to reduce the time

salad and the pineapple with his dessert. Milk took the place of his parent's coffee.

GENUINE MAPLE FLAVORING CAN NOW BE MANUFACTURED

A PROCESS for manufacturing a true maple flavoring, which, when mixed with ordinary sugar sirup, will make a reconstituted table sirup essentially the same as the commercial product, has been perfected by chemists of the United States Department of Agriculture. The process has been patented and dedicated to the public. Already one large manufacturer of

solve by pouring boiling water over the gelatin. Grind the ham fine, add the mustard and dissolved gelatin; whip the cream until it will just stand; fold the whipped cream into the ham mixture; mold in individual cups using $\frac{1}{2}$ cupful to each portion or in dripping-pans so that each portion may be cut in blocks. Serves 50.

Dressing For Ham Salad

$\frac{2}{3}$ quarts mayonnaise
1 cup grated horseradish

Stir the horseradish into the mayonnaise and serve.

Chicken Timbale

3 quarts chopped cooked chicken (40 pounds fowl)
2 quarts milk
1 quart chopped bread-crumbs
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup very finely chopped parsley
2 tablespoons salt
1-8 teaspoon pepper

Melt the butter, add the bread-crumbs and milk and cook slowly for a few minutes. Add the parsley, chopped chicken, seasonings, and slightly beaten eggs, and mix thoroughly. Fill a greased custard cup and bake in a pan of water. Turn out of mold and serve with sauce. Garnish with parsley. Serves 50.

Yellow Bechamel Sauce

3 quarts strained chicken stock
 $\frac{1}{2}$ medium sized onion (sliced)
 $\frac{1}{2}$ medium sized carrot (sliced)
1 very small bay-leaf
1 teaspoonful pepper
corns
2 cupfuls butter
2 cupfuls flour
2 quarts scalded milk
2 tablespoons salt
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon pepper
18 egg yolks

Boil the first 5 ingredients together for 20 minutes and strain. Melt the butter, and add the flour; add the stock and milk gradually, the salt and pepper and cook until the flour-taste is gone. Beat the eggs very slightly, add a little of the sauce to the eggs, then turn the eggs gradually into the hot sauce.—Mary Richards.

KEEP COOL IN SIMPLE WASH FROCKS



No. 982—Delightful Sports Mode. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, and 42 inches bust measure.

No. 616—Decidedly Chic. Designed in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards of 40-inch material with $\frac{1}{2}$ yard of 40-inch contrasting.

The price of each pattern is 13c. Address your orders to the Pattern Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit.



These women in Oakland County canned a whole steer in tin in one day

to the necessary "two hours from garden to can" and to make certain high grade products for the winter menu.

Place freshly-laundered towels, sheets, and pillowcases at the bottom of the pile on the shelves and thus prevent the repeated use of the same articles week after week.

MENUS FOR YOUNG AND OLD

HOW to prepare meals suitable for both the adults and the children in the family is a puzzle to many a homemaker. Some solve it by preparing a double meal three times a day—a simple one for the children and another for their elders. Others allow the children to have whatever the grown-ups have or put the whole family on a kindergarten diet. A wiser solution than any of these probably is to choose a menu for the grown-ups from which a meal suited to the needs of the children may be selected without cooking any special dishes.

For example, one family meal consisted of lamb stew with carrots, onions, and potatoes, boiled rice, hot biscuits, pineapple and cheese salad, cocoanut custard pie and coffee. Except for a few simple changes the child's meal was the same. He was given whole wheat bread instead of biscuits, which at best are not easily digested, and baked custard rather than pie. Most mothers find it easy enough to bake in a ramekin a little of the custard filling without the crust or cocoanut when they are making the pie. Instead of salad, the child was given the lettuce in a

flavoring products has taken steps to put the new flavoring on the market.

The new flavor may be used by confectioners, bakers, ice cream manufacturers, and housewives, or by any other who use flavoring products. An excellent sirup can be made at home merely by adding the flavor in suitable proportions to a gallon of ordinary sugar sirup of proper density. The reconstituted table sirup will possess the delightful aroma and flavor of the original maple product.

All flavoring extracts on the market at the present time which purport to be "maple flavor" are synthetic products and, even though they are harmless, must be branded as "imitation maple" to meet the requirements of the federal food and drugs act. Most of them are made from a number of ingredients, the principal one in most formulas being fenugreek seed, an Old World plant of the bean family.

No one has heretofore succeeded in preparing a genuine maple flavor. But this new process removes the sugar from real maple sugar leaving nothing but the flavoring constituents. Removal of the sugar also greatly enhances the keeping quality of the flavoring product, sugar being a highly fermentable substance. A by-product of the process is a sirup which is desirable for table or other uses.

QUANTITY RECIPES SHOULD BE WELL PROPORTIONED

Molded Ham Salad
4 large solid heads lettuce
1-12 pound ham bottled
4 tbs. dry mustard
 $\frac{1}{2}$ quart cream
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup granulated gelatin
 $\frac{2}{3}$ cups cold water
1 quart boiling water

Soak the gelatin in cold water, dis-

MY GARDEN

Let others plant their beans and peas,
The world indeed has need of these;
But in my garden spot will grow
Smiling pansies row on row.
Gay nasturtiums, dainty phlox,
Jolly, sun-kissed hollyhocks,
Roses nodding heavy heads,
Lillies in their brown earth beds.
And in the shady spots
Friendly blue-eyed forget-me-nots.
When the little seedlings sprout,
And the buds come peeping out,
You will think, as I do too—
Joys like these are all too few.

—Mary Richards.

Proof Of The Puddin'

By Hazel B. Girard

THERE is something about every conversation that represents a game of checkers. Either it is a dead "give away" or crowned with a cap-sheaf of intelligence that comes to one's attention.

By listening for the brief session of five minutes to a conversation, you can tell beyond the peradventure of a doubt, the very caliber of a person's mind. It is not alone a simple veneer or outside polish but a tried and tested barometer that registers your personality, your mind and intellectual orbit.

Just what does your conversation portray—or have you ever paused to think about it?

The average person is very slovenly and unexact about this particular feature of his make-up. People who would absolutely refuse to wear a crumpled dress, a wilted collar, or a single hair out of place will deliberately murmur jumbled sentences and meaningless nothings that would usurp the repose of ancient Pharaohs. All of us are familiar with the type of person whose wearing apparel is the chic, ultra-smart variety that "looks like a million dollars" whose first paragraph of conversation is a voluble "give away."

Too many people after their school days have culminated and they have settled down to the plain sphere of every-dayness, allow themselves to fall into pitfalls of intellectual drowsiness. They read nothing but the funnies, lose all interest in lectures, etc., that once they figured vital—and gradually let their ears become gamuts to all the latest tid-bits of modern slang. And soon—all too soon, their conversation eclipses into a formula of staggering sentences.

Conversation is like a personality; it shows the real "you" to the world. A good well-balanced conversation is synonymous to a well-ordered mind; a brilliant uplifting badinage foretells an up-and-coming intellect.

But, perhaps, you stammer—you never had a chance; your schooling was limited. Well, at any rate, there is an antidote. And, perchance the best one of all is to select a good writer whose works are well worth perusing. Read carefully—study diligently the formation of the sentences. Keep your mind not only on the meaning wrought but on the individual words themselves.

Daniel Webster declared the best "get rich quick" method of knowledge was to study the dictionary. It would seem at first that this was a preposterous idea—for certainly it is a book that changes the subject a lot. But so much the better!

Some teachers have their pupils learn two or three new words each day—that is learn to spell them and affix them in the vocabulary ready for immediate service. And right here in the built-in cupboard called vocabulary is the stepping stone to a favorable conversation. Anyone with an able vocabulary finds small difficulty in rendering his thoughts in a punctual, easy manner.

Indeed, one of the most pitiful things recognizable is the person who willingly and lazily lets himself slump into a one syllable artist and slang magnet. Perhaps, in their yesterdays, they were blue ribbon school teachers, or brilliant linguists with wonderful debating abilities but the waning years subtracted their poignancy of speech and relegated it into a rhythm that sounds something like this: "Yeah?—How come?—Re-ally?"

WHEN THE JUICE BOILS OUT

MANY suggestions have come from readers in answer to Mrs. J. C.'s trouble in making apple pie. Mrs. O. J. H. says that she cuts the top crust smaller by one-quarter of an inch than the size of her pie tin. The bottom crust is then lapped over this and pinched down. This seals

the edge more tightly and by not using a too hot oven she never has trouble with the juice boiling into her oven.

Mrs. J. E. R. says that she uses a clean piece of white cloth about two inches wide, dips this in water and ties it firmly around the pie just before slipping it into the oven. This also tightly seals the edges and prevents the juice from boiling out.

MAKES ROSE BEADS

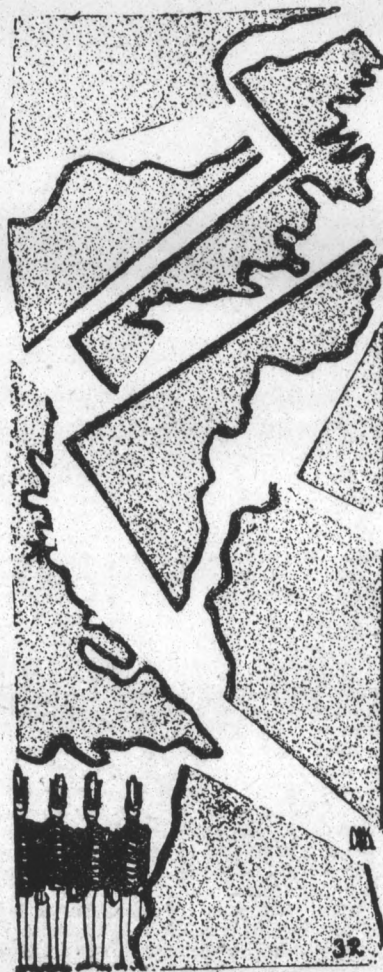
I GATHER the rose petals in the morning when the dew is on them and grind them through the food grinder seven times, using the finest knife. A small lump of copperas will make them blacker. Add to them a few drops of good perfume. Knead them on an iron skillet or piece of rusty tin until the dough is smooth and evenly colored. Let stand for two or three days, shape into beads with the hands. Pierce these with a pin or large needle and let them dry for several days. Dip them in olive oil and spread out on wax paper for twenty-four hours. Then put in a small paper sack and rub them to a polish. A small market basket full of leaves will make one long string of beads.—Mrs. H. E.

The secret of crisp, succulent salads lies in having the material fresh and cold. Dressing should not be combined with the salad mixture until just before serving.

For Our Little Folks

STATE SECRETS

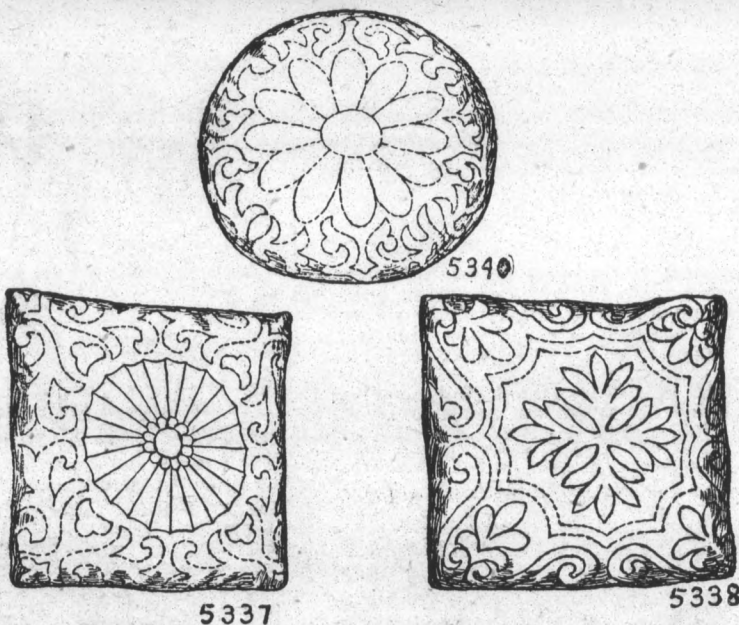
The Cavaliers, in days long since,
Found this state an asylum;
To say that they are crazy though,
I rather 'spose would rile 'em!



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 Rhode Island and its capitol is Providence.

Quilted Pillows Give Quaint Colorful Touches



THERE is no easier and inexpensive way to add a touch of color and cheerfulness to our rooms than through bright, well-made pillows. Quilted pillows are particularly pleasing and practical. For these pillows, the wadding or quilted part, as well as the front of rayon and satin, is furnished.

The pillows are made up by following the stamped design on the wadding and carrying this design through the front of the pillow. When finished, these pillows are appropriate for the living room or boudoir.

The price of these pillows is 70c each, stamped on rayon. Stamped on satin, they are \$2.50 each. The wadding is supplied with each design. Any of these designs can be had in rose, Nile green, saxe blue, maize, tangerine, or black. Enough rayon and satin is included to make the back of the pillow. In ordering, be sure to specify the number of the design you want and whether rayon or satin is to be furnished with the wadding. Address your orders to the Stamped Goods Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit.



Your Summer Outings

There are going to be a lot of Saturdays and Sundays and holidays when you can get away from farm work for a day or two's outing. Even if you only take a short trip, the change from routine work and the seeing of new faces and new places will be good for you and your family.

Half the fun of going on an outing is to be well prepared. With good lunch baskets, vacuum bottles and jugs for hot or cold drinks, a portable camp stove, if you want to cook a meal or two, and the right kind of auto accessories for your car, you can get more pleasure on your trip. If there is fishing nearby you need a good fishing outfit, such as we can pick out for you at our "Farm Service" Hardware Stores. Have more than one outfit so that the rest of the family can enjoy the fun too. Many of your neighbors have taken our suggestion of securing a few outing and picnic conveniences and are keeping them all ready so that they can slip away on a minute's notice, whenever there is an opportunity.

Why don't you come to one of our stores and let us show you the many things we have that put more fun into your vacation days, and save trouble and time in getting ready to go? You will find your money will go farther here, too.

Your "Farm Service"
Hardware Men.



Your
Farm Service
HARDWARE
STORES

OUR PAGE

Concerning Conflagrations

M. C.'s Tell of Farm Fires

TWAS on a Sunday afternoon and we were all gathered inside a large and crowded country church. The preacher pronounced the benediction and the throng poured from the doors. But, as they gained the open air a wave of horror struck them and they shuddered as they tottered down the steps. At a short one-half mile distance away flames were springing forth and playing among the beautiful birch, hemlock, pine, maple and elm, ruining their stature and the entire landscape.

A terrific wind hastened the racing, maddening, burning brightness as it spread over the high hillside—almost a mountain.

People ran as if mad and boys throwing their hats aside climbed the mountain with sacks and boughs moistened from a sparkling creek below.

We fought, they fought, we all fought the rushing enemy as it crept on. Soon the battle ceased, but not before a part of mother earth's grassy covering and hundreds of Michigan's proud trees were destroyed. As all viewed the horrible scene, fear of fire stole into each individual and from that time on made them respect and



The boy behind the dog is Francis Morse who apparently has his hands full

obey our state fire protection laws.

Our most beautiful hill and hillside laid to waste only because of some hunter's carelessness.—Josephine De Groot.

Nearing the close of day my sister and I strolled back to the woods after the cows.

The sky was a delicate blue tinted with the red glow of the setting sun; but glancing toward the north a different scene was witnessed, a huge black cloud of smoke was darkening the white lazy drifting clouds.

Rushing to the house we were soon in the car and on our way to the fire.

Closer and closer the car sped ahead, higher and higher the flames were growing, we reached there just in time to see the rafters of the barn fall. Thus making the mow of burning hay and the recent thrashed grain visible.

The barn and outer buildings burned completely down. The good old windmill pumped steady while the men put water on the flames trying to quench the fire so they might find their missing boy, Teddy.

The frantic mother and father searched in vain but was unsuccessful until five o'clock the next morning they found the remains of their boy by the water tank.—Eva Gurd.

The largest farm fire that I have ever witnessed was a fire which was north of Zeeland. The fire began by sparks which flew from the chimney of a house and alighted on the roof of a church. The church burned down and the wind was directly west. It destroyed a large field of corn and the sparks flew to a neighboring barn which contained many head of cattle and many bushels of grain. The owner of the farm succeeded in getting only one cow out of the barn, twelve more were burned to death. Much hay and

straw were destroyed and mostly all of the grain was burned. The farmer burned some of his hair in trying to save his tools. The tools all burned with the barn and also a chicken coop next to the barn burned. The farmer

did not have his farm insured which made it a greater loss.

The sparks then caught a house which was just west of the barn. The furniture was saved, but some of the other valuable things burned. There was a sick man in the house and they got him out. A large straw-stack also burned down. I hope I won't have to see such a bad fire again as it is a great loss to the owner.—Harold Butler.



OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Uncle Frank and Cousins:

Thanks very much, Uncle Frank, for the pin and card I received a short time ago. One thing I'm interested in is solving crossword puzzles. Gee! it's lots of fun if you know how!

I like to study about nature. I believe in education more than anything.

I hate to go with girls that smoke. Once the big girls drove the small girls and boys outside at noon. One girl had a package of cigarettes. She offered each girl one. I didn't take any, nor did one other girl. They smoked until teacher came. Gee! I laughed at them. I betcha they were really out of their minds. Smoking is harmful as well as strong drinks.

I never go out with boys, nor associate with people that have bad habits. I go to the shows sometime. The last show I saw was the "Big Parade." It was very good.

I like to read interesting letters such as Guilford Rothfusses' especially.

I have lots of fun boxing with my brother. Of course, boxing isn't for girls, but it's fun.

I can make crossword puzzles myself. Today I made a large one in school and made teacher solve it, she got it all right.

For six years I haven't seen a city. I like to live on a farm. So long.—Miss Estell Niemi.

I judge you are a wholesome, active girl. You are right in refusing to take on bad habits. They do nothing but harm. You are, apparently, a real country girl.

Dear Gang:

Do the members of the Merry Circle like the German flyers, Captain Koehl and Baron Von Huenefeld and their Irish companion, Major Fitzmaurice, for being the first to make a successful east to west non-stop flight over the Atlantic? Or do "you all" still carry your World War resentment and enmity toward the German nation around with "you all" and are you reluctant to express any admiration or praise for the German people, even when it's due them? I'm glad I may say (and most heartily and truthfully too) I never had any ill will toward the German people aroused in me because of the World War. I was too young to know what the war was all about, "me" being only a little shaver when that part of history was being enacted.

And while we're speaking of "air birds"—I've seen several letters from members lauding "Lucky Lindy" or rather "Careful Charlie." Some even named him as one of the world's ten greatest men, but I haven't seen a single letter of praise for any of the other aviators who were successful in making a non-stop flight over the Atlantic nor have I heard anyone express any regret that gallant Frenchmen, Nungesser and Coli lost their lives in a brave attempt to span the Atlantic or for the other lives that went to a watery resting place. For what reason haven't I pray tell? Now don't misunderstand me. I'm not trying to lower the rank of Lindbergh. In fact I believe Lindbergh earned all the praise he got and the place in everyone's heart he holds, but why should we neglect to give other people their share of admiration when they have earned it even if their attempts fail? And that goes for attempts of every kind whether it be great or small as long as it's honest. After all, it isn't what we do but how we do it.—Just another "Would-be-Member," Rogue Romer.

Many of our pioneer aviators are due

more credit than they get, but still Lindbergh has an outstanding record. Why keep war hates alive?

Dear Uncle Frank and Cousins:

Well, I'm back again. I hope that I'm welcome. I certainly am glad to hear that there are others that have the same opinion as I on the country and being able to take a dive into the lake when ever it gets sort of warm.

Well, Uncle Frank, I was in Detroit several weeks ago and wondered where your offices were located, but as things were, I was unable to pay you a visit. Are strangers welcome?

What do you all think of spring? Isn't it wonderful? The trees are in blossom, with all the plants becoming green and the fragrance of blossoms, trees and flowers combined. I often wonder what the people of the city would say if they could only be with me at present. You see I'm writing this beneath a maple tree in our front yard, as it seemed impossible to write indoors.

I think I'll just say a few words in regard to evolution as there seems to be a discussion on that subject. As for me, I don't believe in it, because it seems almost impossible for people to have generated from apes and if they had—why are they not doing the same at this day and age? I certainly don't see any difference in the apes of today and those years ago. Any information in this regard will be gladly accepted. Another thing that I don't understand is how any Christian can believe in evolution and be a Christian at the same time as evolution and the Bible contradict one another. Let's have other opinions on this subject.

Uncle Frank, I wish to thank you for publishing my last letter. You can imagine how surprised I was when I saw it in print.—"Not Much."

Strangers are welcome here at all times. But, you are not a stranger, being an M. C. I envy the place, the surroundings, you had for writing your letter.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I think that dances are all right because you can get away from home and have a good time. You can see some of your best friends and talk to them if you don't dance and you can even if you do.

But like Vilma said, the Charleston and black bottom are only jumping, kicking, etc. I think that dancing is all right, but not the Charleston or anything like that.

And too, think some movies are all right, but not all of them, for some of them are just foolishness, don't you Uncle Frank?—Auldra Schultz.

I am glad that you do not like foolish dancing or movies. Anything sensible is all right, but one must use care that what one does is sensible.

Dear Uncle Frank and Cousins:

I approve of what Vilma, G. C., says about dancing. I go to dances but do not dance the Charleston, black bottom, or toddle. I don't think they are fit for a girl to dance. But don't think, Vilma, because I say I go to dances that I go to the lake resorts, road houses, or any such places because I do not. I only go to dances at the homes of my friends. As to smoking that is one of the dirtiest habits a young boy can have. There are several boys in my school who smoke and they are not over six-

teen years of age. And not a one of those boys are half as bright in their studies as the boys who don't. They really think it looks smart, but I think it looks ridiculous, don't you, Uncle Frank? Drinking is just as bad a habit. I know a young fellow that can't think, talk, or do anything unless he is full of drink. Yet he is never drunk. This boy's parents are real nice respectable people. But look at their boy; he is ruined for life.

Well Uncle, guess it is about time for me to leave off gossiping and get to work.—Grace Fowler.

Another girl who has sensible views on common habits that are harmful.

ADD-A-LETTER CONTEST

WE have had requests for other contests of this type, perhaps because there are some who want to try to get the right idea. I hope that all contestants will read carefully the directions.

In this kind of contest you start with a letter such as A, for instance. Then add another letter each time and make a word. With A it would work out like this: A, an, man, mane, Maine etc. You will note that only one letter is added each time, but all the letters previously used are used again.

For this contest we will start with the letter W. Now lets see how many can get the right idea.

The ten usual prizes will be given to those who make the largest correct list of words. The first two prizes will be fountain pens; the next three, clutch pencils; the next five dictionaries. All who have the correct idea will get M. C. buttons and cards if not now members. The contest closes July 27th. Send your contest papers to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

Don't forget to put your name and address in the upper left hand corner of your papers and M. C. after your name if you are a Merry Circler.

ABBREVIATION WINNERS

A GREAT many tried this contest and showed that they had a good knowledge of abbreviations. The following ten were picked as the lucky ten. All others who had correct replies and are not now members will be given M. C. memberships.

Fountain Pens

Doris Kellermeyer, Oxford, Mich.



Ginger is taking Gerald and Edmund Umior out for a ride

Iris Losey, 907 S. Lafayette St., Greenville, Mich.

Dictionaries

Harvey McLaren, Route No. 1, Box 51, McMillan, Mich.

Mary Shutts, Route No. 3, Newago, Mich.

Beulah Tyner, Route No. 3, Big Rapids, Mich.

Clutch Pencils

Mildred Harrison, Route No. 3, Ithaca, Mich.

Helen Piper, Shiloh, Mich.

Stanley M. Brown, Bailey, Mich.

Alberta Berlin Route No. 4, St. Johns, Mich.

Elizabeth M. Blank, Route No. 1, Box 44, Whitehall, Mich.

Solution

- Ill.—Illinois
- Colo.—Colorado
- i. e.—that is
- Ga.—Georgia
- M. A.—Master of Arts
- etc.—and so forth
- Conn.—Connecticut
- Jan.—January
- Fahr.—Fahrenheit
- Ky.—Kentucky

POULTRY

TEMPORARY HOME FOR PULLETS

GROWING pullets need plenty of room and clean quarters if they are to thrive and come into proper maturity so the past year we hit on the plan of erecting temporary shelters for them in the wood lot. We chose a well drained spot well protected by trees and one which would be in the shade for the greater portion of the day. Four posts were set in the ground about the depth we usually set line posts for a fence. These were set ten feet apart one way and twelve another making a ten by twelve foot frame after two by fours had been nailed to the tops as plates. The first house we built was boarded up across one end and the rear as we thought this would keep the rain from blowing into the feed hoppers and upon the birds. Perches were placed across the rear of the shed and we found that we would need an extra post at each end in the middle as three plates were necessary instead of two in order to keep the roof from sagging.

The sheeting was number three shiplap which we had on the place and a twelve foot board placed endwise just reached across the ten-foot shed nicely allowing a small overhang for eaves. This was covered with a cheap grade roofing and the entire shed enclosed with one inch mesh netting. Altogether this shed cost us or would have cost us had we bought all of the material new about twelve dollars. However we rigged up a couple more leaving these open and had just as good results from them. Any sort of old lumber will do for the frame work and, it can be placed closely together, for sheeting. If there are wide gaps between the boards the wind will soon whip the roofing off because there is no weather boarding to protect it.

Feed hoppers were placed in these pens and water provided by means of a float attached to a barrel which was filled every second day and after a week's confinement the pullets were given the range of the woods but never strayed far from the feed hoppers.

This plan insures clean range for the pullets and clean quarters. If these are thoroughly deloused when placed in the sheds they will be bothered very little with parasites. Last fall the netting was taken down and put away as was the shiplap used for sheeting. Most of the roofing was salvaged but is a couple of inches narrower than it originally was because we cut along the seams in taking it off thus losing the inch on each edge where it had lapped. Our pullets did so well under this plan that we shall use it again this year for we have found that the ordinary colony brooder house soon becomes wracked if moved from place to place and besides is a very stuffy summer home for pullets.—W. C. Smith.

CAUSE OF DIARRHEA

Will you please tell me what causes diarrhea in hens and what can be done for it?—W. S.

Diarrhea in hens may be a symptom of several diseases or it may be caused by simple digestive disorders due to the method of feeding. The feeding of the balanced laying mash containing bran and easily digested ground grains is a great help in preventing bowel trouble. It prevents the hens from filling up on trash, dry grass and other materials that may cause bad conditions in the crop or throughout the digestive system.

Hens which receive an abundance

of fresh green feed seem to have less digestive trouble than hens which are confined where the supply of green food is irregular or lacking entirely. Sour milk also helps to reduce digestive disorders. If the bowel trouble is due to some specific disease like tuberculosis it would have to be combined with other definite symptoms to determine the disease and a laboratory examination is considered necessary for a definite determination.

HENS DYING

Some of our hens are dying. The liver has small white specks on the outside and the inside seems granulated, and tears to pieces very easily. There are nodules on the intestines similar to those found in sheep. They are fat and some that have died were laying. We feed skim milk, corn, oats and wheat.—C. D. W.

The death of the hens followed by the discovery of the white spots and granulated condition of the liver may indicate that the hens died of tuberculosis. According to scientists a laboratory examination is necessary to definitely determine the presence of avian tuberculosis.

If you have a valuable flock and suspect the presence of tuberculosis, it will pay to have a veterinarian inspect the flock and make recommendations. Some of the hens which were in good condition and laying, may have died from internal ruptures caused by the strain of laying. This most often occurs among old hens that are heavy with fat. A few losses of this type may occur in spite of the best of management.

The addition of either a home-made or commercial laying mash to your ration will help to increase egg production and may keep the hens in better condition. Hens need about so much feed and the cost of mash is not much greater than the cost of grain. When both mash and grain are used the profits from poultry keeping are greater.

CARE OF GOSLINGS

I had 13 nice big goslings, just beginning to feather out. I kept them shut up over night but would let them out about 7 o'clock in the morning. One morning about 10 o'clock there were two dead. I saw two of them die; they were only sick for about 15 minutes. They seem to have eaten some poisonous grass or poison of some kind because they came for water and drank continuously for a while and then they would shake their heads as if choking, with slime running from their bills. What I would like to know is this, does a poison fall with the dew or rain or is it some poisonous insect?—O. M.

There could be no poison falling with the dew or rain that would injure the goslings. Goslings sometimes die from eating the poisonous rose bugs which occasionally cause losses in flocks of chickens. The only remedy is to keep the goslings fenced on a small range until the danger from the insects has passed.

If you suspect that the goslings are obtaining some poisonous material or weed on the range, it would pay to keep them in a small enclosure for a few weeks and supply them with plenty of green feed. In this way you can control the ration and find if the trouble is due to poison instead of disease.

When animal and mineral matter is lacking in the ration, goslings sometimes die about the time they are feathering out. A good mash can be made of 3 parts bran, 1 part low-grade flour, and 1 part corn meal to which is added 15% green feed, 5% meat scrap, and 3% sand. The meat scrap can be increased to 10% when the goslings are 6 weeks old.



Reward

Find the "Buick" We Are Giving Away
It's Different From All the Others

There are 24 Buicks pictured. At first glance they all look alike, but examine them closely. 23 of them are exactly alike, but "ONE", and only one, is different from all the rest. See if you can find the different Buick—IT'S FREE. You can win it or \$2,750.00 CASH. It is not as easy as it looks, so be careful.

CLUES The difference may be in the top, the wheels, the body design, the fenders, or even the doors. If you find the one Buick that is different from all the others, send me the number of it in a letter or on a post card TODAY with your name and address. You may become the owner of this Master Six Buick or win \$2,750.00 IN CASH without one cent of cost to you.


\$6,000.00 IN PRIZES I am giving five (5) Automobiles and many big cash prizes. The Buick Master Six or \$2,750.00 CASH; a Nash or \$995.00 cash; an Essex or \$835.00 cash; a Chevrolet or \$595.00 cash; a Ford or \$495.00 cash, and thousands of dollars in ADDITIONAL cash prizes. They are given to advertise my business and this offer gives you a great opportunity.

You Can Not Lose Positively everyone taking advantage of this opportunity is rewarded and duplicate prizes will be paid in case of ties.

\$1,000.00 Cash Extra—For Promptness I am also going to pay \$1,000.00 EXTRA just for promptness. You can win the Buick Master Six Sedan and \$1,000.00 extra—or—\$2,750.00 CASH. Answer quick. Find the "ONE" Buick that is different from all the others and rush your name and address to me TODAY on a post card or letter. And, just say Buick No. — is different from all the others. Please tell me how I can get this beautiful Buick Master Six Sedan—or—\$2,750.00 CASH without obligation or one cent of cost to me.

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Department 400 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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| \$6.75 | per 1000 in 10,000 Lots |
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\$2.00 per 200, parcel post postage paid not to exceed 150 miles.
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SPECIAL C. O. D. PRICES
Egg prices are steadily advancing. Market poultry is fast increasing in price. Right now is your opportunity to make good money raising Brummer-Fredrickson quality chicks at the low prices given below. All chicks are Michigan Accredited. Live delivery guaranteed. We also have a good selection of 8-10 and 12 week old pullets in the breeds listed below. Write for our low prices:

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| | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
| S. C. White Leghorns | \$5.00 | \$9.00 | \$42.50 | \$80.00 |
| Barred Rocks—R. I. Reds | 6.00 | 11.00 | 52.50 | 102.50 |

Broilers, all heavies, \$9.00 per 100; 500 for \$42.50. Mixed Broilers, \$8.00 per 100; 500 for \$37.50.
BRUMMER & FREDRICKSON POULTRY FARM, Box 20, Holland, Mich.

Babion's Pure Bred Chicks

Trapnested Matings add 3c; Blue Ribbon Pens add 4c Each.
100% Live Delivery guaranteed and Postage paid on

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| White, Brown and Buff Leghorns | 25 | 50 | 100 | 500 |
| Brd., Wh. & Bf. Rocks, Minorcas, Anconas, Wh. Wyandottes and Reds | \$2.50 | \$4.50 | \$8.00 | \$38.00 |
| Silver Wyandottes and Orpingtons | 2.75 | 5.00 | 10.00 | 48.00 |
| Mixed all heavy Broilers, No Culls | 4.25 | 8.00 | 15.00 | 72.00 |
| | 2.75 | 5.00 | 9.00 | 43.00 |

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

SUMMER PRICES ON PURE BRED BABY CHICKS

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| | 25 | 50 | 100 | 200 | 500 | 1000 |
| Large Type White Leghorns | \$2.25 | \$4.00 | \$7.50 | \$14.75 | \$36.00 | \$70.00 |
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| White and Sil. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons | | | | | | |
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Live Delivery Guaranteed. Order from this ad or send for Catalog and Price List.
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| Wh. Leghorns, Eng. Type | 100 | 500 | 1,000 |
| Wh. Leghorns, Spec. Mated | \$8.50 | \$40.00 | \$75.00 |
| Barred Rocks | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90.00 |
| S. C. Mottled Anconas | 11.00 | 52.50 | 100.00 |
| S. C. Mottled Anconas | 8.50 | 40.00 | 75.00 |

SPECIAL SALE OF MIXED CHICKS \$7.00 PER 100
Send \$1.00 down and we will ship C. O. D. for the balance. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Try some of these Michigan Accredited Chicks this year.

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White, Barred, or Buff Rocks, Black Minorcas 12c. White or Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons 13½c. White, Brown or Buff Leghorns, Heavy Mixed 10½c. Less than 100 lots add 40c. Order breeding Cockerels from R. O. P. MALE MATINGS 200 to 316 egg records.
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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

CATTLE

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

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

GUERNSEYS either sex, whose sires' dams have official records of 15-109.10 milk, 778.80 fat, 19,480.50 milk, 909.05 fat. **T. V. HICKS**, Battle Creek, Mich., R. 1.

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

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

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

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

RED ROSE FARMS DAIRY Northville, Michigan
Reference: Northville State Savings Bank

FOR SALE Ten registered Holstein cows. Seven have A.R.O. records averaging over 20 lbs. butter in 7 days. Due this fall. **HARRY COVERT**, Leslie, Mich.

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

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 2 yr. old heifers with calf. Also Angus cows. All are T. B. tested. Also short yearlings, yearlings, and 2 yr. old feeding steers. The above are all sorted even in size, age and quality. Will sell your choice from any bunch. Some bunches shorthorns.

VAN S. BALDWIN, Eldon, Iowa

SHORTHORNS For Sale—Three cows with calves, four cows to calves early fall. One roan bull past year. **G. V. TRACY**, Ithaca, 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 gilts.

Lakefield Farms, Clarkston, Mich.

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

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

LARGE TYPE P. C.

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

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

O. I. C. PIGS For Sale \$12.00, each with pedigree. **H. W. MANN**, Dansville, Mich.

SHEEP

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

Live stock AND DAIRYING

BETTER TIMES AHEAD FOR HOGMEN

(Continued from page 45)
ing on farms is about where it was in 1926. Financial returns to Danish farmers from the record bacon exports have been quite unsatisfactory and production there is being checked. Last winter, the Netherlands reported a reduction of fifteen to twenty per cent in breeding hogs owing to financial losses during the preceding year.

Increasing native supplies of hogs in Europe in recent years caused a sharp drop in exports from the United States. Exports of hog meats in the last year and a half have been at close to the lowest rate in half a century and but little more than half the amount exported from Denmark. Exports of lard dropped to the lowest level in several years, but remained about forty per cent above pre-war. Exports of meats in 1927 represented only 5.7 per cent of the product from hogs slaughtered under federal inspection, which was the smallest proportion since this record was started in 1907. Exports of lard were forty-six per cent of the federal inspected production; the smallest fraction since 1918.

The stimulation of foreign consumption of hog products because of low prices and the anticipation of lighter supplies have already resulted in some improvement in export demand. In spite of the high rate of slaughter in Europe, the United States has exported eleven per cent more lard and sixteen per cent more hog meats since January 1, 1928, than a year previous. The improving outlook abroad is reflected also in the rise in foreign prices in the last few months. The average price of hogs at Berlin in June was about \$14.60 per one hundred pounds compared with \$10.45 on May 2. Danish Wiltshire sides were bringing \$23.50 per one hundred pounds at Liverpool, against \$17.38 at the low point in February.

If the number of hogs available for slaughter under federal inspection in the United States in the next hog year drop to forty-four to forty-five million head, as roughly indicated by the pig survey, and if foreign demand improves as expected, how much will prices advance? It would be absurd to pretend to know the precise answer, but there is some evidence worth examining.

For several years, the United States has been reporting the average weights of hogs slaughtered under federal inspection and their average cost per one hundred pounds to packers as well as the total number. With this data, it is possible to calculate the total live cost. The record for the last five years is as follows:

| Crop year ending | Inspected Slaughter |
|------------------|---------------------|
| October 31 | |
| 1922-23 | 51,609,000 |
| 1923-24 | 52,876,000 |
| 1924-25 | 46,105,000 |
| 1925-26 | 40,812,000 |
| 1926-27 | 43,080,000 |
| Cost | Total |
| Per Cwt | Cost |
| \$ 7.87 | \$ 917,000,000 |
| 7.58 | 897,000,000 |
| 11.30 | 1,158,000,000 |
| 12.37 | 1,195,000,000 |
| 10.57 | 1,061,000,000 |

It is evident that during this period, as the number of hogs marketed went up, the total amount paid by packers for the crop went down. That is holding true in the current year also, since the forty-eight to forty-nine million head probably will cost only about \$1,000,000,000 or a little less, against \$1,061,000,000 for 43,080,000 head in the preceding year.

If the relationship in these recent years between supply and cost to packers is maintained in the coming year and slaughter drops to forty-four to forty-five million head, the cost to packers probably will be between \$1,075,000,000 and \$1,125,000,000. This would mean an average price of around \$10.75 depending somewhat upon average live weights. Since this represents the price at packing centers, the average to growers would be around \$10 to \$10.25, while for the Chicago market taken alone, it would indicate an average of about eleven dollars. Because of seasonal fluctuations, prices during the fall and winter would be below the average and those in spring and summer would be above the average for the year.

This sounds like fine figuring, considering the fact that it is based on

only a rough approximation as to future supply. But, it provides what the navigator calls an "artificial horizon" from which the importance of subsequent developments can be gauged. With a favorable corn crop prospect, for example, farmers may breed more sows for fall litters than they intended early in June. Abundant and cheap corn may lead them to feed out to considerably heavier weights than in the last year. Changes in the supply because of such influences would affect hog prices. An important change in the general commodity price level also would affect hog prices. Within reasonable limits, however, the total income of farmers from hogs will be increased if they decrease production still further and their cash returns will be reduced through larger production than the June pig survey indicates.

Hog prices have already experienced part of the rise to be expected. The \$2 to \$2.50 advance from the winter level of around \$8.25 at Chicago is more than a seasonal upturn. For nearly two months, hog prices have been higher than a year previous. The improvement is based partly on anticipation of smaller production ahead. Receipts have remained larger than in 1927, but average weights have been three to five per cent less, and low prices have brought some increase in both domestic and foreign demand as compared with a year earlier.

During the balance of the present hog year up to October 31, 1928, it is probable that receipts will be much the same as last year. Weights probably will average somewhat lighter, so that the total product from current slaughter probably will be slightly less than in the corresponding period of 1927. The amount of product now in storage to be merchandized in this period is larger than last year. Meat stocks exceed a year ago by the equivalent of about three-fourths of a million head. Stocks of lard exceed last year by the equivalent of about two million head.

With less beef available, domestic demand for pork probably will be larger than a year ago. Foreign demand also should exceed last year, increasingly so as the year progresses. Speculative demand as manifested through willingness to carry over hog products in storage probably will be larger than in 1927. Under these conditions, a higher average level of prices is probable. Last year, the average price at Chicago was \$9.15 in July, \$9.10 in August and \$10.50 in September and October.

FEEDER CATTLE PRICES WILL REMAIN HIGH

PRICES of feeder cattle probably will remain relatively high for some time, in the opinion of C. R. Arnold, of the rural economics department of the Ohio State University. Arnold bases this belief on the fact that there is an extremely small number of beef cattle on the ranges, with a decided shortage of breeding cows. Further, it requires several years to increase this supply to any great extent.

Feeders at the present time are bringing an unusually high price, and Arnold doubts whether the supply of cattle will catch up with the demand for some time.

The reason for the present shortage in the supply of beef cattle goes back several years. Extreme enthusiasm eight or ten years ago over beef cattle, and high prices for breeding animals at that time, gave a great stimulus to production. As a result, the market was over-supplied and even the best cattle feeders began to lose money. Many barns and feed lots have been empty during the past four or five years. When the price of beef cattle dropped and there was no incentive to buy or raise feeders, the breeding stock on the ranges was thrown on the market and still further depressed the price, but curtailed the supply.

It is this curtailment, at the source of supply, which is responsible, at the present time, for the shortage and high prices of feeder cattle and breeding stock.

Prof. O. E. Reed, head of the dairy division of Michigan State College, has been appointed chief of the Bureau of Dairy Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. He will assume his new duties September 1st.

MICHIGAN FARMS MORE LAND

MICHIGAN farmers are cropping one and one-half per cent more acres of land this year than they did in 1927 according to a report issued today by Herbert E. Powell, commissioner of agriculture and Verne H. Church, agricultural statistician for Michigan. There is less idle crop land in the state this year than last, and an unusual amount of fall plowing was a factor in allowing the increased acreage of crops to be planted. There are some new farmers this year, and many are more optimistic because of higher prices for several farm products and lower wages for hired help. The increased acreage in crops would have been greater had it not been for the marked reduction in hay left standing following severe winter damage.

Oats and barley condition is much above average; and with the increased acreage, the production will be larger than last year. Although there are some good wheat and rye fields in the state, these crops have not fully recovered from winter killing in the southern counties so that the production of each will be considerably less than last year. Corn acreage is two per cent larger than last year, but the condition is but little better than a year ago so that the production forecast is only four per cent greater. With a short acreage and also a low condition, the hay crop will be short compared with last year and less than average.

For the third consecutive year, the state's potato acreage increased. The increase this year was eight per cent, but the condition of the crop on this early date is below average. Many beans were planted early, and replanting was necessary in many fields. Some fields were ruined and abandoned following heavy rains in important bean growing sections. For the state the acreage increase was not as large as expected but 600,000 acres remain for harvest with a low condition which forecasts a production ten per cent larger than that realized last year. The stand and growth of sugar beets is good, and the 92,000 acres planted promises about an average yield.

Michigan's important fruit crops are better than last year except winter apples. The production forecast for peaches, pears, and grapes is larger than the ten-year average. Cherries range from fair in the south to good in the north with promise of two-thirds of a full crop for the entire state.

A production of 5,200,000,000 bushels of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley is forecast for the United States on July 1st. This is 419,000,000 bushels in excess of the July forecast last year, and 22,000,000 bushels more than the final 1927 returns. The July 1 United States forecast is for 443,640,000 bushels of potatoes and 16,571,000 bushels of beans.

AYRSHIRE FIELD DAY

THE Michigan Ayrshire Breeders' Association will meet at the Balmoral Farms, Ithaca, Mich., on Wednesday, July 25th. C. T. Conklin, of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association, Brandon, Vt., will give an address as will also George Girschbach, of the Dairy Department of the Michigan State College, and Prof. S. M. Salisbury of the Ohio State University. The Balmoral show herd will be on exhibition and will be judged under the direction of Mr. Conklin. Refreshments will be served and everybody will be assured all they want to eat and drink. If you are interested in good dairy cattle, be one of the hundreds to enjoy a good day at this Balmoral farm field day. The farm is just a quarter mile out of Ithaca. Remember the date—July 25th.

FAT YEARLINGS REACH \$16.25

ARISE in prices of fat yearling steers to a top of \$16.25 at Chicago; prime heavy steers at \$16; an advance in the general average

price of native beef steers to \$14.85, the highest since September, 1920; increasing receipts and weakening prices for grass cattle, especially cows and heifers; and veal calves at the highest level at this season since 1919 were the outstanding developments in the cattle market in the last week.

With increasing receipts of grassers, arrivals suitable for stocker and feeder trade are more abundant, but prices have not yielded much ground. Good prices for fat steers, prospects of a liberal corn crop in the main feeding states, pastures about up to normal in condition and realization of the universal scarcity of stock cattle are factors supporting values. Some weakness is likely to be seen as the range movement gets into full swing, but no broad decline in prices is probable.

MODERATE SETBACK IN HOG MARKET

AFTER advancing to a top of \$11.60 at Chicago, the hog market has had a setback of 30 to 35 cents as a result of increased receipts attracted by the rising market. Arrivals at present are slightly larger than at the corresponding time a year ago. The increase probably is temporary although there is considerable uncertainty as to the number of hogs remaining on farms available for the summer market.

Demand for hogs continues broad as arrivals on eastern markets have been rather light, so that shipping orders have been liberal. Large packers appear friendly to maintaining the price level as they have large stocks of product in storage to be merchandised in the next four months. Receipts of hogs in foreign markets have been diminishing in the last month and the increase in exports anticipated for the latter part of 1928 may begin to show up at any time.

DOLLAR BREAK IN LAMB MARKET

LAMB prices suffered a dollar break in the last few days, bringing the Chicago top down to \$16. Receipts are moderate but larger arrivals are expected from this time on, and buyers are anxious to avoid any accumulation of product. Last year, receipts increased about 100 per cent from the middle of July to the end of September and a similar gain is probable this year. While most of the increase consists of feeder lambs, there is a substantial gain in the supply available for slaughter also.

Veterinary.

CALKED HORSE: I have a horse that got calked 2 years ago above the coronary band. The horse has been lame ever since and the sore has grown to a big bunch which opens now and then and discharges pus. Can this bunch be removed by applications of some kind? Can the pus be drawn out entirely and relieve the horse of pain? P. J.—There is probably some dead tissue at the bottom of the wound, which accounts for its not healing. If the swelling involves the coronary band, paring the horn thin at this point would be of some benefit. Saturate a pad of absorbent cotton with a warm cresol solution—2 tablespoonfuls to pint water and keep in place with a bandage. Change the dressing once daily.

FRACTIONS HORSE: I would be pleased to have you tell me of some method of restraining a fraction horse for shoeing so the animal would not injure itself or the shoer. A. A.—There are so many ways in which various horses make it difficult for shoers to handle their feet, that what might help with one horse, would be of no help with others. Some strike with their front feet, kick with their hind, while others put all their weight on the shoer when their hind feet are raised. With the exception of stocks, probably the next best method of handling them, is to take a long ¾-inch rope, loop one end around the fetlock, then pass rope forward over the withers to the opposite side of neck, bring in front of shoulders below the neck, then backward and take 2 or 3 turns around the rope just behind front leg. The foot is then pulled forward to a convenient working position. A twitch should be put on the nose. It is also better not to tie the horse at this time. If he kicks and wants to throw himself, let him do this a few times, though do not release the leg. They usually give in after throwing themselves a few times.

BLOAT: Will you please tell me what to give for a cow bloated? I have a cow that is bloated for one day and the next day is all right. Every second day she is bloated. M. B.—Add 4 ozs. each of aromatic spirits of ammonia and turpentine to 1½ pints water and give as a drench. No food should be given for 12 to 18 hours following an attack of bloat. Determining the cause of the bloat is just as important as the treatment, so that the cause can be corrected. If you had mentioned something about the cow's feed, I may have been able to advise you regarding this.

LUMP IN NECK: We have a half blood Guernsey that we wish to raise for a cow but find she has a lump in her neck. She is 2 months old. Is there anything we can do for it? G. N.—Clip hair from swelling and paint once daily with tincture iodine. Also add one ounce iodide of potassium to pint water and give one tablespoonful three times daily.

SPOTS IN MILK: My cow has had milk fever since having calf and now the milk has little red spots on the strainer. What can I give her? G. P.—The red spots in the milk are caused by an inflammation of the udder. Feed no grain for several days or until the milk becomes normal. Give one tablespoonful formaldehyde in quart water, twice daily for 4 or 5 days.

THRUSH: I have a horse very lame in front feet. Neighbors say it is thrush, for which there is no cure. Is that right? A. J. B.—Thrush, even in severe cases, rarely makes a horse very lame. In treating thrush, all undermined frog should be cut away, to expose the diseased parts to air and medicine. Wash with a creolin solution—one tablespoonful to pint water, then apply calomel or powdered blue stone and cover with oakum or cotton. If not thrush, soak feet in cold water or stand in wet clay during the day for several days or until the feet are soft.

CURDLED MILK: Will you kindly let me know what to give a cow who gives curdled milk—not all the time and not in the same quarter each time; maybe only one teat will be affected and again the whole udder. This cow was fresh last December. She is a registered Guernsey about 5 years old. A. L.—It is possible the feed is causing the trouble—moldy or damaged. Not milking dry would also cause this condition. Give one tablespoonful formaldehyde in quart water, twice daily for 4 or 5 days.

BOOK NOTICE

The Modern Gasoline Automobiles by Major Victor W. Page. The design, construction, operation, maintenance, and repair of the automobile are here discussed. This is a complete treatise and constitutes a well known standard text. It is used in practically all automobile schools and where courses of study are given on this subject. It contains 1,150 pages and 1,000 illustrations and diagrams. \$5.00 postpaid. Published by The Norman W. Henley Publishing Co., 2 West 45th Street, New York.

WRITE TURKEY BOOK

THE Layher Bros. of Napoleon, Michigan, have written a book on "Raising Turkeys in Confinement" which will give the results of their experience in raising 1,000 to 2,000 in confinement each year. They claim that ten acres are enough for raising a thousand turkeys.

The summer meeting of the Kalamazoo Jersey Cattle club was held at the home of Mr. Graham at Mendon. A committee from the club is arranging for the county exhibit of Jerseys which will be taken to the Jersey Parish show at Grand Rapids.

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BULL CALF No. 714

Traverse City State Hospital

BORN SEPTEMBER 7, 1927

His sire's dam made 1105 pounds butter in a year.

His dam produced 19.86 pounds butter in seven days as a 2 year old.

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J. E. BURNETT, Director,

Lansing, Michigan





THE LATEST MARKET REPORT



GRAIN QUOTATIONS.

Monday, July 16

Wheat

Detroit—No. 2 red at \$1.62; No. 2 white \$1.62; No. 2 mixed at \$1.62.
Chicago—July \$1.28½; September \$1.31½; December \$1.35½.
Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red at \$1.57, nominal.

Corn

Detroit—No. 2 yellow \$1.13; No. 3 yellow \$1.11; No. 4 yellow \$1.09.
Chicago—July \$1.04½; September 97c; December 81½c.

Oats

Detroit—No. 2, Michigan 75c; No. 3 white 72c; heavy oats 2c premium.
Chicago—July old 47½c; new 48½; September, new 40½c; September, old 41½c; December 41½c.

Rye

Detroit—No. 2 \$1.30.
Chicago—July \$1.09½; September \$1.08½; December \$1.10½.
Toledo—No. 2 \$1.25.

Peas

New York—Pea domestic \$10.25@ \$10.75; red kidneys \$8.25@8.75 to the wholesalers.

Chicago—Spot Navy beans, Michigan choice, hand-picked in sacks \$10.50; dark red kidneys \$9.00.

Barley

Detroit—Malting \$1.08; Feeding \$1.03.

Seeds

Detroit domestic seed—Cash clover \$18.00; October \$19.10; December \$19.00; cash alsike \$16.50; August \$17.50; October \$17.00; timothy at \$2.35; December \$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 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 July 1 official forecast of the wheat crop was larger than commonly expected, totalling 800 million bushels against 872 million last year and an average crop of 808 million bushels in the last five years. The outlook for winter wheat improved more during June than was indicated by the private forecasts and was placed at 544 million bushels. Production of durum in four leading states was forecast at 74 million bushels, while the forecast for other spring wheat in all states was 183 million bushels compared with an average of 180 million bushels in the last five years.

Prices fell to a new low level for the season in the last few days and are back close to the low point reached last winter. Liverpool has been relatively stronger than our markets, so that quotations are not far from a basis that will permit export sales. Under the circumstances, it seems probable that the declining market which started early in May in which prices have lost over 40 cents is about at an end.

CORN

The government's forecast of the 1928 corn crop was only 2,736,000,000 bushels compared with the trade forecasts of about 3,000,000,000 bushels. It compares with 2,774,000,000 bushels harvested in 1927 but is about 500,000,000 bushels above the forecast on July 1 last year. Acre-

age was increased 3.6 per cent. Heavy rains in June checked cultivation and many weedy and grassy fields are reported.

Corn prices declined early in the last week, largely as a result of speculative liquidation induced by favorable prospects for the new crop. A sharp recovery followed the issuance of the crop forecast, however. Receipts have been moderate, demand is well maintained and the visible supply continues to shrink. Country offerings have increased in the last few days, indicating that some holders are willing to take advantage of present prices.

RYE.

The July 1 forecast of the rye crop was 39.3 million-bushels, an increase of 2.6 million bushels over the July 1 indications. Rye prices have been weak along with wheat recently, a little export business is reported, but foreign buyers are largely awaiting the new crop movement.

OATS.

The oats crop forecast was 1,320,000,000 bushels compared with 1,184,000,000 bushels harvested last year and an average crop of 1,348,000,000 bushels in the last five years. The new crop movement has not yet started and market stocks are the smallest at this season since 1902. A declining market is probable as supplies increase.

SEEDS.

Grass seed crops, the clovers and timothy, have benefitted from the rains and warmer weather recently, but the bad early start will take a heavy toll and the crops will be below normal. Some new crop timothy seed is expected on the markets by the end of July. Dealers anticipate a fair-sized late summer and fall demand for alfalfa seed which will be supplied from the carryover stocks. Prices generally are nominal with

practically no sales being made.

BARLEY.

Barley acreage was increased 29.5 per cent, and the crop forecast was 303 million bushels compared with 264 million bushels produced in 1927 and an average yield of 209 million bushels in the last five years. The flaxseed forecast was 21.5 million bushels compared with 26.6 million bushels in 1927 and a five-year average of 23.4 million bushels.

HAY.

The tame hay crop, based on the condition on July 1, estimated at 76.7 per cent of normal compared with 89.9 per cent on July 1, 1927, will be more than 20 per cent smaller than the 1927 crop. Production, estimated at 84,400,000 tons, would be the smallest since 1921.

The first cutting of timothy hay has started in the southwest and a few cars have already been shipped. Heavy rains recently have benefitted the late hay crops, but delayed harvesting in many cases. Much of the hay now arriving at market is out of condition and sells at a sharp discount. Steady improvement in pastures has reduced the dairy demand for extra leafy alfalfa hay, but prices for good quality are generally steady.

BEANS.

The acreage of dry edible beans was increased 7.2 per cent this year over 1927. Colorado growers increased their acreage 25 per cent; Idaho, 15 per cent; Michigan, 6 per cent, and New York, 10 per cent. Growing conditions have been generally unfavorable, and the condition of the dry bean crop on July 1 was 76.3 per cent of normal compared with 82.1 per cent a year ago and an average of 85.4 per cent in the past ten years. Production is estimated at 16,571,000 bushels, which is slightly below that of last year and about 500,000 bushels below the five-year

average. The Michigan crop forecast of 5,628,000 bushels compares with 5,094,000 harvested in 1927 and an average crop of 6,688,000 bushels.

The old crop has been pretty well cleaned up and C. H. P. whites are fire at \$10.25 per hundred pounds, sacked, f. o. b. Michigan shipping points.

EGGS.

While receipts of fresh eggs at the leading markets are showing the usual mid-summer decrease from week to week, supplies are larger than at the corresponding time a year ago when production slumped off rapidly. Values have remained firm, however, and premiums for fancy stock have advanced as heat imperfections reduced the average quality of many of the eggs now arriving. Breaking plants in the interior are still in operation in some sections, taking much of the inferior stock off the market. The shortage in storage stocks as compared with a year ago was reduced during June and on July 1 totalled 567,000 cases. Total stocks of 9,998,000 cases were slightly larger than the five-year average on July 1.

Chicago—Eggs: fresh firsts, 28@28½c; ordinary firsts, 26@27c; dirties, 24@26c; checks, 23@26c. Live poultry: Hens, 25c; broilers, 26c; springers, 37c; roosters, 17c; ducks, 17c; geese, 14c; turkeys, 20c.

Detroit—Eggs: Fresh candled and graded, 29@31c; dirties and checks, 25½@27c. Live poultry: broilers, 40@42c; heavy hens, 27c; light hens, 20c; roosters, 16c; ducks, 20@22c.

BUTTER.

Prices paid for butter were marked higher last week as the strong statistical situation featuring continued moderate receipts and a shortage of 20 million pounds in storage stocks on July 1 as compared with a year ago encouraged dealers to believe values would be maintained. Pastures are in much better shape than a month ago and heavy rains have insured their condition remaining good at least throughout the rest of the month. Production probably will remain fairly steady during the next few weeks, but demand is good and prices are likely to hold steady. Foreign butter markets are in line with the domestic situation.

Prices on 92 score creamery were: Chicago, 44½c; New York, 45c; Detroit, 42½@44c on 88@90 score.

POTATOES.

The 1928 potato crop will be the largest on record with one exception if the estimate as of July 1 of 444 million bushels is fulfilled. The acreage planted in white potatoes this spring is estimated at 3,842,000 acres, an increase of 9 per cent over last year. The condition of the crop on July 1 was reported as 84.8 per cent of normal compared with a ten-year average of 85.8 per cent. The commercial crop in the second-early states, which are beginning to ship, however, is estimated to be 6 per cent less than last year. The acreage planted to sweet potatoes was reduced 8.1 per cent from last year, and production is estimated at 75,300,000 bushels compared with 93,900,000 bushels harvested last year and a five-year average of 78 million bushels.

The condition of all fruit crops on July 1 was higher than at the corresponding time a year ago. The commercial apple crop is estimated at 33,200,000 barrels compared with the small 1927 harvest of 25,900,000 barrels. The peach crop, estimated at 66 million bushels, is nearly 50 per cent larger than that of 1927. The pear crop is estimated at 23,400,000 bushels as against 18,100,000 bushels produced last year.

GRAND RAPIDS.

Potatoes, \$1@1.25 bu; spinach, 50@75c bu; cabbage, 75c@\$1 bu; rhubarb, 50@60c bu; tomatoes, 75c@\$1.00 7-lb. basket; cucumbers, \$1.00@\$1.15 doz; radishes, 10@15c doz bchs; green onions, 10@20c bch; carrots and beets, 20@25c bch; turnips, 25@35c bch; leaf lettuce, 30@40c bu; head lettuce, 50c@\$1.25 bu; wax beans, \$1.00@3.00 bu; peas, best, \$1@1.25 bu; wheat, \$1.39 bu; rye, \$1 bu; beans, \$9.70 cwt; pork 13@15c lb; beef, 8@20c lb; veal, 15@19c lb; lamb, 25@30c lb; chickens, 18@28c lb; hens, 17@23c lb; roosters, 10@13c lb; eggs, 28@30c doz; butter-fat, 46c lb.

Live Stock Market Service

Monday, July 16

DETROIT

Cattle

Receipts 1775. Market opening slow. Dry fed steady; all others slow and 25c lower.

Fair to good yearlings dry-fed \$13.50@15.50

Fair to good heavy steers dry-fed 13.50@15.00

Handy weight butcher steers 11.00@12.55

Fair to good heifers 11.00@11.75

Common light butchers 8.25@ 9.75

Common butcher cows 6.50@ 7.50

Best cows 8.75@ 9.50

Good butcher cows 7.50@ 8.50

Cutters 5.75@ 6.25

Canners 5.00@ 5.50

Light butcher bulls 9.00@ 9.25

Bologna bulls 8.00@ 9.00

Stocks bulls 7.00@ 8.50

Feeders 8.00@11.00

Stockers 8.00@10.00

Milkers and springers 7.50@130.00

Calves

Receipts 726. Market steady.

Best \$17.00@17.50

Others 8.00@15.50

Sheep and Lambs

Receipts 788. Market steady.

Best lambs \$ 15.50

Light to common 9.25

Yearlings 9.00@12.50

Fair 12.00@14.00

Fair to good sheep 6.50@ 7.00

Culls and common 2.00@ 4.50

Hogs

Receipts 1,290. Market pigs 25c lower, others steady.

Pigs \$ 10.25

Mixed and yorkers 11.65

Lights 11.00

Roughs 9.25

Thin roughs 6.00@ 8.00

Stags 7.50

Extreme heavies 9.50@10.50

CHICAGO.

Hogs

Receipts 45,000. Market slow, mostly 10c lower than Saturday. Light lights and pigs 10@25c higher, around steady with Friday's average. Big packers inactive. Tops \$11.60 packing for a load around 190-lb. weights, bulk good 130-300-lb. average \$11.25@11.50; choice around 320-lb.

weight \$11.25; bulk good 150-170-lb. average \$10.75@11.40. Strictly choice 170-lb. weight up to \$11.50; pigs \$9.25@10.25, choice strong weights up to \$10.50. Bulk packing sows \$10.00@ \$10.35. Brood sows on butcher orders up to \$10.50.

Cattle

Receipts 15,000. Market fed steers and yearlings 25c higher, light yearlings up. Most heavy, roughs, bullocks active, good light steers \$16.40, heavies \$16.25; heifer yearlings up to \$16.25; grassers \$16.25, dry \$15.00@ \$16.10, weighty packing bulls \$9.00@ \$9.10, few \$9.50, light vealers to packers \$13.50 down, only strictly choice offers to small killers \$15.50@ \$16.00.

Sheep

Receipts 13,000. Market generally higher. Market on fat lambs especially draggy, 25c lower on better grades, inactive, ranger sheep firm. Feeding lamb indications unchanged. Native lambs \$14.75@15.25; through-outs \$11.00@11.30; packing up to \$15.50 on butcher westerners; \$6.50@ \$7.50 paid for better grade fat ewes of 140-lbs. \$13.25@13.50 for bulk better grade feeding lambs.

BUFFALO.

Hogs

Receipts 5,900. Hold overs 980. Mostly 25c lower. Weighty butchers slow. Bulk 170-250-lb. \$12.00, tops \$12.05. Pigs and light lights mostly \$11.25@11.50; packing sows \$5.00@ \$9.50; 280-350-lb. quoted at \$11.25@ \$11.75.

Cattle

Receipts 2,600. Dry fed 25@40c higher; others 25c lower. Bulls steady. Tops \$16.25, for choice \$12.10, steers bulk good dry fed \$15.50@ \$15.75, heifers \$16.75. Grass steers \$11.50@13.50, heavies \$12.25@12.35; few up to \$13.50, all cutter cows \$4.50@ \$7.00, medium to good \$8.00@9.50, bulls \$8.50@9.25.

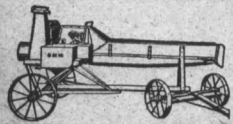
Calves

Receipts 1,800. Market 50c@1.00 lower. Tops \$16.50, culls \$9.00@14.

Sheep

Receipts 2,000. Market steady. Top lambs \$15.50, throw-outs \$11.50@ \$12.50. Fat ewes \$5.00@7.00.

ROSS Two-In-One Silo Filler-Feed Cutter



No silo too high—no corn too large—never chokes. Sizes to suit your power.

It cuts feed in ½ inch lengths and thus serves those who need feed as a cutter mill prepares it. Check below product and we will send catalog.

ROSS CUTTER AND SILO CO., Springfield, O.
Established 1850 684 Warder St.
Silo Filler ☐ Silo ☐ Crib ☐

Sold with the positive guarantee to cut finer—blow higher and run easier with less horse-power.

COST OF CORN GROWING

THE investigators employed by the United States Tariff Commission to report on corn production costs have found that the average cost of raising a bushel of corn in the United States during the two years 1926 and 1927 was 76 3-5 cents if interest charges on farm property were figured on stated values and 67 7-10 if the farmer rented his land on a cash basis. In Argentina, the leading competing country, they found that the production cost of corn during the years 1926 and 1927 averaged 79 cents a bushel.

To over-balance the slightly higher cost of production in Argentina, it was found that the rail haul from the Middle West is more costly than the water haul from Argentina to the American seaboard. Freight rates from the Mid West to San Francisco, where much Argentina corn finds a market, are 38 cents per bushel, while the water rates from Argentina to San Francisco are about 16 cents. The rail rates from the corn belt to the Atlantic Coast ports are 22 cents a bushel while the water rate from Buenos Aires to the Atlantic Coast averages 12 cents per bushel.

The corn cost investigation in this country was confined to the surplus corn sections. In the region covered by the investigation 20,999,629 acres were planted to corn in 1926 and 524,913,000 bushels of corn were produced, about ten per cent of the total acreage and 24 per cent of the total production of the United States. Data on farm costs were obtained for 386 farms and marketing costs for twenty-six local elevators.

CONSIDERATION OF EGG COSTS

PUBLIC hearings on the egg production costs in the United States and China were held before the United States Tariff Commission beginning July 10. The poultry industry of this country is asking for an increase in the tariff of 25 per cent on shell eggs and 50 per cent on frozen and dry eggs.

The American poultry producers were represented by Knox Boude, of Petaluma, Calif., representing several Pacific Coast egg producers' associations; Harry R. Lewis, of Rhode Island, president of the National Poultry Council; Prof. James E. Rice, head of the Poultry Department of the New York State College of Agriculture; W. R. Ogg of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and several producers of frozen eggs and egg products in this country.

It was shown in the testimony that the dried egg industry in the United States has been destroyed by importations of dried eggs from China; that the frozen egg industry in this country is having difficulty in meeting Chinese competition. Directly and indirectly the egg producers of this country are compelled under present conditions to compete with Chinese producers whose living conditions are very low, with a wage scale the lowest on earth.

The importers, as usual were represented at the hearing by skillful attorneys who made use of every possible argument to show that production costs of eggs from China should include transportation and selling costs and therefore production costs were higher than in this country.

EXPORTS OF GRAIN

EXPORTS of grain from the United States from July 1, 1927, to June 30, 1928, were 229,584,000 bushels compared with 221,716,000 bushels from July 1 1926, to July 2, 1927, according to Department of Commerce reports. There were heavy increases in barley and rye exports and a falling off of about 12,000,000 bushels in wheat and over 3,000,000 bushels in oats.

Imports of wheat from Canada on which duty was paid amounted to 146,000 bushels during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1928, compared with 4,000 bushels the previous year.

STUDY LAMB PRICES

IN reviewing the work of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in forecasting lamb prices, M. J. B. Ezekiel, agricultural economist in the bureau, says it has been found by

data covering sixteen years, that an increase of 10 per cent in the supply of lambs will reduce prices 6 per cent.

Shiawassee County: Farmers have competition between beef and lamb was sufficient so that a 10 per cent advance in beef prices would ordinarily mean a 3 per cent advance in lamb prices, all other things remaining the same. A 10 per cent change in business activity would ordinarily cause about 1 per cent change in the price of lambs, indicating that lamb prices are not nearly so sensitive to changes in the prosperity of consumers as they are to changes in the supply of lamb.

One of the earliest live stock studies made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics was that of lamb prices.

U. S. CROP REPORT

REPORTS from farmers in all parts of the country indicate an upward tendency in crop acreages this season and some shifting of acreage away from hay and toward crops which have given larger returns per acre. From present indications the harvested acreage of the principal crops is expected to show an increase of about 2 per cent over the acreage harvested last season. In round figures, the most important increases are: corn, 4 per cent; barley, 30 per cent; cotton, 11 per cent; potatoes, 9 per cent; tobacco, 18 per cent; beans, 7 per cent; and peanuts, 5 per cent. The most important decreases are: hay, 4 per cent; wheat, 1.5 per cent; rye, 4 per cent; sweet potatoes, 8 per cent; rice, 5 per cent; and flax, 3 per cent.

The increase in total crop acreage is most marked in some of the semi-arid sections and in those parts of the Mississippi and Ohio valleys which suffered from overflow or from excessively wet conditions during the spring of 1927. In other sections, the increases reflect chiefly the generally favorable weather for planting, the somewhat better prices for farm products and the ample supply of farm labor. If the increases that are now in prospect materialize the harvested acreage will be the largest since 1919.

Although the production of most crops is still largely dependent on the weather between now and harvest, there are indications that the increase in acreage compared with last year may be more than offset by lower yields per acre. The composite condition of the 35 principal crops on July 1 was 5.8 per cent below the average July 1 condition of these crops during the last ten years.

Corn: The total area in corn is estimated at 102,380,000 compared with 98,868,000 acres harvested last year, an increase of about 3,500,000 or 3.6 per cent. Nearly all of the increase has taken place in the group of states extending from Ohio and Kentucky west to Kansas. In the eastern portion of this area, wet weather prevented the planting of the usual acreage of corn in 1927, and the heavy loss of winter wheat left an unusually large acreage to be planted to corn and small grains.

The condition of corn on July 1, was 78.1 per cent of normal, compared with 69.9 per cent on July 1, 1927, and 82.6 per cent, the ten-year average. The best conditions, relatively, are found in the North Central and Western States, Michigan, North Dakota, and Montana excepted. In many of the South Central States where rainfall was excessive, and June temperature below normal, the condition of corn ranges from 60 to 66. Conditions along the Atlantic Seaboard are fair to good.

The condition of corn on July 1 indicates a yield per acre of 26.7 bushels, compared with 28.2 bushels per acre harvested in 1927, and 27.2 bushels, the five-year average.

Production on this basis is forecast at 2,735,617,000 bushels, which compares with 2,786,000,000 bushels harvested in 1927 and 2,752,000,000 bushels the five-year average.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS

Shiawassee County: Farmers have begun to cut their hay which looks good, being far beyond what was indicated a month ago. Corn looks fair and beans are putting on a fine growth. Potatoes are being cultivated the second time. The wet weather has improved pastures. Few calves are being raised because of high price of milk. Common veals are bringing only nine dollars in the local market. Butter-fat 43c; milk \$2.50@3.00 per cwt; eggs 27@28c; old potatoes 80c; new 90c@1.00; wheat 1.15; oats 60c; corn 1.00@1.15; seed beans 10.00@11.00 per

60 lbs; not much demand for fat stock. The outlook for the wheat crop is not very good.—D. H. M.

Ontonagan County: Haying two weeks late, about 70% of the crop. Grain not very good. Fruit about 50%. Pastures 100%. Butter-fat brings 43c; eggs 25c; dairy farming good. Farmers are doing well and are satisfied. Not many cattle being sold now.—E. M.

Manistee County: Seeding about all done. Fruit looks poor, but meadows and pastures are very good. Corn and beans look poor. Farm work is well advanced. Cream brings 44c; eggs 30c; dressed hogs 12c.—N. W.

Kalamazoo County: Farmers are busy making hay and cultivating corn. Hay is light and of not very good quality. Corn is not up to standard height for time of year. Strawberries were a short crop but the cherry crop will be fair. Farmers are not giving much attention to political promises but are plugging away to better their own condition.—L. R. H.

St. Clair County: Grain and fruit below average. Meadows and pastures are poor on account of too much wet and cold weather. Corn exceedingly poor. Bean acreage small, some pieces look fair. Sugar beets look very poor. Early potatoes are below average. Late crop is not planted. General field work is about a month behind. Average price of milk \$2.35; butter-fat 47c; eggs 28c; dairy farming is expanding, but all farmers are discouraged with the outlook.—J. S. Q.

Missaukee County: Favorable weather has improved grains which have prospects for fair crop. Oats,

spelts, and barley doing well. If we get sufficient rain when grain is filling we will have bumper crops. Fruit prospect fair. Meadows good and pastures in splendid condition. Live stock is doing well. Corn is late but has good color. Beans are also doing well. There is little increase in potato acreage which is doing well. Field work is well along. Milk 10c per quart; butter-fat 43c; hogs \$9.50; dairying, sheep raising, and certified seed growing are expanding.—H. S. S.

Ottawa County: Wheat look better as it gets nearer maturity. Oats promise above an average crop. Hay is quite heavy. Recent rains have held up corn and potato planting and general cultivation. Many acres of early potatoes rotted in the ground. Pastures are plentiful. Field work is crowding farmers who are short of help.—F. C. H.

Oceana County: Wheat and rye are fair, oats and pasture good. Corn is backward but beans and potatoes are doing fine. Farmers are well up with their work. Milk is 9c a quart; butter-fat 44c; eggs 27c; dressed hogs 13c; cattle \$6.00@10.00; veal \$7.00@10.00. Poultry, dairying, and fruit are expanding here.—J. E. S.

Newaygo County: Fruit and grain are in good condition. Meadows are normal and pastures fine. Corn and beans are looking good but are behind season. Farmers are caught up with work. Grain is ripening later than usual. Potatoes never looked better. Butter-fat and eggs are about the only things being sold. Butter-fat brings 45c; eggs 25c. All branches of farming are going along as usual.—S. R. A.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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

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

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

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| 22..... | 1.98 | 6.16 | 38..... | 3.42 | 10.64 |
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WHY BLAME THE BULL when your cow does not breed? Use Cow Catch 1 hour before service. Results or your money back; 85 cents for one cow, \$2.90 for five cows, postpaid. Woodstock Farm, Renton, Route 2, Box 49C, Washington.

FOR SALE—Two horse cultivator \$7.00. 50 spike tooth harrow \$6.00, walking cultivator \$2.50. Paris green duster \$2.50. Corn crib \$10.00. Ford touring and 1/2 ton trailer \$65.00. E. Poupard, 1011 Yorkshire, Grosse Pt.

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

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

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for small property close town, equipped, 135 acre fruit, dairy, and muck farm. Great possibility for right party. C. Zimmerman, Lawton, Mich.

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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.

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WANTED—Reliable married man to run equipped farm, shares. Box 154, Michigan Farmer, Detroit.

CORN HARVESTER

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

PET AND LIVE STOCK

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

RABBITS, Flemish Giants, light gray. Write your wants. A. Yagelman, Kinde, Michigan.

PLANTS AND BULBS

IRIS, ten for \$1.00 postpaid. Standard varieties, assorted colors. Peonies, five for \$2.00. W. E. West & Son, East Lansing, Mich.

MATTRESSES

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

SEEDS

REGISTERED OR CERTIFIED ROSEN RYE for sale, ready for fall delivery. Guaranteed first quality seed grown under isolated conditions. A Blue Ribbon winner at the International Grain Show, five years out of seven. Write for prices. Geo. C. & L. G. Hutzler, South Manitou, Mich.

PLANT LYMAN'S GRIMM ALFALFA NOW for a big cash crop early next spring. Genuine Grimm is leader and higher in feeding value than other varieties. All seed scarified, necessitating less per acre. A. B. Lyman, Instructor of Grimm Alfalfa, Excelsior, Minn.

SCIENCE AND PRACTICE demonstrate Improved American Banner wheat, Wolverine oats, Improved Robust beans best for Michigan. Choice Certified American Banner Seed Wheat. Prices, sample, information on request. A. B. Cook, Owosso, Mich.

TOBACCO

SUMMER SPECIAL: Guaranteed chewing or smoking, five pounds, \$1.00; ten, \$1.75; 50 cigars, \$1.75. Pipe 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 Free! Pay postman. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

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

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WHITE LEGHORNS, hens and males now half price. Thousands of eight-week-old pullets. Also baby chicks and eggs. Trapped, pedigreed foundation stock, egg bred 28 years. Winners at 29 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. Trapped. Michigan Certified. Cocks, hens, cockerels, pullets. Write for catalog. Interlakes Farm, Box 9, Lawrence, Mich.

BABY CHICKS

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

LOOK! Chicks until September. Reds, White, Buff, Barred Rocks, Black Minorcas 12c. Buff Orpingtons, Silver or White Wyandottes 13 1/2c. White, Brown or Buff Leghorns, Heavy Mixed 10c. Order Breeding Cockerels from R. O. P. MALE MATINGS. Lawrence Hatchery, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

BABY CHICKS—Barred and White Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons at 11c. Leghorns 9c. Clinton Co. Hatchery, St. Johns, Mich.

HELP WANTED

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

WANTED—Single man for general farming, everything modern. Albert Becker, Ypsilanti, Mich. R. 5, Tel. 7124 J 2.

Double Mixed Triple Tested

*A new buying guide to fertilizers
as important as guaranteed analysis*

HERE is a new buying guide to fertilizer, a new standard for judging value, that means as much as guaranteed analysis.

You know that "guaranteed analysis," on every fertilizer bag, guarantees the *quantity* of plant food. It does not guarantee the *quality* of the fertilizer.

Now on every bag of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizer you will find a Certificate of Quality.

It tells you that Red Steer is **DOUBLE MIXED** and **TRIPLE TESTED**.

That means best materials, rigidly tested for quality; even, uniform mixing; excellent mechanical condition.

A new standard of value

These things are vitally important, as important in judging fertilizer as guaranteed analysis.

That is why Swift & Company, co-operating with your State Experiment Station to give you the analysis best suited for your soil, goes a step further in making Red Steer Fertilizers right. That is part of the well-known Swift policy—every Swift product the best it is possible to make.

To give you the best materials, to mix them right, requires great care. It requires extensive equipment and a staff of trained experts.

A new assurance of quality

The Swift Certificate of Quality certifies that Red Steer Fertilizers have gone through two complete mixings—**DOUBLE MIXED**—to

Look for this tag



make sure each plant gets a balanced ration.

It also certifies that Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers undergo at least three rigid tests in fully equipped laboratories.

The first test is made on the raw materials, before they are accepted for use. The second is made during the process of mixing and curing. The final test is made before the fertilizer is sacked. **TRIPLE TESTED!**

*Look for the tag that says
Double Mixed, Triple Tested*

Double mixed, triple tested—a *plus* value in

fertilizers! A *plus* value over and above the guaranteed analysis.

You'll find the certification tag illustrated on this page on every single bag of Red Steer Fertilizer. It says **Best Materials, DOUBLE MIXED, TRIPLE TESTED**.

See your A. S. A.

Ask the A. S. A. (Authorized Swift Agent) for Red Steer. And look for the certification tag on every bag. It's your assurance of *quality* in fertilizers.

**Swift & Company
Fertilizer Works**

**Hammond, Ind. Cleveland, O.
St. Louis, Mo.**

A tip on wheat

*Did you ever stop to think
that you can help control the
price you get for your wheat?*

Premium prices, you know, are paid for the higher grades. These grades are based on quality. You can grow wheat of better quality by using the right kind of fertilizer. And you can save money by buying Swift's Red Steer high analysis fertilizers. Ask your A. S. A. about Swift's Red Steer 4-16-4 and 4-16-10.

Drop in and talk this over with your A. S. A. He can help you make more profit with Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers.

Look for his sign.



Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers
"IT PAYS TO USE THEM"