

MICHIGAN FARMER

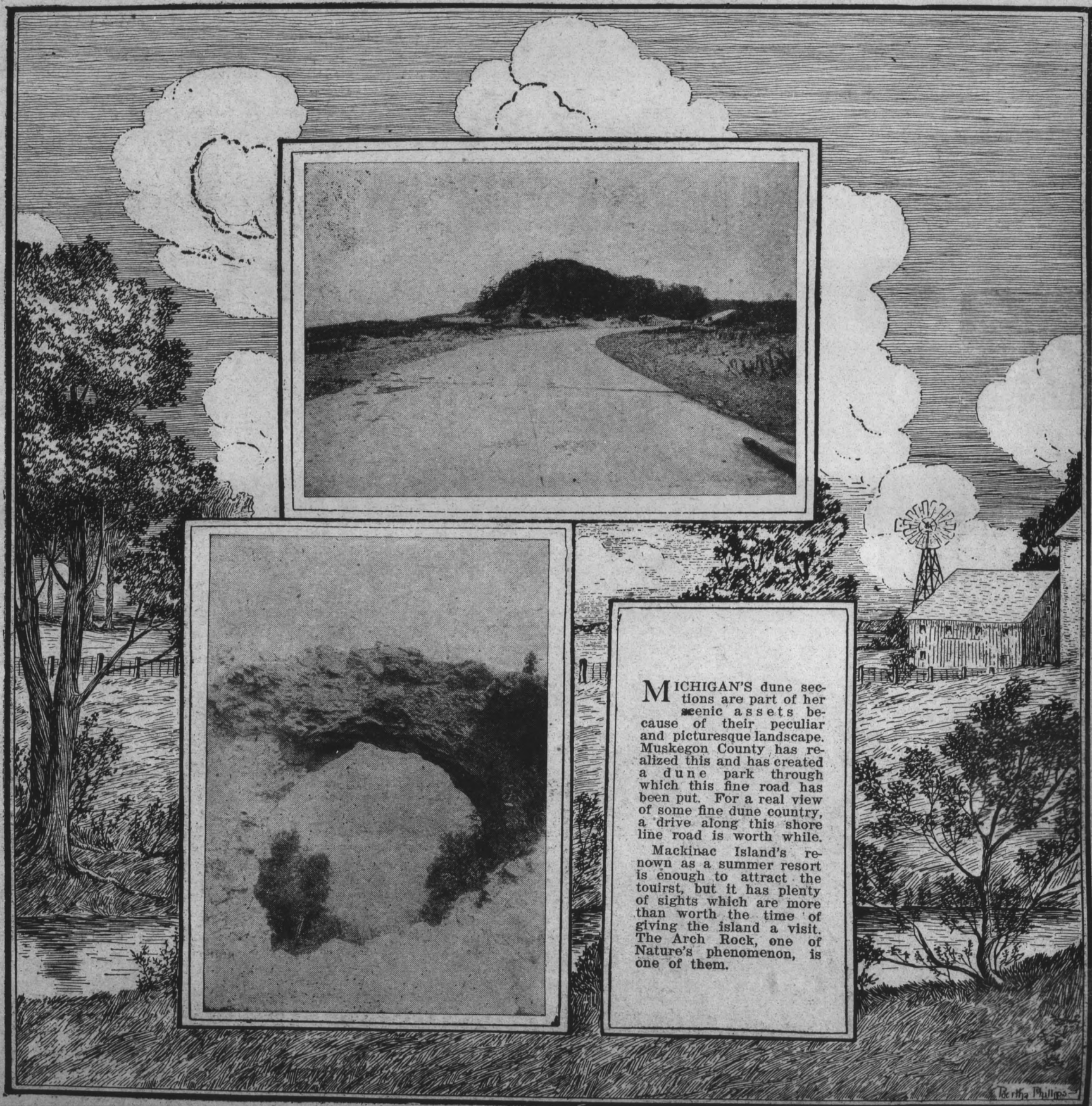
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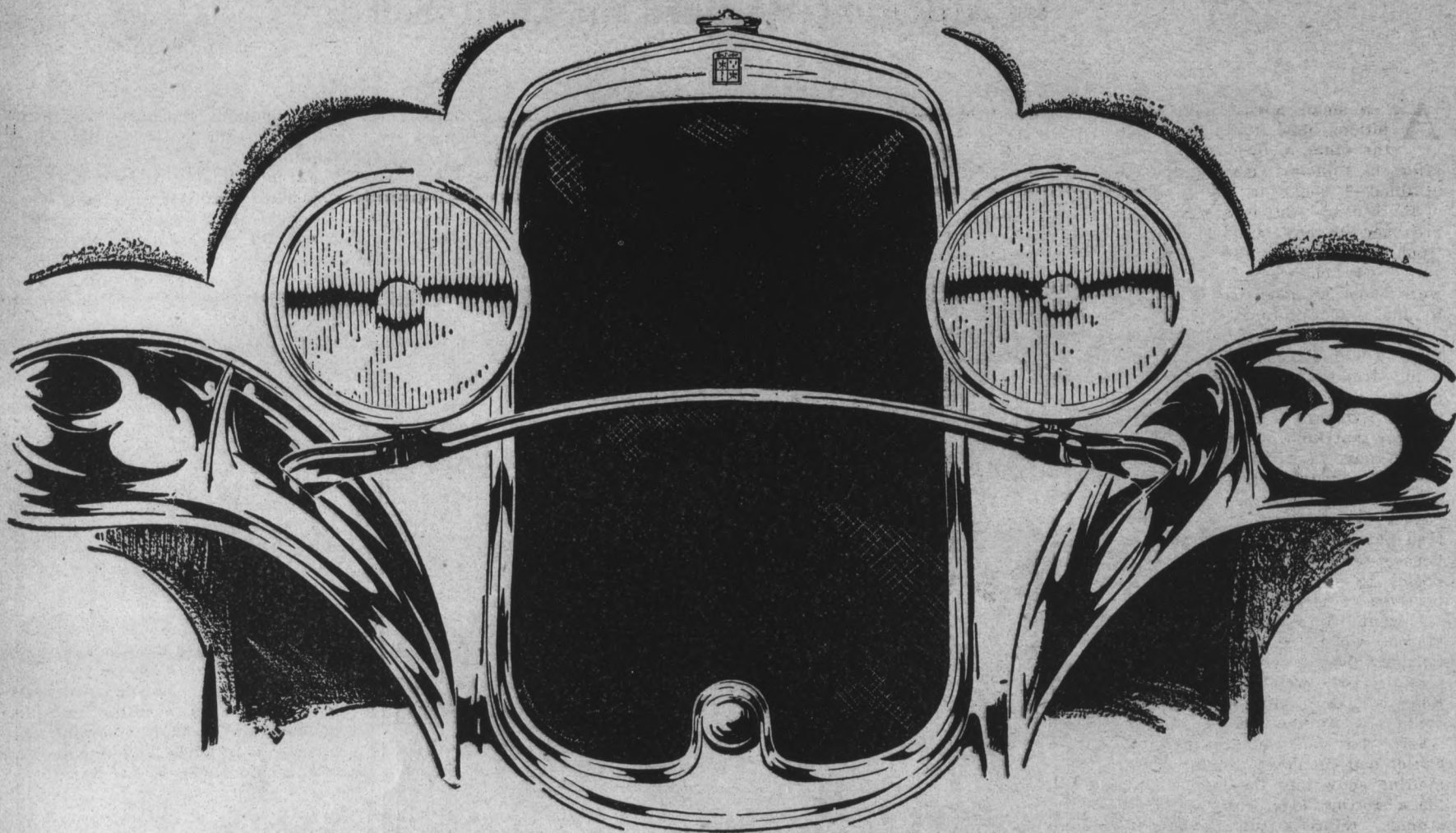


MICHIGAN'S dune sections are part of her scenic assets because of their peculiar and picturesque landscape. Muskegon County has realized this and has created a dune park through which this fine road has been put. For a real view of some fine dune country, a drive along this shore line road is worth while.

Mackinac Island's renown as a summer resort is enough to attract the tourist, but it has plenty of sights which are more than worth the time of giving the island a visit. The Arch Rock, one of Nature's phenomenon, is one of them.

Bertha Phillips

DE SOTO SIX



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TO
MICHIGAN
VOLUME CLXXI

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL
PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ESTABLISHED 1843.

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

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE
NUMBER V

How a Preacher Got a Farm

An Ambition Realized on Light Soil

By Rochester Irwin

AS a small boy, I had two ambitions: one, to be a minister; the other to own a farm. Years after, in Illinois, with the first goal attained, I began to think seriously of the second. But how was I, a poor preacher, to buy land there ranging from two to five hundred dollars per acre? My chances of paying for it were about as good as a snow storm in June. The interest on my large indebtedness, together with the high taxes would dispose of my profits as a pig drinks swill, leaving me nothing with which to pay on the principal. Evidently, I could not buy and pay for that kind of land.

One day, in a religious journal I saw an advertisement offering for sale cheap land in the cut-over pine region of Michigan. "Pay for the land by raising potatoes; railroad expenses returned to any buyer who comes to see it," was offered prospectives.

I went. It was in the middle of March when, with the owner, I tramped over a wild, rolling quarter section fairly well covered with saplings of oak, aspen, and maple. I could not see the soil at all, except where the sled runners of a wood hauler had cut down through the soft, melting snow into the humus. Long, black, rotting logs; tall, gray jagged stumps: relics of the lumber days, striped and dotted the surface like mechanisms on a gambler's board. Truly, it was suggestive of the chances one would take if he tried to make a farm there. But, although opposed to gambling, I was so desirous to own a farm, that I offered five dollars an acre for it. The owner stuck for eight. Finally, we compromised, and I bought it on contract at six and a half, paying \$250 down, and agreeing to pay the remainder in four equal, annual installments.

For several succeeding summers, I spent my vacations there, camping in a tent, and cutting aspens on a certain forty I had selected for clearing. Then I employed men at \$1.50 a day to cut the remaining saplings on the piece, they simply cutting them in windrows, and allowing them to lie as they fell. I thought that after drying out, a fire with the wind blowing strongly, would burn them away, along with some of the logs. But in this I was mistaken. I now had \$600 in the forty—a wilderness of brush, logs, and stumps. I was in, and must get out; so I employed a professional "stumper" to clear the land of the brush, and to pull and pile the stumps and logs into great heaps; in other words, to "fit the forty for the plow." This made an additional cost of \$1,200.

I now had \$1,800, besides considerable personal labor, invested in this trial forty. Was it worth it? Yes. Contrary to the common but erroneous belief that pine lands are all but worthless, is, in many instances, their amazing production. The yellow sand loam (the white has little strength) is mixed with humus, the leavings of centuries of previous forest growth, and has, in addition, a rich sedimen-

tation of the glacial age. Such land, well underlaid with moisture-retaining clay, is lively, warm, and easily worked, and aided by the longer hours of sunshine of the northern day, produces great crops of potatoes, beans, rye, and clover. My first crop—red kidney beans, averaged twenty-five bushels per acre, and selling at \$2.25 a bushel made me an income favorably comparing with that from the high-priced corn land of the Middle West, and of much higher percentage on the investment.

A little later, I learned that the stumps, the most formidable obstacle

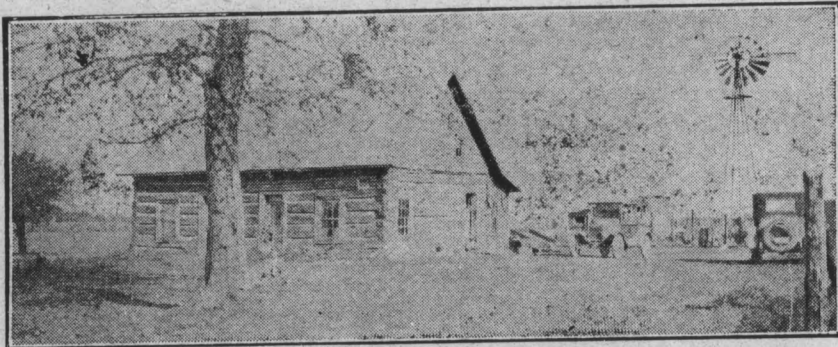
to land clearing in this part of the country, are not an unmixed evil. When drawn into line, and on their sides, with their roots interlacing, they form one of the most durable fences in existence. The turpentine and resin in them keep them from decaying, and their fixity is such as to turn the most lawless stock, except sheep and hogs. There are no new fence posts to set every few years, and no expensive wire to buy and stretch upon them.

The stones, too, which are plentiful here, indicate a fertile sedimentation, and prove very useful in the making

of foundations for barns and houses, and often the entire walls of the buildings.

Farmers unable to meet the initial expenses of getting this land in condition for cultivation, often plow between the still standing stumps, and raise fine crops. But this way is wasteful—wasteful of time, space, labor, and land; for it is proverbially true that, "One good crop raised on the ground occupied by a stump and its roots, pays for the pulling."

Today, the writer has a half section, all well fenced—mostly with stumps, 120 acres of which total is in cultivation. On one "wild" forty is a gravel pit which brings some "easy money." His boyhood's dream is realized—something that would have been next to impossible in the older, settled communities of the Mississippi Valley. In addition, he has gained, along with the farm, a rugged health induced by the strenuous but strengthening labors of the pioneer. But better than all, he has won that satisfying sense of having "made two blades of grass grow where none grew before," and of meriting, therefore, membership in that honorable aristocracy that feeds the mouths and clothes the backs of the world.



This Is the House on the Farm When Irwin Bought It. A New One has Since Been Erected

For the Want of Water

Dreams of Dessert in the Desert

By Francis Flood

I DREAMED of ice cream and cold watermelon—and awoke to find us still somewhere on the edge of the Sahara Desert and still out of water. We weren't entirely out for we each had that half-pint in the carbide generators of our motorcycles, minus the taste we'd taken to see if it was good. It was; anything wet would have been good under those circumstances.

But a half-pint isn't much at nine o'clock in the morning when you haven't had a drink since one the previous afternoon and were so dry then you could hardly spit, even if you'd wanted to. And we were lost.

Besides, it was starting in on another of those Afri-tropic days. The sun and the blinding sand were two white-hot arcs of heat, and Jim and I were trapped in the incandescent gap between. Down poured those

blazing bolts, like molten pollen to be fertilized in the white Sahara sands and then to propagate, a million rays for one, there in that desert spawning ground of heat. The sun and sand were two grinning hellions playing battledore and shuttlecock, a sort of thermal ping-pong match with fire shovels for paddles and "ne plus ultra rays" for balls. And there we lay in the cross-fire between these two arch-crucibles, their shafts ricocheting off our shirts and parching our very sweat glands dry. No water for twenty hours past, and none in prospect. We didn't even know in which direction the nearest village lay. We would simply wait for some one to come along.

This waiting, there on that desert caravan trail, gave me time to recall the story which a French captain, a camel meharisse, had told us a few

days before as we sat at the Commandant's dinner table in N'Guigni.

The Captain had been lost in the desert too. (Well, then we weren't the only ones.) He had failed to find a certain well he'd staked his life on finding. He lived to tell the tale to us only because he had been fortunate enough to shoot a gazelle, one of those nimble little beasts who always know where water is, and had drunk the water from its stomach.

That same evening a lieutenant told us of arriving with his caravan at one of those desert military wells and seeing the stark figure of a man stretched out in the silent sand. Strange that he should have died so near a well, for the victim's swollen tongue told as plainly as though it could speak how the desert had claimed his life.

When a man dies of thirst in an ordinary way, the desert simply laughs, and the bleaching bones are boast enough of its might. But here was a wretch who had parched to death on the very edge of a well with the water taunting him even as he died. It was too good a song to be left unsung, and the desert would have its due. And so, I think, in a grinning ghoulish glee the desert had been glad to preserve the story of this man's death, as it was written there in the sands to mock the men who might come and read. It was the story of a man who had died of

(Continued on page 94)



A Few Trees and a Water Supply Constitute an Oasis on a Desert

MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS



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DETROIT, AUGUST 4, 1928

Corn
Borer
Control

THERE has been more than a little dissatisfaction among farmers in the area infested by the corn borer, over the present control law as enforced by the State Department of Agriculture. During recent months this dissatisfaction has crystallized into organized action in several counties of the state. Steps were taken to contest the constitutionality of the law, and a test case was recently tried, in which the court upheld the law on every contended count. An appeal from this decision will doubtless be taken to the supreme court, to finally settle this phase of the matter.

In order to get an expression of sentiment from all aggrieved parties and an opinion from leaders in the various farm groups in the state, Gov. Green called a conference in his office on Monday of last week for a general discussion of the situation. From the discussion it appeared that there is a wide difference in opinion among the farmers in the infested area as to the degree to which the corn borer is a menace to present and future corn production in the state. But the real difficulty has been in the failure of Congress to appropriate money to compensate farmers in the infested area for clean-up work. Last year the money paid the farmers of the state for this work approximated \$1,500,000. This year they have been obliged, under the law and the regulations of the state department, to do the same work without compensation or suffer the penalty of having the work done by agents of the state and have the cost assessed to them as a tax.

It was generally agreed that the corn borer is a national as well as a state problem; that effective clean up campaigns cannot be successfully carried on without the cooperation of a substantial majority of the farmers in the infested area, and that this cooperation cannot be secured without reasonable compensation to the co-

operating farmers for the extra work involved. This sentiment crystallized in the adoption of a resolution recognizing the corn borer as a menace and acknowledging the need of control measures, but recommending that the continuance of control measures be made contingent on the action of Congress in appropriating funds for the reasonable compensation of farmers in the infested area who cooperate in clean-up work, according to the regulations promulgated by the state department of agriculture.

It is, apparent that the calling of this conference by Gov. Green was a wise move. It should aid materially in ironing out the friction between the farmers in the infested area and the Commissioner of Agriculture, who has no option in the matter except to enforce the law until it is repealed. It should also serve to promote a better understanding of farmer sentiment in the infested area on the part of the administration and point the way to possible needed changes in the law or the rules laid down for its enforcement. But the most important result should be in impressing upon Congress the necessity of federal co-operation if effective control measures are to be maintained in the infested area, which will retard the spread of the pest into great corn producing states of the middle west.

In this connection it may be said that the officials of the state department of agriculture made a gallant fight for an appropriation by Congress for the compensation of farmers in clean-up work. Unfortunately there was opposition to such an appropriation on the part of some farmers who claimed to represent a substantial farmer sentiment, which may have had an influence on the action of Congress.

In any event there can now remain no doubt in the minds of members of that body that farmer sentiment in Michigan demands that corn borer control be recognized as a national, rather than a strictly local problem, and that there must be national co-operation along the lines indicated if effective control measures are to be maintained.

It is a matter for regret that there should be misunderstanding and trouble regarding the enforcement of a state law. But if out of the turmoil comes a better understanding of what must be done to curb this menace to American agriculture and the nation's food supply, the end will justify the means. It is apparently a sound premise that where the result is for the benefit of all, the burden should not fall on the few. But having scored this point the farmers in the infested area should not rest until the national government is aroused to the importance of corn borer control and is awakened to its duty in that regard.

Chain
Store
Influence

THAT chain stores are a growing factor in our lives is indicated by their increasing numbers in large cities, their invasion of smaller towns, their good financial statements, and the adoption of the chain store idea by the mail order houses. The efficient and economical chain store method of getting goods before the consuming public is the reason for this growth.

This method of merchandizing is far-reaching in its influence. To the small merchant it is almost an insurmountable problem. Wholesale, jobbing, and commission houses also see their trade dwindling because of the chain store habit of buying and merchandising.

The influence is even being felt agriculturally and may in due time bring about some radical changes in certain lines of farming, especially those growing perishable products. The chain stores buy in large quan-

ties in whatever market they can buy cheapest. Purchases are made from a central point in quantity lots, from which point they are distributed to the retail outlets. This lessens the local market for small producers and tends to bring prices for such commodities to a common level.

Another factor which operates against the small producer of perishable crops is the development of big production in the South along this line, thus making their products available to northern consumers and in a measure satisfying their appetite for them in advance of our producing season. New developments bring new problems in every line of production. Agriculture, like every other development, is a constant evolution.

Two
Jumps
Nearer

A motive force. In the past, advantages of electricity have been enjoyed principally in the city but more and more the use of the electric power is being adapted to and adopted by farmers.

One of the greatest obstacles that has delayed rural electrification is the cost of the current. Due to leakage when high voltage is transmitted over long distances, the price for what may finally reach the farm has been considered too high for agriculture to pay. But to overcome this leakage, recently there has been invented a means by which high voltage may be transmitted any distance from the source of generating power without loss. When the losses in distribution can be checked and the length of the line increased, the rate can no doubt be brought within the reach of all.

Another new development in electric-power transmission which, it is believed, will extend the use of this power in rural communities is a refinement in distribution. By adapting to power transmission lines, the principle of radio tuning one of the technical limitations of alternating-current transmission is overcome. The principle applies not only to the high voltage, long distance power line, but to the low voltage rural electric line upon which depends the broader electrification of rural communities.

These two new developments promise to bring electricity two jumps nearer a greater number of farm homes, but they do not mean that we now sit quietly by and wait. There is much organizing, negotiating, and real work to be done if electricity is to be made available generally to rural communities.

Time
to
Detach

WHILE the writer was roaming through the recesses of his mind for some editorial subject, he became interested in a fly on his desk, busily engaged in rubbing its hind legs together and preening its wings. He forgot editorial worries in his interest in the simple life and activities of the fly before him.

These rambling thoughts brought a detachment from office routine and freshened the mind. They awakened the realization of the value of detachment. When the mind works in vain, the body becomes weary and restless, and routine becomes burdensome, it is time to detach. We cannot all go up into the clouds, as described in one of our features last week to change our perspective, but we can become interested in flies, birds, flowers, and other things of nature and find in them entertainment and relaxation. And better yet, most of us could often take time to wash off the grime of toil, dress up, and go somewhere for a short vacation from the necessities of life.

It pays one to make a practice of detaching oneself from life's problems, to let the mind and body roam into new and wholesome realms, for one can soon come back again and do, with much more ease, the things which seemed to be so insurmountable before.

For the good they do a person we urge short jaunts and more extended vacations whenever possible. And this is the season of the year to do it.

Initiative

YOU know after workin' these hot days, it's nice to crank up the old bus and burn up a littul gasoline and to make use of the roads we've been payin' fer. What's the use of payin' fer these roads and not usin' them, and one of them evening auto-strolls is a nice way to do it.

I like auto strolls, about fifteen miles a hour, 'cause you don't use up so much gas and tires and still you're out on the road.



Well, these auto strolls just show you that you kin learn something anywhere.

Fer inst., I've found out something about initiative, I guess the perfessors call it. In the old days man was the one what had this initiative stuff. He used to go and grab his fair lady by the hair and drag her to his den and make her his wife. Even when grand-pop was a courtin', the young lady was supposed to be sweet, modest, and what you call demure. I don't know whether that word is in the dictionary now or not, 'cause there don't seem to be them kinda girls now.

Fer inst., you just drive along and you'll see two people settin' in a car, goin' slow, and the boy is drivin' the car and the girl is settin' lots closer than is comfortabul, tryin' to attract his attenshun. There ain't no use fer girls settin' so close 'cause it crowds the driver and is dangerous. It's likely to get them in trouble.

In this day of womanly liberty, seems like the woman does as much courtin' as the man. And I guess it's O. K. 'cause in the old days if the right one didn't ask her she'd have to take somebody else, but today she just goes right after the right one and gets him, even if he don't want to. It just seems like a woman wants a man to get married. I guess it's just as right fer a woman to pick her mate as the man.

I guess woman has found that man is one of the necessary equipments to the home she wants to have. I guess from the way Sofie thinks, and lots of others, man is often necessary but useless in lots of cases.

Now if I was one of them perfessorish sort o' fellows, I'd say, "My observations on my automotive ramblings have revealed to me that the female of the species has considerable initiative, judging from the way they like to interfere with the purely mechanical operations of such an intricate and complex mechanism as the automobile. I judge, after extended observation, that their close proximity is not due to their interest being entirely a mechanical one."

How's that fer one of them scientific statements? It shows I'm observin', don't it?

HY SYCKLE

Indians of California made a musical instrument out of a string of acorns, tuned according to size, and played by causing one acorn at a time to vibrate against the teeth.

A nation wide study of noises made by street cars, trains, and other sources of loud noise, is planned by the National Safety Council, to investigate their effect on sleep, hearing, and health in general.

Nurses Chicks Instead of Humans

Sisters Succeed With Poultry and Gain Health

By Ila Leonard

DOWN in the southeast corner of Livingston County there is a flock of a thousand high quality White Leghorn baby chicks and one hundred seventy-five laying hens of the same breed that are perhaps the luckiest bunch of chickens anywhere in the state. And for this reason, day and night they are in charge of a trained nurse.

Eight years ago Genevieve Read, then superintendent of nurses at the University of Michigan Hospital, decided that her own health required some of the careful, skilled nursing that she had for years been cheerfully rendering to others.

In considering her health problem, Miss Read found a solution where so many do, "back on the farm." In her case, going back to the farm was doubly appealing in that she chose her old homestead about three miles west of South Lyon where she now lives with her sister and mother.

"But how did you come to start raising chickens?" we asked.

"To have something to do," was her frank reply. "If one is to get well and keep well, one must have something to do, something to keep one busy. We have found that the 'chicken business' keeps us busy. It's fascinating to watch the young chicks grow, and thrilling to gather the first pullet eggs in the early fall.

"Caring for and feeding the flock takes us out in all kinds of weather but if one dresses to keep warm in cold weather and dry in wet weather that's all that is necessary." By "We", Miss Read referred to the splendid cooperation of her sister Elizabeth in their chicken venture.

When we referred to her success with chickens, Miss Read gave us but one rule. "I cull all the time. Constantly I am on the lookout for the chicks that do not show normal development. A bump on the head takes them off our boarders' list. Feed is too high for these chicks that will not even make good broilers. Then, too, it's easy to cull the pullets when they begin to lay. In this way, we keep up an efficient flock and make more economical use of feed.

"Unfortunately we do not have a good market for our broilers. They have not brought us a fair profit. This year we hope to make better arrangements before selling. But we have been fortunate in marketing the eggs. The same commercial dealer has collected our eggs, once a week, winter and summer, right at our door. Prices for the past year ranged from thirty to eighty cents. Ours hens lay from sixty to sixty-five per cent through the winter and net us a neat profit for shoveling paths and feed."

"Chicken thieves? What about them?"

"We've had them like everybody else, but, perhaps, our case is a bit different. One morning last June I went out to feed a special pen of our best-laying hens. Five were missing with tracks of the intruders of the previous night still visible. Right then our worries began for we suspected that the culprits had been frightened away and might be planning for a return trip later.

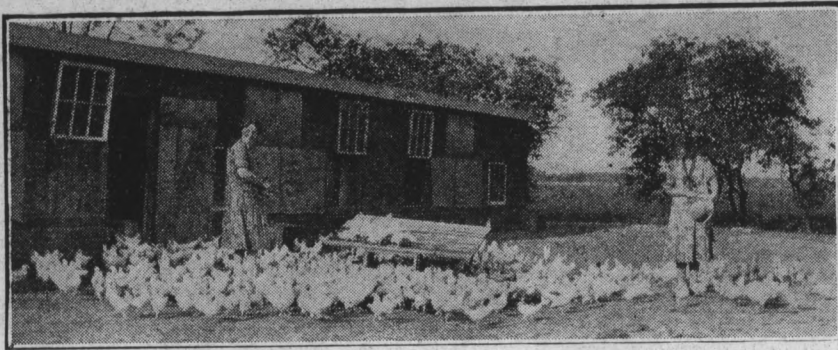
"About ten o'clock that morning, Mr. Sheriff drove in and introduced himself. Still disturbed over our loss I reported that he was a bit too late for we had had our first chicken thieves last night. 'Yes, I know,' replied Mr. Sheriff, 'and we have your chickens and the culprits right out here in the car!'" The case had not even been reported to local authorities.

It was another story of the chickens saving their own lives by squawking at the right time as the suspicious looking culprits stopped at a gas station and a wide-awake deputy was on his job.

The flock of a thousand baby chicks are particularly well trained. A shout or two at them in a high voice and they scamper, every one, into their coop under cover from hawks or a threatening storm. But with the flock of laying hens, it's different. Their keen, alert eyes note every

movement and color. When the writer stepped into the yard ever so stealthily, they started skyward. Elizabeth, who takes most of the care of the laying flock, could not enter the yard in her bright colored house frock but had to put on an old coat to which they were accustomed before entering their domain without fear on their part.

And so in their flock of White Leghorns these two sisters have found health, a neat profit, and high adventure in doing a job well.



Genevieve Read and Sister Get Enjoyment and Profit from Their Poultry

Memorial to a Pioneer Farmer

Influence of I. H. Butterfield in Agriculture Recognized

By P. R. Miller

MICHIGAN agriculture has lost one of its most devoted and able pioneers—Ira H. Butterfield. He was a man of vision, a leader, active and unceasing in his whole-hearted effort to better farm life. During his last years, scarcely a day passed but he could be found in informal conference with various agricultural authorities, either on the Michigan State College campus or throughout the state. His broad background of experience, his open-mindedness and his optimism left a lasting impression on all with whom he came in contact.

It was during such a conference with various members of the Farm Crops Department of the Michigan State College that he advanced the idea of a plan to encourage higher crop yields and better quality. From his intimate knowledge of the history of fairs in the state, Mr. Butterfield had been convinced of the efficacy and popular appeal of grain contests where yield in bushels per acre and quality were considered as the basis of award. He further outlined the effectiveness of such contests in promoting crop improvement in many sections, through the adoption of better seed, superior varieties and improved cultural practices.

The result of this suggestion was a meeting with the State Fair Board and the inauguration of the Ira H. Butterfield Special Wheat Class at the State Fair last fall. The idea met with immediate favor, as indicated by the large number of contestants and the interest displayed. Wheat of all kinds and varieties was entered and yield affidavits submitted showed a range of from thirty-one to fifty-four bushels per acre. The quality of the representative peck samples taken from each field entered was exceptionally good.

Mr. Butterfield's interest in the project did not end with its adoption. In a letter dated November 17th, he commented on the class in these words: "It is quite encouraging to know that crop growers approve of this class. I happened to pass the exhibits at the Fair while they were

being judged and the interest on the part of spectators and exhibitors was indeed gratifying to observe. I hope the class will be extended to cover not only wheat but oats and barley next year." These were his last written words regarding the class.

His further suggestions and plans for enlarging and bettering the class were unanimously approved by the State Fair Board. Not only were oats and barley added, but an additional sum of two hundred dollars was offered, making the total awards in the class three hundred dollars. Instead of four prizes offered in 1927, a total of thirty prizes is being offered this year. Already, inquiries are coming in regarding the rules and requirements of this class, which has been renamed the Ira H. Butterfield Memorial Special.

Awards in each class of grain—wheat, oats, and barley—will be given to Michigan farmers whose crops show the greatest value per acre, the value to be determined by multiplying the number of bushels per acre, from five acres or more, by the Detroit market quotation on September 1st, 1928, for grain of the commercial grade represented in the peck sample submitted. For example, if five acres of wheat yielded forty bushels per acre and the market price of number one wheat was \$1.20 per bushel, the value of the crop per acre would be \$48.00. If another field of five acres or more, entered by another contestant, happened to give the same yield but harvested wheat of number two or number three grade, the total value of the crop would obviously be less. Awards for each class of grain will be determined in this manner. All peck samples submitted will be judged on a strictly commercial basis for the determination of grade, using the Federal Grain Grades as Standard. This is a departure from the basis ordinarily used in the open classes, where emphasis is placed on the value of the crop for seed purposes. On a commercial grade basis, such things as milling quality, freedom from mixtures of other crop seeds and weeds

that contaminate food products made from cereal grains, feeding value, soundness, etc., will be considered.

The practical appeal of this plan is already winning a state-wide interest which should be most gratifying to those who recognize it as typical of the many helpful suggestions offered fellow farmers by a deservedly well known pioneer, whose great delight was in sharing the benefits of his rich experience.

Regulations Concerning the Contest

1. Secure affidavit blanks and information regarding the contest from County Agricultural Agents or the Farm Crops Department of the Michigan State College.

2. Determine the total acreage and total yield in bushels from five acres or more, for the crop or crops you wish to enter. All three crops may be entered.

3. Record the acreage and yield on the affidavit blank.

4. Have acreage and yield verified by a County Agricultural Agent or a member of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association; the signatures to appear on the affidavit.

5. Forward affidavits to the Superintendent of Exhibits, Michigan State Fair, Detroit, Michigan, or Farm Crops Dept., M. S. C., East Lansing, on or before September 1st, 1928.

6. Entry of grain in this contest does not prevent exhibition of another sample of the same grain in the open classes, nor is membership in the Michigan Crop Improvement Association required. Any farmer in the state is eligible to enter.

FARM WAGES

A LOWER level of farm wages is the result of a larger supply of farm labor available this year, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The larger supply in turn, is probably explained by the much lower volume of industrial employment which has prevailed during the first six months of 1928, thus releasing more labor for the farms. The larger use of labor-saving power farm machinery has also had an influence in reducing the demand for farm labor and thereby creating a large surplus.

CLEARING HOUSE METHOD SUCCESSFUL

THE clearing house method of marketing fruits and vegetables has been so successful on the Pacific Coast that the Department of Agriculture is suggesting that the plan might be utilized to a greater extent by fruit and vegetable growers in other parts of the country. Through the market news service and other aids furnished by the government, clearing houses are able to secure a wider, more efficient distribution and therefore prevent glutted markets and the resultant heavy losses. The California Grape Clearing House, with a membership controlling tonnage approximating more than 60,000 cars, is the largest of the Western fruit and vegetable distribution organizations. The department specialists say that its last year's work should be considered as experimental, nevertheless it apparently met with a fair degree of success. The Florida Citrus Growers' Clearing House is a new organization just approved by Secretary of Agriculture Jardine, which expects to handle ninety per cent of the fruit shipped out of Florida. Commissioner of Agriculture Nathan Mayo of Florida, predicts that similar organizations will be formed by Florida potato and vegetable growers.

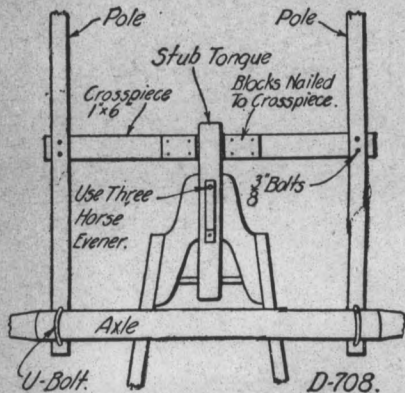
By concocting synthetically such basic materials of commerce as ammonia, wood alcohol, and textiles, the chemist has shown that he can capture markets and upset prices.



THE HANDY MAN'S CORNER

SHAFTS FOR THREE HORSES TO WAGON

WILL give you my plan of using three horses to wagon or manure spreader which I have used for years. It is the only true or straight line pull for three horses when it comes to a dead pull. I have made



Shafts For Three Horses To Wagon-

a rough diagram which will explain pretty clearly just how it works.

The principal points about this hitch are that the shafts are fastened to the axle with U-bolts, leaving just enough play so the shafts can be raised and lowered; the regular pole is removed and a stub pole put in its place; a crossbar is fastened underneath the two poles, thus making them into a pair of shafts as for a one-horse hitch; and blocks are nailed to the crosspiece on either side of the stub tongue to stiffen the shafts and guide the wagon. Any three-horse eveners can now be used for this hitch, except instead of the regular drawpin, a flat-headed bolt should be put in from below with nut and locknut or cotter pin on top.

One can use two short neckyokes or two pairs of pole chains. My experience has been that three horses abreast with this hitch could pull

more than four hitched tandem.—F. A. Rather.

We are very glad indeed to get this practical shaft-hitch arrangement for three horses to a wagon or other pole implement. Our subscriber is correct in his statement that this is about the only way by which a true straight pull can be secured for three horses abreast, and we are sure that it will be found very satisfactory. It will also be found very convenient, as only a few minutes are required to put it on or off.

PUMP FOR PUMPING MARL

Can I use a centrifugal pump to pump marl out of a lake? If not, what would be the best thing to use? Please advise.—O. G. P.

It is possible to use a centrifugal pump for pumping marl, but the design and arrangement of complete equipment for doing this together with the amount of power required involves a considerable expenditure of money, a considerable amount of engineering, and some experience in handling the centrifugal pump which has characteristics of its own, decidedly different than any other type of pump. Where the centrifugal pump is to be used, it is necessary to devise some mechanical method of agitation, and this is the part that perhaps requires the most engineering. If we were to select a centrifugal pump having a capacity of 300 gallons per minute which, converted to cubic feet, would be forty cubic feet or a cube of over three feet on each dimension, and if we assumed that marl could be pumped one-third solid, then it would be possible to handle about one-third of this volume or one-third of a cubic yard of marl per minute. An agitator which would loosen up a layer of marl three feet square and one foot thick each minute would necessarily be difficult to operate and control and would need to be of special design.

Marl has been pumped in at least two different set-ups of equipment. The agitator in these cases consisted of a propeller blade in a funnel at the suction end of the intake pipe. This propeller was made to bore down through the marl; the entire contrivance of pipe, propeller, and funnel being raised and lowered by mechanical means.

In addition to this equipment, a considerable amount of conveyor pipe is necessary, and the collection of this semi-liquid into a pit also involves a great amount of hand labor which tends to make the cost prohibitive.

The most common type of equipment for handling marl is the mast and cable arrangement which permits a bucket to run on a track cable and have cables for pulling in and hauling back the equipment. Since marl is very sticky, a special type of bucket may be found to advantage.

The Agricultural Engineering Department of the Michigan State College has developed such a bucket and to those interested in it, further information can be given.—H. H. M.

Protective Service

ENLARGED PICTURE SALESMEN HAVE NEW SALES SCHEME

IT is the purpose of the Michigan Farmer Protective Service to pass along to Protective Service members results of our investigations in order that each member may profit from the experience of others, for after all, that is the one safe and sure way to learn.

It seems that the enlarged picture salesmen have studied out a new way to get a successful audience with the busy farm housewife. One of our readers reports to us that she responded to a knock at her door to find a dapper dressed stranger who, before explaining his business, asked her to be kind enough to draw one of the sealed envelopes that he carried in his hand. Instantly the gambling instinct got the best of our in-

formant and a selection from the bunch of envelopes was made. When the choice of envelopes was opened it revealed that she had drawn a ticket that represented twenty dollars in trade when applied on the purchase of a \$27.50 picture enlargement, this price including the enlarged picture, mounting and frame.

The unsuspecting housewife naturally felt elated over her run of luck and willingly signed the necessary papers, entitling her to the advantage of the twenty dollar lucky credit, agreeing to pay \$7.50 upon the delivery of the enlarged picture together with the frame.

The real shock came when in conversation with neighbors. It was learned that others in the immediate neighborhood had likewise drawn lucky tickets and that apparently no one had been slighted in being offered the advantage of the twenty dollar lucky draw. However, some of the lucky parties had waited to think the offer over and had not acted on the spur of the moment. It is indeed startling to see the number of complaints that are brought to our attention, showing how easily the American people can be gulled with the old "something for nothing" attack. It seems to be an inbred trait in the human family to take a chance, even when we know that the chance is possibly all that we can take.

We are pleased to pass along this new scheme so that those who read this will stop and seriously consider, before signing on the dotted line, the fact that no one is driving around the country to hand out twenty dollar chances for nothing.

News of the Week

The interurban lines of the Detroit United Railways and the Detroit Monroe, and Toledo Shoreline, now in the hands of the receiver, have been ordered sold at auction, by Federal Judge Simons.

It is reported that Mayor Thompson, of Chicago, will resign as he is broken in health and finances because of the million dollar graft case against him.

The total resources of the national and state banks of this country are seventy billions, according to a recent report.

Mrs. Myrtle Huddleston, of Chicago, broke her previous swimming endurance record by staying in the water in a New York pool for 54 hours and 28 minutes. She is in the hospital as a result.

Contract has been let for the Detroit-Biltmore hotel which will cost nine and one-half million dollars. It will consist of a thirty-five story hotel, an eighteen story office building, and a 600 car garage.

The doors of the car carrying Gen. Nobile through Germany to Italy will be locked. It is expected that Gen. Nobile will be court martialed by Mussolini because he was the first to leave the ice flow where the party was stranded.

Gene Tunney defeated Tom Heeney in the eleventh round in New York, thus retaining the world's heavyweight championship.

John Henry Mears and B. D. Collyer, of New York, made a record-breaking trip around the world in twenty-three days, fifteen hours, and twenty-one minutes. They used a collapsible wing plane which they were able to ship across the oceans.

The body of Capt. Alfred Loewenstein, the famous Belgian financier, who dropped from his plane while enroute from London to Belgium, was found in the English channel.

The latest developments in Mexico regarding the Obregon murder, is that the Laborites, not the Catholics, are responsible. Several Laborites have quit their government posts as a result. The murderer may not be executed as it is thought he was the tool of higher-ups.

The great Albert Fall ranch, said to be the largest in the United States, at Three Rivers, N. M., and famous for its part in the Tea Pot Dome scandal, will be sold. The former secretary of interior will get \$800,000 for it.

Farm Relief Will Come

AGRICULTURE'S price index has slumped seven points in a month, the statistician Babson reports. It is a fraction lower than it was at this time a year ago.

An almost equal thirty-day decline in the industrial price index also is reported by Babson.

Yet industrial prices are five points higher than a year ago and at that are eight points higher than agricultural prices!

For eight years farmers have had to contend with a relatively low price level for what they had to sell, and a considerably higher price level for what they had to buy. During a good part of this time, industry has had a 100-cent dollar compared with the farmer's 69-cent dollar.

This situation is chiefly the result of the economic evolution of the last fifty years or more, which has left agriculture farther outside the breastworks of American protection than any other great industry.

When almost every other prospect pleases, it is not pleasant to face disagreeable facts about agriculture. But it is better to recognize them, and if possible cure them, than to imitate the ostrich, and be run over by them.

In productive efficiency agriculture has made as rapid strides as the purely industrial industries with their immense amounts of capital, their last word in machinery and their carefully planned systems.

Such a fact affords the best proof that the trouble with agriculture is not on the farm but elsewhere.

Agriculture's ills are economic. As such they are entitled to be considered with regard to the facts. Agriculture is entitled to a practical solution of these difficulties wherever it may be found, whether inside or outside of the economic theories of a hundred years ago or less.

The world changes and new conditions demand new or different adjustments. To wave aside such solutions of farm relief as "uneconomic," regardless of new conditions or of a balanced American prosperity in years to come, won't answer when an open mind is required to work out the problem.

"Competition is the life of trade," is an old maxim of economics true up to a certain point. Experience has shown that excessive competition is highly destructive, that it can be the death of trade and as much against the consumer's interest as the producer's. General business has gone to great lengths to protect itself from ruinous competition, and to that extent has interfered with the operation of an economic law virtually with the consent of everyone.

Then there is the economic law of supply and demand, the oldest of economic theories and the holy of holies of the arguer for the strict upholding of the Mosaic laws of economics. Yet the best brains of Amer-

ican statesmen have repeatedly been directed toward perfecting a protective tariff to protect domestic industry from harmful competition and to insure the full employment of American labor.

This has tended to benefit the nation as a whole and has insured the prosperity and progress of our industries. Nobody is for doing away with it now.

And still the tariff violates the law of supply and demand in thousands of instances and sets up and maintains artificial prices, and always has.

If we are to have a balanced and an enduring national prosperity, the farming industry cannot be left to contend against such economic forces alone. It must be put on an economic equality.

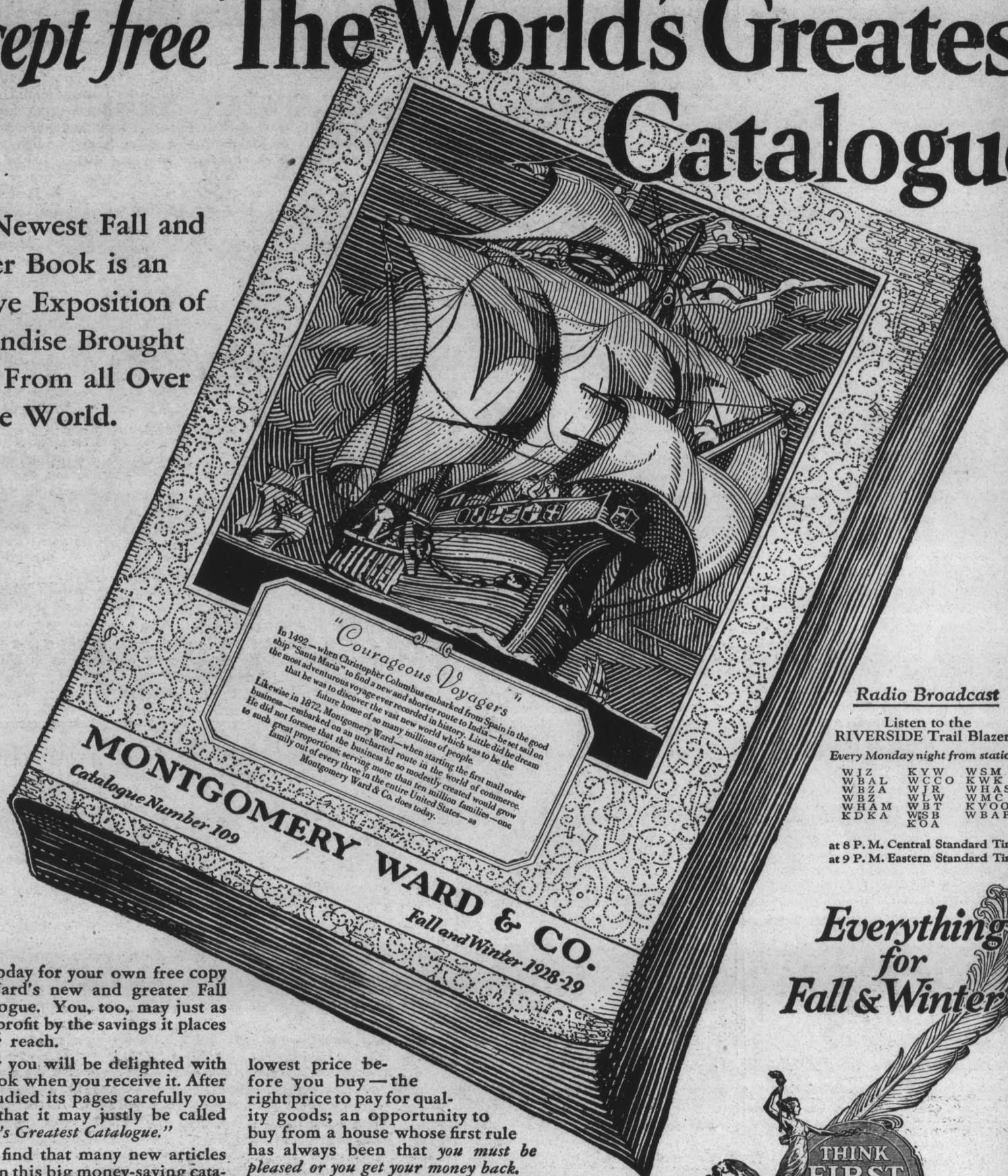
I am not particular by what method this is done if it is done effectively. If to do this it should become necessary to modify the force of an economic law, or to readjust some of our notions in regard to economics, it seems to me we should be able to stand the strain if it conduces to our welfare—and nothing else is sought for or will do.

I have great confidence that American ingenuity and American initiative is soon going to accomplish this in the same way it has met and worked out many other vexing and vital problems.

Arthur Capper

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Its pine woods odor, so agreeable to you, absolutely repels flies. It takes away offensive smells of stables and yards.

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

It cuts feed in 1/2 inch lengths and thus serves those who need feed as a cutter mill prepares it. Check below product and we will send catalog.

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News and Views From INGLESIDE FARM—By Stanley Powell

MY most embarrassing moment" is the title of a column that I remember seeing from time to time in some newspaper. Wife and I each have a new incident that we might submit.

It was a hot Saturday forenoon of a very tiresome, strenuous week. As we were behind with our work, I had been on the job long hours with little attention to my appearance. Coming up to the barn with a load of hay, I was informed by the hired man's wife that there were some folks over at our house who wanted to see me.

On the way across the road I took mental inventory of my condition. My



overalls were dirty and greasy. My shirt, too, was a sight, soiled with grime and sweat, a patch on one shoulder and a place that needed patching on the other. There was a big hole in the brim of my battered felt hat.

Worst of all, my whiskers were altogether too long for comfort or decency.

So ashamed of myself that I was very ill at ease, imagine my further chagrin when I found that the car in our yard had brought two readers of this column from Kalamazoo County. The man is a former M. S. C. student and he and his wife are influential farm folks of the progressive type. They explained that they were on their way to visit relatives near Alma and had decided that they wanted to pay a brief visit to Ingleside enroute. They admitted that they were chiefly interested in seeing little Ronald and we, being fond parents, weren't the least bit jealous.

But I haven't explained how my wife's "embarrassing moment" happened. When I came upon our callers, they were in the midst of quite a thorough search of the premises on the side of the road where we live and they hadn't been able to locate a single soul. They had knocked lustily on the door, but with no response and had decided that wife was not at home.

Thought They Were Agents

I was pretty sure wife was in the house, so volunteered to go in and see. She was not hard to find, sitting in the front room holding baby. I gave her a brief explanation as to who our visitors were and went out and brought them in.

Later my partner explained the reason for her seemingly uncordial conduct. It appears that two or three times during the preceding day or so, just as baby had partaken of a meal and was dropping off to sleep, some agent had come to the door and aroused the youngster so that it had taken considerable of wife's time to get him peaceable again. So she vowed that if another agent knocked at just such an inopportune time, she would let the rap go unheeded.

Wife was sitting in an easy chair with baby in her lap when our company arrived. They drove in across the road by our tenant house first, stayed there long enough to discover their mistake and then backed out and drove into our dooryard. Baby was just dozing off to the land of nod. Wife decided it was another troublesome agent so sat tight and made no response to the bell or knock. It was because she was right there all the time and hadn't gone to the door that she felt so foolish when she

found out who our callers were.

I don't know whether or not wife has turned over a new leaf, but I imagine she has. Anyway, I believe the experience did me some good. The next time I went to Ionia I purchased two new overalls, two new work shirts and a work hat. And I'm going to try to keep my stunning black whiskers cropped off a few notches shorter than those of the disciples of the late-lamented King Ben.

Once in a while some of us seem to get in a frame of mind where we rather pride ourselves on our dirty, frayed appearance, as though it were some badge of distinction, an emblem of our "honest toil." But this attitude, carried to an extreme, not only destroys our self respect, but must make us disagreeable companions to the rest of our family and to our other associates.

An Unflattering Comparison

Anyway, I wonder what our callers thought. The first time that they met me some years ago was when I wore white collars and tailor-made suits, shaved every day, made more speeches, wrote more articles and knew considerably less about real farm conditions and problems than I do today. Probably our friends indulged in some mental comparisons and decided the manager of Ingleside was "well on the road to peasantry" as political crape-hangers so frequently put it when they make campaign speeches to farm audiences.

Returning again to the matter of agents, I might remark that they have been unusually numerous and time-consuming recently. Today a fellow came along with a sing-song speech intended to induce me to hire him to spray our poultry buildings with his marvelous chemical which would do a thorough job in even the filthiest coop. "My friend, it's the fumes that do the business. They kill all the lice, mites, and those TB germs," chanted my would-be helper. Strange to say, I passed up this remarkable opportunity. We have disinfectant, a sprayer, and considerable previous experience and would rather trust our own efforts than those of a stranger who probably is chiefly interested in some easy money.

Right now in the midst of the harvest and threshing rush, we are thinking about the great Ionia Free Fair, August 13-18 and wishing that we had a lot more time to spend on our Shropshires and Shorthorns. We have selected the show sheep and if a competent shepherd could spend all his waking hours with them for two or three weeks, they would make quite a creditable appearance.

Interest in sheep seems keen. This evening a man was here wanting to buy thirty yearling Shropshire rams. We wish we had them to sell. Last evening Ingleside was honored by a visit from Verne Freeman of the M. S. C. Animal Husbandry Department and "Monty" Thornton, shepherd deluxe of the M. S. C. flocks.

If this article is not up to par or incoherent in places, blame it on Sandy, the yellow kitten that appeared at Ingleside from nobody knows where and which I adopted as a family pet or nuisance, depending on the point of view. A few weeks ago we were bereaved by the loss of Nicodemus under the cruel wheels of a speeding car. "Niko," as we called him, was a snow-white young cat that was given us when a tiny kitten. Before Ronald arrived "Niko" was almost one of the family, but now it seems that wife has rather lost her interest in pets.

STATE COOPERATION IN PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT

MARYLAND, Montana, New York, and Nevada are the only states in the Union without prohibition enforcement, and practically the whole duty of law enforcement is thrown upon the federal government. It is said at prohibition enforcement headquarters that in most of the other forty-four states the prohibition enforcement laws are more rigid than the Volstead Act. Upwards of twenty states prohibit the use of intoxicating liquors for medicinal purposes. In some states there is excellent cooperation with the federal government. In others practically no effort is made to assist the government in law enforcement.

ATTEND SOIL MEET

FARMERS from six counties attended the meeting at the R. Tanner farm, in Henrietta Township, Jackson County, where the results of four years' work in building up a depleted soil were shown by the growth of a variety of crops. The value of fertilizers in the production of grain crops was strikingly illustrated by the difference in growth of wheat on a nine acre field in which one strip of land had received no treatment.

On all of the field except the unfertilized strip, the owner will harvest a crop that looked to be good for 30 bushels to the acre. On the check strip, the wheat is a complete failure and would not pay harvesting costs.

Plots of new seedings of alfalfa and sweet clover showed that potash is a needed ingredient in a fertilizer that is intended to insure a seeding of legumes. Plots used to test the value of the various forms of lime indicated that the best lime to use is the one which can be applied most economically.

CORN BORER WORK

APPROPRIATIONS aggregating \$1,257,580 will be available for European corn borer eradication during the 1929 fiscal year, according to Department of Agriculture specialists in charge of the campaign. The work will be confined to scouting to determine the further spread of the borer as a basis for quarantine measures; maintenance of strict quarantine lines throughout the infested area, to prevent long distance spread, and a complete research program. The Bureau of Entomology has five laboratories studying control methods for the borer in this country and two in Europe. A 300-acre farm has recently been established near Toledo, Ohio, where experimental work will be carried on. A school for scouts was conducted at the Toledo farm the first two weeks in July. A vast amount of machinery is available for the 1928 campaign.

Cases of black rot of sugar beets have been reported in the state. Excessively rainy weather is always responsible for an increased loss from the fungus diseases of plants.

Sudan grass and millet are the preferred emergency hay crops in Genesee County this year. The acreage of soybeans was kept low by the high price of seed as compared with the other hay crops.

The county agricultural agent of Genesee County predicts that the summer seeding of alfalfa will not be unusually large in that county this year. The agent believes that spring seeding of alfalfa is more satisfactory in that county, especially on ground that is deficient in lime.

Jackson County has been placed on the list of accredited counties by the



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BOGGS POTATO AND ONION GRADER

federal bureau of animal industry after having completed a county-wide campaign for the eradication of tuberculosis in cattle.

The county agricultural agent of St. Clair County reports many calls for pure-bred sires from dairymen in the county. One bull was bought from the state herd of Holsteins at Traverse City.

The annual rural women's camp for farm wives of Washtenaw County will be held at Camp Newkirk, August 6 to 10, near Dexter.

NEW YORK FOOD CONSUMPTION

THE metropolitan district of New York City consumes almost one-tenth of the food required for the entire nation, says a Bureau of Agricultural Economics market investigator. In 1926 receipts of sixty-nine perishable fruits and vegetables at New York totaled more than 211,000 carloads. It is estimated that the average length of haul for New York vegetables is 1,500 miles. More than 45,000 carloads of fruits and vegetables received at New York are imported from foreign countries, and to a large extent come into competition with domestic products.

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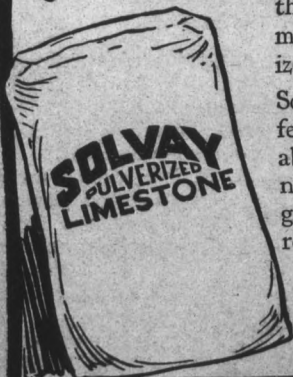
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LOCAL DEALERS

Our Readers' Corner

Facts and Opinions by Michigan Farm Folk

KEEPING CHILDREN ON THE FARM

IT is so often that the young people go to the cities and leave the older people on the farms. Then it is hard to get help and there are so many farms which are not properly worked because father is not so young and spry as he used to be, not so able to do the work as it should be done. Therefore, the farm's production is very much diminished instead of increased, and oftentimes the farm is abandoned altogether.

There are many farms going to ruin, fences down, outbuildings falling apart, and orchards dying; good lands, too, that would make a good home for any family if properly managed. There are men in this country, paying taxes on farms where not one-fourth of the land is tilled because of the young men and women leaving the old folks to manage the best they can. It is my opinion that there is a good reason for their leaving good farms and homes.

I know one family with several children, which started on a new place. They worked hard and managed to build a good home, but as the boys and girls grew to be about eighteen, they left for the city one by one until there was but one boy sixteen and a girl about eight. I was talking with the boy one day and he said he had worked for his board and clothes long enough.

I knew of another family where there were only one boy and one girl. The girl was older and married before they bought the farm. She lived on a nearby farm. The father told the boy, whenever he wanted a little money, that when he died he would get everything he had. So that boy worked out winters for his spending money and when his father died he and his sister had a lot of trouble, each receiving one-half of what was left, which wasn't much. It is too much to expect boys and girls when they are large enough to do much work to go plugging along year after year just for their board and clothes and maybe a little money for which they have to ask dad.

Another way I have seen tried out is to let the boy put in a patch of potatoes for his money end of the business. The father told me that the boy did not seem to think of anything but his patch of potatoes; that the rest of the farming did not interest him, and why should it?

I came on this place nineteen years ago and have a family growing up. So about four years ago I thought I would try something new, new to me at least. I saw how these other plans worked and did not like the results. I want my children to be farmers but how to keep them on the farm was the question to be solved. So we talked the matter over and finally decided on this plan. In the first place we take out of the income all of the overhead expenses such as taxes, groceries, seeds, repairs, and in fact everything it takes to run a farm and then divide the profits among us all according to the earning ability of each—so much to me, so much to the wife, and to the boys and girls as many as could do work.

We have been running on this plan for some time now and it has surely worked great. All are interested in all of the work because all have a share in it. We all buy our own clothes. It is no more than right that the women should buy these little things so dear to them that we men often think is bosh. If they have to beg for every dime they want, they will feel hard toward their husbands, for who puts in longer hours than the farmer's wife?

I knew, one time, of a friend of mine who had words with his wife about money to mail a letter. We all know there is lots of trouble over money matters. That I know from experience. This plan has overcome it. Then, too, I have taught thrift so what money each saves individually is loaned to the business at four per cent interest. I tell you it works, and I believe my boys and girls will stay on the farm.—Jesse J. Palmer.

Service Department

LAW REGARDING CEMETERIES

What are the state laws regarding cemeteries? The cemetery I refer to is owned by one man. In pioneer days, he sold lots. There are many graves. The cemetery is neglected. There is no fence and it is full of weeds and brush. The owner is financially able to fence, clean the land, and drive pipe for water. The people want this cemetery cared for. What can be done?—I. A.

By Public Acts 1915 No. 113 as amended by Public Acts 1919 No. 163, township boards are authorized and directed to cause all cemeteries within the township except private cemeteries or cemeteries owned by cities and villages located in the township, to be properly cared for, and the expense not exceeding \$200 a year to be paid for out of the contingent fund. By Public Acts 1911 No. 201, being Compiled Laws 1915 Section 11,192-11,194, it is made the duty of any owner of a private cemetery wherein lots were sold for private and family burial purposes, to keep the same enclosed with self locking gates of such strength and character as to prevent live stock encroaching within the bounds of the cemetery; and by the same act it is made the duty of the township board to serve notice on the owners to build or repair as to the board seems necessary. If the owner upon receipt of described notice fails to make the repairs, it is the duty of the Board of Health to enter upon the premises and cause a fence to be erected, and declare the expense to be a lien upon the estate held in the property, to be assessed and collected as taxes.—Rood.

BEEES IN HOUSE

Our house was built many years ago when they put the siding on the studding and sheeted them on the inside. The honey bees are bound to get in between the siding and sheeting. So far we have three swarms in the house and they are a nuisance. Some days it is impossible to step out on the porch without fighting bees. How could we drive them out of there?—R. E.

You request information regarding the proper method for removing bees from between the siding and sheeting of a house. The party will probably get best results by killing the bees with either the fumes of burning sulphur forced into the entrance used by the bees with bellows smoker or else by pouring carbon disulphide into the hole used by the bees as an entrance to kill them. Carbon disulphide is inflammable and the fumes are heavier than air, therefore the carbon disulphide should be poured into the cavity where the bees are from above, if possible. Also, no flames should be used in close proximity while the fumes are in the building. One-half a teacupful should be enough to fumigate each swarm of bees. After the bees have been killed, the entrance used by them should be plugged with mortar or cement so that no other swarms will come in.—Kelly.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN

FLOWER GARDEN HINTS FOR AUGUST

TO be successful with Madonna lilies, the bulbs should be out of the ground no longer than absolutely necessary. Quick and correct planting is one of the main requirements of this most beautiful of all lilies. So many gardeners complain of poor results in growing the Madonna, I presume its growing habits are not fully understood. Unlike Auratum and other garden favorites, the Madonna is not a stem rooting variety and, as a consequence, will not stand the deep planting usually recommended for lilies. Some gardeners who are familiar with the stem rooting kinds only, plant the Madonna the regulation eight or nine inches deep and complain because it does not grow for them. This lily should never be planted deeper than three inches and two inches is better yet.

Care of Lilies

Beside shallow planting, correct culture of this lily requires a well drained soil. If the soil is at all heavy, surround the bulb entirely with pure sand and preferably lay the bulb on its side so water will not stand in its scales. This, together with a full exposure to the sun, should insure perfect success in growing the Madonna.

For an easily grown pot plant for blooming from mid-winter until spring, I know of nothing finer than Schizanthus or Poor Man's Orchid. Sow the seed of the variety known as Wisetonensis this month and transplant into very small pots, say those about two inches in diameter, as soon as they have three or four true leaves; pinch out the top of the plants when it is two or three inches high; later on shift them into four inch pots and, as cold weather comes, keep them in a sunny window that has a temperature as near fifty degrees as possible. The plants should start to blossom as soon as they become pot bound and, after this, they should be fed a little liquid manure occasionally to keep them in good blooming shape. This plant is one of the easiest grown and most satisfactory annual flowers for blooming indoors in pots during the winter. It may be had in a number of shades. Two or three plants are all any one will need so the work of growing a supply each summer should not be beyond the busiest housewife.

Keep Plants Vigorous

Cut back the foliage of the pansies and violas that have been blooming since spring, work in a quantity of bone meal or fresh soil from the woods around the plants and keep well watered if you would have a good supply of flowers from them again this fall.

Delphinium plants that have ceased flowering may be treated the same way with a pretty good chance of getting some nice spikes of flowers in September and later. If the Delphinium show signs of disease at the crown during the hot days of August, a dose of weak lime and sulphur should be given.

If large individual flowers are wanted on the dahlias, keep each plant disbudded to just a few flowers but, if quantity and not size is what is desired, keep the plant pinched back to induce the formation of lateral branches.

If you planted seeds of perennial flowers in June, the plants should be ready now to be transplanted to a cold frame if they are to be wintered there, or to their permanent home if it is ready for them. There is nothing to be gained by allowing

them to remain in the seed bed any longer than absolutely necessary, and it may be that neglect at this time may cause serious loss through overcrowding. Select a cloudy, damp day if possible to do the transplanting and firm the soil well about the newly moved plants to prevent undue wilting.—C. W. Wood.

SHEEP IN ASPARAGUS

LOOK," said my wife. "There's a bunch of sheep in the asparagus—isn't that asparagus?"

I looked quickly from the road ahead and back again. A glance showed me my wife knew her asparagus.

"Guess I'll stop at the house and tell the folks," said I. "I wouldn't want my sheep to break into the asparagus."

And so I did. The woman who met me at the door was grateful for my interest, and then smilingly told me her husband had turned the sheep into the field.

"I'd just like to know what that's for, if I'm not too curious," I suggested.

And she told me that the sheep were put there as weed killers.

"I was just as surprised as you are when my husband told me he was going to do it," she explained. "He had heard it from somebody who saw it done. We don't keep them in all the time—just as often as grass and weeds grow up late in summer."

"Don't they eat the asparagus?" I queried.

"They haven't bothered yet. Probably they would if we left them in too long at a time."

I pass this experience along for what it may be worth to asparagus growers. Got some sheep?—E. A. K.

GARDEN NOTES

I HAVE always had such trouble with parsnip seed. It would take such a long time to germinate, and when it would come through the ground, only about half of the seeds would grow.

This year I tried an experiment, I poured hot water on the seeds, then let it cool and planted the seed. I think every seed grew, for I have had to thin the plants, and they came up in much less time than ever before.

I planted early garden peas between my raspberry plants I set out this spring. They keep the weeds from growing and keep the ground moist around the raspberries, also furnish us with peas for the table, from land that would otherwise have to be hoed all summer, with no crop for a year at least. My garden is small but I have proven that "a little farm well tilled" is better than a large one half worked. We had garden peas for our family of three on July 2nd.—E. P. C.

The use of fertilizers on tomatoes and sweet corn, both being raised for seed, is undergoing a field test on the farm of W. H. Choate and Son, Liberty Township, Jackson County. Mr. Choate is also testing the use of mulch paper on a portion of each crop.

Bridge-grafting has proved successful in saving fruit trees which were girdled last winter by mice. Several demonstrations of methods of performing this means of grafting were given in Washtenaw County the past spring, and the county agricultural agent, H. S. Osler, reports that the trees which were grafted will be saved.

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IT PAYS TO USE THEM

For the Want of Water

(Continued from page 85)

thirst on the edge of a well, for want of a rope to draw the water out.

A few strips of cloth knotted into a rope lay tangled in the sand. And the end of another rag line—very very short—was floating on the water in the well.

"We pulled up the floating rag," explained the lieutenant, "and, voila! there was the poor miserable's water-skin tied to the end. And, Mon Dieu, that piece was short!"

The poor devil had made his rope, lowered his bag into the deep well, filled it with the precious water and slowly, carefully, he drew it up. It neared the top. He could almost reach it—for the bit left on the bag was pitifully, mockingly short. And then, with life at his finger tips, he must have jerked too zealously. The ragged rope parted; his life line broke. And I think the desert must have laughed aloud.

"But not so easy do men die," continued the lieutenant, who had read the desert's bragging story well. "He had torn his remaining shreds of cloth into even narrower strips until it was little stronger than a string. And on the end of this he tied a larger piece of cloth. He would lower it into the water and then pull up the wetted rag and suck it dry. Who knows? This pitiful sop to death might have saved his life but, alas, it finally snagged half way up the sides and his flimsy, rotted string had broken. It hung there, dry and torn, like a flag of truce betrayed. And thus he died, chewing at a bit of rag until his strength and hope were gone. When those are gone, men die, and the desert has won its game."

JIM and I still had plenty of both and we weren't worrying much because, surely, in a day or so a caravan would come along. And finally one did. A donkey train came over the dune into view. Four black drivers with jagged, pointed sagas slung over their shoulders followed a dozen donkeys pattering through the sand. We asked for water. They shook their heads. Probably want to keep it all for themselves I thought and offered a five franc note. Then two, then five. They had no water it was plain.

"Heinya Lade?" I inquired, pointing ahead and then back. We might at least learn where we were.

"Lade." The shining leader grunted, and the knife sheathed along his upper arm pointed ahead. So we hadn't passed the village of Lade after all. It must be near then, especially since this donkey train was carrying no water. The caravan passed on, and we began to pick up our camp to follow.

An hour later two more donkeys and an old black codger and a boy

came from the same direction. They also had no water, but the old chap pointed earnestly ahead and we gathered that he meant water was very near. That news was cheering but it didn't quench our thirst. I showed him our water can and a five franc note and pointed down the road. The water may have been less than five kilometers away but it was farther than five francs, especially since we were thirsty enough to pay, for he shook his toothless head. I gradually raised my offer to twenty-five francs and then the old rapsallion reached for the water can and the money. I motioned that I'd pay on delivery, but he was as suspicious as I. Finally we compromised; I gave him the money and he left his don-



keys for security and then pad-padded off through the sand for water.

"Twenty-five francs," grumbled Jim. "Nearly a dollar and a half. That's a month's wages here. I hope he's not gone long enough to earn his money."

AN hour later a procession of five stalwart villagers came hurrying over the sand, and each was carrying an earthen pot of water! Apparently the first donkey train had carried to Lade the news of the two black machines on round wheels and the two white men who were offering serious money for water. And then, just to prove that it never rains but it pours even in the desert, over the dune from the other direction came our own camels, with our baggage, gasoline, and three canteens of pure, filtered water from the fort at N'Guigmi. And before we had time to unpack the canteens, or to boil the other water, voila! here was our high-salaried old black water man hurrying back to redeem his donkeys.

We drank.

Then we retained the five good villagers and true, and started again floundering through the sand on our solo motorcycles. It was just as hard going as before, but we enjoyed it. The very privilege of being able to sweat, now that we'd soaked our systems with at least a gallon of water each was worth the effort of pushing the motorcycles over such bad places as we could negotiate alone. And, besides, we had our five black helpers who could push a little too.

The oasis and the valley of Lade

came soon and also a big calabash of fresh milk, and two plump pullets, and a poke of eggs. It was two hours before we'd eaten it all and felt like starting out again on our last short dash to the French fort at Rig-Rig. The village chief assured us it was only ten kilometers but our faith in desert distances was long since dissipated. We'd take no chances.

I HELD up ten fingers to the chief and had him muster out the village. A quartet of dignified patriarchs, skinny old crowbait wrapped in homespun cotton shrouds, headed the male contingent. It shaded on down through the cloudy-browed, brawny bucks in G-strings and sandals, to the little boys in black, the dyed-in-the-wood black of their bare, shiny hides. Then there was the property, the decrepit, desert-bitten dowagers, the jabbering matrons with

whacking, royal welcome to the fort. From that moment things began to hum around the domain of the belligerent little Corsican. Standing there on a mound of sand in the shade of his castellated battlements this snappy little Napoleon rapped out orders to have won a Waterloo or welcomed a Josephine. Booboo, a giant black in ragged regimentals that gave up in despair long before they covered his huge raw frame, straightened himself up to attention, towering over the little sergeant like an elephant over his master. The human machine gun on the mound whipped out a paragraph of orders, Booboo clicked a hand salute that would have broken any head but his own and was off. A corporal's guard wheeled the bikes into the shade, a portable bar and battery of bottled drinks from clear boiled water to absinthe itself was presented bodily to Jim and me, the cook got orders and helpers got busy, and the American flag was run up on the flagstaff over the fort.

IN less than an hour the grinning Booboo, with a short cavalry carbine in his hand and a deer slung over his shoulder, strode in through the big fort gate and dropped his game at our feet. The sergeant waved him away, but at dinner that night the fiery Napoleon called his big black lieutenant back for one more job that day. I will always feel guilty over that.

In spite of the fresh crisp salads, the half-dozen huge dishes of green vegetables from the post's garden in the oasis, in spite of the venison, the fresh pork, the fried pigeons, and tinned sausage, in spite of the two desserts, Jim and I had eaten bread. We emptied the plate and our host called for more. The "boy" broke the news that the bread was all gone.

The Corsican politely excused himself from the table, but an earthquake was trembling on his brow. He ordered Booboo to get another cook before breakfast, one who would never run out of bread, and to throw the present cook in irons at once. Then the dinner proceeded cheerily as before.

More next week.

BY THE WAY

"How's your wife, Pat?"
"She is awful sick."
"Is she dangerous?"
"No, she's too weak to be dangerous."

Aren't you the boy who was here a week ago looking for a position?"
"Yes, sir."
"I thought so. Didn't I tell you then that I wanted an older boy?"
"Yes, sir, that's why I'm here now."

"Auntie, will you please wash my face?"
"Why, Bobby, I thought you could do that for yourself."
"Well, I can, but I would get my hands wet, and they don't need it."

Activities of Al Acres—Every Pasture Pool Player Should Have One

Frank R. Leet



Heroism of Missions

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

S AID a noted American college president, "The concentration of one's whole energy upon a worthy end, and the willing acceptance of pains, privations, and penalties which may be incidental to the effective prosecution of that end, is the comprehensive formula of every brave and heroic life." If to follow a program is to be heroic, then the careers of hundreds of missionaries can be classed in the heroic category.

This acceptance of a life of self-forgetfulness in service for others was the program undertaken by Paul and his fellow workers thirty odd years after the crucifixion of Jesus. Paul, we have good reason to believe, was a man of considerable wealth. But he did not use it, at least not until late in life. He made tents with his hands, he shared the hardships of life on the rough highways of Macedonia, he was treated to mobs and beatings, and yet he went on cheerfully, face always to the front. This attitude has been characteristic of the great missionaries in every century. They had a principle within that led them, impelled and buoyed them, no matter what the outer circumstances. Says good old Thomas Carlyle, "Faith is properly the one thing needful; with it, martyrs, otherwise weak, can cheerfully endure the shame and the cross; and without it, worldlings puke up their sick existence, by suicide, in the midst of luxury." Is it not so? Look about you and see.

Michigan glories in the career of Pere Marquette. He must have been a man of parts, for he has had a railway system named after him, and a city and university and a river. One of these honors would satisfy most men. Marquette came to Michigan when there was no Michigan. Coming as a missionary in 1675, locating at St. Ignace, indefatigable in his labors to bring the message of the church to the Indians, voyaging in his frail canoe from St. Ignace to Green Bay, from Green Bay down the Fox river to Lake Winnebago, from Lake Winnebago down the Wisconsin to the Mississippi, and down the Mississippi to the Arkansas thence laboriously back, up the Illinois to where Chicago now stands, he passed the winter there, probably the first white man to winter on that shore. And in the following May, while slowly making his way with faithful followers through the ice cakes of restless Lake Michigan, Marquette died, and was buried in the sand, near where Ludington now stands. A simple, gentle, holy man, in whose quiet character the highest heroism lay. No wonder he has been remembered by all the means that men know of.

I have a friend whose field of labor is in southeastern China. He is what they call an agricultural missionary. He is attempting to show the Chinese farmers how to raise better crops, how to combat a periodic and fatal epidemic plague among cattle, and much more. As he works on these lines he also preaches on Sunday, and brings a message good for the souls of men, as he brings another for their stomachs on the other six days of the week. He has his troubles. The Chinese are almost as human as Americans. Some of them got jealous of the missionary's superior dairy stock and poisoned some of the calves. Once or twice a tiger liked the smell of the cows and leaped the barn yard fence and carried off a heifer or two. This missionary is an ingenious as an inventor. He can make anything. Half the machinery around the mission station is not bought at a mail order house, but has been made by the active and skillful hands of this young American knight of good will. On his last journey to his mission station, after the trouble in the district was supposed to have subsided, he was robbed by bandits of all his money, his extra clothes, blankets, and supplies which he was taking to the mission station. Yet he writes no whining letters. It is all in the day's work, he says. If such things did not happen, there would be no adventures. When James Chalmers went to Australia, he said he wanted to go where the people were most savage. He was disappointed at first and wrote home, "For years I had longed to get amongst real heathens and savages, and I was disappointed when we landed on Rarotonga and found them so much civilized." He later found the savages he was looking for, and a few years afterward, he lost his life at the hands of one of them. What a life! The religion that you and I profess was what impelled Chalmers

to go out and tell about it and live it, among people of the lowest type.

The New Hebrides Islands are east of Australia. The natives, when John G. Paton went there, were cannibalistic. He spent one night hiding in a tall tree while below a man was killed and eaten. Paton got all the fumes of the human stew, as it curled up among the branches. Yet these same people developed into the best type of Christians, mild, industrious, patient, and eager to learn. Mr. Paton, when at home in Scotland, longed to return to his island, where he said the Sabbath was observed as a day of rest and worship. The story of Paton's work on the two islands of Tanna (he had to escape from Tanna, on account of the ferocity of the natives) and Aniwa, where the most remarkable results attended his teaching, is one of the great stories of Christian conquest. It is like another chapter in the book of Acts.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR AUGUST 5th

SUBJECT:—The Heroism of Foreign Missions. Acts 14:1-28.
GOLDEN TEXT:—Philippians 4:12.

Rural Health

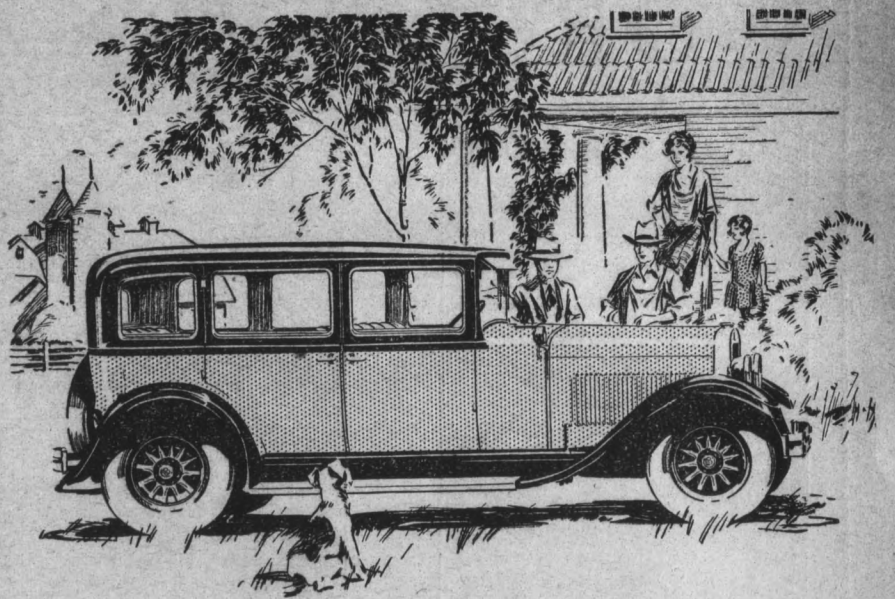
IVY POISONING

AT this season of the year ivy poisoning becomes a very serious menace to those peculiarly susceptible, and cannot be disregarded even by the supposedly immune, as many find to their sorrow each season. Ivy poisoning is easily recognized by the patient. The first indication of trouble is an itching or burning sensation. As this progresses it may become severe and interfere with sleep. The tissues swell somewhat and a reddish eruption appears upon the site of which small vesicles break forth containing watery serum. Sometimes these vesicles run together, forming large blebs, and cover the skin quite extensively with a weeping eruption. In cases that are at all severe there is a formation of pus and with this come deepened inflammation and more intense burning. If the lesions are around the eyes it may happen that they are closed shut by the swelling. Cases of such severity are accompanied by pain, fever, and swelling of glands. The patient is disabled and should be confined to bed.

A complaint that may cause so much trouble and is so widespread is worth some pains to stamp out. The Forest Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture recommends the use of kerosene as an effective measure to destroy the plant. Of course, kerosene destroys other vegetation, too, so cannot be used indiscriminately.

To prevent ivy poisoning the simplest and most effective measure is washing the exposed parts with a good suds of hot water and laundry soap, soon after exposure. If prevention fails there is still much that can be done to alleviate an attack of ivy poisoning. The application of very hot water alone gives appreciable relief from the itching, but this is helped by the addition of cooking soda, a level tablespoonful to the quart of water. If the eruption is severe, apply hot solutions of permanganate of potash; use it in one per cent solution, but remember that this drug stains the skin a brownish color. The application of lemon juice will remove this discoloration, or in time it will wear away without help.

I do not recommend the much used "sugar of lead." I think that it often prolongs the case, though it does give temporary relief from the itching. The blisters may be drained, but be careful not to break the skin badly, just a small puncture is necessary.



A shrewd Buyer is the American Farmer

We take our hat off to the farmer—he is a shrewd buyer, a rare judge of values. Especially when it comes to buying a motor car. He looks for dollar-for-dollar value every time.

It is significant that the Standard Six is such a favorite among farmers.

Its great value and its low price—its beauty, its speed, its performance commend themselves to the man who would pay less than a thousand dollars for a car and yet looks for features possessed by cars much higher in price.

The Standard Six is big, roomy and comfortable, too—a family car—just suited to the requirements of farm and country life.

Your Dodge Brothers dealer will gladly give you a highway demonstration on roads of your own choosing. Ask for one today.

4-DOOR SEDAN
\$895

f. o. b. Detroit

COUPE - - - - - \$875
CABRIOLET - - - - - 945
DELUXE SEDAN - - - - - 970

f. o. b. Detroit

DODGE BROTHERS
STANDARD SIX
A Buy If There Ever Was One

ALSO THE VICTORY SIX \$995 TO \$1295 AND THE SENIOR SIX \$1495 TO \$1770

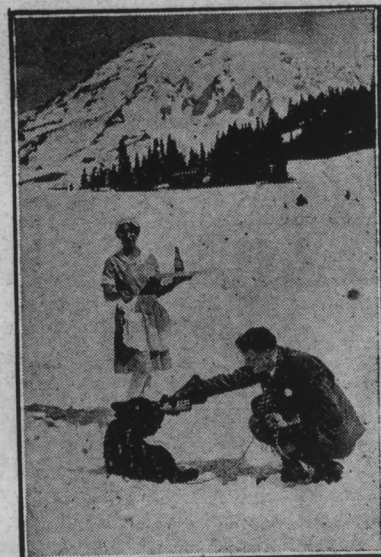
WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



Chicago has one school where girls are taught to do the things the boys usually do.



"Behind the wings" in Britain's great air show. Features of the show were the world's largest monoplane with a wing spread of 150 feet and, also, the world's smallest monoplane.



Lucky bear! In mid-summer he gets cool drinks way up in Ranier National Park.



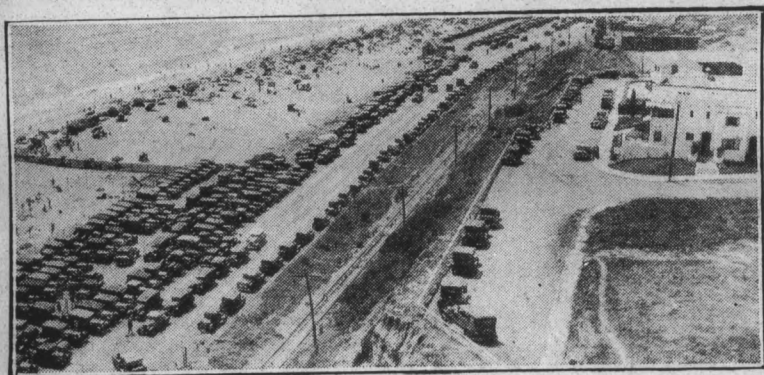
A keg full of "kicks." Betty Shaw failed to ride this bucking barrel at Jasper Park rodeo for even thirty seconds.



J. B. Gibson is one of nineteen men to be honored by Red Cross for first aid work.



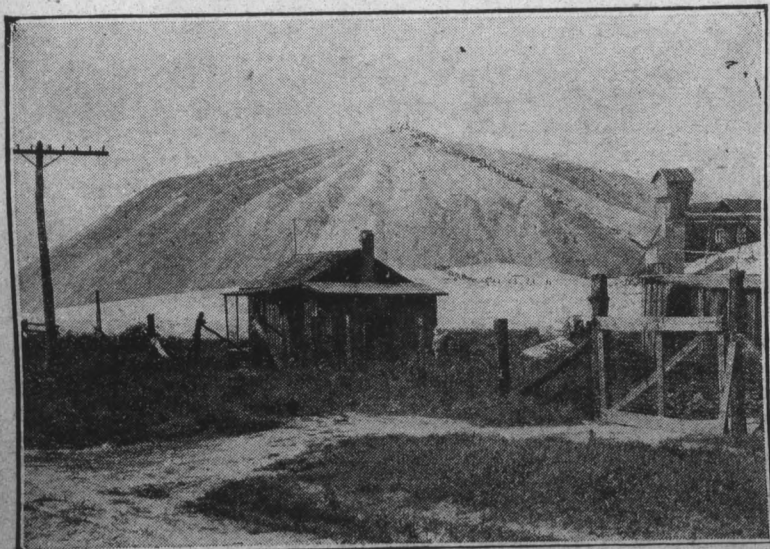
The birthplace of John D. Rockefeller, Sr., will be moved to Coney Island and exhibited as an object lesson to young America.



A check-up of the 100,000 cars parked along the six miles of Los Angeles' Municipal beach front revealed that license plates from every state in the Union were displayed.



One of the new school houses being built in Amsterdam. Instead of stuffy classrooms, the building consists of a roof—for rain—and doors and windows to insure fresh air all the time.



It's called the "Devil's parasol." Mother Nature with a wind storm played this trick on a gravel pile in the heart of the world's greatest lead and zinc region in Oklahoma.



World famous flyers get together. Left to right: Lieut Eielson, Capt. Wilkins; Commander Byrd; Clarence Chamberlin; Bernt Balchen; Wilmer Stultz; Amelia Earhart, and Lou Gordon.

Oatmeal, Cats, —etc.



PACKAGED foods as you buy them today represent a big improvement in the quality, purity and economy of your food supply. The finest products that can be purchased in the market are now carefully processed, standardized by skilled laboratory men, tested at every step of the way, sealed in a neat, tight package and sold with a positive guarantee of purity and nutritive value. You are assured of uniform quality, whether you buy one package or a hundred.

All of the processing is done for you in great factories that are models of cleanliness, by workers who have devoted their entire lives to perfection in this one job. Such foods bring delicious treats to your table, and offer great economy in time and kitchen work for the housewife.

The actual packaging of these foods is a marvel of modern factory practice. Machines almost uncanny in their deftness weigh out the product, fill, wrap or seal the packages, a single machine producing fifty or a hundred packages in the length of time it took the old time grocer to weigh out a sack of oatmeal from the barrel. And every package is exact in its contents, trade marked with the name of the manufacturer who certifies its goodness.

These foods stay good either on the shelf at the grocery store or in your pantry, because their quality is sealed in and protected. You can buy with assurance and place them on the table before your family or your guests with absolute confidence. This *keeping quality* means economy.

Nutritive quality, dependability, purity, economy and delightful new flavors, all are found in the food package. Make full use of these fine products. Save time by serving them often, and use the time for more companionship with the family. Incidentally, remember that the increased use of these quality foods greatly stimulates the market demand for quality farm products.

THE general public seldom hears about the years of painstaking research carried on by great commercial concerns to improve their products. Some of the greatest advances in human welfare are the direct result of such work, commercial, yet outstanding in service to humanity.

By the Trade Mark on the package the manufacturer gives you his word of honor that his product is made in good faith, that he stands back of it.

When that Trade Mark appears in advertising carried by this publication, you have double assurance of an honest product and a square deal.

MICHIGAN FARMER ADVERTISERS GIVE MODERN SERVICE



Perfect Children's Food Habits

Score Card Provides Means of Checking Up on Health Foods



Forty Points Are Allowed for Two Pints of Milk a Day

IT'S part of a child's education to learn to like all foods.

The days when a child could whine, and pick and choose have passed in those families where every effort is being made to rear healthy, happy children. To help mothers score children to see how near perfect they are, Miss Helen Parsons, nutrition specialist at the University of Wisconsin, has planned a score card which is receiving nation-wide attention.

Forty points are allowed the child who takes two pints of milk a day, or one and one-half if a physician has advised this particular amount. If less than this amount is taken, the child is allowed ten points for every cup. This includes milk taken in cooked foods as well as milk to drink. If the milk is skimmed, the fat must be provided in the form of cream or butter.

Protein Builds Muscle

If a child has the right kind and the right amount of protein each day, he may be given fifteen points. The child from three to six years of age should have, in addition to his milk, one or two servings of the following foods: poached egg (if eggs agree with him), sponge cake, cottage cheese, custard, or a small helping of fish, chicken, beef, or liver. (It is well not to serve meat more than once a day; but egg every day if possible.) The child of school age needs two generous servings of such foods in addition to his quota of milk. Other protein foods which are good for him include: peanut butter, other egg dishes, and various cheese dishes which have been cooked at a low temperature.

For two generous servings of vegetables other than potato, the child should be given twenty-five points. Ten points are allowed the child who eats one generous serving of fruit (preferably fresh) each day.

An additional five points is allowed if at least one of the servings of fruit or vegetables has been from the following list: Fresh or canned tomatoes, raw grated carrots or rutabaga, chopped raw cabbage, lettuce, oranges, or lemons.

Iron makes blood, and if the child's diet contains this substance five points may be added. Foods especially rich in iron are: spinach, beef, beef juice, dandelion greens, and egg yolk.

Energy foods are necessary in the

EVER since a windy day last March when I was rushed to the hospital all out of wind to have a reluctant appendix removed and later to have a goiter excavated from its hiding place, it was unanimously decided by the family that I should have a summer's rest.

Rest—rest—that single word in the quantity of one day is usually enough to make any woman smile like a tooth paste advertisement. Now, a change is guaranteed to be the first essential of all in a well-ordered rest; and since I had always contemplated that a furlough at a watering place was nothing short of a special dispensation from the Gods, I see old Lake Huron right out the back door. The city park is outside the kitchen window—all truly a sight that would please the most discriminating.

The sea gulls are here in motley crowds; the cranes patrol the beaches—and occasionally stand on one foot and look out across the misty depths in thoughtful contemplation.

At times, the lake is tranquil and like a marvelous galaxy of mirrored surface—and crooning echoes from the liquid lips of the waves compares favorably with a Southern lullaby. And again, Tom Sawyer never lavished whitewash on a fence with more viciousness and velocity than the prolific waves brush lather against the intrepid sands of the beach. At these times, it seems that the mightiness and the mystery of it all would hold one spellbound for an interminable period of time.

Perhaps. But when you were born "in the sticks" and the weaknesses of a country hickness still permeate

diet of the child, but they should not be eaten to such excess that they crowd out other foods. Energy foods include bread, oatmeal, beans, peas, potatoes, macaroni, cereals, lentils, peanut butter, cooking fat, bacon, plain cake, plain cookies, simple puddings, honey, molasses, jam, jelly. Fatty foods which are particularly valuable for the growing child are cod liver oil, egg yolk, butter, cream, and whole milk.

If the kiddies are backward about eating the full amount of protective health foods, mother might tack up a score card in the dining room to inspire the child to eat those foods that are essential to his or her growing body.

HOW TO FINISH FLOORS

Am building a new home on my farm and would like some advice on how to finish my hardwood maple floors so as to make the border look well with the rugs. Would I have to put oak flooring in for border or can I finish it with maple flooring to look well?—H. S.

A hardwood maple floor should be satisfactory for your house. Although not quite as attractive in appearance as oak, it is hard and very durable.

In regard to the finish, I suggest that you write to the United States

Just A-Waitin'

By Hazel B. Girard

your make-up, even this is not enough. And, being a woman, naturally I should change my mind.

The nights here are colder than Spitzbergen; invariably, the days are windier than fish stories. Even the gorgeous body of water with all its changeable moods and transient beauty does not outdo the fields at home that are as green as Emerald's Isle. The magnificent sea gulls herald not half the symphony as the alarm clock of the chicken yard. As yet, I have not observed anything half as symbolic as a well-behaved horse stalking cautiously between the corn rows, with a cultivator at his heels and a jubilant kiddie astride his back with russet-brown legs dangling "Wiggo! Waggo!"

Already I have read all the worthy reading material I had judiciously thrust aside hoping to snatch lucid intervals at some time or other to devour it leisurely. I have done better than that—I have read sufficient library books to be a traveling encyclopaedia of universal knowledge; I have answered neglected correspondence; and last, but not least, I have darned stockings and wrestled with patches.

But say—I'd love to be involved in a real work-a-day labor again clean up to the eardrums. I would like nothing better than to be scrambling mid the porous turf in quest of wild strawberries—or loosening the earth around some choice tomato plants. Just to mount a cherry tree to the very summit and pick a while, eat a while of the most luscious fruit on the tree! Rest. Oh! yes—a necessity now and then; an economical luxury at times, but really, a lifetime of it must be atrocious.

Department of Agriculture for Farmers' Bulletin No. 1219 entitled "Floors and Floor Coverings." In this bulletin you will get complete information on the finishing of floors.

VARY YOUR VEGETABLE MENU

String Beans Vinyrette

Melt one tablespoonful of fat and add 1 tablespoonful of flour, 1 teaspoonful of salt and one-quarter teaspoonful of pepper. When thoroughly mixed, pour on one-quarter cupful of vinegar and one-half cupful of the liquor in which fresh beans were cooked. Add 1 teaspoonful of sugar and boil. Stir in 2 cupfuls of canned or cooked string beans and serve while hot.

Lima Beans Delicious

2 cupfuls lima beans 1 cupful milk
¾ pound sliced bacon 1 teaspoonful salt
2 medium-sized onions ¼ teaspoonful pepper.

Brown the bacon, remove from the frying pan and cook the chopped onions in the fat until tender. Then combine all the ingredients, place in a greased casserole and bake in a slow oven until the beans are tender, adding more milk if it is needed.

Baked Cabbage

2 cupfuls boiled cabbage 1 cupful milk
1 tablespoonful flour 1 teaspoonful salt
2 tablespoonfuls butter ¼ teaspoonful pepper
¾ cupful bread crumbs 4 tablespoonfuls cheese

Place a thin layer of the chopped cabbage in a baking dish, sprinkle with a little of the flour, salt and pepper, dot with some of the butter and cover with a layer of bread crumbs. Repeat this process until the dry ingredients are used, having the top layer of bread crumbs. Pour on the milk and sprinkle the grated cheese over the top. Bake in a slow oven until the top is browned nicely.

Vegetable Combination

2 cupfuls string beans ¼ teaspoonful pepper
2 cupfuls lima beans 2 cupfuls tomato sauce
2 cupfuls young corn 3 tablespoonfuls thick cream
1 teaspoonful salt Water
1 teaspoonful sugar

Cut the string beans in small pieces, place in a kettle and add boiling water to cover; add the salt and sugar and cook twenty minutes. Then add the lima beans and cook until the vegetables are tender. Drain and add the tomato sauce. When this boils, add the corn cut from the cob and cook five minutes. Add the cream and pepper and serve at once.

Tomato Nests

Hollow out tomatoes and drop in 1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce, salt, pepper, and 1 raw egg. Add a few more drops of sauce, together with salt and pepper on top. Place a strip of bacon over each and bake in an oven until eggs are firm.

Ripe Tomato Fritters

Slice firm ripe tomatoes about one-half inch thick. Dip in bread crumbs, then in beaten egg and again in bread crumbs. Fry in deep fat. These are even more delicious than green tomato fritters.

Corn Pudding

2 cups corn pulp 1 beaten egg
1½ cups hot milk 2 tbs. fat
3 tbs. cornmeal 1 tb. salt
1 minced green pepper

Pour hot milk over cornmeal and let cool. Add other ingredients and bake in a greased baking dish for one hour. After 30 minutes stir well.

To clean varnished woodwork, mix one part of paraffin oil and two parts gasoline, and apply with flannel cloth, using dry flannel to polish.

Farm Women Vacation at College

FOR the third time in as many years, groups of a hundred or more farm women of Michigan found it possible to get away for a few days, some for a week, to vacation at the Michigan State College and find rest in the change from their home routine and inspirations in the programs and discussions of their common problems.

"Why, you know, I was the first one to get here Saturday," said one farm woman whose hair was here and there flecked with gray. "And I hope I will be the last one to leave on Friday," she confided to the writer. "By that time I hope all the stains of housework will be faded from my hands for the first time in two years."

The women spent Sunday in getting acquainted and on Monday the program was devoted to farm and home power. The highlight of the day was a trip to Dansville and Mason to inspect farm and home electrical appliances in those communities. Here the women saw demonstrated the economical use of electrical power both in the home and on the farm.

On Monday evening the four Master Farm homemakers of Michigan, who had been selected on a score card, compiled by the Farmer's Wife, were honored with a special program. Those nominated for this honor were: Mrs. Charles Gruner of Coldwater; Mrs. Fred E. Morse of Jasper; Mrs. Elizabeth Irish of Coopersville; and Mrs. Mable Weller of Rockford.

Many of the problems of the family wash were solved by demonstration on Tuesday by Mrs. Louise Huston. "Why, I've washed for twenty years," said one mother of three children in Livingston County who sat beside me, "but I believe I have learned most as much today as it took me twenty years to learn. The trouble was that I thought I knew how to wash and never gave the problem any further attention, but I believe I can go home now and wash things that I thought never could be washed before. I just hope they will look as well as those up there," she said, pointing to the frocks in the demonstration.

The reason why so many women have trouble in washing the finer fabrics, in the opinion of Mrs. Huston, is that they use too warm water. She suggested that the soap flakes first be dissolved in boiling water and then the suds cooled to ninety degrees or just warm enough to take the chill off. A sample of the material should always be tested first. After the frock is washed and rinsed, it should be rolled tightly in one or two towels for not more than a minute in order to extract all moisture possible and then shaken gently until

dry. Quick washing, quick rinsing, quick drying will keep the most delicate colors from running, she advised.

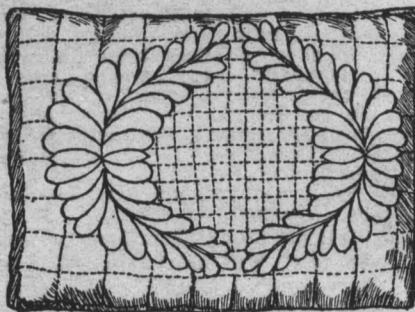
Mrs. Huston also demonstrated several methods of removing stubborn stains and spots.

The Citizenship School on Wednesday under the auspices of the Michigan League of Women Voters was especially interesting. The steps in government that often seem complicated to the average woman voter were discussed. From graphic word pictures drawn of the last state and national conventions by women who attended, the school received a better working knowledge of the activities and functions of these steps in our political system. Throughout the school the fact was emphasized that women must get out to vote regularly. It is by beginning with the caucus in each local community, that women may hope to get those candidates into office whom they want.

A group of the League members put on a dramatic skit "A Woman's Hour at the Polls," which cleverly dramatized many of the problems of election day. It proved entertaining as well as instructive. The skit is adaptable to any civic day program in a rural community. Manuscripts of its are available from the office of the Michigan League of Women Voters, 108 Fulton Street East, Grand Rapids.

"Family Relationships" were discussed on Thursday and will be reported next week.—I. L.

SEW A FINE SEAM



5334

A BIT of dainty fancy work is a recreation for even a warm afternoon. And really it doesn't take much more than one afternoon to make one of these novel quilted pillows.

The price of this design is 85¢ each, stamped on rayon. Stamped on satin, it is \$3.25 each, wadding included. This design can be had in rose, Nile, green, saxe blue, maize, tangerine, or black. In ordering, be sure to specify the number of the design and whether rayon or satin is to be furnished with the wadding. Address your orders to the Stamped

Goods Department Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

HOME-MADE CREAM CHEESE THAT SELLS

MANY farm women wish to market cottage cheese but hesitate to attempt it for fear that their product will not be satisfactory. This is the way I make mine and I always find a ready market for it.

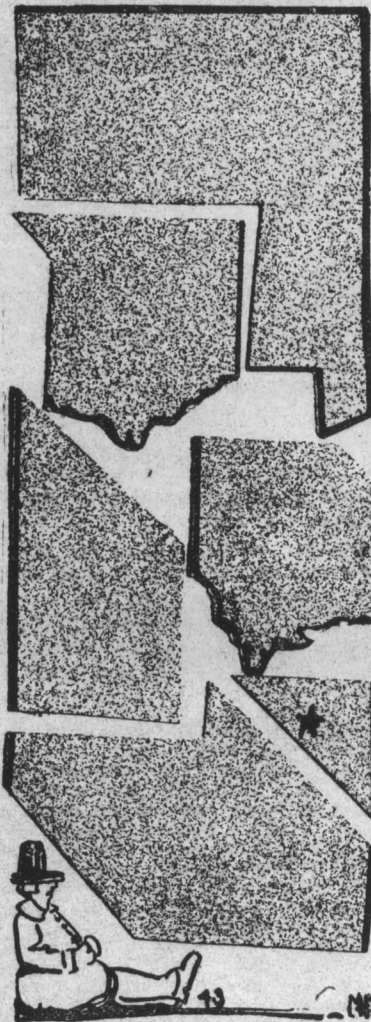
Leave one quart of milk to sour until it forms a whey. Set in a pan of boiling water. Do not let the water boil but keep near boiling point for two hours. Strain in a cheese cloth and let drain for three hours. Sprinkle with salt, add one-quarter cup cream and toss lightly to mix.—Mrs. L. D.

For Our Little Folks

STATE SECRETS

With Quakers, thrifty Dutch and then That gentleman named William Penn,

This state got such a start I'll bet The others haven't caught up yet!



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

The answer to the State Secret in the July 21st issue was Maryland and its capitol is Annapolis.

TIGER LILIES

I like to play along the hedge
Where freckled lilies grow,
They seem to give me friendly nods
All down their stately row.

And once I stooped to leave a kiss
Upon a sunburned elf,
And "caught" his freckles on my nose.
Just try it once yourself.
Abbie L. Ronne.

Honor Your Home

CONSIDERABLE hard work, thought, and expense goes into building a new farm home or remodeling an old one to meet satisfactorily the needs and comforts of the farm family. To recognize the efforts of those who have built or remodeled their home so that it is convenient and satisfactory and meets the individual needs of the family, is one of the aims of the Michigan Approved Farm Home project as described in our latest service bulletin, No. 5.

The owner, a neighbor, friend, local school teacher, banker, agricultural agent or anyone interested may nominate a home for this honor. All that is necessary is to state in making the nomination that the home of Mr. ———, located such a distance south and west of ——— town is hereby entered in the Michigan Approved Farm Home project. Then a copy of this bulletin and questionnaire will be sent to the home owner. Later, some qualified person will call to fill in the questionnaire and score the home. If the home attains a total of at least 800 points of the possible 1,000 allotted on the score card, then the owner shall be entitled to a certificate designating the home to be a Michigan Approved Farm Home. Nominations may be sent in at any time.



Easier
wash
days

No single improvement in household equipment brings more value to the housewife than the washing machine. It has done away with hours of back-breaking rubbing, and unnecessary wear on clothes. The old washboard and tub brought a terrific toll in unnecessary sickness.

With a modern power washing machine washday is no more a thing to dread. Even a washing for a big family can be gotten out in a short time—easily, safely and spotlessly clean. If you are getting along without a washer or have an old-fashioned one make up your mind right now to eliminate the "blue" Mondays. Come in and let us show you not only washing machines, but other laundry helps that will lighten your labor and bring a new happiness into your home making. Come to one of our "tag" stores and "see before you buy." It is the sure way to complete satisfaction as well as true economy.

Your "Farm Service"
Hardware Men.



Your
Farm Service
HARDWARE
STORES

OUR PAGE

A Grandmother Speaks

And Gives Some Interesting News and Views

Dear Uncle Frank:

When the Michigan Farmer comes, do you think that young heads are the only ones bent over "Our Page?" No doubt you rather expect that some of the parents are noticing the service you are doing for their young folks, but how about the "oldest inhabitant?" Well, I suspect I am not the only grandparent who smiles over the letters, or nods approvingly at your sensible comments, or even likes to try out some of the contests.

There are several reasons why I do. One is curiosity. I just imagine I can get a pretty strong hint of the

forgotten what they called the other two. Guilford's mother and I were seatmates in high school and his father was guilty of "seeing me home from church," which was my first real buggy ride though he little suspected it of the sophisticated young lady from out west who was visiting her aunty.

And it was a long visit and Mr. and Mrs. Rothfuss have always been among our most intimate friends. We always used to go up among the hills for our summer vacation and camp on their lake front, and we used to have great times, for the Rothfusses always saved their vacation till we came. The boys used to kill the blue-

racers and rattlesnakes around our camping ground and go out and catch bluegills for us to cook on our camp fire.

And at night they would all come down and we would roast corn around a big fire and when it died down and the shadows were black, we'd tell spookey tales. My, it was fun!

The other three were made last summer. And perhaps when time has glorified the doings of time that now is, these days will be interesting memories too.

I should be alarmed at the number of sheets it has taken to tell this, but since it is not for publication, I am not fearful. The writing of it has taken up some of a rainy afternoon, but I fear that because our old typewriter needs repairs, the reading may spoil a long sunny day. Yours sincerely, "Grannie"—Mrs. Irene Kendrick.

remember that you sent Junior Crawford, age eight, a Merry Circle pin and card a while ago? Well, last Sunday, July eighth, we thought we would go swimming, so Junior put on his bathing suit an hour and a half before we started. After a while we got to Black Bridge where a number of people were swimming about. He went under the bridge and that was the last we saw of him. It was about ten minutes before we found him.

"He was found about thirty or forty feet down the river. They worked on him about an hour and then gave up. The funeral was Wednesday at two P. M. at home because he liked to be home so well. I put his Merry Circle pin on his coat because he always loved it so much.

"My grandmother said he had more flowers than any child's funeral she ever seen and at seventy-five she has seen a good many funerals. He looked as if he was only sleeping. He had his cute little smile on his lips Sunday and Monday, but was gone Wednesday.

"He was a dear little fellow and was loved by all who knew him." Elspeth Crawford, age thirteen, Milford, Mich.

My sympathy goes to the Crawford family and my congratulations to the Witmers.

MIXED NAME CONTEST

JOHN VLOCH suggested the following contest. It is a mixture of the letters in the names of prominent M. C.'s. All who have been reading this department will recognize these names, I think. The ten usual prizes will be given: fountain pens, dictionaries, and clutch pencils. The winners will be picked from a pile of correct papers. Also, all those who send in correct answers will receive M. C. buttons and cards, if not now members. Here are the names:

1. Lylli Vroet
2. Lazo Smahr
3. Njeu Lesnno
4. Trbheer Sstee
5. Ntolcin Anv Ndiou
6. Nojh Hoclv
7. Ufligdor Sotushrf
8. Neelh Pprie
9. Ordhoty Mushkare
10. Dieth Niknogd



Mary Wesley had Her "Picture Took"

This contest closes August 17th. Send your papers to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE RESULTS

IF we ever had a contest which one would call in slang a "flop," this was it. Only two answered and only one completed it. She was Germaine Wylin, Berville, Mich., R. 1, who will be sent a prize.

I guess the key words to the contest were not clear enough and contained too many Latin or other difficult words. Anyhow it did not appeal to the M. C.'s. I want to congratulate Germaine for having finished it.

OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Uncle Frank:

I received my dictionary O. K., and I want to thank you very much for it. It sure is a swell little dictionary and I know that it will come in handy.

It seems that I am always sort of lucky on these crossword puzzles as I won a clutch pencil in another crossword puzzle contest. I can very well remember the contest which I first answered and from which I received my M. C. pin and card. It was an essay contest.

Well, summer is here again and I am not sorry either as I do not like cool weather any too well. There is a river just a mile away with a good swimming hole. Swimming is one sport I like very well as it gives the muscles lots of exercise. Well I will close hoping you will have another crossword puzzle contest sometime in the near future.—Leon Grant.

I have had to change your letter a little as summer has come since your letter was received. Hope you have enjoyed several swims by this time. Swimming certainly is fine exercise, especially in hot weather.

Dear Uncle Frank:

As I have written one letter before this one and never found it in print, I thought it would not hurt to try again. I read the Michigan Farmer every week and as soon as we get it, I look up Our Page because I always find such interesting letters there, and also different poems of great interest. I think it is a wonderful page.

We have quite a few rabbits and the funniest thing happened recently. While we were eating breakfast, my dad looked out the window and saw a large bird ready to catch one of our rabbits. It was an owl. Dad got his gun and saw that the owl had taken the rabbit by the back and had flown into the air. My father shot the owl but not the rabbit. When they fell to the ground, the rabbit began to run away with the owl's claws stuck fast in its back. My dad caught the rabbit and took the sharp claws out but the rabbit was so badly hurt that we had to kill it. But it sure was an exciting time.—A Nature Lover.

It must have been an interesting and exciting time, but rather hard on the rabbit. The wise old owl was not as wise as he thought he was.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I like Our Page very much and think it's getting better and interesting every week. There are quite a lot of M. C. letters that are interesting, for one instance Tom Marshall's. Wish he would write oftener.

Oh, yes, I almost forgot. Uncle Frank, thanks very very much for the M. C. pin. Think it's cute. I shall have thanked you some time ago but, oh well, I was just puttin' it off.

Uncle Frank, I think your correspondence scrambles have helped me to get quite a few friends, even if they are from far off. Well as my letter is getting longer and my writ-

ing worse, I'll leave hoping to see this in print.—Your nephew, "Sheik."

It pleases me that you think Our Page is getting "interestinger." Tom Marshall is a girl. I agree she writes good letters.

Dear Uncle Frank:

First of all I want to thank you for the M. C. pin and card that I received a few weeks ago. My little sister has a play house and a bird is building a nest in her coffee kettle. Ha. Ha. It's interesting to see it built its nest.

This is the first time I'm writing to you, and I hope waste paper basket isn't hungry to eat this letter up. We get the M. F. I always read Our Page, Hy Syckle, Slim and Al Acres. Our Page I like the best. How can one become a G. C.?

With best wishes for all.—Katherine Juntikka.

I hope the bird making a nest in the kettle will not hatch boiled birds. Nest making is interesting, isn't it? It is so much like home making. The only way one can become a G. C. is to do especially good in some M. C. activity.

Dear Uncle:

Am writing to let you know how thoroughly I enjoy my pin. It sort of swells a person's chest to read Our Page and know that he is an M. C. too.

Say, what is all of this talk about flappers, chewing, smoking, and using cosmetics? I'll agree that it's all terrible and I do not admire them. But don't you think, Uncle Frank and M. C.'s, that no matter how much they rouge and smoke that some of them have noble, honest feelings just the same as some of the more old-fashioned ones? I think that some of their hearts are in the right place after all. But I do admire a pure modest girl. I think Steve Hogan has it about right. He says in his poem "The Flapper:"

Forget the mode and lipstick preen;
Youth's not made for sorrow;
What matters style if the heart be clean?

She's the mother of tomorrow."

—Bud Sweet.

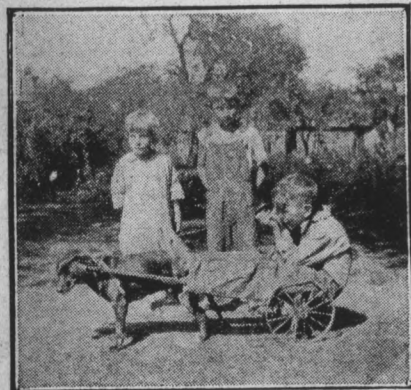
Smoking and rouge do not necessarily ruin a person as some nice people do both. But, they just lack judgment in acquiring such detrimental habits.

A BIRTH AND A DEATH

ABOUT a week ago I received on the same day a card with the following announcement on it and a letter which is also given here. One is an event of happiness and gain; the other of sorrow and loss.

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"I thought I would tell you about one of your Merry Circle. Do you



Mary, Dick, and Roy Hartman, Grandchildren. Guilford's Picture was Used Some Time Ago.

sort of a world I am going to live in, if I live long enough when these young folks get to steering the ship of state.

Another reason is a sentimental one. Among the treasures I am saving for the evening of life when there will be plenty of time to look them over, a little packet of statements that came with those marvelous checks I used to get for the little contributions I used to "send in" to the "Farmer." They indicate my entire literary career!

Another reason, personal interest. I am sure I recognize in Uncle Frank, one I met 14 or 16 years ago at one of the State Horticulture meetings, at Traverse City, or was it Grand Rapids? He was representing the Michigan Farmer and so won my confidence that I confided in him my literary ambitions. He told me The Editor was a splendid magazine and sent me a copy. It certainly is not the fault of my advisers that I have not won fame or fortune yet. But I appreciate the advice. That given to me and that to the boys and girls also. I think it would be very hard to estimate its influence on the lives of the young folks who are glad to be your "nephews and nieces."

I have decided that the great big consolation of getting old is grandchildren. The Bible speaks of children's children as a sort of reward, doesn't it? It has been my great joy for the last three years to live with five of my grandchildren although the heartbreak of it was that it was because their daddy died. Then their grandpa and I just asked the tenant to move off our old farm at Blissfield and with Ethel, their mother, our oldest girl, we all came back. Here was where great-grandfather planted the trees, built the house and barns, where grandpa was born and their mother too. They go to school where three generations before them have gone. Muriel is 14, Ray 12, Maurice 10, Richard 8, and Mary 5.

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The sixth resolution referred to the \$100,000 appropriated by the legislature for equipment for the M. S. C. poultry department. Gov. Green vetoed fifty thousand of this which does not leave enough for necessary equipment as the department is sadly in need of equipment at present. Therefore, the association asks for another fifty thousand from the coming legislature in order that the poultry department may be in position to do necessary work.

Three more Huron County farmers are building septic tanks for the disposal of sewage.



A HOME-MIXER makes a year's test on AMCO EGG MASH



AFTER mixing his own laying mash for eleven years, during which period he checked it several times against different commercial mashes, Mr. Elmer Amborn of Fern Glen Poultry Farm, Bangor, Wis., began a year's trial of AMCO EGG MASH in January, 1927.

Writing of his results for the year, Mr. Amborn stated: "While AMCO EGG MASH cost more per ton than my own mash, my net profit on 624 hens was almost three times greater than the previous year when I fed my own mash to 626 hens. Besides that, the average price of my eggs was 2 cents a dozen less in 1927 than in 1926. On AMCO EGG MASH, the total year's production from 624 hens was 101,555 eggs,

an average per hen of 162.7 eggs. The difference in cost between my own mash and AMCO EGG MASH was nothing when compared with my increased net profit."

Mr. Amborn's records for the month of January, 1928, show the following:

GROSS INCOME FROM EGGS	\$405.95
EXPENSES	
Amco Egg Mash.....	\$86.90
Amco Scratch.....	54.13
Cod Liver Oil.....	5.20
Cases, Egg Cartons, etc.	19.95
Oyster Shells, Grit.....	5.30
Total	171.48
NET INCOME	\$234.47

On May 23, 1928, after heavy production since October, Mr. Amborn's hens were looking fine, up to weight, and laying 400 eggs a day.

YOUR AMCO AGENT CAN SUPPLY YOU WITH AMCO EGG MASH. If you haven't an Amco Agent in your community and want to use Amco feed, or handle the agency for it, write to the address below.

AMCO FEED MIXING SERVICE

AMERICAN MILLING COMPANY

EXECUTIVE OFFICES: PEORIA, ILL.

Plants at: Peoria, Ill.; Omaha, Neb.; Owensboro, Ky.

NARRAGANSETT TURKEY BOOK FREE

It tells all about the wonderful new Narragansett turkeys which are so easy to raise and lay their eggs at home with the chickens. It tells how to get started with these turkeys that do not wilt and droop and sleep and die, but grow and feather up and fatten from the day they hatch. Gives records of remarkable results with turkeys all over the U. S. Interesting pamphlet of instructive "turkey talk" free to farmers. Address,

Burns W. Beall, R.F.D.35, Cave City, Ky.

PULLETS---PULLETS

Purebred, large, healthy, thrifty pullets. CLOVERDALE HATCHERY, Zeeland, Mich.

Class, "A" Pullets We have from 2 to 3,000 pullets ready to ship each week. BOS HATCHERY, Zeeland, Mich., R. 2 M.

CHICKS OR BREEDING STOCK

White, Barred, or Buff Rocks, Black Minorcas 12c. White or Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons 13 1/4c. White, Brown or Buff Leghorns, Heavy Mixed 10 1/4c. Less than 100 lots add 40c. Order breeding Cockerels from R. O. P. MALE MATINGS 200 to 316 egg records.

Beckmann Hatchery, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Buy Fairview Tested big type Leghorns. Pullet 60c and up, pedigree cockerels. Hens priced low. Catalog free. FAIRVIEW HATCHERY, Box W, Zeeland, Mich.

Try a Michigan Farmer Liner

PROFIT PRODUCING CHICKS

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 son-quality chicks, at the low prices given below. We also have a good selection of 8-10 and Accredited. Live delivery guaranteed. Write for our low prices:

12 week old pullets in the breeds listed below:	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	\$4.00	\$ 8.00	\$40.00	\$70.00
Barred Rocks--R. 1, Reds	5.00	9.50	45.00	80.00
Broilers, all breeds, \$6.00 per 100; \$50 for \$48.00				
Mixed broilers \$7.00 per 100; \$50 for \$30.00				

Box 20, Holland, Mich.

OUR PAGE

A Grandmother Speaks

And Gives Some Interesting News and Views

Dear Uncle Frank:

When the Michigan Farmer comes, do you think that young heads are the only ones bent over "Our Page?" No doubt you rather expect that some of the parents are noticing the service you are doing for their young folks, but how about the "oldest inhabitant?" Well, I suspect I am not the only grandparent who smiles over the letters, or nods approvingly at your sensible comments, or even likes to try out some of the contests.

There are several reasons why I do. One is curiosity. I just imagine I can get a pretty strong hint of the

forgotten what they called the other two. Guilford's mother and I were seatmates in high school and his father was guilty of "seeing me home from church," which was my first real buggy ride though he little suspected it of the sophisticated young lady from out west who was visiting her aunty.

And it was a long visit and Mr. and Mrs. Rothfuss have always been among our most intimate friends. We always used to go up among the hills for our summer vacation and camp on their lake front, and we used to have great times, for the Rothfusses always saved their vacation till we came. The boys used to kill the blue-

racers and rattlesnakes around our camping ground and go out and catch bluegills for us to cook on our camp fire.

And at night they would all come down and we would roast corn around a big fire and when it died down and the shadows were black, we'd tell spookey tales. My, it was fun!

The other three were made last summer. And perhaps when time has glorified the doings of time that now is, these days will be interesting memories too.

I should be alarmed at the number of sheets it has taken to tell this, but since it is not for publication, I am not fearful. The writing of it has taken up some of a rainy afternoon, but I fear that because our old typewriter needs repairs, the reading may spoil a long sunny day. Yours sincerely, "Grannie"—Mrs. Irene Kendrick.

remember that you sent Junior Crawford, age eight, a Merry Circle pin and card a while ago? Well, last Sunday, July eighth, we thought we would go swimming, so Junior put on his bathing suit an hour and a half before we started. After a while we got to Black Bridge where a number of people were swimming about. He went under the bridge and that was the last we saw of him. It was about ten minutes before we found him.

"He was found about thirty or forty feet down the river. They worked on him about an hour and then gave up. The funeral was Wednesday at two P. M. at home because he liked to be home so well. I put his Merry Circle pin on his coat because he always loved it so much.

"My grandmother said he had more flowers than any child's funeral she ever seen and at seventy-five she has seen a good many funerals. He looked as if he was only sleeping. He had his cute little smile on his lips Sunday and Monday, but was gone Wednesday.

"He was a dear little fellow and was loved by all who knew him." Elspeth Crawford, age thirteen, Milford, Mich.

My sympathy goes to the Crawford family and my congratulations to the Witmers.

MIXED NAME CONTEST

JOHN VLOCH suggested the following contest. It is a mixture of the letters in the names of prominent M. C.'s. All who have been reading this department will recognize these names, I think. The ten usual prizes will be given: fountain pens, dictionaries, and clutch pencils. The winners will be picked from a pile of correct papers. Also, all those who send in correct answers will receive M. C. buttons and cards, if not now members. Here are the names:

1. Lylli Vroet
2. Lazo Smahr
3. Njeu Lesnno
4. Trbheer Sstee
5. Ntolcin Anv Ndieu
6. Nojh Hoelv
7. Ufligdor Sotushrf
8. Neelh Pprie
9. Ordhoty Mushkare
10. Dieth Niknogd



Mary Wesley had Her "Picture Took"

This contest closes August 17th. Send your papers to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE RESULTS

IF we ever had a contest which one would call in slang a "flop," this was it. Only two answered and only one completed it. She was Germaine Wylin, Berville, Mich., R. 1, who will be sent a prize.

I guess the key words to the contest were not clear enough and contained too many Latin or other difficult words. Anyhow it did not appeal to the M. C.'s. I want to congratulate Germaine for having finished it.

OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Uncle Frank:

I received my dictionary O. K., and I want to thank you very much for it. It sure is a swell little dictionary and I know that it will come in handy.

It seems that I am always sort of lucky on these crossword puzzles as I won a clutch pencil in another crossword puzzle contest. I can very well remember the contest which I first answered and from which I received my M. C. pin and card. It was an essay contest.

Well, summer is here again and I am not sorry either as I do not like cool weather any too well. There is a river just a mile away with a good swimming hole. Swimming is one sport I like very well as it gives the muscles lots of exercise. Well I will close hoping you will have another crossword puzzle contest sometime in the near future.—Leon Grant.

I have had to change your letter a little as summer has come since your letter was received. Hope you have enjoyed several swims by this time. Swimming certainly is fine exercise, especially in hot weather.

Dear Uncle Frank:

As I have written one letter before this one and never found it in print, I thought it would not hurt to try again. I read the Michigan Farmer every week and as soon as we get it, I look up Our Page because I always find such interesting letters there, and also different poems of great interest. I think it is a wonderful page.

We have quite a few rabbits and the funniest thing happened recently. While we were eating breakfast, my dad looked out the window and saw a large bird ready to catch one of our rabbits. It was an owl. Dad got his gun and saw that the owl had taken the rabbit by the back and had flown into the air. My father shot the owl but not the rabbit. When they fell to the ground, the rabbit began to run away with the owl's claws stuck fast in its back. My dad caught the rabbit and took the sharp claws out but the rabbit was so badly hurt that we had to kill it. But it sure was an exciting time.—A Nature Lover.

It must have been an interesting and exciting time, but rather hard on the rabbit. The wise old owl was not as wise as he thought he was.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I like Our Page very much and think it's getting better and interesting every week. There are quite a lot of M. C. letters that are interesting, for one instance Tom Marshall's. Wish he would write oftener.

Oh, yes, I almost forgot. Uncle Frank, thanks very much for the M. C. pin. Think it's cute. I shall have thanked you some time ago but, oh well, I was just puttin' it off.

Uncle Frank, I think your correspondence scrambles have helped me to get quite a few friends, even if they are from far off. Well as my letter is getting longer and my writ-

ing worse, I'll leave hoping to see this in print.—Your nephew, "Sheik."

It pleases me that you think Our Page is getting "interestinger." Tom Marshall is a girl. I agree she writes good letters.

Dear Uncle Frank:

First of all I want to thank you for the M. C. pin and card that I received a few weeks ago. My little sister has a play house and a bird is building a nest in her coffee kettle. Ha. Ha. It's interesting to see it built its nest.

This is the first time I'm writing to you, and I hope waste paper basket isn't hungry to eat this letter up. We get the M. F. I always read Our Page, Hy Syckle, Slim and Al Acres. Our Page I like the best. How can one become a G. C.?

With best wishes for all.—Katherine Juntikka.

I hope the bird making a nest in the kettle will not hatch boiled birds. Nest making is interesting, isn't it? It is so much like home making. The only way one can become a G. C. is to do especially good in some M. C. activity.

Dear Uncle:

Am writing to let you know how thoroughly I enjoy my pin. It sort of swells a person's chest to read Our Page and know that he is an M. C. too.

Say, what is all of this talk about flappers, chewing, smoking, and using cosmetics? I'll agree that it's all terrible and I do not admire them. But don't you think, Uncle Frank and M. C.'s, that no matter how much they rouge and smoke that some of them have noble, honest feelings just the same as some of the more old-fashioned ones? I think that some of their hearts are in the right place after all. But I do admire a pure modest girl. I think Steve Hogan has it about right. He says in his poem "The Flapper":

Forget the mode and lipstick preen;
Youth's not made for sorrow;
What matters style if the heart be clean?

She's the mother of tomorrow."

—Bud Sweet.

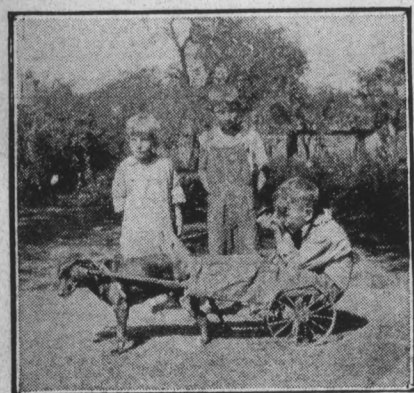
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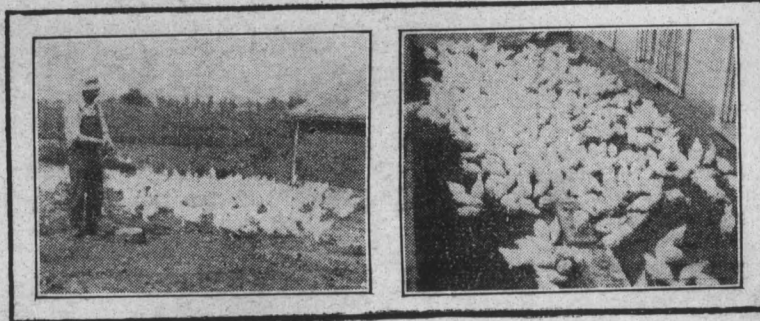
The fifth resolution requested Gov. Green to release the fifty thousand dollars appropriated by the last legislature for the poultry research at the college in order that the college may construct a worthy and needed research program in poultry work.

The sixth resolution referred to the \$100,000 appropriated by the legislature for equipment for the M. S. C. poultry department. Gov. Green vetoed fifty thousand of this which does not leave enough for necessary equipment as the department is sadly in need of equipment at present. Therefore, the association asks for another fifty thousand from the coming legislature in order that the poultry department may be in position to do necessary work.

Three more Huron County farmers are building septic tanks for the disposal of sewage.



A HOME-MIXER makes a year's test on AMCO EGG MASH



AFTER mixing his own laying mash for eleven years, during which period he checked it several times against different commercial mashes, Mr. Elmer Amborn of Fern Glen Poultry Farm, Bangor, Wis., began a year's trial of AMCO EGG MASH in January, 1927.

Writing of his results for the year, Mr. Amborn stated: "While AMCO EGG MASH cost more per ton than my own mash, my net profit on 624 hens was almost three times greater than the previous year when I fed my own mash to 626 hens. Besides that, the average price of my eggs was 2 cents a dozen less in 1927 than in 1926. On AMCO EGG MASH, the total year's production from 624 hens was 101,555 eggs,

an average per hen of 162.7 eggs. The difference in cost between my own mash and AMCO EGG MASH was nothing when compared with my increased net profit."

Mr. Amborn's records for the month of January, 1928, show the following:

GROSS INCOME FROM EGGS	\$405.95
EXPENSES	
Amco Egg Mash.....	\$86.90
Amco Scratch.....	54.13
Cod Liver Oil.....	5.20
Cases, Egg Cartons, etc.	19.95
Oyster Shells, Grit.....	5.30
Total	171.48
NET INCOME	\$234.47

On May 23, 1928, after heavy production since October, Mr. Amborn's hens were looking fine, up to weight, and laying 400 eggs a day.

YOUR AMCO AGENT CAN SUPPLY YOU WITH AMCO EGG MASH. If you haven't an Amco Agent in your community and want to use Amco feed, or handle the agency for it, write to the address below.

AMCO FEED MIXING SERVICE

AMERICAN MILLING COMPANY

EXECUTIVE OFFICES: PEORIA, ILL.

Plants at: Peoria, Ill.; Omaha, Neb.; Owensboro, Ky.

NARRAGANSETT TURKEY BOOK FREE

It tells all about the wonderful new Narragansett turkeys which are so easy to raise and lay their eggs at home with the chickens. It tells how to get started with these turkeys that do not wilt and droop and sleep and die, but grow and feather up and fatten from the day they hatch. Gives records of remarkable results with turkeys all over the U. S. Interesting pamphlet of instructive "turkey talk" free to farmers. Address,

Burns W. Beall, R.F.D.35, Cave City, Ky.

PULLETS---PULLETS

Purebred, large, healthy, thrifty pullets. CLOVERDALE HATCHERY, Zeeland, Mich.

Class "A" Pullets We have from 2 to 3,000 pullets ready to ship each week. BOS HATCHERY, Zeeland, Mich., R. 2 M.

CHICKS OR BREEDING STOCK

White, Barred, or Buff Rocks, Black Minorcas 12c. White or Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons 13 1/2c. White, Brown or Buff Leghorns, Heavy Mixed 10 1/2c. Less than 100 lots add 40c. Order breeding Cockerels from R. O. P. MALE MATINGS 200 to 316 egg records.

Beckmann Hatchery, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Buy Fairview Tested big type Leghorns. Pullets 60c and up, pedigree cockerels. Hens priced low. Catalog free. FAIRVIEW HATCHERY, Box W, Zeeland, Mich.

Try a Michigan Farmer Liner

PROFIT PRODUCING CHICKS

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:

50	100	500	1000
\$4.00	\$8.00	\$40.00	\$70.00
5.00	9.50	45.00	80.00
Mixed broilers \$7.00 per 100; 500 for \$30.00			

Box 20, Holland, Mich.

Use the
sprinkling can
FREELY



DR. HESS Dip and Disinfectant quickly establishes health conditions and helps to prevent contagious diseases.

Dip, spray or sprinkle and give every animal a chance to be at its best and to do its best.

This standardized preparation has five times the strength of carbolic acid. Always uniform in strength. It makes the finest, milk-white emulsion of any dip you can buy at any price.

**Destroys
disease germs
—keeps down
foul odors**

Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant kills hog lice, sheep ticks, scab.

Kills poultry lice and mites. Destroys disease germs and makes dairy barns sanitary and clean smelling.

Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant costs less than ordinary dips because it goes farther.

Excellent household disinfectant.

Guaranteed

Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc.
Ashland, Ohio

DR. HESS DIP AND DISINFECTANT

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY CATTLE



The Best is the
Most
Economical

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

WILD WOOD FARMS
ORION, MICHIGAN
W.E. SCRIPPS, Prop. SIDNEY SMITH, Sup.

FOREST HILL GUERNSEYS

For sale bull calf, 11 months old, dam's record 450 lbs. fat Class G; sire's dam 634 lbs. in EE, sire's sire's dam 952 lbs. in AA. Good type. Only \$125.00. Also heifer calf, M. HOMPE, R. 5, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

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, 19,460.50 milk, 909.05 fat. **T. V. HICKS**, Battle Creek, Mich., R. 1.

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

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.

FOR SALE Good young registered Holstein cows and heifers of high class breeding, some coming fresh in August, by good sires. **ROBT. H. KRAUSE**, Oak Grove, Mich.

STEERS & HEIFERS

Few bunches nicely marked, dark reds, beef type, dehorned, Hereford steers. Calves, Short Yr's, Yr's, and 2 yr old. Some Shorthorn bunches. Also a few bunches light weight Hereford heifers and wet Hereford cows. T. B. Tested. Sorted even in size, age, and quality. One to three carloads in each pasture. Will sell your choice from any bunch.

VAN S. BALDWIN, Eldon, Iowa

THE ZIP HOME

offers for sale Dual Purpose Shorthorn bulls, sired by Ireby Model III, by Flintstone Model, out of R. of M. dams, sired by Prince Albert 8th. A choice bunch. **I. P. Zimmerman**, Dimondale, Mich.

FOR SALE three choice Red Polled Bull Calves. **WILL COTTE**, West Branch, Mich., R. 1.

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

For Sale—Registered Herefords Accredited Herd. 5 fine yearling bulls out of the Fairfax sire Sheet Anchor 1191000. Also, anything in female stock, you may want. Write for descriptions. **L. WHITNEY WATKINS**, Manchester, Mich.



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

CAUSTIC BALSAM



**MADE THEIR
WAY BY THE
WAY THEY ARE
MADE.**

Get a supply from your dealer today, or write us.

**ARCADY FARMS
MILLING CO.**
Dept. 59, Brooks Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

FREE WRITE TODAY for
**FREE POULTRY
and DAIRY BOOKS**

LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING

On Buying Feeder Cattle

By E. A. Beamer

THE advantage of purchasing feeding cattle direct from the range was brought to my attention about ten years ago through a personal experience. I was in Chicago to purchase some feeder calves but I found the selection so poor and the prices so high that I had about decided to come home without any when someone called to my attention that the following day there was to be an auction of Colorado range feeder calves in Central Illinois. I went down there and purchased two cars and, while the price was not as low as it usually is at an auction, the quality and condition of these calves, all one line of breeding, was so much better than any I ever bought out of a public market that I was willing to pay a strong price for them. I shipped them home, fed them nearly a year without losing a one or having any sick; put on an average gain of over two pounds per day, every one doing well and all looked alike and sold one load of them as first prize winners at the Buffalo Fat Stock Show in December, 1919, at 21½ cents per pound.

This was quite a contrast from my previous experience purchasing on the public market where I had often had a dozen different breedings in the same carload with nearly as many different types not mentioning the fact that some of them had probably been in the stockyards a week or ten days and had been gorged so full of feed and water each day by the speculator to get an excessive fill on them that their stomachs had been ruined and their vitality so weakened that the hemorrhagic septicemia and other stockyard fever germs which they came in contact with around the yards developed so rapidly that by the time I got them home, I figured on having five per cent of them sick, a two per cent death loss, and twenty-five to fifty per cent so out of condition that they made scarcely any gain or growth for the first six weeks.

Since that time, we have been trying to buy our feeder cattle direct from the range but it has been a hard matter for we are only small operators feeding four or five cars a year and the big range cattleman, who has several thousand head to market, wants to sell his whole crop to one person or outfit, and cannot afford to parcel them out in small lots unless he receives an extra price for them. So, when the National Livestock Producers Association conceived the idea of forming a feeder cattle pool whereby each individual feeder, large or small, was given an equal opportunity and could place his order for one, two, half-dozen, or fifty loads of these fine, fresh, healthy, uniform bred choice quality, well doing range cattle, bought through one big organization with its wonderful purchasing power made possible by having on file orders for from 10,000 to 20,000 cattle and who could handle and purchase at the low down price, the output of several of these big cattlemen in the range country, I became interested, and have been and am at the present, active in trying to perfect this system of moving high-class feeders into the feed lots of our eastern farmers.

In purchasing cattle on the range, the buyer should be familiar with the breeding and history of the different

ranch herds, as they all have white faces and might look somewhat similar. But the breeding has much to do with the development of growth, gains, and conformity and quality of the animal when finished and spells to a large extent whether or not the feeding operations result in a profit or loss.

While the custom in the range country has always been to trade on these cattle on the per head basis which is more or less of a weight guessing contest between buyer and seller with the advantage in favor of the seller as he is on his own premises; however, we adopted the policy right from the outset of buying all our cattle on the per hundred weight basis and have adhered very closely to this principle in all our transactions in the past.

With the many advantages there seems to be in purchasing feeders direct from the range, there has been a big disadvantage, especially to the small feeder who only feeds a carload or two each year, and that is the matter of securing uniformity in size and weight, as it is impossible to grade these cattle per size and weight when loading on account of the lack of time and the lack of adequate facilities at the loading point. You will easily realize it is some job to separate 1,000 calves from their mothers at a common country loading station, then weigh and load them in good shape into fifteen or twenty cars, taking out the fifteen or twenty per cent cutbacks or inferior ones, and only three or four hours to accomplish this task.

After separated, cows and cutback calves are driven back to the range which, in many instances, is a distance of forty or more miles.

On account of this disadvantage of not being able to secure uniformity of size and weight, we are planning on having our own feeding and grading yard en route somewhere in the Southwest territory, about a thirty hours run from the place where the most of the cattle are purchased. Here we will have ample facilities and equipment for handling 2,000 or 3,000 cattle. We will carefully select them for size and weight, pro rata the shrinks from loading points to this point, and then send them to the individual farmer or feeder in properly graded uniform carloads, for size and weight.

I do not personally feel that there is the advantage in purchasing the older and heavier feeders direct from the range that there is with the calves and yearlings. In these few brief thoughts, I am only stating my opinion based on my own experience and observation in feeding and handling stock cattle for the past twenty-five years and undoubtedly some feeders and most of the speculators, yard traders and stockyard owners may disagree with me.

TRACTOR FIELD BOOK

THE Tractor Field Book published by the Farm Implement News, is a 144 page book containing full information regarding the various makes of tractors, remedies for tractor troubles as well as considerable information on combines, huskers, shredders, silo fillers, and threshers. The cost of doing various kinds of work with tractors is also discussed. It may be obtained from the Farm Implement News, 431 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., for 75 cents.

BEEF BREEDERS TO MEET

MEMBERS of the Michigan Beef Breeders Association will hold their annual tour August 10 and 11. The farms of prominent beef producers in the Thumb will be visited.

The route announced by Verne A. Freeman, secretary of the association, includes for Friday, August 10: 9:00 A. M., farm of Stewart and Son, southwest of Fairgrove, inspection of Shorthorn herd and talks by Professor George Brown and Roy E. Decker, farm crops specialist; 10:00 A. M., farm of George Hickey, Fairgrove, talk by Verne Freeman; 11:00 A. M., farm of Henry Lynch, Mayville, inspection of Shorthorn herd.

At 1:15 P. M., the Shorthorn herd of Dave Knight at Marlette will be visited; 2:00 P. M., James Curry, Marlette, Angus breeder; 3:00 P. M., farm of James Goodwine, Marlette, at this stop the visitors will be shown how goats can be used to clean up brush land; 3:45 P. M., Sanilac Stock Farm, Sandusky, this is a Hereford herd; 5:00 P. M., Stanley Gardner farm, Crosswell, Mr. Gardner raises milking Shorthorns; and 7:00 P. M., banquet and program at Lexington.

Three stops will be made on Saturday the 11th. These include the farm of Sam Pangborn, Bad Axe, 9:30 A. M.; the Walter Ramsey farm between Harbor Beach and Port Hope at 11:00 A. M.; and a dinner and afternoon program at Port Hope. The Port Hope Chamber of Commerce is co-operating with the tour committee to make the stop at that town one of interest for live stock producers.

BEE MEETING

THE schedule of summer meetings for Michigan beekeepers has been announced by Russel H. Kelly, Michigan State College, as Bellaire, July 31; Harrisville, August 1; Saginaw, August 3; Ridgeway, August 13; Traverse City, August 15 and 16; Rudyard, August 18; and Crystal Falls, August 20.

The use of bees as pollinizers in orchards will be discussed at the Traverse City meeting. Huber Root, Medina, Ohio, will be the chief speaker at Traverse City.

Mr. Kelly reports that the honey crop this year will be good in some sections of the state, but that the prospects are not so good in other sections. Many colonies of bees entered the season with insufficient stores to build up a strong colony rapidly, and the clover in some places was badly winterkilled.

Beekeepers are advised to requeen their colonies as soon as possible to insure a strong colony for overwintering. The brood nest of all colonies should be closely inspected before any honey is run through the extractor. Diseased comb in the extractor helps to infect the whole apiary.

SECOND ANNUAL POTATO TOUR

THE second annual Michigan Potato tour will start from the New Hotel Mertens, Grand Rapids at 1:00 P. M., August 6th. Potato fields around Greenville will be inspected in the afternoon.

On Tuesday, August 7th, the tour will leave Greenville at eight A. M. for Stanton, to visit the Stanton Elevator Company's warehouses. Farm storage and potato fields around Edmore will next be visited. Dinner at Barryton and then on to Cadillac via McBain, making stops along the way.

Wednesday the fields around Manton and Fife Lake will be inspected. Dinner at Mancelona and then a trip to Gaylord, Vanderbilt, Wolverine, and Petoskey with field inspections along the route. A local committee will furnish entertainment at Petoskey that evening.

Thursday Charlevoix and Antrim Counties will receive attention. Dinner at Traverse City. The afternoon and evening will be spent with excursions and entertainment furnished by a local committee.

Friday will find the tourists in Oceana County with supper and the night spent at Grand Haven. Saturday Allegan, Van Buren, and Kalamazoo Counties will be visited. Dinner will be had at the W. K. Kellogg experiment and demonstration farm, near Augusta. The experimental projects on the farm will occupy the afternoon.

Potato growers should be sure to attend.

FAT YEARLINGS POPULAR IN CATTLE TRADE

FAT yearling steers have advanced to a new season top of \$16.75 at Chicago. Heavy finished steers lost part of their recent upturn, due to a larger supply than the trade required. Yearling steers are now at a

premium of 50 cents to \$1 over comparable grades of heavies. Fat yearling heifers are selling almost as high as steers, whereas a year ago they were being discounted a dollar or more. The effort of consumers to get away from high priced beef by the purchase of smaller cuts is partly responsible for the market popularity of light cattle.

HOG MARKET OUTLOOK CONSIDERED FAVORABLE

MARKET supplies of hogs during the summer and early fall of 1928 are expected to be about as large as, or possibly somewhat larger than, in the corresponding period of 1927, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. They will probably be of lighter average weights which will partly offset the large stocks of pork in storage. The present hog price situation and the anticipated supplies of hogs and hog products for the next four months suggest that the seasonal peak of prices which usually takes place in the summer and fall will probably be reached by the middle of August and that prices will continue at about that level until the usual winter decline begins, according to the Department's calculations.

MICHIGAN FAIRS

Officers and Date List for 1928

Shiawassee Co. Fair, Owosso, Aug. 7-10, W. J. Dowling
Oakland Co. Fair, Milford, Aug. 8-11, W. S. Lovejoy
Ionia Free Fair, Ionia, Aug. 13-18, F. A. Chapman
Cass City Fair, Cass City, Aug. 14-17, D. W. Benkelman
Oakland Co. Fair, Milford, Aug. 14-18, W. S. Lovejoy
Holland Fair, Holland, Aug. 20-24, John Arendshorst
Caro Fair, Caro, Aug. 20-25, Clarence Myers
Allegan Co. Fair, Allegan, Aug. 28-31, Swan Sequist
Northeastern Michigan Free Fair, Aug. 27-Sept. 1, Robert Lusk
Washtenaw Co. Fair, Ann Arbor, Aug. 28-Sept. 1, R. C. Merithew
Bad Axe Fair, Bad Axe, Aug. 28-31, R. P. Buckley
Crosswell Fair, Crosswell, Aug. 28-31, A. R. Martin
Charlevoix Co. Fair, East Jordan, Aug. 28-30, Kit Carson
Barry Co. Fair, Hastings, Aug. 28-31, John J. Dawson
Gogebic Co. Fair, Ironwood, Aug. 28-31, Frank A. Healy
Sanilac Co. Fair, Sandusky, Aug. 28-31, S. E. Bissonette
Three Oaks Community Fair, Three Oaks, Aug. 28-31, J. C. Kramer
Dickinson Co. Fair, Norway, Sept. 4-7, Robert O'Callaghan
Michigan State Fair, Detroit, Sept. 2-8, John L. McNamara
Tri-County Fair, West Branch, Sept. 3-5, W. J. Hoffer
Alger Co. Agricultural Society, Chatham, Sept. 3-6, F. E. Greenwood
Marquette County Fair, Marquette, Sept. 4-8, John T. McNamara
Clinton County Fair, St. Johns, Sept. 4-7, M. E. Hathaway
Emmet Co. Fair, Petoskey, Sept. 4-7, L. L. Thomas
Flint River Valley Agricultural Society, Montrose, Sept. 3-6, H. F. Middlebrook
Grangers, Gleaners and Farmers, Big Rapids, Sept. 4-7, George E. Hurst
Livingston County Fair, Howell, Sept. 4-7, R. W. Woodruff
Jackson Fair, Jackson, Sept. 10-15, J. C. Muck
Saginaw County Fair, Saginaw, Sept. 10-15, W. F. Jahneke
Imlay City Fair, Imlay City, Sept. 11-14, Dr. S. H. Large
Western Michigan Fair, Grand Rapids, Sept. 10-14, Olive Jones
Olive Jones
Osego County Fair, Gaylord, Sept. 11-14, J. C. Guggisberg
Kalamazoo County Fair, Kalamazoo, Sept. 11-15, Britt Preston
Mason Co. Fair, Scottville, Sept. 12-14, G. Conrad
Presque Isle County Fair, Millersburg, Sept. 12-14, George W. Atkins
Northern District Fair, Cadillac, Sept. 11-14, Earl McNitt
Otia Fair Association, Brohman, Sept. 11-14, Mae Sweeney
Genesee Co. Fair, Davison, Sept. 17-21, Phillips S. Hill
Upper Peninsula State Fair, Escanaba, Sept. 17-22, George Harvey
Lenawee Co. Fair, Adrian, Sept. 17-21, F. A. Bradish
Northwestern Michigan Fair, Traverse City, Sept. 17-21, Arnell Engstrom
Grange Fair of St. Joe, Centerville, Sept. 17-22, C. T. Bolender
Ottawa and West Kent Fair, Marns, Sept. 18-21, George Herman
Wayne Co. Fair, Northville, Sept. 18-22, F. H. Northrup
Arenac Co. Fair, Standish, Sept. 18-21, John Domelly
Oceana Co. Fair, Hart, Sept. 18-22, G. W. Powers
Alpena Co. Fair, Alpena, Sept. 18-20, H. A. Dickinson
Armada Fair, Armada, Sept. 18-21, H. P. Barfinger
Cloverland Farmers' Fair, Stephenson, Sept. 18-21, Hugo Hendrickson
Manistee County Fair, Bear Lake, Sept. 18-21, J. L. Keddie
North Branch Fair, North Branch, Sept. 18-21, J. H. Vandecar
Schoolcraft County Fair, Manistique, Sept. 18-21, J. H. McClellan
Isabella Co. Fair, Mt. Pleasant, Sept. 18-22, Luman Burch
Muskegon Fair, Muskegon, Sept. 24-29, C. H. Knopf
Hillsdale Co. Fair, Hillsdale, Sept. 24-29, C. W. Terwilliger
Hartford Fair, Hartford, Sept. 25-29, Stephen A. Doyle
Eaton Co. Fair, Charlotte, Sept. 25-28, J. A. May
Missaukee Co. Fair, Lake City, Sept. 26-28, Gerit J. Leongraben
Houghton Co. Fair, Houghton, Sept. 26-30, Clyde S. McKenzie
Fowlerville Fair, Fowlerville, Oct. 3-6, J. B. Munsell
Calhoun Co. Fair, Marshall, Oct. 3-6, F. L. Sanders
Benton Harbor Fair, Benton Harbor, Oct. 1-5, C. C. Sweet
Stalwart Agricultural Society, Stalwart, Oct. 4-5, R. G. Crawford

Fifty-three Allegan County shepherds held a meeting to decide upon the best methods to adopt to stop further losses in their flocks from attacks of dogs.



Hardly a Head Down

Well, what's the use?—there's no grass on this pasture worth reaching for.

The short dry pastures of July and August furnish only a very small percentage of the nutrients needed by cows for body maintenance and milk production. A loss of weight and a consequent slump in production is the almost certain result of not feeding grain through the hot months. Midsummer is the dangerous season for the dairy herd. Flies, heat and dried up pastures are the dangers; shade, plenty of water and a good grain ration are the precautions. Make

Diamond Corn Gluten Meal

the basis of your grain ration for Summer as well as Winter. Diamond furnishes protein more economically than any feed on the market today; and this protein is of a sort highly efficient in milk production. Fill out the balance of the ration with bran or midds, ground oats and hominy, and watch your herd come through the midsummer season in full flesh and full flow of milk.

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.

New York

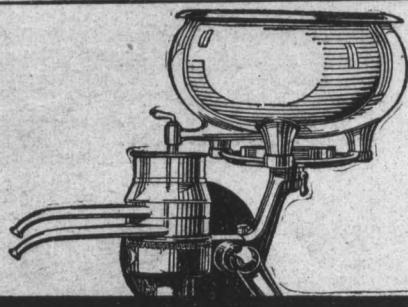
Chicago

Makers of the Feeds that are

In Every Live Dealer's Stock and
Every Good Dairy Ration



40% Protein

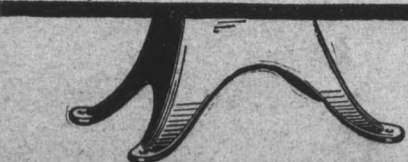


Golden Series De Laval Separators

are the crowning achievement in fifty years of separator manufacture and leadership. In skimming efficiency, ease of turning, convenience, durability, quality of workmanship and beauty of design and finish, they are the best cream separators ever made.

Sold on the easy payment plan. Trade allowances made on old separators of any age or make.

The De Laval Separator Company
New York Chicago San Francisco
165 Broadway 600 Jackson Blvd. 61 Beale St.



CATTLE

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

SILVER MEDAL JERSEY COW, 1st prize, class of nine, two years old. A dandy bull 9 mo. Two State Champions, 1927, in our herd. Proven production. RAY BAKER, Osgo, Michigan.

CREEK FARM DISPERSION
MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1928
MONTPELIER, OHIO
Over 50 Head of R. of M. Jerseys

and their immediate offspring will be sold. The herd is headed by Tiddleywinks Harry 210602, by the M. of M. Bull, Tiddleywinks Raleigh, out of his highest testing daughter, TIDDELYWINKS FAVORITE, M. of M., Gold & Silver Medal Cow. Test, 1074 lbs. 12% oz. butter, from 11522 lbs. milk, at 4 yrs. Also a good son of Jersey Volunteer, out of a dam by Dairy-like Majesty, with a test of 622 lbs. butter at 4 yrs., 1 mo. Lots of 50 lb. cows and 8 young cows on R. of M. test now going great.

For Catalogs address:

C. C. CREEK, Owner

HOGS

Duroc Spring Pigs

Registered in purchaser's name. Pairs not related.

Also service boars and bred gilts.

Lakefield Farms, Clarkston, Mich.

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

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

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.

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

I Am Offering several extra good O. I. C. boars, ready for service. Fred W. Kennedy & Sons, Chelsea, Mich., R. 1.

Additional Stock Ads. on page 105



THE LATEST MARKET REPORT



GRAIN QUOTATIONS.

Monday, July 30
Wheat

Detroit—No. 2 red old at \$1.43; No. 2 white old \$1.43; No. 2 mixed old at \$1.43.

Chicago—July \$1.19½; September \$1.21½; December \$1.25½.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red new at \$1.42½@1.43½.

Corn

Detroit—No. 2 yellow \$1.16; No. 3 yellow \$1.14; No. 4 yellow \$1.12.

Chicago—July \$1.11½; September 96c; December 78½; March 80½c.

Oats

Detroit—No. 2, Michigan 73c; No. 3 white 71c; heavy oats 2c premium.

Chicago—July old 42½c; new 43½c; September, new 39½c; December 42½c.

Rye

Detroit—No. 2 \$1.20.

Chicago—July \$1.00½; September \$1.02; December \$1.04½.

Toledo—No. 2 \$1.15.

Beans

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 \$1.04; Feeding 96c.

Seeds

Detroit domestic seed—Cash clover \$17.75; October \$18.90; December \$18.75; cash alsike \$16.50; October \$16.75; timothy at \$2.35; December \$2.80.

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. 1 to choice at Chicago \$25.00@28.00.

Feeds

Detroit—Winter wheat bran at \$39; spring wheat bran at \$38; standard middlings at \$41; fancy middlings at \$47; cracked corn at \$44; coarse corn meal \$42; chop \$44 per ton in carlots. Poultry feeds with grit \$52.00; without grit \$56.00 per ton.

WHEAT.

Wheat prices experienced a further drastic break in the last week. Highly optimistic forecasts of the Canadian crop and pressure from the heavy movement of new wheat, coupled with speculative selling, were responsible for the decline. No clear indication that the downward trend is at an end is in evidence as yet, but, with prices at the lowest point in four years and over 50 cents below the peak at the end of April, values are undoubtedly near what will prove to be the low point for the season.

Allowing for the improvement in the United States, Canada, and Europe recently, world production may run slightly ahead of last year. The increase will be small, at best, however, and prices have reached a level where some increase in consumption is probable. The shortage in the rye crop also is likely to mean a moderate increase in demand for wheat.

RYE.

Rye has been weak along with wheat. Demand has been negligible. Prices are only a few cents higher than a year ago in spite of the sharp reduction in both domestic and European production. The rye market also appears to be down to a firm foundation.

OATS.

Oats prices have been readjusting to a new crop basis, and probably will lose additional ground. Receipts have just begun to increase and accumulation at terminals probably will begin soon.

CORN

Corn crop prospects have improved decidedly in the last month and the large gap between the official and the private forecasts a month ago is likely to be reduced through an increase in the former. Some unevenness is noted and cultivation has been hampered by too much rain in certain localities, but, in the main, its condition is quite favorable.

Corn prices have held better than wheat, owing to commercial scarcity and the tightness caused by the speculative holdings in the July delivery

at Chicago. Demand is fairly good, and stocks continue to decrease. While the cash situation probably will remain rather tight for the next few weeks, a continuation of favorable new crop prospects may lead a little later on to a cleaning up of old crop supplies on farms.

SEEDS.

Some grass seed from the new crop has drifted into the distributing markets, but so far, offerings are very limited. Some old crop clover seed is being sold by those producers who did not suffer heavy winter killing and expect a normal new crop harvest. A small crop of timothy seed is expected and farmers probably will not sell except at better prices than a year ago. Many houses have fair sized reserves of old seed, however, which will tend to regulate prices. Advances from states such as Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, and Oklahoma indicate that the alfalfa seed crop will be no larger than the small harvest of 1927.

FEEDS.

Wheat millfeeds have continued easy as offerings from the new crop are large and with pasture and meadows in good condition except in the southwest, demand is slow. Gluten and hominy feeds also have been marked lower. Although stocks and offerings of cottonseed meal are small, the market is adjusting itself to the opening of the new season and values have been reduced.

HAY.

Haying is proceeding satisfactorily under favorable weather. Yields of sweet clover are reported to be more satisfactory than of red which will be far below normal. Timothy hay

is being sold slowly as producers are inclined to wait until late in the summer until they know more definitely what the supply for the year will be to market their surplus. Receipts of good alfalfa hay are scarcely large enough to supply the dairy trade and prices are firm. Current quotations for timothy hay average about \$1 per ton higher than a year ago while alfalfa and prairie hays are about the same.

EGGS.

The egg market is steadied by the moderate supplies of fancy quality eggs, although trade generally is light, and prices have advanced. Reports from the country continue to indicate a steady reduction in the lay which at last is showing up in receipts. Supplies arriving at the four leading markets last week were nearly twenty per cent smaller than in the preceding week and were less than in the corresponding period a year ago for the first time since the middle of June. So far, the midsummer shortage which many in the trade counted on to boost prices has not shown up. With receipts running somewhat larger than a year ago, and consumption showing the curtailing effect of relatively high prices, the shortage in storage stocks has been reduced during July. Last August, a small supply of fresh eggs permitted a very large net withdrawal of eggs from coolers which is not likely to be duplicated this season and some dealers believe that by September 1, storage stocks of eggs will even show some gain over a year ago.

Chicago—Eggs: fresh firsts, 29@30c; extras, 37@38c; ordinary firsts, 27@28½c; extra firsts, 30½c; dirties, 23@26½c; checks, 23@25½c. Live poultry: Hens, 23c; broilers, 30c;

springers, 34c; roosters, 17c; ducks 17c; spring ducks, 20c; geese 16c; turkeys, 20c.

Detroit—Eggs: Fresh receipts, best quality, 29@31½c; dirties and checks, 25½@27c. Live poultry: broilers, 35@40c; heavy hens, 26c; light hens, 18c; roosters, 17c; ducks, 18@22c.

BUTTER.

Butter prices have worked over a narrow range the past week. On the whole, the market seems well established at this level. Heavier demand from the fluid milk and ice cream trade is taking a larger proportion of the milk supply and receipts of butter are about 10 per cent smaller than a year ago although production reports do not show so large a gain. Dealers find it hard to dispose of fancy butter at satisfactory prices and much of it has been sent to storage. Accumulations are on a smaller scale than a year ago, however, and the shortage in stocks under last year probably will be increased during July. Production probably will not change much during the next few weeks save for the usual gradual reduction as the season advances. Consumptive demand is still satisfactory in spite of the hot weather.

Prices on 92 score creamery were: Chicago, 43½c; New York, 45c; Detroit, 42@43½c per lb.

POTATOES.

Potato markets have again weakened under liberal supplies and slow trade. Kansas and Missouri Irish Cobblers, U. S. No. 1, sell for 75 to 85 cents per 100 pounds, sacked, in the Chicago carlot market. Some cars which showed heavy decay have been sold at a sharp discount. Hot weather and the competition from other fresh vegetables has reduced the demand from consumers. The Canadian potato acreage was increased 2 per cent over 1927, according to an official estimate. No forecast of production has been made as yet, but growing conditions have been generally favorable, and it is probable that a larger crop than last year will be harvested. Prices for the early potatoes have been disappointing.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Apples, transparent, \$2.00@2.50 bu; asparagus \$1.00@1.75; wax beans, \$1.00@1.25 bu; green beans 75c@1.25 bu; beets \$1.25 bu; cabbage 40@50c bu; curly 75c@1.00; red \$1.50@2.00; carrots 50@60c doz. bchs; green corn \$1.00@1.25 sack of 5 doz.; cauliflower \$1.00@4.00 bu; celery 25@60c doz; cucumbers \$1.75@2.25 bu; eggs, wholesale, white 38c doz; brown 38c doz; retail 45c doz; kohlrabi 40@50c doz; lettuce, head, No. 1, 75c@1.00 bu; leaf 50@75c bu; green onions 35@40c doz bchs; peaches \$2.50@3.00; parsley 50@75c doz bchs; green peas \$1.50@2.50 bu; new potatoes \$1.00@1.25 bu; poultry: hens, wholesale 26@28c lb; retail 35c lb; broilers, wholesale, leghorns, 30c lb; rocks 38@40c; ducks 21@25c; retail 45c; poultry, dressed, broilers, 45@50c; hens 38@40c; radishes, outdoor, 75@90c doz. bchs; black, 75c doz. bchs; long white 50@75c doz. bchs; rhubarb 45@50c doz. bchs; spinach, \$1.25@2.00 bu; Swiss chard 50@75c bu; tomatoes, outdoor, \$1.25@1.75 14-lb. basket; turnips 50@60c doz bchs; butter 50@60c lb; honey, 15@20c comb; sweet cherries \$6.00@6.75 24-qt. case; sour cherries \$4.50@5.50 24-qt. case; huckleberries \$5.50@6.00 24-qt. case; gooseberries \$3.00@4.00 24-qt. case; red currants \$4.00@4.50 24-qt. case; black currants 50c qt; red raspberries \$6.00@7.00 24-qt. case; black, \$4.00@5.00 24-qt. case; summer squash \$2.00@2.50; cucumbers \$1.75@2.25 bu; veal 21@23c lb; live pigs \$5.00@7.00 each.

WOOL

Wool trade has been slightly disturbed in the last few days by the reductions of 2 to 10 cents a yard on various descriptions of light weight goods by the American Woolen Company at its opening on July 23. With raw wool 10 to 25 per cent higher than a year ago, this move came as a distinct surprise.

Demand for wool showed a little improvement just before this announcement, although the amounts taken represented mostly sample lots, and some mills were inclined to bid slightly under the market. Trading at country points has been quite limited.

Live Stock Market Service

Monday, July 30

DETROIT

Cattle

Monday, July 30

Receipts 903. Market 25c higher on dry fed and good butchers, steady on others.

Fair to good yearlings

dry-fed \$14.00@16.00

Fair to good heavy steers

dry-fed 13.50@15.75

Handy weight butcher

steers 11.00@12.75

Fair to good heifers..... 10.75@11.75

Common light butchers... 8.25@ 9.50

Common butcher cows... 6.00@ 7.25

Best cows 8.75@ 9.50

Good butcher cows 7.50@ 8.00

Cutters 5.75@ 6.00

Canners 5.00@ 5.50

Light butcher bulls 9.00@10.00

Bologna bulls 8.00@ 9.00

Stock bulls 7.00@ 8.25

Feeders 8.00@10.75

Stockers 8.00@ 9.75

Milkers and springers ..75.00@130.00

Calves

Receipts 696. Market steady.

Best \$16.50@17.00

Others 8.00@14.00

Sheep and Lambs

Receipts 861. Market 50c lower on lambs; sheep steady.

Best lambs \$ 15.50

Light to common 9.00@10.25

Fair 12.00@13.50

Fair to good sheep 6.00@ 7.00

Culls and common 2.00@ 4.00

Hogs

Receipts 1,029. Market on mixed and yorkers 25c lower; pigs 60c higher; lights 10c higher; others steady.

Pigs \$ 11.10

Mixed and yorkers 11.50

Lights 11.10

Roughs 9.75

Stags 7.50@ 8.00

Extreme heavies 9.75

CHICAGO.

Hogs

Receipts 50,000. Market slow, mostly 10@20c higher than Saturday's average, around steady with Saturday; big packers inactive bidding steady; top \$11.00 paid frequently for choice 190-270-lb. weight; bulk better grades 180-320-lb. average \$10.85@11.15; good 150-170-lb. average \$10.85; largely strictly choice kind at

outside weights up to \$10.95; medium 150-160-lb. average \$8.75@9.75; pigs largely \$8.00@9.00; choice strong weights \$9.50 and better; packing sows steady, 10c higher; bulk \$9.00@9.75; light sows on butcher order up to \$9.90.

Cattle

Receipts 18,000. Market fat steers and yearlings steady to strong; stots higher on choice offerings; \$13.75 paid for yearlings and heavies, some held higher on steer and yearling run; fat cows slow, steady; bulls steady to strong; vealers unchanged; weighty sausage bulls \$9.35; cows \$8.50@9.00 predominating in run; popular price for light vealers \$12.50@13.00; shippers and small killers \$13.00@14.00, mostly \$13.50.

Sheep and Lambs

Receipts 12,000. Market fat lambs active, strong 15c higher, sorting and fleece considered; bulk natives \$16.25@16.50; throwouts 25c higher \$12.00@12.50 mostly; strong weights up to \$13.00; top three decked Idahoes to butchers \$17.15; range lamb crop to packers sorted less than 12%, \$17.00; sheep steady; top fat ewes, 130-lb. down \$6.00@6.75; heavies \$4.00@5.50; \$12.75@13.25 on better grades.

BUFFALO.

Hogs

Receipts 8,000. Hold over 487; market mostly 20@30c higher; weights above 170-lbs. largely \$11.50; few 220-260-lb. \$11.55@11.60; pigs largely \$10.00; few 140-150-lb. \$10.50; packing sows \$8.75@9.50.

Cattle

Receipts 2,100. Market active, steady to strong; cows weak; top \$14.85 paid for 1,200-1,300-lb. steers, several loads including yearlings \$13.75; medium to good grades \$5.75@14.00; yearling heifers \$14.40@14.50; medium to good cows \$8.25@10.35; all cutters \$5.00@7.50; medium bulls \$8.25@9.50.

Calves

Receipts 1,100. Market steady; good vealers \$16.00; culls and common \$8.50@13.00; few medium \$13.50@14.50.

Sheep and Lambs

Receipts 2,000. Market steady; good to choice native lambs \$16.00; throwouts \$12.50@13.50; few yearlings \$12.50; fat ewes \$5.00@6.50; ewes \$7.

Here's a darn good idea

USE an Eveready Bull's-eye Flashlight instead of the ordinary darning-ball. Snap on the safety-lock switch and slip the flashlight into the sock or stocking. The smooth rounded glass of the bull's-eye lens makes an excellent darning-surface.

And there's bright light inside, showing you just where to put the next stitch. Saves a lot of time and trouble and certainly helps make a thorough job. Decreases eye-strain, too, particularly when you're working with dark materials. Try it and see.

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COUNTY CROP REPORTS

Allegan County—All crops doing well except corn, which is late. Outlook is for 85% peach crop. Pears and apples about 65% and late apples 25%. Where there has been any slack in spraying, there is considerable scab.—J. W. P.

Gratiot County—Grain crops are good. Fruit not very plentiful and meadows and pastures are fair. Too much rain has hurt corn and beans, some fields being entirely drowned out. Sugar beets and potatoes are average crops. Farm work behind on account of rain. Milk brings \$1.80 per cwt., butter-fat 45c, eggs 27c, hogs \$5.00@9.75 per cwt., cattle \$4.00@ \$10.00.—A. A. I.

Houghton County—No fruit here. Potatoes are good and pasture excellent. Milk brings ten cents per quart, eggs 35c. Dairying is only branch of farming expanding.—Q. T.

Shiawassee County—Grain is ready for harvest. Some fields good and others poor. Small fruits scarce except cherries. Pastures are good but haying has been held up by rain. Hogs are bringing \$11.00 cwt. No other live stock being sold. Farmers are buying instead of selling grain. Eggs bring 30c.—C. C.

Lake County—Grain and fruit crops fair. Pastures and hay are good. Oats look fair, but corn is late. Potatoes are very good. Butter-fat brings 45c, eggs 28c, hogs \$13. Dairying seems to be expanding.—M. S.

Missaukee County—Oats are good, wheat will not be over a half crop. Rye not much better. Bugs are troubling potatoes. Meadows are about 75% of a crop. Hay has been secured in fine shape. Pastures are good and cows are doing well. Corn is late but is doing well. Cultivating is behind because farmers have had to fight potato bugs. Butter-fat brings 45c, eggs 24c. Good cattle \$10.00 and hogs \$10.00.—H. E. N.

Berrien County—Fruit crop is short. Meadows and pastures kept fine by rain. Corn is booming. Sugar beets are good where the weeds are not bad. Acreage of potatoes is large.—C. A. C.

Tuscola County—Continued rains have almost stopped work and have ruined hundreds of acres of corn, beans, and potatoes. Pastures are good. Rye and wheat ready to cut. Small fruit quite plentiful. Potatoes nearly a failure. Farms are depending on cows for their income. Butter-fat 44@47c, eggs 26c, hogs 8c on foot, milk cows are high.—J. D.

Ingham County—Wheat very poor. Potatoes are fair. Farm work way behind. Milk brings \$2.25 for cwt., butter-fat 45c, eggs 27c. More potatoes planted than usual. Haying about finished and alfalfa ready to cut again.—R. E. W.

Chippewa County—Grain crops are best in years. Fruit is half a crop. Pastures are abundant. Corn, beans, and potatoes are looking good. Milk brings 8c, butter-fat 42c. Some cattle are bringing good prices.—A. G.

Wexford County—Grain doing well and meadows are fine. Pastures are good, corn growing well but behind season. Potatoes are above average. Milk brings \$2.50, butter-fat 46c, eggs 28c. Acreage of certified seed potatoes increased and more commercial fertilizer is being used.—C. A. F.

Marquette County—Grain looks fair but is late. Hay is a short crop. Pastures and potatoes are good. Cream 37c, milk 6c, eggs 30c, old potatoes 75c.—F. J. J.

CORN HARVESTER

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

BENNETT MFG. CO., Box 607 Westerville, Ohio

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KENTUCKY HOT FLAME in carload lots delivered to your station at attractive prices. Best quality guaranteed. Farmer Agents wanted. Send for circular. THEO. BURT & SONS, Box 45, Melrose, Ohio.

HOGS

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

SHEEP

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

FOR SALE Sheep, show and breeding, all ages, either sex, Tunis, Lincolns, Cotswolds, Karakulaks, LeROY KUNEY, Adrian, Mich.

For Shropshire Rams Write or come to the farm. DAN BOOHER, Ewart, Mich., R. 4.

Increased Business for the First Six Months of 1928

Cash Premiums Written - \$830,299.53

Admitted Assets July 1, 1928 - \$964,653.44

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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.

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

EGGS WANTED

EGGS—We want Fancy White and Brown Eggs direct from actual producers and dealers. Write us for market prices. We promise prompt returns and all our market affords. Tags for such shipment, also booklet on "How to Net Most For Your Eggs and Poultry," free on request. References: Bank of America, 250 Broadway, New York. U. L. Meloney, Inc., 172 Duane St., New York City.

WANTED SELECTED WHITE EGGS NEW LAID. We also handle Poultry and Dressed Calves. Write for shipping tags and market information. J. H. White & Co., 955 Fulton Market, Chicago, Illinois.

REAL ESTATE

STROUTS BIG CATALOG JUST OUT! Farms & Homes. Back in cool hills, along fresh waters, deep in the shadow of beautiful valleys are thousands of Strout Bargains, many described in this wonderful catalog of nearly 100 illustrated pages, covering 20 states. Pg. 5 tells of 50-acre farm netting owner \$6,000 yearly. Pg. 73 you'll see stream-side "80" near lovely river, 60 acres heavy-cropping tillage, good 6-room house, large barn, etc.; low price \$4,400 includes 3 horses, 6 cows, 50 sheep, sow, poultry, implements, lot crops, only \$1,500 needed. Many of these bargains need less than \$1,000 cash. Write today for your copy this big Free catalog. Strout Agency, 1106-BC Kresge Bldg., Detroit, Michigan.

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

WANTED FARMS

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

CORN HARVESTER

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

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

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SCOTCH COLLIES, a few choice pups, Cloverleaf Farms, Tiffin, Ohio.

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.

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SEEDS

KHARKOV SEED WHEAT—Guaranteed to Increase Yield—Extra Winter Hardy. Finest quality. Prices very low. Recleaned, treated with Copper Carb and sacked. Samples Free. Also have Rosen Rye, Hardy Alfalfa \$8.90 bushel. Best Northwestern \$12.90. State Sealed Certified Grimm \$18.00 bu. Timothy \$2.20. Write for samples and circular matter. Frank Sinn, Box 31, Clarinda, Iowa.

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, 1927, held at the University of Illinois. Write for prices. Geo. C. & J. G. Hutzler, South Manitou, Mich.

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.

MATTRESSES

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

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.

POULTRY

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 20 egg contests. Catalog and special price bulletin free. 1 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.

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS, 10 weeks 85c, selected yearling hens, state accredited, 95c each. H. Knoll, Jr., Holland, Mich., R. 1.

BABY CHICKS

SPECIAL CHICK OFFER—2 week old Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Reds, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons \$20.00—100. 3 week old \$24.00—100. Heavy Mixed 2 weeks \$18.00—100. 3 weeks \$22.00—100. Order at once and from this ad. Immediate delivery. 100% live delivery guaranteed by express. Lakeview Poultry Farm, R. 8, Box 26, Holland, Mich.

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 13½c. White, Brown or Buff Leghorns, Heavy Mixed 10c. Order Breeding Cockerels from R. O. P. MALE MATINGS. Lawrence Hatchery, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Two dry hand milkers, single, steady job, good wages, include references, age, and previous experience in first letter. Serradella Farm, Oscoda, Michigan.

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.

DRIVER SALESMAN—23 to 35 years age. Permanent employment; good future. Write us if interested. Belle Isle Creamery, 3600 Forest E., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—Respectable middle aged woman as housekeeper on farm. Good home. Box 156, Michigan Farmer, Detroit.

AGENTS WANTED

REAL ESTATE AGENCY enlarging to cover more territory, desires agents west of Buffalo. Write for our proposition stating territory desired. Claude A. Nichols Agency, 221-3 University Bldg., Syracuse, New York.

A RELIABLE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY wants some reliable farmers in all parts of Michigan to act as part time agents. Good compensation, lowest rates, first class policies. We help you get started. Box 155, Michigan Farmer.

BIG MONEY MAKER: No capital, or experience necessary. Part or full time. Man or woman with car. Write for full information. Standard Poultry Journal, Dept. M, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

DON'T FOOL YOURSELF

Since halitosis never announces itself to the victim, you simply cannot know when you have it.



The romance wrecker

Halitosis [unpleasant breath] a handicap to popularity and a bar to marriage

MANY a love affair is nipped in the bud simply because either the man or the woman has halitosis—and is not aware of it.

Don't fool yourself that you never have this all-too-common ailment. Since it never announces itself to the victim, you simply cannot know when you have it. But others know—and are offended.

How foolish to risk such offense when, by simply using Listerine systematically, you can put yourself on the safe side—and the polite side.

The New Baby— LISTERINE SHAVING CREAM

—you've got a treat ahead of you.
TRY IT



Listerine ends halitosis quickly. Being antiseptic, it attacks bacteria that usually cause odors. And, then, being a powerful deodorant, it overcomes the odors themselves. Even the strong odors of fish and onion yield to it.

You need only to rinse the mouth with Listerine to eliminate the risk of offending. You'll find it a precaution worth taking. Keep a bottle handy in your bathroom or on your dressing table. Lambert Pharmacal Co., St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.

LISTERINE

The safe antiseptic

READ THE FACTS

$\frac{1}{3}$ had halitosis

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