

# MICHIGAN FARMER

AND  
*LIVE STOCK*  
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DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1928

Whole No. 4826



*Ship Ahoy!*



# Now—a new buying guide to fertilizers —as important as guaranteed analysis



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Swift & Company

Fertilizer Works

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DEVOTED  
TO  
MICHIGAN  
VOLUME CLXXI

# MICHIGAN FARMER

AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY  
ESTABLISHED 1843.

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

QUALITY  
RELIABILITY  
SERVICE  
NUMBER VII

## A Crop Failure Brought Success

### Because of a Poor Apple Crop a Good Jelly Business is Started

By Robert H. Powers

ON August 11, 1924, on the Chicago-Detroit highway between Paw Paw and Kalamazoo there appeared at a farm a modest little sign which read—GRAPE JELLY FOR SALE. The words were timidly scratched on a grape basket cover. Five minutes after the sign was put up, a car from Oklahoma stopped and its occupants bought the entire supply of twelve quarts.

The incident opened the eyes of Mrs. Ione W. Easter and her business associate, Mr. Edward D. Young, to the possibilities of marketing homemade jellies at the roadside. Within two years the idea had developed so well that during their business anniversary month, Mrs. Easter and Mr. Young sold 7,000 jars of jellies and jams.

Mrs. Easter, who was at one time complaint adjuster at the Chicago Tribune, decided to come to Michigan when her husband brought a box of fresh strawberries and six eggs from a farm near Paw Paw, which he had inspected with the intention of buying.

She was not interested in the size of the farm, its cost, its location from town, but the fresh eggs and the box of strawberries won her over at a glance.

"Let's take it!" she said and her career as a farm owner began.

However, the change from adjusting Tribune complaints to diagnosing the ills of a 65-acre farm laid out to grapes and tree fruit was more of an undertaking than Mrs. Easter had figured on. Expenses were high; the price of farm products low. In 1924, when Mrs. Easter received a check for \$60 in payment of 1,000 bushels of apples, she realized that some other way of making money on the farm must be introduced.

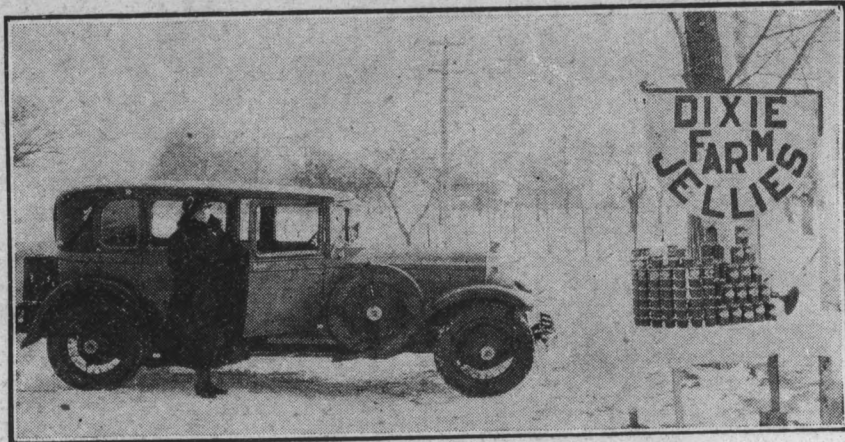
Mr. Young, a public service statistician in Chicago, with some friends, visited Mrs. Easter when the famously low check came in for the equally famous 1,000 bushels of apples.

"Why not sell some of that grape jelly you have in the cellar?" Mr. Young suggested, at the same time offering to make a sign.

Mrs. Easter, who is a wonderfully sweet-natured woman, thought Mr. Young's remark a passing brain throb, but let him do as he liked. That explains the hastily-made GRAPE JELLY FOR SALE sign and the resulting sell-out five minutes later. Mr. Young soon afterwards gave up his position in Chicago and took charge of the business end of the new enterprise.

Today, Mrs. Easter and Mr. Young have nearly 500 regular customers, mail jellies and jams to every state in the union, supply the tables of exclusive clubs such as the Illinois Athletic Club, also the Sherman Hotel and the private Pullman cars with their jellies known the country over as Dixie Farm Jellies.

The name "Dixie Farm Jellies" was suggested by the Dixie Highway, more prosaically known as U. S. 12 at whose wayside Mrs. Easter and



Jellies Furnish a Good All Around Income on Dixie Farm

Mr. Young carry on their distinctive business. Throughout the entire year, day and night, an immaculately scrubbed white enamel table stands at the highway stacked high with jars of jams and jellies. It is a colorful display that greets the tourist, for Mrs. Easter makes jellies whose beauty is exceeded only by their won-

derful taste. Since she makes 20 different varieties each of which has a characteristic color of its own, the gleam before the sunlight or the electric searchlight, makes the jellies sparkle as the familiar drug store bowls used to shine.

Looks alone attract the customer the first time as nine out of ten pur-

chasers will first comment on the wonderful transparent color of the Dixie Farm Jellies. Mr. Young, who is more concerned with the shipping and mechanical part of the business, volunteered the secret of the fine texture of the jellies. Mint jelly, which is a beautiful light green and which is one of the best sellers of all varieties, is strained two and three times through cheese cloth and through a fine felt cloth. It is in the careful straining of the jellies, according to Mr. Young, in which the high degree of transparentness lies.

In making her jellies and jams, Mrs. Easter takes great care to maintain the home-kitchen processes and to keep commercialized methods from entering because of the great increased demand for her jellies and jams. She uses two five gallon aluminum kettles to boil the juices over her oil stove and each of the hundreds of jars of jellies and jams are filled from a small aluminum pitcher.

Mrs. Easter makes her jams while strawberries, cherries, peaches, etc., are in season, but her jellies she

(Continued on page 151)

## A Farm Problem

### Neglect of Home Side of Farming Causes Suffering

WHAT would you do with a situation similar to that which exists on our neighbor's farm?

The man is a real thrifty farmer, takes part in all the modern farm movements, keeps his farm in good shape, but refuses to do anything for the home. The house is a five room, one-story affair which was built about fifteen years ago. There are six children in the family, the oldest being in high school and a hired man is boarded besides. The man has never put more than two hundred dollars in the house, in furniture and equipment.

The wife does not have sheets and pillow cases enough for a change and the hand towels are gift towels given her for birthday and Christmas by friends. She was given a little money by her father when she was married with which she bought some furniture. Now the grate is burnt out of the stove and the husband says he cannot afford to get a new one. The furniture is in bad shape, the rocker being without arms and the seat out of another chair but he refuses to get new or have the old repaired.

He never gives her any money and often when she sells chickens he uses the money for taxes, insurance, or other purposes. She has perhaps about fifteen to twenty dollars a year that she might call her own. The clothes they wear are made-over from clothes given them by the neighbors and it takes some making-over to keep themselves and six children clothed.

She washes, irons, bakes, scrubs the bare kitchen floor, does all the sewing, works in the garden and helps

in haying if necessary. Still she has to cook over a hot kitchen stove because he says he cannot buy an oil stove. However he can build a fine new milk cooling house right where it interferes with her outlook from the kitchen even though she begged him not to put it there.

She has had one new coat in the fifteen years of married life, and it cost only ten dollars. During the past four years she has had to get along with three new dresses for everyday and best wear.

The woman has had a high school education and was a teacher. She was a woman of refinement but now is haggard, and in bad health. Her teeth are causing her considerable trouble and the doctor says that she cannot hope to get well until she has

her teeth out, but the husband says that he has not money enough to have it done. However, a few days later he can go down town and buy some new farm equipment.

The farm has been very well equipped with farm machinery, the barn has been cemented, and the cow stables equipped with modern swinging stanchions. His equipment includes a tractor, thresher, two two-horse cultivators, and three or four single ones, grain drill and many other tools found on a modernly equipped farm. He has twelve head of fine grade Guernsey cattle and a pure-bred sire, six horses, and a hundred chickens.

He is a perfectly fine fellow in his relations with others, is perfectly willing to help others, takes active part in all modern farm movements such as the farm bureau and co-ops, taking the necessary financial interest in them. He romps with his children, his animals are well fed, and he is not abusive to his wife. His word is good wherever he is known, and although he has some notes standing out, he can get more money. The mortgage on the place has not been paid but the interest has been paid promptly.

Folks talk about women's rights but this eastern Michigan woman has none. What is she to do to get her husband to realize her condition, to help her in her desire to make home conditions better and to provide better clothing for the family? She is living a slave's existence now just because her husband fails to see the suffering his attitude is causing her.

### What Would You Do?

THE proper division of farm family finances is a frequent cause of unpleasantness, sometimes of suffering as indicated in the "problem" given on this page. The solution of such problems may be complex as it involves the relation, or understanding, between husband and wife. Such conditions are hindrances to the development of a fine type of rural life. Therefore, we would like the opinions and suggestions of our readers on how to rectify such unsatisfactory farm home conditions. Please send your opinions to the Problem Editor, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan. The best letters will be used in our columns.



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VOLUME CLXXI NUMBER SEVEN

DETROIT, AUGUST 18, 1928

The  
Need for  
Statistics

STATISTICS have a reputation for dryness, but hidden in the mass of apparently uninteresting figures have been discovered facts upon which has been founded a great deal of our modern progress. Back in the days of mystery and dark ages, facts and figures were rare. Things were done in accordance with superstitions and hunches, but now we ask why, when, where, and how, and, in most cases, statistics have given us the answers.

The growing and marketing of farm crops have been helped by information gained from statistics. But we are still in the primary grades of statistical matter, for in this questioning age, there are many problems for which we have no accurate answer.

Michigan, because of its diversification, is interested in a wide range of farm statistical matter and is, therefore, interested in improved methods of obtaining statistics. We are important fruit producers, still we have available no official quantitative estimates of the cherry crop, nor the small fruit crops. Nor have we means of determining the change in acreage of the various kinds of fruit.

We need more accurate information as to the status of the truck gardening industry, especially of the more important Michigan crops such as celery, cabbage, and onions. There is also need for better information on butter and egg production, and their relation to Michigan agriculture.

How much better could we plan our crops if we knew definitely the relation of weather factors to crop yields, for weather certainly affects plant growth. A knowledge of what controls crop acreage and the relation of economic conditions to prices also would help to take considerable of the gamble out of farming.

Not only should figures be gathered, but time should be devoted by experts in research work to interpret their meaning and their relation to practical problems.

One of the greatest factors in agricultural progress is more definite knowledge gained through a more efficient means of gathering information, and a better interpretation of the information available. Farm progress and prosperity in the future will, to a great extent, be based on more information accurately interpreted.

Average  
over 300  
Pounds

NOT many years ago the production of 300 pounds of butter-fat from one cow in a year was a matter for congratulation. This past year the 13,581 cows in eighty-two of the state's cow testing associations averaged 316 pounds per cow. This is a new record for the Michigan dairy herd improvement associations.

Here is an interesting matter brought out by examining the reports of the cow testers. In grading these cows according to production, it is observed that for each additional fifty pounds of butter-fat produced, a cow increases the returns over feed costs by \$23.53. The additional feed cost for the production of each extra fifty pounds of butter-fat amounts to about ten dollars.

From the reports we learn another thing: Cows produce the greatest net profit when fed to capacity. Half a ration is expensive and wasteful. A full ration keeps the cow and turns a maximum portion of the feed into milk. Further, cows producing more than 300 pounds return a proportionately larger profit than do cows giving less than that amount.

Any farmer who has a notion to build up a dairy herd, will improve his herd with much difficulty unless he has the guidance of the scales and the Babcock tester. With their aid, he can proceed with confidence. The cow testers are today one of the greatest factors in the improvement of Michigan's dairy herds.

Much  
Lime  
Needed

THE greatest need of Michigan soils is lime, according to John Sims, soils specialist of Michigan State College. This authority states that seventy-five per cent of the lands of Michigan need lime in order to grow legumes successfully.

In 1927 more land was limed in Michigan than in any single year previous. Yet it would require ninety years to complete the liming of land needing this chemical at the rate we are now going. Farmers apparently must think of this work in a much larger way than they now do.

Liming should be looked upon as an investment, says Mr. Sims. In the Cass County demonstrations, it was found that 100 acres of the land under observation produced \$600 worth of salable crops. Another hundred acres of the same type of land that received lime yielded \$1,300 worth of produce, and a third hundred acres treated to both lime and commercial fertilizers gave crops valued at \$1,700.

Sour land offers a farmer opportunity to make a gift edged investment, as the above figures suggest. This is especially true where legumes are grown. A good time to cover a portion of the farm is right now. A little Soiltex from the Soils Department of the Michigan State College will aid in determining whether soil needs lime or not. Any intelligent farmer can follow directions in making the test.

The  
Kellogg  
Farm

ON August 11th, the W. K. Kellogg farm, near Augusta, was formally dedicated to the progress of Michigan agriculture. This five hundred acre farm has been given over to the

Michigan State College for the purposes of experimentation and demonstration, two great factors in farm progress. Experimentation is needed to find new truths, new efficiencies in agriculture; demonstration is to make known to the farming public the practical value of these new things, and perhaps to show convincingly older and more established practices fundamental in successful farming.

The putting of this fine, well-equipped, typical Michigan farm in the control of the Michigan state experimenters, gives them a wonderful help in furthering the practical, constructive work they have been doing.

This action of Mr. Kellogg is just another indication that successful business men realize the relation of agricultural progress to general welfare. In connection with this we may also bring to mind the personal and financial interest Mr. R. E. Olds has taken in the progress of the Michigan State College.

Perhaps, aside from the desire to do practical good, these men have acted with a bit of sentiment. They may have recalled their own boyhood days on the farm when the methods were crude because knowledge was limited. Perhaps, also they have realized the important parts research and experimentation have played in their own commercial successes.

We believe that as many farmers as possible should help to make this farm of real value to Michigan agriculture by visiting it, and taking home and applying the valuable facts demonstrated there.

The  
Rural Fire  
Loss

AN investigation by the U. S. Department of Agriculture shows that there are lost 3,500 lives and \$15,000,000 worth of property destroyed annually by fires on farms in this country. Lightning kills about one-sixth of this number and damages a minimum of \$20,000,000 worth of property each year. Other fire causes are due very largely to carelessness.

This appalling annual loss can greatly be cut down by the use of care and local means of fire protection. Lightning, the only uncontrollable factor, can be safeguarded against by the use of properly installed lightning rods. The government's investigation shows that correctly installed and maintained rods will afford nearly one hundred per cent protection.

Fire is one of man's most useful agents when kept under control, but becomes one of the most destructive forces known when it goes wild. The awakening of public conscience to these facts, will save untold farm wealth, both in property and in the saving made on lower insurance rates. Fire is the one thing which, of necessity, must be kept in its proper place.

Making  
Difficulties  
Assets

IN a recent talk, Dr. V. R. Gardner, of M. S. C., expressed a thought in connection with cherry growing which we can apply in a broad way to most all walks of life. Dr. Gardner said that the losses through shot hole fungus and low winter temperatures were not discouraging to the good growers; in fact, such difficulties were favorable to the progressive and efficient man.

The problems of farming and fruit growing are what make good farming and fruit growing necessary. In the days of virgin soils, anyone could farm, but now there are difficulties to overcome and it takes understanding to do that.

If all of us would study and overcome our natural handicaps to success, more would be successful. The elimination of unfavorable personal factors is often itself a great step

forward. The pessimist is likely to make his assets difficulties, while the optimist is the one who makes the difficulties assets.

Farm  
Prices  
Higher

WHILE those interested in wheat, corn, and potatoes are disappointed in the turn of prices for these commodities, the fact remains that the index price of farm products, as determined by the United States Department of Agriculture, is up to 145 or fifteen points above the index of July, 1927. The chief advances are for meat animals and poultry products, and in the south for cotton and its by-products.

## Horse Meat

I WAS readin' the other day. Yes, I do that sometimes. But this time I was readin' about horse meat and it made me haw haw.

It says that the French butchers association is tryin' to get folkses to eat horses, instead of drivin' them. It says horse meat is as wholesome as a ox and as delicate as a lamb.

Well, now maybe that's so. I can't say it ain't 'cause I ain't never ate horse and knew it. But maybe if these Frenchmen get this thing agoing, we'll be orderin' a nice Belgian tenderloin steak. Or if we don't like Belgians we kin have Clydesdale or Percherons. Maybe Percherons would be O. K. fer Friday 'cause it sounds kinda fishy.

And then maybe these road side stands'll have "hot horses" instead of hot dogs, or maybe "hot ponies." The horse is kinda been losin' out on account of the auto but you kin never tell how he might be comin' back; maybe dressed in tights like a sausage.

I don't know if horse-tail soup'd be as good as the ox-tail kind, but it seems like a horses neck stew would be kinda intoxicatin'.

Maybe eatin' too much horse'd give us the horse laugh. But why should it any more'n eatin' cow'd make us moo, or eatin' pig'd make us grunt? I don't know but maybe that's why some folkses grunt so much.

Maybe this is goin' ta be a good way fer the horse to come back as a useful citizen, specially as a horse and buggy is kinda in the way now-a-days on the roads whereas a few years ago a automobile was one of them two-cylindred instruments of destruction, comin' down the road. It was considerable disturbance to the peace of life. Now they're six, eight, and twelve cylindred and noiseless and fast. They make you step fast and look. There's no peace on the roads no more, but often lots of pieces. The days of wrappin' the lines around the whip socket and lettin' the horse find the way home so you kin make up sleep you lost courtin' Mary Jane, you kin only read about in story books now.

But anyhow, I guess we'll let the French try this horse meat first and then maybe they'll have the horse laf on us. Maybe, some of them French girls eatin' horse meat and dressed in one of them pony coats, would make some little ponies, wouldn't they. You'd have to look at their teeth to see how old they are, but if they got store teeth you're outa luck.

Don't forget to order race horse steak if you're a fast eater, but ox-tail soup is fast enough for me. What's the use of hurryin', anyhow.

HY SYCKLE.

The Cass County sheep association obtained court orders for the execution of two sheep killing dogs.





## Rough Sailing on Ship of Desert

Camel Proves Worse than a Stiff-Legged Riding Horse

By Francis Flood

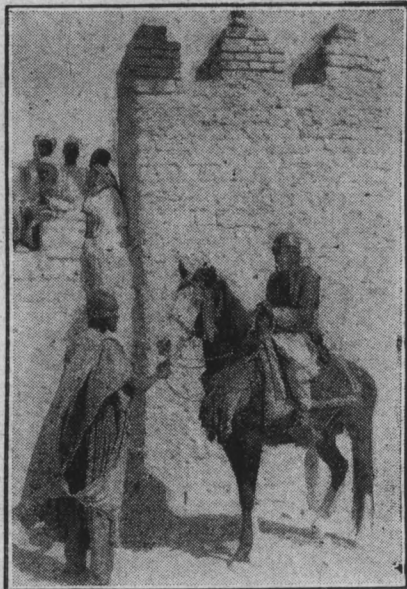
**S**TOWING a motorcycle on a camel is no easy job, either for the camel or the cameleer. And after our evil-spirited beast had heaved the bike off his hump and over his head into the sand we decided it was none too good for the motorcycle either.

A camel's disposition is as bad as his looks and both are exceeded only by his breath. I think his surplus of stomachs was given him instead of lungs and he breathes through his entire battery of stomachs, each one of which smells like ten thousand constipated sewers. And his natural disposition is to heave a long sigh from the most putrid depths of his manifold whenever a person is standing within gassing distance of his face. If only "four out of five" of his stomachs have halitosis then the fifth must have long since rotted away and been breathed out into the faces of his cameleers. And if we could ever get loaded up I was to ride one of these foul breathed beasts for three or four days, from Rig-Rig to the big French fort at Mao in Equatorial Africa.

Our black supercargo tugged at the rope cinched about the camel's lower jaw and said "shoof, shoof," with each more violent jerk. The awkward beasts' knees finally sagged beneath him, he trembled, groaned, and then wilted to the ground, his legs folding up like a carpenter's two-foot rule, each joint bending in a different direction. There he crouched, grumbling and mumbling on his calloused knees in the sand, while the cameleers grumbled and mumbled among themselves about how to load him up with our complicated assortment of machinery.

Nothing goes directly on top of the camel's back. The round peaked hump prevents that. Instead, a little wooden saddle is balanced there and partly secured, fore and aft, by ropes under his neck and tail. And suspended from either side of this sketchy wood-

en frame must hang the camel's burden, bouncing against his sides and maintained there almost entirely by balance and by Allah, both of which fail sometimes. A handlebar or the point of a fender or the starter pedal would gouge into the camel's ribs and his chronic grumbling would heighten into the most piteous cries and groans. If he were not such an inveterate cryer of Wolf one would feel that the poor beast was in the most



The Sultan's Lieutenant in a Chain Mail Costume

horrible throes of the agony of death or that all his stomachs were aching at once. A can of water on one side and a couple of spare tires on the other, this way and that, to add a pound here and subtract two there, and they finally struck a sufficiently accurate balance so that the load wouldn't fall off too often, and all our caravan was loaded at last, except me.

The biggest camel of the lot was  
(Continued on page 146)

## Handling Wet Grain

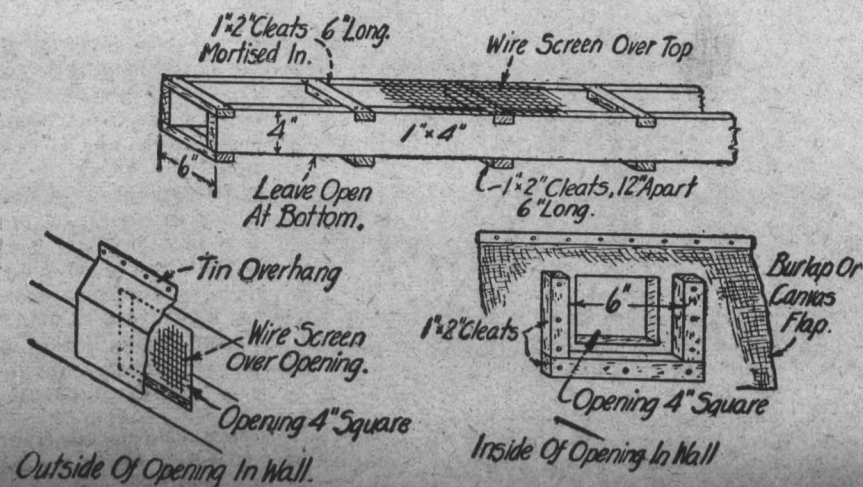
Practical Methods of Drying

**T**HE heavy harvest rains in some sections and the rapidly increasing use of the combine for harvesting grain, due to its marked reduction in the labor cost of harvesting and threshing, have brought sharply to the front the need of some practical method of drying and conditioning grain.

Under normal operating conditions with the grain left standing from eight to twelve days longer than for binder harvesting, the moisture content is usually low enough so that the grain may be stored safely; but if the weather is misty and damp, and the combined grain contains green weed

seed or broken stems, the moisture content is likely to be high enough to cause heating.

Experiments made by several of the agricultural colleges indicate that it is entirely practicable to dry hay in the stack and grain in a bin by blowing through it heated air by means of a power driven blower. The cost of power and heat is quite small, but the equipment is as yet rather too expensive unless it can be operated as a neighborhood or cooperative affair. Bulletins and other information on this subject can be secured from Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.,  
(Continued on page 149)



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# Grain Gamblers "Relieve" the Farmer

THE poker players of the Chicago wheat pit have gambled away more than \$75,000,000 of Kansas farmers' wheat money during the last ninety days.

It started with one of those before-harvest "drives" which have so often demoralized the milling industry as well as the farmer's market. Robbing farmers is the grain gambler's specialty. He believes in relieving farmers of their cash before they get it. In fact, if it were not for the big grain gamblers, there might be much less need of a farm-relief program.

The ogre-ish wave of short selling in the wheat market, that has driven the price of this grain down more than fifty cents a bushel in the last ninety days, supplies a convincing illustration of the way grain gambling affects the price of the farmers's products. The futures market has been hammered by the consistent powerful pressure of men "who know what they want." Nothing but selling can cause a futures market to decline, and this is done by two classes only—speculators and "hedgers." A sale in the futures market is made either by a gambler who is selling short or closing out a purchase previously made, or else it is a legitimate hedging transaction. A sale in the futures market cannot be made by any other class of trader.

It follows logically that every decline in the futures market is caused by speculators or by hedgers, and at times, of course, by their combined operations.

\* \* \*

I doubt if there is much objection on the part of producers to ordinary hedging transactions, as in many cases these are of real value to the local elevators that buy the farmer's grain. But the disastrous truth is that selling by gamblers is greatly in excess of the selling for legitimate hedging accounts. It has been estimated that more than ninety per cent of the selling in the wheat futures market is purely speculative. When we get that far in the consideration of the decline, the problem begins to take a more definite form. Inasmuch as selling, and nothing but selling, forces a decline, and inasmuch, also, as ninety per cent of the selling is done by gamblers selling short to force a decline, it follows logically that speculative selling is the dominant factor in forcing a decline in the wheat market. The market's two great abuses are short selling and excessive speculation.

Let us consider, for a moment, what occurred in that connection on the Chicago market when this "bear raid" started in May. In the first three days alone, on that market, the futures transactions were 97,400,000, 90,300,000, and 93,700,000 bushels respectively, or almost twice as much wheat as the entire crop grown this year in this country's premier wheat state.

This hammering was continued, until on July 23 when July wheat closed at \$1.18½—about where it remained through the remainder of the month—as compared to \$1.70½ April 30. That was a decline of fifty-two cents a bushel.

\* \* \*

Naturally the gamblers took advantage of all the technical conditions in the market, especially the ancient stunt of "touching off" stop-loss orders placed behind their operations by the optimistic chaps who were hoping for an advance. And they made full use, too, of bearish propaganda. Finally, there was a thorough "shaking out" of the last of the "longs," who had bought at above \$1.30.

Consequently, day after day, the situation was as graphically and tersely put by the Wall Street Journal. In commenting on one day's operations in the grain pit, that authority said, "General selling pressure met demoralized buying power."

In other words, there was no actual market.

I am wondering if there is anyone left who will have the hardihood to pull that time-worn shibboleth about the wheat market responding solely to the "law of supply and demand." That explanation had whiskers on it before the present generation of gamblers was born, and it seems to me the whiskers have become considerably elongated by the market operations of 1928. When a market-rigger can artificially increase the supply of wheat 10,000,000 bushels over night, what's the use of prattling about a law of supply and demand?

\* \* \*

Next to farmers, the millers are interested in curbing undue speculation in wheat. At their annual convention in Chicago in May, the Millers' National Federation adopted this resolution:

Whereas, Recent vast expansion of trading in wheat futures, with resulting frequent wide fluctuations in price upon which transactions in actual wheat and its products are based, indicates a renewal of professional speculation similar to that of 1924-25, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the fullest knowledge of daily trading operations and the status of the future trading markets being essential to the proper conduct of hedging, we again request the U. S. Department of Agriculture to publish daily, in segregated form, for each grain and active future, the

volume of trading and the open contracts in all contract markets.

The fact is that the wheat market is in the hands of gamblers who are "playing horse" with it most of the time, as they "shake out" the "longs" going down and the "shorts" going up. And inasmuch as the big opportunity for a bear raid comes in times of large crops and while the grain is for the greater part still in the hands of the producers, farmers are pillaged by these operations.

\* \* \*

It is time that gamblers should be eliminated from the market, and futures operations be limited strictly to legitimate hedging transactions. And this is exactly what I hope to do in a bill I now have before Congress, S3575. It declares that unbridled "short" selling and "long" buying are against the public interest, and endeavors to restrict such practices to the ordinary commercial needs of the hedgers.

I hope to get favorable action on this bill when Congress meets in December, and I am sure I shall be able to do this if there is enough of a demand for it.

The wheat exchange should and must be market places in principle and in fact, for both farmer and buyer. They cannot continue to be a den for "bears" and a shed for "bulls," where they lie in wait for the lambs from the fold. The professional grain speculator must go. He has no valid, nor logical place in the economic structure of the nation. He and his tribe are parasites solely, preying on the world's most useful man—the producer.

*Arthur Capper.*



Our Slogan—"Life and Property Protection."

## BEWARE OF FAKERS AND SCHEME MEN AT FAIRS

EVEN though people know that a man cannot be beat at his own game there seems to be that dare-devil feeling in the human family that if we take a chance, luck might sit for once at our right hand. Carnivals and fairs are generally infested by crooks carrying with them games that are within the law, but the law they are within, is the law of averages and the averages are always on the side of the operator. It is a foregone conclusion that these games are so run, as to pay the operator at least eighty per cent profit.

To successfully operate games of chance, henchmen or stallers are employed by the operator of the game, to play with his money. These are the people who walk off with the dolls, blankets, and what not, and when the crowd moves on, these same winners are seen to go behind the place of business and leave their prize to return again and win another.

When you see the fellow next to you win a prize, don't take it for granted that you can do likewise. For even if the operator hasn't a henchman or a staller playing for him, the public only has twenty chances against the operator's hundred.

If the public would stop to think that the operators of these games of chance are there to make themselves rich instead of the visiting public, there would be fewer "killings" made by these fakers.

One only needs to stand and watch the progress of one of these games for a short time, in order to be convinced that their games are not on the level, for the operator who follows the game of chance racket for a living, has contrivances that keep the game under the operator's control so that he is able to know what his earnings are at the end of each play.

## INVESTIGATE ACCIDENT INSURANCE BEFORE YOU BUY

HAVING been asked by a member of the Protective Service to investigate a certain accident policy issued by a mid-western company, we felt the result of our findings might be of interest to our readers. The policy in question offers protection against loss of time, limb, sight, or hearing but not loss of life from accidental causes, with a clause that the insured must be prevented by accident from performing all usual duties pertaining to his or her usual occupation, for at least fifteen days before application for payment of indemnity on policy would be honored.

Nowhere in this policy could we find where the first fifteen days would feature in indemnity payment should the policy holder be able to claim disability for more than fifteen days. For instance, if accidental injuries prevented the insured from being at the active discharge of duties for twenty days, the insured would be only able to collect on five days of disability. This is only one of the many trick clauses to watch for when

purchasing straight accidental hazard protection. It is better to ask your local insurance man to look over the policy you contemplate purchasing or, if time permits, forward same to the Protective Service Department, Michigan Farmer, and we will be glad to give you our interpretation of clauses in question.

## CLUES WANTED

LEON C. WHEELER of Evart, Michigan, writes that sometime around July 20th thieves visited his farm property and stole valuable carpenter tools from his tool chest. The farm from which the property was stolen is operated in connection with Whispering Pines Resort and does not have an occupant. The theft was promptly reported to the Osceola County law enforcement agency and Mr. Brooks, Sheriff of Osceola County, will appreciate any clues that may be given him. The Michigan Farmer is interested in bringing to justice the thief or thieves in this case.

## News of the Week

C. W. Bennett, of the botany department at Michigan State College and one of the foremost plant pathologists in the country will resign to accept a similar position with the Ohio experiment station at Wooster, Ohio.

The Westinghouse Electric Company in Pittsburgh have successfully sent motion pictures through the air in their laboratory tests.

The engagement of Gene Tunney, retired heavyweight prize fight champion, to Miss Josephine Lauder, a Greenwich, Conn., heiress, has been announced. Thus, the once shipping clerk has attained both social and financial success.

The first cable of the new international bridge connecting Detroit and Windsor, Canada, was put across August 8th.

Italian submarine F-14 was rammed by a destroyer, Giuseppe Missori, and sunk in the Adriatic. At least a score of men were in the submarine.

A severe storm across central Florida has caused untold damage to the citrus fruit industry there, especially in the Indian River district.

The American Federation of Labor at its recent meeting has failed to officially favor any presidential candidate.

The Canadian steamer, Huronic, went aground on the rocks on the north shore of Lake Superior. The passengers and crew are safe.

The signing of the United States-Chinese tariff treaty has opened a way for China to achieve universal tariff autonomy.

Fred Stone, the noted comedian and dancer, was severely injured when attempting to make a solo flight in his own plane. Both legs were broken but he expects to dance again.

Brigadier-General H. M. Lord, director of the U. S. budget, has submitted to President Coolidge the budget for 1930. His estimates call for \$3,700,000,000.

Jack Dempsey has agreed to fight the winner of the elimination fights for heavyweight championship left vacant by Tunney's resignation.

The Polish flyers, Majors Idsikowski and Kubala, were rescued by a German steamer sixty miles off Cape Finisterre, Portugal. They were swimming when they were rescued. They expect to try the trip to New York again.

Mounted police in Paris jailed 1,000 reds and communists because they refused to obey police orders.

The Polish frontier guards have been ordered not to fire a shot and to avoid all clashes with Lithuanians on the border. The Lithuanians are massing on the border.

Three prominent officers of Dodge Brothers have resigned due to the merger with the Chrysler Corporation.

Canada has eliminated the "border toll" of fifty cents which has been customary to charge Americans and others touring in Canada.

The U. S. census estimates shows that Detroit has lead all American cities in growth since 1920.



# THE BEST SHOW YET

Twenty-one big-time vaudeville acts, the most complete fireworks spectacle ever staged at any state fair, horse shows, cattle shows, contests, new and unusual Midway attractions, races, exhibits of all that is newest and best in commerce, industry, agriculture, and domestic arts—these are but some of the many features that will attract hundreds of thousands of spectators to the Michigan State Fair in Detroit, September 2 to 8. Contests of many kinds, entertainment and education for every man and woman, old or young. New and improved facilities for taking care of the crowds, new shows and novelties, new and bigger exhibits—and the same low price of 25¢, children under 10 FREE. Save a day and two nights for this 1928 Fair. It will take that long to see this mammoth spectacle in its entirety.

## SOUSA and his BAND

The world's most famous military band under the personal direction of John Philip Sousa who celebrates his 50th year as a conductor in 1928. Special Sousa concerts Sunday, September 2nd, and every day of the fair. Here's your opportunity to see and hear Sousa for 25¢.

ADMISSION  
**25¢**

MICHIGAN  
**STATE FAIR**

SEVEN DAYS SEVEN NIGHTS

*Detroit* SEPT 2-8<sup>th</sup>



# Darling's Better Fertilizer

## made this Difference



"This picture shows how much Darling's Better Fertilizer does for wheat. The poor strip is where I forgot to turn the fertilizer distributor on when planting one round. Where the fertilizer was used the wheat is fine, but where there was no fertilizer the wheat was winter-killed."

—J. E. McA.

Wheat strong enough to better withstand winter killing! Bigger and Better crops! Larger income per acre! Darling's Animal Base Fertilizers give these results to thousands of farmers.

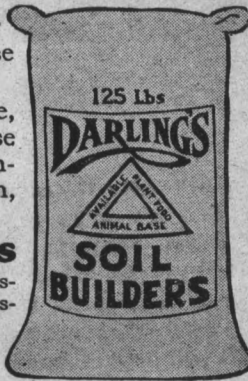
Part of the nitrogen (ammonia) is available at once, nourishing young roots and building strength. Because of the animal base, the balance of the nitrogen (ammonia) is supplied gradually throughout the season, assuring healthy, vigorous growth.

### DRIER—EASIER DRILLING FERTILIZERS

Due to our new and improved method of making Superphosphate, Darling's Fertilizers contain less free acid and less moisture. They are drier—therefore easier to drill.

Write today for literature and information of our Agency Plan

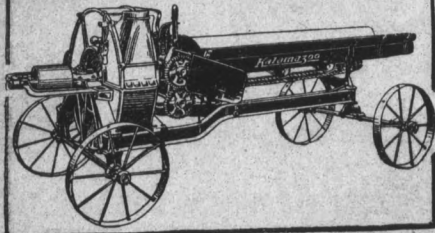
**DARLING & COMPANY, Dept 20., U.S. Yards, Chicago, Ill.**  
Plants at Chicago and East St. Louis



### The Old Reliable KALAMAZOO SILO FILLER

will still be doing business at the old stand when the others are in the junk heap.  
For **Safety, Capacity and Durability**, it stands alone.  
Make Money—fill your neighbors' silos. Be independent—own your own.  
Prices are low. Send for catalogue. Dealer agents wanted.

**Kalamazoo Tank & Silo Co.**  
Dept. O Kalamazoo, Michigan



Try a Michigan Farmer Liner

### EDWARDS METAL ROOFING

**BIGGEST VALUE—LOWEST COST**  
Buy your metal roofing, shingles, Spanish tile, sidings, etc., DIRECT from the world's largest manufacturer of sheet metal building materials, at BIG SAVINGS. Thousands of satisfied users. We own our own rolling mills. Enormous output insures lowest production costs. Factory-to-consumer plan makes prices rock bottom. You get the benefit. Many varieties. Edwards metal roofs last longer, look better. Resist rust, fire and lightning. Roofing, shingles, etc., of COPPER BEARING STEEL at special prices. This steel stands the acid test. Outlasts the building to which applied.

**Ready Made Garages and Buildings**  
Low in cost. Easily erected. Permanent. Good looking. All types and sizes to suit your purse and purpose. Now's the time for action. Write for Roofing and Material Book No. 167 and for Garage Book. —FREE—  
**SAMPLES BOOKS ESTIMATES**  
**EDWARDS MFG. CO.**  
817-867 Butler St., Cincinnati, Ohio

## News and Views

From INGLESIDE FARM—By Stanley Powell

SOME week ago we asked for expressions as to what subjects we should treat in these letters. In response, T. Norman Hurd, a student at M. S. C., East Lansing, writes:

"I have thoroughly enjoyed your News and Views each week in the Michigan Farmer and have often been tempted to congratulate you upon your interesting letters, but when I read your page last week I decided I would write.

"When it comes to choosing a subject each week I realize that the list is not unlimited. Your past topics have been unusually interesting, especially those concerning 'Haying Experiences,' 'Observance of the Sabbath,' 'Lambing Time,' and 'Arrival of a Junior Member of the Partnership.'

"Newspapers and magazines cover the important farm issues and latest scientific developments pertaining to agriculture, but no one deals with the actual living on the farm, as you do. After all, really living is the most important issue and I greatly enjoy your accounts of the ups and downs which as-

sail you in striving to attain such an ideal on a farm where life is always best."

With this young friend pleading for letters of an intimate, personal nature and other readers urging a discussion of heavy political and economic themes in these articles, it will be obviously impossible to please everybody all the time.

### School Taxes Studied

A letter from my friend R. Wayne Newton, Tax Research Specialist at M. S. C., contains the following paragraph:

"I have been busy for the last several months trying to develop a formula to distribute aid to schools on a basis which will insure every district of enough money to meet the minimum state requirements without requiring a levy in excess of some uniform rate to be established for the whole state. Any district desiring to go farther in the matter of education, of course, would be able to do so at its own expense. The proposal will probably be one which will guarantee the sum of \$1,000.00 to every school district having thirty pupils or less, and a proportional sum for greater enrollments, with extra consideration for high school attendance. The proposition, as it probably will finally work out, will bear considerable similarity to the New York school law, which guarantees to graded school districts a definite sum per teacher, without the necessity of levying a tax in excess of \$1.50 per thousand."

I must confess that some of this is a trifle vague to me, but I am cheered that so able a man is earnestly striving to find some means whereby we can at last attain an equitable and decent degree of "equality of educational opportunity," which is something which Michigan farm boys and girls do not have now except in theory. Many districts have exorbitant school tax rates, but because of low valuations, sparse populations, etc., are not able to provide average school facilities for their boys and girls. More power to Mr. Newton, the tax expert, in his effort to find a solution to this fundamental difficulty

which is so vital and yet so perplexing and baffling.

### Weather Is "All Wet"

Just at this sitting we are feeling rather discouraged as we have been so anxious to rush the work and get it out of the way before the season of fall fairs and the Weather Man has hampered our operations with voluminous rains so spaced as to bring threshing operations to a standstill. You may remember that in my last letter I mentioned expecting to thresh the next day. Well, we haven't threshed a bundle at Ingleside since then and have our fifty acres of wheat and barley steaming and sweating in the shocks and most of our oats, which are badly lodged, are still to cut at this writing (August 8).

This morning some men came along wanting work and I hired four of them to reset the wheat, turning the bundles inside out and setting them over at one side of the old shocks. This seemed necessary as the hurricane winds and torrential rains had beaten down the original shocks pretty badly and some of the bundles were beginning to sprout on the inner sides, that is toward the center of the shock.

While investigating the condition of the wheat this morning, I saw something that interested me greatly. Under a shock I discovered an old mother field mouse and a bunch of little mice, each about an inch in length. The usual phase of the situation was that when the old mouse started to run, the whole litter of little ones grabbed onto her tail and dragged along like a bunch of grapes. I've had hard work to convince my wife that this is the truth, but I saw it with my own eyes.

### Profited From Captive Mice

Speaking of these field mice reminds me that at a certain stage of my boyhood I used to capture such mice and bring them to the house and keep them in a cage for pets. Then mother would pay me so many cents each to allow them to be killed. Thus I derived both sport and funds out of the venture.

This afternoon we tried to cut oats, but hadn't gone far on the second round before an inconsiderate and unneeded cloudburst brought such activities to an unwilling halt. After that I went and trimmed Shropshire sheep for the fairs, which is, if anyone should ask you, more tiresome than harvesting.

We read that in days of old a favorite form of torture was to place a victim upon a rack and pull his limbs so that they were stretched in every joint. I can appreciate a little bit what exquisite agony this must have caused for I've been helping halter-break some of our Milking Shorthorn heifers for exhibition purposes.

In the twenty-fifth verse of the first chapter of Genesis we read that God created the cattle and other beasts of the earth and then in the following verse the narrative relates, "And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness: and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the birds of the heavens, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth."

We have learned in the school of hard-knocks that it is a very tedious and tendon-straining piece of business to get "dominion" over a yearling or two-year-old heifer and to train her to heed a halter rope when she has never known any other restraint than that of the stallion.

## "By the Way"

### A Hair Raising Problem

Boss: "Where have you been?"  
Late Clerk: "Getting my hair cut."  
Boss: "How dare you get your hair cut on my time?"  
Clerk: "Because it grows on your time, doesn't it?"

### Sad Case

An absent-minded professor was walking down the street one day with one foot in the gutter and the other on the pavement. A friend, meeting him, said:  
"Good afternoon, professor, and how are you?"  
"I was very well, I thought, but now for the last ten minutes I've been limping."

### Smell the Smoke

Flapper's friend: "Why did that salesman yell 'Fire,' when you passed by?"  
Flapper: "I'm an old flame of his."

### If Not, Why Not?

Colored customer in a hardware store: "I'd like two pounds of spinach, please, sir."  
Clerk: "Spinach? Why, my good man, we don't sell spinach in a hardware store."  
Colored customer: "Well, Ah don't see why. It done got iron in it."

### Some Speed

A negro was trying to saddle a mule.  
"Does that mule ever kick you, Sam?" asked a bystander.  
"No, suh," said Sam, "but he sometimes kicks where I jus' been."

### A Family Trait

A schoolmaster wrote this brief criticism on a boy's report: "A good worker, but talks too much."  
Accordingly to rule by the scholar's father, it bore besides the signature the following retort: "You should hear his mother."



## News from the Air

### Community Set Serves Eighteen Families in Camp

Employees of an oil company located at a drilling camp in north-western Wyoming have evolved a community radio receiving system. The old camp ground purchased an expensive radio set, installing it at a central point on the lease. Then a telephone circuit from the receiving set to every one of the eighteen homes in the camp was set up. Loud speakers or head sets in the homes complete the arrangement. The men in the camp take turns as "operator" at the "central receiving station."

### Schumann-Heink's Discovery

Mary Hopple, whose contralto voice is heard in the Philco hour, was discovered in Lebanon, Pa., by Madam Schumann-Heink. Encouraged by the great artist, Miss Hopple moved to New York to study. She worked as a clerk during the day, studying music at night. This year she made her operatic debut. She is 22 years old.

### Broadcasts Game From Flagpole

The first ball game to be broadcast from Chicago was the work of Sen Kaney, veteran announcer. Kaney's assignment took him and his microphone to Cubs Park, where no comfortable quarters in the press box, no specially constructed announcer's booth, awaited him. Kaney stood on the grandstand roof, holding the microphone in one hand, clinging to a flagpole with the other, and while the wind whipped about and the flagpole rocked, he described the game.

### Radio a Guide to Voters

With political feeling running high, one of the most popular broadcasts on the air is the Tuesday evening "Voter's Service," jointly sponsored by the National League of Women Voters and the National Broadcasting Company. Each week at 7:00 o'clock (Eastern Daylight Saving Time) several political authorities representing both national parties address the audience.

### Opera to Be Broadcast Again

Productions of the Chicago Civic Opera are to be broadcast once each week during the 1928-29 season over a network of stations associated with the National Broadcasting Company. The first of these programs will be heard Wednesday evening, October 31, between 9:00 and 10:00 o'clock, Central Standard Time. An hour of the opera will be broadcast at the same time every Wednesday evening thereafter until January 23rd, 1929, giving music-lovers throughout the nation an opportunity to listen to the voices of many world-famed artists coming direct from the stage of the Chicago Auditorium.

### ADVISES TO STAY ON THE FARM

"If my advice were sought," declared Hon. James Davis, Secretary of Labor at the National 4-H Camp for boys and girls, "I would advise every boy and girl born on a well developed farm to stay thereon unless he or she felt to a marked degree that his vocation lay distinctly elsewhere. There can be as much happiness on the farm in these 20th century years as exists within our cities."

"Even our city dwellers are beginning to cast longing glances at the great open spaces and are manifesting a desire to get beyond the dust and heat of our urban street. The farmers have the advantage over the city dweller in many ways and he is destined to have an even greater advantage in the future. The coming of electric light, the telephone, the automobile, and radio, has completely de-

stroyed the isolation of which he and his children formerly complained."

### FRANCE TO FOLLOW U. S. LEAD IN BROADCASTING TO FARMERS

THE American farmers have produced the example which the French will follow," said Prof. Bernard Troubelot of the French national school of horticulture recently. The broadcasting of weather reports and market and crop news is being planned by the French government for the benefit of that country's farmers. Farm programs in the United States have inspired similar activities to aid agriculture in Czechoslovakia.

### Works Both Ways

Barber: "Your head needs a shampoo, sir."  
Hardware merchant: "Yes, and your house needs a coat of paint, but I don't nag you about it."

# Replace your old radio!

## Crosley has improved radio tremendously

### 1928 Features

Few radios AT ANY PRICE combine ALL these features which are essential to today's radio reception:



**Crosley Radios tune efficiently**—Crosley Neutrodyne circuit is sharp, sensitive and selective. Distant stations are easily found. Local stations tune without squealing.



**Crosley Radios are shielded**—Each element shielded from each other provides maximum selectivity and is featured in the most expensive sets.



**Crosley Radios are selective**—In crowded districts where many local stations fill the air you find means of listening to ONE at a time.



**Crosley Radios have volume**—Volume may be increased to tremendous proportions without distortion.



**Crosley Radios can be softened to a whisper**—A positive volume control enables operator to cut any program down to faint and scarcely audible reception.



**Crosley Radios fit any kind of furniture**—Outside cases are easily removable and chassis are quickly fitted into any type of shape console cabinet.



Battery type  
6 tube  
**BANDBOX**  
Genuine Neutrodyne

**\$55**

This is the new type of set that brought finest radio reception to everybody's home at a low price.

Its performance is identical to the amazing new Crosley AC electric sets that have set the country talking from coast to coast. Selective. Sensitive to the weakest signals. Powerful in amplification. It builds the weakest signal up to life size proportion without distorting a single note.

This is 1928-29 advanced radio for battery operation. Every modern idea is incorporated in it. Complete shielding. Neutrodyne balancing. Illuminated dial. Accumulators for hair line tuning. Adaptability to any cabinet installation. Beautiful metal gold highlighted case.

See it! Hear it! Hundreds of thousands of these wonder receivers are giving pleasure and joy to radio fans the world over.

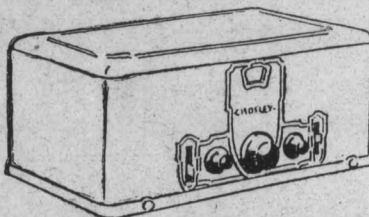
With it is pictured the **MUSICONE** leading magnetic type loud speaker \$15

**THE CROSLEY RADIO CORPORATION**

Powell Crosley, Jr., Pres.

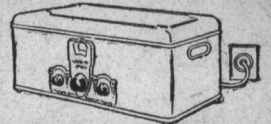
Cincinnati, Ohio

Crosley Radio prices do not include tubes



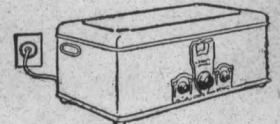
The 5 tube  
**BANDBOX JR.**  
Dry Cell Operated  
**\$35**

Especially designed for places where no electric current is available for AC operation or recharging of storage battery on battery type sets. It operates **MUSICONE** loud speaker. Battery consumption economical.



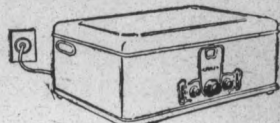
6 tube **GEMBOX** \$65

AC Electric  
Self-contained AC electric receiver. It utilizes two radio, detector, two audio and a rectifier tube—171 power output tube. Operates from 110 volts 60 cycle AC house lighting current.



8 tube **SHOWBOX** \$80

AC Electric  
Genuine Neutrodyne, 3 stages radio amplification, detector, 3 stages audio (last two being 171, push-pull power tubes) and 280 rectifier tube.



8 tube **JEWELBOX** \$95

AC Electric  
Genuine Neutrodyne 3 stages radio amplification—227 detector tube, 3 stages audio frequency, and 280 rectifier. Shielded coils, modern illuminated dial and highly selective.



**DYNACONE** \$25

Dynamic Speaker  
The Dynacone is a new revolutionary speaker at a price less than many good magnetic speakers. The first minute you hear this new reproducer, it will thrill you to a new conception of what radio broadcast reception should be.

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When the pennant winners meet...

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**5 DAY FREE TRIAL COUPON**

Please let me try receiver and proper speaker, I have checked, in my own home without obligation for 5 days.

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GEMBOX ☐ BANDBOX ☐ BANDBOX JR. ☐

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Your Name.....

Address.....

Mail this coupon to the factory. Nearest dealer will bring you receiver checked.

### Try a Michigan Farmer Liner



**Ditch! Drain! Terrace!**  
Make water-logged and soil-washed land productive! Send for fine FREE catalog! Liberal terms.  
Owensboro Ditcher & Grader Co. 8015 Owensboro Ky

### CIDER MAKERS' EQUIPMENT

for home, custom or commercial manufacture of cider and grape juice, fresh and bottled; also bottled cider, jelly, apple butter and vinegar. Builders of Mount Gilead Hydraulic Cider Mills since 1877. All kinds of Cider Makers' Supplies. Write for catalog.

**THE HYDRAULIC PRESS MFG. CO.**  
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### COAL

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.

**Build Your Barn with**

**Kalamazoo Glazed Tile**

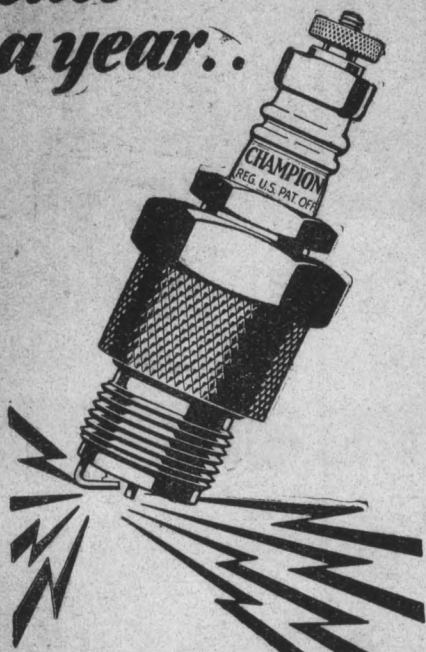
You can build your barn or any building with fire-safe Kalamazoo Glazed Tile at the same cost as wood. Easy to erect, lasts longer, no upkeep. Warmer in winter, cooler in summer.

**Kalamazoo Glazed Tile**

Costs no more than wood. Fire-safe. Lasts longer. No upkeep. Write for free book—Better Farm Buildings. **Kalamazoo Tank & Silo Company**, Dept. 9, Kalamazoo, Mich.



# New Champion Spark Plugs once a year..



## Save Gas and Oil

To install new Champion Spark Plugs once a year actually costs you nothing, as they quickly save their price in gas and oil.

After 10,000 miles of service, spark plugs deteriorate, no matter how well made they are. The spark is weakened. Combustion is only partially complete. Unburned gas is wasted through the exhaust. Power is lost. Engine performance is seriously impaired.

Even though Champions last longer than other plugs, a new set assures more complete burning of the gas. Engine efficiency is restored. Power, speed and all-around performance are improved to an amazing degree.

The saving in gas and oil, and the freedom from repair expense, are so immediately obvious that the regular change of spark plugs at least once a year becomes economically sound and eminently practical.

CHAMPION SPARK PLUG CO.  
TOLEDO, OHIO

# CHAMPION

## THE HANDY MAN'S CORNER

### HOW TO BALANCE BATTERY READINGS

The other day I took my battery to a service station to have it charged, but the man in charge said the battery would only come up to 1.200 gravity. Would this be caused by weak acid? When the acid in a battery is weak, how is it mixed to bring it up to strength? Would putting 1.300 acid in place of water bring it up to gravity, or is there a better way? Any suggestions will be appreciated. —H. P.

When a battery fails to come up to normal gravity after thorough charging, the trouble may be due to several causes, and it would take a careful checkup and test by an experienced battery man to determine just what the cause might be. More often, especially in old or neglected batteries, low gravity is due to the poor condition of plates; and usually the only time that additional acid is needed is when the battery has been tipped over and part spilled, or the cells filled so full of water that they run over when the battery becomes warmed up. The safest thing is never to add electrolyte except on the advice of a competent battery man after a thorough test.

The usual method of balancing the electrolyte in a battery that needs new acid is to give the battery a long slow test for two hours after any cell shows any increase in density or voltage. Then remove part of the electrolyte from the low reading cells and replace it with an equal amount of 1.300 fresh acid. Then charge again for two hours after any cell shows any increase in density or voltage. Repeat this until all the cells show about 1.280, or whatever the fully charged gravity should be. If some cell gets too high a reading, take out a little electrolyte and replace with distilled water. The prolonged slow charge can do the battery no harm and usually will benefit it. —I. W. Dickerson.

### CEMENT CURBING FOR WELL

Would like your advice about the use of cement or cement blocks for curbing a well, where the water is to be used for drinking and household use. Does cement make the water hard or objectionable in any way? —M. J.

Either reinforced concrete or cement blocks makes very satisfactory curbing for a surface well, as it is clean, easily handled, and lasts indefinitely. A reinforced solid concrete wall is the best, at least for the first 12 or 15 feet, since it prevents any danger of surface water leaking through. If concrete blocks, bricks, rock, and so on are used, they should be laid carefully in cement mortar and then plastered on the outside with cement plaster to make a water tight wall.

Occasionally a concrete wall or cement plaster for a cistern makes the water rather hard for the first filling or two, but I have never known of any trouble of this kind from a concrete wall in a well. —I. W. Dickerson.

### DOES TRACTOR NEED TWO HEADLIGHTS?

Please advise me as to how I can put two headlights on my 16-30 tractor. Any suggestions will be appreciated. —G. B.

I can easily see the need of one light in front to show where the tractor is going and one portable light which can be put on top of the tractor and turned backwards to show the work, but do not see the need of the second headlight. It simply adds to the expense, complicates the wiring or piping, and runs down the

battery or gas tank that much faster.

Probably the simplest and most satisfactory tractor lights are those burning acetylene gas, which can be carried in small tanks of the type formerly used for automobiles and trucks. One large firm is now making these especially for tractor use and a number of tractor manufacturers are putting these on as optional equipment, usually using one headlight and one portable trouble and rear work light. The gas tank when emptied can be exchanged for a filled one at a small charge, and one filling will probably last all year at the rate at which most farmers do night tractor work. In fact, it is likely that for most tractors, all that is actually needed is a good gasoline lantern with a reflector, and perhaps a good flashlight for trouble inspection.

Many farmers are getting satisfactory tractor lighting service out of an old 6-volt generator taken from an old automobile and using the two headlights, one for the front and one on top so it can be turned in any desired direction or lifted off and used as a trouble lamp. Some method of driving the generator must be devised, each tractor being a problem in itself and usually having places where the power can be taken off. In some places a split pulley of the proper size can be clamped on to the pump or fan drive shaft; in other cases a belt running over or under the fan belt; then again a belt running on the belt pulley; and so on.

A battery is usually not needed if a good flashlight is also carried, since extensive repair work is not usually attempted at night; and a battery complicates the system and adds to the cost of operation. Usually double contact bulbs and sockets are used, with a double cord to each lamp, taking one wire off from the live terminal of the generator and connecting the other wire to the grounded side. Where a second lamp is used, it is wired in parallel with the first, one wire from the second lamp coming off from the generator terminal, and the other grounded to the same place as the first lamp.

To prevent burning out the generator when the lamps are not in use, a switch can be used to short circuit the generator. Perhaps a better way is to have the belt arranged to slip off when the lights are not needed, as it causes a lot of wear and tear on the generator all day long for the short time it may be needed at night.

### SEPTIC TANKS BECOMING MORE POPULAR

At least ten or a dozen septic tanks will be installed in Wexford County within the next few months was indicated at the septic tank demonstrations. Nearly fifty people inspected the tanks while being built.

The septic tank is a modern farm, sewage disposal system. The Michigan tank has been under observation for about ten years and has been found to be very satisfactory in operation.

The Michigan tank installation consists of a setting chamber, a storage chamber, a siphon, and a filter bed. In the first chamber bacteria working without light or air break the organic matter into a solution of mineral salts. The second chamber accumulates the liquid so the siphon can discharge it into the filter bed in sufficient quantities so as to flood and partially fill all of the four inch drain tile making up the filter bed. It is in this filter bed that the final decomposition takes place.

# HEY

here are the winners of the Reef Brand

## \$500 best letter contest

### JUDGES

Mr. D. H. Horton, Head of the Poultry Husbandry of the New York State Institute of Applied Agriculture.  
Mr. Clyde Ingram, Poultry Specialist, The Cooperative Extension Work of the State of Louisiana.  
Mrs. L. P. Bendler, President, The Greater Orleans Poultry Association.

### GRAND PRIZE \$250.00

Mildred Boughn, 5227 Greenwood Street, Lincoln, Nebraska.

### SECOND PRIZE \$50.00

Dorothy Moore, Marion, Ky.

### THIRD PRIZE \$25.00

Vernon Nichols, Princeton, Mo.

### NEXT TEN \$10.00 PRIZES

(Each name to receive \$10.00)

Rosena Flint, Mount Airy, Ga.  
Pauline M. Carr, Parkersburg, W. Va.  
Everett B. Johnson, Framingham, Mass.  
Pedro Derryberry, Wardville, Okla.  
Garwin M. Conley, Nebraska City, Nebr.  
Theo. R. Lorenz, Hitchcock, Okla.  
Esther McWilliams, De Kalb, Miss.  
Julian Wiley, Greenwood, Ind.  
Paul Burman, San Gabriel, Calif.  
Mary Hockaday, Guthrie, Okla.

### THE NEXT TWENTY LETTERS RECEIVED \$5.00

Lloyd Stader, Roanoke, Ill.  
Lorraine Sechusen, Center Junction, Iowa.  
Joseph Briddle, McKees Rock, Pa.  
Solon S. Bloom, Baltimore, Md.  
Hortense Granaman, Danville, Iowa.  
Grace Miller, Collins, Iowa.  
Esther Kramer, Oxford, Ohio.  
Earle Miller, Eaton Rapids, Mich.  
Ruby Kirby, Ozark, Ark.  
Lemoline Martin, Andrews, Ind.  
Ivy Anderson, Northport, Wash.  
W. N. Brand, Camden, Miss.  
Verlan Bralithwaite, Huntsville, Utah.  
Lillian Epperson, Harrodsburg, Ky.  
C. W. Johnson, Newburyport, Mass.  
Thoralf Thompson, Pleasant Lake, N. D.  
Arthur Lea Akers, Lebanon, Ind.  
Eletha Campbell, Salina, Mo.  
Martha Frances Johnson, Memphis, Tenn.  
Willburn Smith, Vinton, Va.

The Gulf Crushing Company congratulates the winners for their letters and wishes to tell every boy and girl who wrote us we received some very nice letters and it was a hard job for the judges to tell just who should get the prize.

## Reef Brand

### Pure Crushed Oyster Shell for Poultry

Clean, Odorless—99.6% DIGESTIBLE in 8 hours—over 98% Calcium Carbonate.

Gulf Crushing Company, Inc.  
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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.

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## ORCHARD AND GARDEN

### GARDEN NOTES

**T**WO of the most beautiful flowers in the garden are the squash flower and the hollyhock. Yet we would never think of calling a florist or stopping at a farm to obtain a dozen squash flowers for a sick friend. And yet they would be as beautiful and cheerful golden yellow as any flower that is grown. A row of bright colored hollyhocks along the garden fence increases the pleasure of working in the garden. These brilliant flowers root deep and seem to obtain enough moisture to bloom in spite of the driest weather.

Our Chinese cabbage has been a fine salad plant in spite of the dry weather. They obtained a fine spring start in fertile soil and made a good growth before the drought. They should be thinned early so that the plants will have plenty of room for rapid development.

Market gardeners sometimes control cutworms with a poison bran bait made of 5 lbs. bran, 1 pint of cheap molasses, 4 ounces of Paris Green, and 1 lemon mixed with 7 pints of water. A small bit of the mash is placed on the ground against the stems of plants that are apt to be taken by the cutworms. The worms will often prefer the sweetened bait to the plants and this may help to clean out a lot of the pests. Be careful not to use the bait where it may be eaten by poultry or stock.—R. K.

### IT PAYS TO TAKE GOOD CARE OF THE TOMATO PLANTS

**I**F you want your tomato plants to furnish you with their daily quota of fruit, give the plants some thought and care. Where they are to be trained on a trellis or stakes, start tying them early and be careful to use soft strings and to make the ties fairly loose. When the first fruit commences to ripen, feed the plants about once a week with liquid manure. A good time to apply this is after a watering or after a rain, as it must never be applied when the soil is dry.

Cut out all unnecessary growth such as the little green shoots or branches that form at the end of the bunch of fruit, new shoots growing freely from the base of the plants, and side shoots or laterals pushing from the axils of the leaves and sapping the strength from the plant.—C. H. F.

### A MIXED GARDEN

**T**HIS year I set out a new strawberry patch, and, for fear I would neglect hoeing them as I have done in other years, I planted early peas, radishes, lettuce, and spinach between the rows. I find it a very good plan, as I notice the weeds, when gathering the lettuce and other green things for the family table.

I also mixed my flowers and vegetables, sowing a row of poppies next to my carrots, with French marigolds on the other side. Sweet peas at the farther side, with zinnias and cabbages in front of them. I'm sure I shall enjoy my garden when the flowers begin to bloom.—E. P. C.

### PLUM LEAVES AFFECTED

What causes the bright colored swelling on the enclosed plum leaves? What is the remedy?—M. B.

These projections, which are hollow, are about three-sixteenths of an inch long and occur in large numbers on the upper surface of the leaf. It is a new thing to us and cannot be very common in the state. It is

undoubtedly a gall produced by a Cecidomyid fly. There is no doubt a fly which lays eggs on the leaves of the plum, which produces the larvae that induces the growth of these slender tack-like processes. To judge from other species of Cecidomyids, I would not expect it to be of a very serious nature.

I am sorry not to be able to give you the exact name of the creature, but this could not be obtained without breeding out the adult and the adult could not be bred out in a number of weeks and by that time undoubtedly the matter would have lost interest to the sender.—R. H. Pettit.

Much care needs to be exercised in choosing the variety of wheat to grow. Varieties differ widely in adaptation and yield.

## PAPEC

**Non-Clog Ensilage Cutters**  
**Fill Silos at Less Cost**

"Did not clog once in filling 29 silos this year regardless of wet and muddy corn," writes Frank Olson, Bruno, Minn. That's the way with the Non-Clog Papec; you get rapid, dependable, trouble-free performance. Easiest running Cutter, whether with gasoline engine, tractor or electric motor. You operate with less help—the Third Roll takes the place of one man; you get greater continuous capacity! 27 years' constant improvement on the same basic principle—that's your guarantee of satisfaction.

"Positive feeding device certainly does the work." Get a Papec Grinder this winter and cut your feeding costs.

Write for the 1928 Papec Cutter Catalog, also for Folder No. 28 describing the new Papec Grinder. A postal will do. Send today.

**Papec Machine Co.**  
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## Hammer-Type Feed Grinders

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Keep your tractor busy earning winter profits—with this AMAZING new Papec. Nothing equals it for hammering grain and roughage into easily digested ground feed. Customers tell us performance is "way beyond expectations." Capacity is double that of burr mill driven by the same power. It's a wonder, gives perfect satisfaction on ear corn, oats, beans, wheat—anything grindable—any fineness—quick screen changes.



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Superior Grain Drills made in Plain Grain and Fertilizer and Grain Models. For team or tractor. Single disc, double disc or hoe furrow openers.

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**Get more heads per plant, more plants per row, more bushels per acre with this amazing Drill**

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**"I experimented with several drills and have found the Superior the most profitable" says the owner of several farms in Maryland**

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The new, improved Superior has many exclusive features found in no other drill. Farmers by the thousands acknowledge it to be the most efficient grain drill built. It sows evenly. It covers uniformly. It does precision seeding in all kinds of soil, under all conditions. It gives you a degree of accuracy that only Superior can give.

After planting last year's crop with the new Superior, Joseph Thomas writes: "I have the most even stand of wheat I ever saw without a skip in the field." And Superior users, everywhere, tell the same story. All agree that the Superior is the most accurate drill they've ever used.

Think what this accurate planting means to you in actual money.

It means that no seeds are bunched together in one part of the row and spaced widely in another. It means that

the number of heads per plant are not reduced by crowding. It means that no valuable growing space is wasted, by skipping. *It means many bushels of extra grain when you thresh your crop.*

**It can't be anything but accurate**

The new Superior has a Direct Drive. A flow of seed is started the minute the mechanism is thrown in gear. There is no space wasted at the ends of the field. It has the famous Superior Double Run Force Feed System—a system that measures and deposits an exact amount of seed with unflinching precision. And it's equipped with one of the most positive methods of seed regulation ever developed. When you set the lever for a certain number of bushels per acre *that's the amount you will sow.*

As C. A. Bowman puts it: "You can always feel satisfied it's doing exactly what you have set it to do. I have been farming for many years and I consider the Superior Drill one of the best implements I ever saw."

**Light draft and long life**

In practically all of the thousands of letters we get from enthusiastic users, farmers tell us how surprisingly easy they find the Superior to pull. A New York farmer voices the opinion of all when he says: "It is the lightest draft drill I have ever used."

This light draft is due to five things, correct design, proper distribution of weight, Hyatt roller bearings, Alemite lubrication and pitch-and-gather wheels—features that contribute to longer life as well as easier operation.

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Call on the Superior dealer in your neighborhood. Let him explain the many exclusive features of the new Superior Drill. Talk to farmers in your neighborhood who are now using it. Find out for yourself the kind of work it does in your type of soil. And then do what good judgment will tell you to do. Use the Superior in planting your crops this year. In the meantime, write for a copy of the free book offered below. Mail the coupon today.

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## Rough Sailing on Ship of Desert

(Continued from page 139)

reserved for me. He "shoofed" to his knees in the sand and his hump was still somewhere above my waist. In between the high arched front and back rails of the wooden thing they called a saddle I piled all our bedding. To the front rail I tied a canvas haversack and stuffed it with my camera, a couple of chocolate bars in a tin, a box of raisins and a huge bag of dates, and a couple of canteens of water. Slung along the side was a high-powered rifle, partly to inspire an increased respect from our five black cameleers and also to be handy in case I should wish to shoot an ostrich or a gazelle.

I climbed aboard. The camel ground his teeth and moaned aloud from sheer force of habit. My hostler loosed the hobbles from about the camel's knees and told him to stand up. The world dipped before me as the rear part of my huge saddle lurched upward and shuddered a moment like an earthquake about to happen. And just as I recovered myself from taking a header into the sand or looping the loop in the camel's neck, the whole quaking mass shot backward, and confused me again. Almost at the same time the front end bolted up, and the hind end, completely reversing its previous rise, settled away from me sickeningly. Vaguely I reasoned that my camel was mounting to his feet, and I must hang on a few minutes longer until he would get himself all unfolded. It was still his move. Eventually, there I sat, high and mighty, on the camel's back, thankful for once that the sands of the Sahara are soft.

The four other camels with our baggage, motorcycle, and two side cars fell into line, a black cameleer leading each with a rope. And bringing up the rear, trailing along on the end of a grass rope hitched to a horse in a breast strap harness made from an antelope hide, was Jim and his three-wheeled motorcycle skeleton, side car body gone. The grinning giant Booboo himself, bare toes nearly dragging in the sand, was astride the bewildered horse and coaching him to pull. Thus did our trans-Africa motorcycle expedition file out through the big gates of the Rig-Rig fort.

At the top of the first hill, Jim cut loose from Booboo and his horse, and put-putted down the sandy caravan trail ahead of us. If he should get stuck later on, all he had to do was wait until we came along with the horse to pull him out.

By that time I had already discovered why the camel is called the ship of the desert for I was getting as seasick as I've ever been on any tossing ship on the ocean. It's no wonder, I thought, that the camel's stomach is so strong; it must be in order to hold its own through all that heaving and

rocking. It's no wonder also, I reasoned, that the poor beast is so racked and warped and misshapen as he is; nothing could keep its shape through such a violent jerking as that terrific gait produces. The wonder is that he can hang together at all. I was sure that I'd come apart somewhere very soon. The sickening motion had already turned my stomach wrong side out and I was thankful I had but one.

If the gait of a camel were a steady, dependable jolting, even like that of a stiff-legged saddle horse on a trot, or a riding cultivator crossing checked corn the first time, or any other liver-building shaking that can be analyzed and understood it would-



n't be so bad. But even at the end of my three days of riding this zoological earthquake I had no idea at any given moment from which direction the next jolt would come, nor just where the last one would ultimately leave me, if at all.

A camel is like an animated mechanical exercising horse with every cam out of time and every bearing loose. I can't describe the motion because I was never able to figure it out myself. I simply have a haunting memory of some of the simpler movements as follows: My entire saddle would rise, ambitiously as the prow of a ship on an ocean wave, but the front end would soar more rapidly than the rear, reach its climax sooner, and shudder to an instant's stop while that rear elevation persisted, surely and sickeningly. Then, presto! that whole rear end, which had been so slow and steady on the rise, would settle with one paling lurch and, bringing up on dead center at the bottom of its sink, the whole would bolt forward with a jerk that would snap my head back behind my ears. This major movement—forward and up, stop, sink, and jerk, and then repeat in two counts—was supported by a repertoire or variations and complicated minors that nothing but the philosophical villainy of this pariah among beasts could achieve. He used his entire bag of tricks on me. And I was the victim of this desert rack, a Mazeppa on a camel, for three long days.

The first day we made eighteen miles and at dusk we reached a little village. It was built of mud and grass, but it looked like paradise to me. Jim was waiting for us in the

village rest house, simply a little round grass hut with a low door like an Esquimo's igloo. And inside this hollow hay stack he already had two plump chickens killed and a big calabash of milk that wasn't too sour to drink, and—I could hardly believe my eyes—a half dozen red tomatoes from the oasis garden.

Life was worth living again and we went down to see the village garden. It was strictly a community proposition, pure socialism. The villagers, or rather the village wives, had cleared a few acres in the lowest part of the oasis basin and there had dug four open wells, about fifteen or twenty feet deep. A pole sweep and a goat-skin bucket on the end of a rope was the town pump. Near one well a mud tank had been built for watering the goats and camels and horses and cows. The rest of the water was for irrigation and it was all drawn up and carried in buckets to be poured upon the fields by hand. The garden consisted of a few watermelon vines, tomatoes, some date palms, and several varieties of greens or chard. The rest was all in wheat.

walk and return but eventually the men who march with the cattle will come back and bring a few yards of cotton cloth, some matches, salt, tobacco, pots and pans, and occasionally a mirror and some beads for the women with the hoe at home. For after all, they are women.

We found no more villages until the third day at noon, and late that evening we reached our destination, the largest of all the French forts so far, the big station at Mao. Again the soldiers and the civilians stampeded out to meet us and again the Commandant made us welcome and comfortable at the post. Here were thirty gallons of gasoline for us—at \$3.60 per gallon—and a half-hearted promise of better going ahead.

THE next day the young native Sultan of the adjoining village of 6,000 souls and half a dozen other villages as well called to present his compliments and a huge sheepskin full of dates, fully thirty pounds of concentrated nourishment and sweetness. And he offered to stage a grand parade and jamboree the next day if we would stay. We would. And it exceeded in pomp and dash and show of wealth all the other celebrations that had been held for us so far.

The Sultan himself was a young desert Croesus whose wealth in hundreds of camels and horses, thousands of cattle, and dozens of wives and children, really knew no limits of measurement at all. He was mounted on a magnificent roan which he handled like the Bedouin chieftain that he was. His saddle blanket was a tapestry worked in gold, and his saddle itself carried pounds of solid silver delicately smithied and studded with precious stones. His chief lieutenant wore a complete suit of genuine chain mail that would have been as priceless to any modern collector as to that proud scion of the Sahara's aristocracy. Genuine chain mail it was, probably stripped from some Crusader, some devout follower of the Lion Hearted Richard. It had moved westward through the centuries along with the browner faces, the sharper features and the fiercer blood of those eastern Arabs and stood now with these same descendants rooted fast in the black heart of Africa. There is history in those arid plains if some scholar can ever ferret out the truth.

See you next week.

## Dreams and Deeds

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

HOW much importance do you attach to dreams? Dreams were accounted of great significance in olden times. The Bible contains many references to them. It was in a dream—or vision—that Paul got his impression that he should cross over into Europe, in response to the cry of the Man of Macedonia. Dreams are receiving much attention these days, at the hands of students of psychology. One school explains dreams by saying that they express wishes that we have been unable to satisfy, and have sought to banish from our minds. But these wishes refuse to be forgotten, and they reappear in symbolic form in our dreams by saying that they express might have worked with Paul something like this: He had long hoped that he might carry the gospel message into Europe, even to Rome itself. But, this appearing to be impossible, he had put the thought away as impracticable, and as apparently contrary to the mind of God. But the desire cannot be wholly silenced, and

one night he dreams that he sees a man calling to him, to come over and help. We are told that he straightway responded by embarking for the opposite shore, which looks as though he had been thinking about it. He felt that the dream was God's way of telling him to go ahead.

Perhaps we have slighted the possibilities of dreams. Maybe God does, or would, if we would let Him, talk to us through that medium. I here give one or two quotations from the daily journal of John Wesley. Wesley, the founder of what later became the Methodist Church, was a man of intense activity and deep religious consecration. Of the effect of dreams on personal character, he says, "What I have to say touching visions or dreams, is this: I know several persons in whom this great change was wrought in a dream, or during a strong representation to the eye of their mind, of Christ either on the cross or in glory. This is the fact; let any judge of it as they please. And that such a change was

Activities of Al Acres—"Thanks! Come Again," Says Slim

Frank R. Leet





then wrought appears, not from their shedding tears only, but from the whole tenor of their life, till then in many ways wicked; from that time holy, just, and good." He relates many instances of how dreams pictured symbolically events that had taken place, although the dreamer did not know it until afterward. For instance, a young woman was about to be married. Her lover had gone to Ireland, and was about to return and take her for his bride. While asleep she dreamed she saw him bend over her as if to embrace her, the left side of his head with a hideous gash in it, and streaming with blood. She awoke screaming, and brought the whole family to her bedside. It was some time before she could be calmed. Some days later a letter came, saying that the young man was up in the tower of the cathedral, watching the bells swing, as they were being rung. Suddenly one of them, which was upside down, turning again, struck him on the side of the head, killing him instantly. He was struck on the same side of the head as his bride-to-be had seen in her dream. This whole matter of dreams is being studied with much intensity and in time it may be possible to put the subject to religious uses, as was done in olden times, and with greater accuracy.

Saint Paul's readiness to follow his vision is worth noting. He lost no time in packing his valise and buying a ticket for his destination. He was waiting and was ready. Delayed obedience often spoils results in religion, as in other things. He who hesitates is lost.

That our hero had been divinely guided was apparent. He had scarcely gotten started with his prayer-meeting in Philippi, when a woman of strong character attended, and became converted. She was a business woman, and evidently successful and respected. She had the tiny church

come to her house for its meetings, and she entertained Paul while he was in the city. The soil was prepared, in advance, for him and his message. That is the way the Divine Spirit operates. When one is lead of the Spirit, he is pretty certain to find that that leadership has prepared the way.

But that does not mean that all difficulties have been smoothed away. The opposite, rather. It is more than likely that the person following this leadership will find himself in difficulty sooner or later. Religious faith is not a lightning rod that one can put up with which to keep off trouble. Many people think it is, and complain loudly the moment they suffer loss or hindrance. No, religion, if it is alive, may actually get us into difficulty sometimes. Of course, that does not mean that we are to charge it up to religion if we have no horse sense, and get ourselves into trouble. Religious faith has never been a substitute for sense and never will be. If a man is a fool, his religion will not save him from embarrassing situations. But on the other hand when we do our duty ever so carefully, we may find that we have gotten into tight places, rather than escaped them.

So Paul, when he healed the slave-girl, and thus did a humane deed, found the whole town on his neck. Superstition and race hate and the love of money and all the rest of it got mixed up, and Paul and his companion were treated to a Roman beating and were thrust into prison. But out of this came a victory that was worth all their trouble and pain.

#### SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR AUGUST 19

SUBJECT:—Paul Takes the Gospel to Europe. Acts 15:36 to 16:15.  
GOLDEN TEXT:—Acts 16:9.

## Our Readers' Corner

Facts and Opinions by Michigan Farm Folk

#### ON CORN BORER CONTROL

CORN borer season is here again and now is the time to think, act, and perform if our labor is to be worth more than the cost in results. This is not a corn county, but with careful preparation of ground, selected seed, and avoiding the "cold bottom" frosty land, 100 baskets of flint corn can be grown per acre three years out of five, and a nice crop of fodder on any land naturally well drained every year.

The corn borer was at work last year but damage was slight. On three acres of corn cut by hand we found twenty-five borers. In looking over the freshly cut stubble left by a corn binder we found evidence of about the same per cent on a neighbor's field. The pith of the stubble is colored dark if the borer has let in the air; and by slashing with a corn knife the worm may be found; sometimes in the crown of root—but very seldom.

Being in an off-and-on corn section for forty-five years we have seen many implements for working corn and it's surprising the dependence still placed in hand methods where small areas are planted, for the reason the large expensive machinery could never be made to pay.

On the average, no small farmer ever invests the second time in large machines, lister, binder, or shredder. Many farmers of a mechanical turn of mind think no great difficulty would have to be overcome to assemble a machine for either large or small fields that would at one operation cut the stalk close to root, roll flat, snap off the ear and tie the flattened stalks into bundles, or shred and elevate into a wagon box.

Such a machine would leave the department of agriculture where it is generally found, a little to the rear of successful practice. Whatever plan is ultimately adopted, it must be made to pay its way within a reasonably short trial or its unpopularity will cause its abandonment. The greatest menace hanging over agriculture (weather excepted) is the danger of

too many departments overlapping—too many officials. Every effort should be made to encourage cooperation without bureau regulation. Try and reduce the number of officials by first consolidating road districts, townships, counties. Elect fewer legislators, fewer congressmen, stop lying, stealing, and voluntarily pay as we go and pay what we owe.

He was a sage who said: "There is a vast difference between rendering a service for a consideration and merely making a job for someone."—E. R.

#### REGARDING EVOLUTION

THE discussion of evolution by the boys and girls on "Our Page" has been very interesting to me, and I would like to advance, in your Readers' Columns, some ideas which may not have been mentioned before.

It is many years since I read Darwin's "Origin of Species" and "The Descent of Man." My impression was that Darwin did not try to prove that man sprang from the monkey, but that he evolved from a lower type of animal form.

He used the orang-outang as an illustration because that type of animal more nearly resembles the present type of man in physical construction, intelligence, manner of walking, etc. He also compared that species of animal to the lowest form of human life then existing on the face of the earth, and to the fossils found of primitive man. If anyone is interested in the subject he will find that in remote parts of Australia, Africa, and Asia there are tribes so far removed from our present condition of civilization that it is difficult to draw the line between them and the brute. Evolution is growth, a gradual improvement from a similar type. For example, they speak of the evolution of the automobile, etc. The civilized man lives where he has had a chance to develop under conditions favorable to human life, yet he has to exert himself to sustain his life and hold his possessions.

The scripture says that the earth was without form and void. Our astronomers say that the earth was once, undoubtedly, a molten mass. We are wont to think of man as created perfect at the time of creation. But the scripture says that "a day with the Lord is as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day." Might it not be reasonable to think that what we call evolution was God's great plan?—Mrs. E. A. N.

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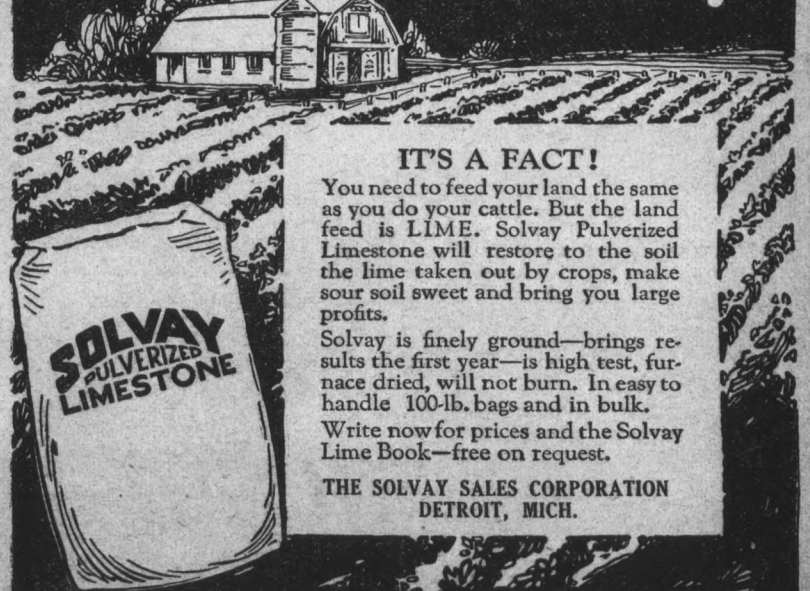
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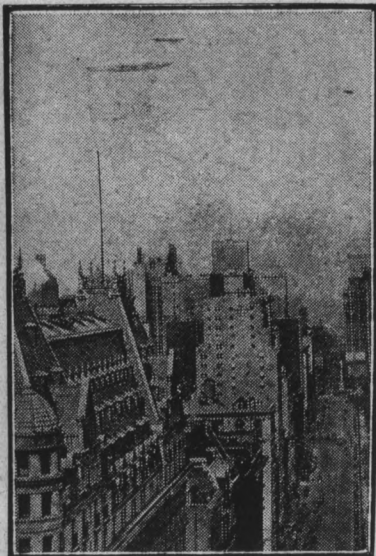
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# WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



The "Los Angeles" and baby blimps "J-3" and "J-4" give New Yorkers a thrill.



The Wattersdorf Scloss is a sixteenth century castle in Munchen, Germany, which the city will give free to the one who will spend 60,000 marks to repair it.



Harry Lyon and James Warner, aviators, are being initiated into a Breakfast Club.



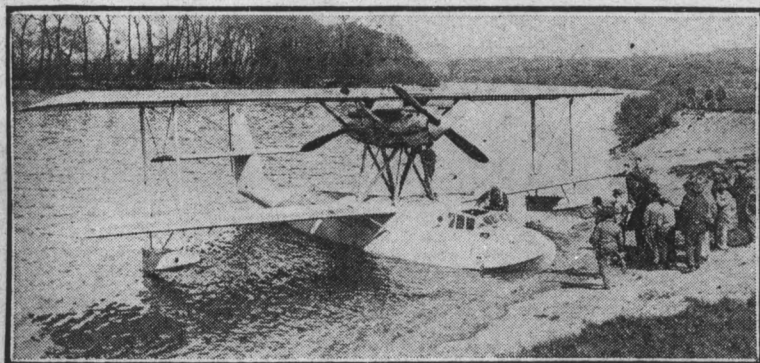
Fireman William Adams, of California, is testing out a new oxygen helmet to be used in water and fire rescues.



Jose de Leon Toral, artist and "intellectual" killed Mexican president-elect Obregon.



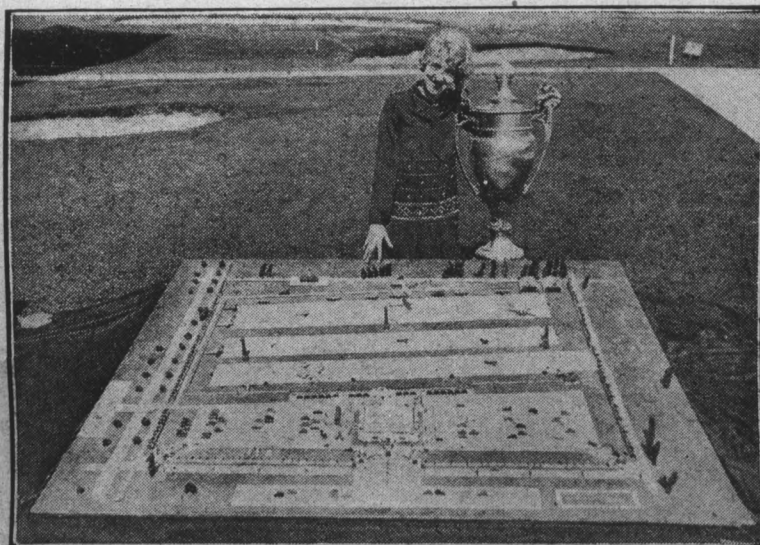
This lotus flower is from the largest bed in the United States, located in Echo Park, Los Angeles.



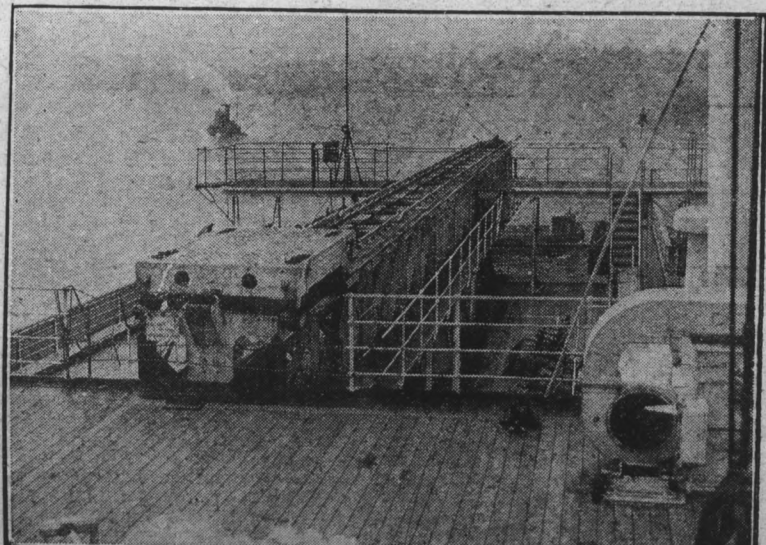
Lieutenant Paris landed at Horta in the Azores in the seaplane "Frigate" on an intended trip to New York which was given up on account of weather conditions.



W. B. Acker, chief clerk of the Department of Interior is administering the oath of office to Roy O. West who succeeds Dr. Hubert Work as Secretary of Interior. Work is to the right.



A model of a new airport under construction at Los Angeles to be ready for the National Air Races and Aeronautical Exposition, September 8 to 16.



The steamship "Ile de France" is the first passenger ship equipped with a plane catapault. Seaplanes will leave the ship in mid ocean and reach New York 36 hours ahead of time.



# Rural Health

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

## HAS THE DOCTOR LEFT THE SMALL TOWN?

AT the Annual Meeting of the American Medical Association held at Minneapolis last June there was received from the National Grange a memorial to the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association with reference to the growing shortage of country doctors. The National Grange speaks for 800,000 members and their families. It made its petition in the hope of such "reforms in medical education as will serve to replenish the dwindling supply of country doctors and avert a general breakdown in rural medical service."

I did much rural practice for seventeen years, so I know something of its hardships and compensations. In my earlier years roads were so poor that I drove a horse in preference to a car and in very bad weather drove a team. I am sure that the steady spread of good roads really means better medical service for the country family, thought it also means fewer doctors in the small towns. In the old days, the town of 1,000 people had two or three doctors. They held undisputed sway in a territory running six to ten miles north, south, east, and west, perhaps covering a hundred square miles. Many such a town has only one doctor now living within its borders or perhaps none. That may be due to the fact that within twenty miles there is a city. This city may have fifty to sixty doctors, every one of them now in touch with that hundred square mile radius because connected by hard-surfaced roads. In such a case the farmer living in that territory is really better off than before. All that he needs do is to make opportunity to get on such terms with some special doctor in the city (someone who meets his ideas of a good doctor) that he can get him when called. A run of twenty-five or thirty miles is now a matter of little importance.

On the other hand, this is the very thing that may have emptied the small town of its doctors. They have gone to the city. They can reach their old patients just as well from the city on telephone call, and be there quick enough for anything but the worst emergencies. People who live in neighborhoods served by good roads are not suffering from a shortage of doctors. But there are other sides to this shortage of country doctors, and these I will discuss in a later issue.

## IS SHORT OF BREATH

I should like to know what causes me to be so short of breath.—M. K. There are many things that might cause this. It is always best to take it seriously enough to have a careful examination. It may be due to some trifling matter but on the other hand it may indicate some disturbance of heart, lungs, or blood pressure.

## CHILD IS OVERWEIGHT

What would be a suitable diet for an overweight child of eight years? I should like to know what to include in or omit from the diet that would keep the weight down without injuring the development of the body.—R. S. W.

Starches and sugars are the chief things to remove in such a case. Cut out all candy and limit the amount of sugar used in cereals. Potatoes may be used sparingly and even bread should be restricted in amount.

Cream and butter may be allowed in moderation. Green vegetables and fresh fruits will take the place of these things to great advantage. Remember that when a child is much overweight, it is well to examine the thyroid gland.

## PERSPIRING EXTREMITIES

What causes the hands and feet to perspire? My daughter 19 years old has cold, clammy hands and feet so much of the time and they perspire at times quite profusely.—Mrs. H.

People have natural differences as to this, some being born with a tendency to easy sweating. When a young girl is concerned it is often a symptom of undernourishment and unbalanced nervous system and blood supply. I would insist on extra sleep, extra nourishment, sleep in fresh air, and especial attention to warm clothing, without overdressing. Shoes should be large enough for easy circulation and there should nowhere be any restriction of blood supply.

## HANDLING WET GRAIN

(Continued from page 139)

and from other agricultural colleges. Where granaries are provided with stationary elevators, many farmers are finding that sufficient drying can be secured by elevating the grain and letting it run down through drying flues in which a large number of deflecting screens have been built, causing the grain to flow back and forth in a thin sheet. If hot air from a stove or furnace passes up this flue, the drying effect will be much greater.

Investigations carried on by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., in cooperation with the North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, N. D., indicate that practically all problems of damp grain can be solved right in the farm granary by the installation of simple and inexpensive ventilating flues. These can easily be made by any farmer and can be used over and over year after year. The general construction of these flues is shown in the accompanying diagram. The flues are placed across the granary horizontally spaced about 24 inches apart and at levels 20 inches apart from top to bottom of the bin. They are 4 inches high and 6 inches wide, the sides being made of 1 by 4-inch boards, these being held apart by 1 by 2-inch cleats every 12 inches. The tops of the flues are covered with 16 by 16-mesh wire screening, the under side being left open. Each forms an airway or tunnel entirely through the bin, the open ends being covered by screening to keep grain from working out. In some cases the open ends are protected by an overhanging metal shield as shown to keep out rain, while the better practice seems to be to provide doors over the ends which can be closed in rainy or damp weather, or after the grain has become thoroughly dry.

Careful observation over several seasons' use indicate that this method of ventilation will prevent serious heating even with very damp grain, and that this same equipment can be used with several kinds of grain and will last for a number of years. They cut down the storage capacity but very little and hence can be left in place even when not needed, or can be lifted out and stored when desired. More complete information, plans, and so on can be secured from either of the addresses given.—I. D.

## THE NEW C. T. A. RECORD (in Pennsylvania)

WAS MADE WITH

# AMCO

## 32% SUPPLEMENT DAIRY



Part of Mr. Snyder's record-breaking herd.

WITH good cows, good handling, and good feed, H. A. Snyder of Loyalsmead Farm, Montoursville, Pa., has set a new high mark for Cow Testing Associations in his state. His herd of fourteen purebred and grade Holsteins averaged 526.4 pounds of butter fat for the year just ended—the record production; and made an average of 14,283 pounds of milk.

As he had home-grown corn and oats, he mixed them as long as they lasted with AMCO 32% SUPPLEMENT DAIRY, making a grain ration of 18 to 20 percent protein. Thus, while utilizing fully the grain-growing capacity of his farm, he depended on this supplement to make his ration palatable and highly digestible; and to get the cream of the proteins and the three necessary minerals. When the corn and oats were gone, he mixed



With your new crop grains, mix AMCO 32% SUPPLEMENT DAIRY—200 lbs. of grain to 100 lbs. of this Amco Supplement—for a 20 percent protein mixture. For a straight dairy feed, use AMCO 20% DAIRY or AMCO 18% DAIRY on pasture.

AMCO 12% FITTING RATION with AMCO 32% SUPPLEMENT DAIRY.

Grain was fed nearly every day of the year (including the pasture season) at the rate of 1 pound of grain to 3½ pounds of milk.

The herd average is the more remarkable considering the fact that six of the fourteen were first-calf heifers. The high cow in the herd, a 5-year-old registered Holstein, made 17,677 pounds of milk, containing 729.3 pounds of fat. Eleven cows made more than 400 pounds of fat.

For every dollar Mr. Snyder charged to feed (grain, roughage, and silage), he got back \$2.57 for milk. His total feed cost per cow averaged \$172.86 for the year, and his return per cow was \$444.90, a net return over feed cost of \$272.04 per cow.

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for economy and lasting service!

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RUST-RESISTING Galvanized  
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Why build to burn? For best protection from fire, storms and lightning, use metal roofing and siding.

APOLLO-KEYSTONE Copper Steel Galvanized Sheets (alloyed with copper) are the highest quality sheets manufactured. Unequaled for Roofing, Siding, Flues, Tanks and all sheet metal work. Use Keystone Roofing Tin for residences. Look for the Keystone included in brands. Sold by leading dealers.

AMERICAN SHEET AND TIN PLATE COMPANY, General Offices; Frick Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.



# The WOMAN'S INTERESTS

## Keep Looking Your Best

By Giving Careful Attention to the Personal Things That Count

By Irene Taylor, Clothing Specialist, M. S. C.

**A**RE you too busy being a good mother and homemaker to stop occasionally to ask yourself if you are also "easy to look at?"

Michigan farm women enrolled in clothing courses under the direction of the Home Economics Extension Division of the Michigan State College did study the problem of the well dressed woman this year with gratifying results.

The woman who takes pride in her personal appearance, and who spends time each day in trying to keep her good looks is no longer considered vain or giddy. The older woman often realizes, to her deep regret, that she has let her family outgrow her, and has allowed them to lose pride in her appearance and well being.

Many a housewife who is carelessly dressed and poorly groomed while she

easy movement is provided.

4. Garments up-to-date but not conspicuous because of extreme fashion.

5. Suitably dressed to occasion, location, and income.

6. Becomingly dressed in line, color, and texture suited to her personality, build, and coloring.

7. Interestingly and harmoniously costumed, making a unit of design whose center of interest is the wearer.

During the course, each woman was asked to work out a complete costume for herself, using old or new garments but emphasizing her own individuality.

This costume was worn and scored by her neighbors. The confidence gained by this study and analysis of oneself is expressed by one of the women who said, "I never realized it was such a job, this making a charming person of oneself. All your little personal private investments, whether it is a matter of brushing your hair or cleaning your face or smiling, or holding your temper, every single thing you do, or think, or wish, helps to build up or tear down the person you want to be. But it is worth a lot of hard work in terms of your own happiness and in terms of all the world that has to look at you."

### HINTS WORTH TAKING

Read the advertisements for devices which will help you with the household chores that you dislike the most.

Chicken fat is particularly good for making cakes that have a decided

flavor such as chocolate, spice, or caramel cakes.

Before scraping new potatoes, let them stand in hot water for a minute. They will scrape much more easily.

Canning hint: All preserves should be cooked rapidly.

### PICKLE TROUBLES MAY BE AVOIDED

**I**F your pickles last year were unsuccessful, if some of them shriveled, or become soft or hollow, there is a reason for it. Learn the reason before pickling season this year and avoid making the same mistake.

Shriveled and tough pickles are usually the result of too much salt or sugar, or of vinegar that is too strong. Even if a strong sweet or sour pickle is desired, this shriveling may be prevented by using a weak solution of the pickling mixture for a few days and then increasing the strength of the solution. This will give a crisp yet tender pickle.

A brine that is too weak may result in soft pickles because it does not prevent the growth of the organisms which cause spoilage. A solution of one pound of salt to five quarts of water is necessary to keep the pickles in good condition. Sometimes pickles do not keep because they are put into the solution without drying. The extra water dilutes the solution too much. Too weak brine may become cloudy; but in making dill pickles, a cloudy brine is part of the curing process.

Hollow pickles are usually the re-

sult of using fruits or vegetables which were gathered too long before being put in the pickling solution. For best results, they should be pickled immediately after gathering.

### Dutch Pickles

1 gal. cucumbers, sliced  
8 good sized onions, sliced  
1 scant cup salt

Let cucumbers and onions stand over night in salt. In the morning, rinse good and drain. Then add the following syrup:

1½ qts vinegar  
2 cups sugar  
1 tsp. celery seed  
1 tsp. white mustard seed  
1 tsp. black mustard seed  
1 lb. tumeric  
5 lbs. flour

Stir flour, sugar, tumeric together and mix to a paste with water. Stir this mixture into boiling vinegar and spices. Let boil until thick. Add cucumbers and onions and six large



Mrs. Daisy Lowe, Wearing the Costume She Made After Carefully Studying Points of Good Grooming.

works at her daily tasks does not realize the extent of her influence or she would dress differently. She is the one who sets the standards for her children when they have homes of their own unless they are fortunate enough to come in contact with higher standards before that time. The effects of her poor standards also reach beyond her own home to those of her neighbors, for where one housewife is lax in her standards of personal appearance, it is easy for others to be less thoughtful.

Pressure of work, discouragement due to family reverses, failure of a woman to see herself as others see her, lack of appreciative associates to encourage her, and indifference to generally accepted good taste are some of the reasons for neglecting to make the most of one's charms. Important as these causes for neglect may be, surprising results may be obtained through the better management of one's time coupled with an ardent desire to look one's best.

Stopping occasionally to measure up to the accepted standard helps one to realize wherein one has fallen short of the mark. Some of the characteristics of the well dressed woman are:

1. Healthy in body and erect in posture.

2. Well groomed, her person and clothes are clean, neat, and in repair, she wears garments correctly.

3. Garments well fitted, they stay in position on the body, freedom for

## Fruit Juices Quench Thirst

**E**STABLISHING a home beverage fountain in summer is one way of saving some of the family's spending money and providing all members of the household with wholesome, nourishing drinks. Cool drinks from fruit juices are satisfying thirst quenchers and not only stimulate the appetite by their tart flavor but contain valuable minerals and vitamins as well.

In many cases where the boys and girls are constantly asking for money to buy soft drinks and pop, material for excellent home-made beverages is going to waste in the kitchen. Most all fruit juices, alone or in combination, may be used for summer drinks.

Rhubarb, with grows so plentifully in many gardens, makes a delicious and easily prepared drink but is rarely used. Simply wash the stalks, boil in water, and strain. Sweeten the juice with sugar or syrup. Green apples quartered but not peeled, cooked, and prepared in the same way also make a popular beverage. Color may be given to these drinks by adding cherry, plum, or berry juice.

These combinations are also tasty:

**Huzaza**  
3 cups sugar  
Juice of 8 lemons  
Juice of 4 oranges  
Juice of 2 grapefruit  
½ can grated pineapple  
1 pt. raspberry or  
strawberry juice  
1 cup currant juice or jelly  
1 qt. cider  
1 qt. carbonated water  
1 qt. water

Make a syrup by boiling the water

and sugar for ten minutes. Add fruit juices and pineapple. Cool and ice and when ready to serve add carbonated water.

### Summer-Time

2 qts. red raspberries  
3 cups sugar  
Juice of 6 lemons  
1 bunch fresh mint  
leaves  
3 pts. cold water  
1 qt. carbonated water

Sprinkle raspberries with sugar and let stand an hour. Press out juice, add lemon juice, crushed mint leaves and cold water. Let stand half hour. Add carbonated water and ice.

### Boston Punch

1 qt. boiling water  
3 tbs. tea  
¾ bunch fresh mint  
1 qt. cider  
Juice 2 oranges  
Juice 3 lemons  
1 cup sugar  
2 sliced oranges  
1 small bottle Maraschino cherries

Pour boiling water on tea and fresh mint. Let stand ten minutes. Strain, cool, and add cider, orange, and lemon juice, and sugar. Ice and when ready to serve, add sliced oranges and cherries.

### Orange Nog

2 cups orange juice  
1-3 cups ice water  
2-3 cup sugar  
1-3 cups chilled milk

Dissolve sugar in orange juice and chill. When ready to serve pour orange juice slowly into milk diluted with water. Shake vigorously in a Mason fruit jar. Serve ice cold.

If a supply of home-made fruit drinks is kept in bottles on ice, the children will acquire the habit of saving their pennies by going to their own fountain.



This Strikingly Simple Fall Costume Is of a Mixture of Red Wool and Rayon.

sweet peppers sliced or chopped fine. Let this simmer about two hours.

### Watermelon Pickles

In one gallon of water, to which half a teaspoon of powdered alum has been added, boil four pounds of melon rind for forty minutes, keeping the top covered with green peach leaves to make a rich green. Take out the rind, empty the kettle, put in a gallon of water and several pieces of ginger root. Drop in the rind and boil thirty minutes. Take out and dry again and make a syrup of a gallon of water, five pounds sugar, spices to suit taste, a few pieces of stick cinnamon, some cloves, sliced lemon, and ginger. Boil an hour or until clear, then add a half pint of cider vinegar and boil twenty minutes longer. Seal in sterilized jars.

This recipe is particularly easy to make because it needs so little attention. It can be used for peaches, pears, or apples.

### Bean Pickles

1 peck string beans  
6 large onions  
2 tbs. mustard  
Small glass of pro-  
pared mustard  
1 large cup brown sugar  
Vinegar to cover beans

Cut beans into inch lengths and boil until almost tender in boiling salted water. Drain. Cut up the onions and boil in boiling salted water. Drain. Rub the mustard to a thin paste with a little cold water. Add remaining ingredients and vinegar to cover beans and onions. Let come to a boil.



## Farm Women Enjoy Camp

**A**UGUST days and threshers coming! Temperatures in the kitchen just about the same in or out of the oven. Long, full days, but not long enough to get all the work of the farm home done. But, threshers, cooking, canning, cleaning to the contrary notwithstanding, groups of farm women in Washtenaw, Ottawa, and Chippewa Counties took a few days off this month and went to camp.

There, they neither toiled or span, but did just a bit of handicraft as recreation. They took their own bedding, slept in tents or shacks. They did no cooking. In a few cases they helped with the dishes, but they didn't plan their own meals, and that blessed joy of not knowing what was for dinner until they came to the table, some of them knew for the first time in years.

The women in Washtenaw County chose Camp Newkirk on the Huron River as the location of their fifth annual camp. Nearly one hundred women of the county availed themselves of a few days of rest, recreation, and inspiration at this beauty spot.

Miss Mildred Gardner, clothing specialist of Michigan State College this last year, acted as camp counselor. During the week, she taught the women how to make colorful felt corsets. From Miss Elizabeth Thompson, they learned many unusual ways of adopting and serving some of the new foods now on the market.

Professor Alex Laurie, of M. S. C., discussed the farm flower garden and what to grow in it to get the most blossoms and enjoyment for the least amount of work. He also showed the

women how to combine and arrange their flowers in artistic bouquets.

But perhaps the best of all was the stunt night when the women put on their own clever, impromptu program. All the way "from crossing the railroad track" to the pantomime of the "bachelor seeking a wife" the guests were highly entertained.

The third annual camp for farm women in Ottawa County was held under the direction of Mrs. Ruth Morley, county home demonstration agent. The delightful location of the camp at the home of Mrs. Frank Beaubien afforded much pleasure to those attending.

The last word in dress accessories, felt flowers, and embroidered purses were taught by Miss Irene Taylor, clothing specialist. A launch trip with a visit to the Hopkins' estate on Spring Lake with vesper services in the rose garden, was one of the pleasant features of the camp.

The camp program included games, recreation, and music appreciation given by Mrs. Morley. The proximity to Lake Michigan made it possible for the campers to enjoy several swims in the "big lake."

The camp in Chippewa County held a few weeks' earlier, was equally well attended and enjoyed.

But what of the threshers, the berries, and the rush of work back home? Big sister or the neighbors managed the threshers somehow, and, as for the rest of the work, it waited until these mothers returned with the renewed energy and inspiration gained at the camps for their jobs as better homemakers.—I. L.

## Crop Failure Brought Success

(Continued from page 137)

makes as they are needed. In her cellar she has a stock of 300 gallons of various fruit juices for instant use, stored in 5 gallon pasteurized bottles. In this way, Mrs. Easter makes jellies the year around as they are needed.

In the course of a year, Mrs. Easter and Mr. Young ship nearly 300 boxes of jellies all mail orders from customers to their friends. Christmas boxes are most numerous, while birthday and anniversary boxes are also of great number. The green mint jelly is a popular gift which is much in demand on St. Patrick's Day and on Thanksgiving. In their four years of business, Mrs. Easter and Mr. Young have never lost a customer, have done no mail or magazine advertising, but have increased their business many fold through their superior jams and jellies, the attractive roadside display, and through friends of their many satisfied customers.

In 1927 considerable competition was offered Dixie Farm Jellies by a brand of factory manufactured jelly which was introduced at the various roadside markets. This year, their business is better than ever before since people are more careful to look at the label and to enquire whether the product they buy is home-made or merely factory jelly which they can buy at their home grocery store. Seventy-five per cent of the fruit used for her jams and jellies is raised on the farm, thereby enabling Mrs. Easter to get the best and the freshest fruit for her meritorious product.

Mrs. Easter's jelly and jam making have won her recognition at numerous canning exhibitions, some of them of state and nation-wide importance. The result of one of her exhibitions brought her a telegraphic inquiry from a restaurant owner who controls 1,500 restaurants in the country. This man wanted to know if she could supply him from 10 to 15 tons of jellies

a month! With her modest equipment, Mrs. Easter could not, of course, meet such a demand.

"One never knows by the make of car how much a customer will buy," said Mrs. Easter, beginning to recount a few of her experiences in roadside selling. "More than once a family in a broken-down old Ford has bought a couple dozen jars of jellies, while an eight-cylinder car with chauffeur, fancy paint job, and three spare tires, brings a sale of a tiny two ounce jar of jelly."

Frequently jokers and jelly samplers stop but Mrs. Easter, with her keen wit and pleasing personality, easily masters what might be annoying situations. Cleanliness of stand, prompt service, courtesy, and pleasantness supplement the wonderfully flavored Dixie Farm Jellies and keep this unique roadside enterprise growing with surprising regularity.

During the early part of the summer, Mrs. Easter and Mr. Young have opened up shop number two at Sturgis through which town a good share of Chicago-Detroit traffic now passes.

### COTTAGE PUDDING WITH BERRIES

1 cup sugar	4 tsp. baking powder
1-3 cup butter	½ tsp. salt
1 egg	½ cup milk
1½ cups flour	1 cup raspberries

Cream butter and sugar and add beaten egg. Sift dry ingredients and add alternately with the milk. Add one cup of drained raspberries or other berries. Mix well and bake in a shallow pan in a hot oven. Serve with hot foamy vanilla sauce.

Clean dusty felt hats by rubbing briskly with a dry sponge, or bread.

Vinegar and lemon added to the water in which salad greens are being crisped draws out insects.

If the lock sticks, try dipping the key in oil.



# STOP THE POISONER

## Kill the mosquito before it bites

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Spray the sleeping rooms, on the screens, behind the curtains, in closets, where mosquitoes hide.

FLY-TOX is safe, sure, fragrant, stainless, and sure death to mosquitoes, flies, fleas, ants, and other household bugs and insects



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No. 133—So Attractive! Designed in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1¾ yards of 36-inch material with ½ yard of 36-inch contrasting.



No. 3383—Perfect Comfort. Designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards of 40-inch material with 1½ yards of 31-inch ribbon and ¾ yard binding.

No. 2996—Individual Coat Dress. Designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 40-inch material with ¾ yard of 18 inch contrasting.

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



# OUR PAGE

## Saved From W. B.

### Some Interesting M. C. Letters

Dear Uncle Frank and M. C. Cousins: What has become of our M. C. quilting party? Nothing is ever said of it anymore. I have only received three blocks so far, I would like them to be 12 x 12, white muslin, favorite design, worked in either blue or red, name and address.

I heard a discussion the other day on "which man is the greater, Lindbergh or the builder of the plane?" As for Lindbergh, we see his name daily in the paper. As for the builder, his name is never mentioned. I think



Chester Arehart Was President of the Hastings High School Ag. Club

they both have the same honor, for the plane had to be constructed. It was built strong and durable, and, of course, someone had to be the pilot to guide the plane.

I was reading Albert Faber's letter. Well, I have been a member of the church for three years and furthermore he isn't the only one to be proud of it, for I always have been. From an M. C.—Patty.

The girls ought to be thinking about quilting parties again pretty soon, and I hope there will be a real interest in it this fall. Lindbergh designed the plane he piloted, so he is due credit for that too.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I truly believe you are kind hearted, therefore, I want to be pardoned for ignoring my membership card so long. You see, school work keeps me quite busy at times, and as a rule, I don't let anything interfere with my lessons. Do I hear you say, "that's a very good reason, I'll pardon the culprit at once?"

I really don't see why everyone keeps talking about smoking and drinking all of the time. Now don't look so horrified. I don't like it either. I think it's all right to discuss it some, but too much doesn't get one anywhere. I base my idea on the fact that most people have a certain degree of pride, despise being a "tin angel" for anyone, and, because a reputation goes first, believe they must partly live up to it. Take, for example, a class in school. If they are told how stupid they are, the teacher's harping soon discourages them, for their reputation has gone also, and they soon become worse than ever.

My idea of drinking and smoking is to give some worth while fact against it and then keep still about it. Instead of finding so many faults and remedies for our friends, I suggest we begin with ourselves. When one is feeling particularly good and virtuous, so much above others, just go out-of-doors in among the trees, flowers, and birds, and, if one looks, he will soon find how little and of no account he is. Lecture's ended for this time.—Princess Helen.

You express some good thoughts which contain elements of truth. A "holier than thou" attitude accomplishes nothing but attains ill-will for

the one who has it. Your pen name indicates you have aspirations for higher things. You are pardoned.

Dear Uncle Frank:

It certainly has been a long time since I have written. In fact, I have moved twice since. I live in town now. I miss country life at times, but I have very nice times here, especially during the school year.

Now, what do you think, Uncle Frank, I'll be a Junior next year! It seems but a short time ago when everyone was saying "here comes a Freshy." Can you remember that time in your life, Uncle Frank? You felt kinda disgusted, didn't you? Don't try to make us believe you didn't care. We know better.

I still read the Michigan Farmer from beginning to end. Every time I get the paper I look at "Our Page" first. There is something very striking about that page. I wonder what it can be?

College life must be great. I don't wonder that Guilford doesn't write very often, Uncle Frank. I have always enjoyed his letters, also Herbert Estes' and Helen Piper's. They seem to have the knack of writing. Us poor lambs get kinda lost trying to write anything. I guess I'll try to take the old saying for my motto—"If at first you don't succeed, try, try again."

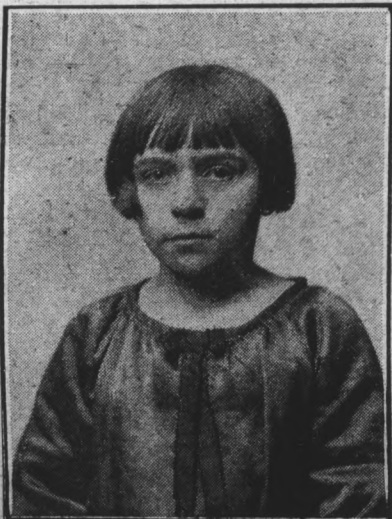
Here's signing off with best wishes.—Your niece, Beatrice West.

I'm glad you have been regular in reading the M. C. page even if you have not been so in writing to it. We have had some fine letters and I suppose soon some other outstanding writer will show up. I hope, however,

## An M. C. in Holland

### Mary Helen Fish Writes Promised Letter

I JUST got through reading the June 30th "Our Page." My mother sends the "page" to me every week and I read it the first minute I can. I noticed that Rose Mary Lee said that it was cold "over there." I wish I could send her some of the terrific heat we have been having. In France, Italy, Switzerland, and Germany the heat has been awful, but now, at last, in the very nicest country of all we are having cool weather. That country is Holland. I have an idea that Clinton Van Duine would be interested in Holland. I know I am as that is the country that



Mary Helen Is "Europeing"

my father's folks came from. I have been looking forward with great curiosity to the windmills, wooden shoes, and queer costumes of the Dutch

Guilford and the others will continue to write "semi-occasionally" at least. Yes, I remember my "freshy" days.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Are the words "gee," and "gosh" just slang or are they swearing words?

Is eighteen as old as people are allowed to stay in the M. C., or G. C. ring?

June Nelson seems to like to plant things. I like to plant flowers but not a garden of vegetables. Last week I had to help weed the garden, hoe the grape vines and pick strawberries.

Well, I have broadcasted enough for this time. I am now signing off from station—A-d-r-a Dalzell.

Perhaps the two words you mentioned are mild ways of expressing the same sentiment swearing would. They are, of course, preferable. Yes, eighteen is the age limit.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I am quite ashamed of myself, as you probably are, for having been so inactive in the M. C. I have been in the tenth grade and have been pretty busy but now that vacation is here I may be able to drop in on the M. C.'s now and then.

We live on an eighty acre farm, have five cows, four horses, and seventeen sheep. So I will have plenty of farm work with which to help my parents in return for the sacrifices they have gone through for me.

I see that the old topics of smoking, evolution, and the usage of powder and rouge have come to the fore again. I would like to say a word. In my estimation, smoking is a dirty, wasteful, profitless habit, and drinking is still worse. As for rouge and powder, they are artificial and cannot take the place of the pure, red, ruddy color that a walk in the open brings and shows a girl's true beauty. In the beginning, God made man in his own image. The thing that distin-

guishes a man from a beast is that man has a soul. In this case I cannot see how man is any branch of the monkey family.

Concerning smoking, tests made on students show that non-smokers make the better records. So it is among manual laborers.—Maurice Harlow.

I like young folks who feel their obligations toward their parents as you do. You are right in being hard on bad habits and favorable to na-



Does This Picture of Florence and Ella Hewitt Make You Warm or Cold?

tural beauty. Natural beauty needs health, and it seems some folks are too lazy to be healthy.

Hello Uncle Frank and the M. C.'s:

This is the first letter I have written to you, Uncle, and I hope you will enjoy it. I have read "Our Page" many times and enjoyed the letters that some of the M. C.'s have written.

In taking up the matter of smoking, I will add a few lines to it. Uncle, do you smoke? Why do some of the boys smoke—for their appetite, pleasure, taste, or is it a habit? I do not smoke and will try not to get the habit of smoking.

It is time to fetch the cows in, so I will close.—Frank Sabo.

I do not smoke because the habit never appealed to me. I think smoking is disagreeable to most smokers until they have smoked long enough to allow the habit to get ahold of them. Then, of course, the appetite is formed and smoking becomes almost a necessity. I am glad you will try to keep from the habit.

Hello Unky and M-see's:

Say, I want to thank you for the fine clutch pencil that I received in the add-a-letter contest recently. Say, I almost stuck my head through the Michigan Farmer when I saw my name as a winner. I thought I was the bumpiest M. C. at solving contests, but I wasn't at that.

Uncle Frank, have you an electric fan on your desk? If you haven't, you better tell me and I'll get you one, cause some time you might get kinda cuckoo from this hot weather and put the wrong ones in as winners. You know that I'm kinda afraid of that.

Well, I must put my four wheel brakes on before I get over the limit. I hope the Waste Basket has had his tonsils just out.—Your Nef., John Vloch, M. C.

Am glad you like the clutch pencil. I have no fan on my desk but there is one in the office. I am not aware that the heat has affected me, although my replies may seem like it sometimes. I wonder if the M's see?

Dear Uncle Frank:

I enjoyed Bob's comments on friendship and do think they are worth discussing. One noted writer once said, "choose for your intimate friends only those whose excellent manners and fine qualities will help round out your own personality." If more would do that I am sure this

Mary Helen Fish.



would be a far better place to live in. Let's hear other comments on this question, cousins. Love to all—Bonita.

Friendship is indeed an important subject. One is truly judged by the friends he keeps. Let's have more on friendship.

#### READ AND WIN

IT'S a long time since we have had one of our old time Read and Win contests which have always been interesting, helpful, and popular. I believe that during this vacation time it is well to occasionally make diligent search for information in order to keep in practice. For this reason we have this contest.

Please answer as briefly as possible the questions below. Number the answers the same as the questions and give the page number upon which you found the information.

Please do not forget to put your name and address in the upper left hand corner of the paper, and M. C. after your name if you are a Merry Circler.

Ten prize winners will be picked from the pile of correct papers. The first two will receive fountain pens; the next three, dictionaries; and the next five clutch pencils. All having correct papers, who are not M. C.'s, will receive M. C. cards and pins.

The contest closes August 31st. Send your papers to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

1. What gland may be affected if a child is overweight?

2. How many cows are there in Holland?
3. What kind of intimate friends should one choose?
4. What did 10,000 Michigan cows average in butter-fat?
5. What valuable chemical is seaweed rich in?
6. How should preserves be cooked?
7. What did Hon. James Davis say about happiness on farm as compared to city?

#### PHOTO CONTEST WINNERS

WE received a real nice response to our photo contest. Many of the pictures submitted will be used some time during the year. However, some were not clear enough to reproduce in our columns and will, therefore, have to be returned. The prize winners were picked on what would make the best and most interesting pictures in our columns. They are as follows:

##### Fountain Pens:

Henry Verbensky, Bannister, R. 1. Clark Churchhill, Deford, Michigan.

##### Dictionaries

Inez Larson, Whittemore, R. 2. Mary Walroth, Doster, Mich. Garth Jay Bogart, Summit City.

##### Clutch Pencils

Verna Camp, R. 1, McBrides, Mich. Mary Brable, R. 5, Ithaca, N. Y. Bernice Olson, R. 2, LeRoy, c-o O. F. Nelson.

Peggy Allen, Portland, Michigan. John Vloch, Carleton, Mich.



#### HOW TO TELL IF A HEN IS LAYING

THE comb, wattles, and ear lobes of a hen, enlarge or contract depending on the condition of laying. If these parts are large and smooth, or hard and waxy, the bird is laying. If the comb is limp, the bird is either coming into or going out of lay, or laying but little. When the comb is shrunken and rough, the bird is not laying.

The whole abdomen of a laying hen is enlarged so that the pelvic bones are widespread and the keel or breastbone is forced down, away from the pelvic bones, so as to give large capacity. By placing the fingers flat between the pelvic bones, the width apart can be determined. If the ends of the bones are soft and pliable and the width of two or three ordinary fingers (varying with the size of the hen) can be placed between them, the hen is, in all probability, laying at the time of examination. If the bones are close together and the points hard, the hen is not laying.

The flock should be culled during the summer to avoid feeding the hens after they have ceased laying. Accurate culling is only possible in a well fed flock, kept free from lice and mites throughout the summer months. When a bird stops laying in the summer, she usually starts molting. The later a hen lays in the summer the greater will be her production, so that the high producer is the late layer and hence the late molter, provided she receives a balanced ration. The early molter is not the early winter layer. The high layer usually retains her primary wing feathers until September or October.—P. H. Gooding, Purdue University.

#### LATE CHICKS THROUGH AUGUST

DO not be disappointed in your late hatched chicks. Sounds easy, does it not? But really a lot of the heart aches which come from chicks hatched from eggs purchased after breeders have reduced the prices of their pen matings come because the purchaser grew careless for a day or two. I am not trying to help the business of the breeders. Most of them are able to help themselves but I do feel that a lot of times they

are blamed for foisting inferior quality upon a purchaser when they are not at all at fault. I have bought eggs after May 10th of several of them, and am fully convinced that the results have been just what I have made them. In most instances they have been highly satisfactory.

So much for that. How can we make them satisfactory? By keeping things clean, by providing clean quarters, range, feeding utensils, and fighting lice and other parasites. We brood these late hatches from top matings with hens and we keep the hen free from vermin. One of the best plans where a good lawn is available, is to use a movable coop without a floor. These are moved onto fresh ground each day. They are large enough so the hen remains with the chicks until she naturally "weans" them. After that we place perches across the coop and, if too crowded, the chicks are divided and placed in two or more of these coops.

A light runway is attached to each coop. When the weather is unfavorable the top to protect the birds from the weather. This is also a good stunt where there is no natural shade. The chicks will spend a lot of time laying under this shade during the hot day of August and will benefit greatly in feathering.

Lack of shade for these late hatched chicks is one of the handicaps of growing them. On the other hand, when properly handled, late hatches mature into some of the most beautiful plumaged birds we have ever handled. Plenty of good, rich feed is essential and the birds should be kept at all times in the best of flesh. Provision must be made for a plentiful supply of clean water and, as the menace from lice and mites is greatest in hot weather, the fight against these pests must be continual. By using the movable and bottomless coops the handicaps of vermin are greatly lessened.

Where the chicks are being brooded artificially, the same steps are necessary to promote the growth of the chicks as with the hen hatches. One of the greatest sources of losses we have experienced, is overcrowding. Chicks need plenty of room. When they pile up as they sometimes do, they suffer setbacks which are

very, very difficult to overcome. Chicks need plenty of ventilation during August and I would much rather have them roosting in trees than in an overcrowded, poorly ventilated, ill smelling house.

These late hatched chicks will prove very valuable as show birds and breeders if they are hustled along. We have some two hundred of them now hatched from the pens of one of the best breeders in the country which certainly show promise of developing into profitable birds. A few years ago we bought about twenty-five chicks in August which had been badly handled and the owner was disappointed in them. By giving these birds good care, they developed wonderfully and in December a pen picked from them won a gold medal for us in a show where competition was plenty keen.

Criticising breeders because they have failed to furnish the quality expected is decidedly and obviously unfair unless an earnest effort has been made to develop the chicks. There is nothing especially difficult about it. A heavy bird—one of the Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, or others—will mature normally in six to seven months. This puts the late May and early June hatches in bloom for the winter shows if they are properly handled. Too often we see these hatches runty and out of condition when winter catches them. That is very unnecessary. But it is necessary to keep them growing. Eternal vigilance is the price that must be paid to make these birds profitable for the laying pen next spring or for the show room this winter.—W. C. Smith.

#### CURING ROUP

We put a lot of airslaked lime in our coops and the chickens seemed to get a cold right afterward. Then a few got a lump below one eye and they don't seem to go away. We cut some open and they looked like there was pus in them but just blood came out. One opened just below the eye and some cheesy stuff came out. They seem well now only the lumps stay. Can you tell me what to do for them?—Mrs. D. N. F.

The lump of thick leathery matter just below the eye is probably due to roup. When hens in that condition are laying and appear otherwise healthy, there is a good chance of curing them with surgery and disinfectants. Lance the lump as you have done and remove the thick matter. Then inject commercial roup cure or iodine into the wound either with a medicine dropper or the small syringe often included with roup cures.

Place a bit of absorbent cotton in the wound so that it will heal from the inside. Otherwise the outside may close over, leaving a small piece of the dried matter in the wound. Whether curing roup pays or not depends on the condition of the bird and the value of the caretaker's time. When the poultryman has a large flock and possibly one sick bird, it hardly pays to risk the health of the remaining birds by keeping a half-sick bird and returning it to the flock.

#### MEETING ENDS POULTRY TOUR

THE summer tour of the Michigan poultry men which will start at Lansing at noon, August 28, travel through the Holland and Zeeland section, and visit the Kellogg farm at Battle Creek, will end at the Larro Research Farm near Redford, where the Michigan State Poultry Association will hold its annual field day on August 31st.

The Larro farm does some of the finest practical poultry research work in the country which will be discussed by Professors A. F. Rolf and Carl Schroeder, of the research department. The Larro Milling Company will provide refreshments. This meeting will afford an excellent chance to learn the latest in poultry work as well as a fine outing for the whole family. Don't forget to be at the Larro Research farm on August 31st at 10:30 A. M. If you do, you will miss a real worth-while time.

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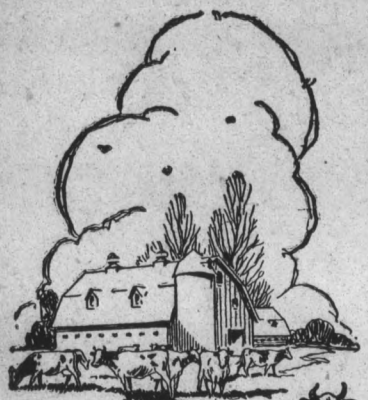
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## Live stock AND DAIRYING

### Ten Thousand Michigan Cows

MICHIGAN cows freshening in the fall of the year produce larger amounts of butter-fat and milk than do cows freshening at other seasons.

The months of September, October, and November were listed for the fall season in making a study of more than 10,000 cows in Michigan D. H. I. A.'s. These cows averaged 335 pounds butter-fat and 8,273 pounds milk. The largest number of cows likewise were found to freshen in the fall season, namely, 3,389 cows appear in this class.

The winter season is a close second. Here 2,911 cows averaged 323 pounds butter-fat and 8,097 pounds milk.

The spring and summer freshening cows produced considerably less butter-fat, namely 303 and 302 respectively. The milk flow was also lessened and the least number of cows freshened in these seasons.

The matter of test, a point of great interest to all dairymen at all times, seemed to vary only a little. The fall, winter, and spring freshening cows tested an average of 4% while the summer freshening cows tested 3.9%.

### DON'T KEEP TOO MANY LAMBS

IF we will just keep our heads and use our brains to weed out the poor lambs and unprofitable breeding ewes, we in the sheep and lamb business are going to go right along doing a good business," said Bruce Billings the other day.

Guess Bruce is right. The eight per cent increase in the 1928 lamb crop was practically all in the western states. But the high prices being asked for feeder cattle is turning the attention of feeders to lambs, and the increase may largely be absorbed by this diversion of cattle men.

Then too a better demand for lamb seems probable for the last half of this year and the first part of 1929. The lower prices prevailing these past months have attracted consumer attention, and the high tendency of prices in competing meats would tend further to change the meat eating habits of the American people to favor young mutton. For this period also the purchasing power of consumers promises to be better than for the twelve months just past.

"The relatively high prices of live lambs this year as compared with carcass prices may be largely attributed to the increase in wool and pelt values," according to the federal bureau of agricultural economics. "The present relationship between price and the quantity of lamb moving into consumption indicates that the higher general price level of all commodities may be a contributing factor in supporting the present level of prices of dressed lamb."

Summarizing the wool situation, the bureau says that "the world demand for wool in 1929 seems likely to continue as good or better than in 1928. Increased business activity, general growth of population, a continuation of the economic recovery of European countries, and increasing industrialization of the Orient will tend to strengthen the demand for wool. According to the latest reports, stocks of wool in the important surplus producing countries are but slightly larger than at the corresponding date last year. While the world's supply of wool during the next twelve months, therefore, seems likely to be somewhat larger than last year, the total supply will probably be little larger than the supply available for the 1926-27 season."

Sheep producers are cautioned against undue expansion. The increase in lamb slaughter has been largely offset by the upward trend in the consumer demand for lamb with

the result that prices have been comparatively steady for several years, hence the domestic market can absorb some increase in lamb production each year at least in line with the normal increase in population.

"Slaughter during the past few years has been restricted or held down due to the tendency to expand flock numbers and when this tendency ceases it is to be expected that the equivalent of the yearly increase in flock numbers during the past few years will go to increase supplies of sheep and lambs for slaughter."

### PRODUCE IODIZED MILK

AT the Ohio Station it was found that where no iodine was fed to dairy cows, no trace of the chemical could be detected in the milk. But all tests made of milk from cows receiving two grains of calcium iodine or potassium iodine per day, or two ounces of seaweed rich in iodine, showed an appreciable amount of iodine in the milk. It has not yet been determined whether there may be advantages to humans in consuming iodized milk or not. However, the animals when fed the above amounts of this element did not show any ill effects.

### CORN ALONE IS NOT A GOOD HOG RATION

GENERALLY, corn alone will not prove a satisfactory feed for full-feeding pigs even when they are on a legume or rape pasture, according to J. W. Wuichet, animal husbandry specialist of the extension service of the Ohio State University.

Corn and tankage or corn and a mixture of two parts tankage and one part oil meal will produce more rapid gains and less feed will be required to produce 100 pounds of gain than when corn alone or corn and mid-dlings are used.

If the pigs are on bluegrass pasture or have no forage at all, Wuichet recommends corn supplemented by a mixture of 50 pounds of tankage, 25 pounds of oil meal, and 25 pounds of alfalfa meal or ground alfalfa.

If skimmilk is available in sufficient quantities it may be substituted for part of the recommended protein supplement. In general, corn, hominy, or corn and barley fed at the rate of 20 pounds to one pound of protein supplements, will prove to be the most practical combination of full-feeding pigs on pasture when both rate an economy of gain are considered.



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### BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

#### CATTLE

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

### LOCKSHORE FARM GUERNSEYS

Yearling show bull, bull calves of excellent type, also bred and open heifers at reasonable prices. R. F. LOCKE, Owner. Address communications to

L. Stranahan, Supt., Cressey, Michigan

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 15-209.10 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.

FOR SALE 3 Registered Guernsey bulls, also a few cows, the best breeding. Cheap. JOHN EBELS, Holland, Mich., R. 2.

### 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



## SAVING IN SILO FILLING

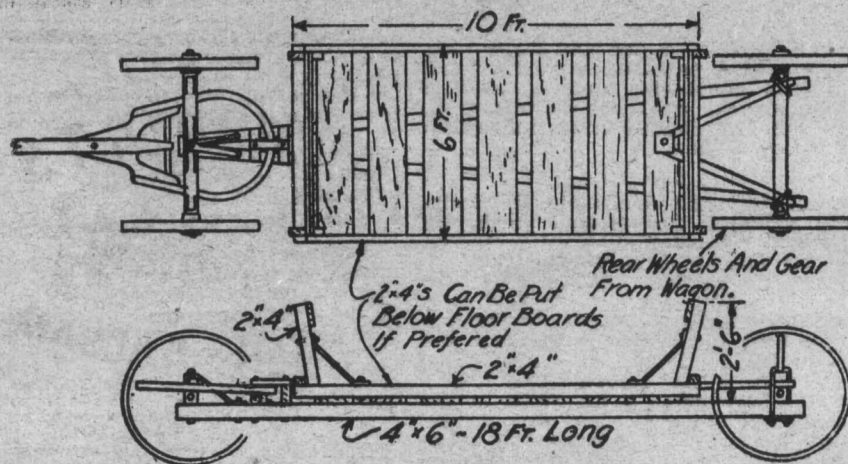
**S**ILAGE is a milk producing feed of the first order and is the most efficient way of utilizing a large proportion of the corn crop. Many farmers, however, have found that the power and horse and man labor required make silo filling rather an expensive operation, especially since it comes at a time when farm help is scarce and high priced.

The standard method now is to cut the corn and bind it into bundles with a corn binder, pick the bundles up by hand, load them on a flat rack with a man on the rack to take the bundles and rick them, then haul the load to the silage cutter, unload them into the cutter by hand, and then tramp the cut silage into the silo. Often

axle, bolts through the axle holding the wheels at the proper place.

Another big labor saver is a bundle elevator on the corn binder, to elevate the bundles on to the rack as the wagons are driven along with the binder. This saves much labor even with the high racks, as the load can be half put on without picking bundles off the ground; but with the low racks, the load can be put on completely from the elevator. Elevators of this type can be had with most corn binders at reasonable prices. About the only objections to them are the slightly increased draft and the tendency of the top to sway on rough ground, but with proper support this latter is not serious.

Even better as a labor saver is to pull both corn binder and low down



A Short Underslung Silage Wagon

the binder must start a day or so ahead of the wagons, and if a rain comes before the bundles are picked up, much sand and dirt may be washed on to them, making a poorer quality of silage and dulling the cutter knives very quickly. How can this method be improved upon?

## Low Racks Help

One big improvement is to replace the usual high rack with low-down ones, which can easily be made at home from material on almost any farm. The short underslung rack is most commonly used and is made from an ordinary wagon gear and two poles or 4 by 6 timbers about 18 feet long, with cross boards and end pieces arranged as shown. The main timbers are suspended below the wagon axles and the floor is only about 12 to 15 inches from the ground. One man can load this easily and quickly, thus saving one man. It is but little if any harder to pitch from these racks to the cutter than from the higher ones.

If the distance to haul is greater, the second type may be preferred. This is little more difficult to build but holds considerably more. The rear wheels are old mower wheels, and the axle may be the mower axle or a piece of gas pipe of the proper size. The main support is a 4 by 6 about 20 feet long, with 2 by 12's about 16 feet long along the sides. All three of these are clamped to the iron

wagon rack with a tractor. This gives a steady motion for the whole outfit, enables the man on the rack to load easily, and allows the teams to spend their time hauling to and from the cutter. Under most conditions it will not be necessary to keep a man on the corn binder.

It is very important if lost time is to be avoided that the corn binder be put in good shape and properly adjusted, that a tractor of sufficient power be used, and that the silage cutter be in good repair with an extra set of knives so a sharpened set is on hand all the time.

## Is Tramping Silage Necessary

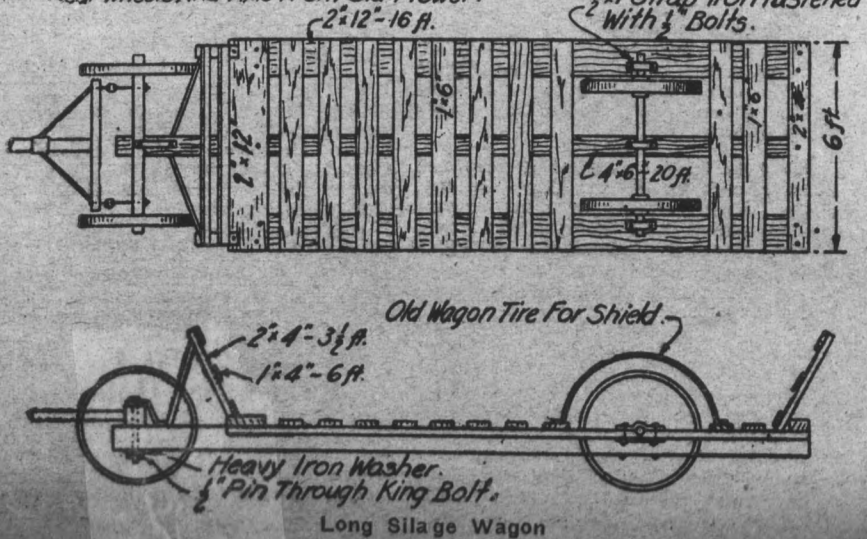
One of the hardest and most disagreeable parts of silo filling is tramping the silage as it is put into the silo, and now many farmers are filling their silos with scarcely any tramping, thus saving several dollars in the cost. Some have a boy or man inside the silo to level off the silage, while others do away entirely with anyone inside the silo, removing all but two or three sections of distributor pipe and allowing the silage to fall and distribute itself. Very satisfactory results are obtained by both methods, the silage being as good in quality and as free from mold as by the time-honored method of three trampers. For the last few years, no tramping has been done in any of the silos on the Wisconsin Experiment

(Continued on page 157)

Front Truck Is From A Low Truck Wagon.

Front Wheels Of Ordinary Wagon Can Be Used.

Rear Wheels And Axle From Old Mower.



Long Silage Wagon

**3 ways to make more money from pasture**

WHEN THERE'S PLENTY OF MOISTURE AND THE GRASS IS GREEN AND SUCCULENT, FEED ORANGE CHECKER (16%) COW CHOW.

AS THE GRASS LOSES ITS GREENNESS AND ITS PROTEIN, REPLACE ORANGE CHECKER COW CHOW WITH GREEN CHECKER (24%) COW CHOW.

WHEN THE GRASS GETS STILL DRIER, THE WEATHER HOT, AND THE FLIES BOTHERSOME, FEED PURINA BULKY-LAS WITH 24% COW CHOW.

**KEEP** the milk flow uniform through the whole pasture season, by feeding the Purina Chow that fits your own pasture conditions. It's a whole lot cheaper than allowing a slump and then trying to get your cows back into shape. Order Purina from the checker-board feed dealer.

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24% PROTEIN COW CHOW  
34% PROTEIN COW CHOW  
16% PROTEIN COW CHOW

CALF CHOW BULKY-LAS PIG CHOW HOG CHOW

**PURINA MILLS, 855 Gratiot St., St. Louis, Mo.**  
Eight Busy Mills Located for Service

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Oldest and most reliable commission house in Detroit. Write for new shippers' guide, shipping tags and quotations.

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**For Killing Roundworms, Hookworms and Stomach Worms in**

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**ANIMAL INDUSTRY DEPT. OF PARKE, DAVIS & CO.**  
DETROIT, MICH., U. S. A.  
CANADA, WALKERVILLE, ONT.

## CATTLE

**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.**

**Jersey Bull For Sale** dropped Sept. 2, 1927. Sired by Valentine's Sybil's Gamboge, and from a silver medal cow. Also a few R. of M. cows. **SMITH & PARKER, Howell, Mich., R. 4.**

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

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

## 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 over in size, age, and quality. One to three carloads in each pasture. Will sell your choice from any bunch.**

**VAN S. BALDWIN, Eldon, Iowa**

## HOGS

## Duroc Spring Pigs

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

**Lakefield Farms, Clarkston, Mich.**

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

## LARGE TYPE P. C.

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

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

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

## SHEEP

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

**FOR SALE** Sheep, show and breeding, all ages, either sex. Tunis, Lincoln, Cotswolds, Karakul, **LEROY KUNEY, Adrian, Mich.**





# THE LATEST MARKET REPORT



## GRAIN QUOTATIONS.

Monday, August 13

### Wheat

Detroit—No. 2 red old at \$1.33; No. 2 white old \$1.33; No. 2 mixed old at \$1.33.

Chicago—September \$1.11½; December \$1.16½; March, \$1.20; May, \$1.22.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red new at \$1.33@1.34.

### Corn

Detroit—No. 2 yellow \$1.06; No. 3 yellow \$1.04; No. 4 yellow \$1.02.

Chicago—September 87½¢; December 73¼¢; March 75¼¢.

### Oats

Detroit—No. 2 Michigan old 65¢; No. 3 white old 63¢.

Chicago—September, new 37½¢; September, old 36¼¢; December 40¼¢; March 41¼¢.

### Rye

Detroit—No. 2 \$1.06.

Chicago—September 93½¢; December 96½¢; March 98¢.

Toledo—No. 2 \$1.07.

### Barley

Detroit—Malting 85¢; Feeding 81¢.

### Seeds

Detroit domestic seed—Cash clover \$17.00; October \$18.00; December \$17.75; cash alsike \$16.25; October \$16.25; timothy at \$2.15; December \$2.60.

### Hay

Detroit—No. 1 timothy at \$16.00@ \$17.00; standard \$14.50@15.50; No. 2 timothy \$12.50@13.50; No. 1 light clover, mixed \$15.00@16.00; No. 1 clover \$13.00@14.00; wheat and oat straw \$11.00@12.00; rye straw \$13.00 @ \$14.00; alfalfa hay No. 2 to choice at Chicago \$21.00@28.00.

### Feeds

Detroit—Winter wheat bran at \$32; spring wheat bran at 31; standard middlings at \$34; fancy middlings at \$40; cracked corn at \$46; coarse corn meal \$45; chop \$44 per ton in carlots. Poultry feeds with grit \$51.00; without grit \$55.00 per ton.

## WHEAT.

Wheat prices suffered further sharp declines to new levels with continued heavy hedging sales against the new crop movement, uniformly ideal weather conditions for spring wheat, both in the United States and Canada, and an unexpectedly large official crop estimate on the total United States production the chief depressing factors at work.

Weather has been generally against the spreading of rust damage and due to the rather thin stand of the crop in our northwest and the early seeding in Canada, a black rust scare has never been a market factor this season. All indications point to a larger spring wheat yield than anticipated a short while ago and a record Canadian crop is now quite certain to materialize.

From a statistical point of view, present prices appear to be unduly depressed by an array of bearish factors with a temporary absence of any constructive news. While the distribution of the northern hemisphere crop favors a buyers' market in the principal exporting countries, total supplies for the season do not promise to be materially larger than last year, and import needs will be at least normal in view of the slight shortage in the aggregate European production.

It is probable that a period of low prices will be seen until a good deal of the North American crop has been consumed and exported, but average prices for the crop should be materially above prevailing levels.

## RYE.

Rye prices have declined in sympathy with wheat, with liquidation of September holdings a speculative feature. Crop news has been favorable and export demand of disappointing volume. The government report places the crop at 43 million bushels compared with 39 million bushels in July and 59 million bushels produced last year.

## CORN

Corn prices declined sharply with the drastic break in wheat prices discouraging holders in the September delivery and continued excellent progress of the new crop encouraging bearish speculative activity in the deferred deliveries. The official crop report, indicating 3,029,000,000 bushels, or 293,000,000 bushels more than a month ago, was about in line with general expectancy.

The cash situation has been strengthening during the week, with eastern demand broadening and country offerings to arrive again falling off. Reports of active export demand for new corn at the seaboard for November-January shipment caused some short covering, but the general run of crop comments remained the chief influence in the deferred deliveries.

## OATS.

The oats market declined in sympathy with the weakness in other grains and all deliveries reached new low levels for the season. Export demand has been quite active and primary receipts continued relatively light.

The official estimate indicates a crop of 1,442,000,000 bushels, an increase of 122,000,000 bushels over the July report and 258,000,000 bushels more than harvested last year.

## SEEDS.

Clover seed prices were easier last week as a result of more plentiful offerings. Demand for alfalfa seed for late summer and fall planting is improving. Sales are chiefly of carry-over seed, as offerings from the new crop are scarce. Prices for timothy seed have not been established yet but it is expected that they will average higher than last season.

## HAY.

The estimate of the tame hay crop was increased over 4 million tons during July and on August 1 was estimated to be 88,800,000 tons compared with 84,400,000 tons on July 1 and 106,500,000 tons harvested last year.

More new hay is coming to market now as harvesting is progressing favorably. Most of the second crop of alfalfa in the southwest has been cut with fairly good yields and the

timothy, clover and wild hay harvest is about over. Abundant pastures and local forage in the south have reduced the demand for hay from that section. Much of the early cut hay was caught by rain and some of the hay arriving now is wet and tough and hard to sell. Farmers seem to be holding suitable quality hay to sell later, so that the marketing of this year's crop probably will spread over a greater period than usual.

## FEEDS.

Millfeed prices are still slipping under the pressure from heavy supplies and a quiet demand. Prices of bran are now about 35 per cent lower than at the high point early in May and average about the same as at this time a year ago. The lower grain market has affected prices as well as the slow demand.

## EGGS.

Quality is the chief factor determining value in the present fresh egg market. Fancy grades were marked higher last week as supplies became more scarce, but undergrades were barely steady. Some short held eggs are now being delivered by farmers who held for higher prices, but the resulting loss in quality brings a discount from top prices. The higher prices have made it profitable to use some storage eggs, but withdrawals are relatively small especially when compared with a year ago, and the shortage in holdings is growing. The normal seasonal trend during the next few months is toward higher levels for good quality eggs, but prices are already so much higher than a year ago that the advance may be slow.

Chicago—Eggs: fresh firsts, 29½¢@ 30¢; ordinary firsts, 27¢@28½¢; dirties, 23¢@26¢; checks, 23¢@25¢. Live poultry: Hens, 24½¢; broilers, 30¢; springers, 32¢; roosters, 17½¢; ducks,

18¢; geese, 16¢; turkeys, 20¢.

Detroit—Eggs: Fresh candled and graded, 30½¢@32½¢; checks, 25¢@ 27½¢. Live poultry: broilers, 38¢; heavy hens 28¢; light hens 20¢; roosters, 18¢; ducks, 20¢@22¢.

## BUTTER.

Hot and dry weather is having the usual effect on butter production. All large butter producing sections have reported some decrease in output and a falling off in the average quality. The heavier demand for ice cream and fluid milk has diverted more milk from butter factories. Consumption apparently is being fully maintained and prices have held steady. It is generally believed that the low prices for the season have been passed and that the usual fall advance will start as usual during the next month.

Prices on 92 score creamery were: Chicago, 45½¢; New York, 46¼¢; Detroit, 43½¢@45¢ for 85-90 score.

## POTATOES.

Prospects for the potato crop improved during July, and on August 1 the crop was estimated at 460 million bushels compared with 407 million bushels harvested in 1927 and a previous high record of 453 million bushels in 1922. It is probable, however, if the recent low prices continue that a portion of the crop may not be dug, and the final harvest may be below this figure.

Potato markets failed to maintain the slight improvement in prices noted a week ago and Kansas and Missouri Irish Cobblers, U. S. No. 1, are again selling at 75 to 85 cents per 100 pounds, sacked, in the Chicago carlot market. Growers in Nebraska, New Jersey and Minnesota where digging has started have been asked by the Kaw Valley producers to withhold their crop from market for another three weeks until the Kaw Valley crop is out of the way. Yields in this section are larger than ever before.

## BEANS.

Bean crop prospects improved during July, and production is now estimated at 16,832,000 bushels, a little below the crop of nearly 17 million bushels harvested last year. Michigan is expected to produce 5,460,000 bushels compared with 5,094,000 last year, Colorado, 2,679,000 bushels compared with 1,732,000 bushels in 1927, and Idaho, 1,569,000 as against 1,706,000 bushels a year ago.

## GRAND RAPIDS

Potatoes, 80¢@ \$1 bu; onions, \$1 bu; beets and carrots, \$1 bu; cabbage, 60¢@80¢ bu; spinach, 75¢@1.25 bu; tomatoes, 75¢@ \$1 7-lb basket; leaf lettuce, 75¢@ \$1 bu; celery, 10¢@40¢ doz; sweet corn, 20¢@30¢ doz ears; apples, 50¢@1.50 bu; peaches, \$1@2 bu; sour cherries, \$1.50@2 16-qt case; plums, \$1.50@2 case; blackberries, \$2@2.50 case; red raspberries, \$4 case; cantaloupes, \$2@2.50 crate; pears, Early Belle, \$1.50 bu; wheat, \$1.22 bu; rye, \$1 bu; pork, 12¢@13½¢ lb; beef, 8¢ 21c lb; lamb, 20¢@25¢ lb; veal, 15¢ 20c lb; chickens, 19¢@30¢ lb; hens, 17¢ 25c lb; butter fat, 48¢ lb; eggs, 33¢@35¢ doz.

## DAIRY PICNIC

The Marinette and Menominee County Dairy Picnic will be held at the Marinette County Asylum August 23, 1928.

## TOP O' MICHIGAN POTATO SHOW

The Top O' Michigan Potato Show Association has secured the services of Professor E. V. Hardenburg of Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, as the judge of potatoes at the Sixth Annual Show this fall.

Professor Hardenburg will be assisted this year by Professor Martin of New Jersey and Professor Moore of the Michigan State College.

The show this year is expected to surpass that of last year when a new record in number of exhibits and attendance was made. Many new exhibitors are now planning to send potatoes. Many of these new exhibitors will be from the four new county members of the show: Kalaska, Crawford, Oscoda, and Alcona.

The show will be held here October 31 and November 1 and 2.—A. C. Lytle.

# Live Stock Market Service

Monday, July 30

## DETROIT

August 13, 1928

### Cattle

Receipts 1211. Market steady but slow on common grassy kind.

Fair to good yearlings dry-fed ..... \$14.00@16.00

Fair to good heavy steers dry-fed ..... 13.50@15.50

Handy weight butcher steers ..... 11.00@12.50

Fair to good heifers ..... 10.75@11.50

Common light butchers ..... 8.25@ 9.25

Common butcher cows ..... 7.00@ 7.50

Best cows ..... 9.00@10.00

Good butcher cows ..... 7.50@ 8.50

Cutters ..... 6.25@ 6.75

Canners ..... 5.25@ 6.00

Light butcher bulls ..... 9.00@10.00

Bologna bulls ..... 8.00@ 9.75

Stock bulls ..... 7.00@ 8.25

Feeders ..... 8.00@10.75

Stockers ..... 8.00@ 9.75

Milkers and springers ..... 75.00@135.00

### Calves

Receipts 675. Market steady.

Best ..... \$18.50@19.00

Others ..... 8.00@16.50

### Sheep and Lambs

Receipts 1,475. Market slow and 25c lower.

Best lambs ..... \$14.50@14.75

Light ..... 9.75@10.75

Fair ..... 12.75@13.75

Fair to good sheep ..... 6.00@ 7.00

Culls and common ..... 2.00@ 4.00

### Hogs

Receipts 425. Market 50c higher than last weeks close.

Pigs ..... \$ 12.00

Mixed and yorkers ..... 12.50

Lights ..... 12.00

Roughs ..... 10.10

Stags ..... 8.50

Extreme heavies ..... 11.00@12.00

## CHICAGO.

### Hogs

Receipts 25,000. Market fairly active, mostly 25¢@35¢ higher than Saturday's or Friday's average; top

\$12.25 paid freely for choice 170-220-lb weight; bulk good 170-lb average

\$11.90@12.25; 250-310-lb \$11.55@12.00; choice around 360-lb weight \$11.25;

bulk good grade 140-150-lb average \$11.50@12.00; choice 150-160-lb weight

\$11.50@12.00; pigs mostly \$10.00@ 11.00; strong weights \$11.25; bulk

packing sows \$9.50@9.85; few sows on butcher order up to \$11.00 and above.

Cattle Receipts 13,000. Market early trading slow; few loads yearlings and medium weight steers steady at

\$16.50; fat heifers \$16.35; early killers unevenly lower on most heavies and in-between grades; fat she stock

scarce; strong bulk medium kind \$9.40@9.65; vealers 50c or more lower; bulk to packers \$16.50; few out-

siders up to \$17.50; packers and feeders steady.

Sheep and Lambs Receipts 22,000. Market fat ewes opening slow, now fairly active; steady to weak with Friday's stots,

mostly on in-between grades early 15¢@25c lower; natives \$14.00@15.00; most early sales \$14.50@14.75; top-

ping about steady on rangers \$15.00@ 15.25; good kind, throwouts, natives, around 15c lower; bulk \$10.00@10.50,

only few strong weights eligible, higher than light kind, \$9.00 and below; sheep steady; good native ewes \$6.50@7.00; feeding lambs unchanged.

BUFFALO. Hogs Receipt 5,400. Holdover 600; market active 15¢@20c higher, all weights in demand; bulk desirable 150-230-lb \$12.60@12.75; 250-lb butchers \$12.50 with strong weight pigs and light lights \$12.25@12.70; packing sows \$10.00@10.50.

Cattle Receipts 2,300. Market on dry fed steers and yearlings slow, steady, others weak and 25c or more lower; grassy steers and heifers off; most choice steers and yearlings \$16.50@ 16.75; medium and good cows \$9.00@ 10.25; all cutters \$5.00@7.00; medium bulls \$8.50@9.00.

Calves Receipts 1,400. Market 50c lower; good \$17.25@18.00; culls and common \$10.50@15.50.

Sheep and Lambs Receipts 2,600. Market better grade lambs 25c lower; culls 50c up; general quality plain, good \$14.25@15.00; throwouts \$10.00@10.50; fat ewes weak at \$6.00@7.00.



## HORSE PULLING CONTEST

THE Michigan State Fair will hold another of the draft horse pulling contests which proved so popular last year. These contests are to prove the value of type, soundness, and proper breeding in the selection of horses intended for draft work, to ascertain the proper method of training and conditioning for heavy work, to encourage horsemanship, and to demonstrate the maximum pulling capacity of the horse.

The contest will be divided into two classes; one for teams under 3,000 pounds and another for those over that weight. The first prize will be \$100 in each class; \$60.00 for second; \$40.00 for third; and \$30.00 for fourth.

The contest will be held September 4th and 5th in front of the grandstand, and the pull will be measured by a dynamometer furnished by the Michigan State College.

It is interesting to note that although last year was the first time the dynamometer was used in the State Fair contests, the winning horses in both classes broke the existing dynamometer records.

The entries in the live stock classes this year are coming in very nicely, most of the early entries being from new exhibitors. This assures that the live stock division of the fair will be one of the best ever held.

Among the live stock features will be the exhibition of the famous Canadian horse, Grattan Bars, the champion of harness racing pacers, which will be held on Sept. 5th, Governor's day. He will try to break the Fair track record of 1.59%, his record being 1.59%. He is undefeated this year and has won three \$25,000 stakes in succession.

Don't forget that the live stock entries for the Fair close on August eighteenth.

## COUNTY CROP REPORT

**Iosco County:** Hay about 65% of crop. Wheat acreage small but probably good. Oats and barley promise good, more barley sold than usual. Rye only fair but buckwheat looks good. Corn has made good gains. Beans damaged by wet weather and acreage is limited. In general, potatoes are very spotted as much seed was lost. Milk brings 6c from the dealers; butter-fat 43c; eggs 25c; hogs, dressed, 10@12c; sheep 14@15c; cattle scarce with average price about \$10.00 per cwt. Cattle and dairying are increasing. Cutting of wheat, rye, oats, and barley held up by rain.—G. C. A.

**St. Joseph County:** Hay crop light. Wheat averages 10 bushels and rye about eight. Meadows and pastures fair. Corn, beans, and potatoes look good. Oats only fair. Butter-fat brings 44c; eggs 30c; corn \$1.10; new oats 32c; new wheat \$1.28; new rye 99c. Chicken raising expanding and other types of farming normal.—O. B.

**Berrien County:** Hay three-quarters of crop. Wheat threshing 18-42 bushels per acre. Pastures are getting dry. Corn is looking good. Sugar beets fair. Big acreage of potatoes which looks good. Eggs 30c a dozen. Help very scarce.—C. A. C.

## VETERINARIAN

**OUT OF CONDITION:** Have a mare about 14 years old that perspires till her hair is soaked and matted. She has not shed her hair this year. Previous to this she has always been as slick as a seal. Had local Veterinarian examine her. He said her teeth were not in bad shape—gave her a ball and some liquid—I think Fowlers Solution, but she does not seem to improve. Her appetite is good, at least she will eat all the time. This mare has been blind for several years, but is a fine looking animal and an excellent worker. R. V. —Not shedding her long hair, etc., is caused by some intestinal trouble. Mix two pounds dried sodium sulphate, 1½ lbs. sodium bicarbonate, and ¼ lbs. common salt. Give one tablespoonful in feed, three times daily.

**WORMS IN HOGS:** Last winter I butchered my brood sow and pigs. They were all wormy, long worms 8 to 10 inches in the intestines. I saved one sow out of this same litter. She had a litter of 11 pigs this spring and is with pig again. I know she is wormy. Not doing very well. Kindly tell me what I should give her. Would there be any objection to using the pork for food where pigs are very wormy? C. E. H.—For worms, withhold food overnight, then give one drop oil of chenopodium for each two pounds weight. Give in four ozs. castor oil. Young pigs can be given the same treatment in two ozs. castor oil. When she is due to farrow, give her a good bath, thoroughly scrubbing her body, then put her in a far-

rowing pen, previously cleaned and scrubbed with boiling water, to which one lb. lye has been added to each thirty gallons. If the litter is afterward hauled to a clean pasture, very little trouble will be experienced with worms. Worms do not hurt pork.

**SWELLING ON ABDOMEN:** I have a milch cow that has a bunch on her right side underneath about midway between her front and hind legs. It is hard and about 6 inches long and raised about an inch or so. There is also some swelling around it which seems to get watery at times. We have used liniment on it which seems to soften and make it more watery. But it does not go away. It has been like that about three days. What do you advise me to do about it. She seems all right in other ways. R. P. —Clip off the hair and paint once daily with tincture iodine. If after several days, it should commence to soften in the center, indicating that it contains pus, it should be opened, then washed out with a creolin solution—one tablespoon to pint of water.

## SAVING IN SILO FILLING

(Continued from page 155)

Station Farm, and the college authorities are convinced that the method is thoroughly practical. With this method the silage should have plenty of moisture and the last few feet at the top should be well tramped to act as a seal. A little more settling can be expected and hence an extension top or refilling is necessary if the full capacity of the silo is to be secured.

One of the newest developments in cutting the labor cost of silo filling is by cutting up the silage in the field. The field machine is pulled along the row by a tractor and the tractor power take-off drives the cutting knives. The stalks are cut up and blown into trucks or wagon boxes hauled along with the outfit, which are then taken to the silo and dumped into a tractor or motor driven blower which elevates it into the silo. This method does away with practically all the heavy labor, since boys can drive the wagons, and a man at the blower can help with the unloading. The chief objection is the rather heavy cost of the field equipment, but if several farmers go in together, the cost will not be burdensome on any of them. The blower can also be used for elevating grain, drying corn, and so on. Quite a few of these machines are in use and are giving very satisfactory service.—I. W. Dickerson.

## 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 Arendt  
Caro Fair, Caro, Aug. 20-25, Clarence Myers  
Allegan Co. Fair, Allegan, Aug. 28-31, Swan Sequist  
Northwestern 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  
Croswell Fair, Croswell, 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'Callahan  
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. Jahnke  
Imley City Fair, Imley City, Sept. 11-14, Dr. S. H. Large  
Western Michigan Fair, Grand Rapids, Sept. 10-14, Olive Jones  
Ozaukee 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, Broham, Sept. 11-14, Mae Sweetney  
Iosco County Agricultural Fair, Tawas City, Sept. 11-14, Fred C. Litter.

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, Marne, 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. Bar-ringer  
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, Lu-man 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, Ger-ris J. Leemgraven  
Houghton Co. Fair, Houghton, Sept. 26-30, Clyda S. McKenzie  
Fowlerville Fair, Fowlerville, Oct. 3-6, J. B. Munsell  
Calhoun Co. Fair, Marshall, Oct. 3-6, F. L. San-ders  
Benton Harbor Fair, Benton Harbor, Oct. 1-5, C. C. Sweet  
Stalwart Agricultural Society, Stalwart, Oct. 4-5, R. G. Crawford

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

This classified advertising department is established for the convenience of Michigan farmers. Small advertisements bring best results under classified headings. Try it for want ads and for advertising miscellaneous articles for sale or exchange. Poultry advertising will be run in this department at classified rates, or in display columns at commercial rates.  
Rate 9 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; for four or more consecutive insertions 7 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany order.  
Live stock advertising has a separate department and is not accepted as classified. Minimum charge 10 words.

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10.....	\$0.90	\$2.80	26.....	\$2.34	\$7.28
11.....	.99	3.08	27.....	2.43	7.56
12.....	1.08	3.36	28.....	2.52	7.84
13.....	1.17	3.64	29.....	2.61	8.12
14.....	1.26	3.92	30.....	2.70	8.40
15.....	1.35	4.20	31.....	2.79	8.68
16.....	1.44	4.48	32.....	2.88	8.96
17.....	1.53	4.76	33.....	2.97	9.24
18.....	1.62	5.04	34.....	3.06	9.52
19.....	1.71	5.32	35.....	3.15	9.80
20.....	1.80	5.60	36.....	3.24	10.08
21.....	1.89	5.88	37.....	3.33	10.36
22.....	1.98	6.16	38.....	3.42	10.64
23.....	2.07	6.44	39.....	3.51	10.92
24.....	2.16	6.72	40.....	3.60	11.20
25.....	2.25	7.00	41.....	3.69	11.48

## Special Notice

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

## MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

**FOR SALE**—80 acre farm, raise alfalfa, sweet clover, certified seed potatoes. Have wood lot. C. A. Bird, Alba, Michigan.

**MANURE SPREADERS** and packers direct from factory to farmer. Write for prices to Box 287, Liberty, Indiana.

## 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, 256 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., 355 Fulton Market, Chicago, Illinois.

## REAL ESTATE

**STROUTS FARM CATALOG**—Write today—Copy Free. The old reliable guide to country property in 20 states; nearly 100 large illus. pages, farms with fields of ripening grain & corn, rich meadows, large gardens of fresh vegetables, cool streams, sleek cattle; delightful summer homes & paying roadside businesses. Pg. 70 shows 280 acres & only \$1,500 needed, horses, 9 cattle, poultry, tractor, implements, hay, corn, grain, vegetables, etc., included; excellent \$3,000 basement barn, pleasant 7-room house, near lake & village; broad fields, woodlot, 300 fruit trees & price only \$4,500 for all with \$1,500 down. It's easy to find a money-making farm through Strouts big catalog. Write for free copy today. Strout Agency, 1105-BC Kresge Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

**FOR SALE**—105 acre farm, extra good in every way. For description and price write Edwin Robins, Pittsford, Mich.

**FOR SALE**—120 acres for \$8,000. Good buildings, gravel road, Edison lights, 25 acre oak timber, running water. Owner, Floyd Love, Howell, Mich.

**SMALL FARM**—¼ mile from town. Cheap for cash. Mrs. Frank DeMoss, Grand Junction, Mich.

## WANTED FARMS

**WANTED FARMS**—Farms that you will trade for city property, southwest preferred, within 100 miles Detroit. F. B. Stear, 25 Glenwood E., River Rouge, Michigan.

**EXPERIENCED FARMER** wants farm for salary or shares. Reference. Address Box 159, Michigan Farmer, Detroit.

**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.

## PET AND LIVE STOCK

**SHEPARD PUPS FOR SALE**, from best heeler and drivers. \$5.00 for female and \$10.00 for male. Earl Bacon, St. Johns, Mich., R. 4.

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

**RAT TERRIERS**, fox terriers. Lists 10c. Peto Slater, Box L. P., Pana, Ill.

**FOR SALE**—French Collie puppies, males \$5.00, females \$3.00. Willard Charlick, Holly, Michigan.

## PLANTS AND BULBS

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

## MATTRESSES

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

## SEEDS

**KHARKOV SEED WHEAT**—Guaranteed to Increase Yield—Extra Winter Hardy. Finest quality. Prices very low. Re-cleaned, treated with Copper Carb and sacked. Samples Free. Also have Rosen Rye, Hardy Alfalfa \$9.90 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.

**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.

**AMERICAN BANNER SEED WHEAT**, Hardy, heavy yielding, 44 bushels per acre this season. Price reasonable. Write J. H. Forell, Charlotte, Michigan.

## 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.

**LEAF TOBACCO**, good sweet; chewing 3 pounds 75c; 5, \$1.00; 10, \$1.75; smoking, 3 pounds 50c; 5, 75c; 10, \$1.25. United Farmers, 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. I ship C. O. D. and guarantee satisfaction. George B. Ferris, 934 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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

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

**BARRED ROCK PULLETS**, April first hatch, 90c each. Fred Fausnaugh, Chesaning, Mich.

## 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.

**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.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

**WANTED**—Work on up-to-date dairy farm. H. Waterman, McMillan, Luce County, Michigan.

## HELP WANTED

**WANTED**—Married or single man on modern dairy farm in Michigan. Must have experience in feeding and be a good milker and get results. Position steady, no floater need apply. State salary expected and give reference and experience in first letter. Address Box 157, Michigan Farmer, Detroit.

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

**WANTED**—Single man for general farming, everything modern. Albert Betker, Ypsilanti, Mich., R. 5, Tel. 7124-F12.

## AGENTS WANTED

**FERTILIZER SALESMAN WANTED**—Reliable Company wants to develop capable salesman for Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana territory. Prefer agricultural college graduates; practical farmers. Splendid future if you "make good." Address immediately, giving age, reference, minimum salary expected to begin, and other full particulars. Box 158, care Michigan Farmer.

**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.

**HAY BUYERS:** Can use few more good men in territory not now covered. Write for our proposition. Harry D. Gates Company, Jackson, Michigan.



# "Just look, Johnnie at that corn"



But by supplying plenty of available plant food you can make the crop grow faster and reach maturity a week to ten days quicker.

Much wheat that winterkilled the past season would be pouring money into the growers' pockets today if a little extra available plant food had given it a quick start and a strong growth in the fall, or tided it over the danger period of early spring.

There's plenty of evidence on all these points for any crop in any locality. But the only way you can be sure in your own mind is to try out the ad-

**E**VERY year something's wrong with a lot of corn. It doesn't fill out as hard and plump as it ought to. Won't feed out as well, and if it goes to market, grades way down and brings too low a price. What's the matter?

The simple fact is, it's underfed, and a lot of other crops the same. Like a little calf trying to grow on a scanty ration; just can't do it. Many a man has seen the quality of his grain crop slipping year after year, and has blamed it on all sorts of things. The real trouble is *hunger* for nourishing plant food in the soil.

Lately insect pests threaten corn and almost every other crop. If the growing plant is half starved, the battle is unequal and the bugs are pretty sure to win. But when the plant has plenty of food, starts with a jump and grows at full speed every day, insects don't worry it so much.

And early frosts. You can't keep the frost from coming, and you can't always plant as early as you'd like in the spring.

dition of plant food to your own soil, and see the results on your own crops. Maybe you need phosphorus, maybe potash, maybe nitrogen, maybe all three. Study the experience of your neighbors. Write your state college or this paper and ask for suggestions. Do a little experimenting by leaving a strip down the middle of the field with no treatment, and see whether you can tell the difference. (You'll find it, all right.)

Reliable companies supplying the choicest plant food materials advertise in these columns. Their success depends on selling products that give results. They are safe and trustworthy to deal with. Write and obtain the splendid literature they send out, study the tests and it will help you make money.



***Make Money by Using Tested  
Fertilizers Advertised in Michigan Farmer***