

# MICHIGAN FARMER

AND *LIVE STOCK*  
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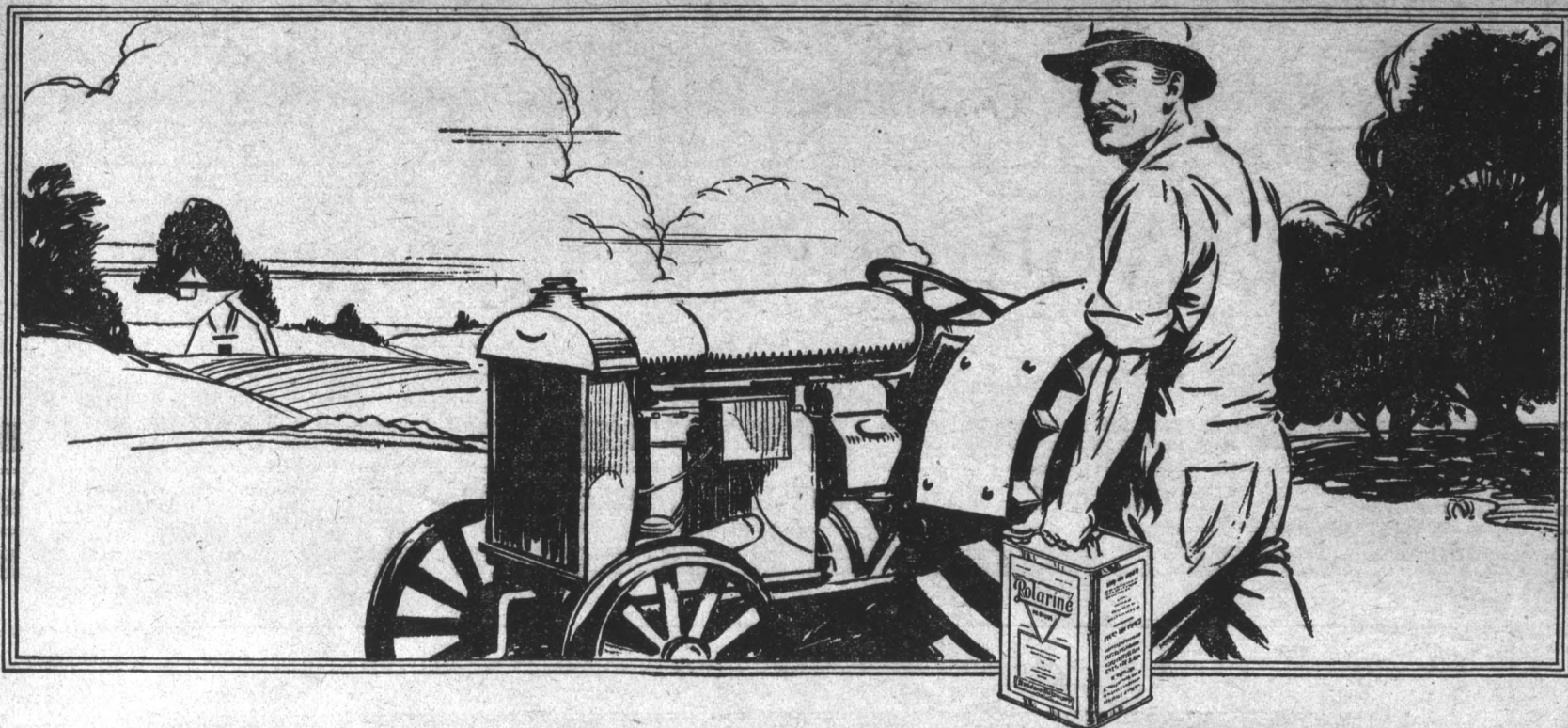
DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1926

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*and it is the most dependable!*

In comparison the wages a farmer pays his men are high. In farming, as in every industry—some labor is good—and some is not. Labor is one of the uncertainties a farmer has to reckon with.

On the other hand, Polarine is help the farmer always can depend upon—day or night, spring or fall. It is made to perform a definite service and it does it. Polarine protects the tractor from the wear and tear of friction under *all* conditions of heat and temperature. It keeps the tractor in perfect trim and enables it to run with a maximum of steady power.

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Polarine is the lowest priced help on the farm—and the most dependable!

**Standard Oil Company**  
910 S. Michigan Ave. (Indiana) Chicago, Illinois

### Tractor Chart of Recommendations

#### TRACTORS

Trade Name	Motor Oil	Trade Name	Motor Oil
Advance-Rumely		Keck Gonnerman	S. H.
Oil Pull	E.H.	LaCrosse	E.H.
Allis Chalmers 15-25, 20-35	S.H.	Lauson	S.H.
Allwork	S.H.	Little Giant	S.H.
Appleton	S.H.	Lombard	S.H.
Aro	H.	McCormick-Deering	H.
Bates, Steel Mule and others	S.H.	Mead Morrison	S.H.
Capital	E.H.	Minneapolis	E.H.
Case, 12-20, 15-27, 18-32	H.	Moline	S.H.
Case, 22-40, 40-72, 25-45	S.H.	Monarch	S.H.
Caterpillar, 2 ton	H.	Nichols & Shepard	E.H.
Caterpillar, others	E.H.	Nilson	S.H.
Centaur	H.	Pioneer	E.H.
Cletrac	S.H.	Rock Island Heider	S.H.
Cultor	F.	Russell, (except Giant)	S.H.
Eagle	E.H.	Shawnee	H.
E. B.	S.H.	Tioga	H.
Fitch Four Drive	S.H.	Topp-Stewart	S.H.
Flour City	E.H.	Toro	H.
Fordson	S.H.	Townsend	E.H.
Frick	S.H.	Traylor	H.
Gray	S.H.	Twin City, (except 40-65)	S.H.
Hart Parr	E.H.	Wallis	S.H.
Huber	S.H.	Waterloo Boy	S.H.
J. T.	S.H.	Wetmore	S.H.
John Deere	S.H.	Wisconsin	S.H.
		Yuba Ball Tread	S.H.

#### GARDEN TRACTORS

Trade Name	Motor Oil	Trade Name	Motor Oil
Acme	H.	N. B.	H.
Aro	H.	Red E.	H.
Beeman	H.	Shaw	H.
Bolens	H.	Spray-Mor	S.H.
Bready	H.	Spry Wheel	H.
Centaur	H.	Standard	H.
Clip Mor	S.H.	Utilitor	H.
Do-It-All	S.H.		
Federal	H.		
Gilson	H.		
Gro-Mor	H.		
Gro-Mor Jr.	S.H.		
Gravely	H.		
Kin Kade	H.		

#### KEY

H.—Polarine Heavy  
S.H.—Polarine Special Heavy  
E.H.—Polarine Extra Heavy  
F.—Polarine F

If tractor is operated in cold weather, use next lighter grade.

N. B.—For recommendations of grades of Polarine to use in automobiles and trucks consult chart at any Standard Oil Company (Indiana) Station.



DEVOTED  
TO  
MICHIGAN

VOLUME CLXVII

# 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

## The Evolution of Rosen Rye

*How the Variety is Improved and Kept Pure*

By Allen B. Cooke

WITH a consistency that seems almost a paradox, the farmers of South Manitou Island, situated in the waters of Lake Michigan, ten miles north of Glen Haven, have won the world's recognition as champion rye growers. Agriculturists, grain growers and scientists of agricultural colleges concede highest honors to the group of twelve farmers who grow nothing save rye on this 9,000 acre paradise.

The island is a natural garden and perfectly adapted to the growing of banner crops. The Michigan State College Farm Crops department about five years ago realized the value of the site as a special breeding plat and succeeded in gaining the cooperation of the inhabitants in their plans for the development of a super-variety of rye.

The families of George and Louis Hutzler are in a way the regal society of the island. At least everyone on the island is related to the two fathers of these two families. Old German blood runs true in their veins.

The farm of the two Hutzlers, a 200 acre plat, was chosen by the scientists from the college as ideal for the experiment inaugurated five years ago. It is isolated on a sort of bluff and includes a plat of one acre similarly isolated from the main part of the farm. Hereon the experiment was started.

The isolated plat was planted with a hardy strain of rye and the crop matured in due time.

The next step in the experiment was the selection of seed for the following year which showed a higher strain than the average. This selec-

tion was made by Professor J. R. Duncan, research assistant of the college.

The following year's planting all over the island was made of this super-seed distributed to the other 11 farmers by Messrs. Hutzler. In this way all common rye was eradicated from the island and the experimenter was assured that the strain on the island would be pure in the next crop.

Every year for the past five years, the isolated plat has given its crop, seed selection has been made by Pro-

fessor Duncan and seed has been given to the farmers of the island to sow their new crops.

This has resulted in a rye crop far exceeding the yields of the average plantings on the mainlands and pos-

sessed of plant characteristics which have brought the world's honors at the international grain shows. It is called Rosen Rye.

The first yield since the inauguration of the experiment on the Hutzler acreage was 10 to 15 bushels per acre and the past year's crop brought a yield of 32 bushels to the acre. Higher quantities are expected as the yearly selection continues.

The results obtained show the value of seed selection in improving this

makes a minute inspection of the standing rye on the isolated plat and chooses heads of plants which show super-characteristics, are of a definite type and that show no indication of disease.

These heads are sacked individually and sent to the Michigan State College where each and every one is scientifically inspected. Thereafter they are threshed in a miniature threshing machine constructed especially for the experiment and then passed through a small fanning mill. Each kernel is then inspected and the finest are returned to the island, to be planted by these good farmers for the next crop.

The government of the island is very simple, patterned after the civic institutions of our small villages. Community meetings determine policies, society is an all-island institution,—in fact work-a-day events of the farmer folk are communitized. Cooperation is the watchword.

The cattle of the farmers graze on a high ridge which rims the island. It is known as a public range, supported by the entire community. The effort to breed pure and champion rye has also taken hold of the farmers as concerns their stock. The herds consist of only pedigreed Holsteins, for dairying, and Shorthorns for beef cattle. Once in a year, in the late fall, there is a group butchering when all hands turn to.

Uncle Sam has located a coast guard battalion on the island and the stalwart crew with the lighthouse keeper are the only other inhabitants. A government mail boat affords transportation for the islanders.



One of the Fields on Manitou Island Where Pure Rosen Rye Grows.

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## Making the Wheat Crop Pay

*What Michigan Farmers Might Hope to do With This Staple*

By O. F. Jensen

AT present and indicated future prices, wheat is one of the most profitable crops that can be produced. The purchasing power of wheat today in the United States, calculated on the 1914 basis, is considerably higher than that of corn, cotton, or hay, and higher than that of any animal products, excepting wool.

Statistically speaking, wheat is in practically as strong a position as it was last year at this time. World stocks of wheat, according to trade reports, were about 30,000,000 bushels smaller June 1 this year than last year. United States stocks were unusually small, with stocks in commercial channels totaling only about 12,500,000 bushels compared with about 31,000,000 bushels at the corresponding time last year. Since wheat price actuates to a large extent the adjustment in acreage, it seems probable that the winter wheat acreage seeded this fall will be at least as large as that seeded last fall.

Is the Acreage of Winter Wheat Stabilized?

For the five years 1909-13 the acreage seeded to winter wheat in the United States was fairly constant,

amounting to 32 to 33 million acres annually, of which 28 million acres were harvested. Under the war-time stimulus the acreage was very greatly increased, the maximum of 50 million acres being harvested in 1919. The larger part of the increase took place in the semi-arid regions of the west. It took a number of years to recover from the damage resulting from war-time expansion; in fact, the recovery did not begin until after the 1924 crop was harvested.

In the past two years, the acreage sown to winter wheat has been stabilized at around 40 million acres. In the opinion of many observers, the United States is rapidly going to a domestic basis in wheat production. The increase in population each year increases our potential consumption, leaving a smaller quantity available for export. In view of these considerations, it seems unlikely that the acreage of winter wheat seeded this fall will be further reduced from the average of the past two years,—40 million acres. Michigan's winter

wheat acreage harvested in 1926 was slightly greater than that harvested in 1925, and was approximately equal to the pre-war average.

Making Labor Pay on Wheat.

Is a yield of seventeen and one-half bushels of wheat to the acre profitable? One year with another, that is the average yield for the state of Michigan. Some acres are producing more than seventeen and one-half bushels, and some less. If we grant that a yield of seventeen and a half bushels will just pay the cost of production, then there are a considerable number of farms where wheat is being produced at a loss.

Yield per acre is the largest factor in determining costs. Land rental, seed, and labor for plowing, seeding, and harvesting are practically the same whether the yield is large or small. Any practice, then, that increases acre efficiency, is worthy of careful consideration. Using fertilizer, combined with other good practices, is a good way to increase efficiency of both land and labor.

Professor C. E. Millar of the Michigan State College has compiled some striking comparisons of the costs and labor required to grow equal amounts of wheat on treated and untreated soils, based on results obtained in actual field trials. On untreated sandy soil, 29.5 acres were required to produce 189 bushels of wheat. The labor requirements were 313 hours of man labor, and 938 hours of horse labor. On treated soil, the 189 bushels were produced on 10 acres, requiring only 318 hours of horse labor and 106 hours of man labor. The cost of fertilizer and lime for the ten acres was \$49.30. Against this there was a saving of \$58.50 in land rental (figuring land at \$13 per acre), and 207 hours of man labor and 620 hours of horse labor.

On a heavy soil, 23.5 acres were necessary to produce 203 bushels of wheat on untreated soil, as against 10 acres on treated soil. The hours of man labor were likewise reduced from 249 to 106, and the horse labor from 747 hours to 318 hours. The treatment in this case cost \$25.00 for the ten acres. This investment saved

(Continued on page 136)



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VOLUME CLXVII NUMBER SEVEN

DETROIT, AUGUST 14, 1926

## CURRENT COMMENT

## Learn to Ask Questions

IN one of the good agricultural sections of Michigan, we recently located a farmer who is doing an excellent job of growing and marketing crops and live stock. His crops were fully fifty per cent better than those on the neighboring farms. Furthermore, he was realizing better prices for his products because of the care exercised in preparing them for the market.

This man is of the unselfish type. He has a real desire to serve his neighbors and his community. He worked hard and sacrificed much to secure a good school building for the children. Every possible effort was made by him to organize boys' and girls' clubs. Local meetings, tours, camps, lectures, entertainments, and every sort of community work have been subscribed to by this good farmer.

But some of the neighbors whom we called upon and who are scarcely making ends meet on some of the best soil in the state, were jealous of this man. They have eyes but they see not. Their prejudices cloud their vision. They have the opinion that this man is "stuck on himself." We replied to their remarks that "this man had something worth while being stuck on," and they acknowledged that he did.

It is a most short-sighted thing for any one interested in agriculture to cast aside the experiences of good farmers. One of the most valuable assets of the young farmer is the opportunity to get advice and counsel of the good farmers in his community. Truly, no young man entering the farming business should forget his experiment station and his agricultural college with its helpful extension men. However, if he hopes to make real progress in the farming business,

he should also make the acquaintance of the best farmers in his vicinity.

As a class, these good farmers are not "stuck up." Usually, they are the meek who are inheriting the earth. They started out humbly looking everywhere for information and advice. They experimented and asked questions that they might have more light. Too often one becomes puffed up when in the presence of these successful farmers because of their continual questioning. They are always seeking to know the other fellows' experience. Questioning is their habit. And to get more light on the business every farmer, especially every young farmer, ought carefully to train himself to ask intelligent questions.

What a great boom it would be to Michigan agriculture if the tillers of the soil in every community in the state would recognize and make use of the experiences of their own master farmers.

## Gluts and Famines

THE effort of the mid-western group of farm leaders to secure relief for farmers from the Federal Government has not yet downed. These leaders are following up their work in an effort to get for the farmers an opportunity to sell surplus crops abroad without lowering domestic markets to unprofitable price levels.

Contrast this effort in the corn belt to the campaign just inaugurated by the largest commercial dairy organization in the country if not in the world. The object of this dairy campaign is to increase the production of milk over certain periods of the year in the area covered by the organization. For two months the agents of this institution, extension men and others, will be among the members discussing ways and means of placing larger quantities of milk on the market to care for a demand already existing.

This situation gives the members an opportunity to demonstrate how well they can meet this market situation. To do it right will require the co-ordination of all members to adjust production to consumptive demands throughout the year.

But surpluses in one field of agriculture and famine in another suggest the nature of the big problem now confronting the American Farmer. In its last analysis, the problem is one of production. While price levels will ultimately bring about the desired adjustment, this influence works too slowly for the best interest of the mass of farmers.

We know what is needed to maintain proper adjustment in the agricultural field, namely, reliable and adequate information on the demand and supply of farm products, and second, farmers who will respond to this information. The difficulty is to get information in which producers will have confidence and to educate them to respond. This is what is being tried by our dairy friends. We shall watch the experiment with deep interest.

## Vacations Inspire Mothers

THE movement which has for its object the establishment of camps for mothers, like the one described on another page of this issue, is most significant. For at least three years these camps have been held in Michigan and a few sister states.

It is stimulating to the imagination of rural-minded folks to know that at last rural women can and are gathering together in such groups to exchange ideas. One is almost inclined to envy the sense of adventure and fulfillment which such an experience must bring to these women who, for so long, have thought it impossible to leave the home plant for more than one day at a time.

After such an experience and association with women and leaders who are vitally interested in the same things, these women can but return to their homes and communities refreshed in body and mentally inspired to the importance of their job. A sense of having a part in something broader than one's own home would also possess them. They have received a vision of better things that helps much to carry one over the discouragements and every day problems of life.

## Rural Educational Tendencies

WHAT is the general tendency in rural educational circles? Does the one-room school render the same service it has in the past, or are changes taking place? It would appear that, in spite of the fine sentiments expressed about this fundamental American institution, it is having more and more difficulty to maintain its respect among our American farmers.

According to federal statistics, there were in 1924 a total of 165,417 one-room schools in the United States, as compared with 175,444 in 1922, a reduction for the two years of 10,026 of this class of schools.

Consolidated schools, on the other hand, have increased in number, there being one new consolidated school for every four one-room schools abandoned. The latest figures show a total of 14,913 consolidated schools scattered over forty-six states, which is an increase of 2,603 schools over the number reported for the year of 1922.

In thirty-five states where statistics are available, it is observed that nearly a million children are, each day during the school year, transported from their homes to school and back again. In forty-six states having the cost of transportation figured out, the total costs of transportation of school children amounts to \$26,328,252.

Perhaps one of the strongest testimonials for the larger type of schools for our country boys and girls is that these schools are gaining in number in spite of the generally recognized higher cost per student of such schools. A further testimony is the willingness of people to re-bond for new consolidated schools where former structures have burned. The changing from the one-room to the bigger type of schools, at least, challenges the serious study of every parent.

## The Community Dinner

A TRIP to the north-western part of the state revealed a plan which is worthy of emulation by other communities. It was the Sunday evening picnic dinner. In two communities, quite close together, on the same day, these dinners were noted.

Sunday is a day different from the rest of the week. It is to most of us a day of rest and religious worship. It gives one a chance to think and to refresh oneself for another six days of work. The afternoons on the farm are often spent quietly, especially during hot weather. But, when the chores are finished and the sun starts down on the western horizon giving some relief from heat, why not pack up a basket of goodies, get the neighbors to do the same thing and hie off to one of nature's beauty spots where refreshments, sociability and relaxation can be enjoyed?

What better ending can a day of relaxation have than to be with friends and good food in a place where beauty made by the Architect of the Universe is still preserved? There is no better time than the waning of the day to enjoy oneself in nature's own. It energizes one's body, broadens one's mind and is strengthening to the friendly spirit of the community to so get together.

If every community had its Sunday

evening get-together dinner, we would get to know our neighbors better and would therefore cooperate with them more. We broaden our view-points by broadening our acquaintance with our neighbors. And after such an event, we would go home rested and inspired to take on another week's work.

Because of all the good things, which can come from these gatherings, we hope that the Sunday evening community picnic dinner will become a common Michigan institution.

## Oughto Towerin'

WELL, me and Sofie and the kids took a oughto tower and just got back. We just put some speed juice into the car and oiled her up a bite and then loaded her up with the family, a tent, a mattress, some blankets and a few dishes, and away we went.

We left the farm and the cows and the chickens, and fergot all about them. We rode when we felt like it, stopt where we wanted ta and et when we wanted ta. And at night wherever we was, we put up out tent and it was our home. Its kinda nice ta carry your home and everything with you and ferget everythin' else. Its like



livin' a gypsy life and it stirs the spirit o' rovin' in you. We've all got that rovin' spirit but maybe its sleepin' in some folkses.

It kinda does a fellow good ta see somethin' different than his own neighborhood once in a while. It kinda gives him a different idee o' life, and makes him feel good.

Its nice in the evenin' when you're fixed fer the night in a tourist camp. There's all kind o' tents and all kind o' people. Folkses get acquainted easy in them camps. Everybody is friends and bankers and city folkses say "good mornin'" ta cow milkers and chicken tenders. There ain't no class there 'cause they're all campers. Even the folks what has negro maids with 'em is socishable.

Time ain't nothin' in a camp. When the sun goes down and it gets dark, things begin ta get quiet and in a littul while folkses is sleepin'. There ain't no night life in camp 'cause there ain't no bright lights fer it. But in the mornin' when the sun is creepin' up in the east, folkses begin ta creep out o' their tents, with their hair all mussed up and sleep in their eyes. Its sure fun ta sleep in a tent and ta go ta bed with the chickens and get up with 'em. Here Sofie butts in and says I don't go ta bed with the chickens but at the same time they do. I guess she's right.

Well, after you get up without the chickens, but at the same time they do, you eat breakfast, bacon and etc., cooked in the open, and then you wait fer the sun ta dry your tent, and afterwards you pack up and start goin' up and down hill, seein' scenery and have bees fly into your car, and go through towns like they was dots on the map.

There ain't much work ta it and lots o' fun, so its the life fer me, and I guess lots o' others folkses, the way you see 'em on the road.

HY SYCKLE.

Izrael Zangwill, the famous English Jewish author and playwright, died in London, Aug. 2nd. He was the foremost Jewish literary genius of his day.

A hydroplane is being built in Berlin, Germany, which will hold 24 passengers. It will be used on a route between European ports on the Mediterranean to Egypt and North African countries.

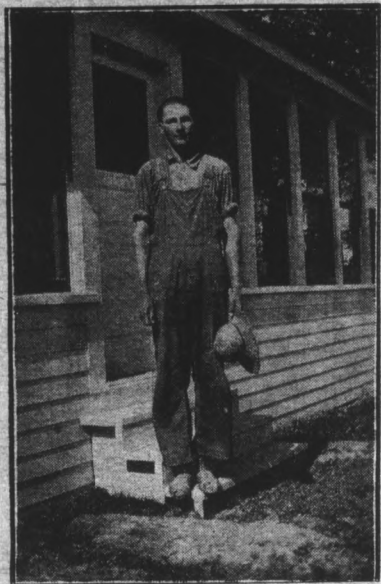
Ruins of a city about 1,500 years old have just been found in Sweden.



## Michigan's Tallest Farmers

*Prize Winners In Our Contest*

**J**UST what there is in a human being to make him grow tall, short, fat, or thin is hard to tell. Of course, heredity is a great influence; this is proven constantly in our work in livestock breeding where great success has been attained in getting conformation to type. But what in hered-



Six feet seven inches and 180 pounds at twenty years of age, are three facts about Vennice Rossman. It is certain that he will get older, he is likely to get heavier and there is a possibility that he will grow taller. He wins the first prize in our contest.

ity causes it, is a guess. Some say it is gland activity that determines how a fellow should grow. It must be something like that because we as individuals have no control over the matter.

What ever it is, it has made the prize winners in this contest grow tall. And from what they say tallness is no disadvantage. A fellow might bump his head once in a while, but he is likely to have a reach that other people will envy, besides think of the outlook upon life that a tall fellow has which we short ones can not have. Our noses are too close to the ground, and we are likely to get lost in a crowd. Crowds are not feared by the tall boys, and when it comes to step-



Ray Anderson looks in this picture, every bit as tall as he is. He has six feet six inches to his credit and at twenty-eight years of age he weighs 170 pounds. He is the second prize winner.

ping, they are of the slow speed motor type—they can cover a lot of distance without much speed. One time I almost run my legs off trying to keep up with one of these tall fellows, and I couldn't do it "a tall." To be long on legs must be an advantage in following the plow and such other work as befalls the tiller of the soil. The only thing I can't figure out is how

the head keeps track of what the feet are doing; my feet get tangled up even at my closeness to them.

It looks as if most of us would have to look up to Vennice Rossman. Six foot seven is all he measures and he is running a 256 acre farm at that. You can't tell what he will measure when he grows up for he is only twenty years old. He is standing on the bottom step of the summer porch and it looks as if he would not be able to get in if he was on the top step. He gets most of his bird's-eye view of this earth from Lapeer County where he lives.

Ray Anderson is just a little shorter being six foot six inches. Ray weighs 170 pounds and wears a 11-size shoe. I don't wonder at the latter as a fellow needs a good base to carry so much above. He has been farming since he was 13 years old and now he is 28. He says that farming has made a man of him, and the picture is evidence of it. His wife is a little over five feet in height and she says that they look like Mutt and Jeff when together. Ray lives in Osceola County.

Theron J. Alford comes next in our tall farmer contest. He is up in the air six feet and 5 1/4 inches. His little



Doesn't the child look small beside Theron J. Alford? He extends six feet five and one-quarter inches up in the air. He weighs 185 pounds and is 26 years old. Mr. Alford won the third prize in the tall farmer contest.

girl standing beside him makes his tallness appear to advantage. He weighs 185 pounds and is twenty-six years old. He is farming it in Ingham County.

### SHORTEST FARMER CONTEST.

**W**E have found some of the tallest farmers in the state, so our minds go immediately to the contrast, and we wonder who the shortest ones are.

There are advantages in being short. One does not have to stoop so far to reach the ground and the ground is the thing the farmer works the most. Short fellows are usually of the high speed type, therefore their legs get them there about as fast as those of the other fellow.

We will give a prize of five dollars for the picture of the shortest farmer and a description of him. Anything interesting regarding him will add to the possibility of winning the prize. Three dollars will be given for the next shortest, and two dollars for the third. Those whose pictures are submitted should be actual farmers, and we would like to have them give some of the advantages of being short.

This contest will be open until August 30th. Please send the pictures and descriptions to the Contest Editor, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

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*No  
Guessing as to  
Who Made Them*

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This tells you immediately that a foremost tire manufacturer has produced it and accepts full responsibility for its service.

Moreover, that its low purchase price is backed by sound quality—and assured mileage.

Let there be no doubt about this. Goodrich would never put its name to a product in which quality was low and risk high.

But Goodrich Radio Cords offer more than complete dependability at low price. The full service facilities of the Goodrich Dealer go with it. Free application of tires to rims—inspection of rims—use of his air lines—personal suggestions on saving your tires—changes from wheel to wheel to increase mileage.

By all standards of comparison, Goodrich Radio Cords are the best present-day tire buy in the rural field—bar none.

30 x 3 1/2  
OVERSIZE  
CLINCHER  
\$9.95



29 x 4.40  
RADIO  
BALLOON  
\$11.20

**Goodrich  
Radio Cords**





## JOINT IN CISTERN WALL LEAKS.

Can you tell me how to prevent my basement cistern from leaking? The leaks seem to be where the cistern walls join to the cellar walls. Two years ago I used water glass on the inside and it stopped it from leaking for a year, but now it is worse than ever. I hope I can find something to stop the leak and not have to make a new wall, as the cistern is now full of fresh rain water. Any suggestions will be appreciated.—D. J. B.

This is a very common trouble with this type of cistern, where the cistern wall is joined to an existing wall, as it is rather hard to make a watertight joint under such conditions. I doubt whether you can do anything while the cistern is full of water. When it is emptied and the walls are reasonably dry, paint over the leaky places on the inside either with hot paraffin, hot asphalt, or with some good asphalt paint or cement. I think about two coats of either of these will stop the leak for some time.

If the crack is opening up when the pressure comes on it, you may have to fasten some kind of reinforcing across the corners and then plaster this part with two coats of rich cement plaster. But I think the paraffin or asphalt coatings will do the trick.—I. D.

## LENGTH OF THRESHING BELT.

I have a small threshing outfit run with a small tractor. I am using a 100-foot belt but am wondering whether a 75-foot belt would operate just as well without unnecessary strain on the bearings, or is there any difference between a long and a short belt? Would rather use a shorter one for threshing in small lots and close places, as it would make it easier to set the outfit and for the operator to look after both machines.—N. Y.

Yes, a 75-foot belt will work satisfactorily with your small tractor outfit. After the distance between pulley centers reaches 25 feet, little advantage is secured by using a longer belt except that the greater weight of the belt has a certain fly wheel effect, and this is more or less balanced by the greater trouble when a side wind is blowing. The longer belt lengths came into use with steam tractors partly to cut down the fire hazard from sparks. If a first-class belt dressing is used, it is possible with a 50-foot belt to transmit the full power and still have the top of belt reasonably slack.

## WOODEN CISTERN HAS HARD WATER.

I have a wooden cistern, the water in which gets hard right after a rain. It doesn't leak, for it never has been dry. Have pumped it out and cleaned it thoroughly and thought it would stay soft, but it did not. Can you tell me what to do with it?—G. K.

About the only suggestion I can make is that there is a leak fairly well up on the cistern through which the hard ground water enters at certain times. You could tell if this was the case by pumping it out after a heavy rain and seeing if the ground water then comes in. If this is the trouble and the staves are beginning to disintegrate, about all you can do is to staple wire fencing to the walls and floor and then give it about two good coats of cement plaster.—D.

## ICE AND FAN MAKES A COOL BREEZE.

IF the breezes aren't cool enough to suit you and you have an electric fan and ice, then you may manufacture your own breeze of a lowered temperature. Often this is desirable for the sick room.

Place a chunk of ice in a large bowl, preferably one about a foot and a half

in diameter. Behind this bowl of ice set your electric fan. Turn on the switch and the cool breeze will begin.

The ice bowl may be made attractive for a dinner party or any other kind of entertainment by filling it with ice and then decorating it with fragrant flowers. With a fan behind the bowl prepared in this manner, not only will cool breeze be furnished, but it also will be laden with the scent of the chilled flowers.—D.

## REPAIRING CEMENT FEEDING FLOOR.

We have a cement feeding floor that has a few poor spots in its surface and we are planning on putting another layer of cement on top to repair it. Will a thorough cleaning be sufficient to warrant a good job? We believe freezing was the cause of this trouble. Is there anything that can be applied to the old concrete to make the new concrete hold? Any suggestions will be appreciated.—W. M.

If the feeding floor in general is thick enough and of good quality I hardly see the necessity of adding another layer on top, and believe the best plan would be to put in new the

places which have failed. If the failure was caused by water collecting under the floor and then freezing, it will be of no use to patch these places or put on another coat until the water is prevented from collecting under the paving. One way would be to dig a trench 18 to 24 inches deep all around the outside of the floor, put in drain tile, and carry this to some outlet. This would probably prevent water from collecting under the floor.

To patch the broken places, break out all loose and crumbling material clear down to the foundation. If there is enough of this to break out to allow of putting a line of tile under the pavement and connecting it to the tile around the outside this should be done. Then be sure the foundation is solid, which can be done by tamping in gravel while it is wet. Soak the edges of the old concrete very thoroughly so they will not draw water from the new concrete, then mix up a concrete of one bag cement, two cubic feet sand, and three cubic feet of coarse gravel, and fill in the broken places. Just before pouring the new concrete, paint the edges of the old concrete around the holes with a cream-like mixture of cement and water. After the new concrete has set, cover it with canvas, straw, dirt, or something to keep off the sun, and keep it well soaked for several days.—D.

## Applaud Pulling Contests

Farmers Crowd Amphitheatre to Watch Horses Compete at Big Farmers' Day Gathering

By Allen B. Cooke

TRKING their way from all parts of Michigan, 8000 farmers, their wives and families took possession of the Michigan State College campus on July 31, enjoyed a novel program featuring a horse pulling contest, a minute inspection of the college buildings and experimental plats, a program and a social gathering, attendant with much joviality. The entire day was given over to the visitors and the hosts, professors of the college, county agents and extension workers, bent every effort to make the day, an annual custom, the success that it was.

The evidence of the applause augurs well for the judgment of the casual observer that the horse pulling contest was by far the most thrilling for the rural assemblage. Two teams, one christened Bill and Barney, owned by A. G. Vanderbeck, of Alma, the other Dick and Dan, owned by Allen Haskins, of Ionia, strained at their stout harness to a decision. A description of the contest would only suffice to tell of the keen struggle for supremacy.

As the crowd seated in the amphitheatre, erected in Sleep Hollow, a renowned spot on the college campus, Professor H. A. Gallagher called the contestants to the arena, urging the partisan crowd to be quiet. Bill and Barney, a stalwart team of chestnut brown horses, were plainly eager for the fray, as they reared and plunged to get into action. They started first on a small pull at the dynamometer.

The dynamometer is a contrivance mounted on a truck, measures the ability of the horses to pull a dead weight of different capacities. Mr. Gallagher explained that pulling the dynamometer 27½ feet with the gauge set at 3100 pounds accomplishes a task equal to the draught of pulling the same load from a well 27½ feet deep, or a load of 103½ tons in motion.

With little coaxing Bill and Barney pulled the initial load as did Dick and Dan, the bay team belonging to Mr. Haskins. Hours sped by as the load capacity was increased. Excitement ran rife throughout the contest. One was reminded of the fans at a boxing bout, swinging as their favorite delivers the punch. The farmers would

"gee-up" as the contestants dug in the turf and tugged to move the load.

Bill and Barney, the team owned by champion after having pulled the dynamometer, with weights set at 3150 pounds, a distance of 43 feet while Dick and Dan stopped with the same load at 34 feet. The winner was tendered the prize of \$50 awarded by the Ionia Free Fair. Mr. Haskins' team weighed 3520 pounds and Mr. Vanderbeck's pair tipped the scales at 3375 pounds.

John A. Doelle, secretary of the Michigan Realty Board, at Lansing, former State Commissioner of Agriculture, addressed the farmers immediately following the contest. He stressed the problem of conservation which he opined was "Michigan's most important consideration at the present time and in the future."

The potentialities of Michigan, as a wonder state were brought out. Liking the state to an empire, with Detroit as a center, he quoted facts to bear out that Michigan was a state first in more agricultural resources than any other state. He pointed out that the farmer had an extensive home market. Only 34 per cent of Michigan's populace eat food produced in the state," he said.

During the morning hours the visitors were escorted through the college laboratories and made acquainted with the members of the faculty. Much interest was evinced in the experimental plats.

The annual town and country church choir singing contest eliminations were conducted during the morning with the following winners: Benson, first; Rockwood, second; Reading, third; Fowlerville, fourth. The prizes, given by R. E. Olds of Lansing, were distributed from the speakers stand.

Professor J. Cox, intimately connected with the farmers of the state, Dean Shaw and others, through whose efforts the ninth annual Farmers Day was made a possibility commented on the success of the get-together, Dean Shaw saying, "This is a day we look forward to and feel that much benefit is derived from this yearly custom."

The Boys' Vocational Band added

much to the program with their timely concert.

Nothing went amiss, the weather was ideal and as the visitors turned towards home, the smile, only brought about by satisfaction and by the culmination of a "good time" beamed forth.

## NEW METHOD OF MAKING CORN SUGAR.

A NEW process for making sugar from corn has been developed in the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture. This process produces maltose sugar, which is 95 per cent as sweet as cane or beet sugar, and only seven to ten hours are required to convert the starch into fine sugar.

The system of corn sugar manufacture now in use in several Western factories produces a sugar called dextrose, which is about 50 per cent as sweet as cane sugar, but possesses high preservative qualities. The method of producing maltose sugar is said to be simple and inexpensive.

## News of the Week

A nose dive in an army plane at Grapevine Haven, Mass., resulted in the death of three army men and two passengers.

Due to the religious trouble in Mexico, no preparations were made for Sunday services in the Catholic churches for Aug. 1st. This is the first time in the 405 years that Christianity has been in Mexico that no Sunday services were held.

The Ford interests have opened an air line from Detroit to Grand Rapids for general commercial business.

Mrs. Dell Skinner, a prominent club woman of Kalamazoo, and eighty years of age, has started to study law.

Severe sun burns caused the death of Edwin Noll, a Cincinnati youth.

Sih Eu-Yang a Chinese girl is in the Michigan University studying business administration so that she can go back to China to take a position in the Shanghai Woman's and Commercial Savings Bank, which is run entirely by women.

Two hundred miners returned to work in an open shop pit near Wheeling, W. Va., after a strike by the union. The Elm Grove Mining Company which operates the mine and used to work under an agreement with the union, expects to open other mines on a non-union basis.

Suzanne Lenglen, the world's champion woman tennis player, a French woman, has turned professional and will tour the United States this fall giving exhibition games.

The tire makers of the United States will become independent of the British rubber trust in fifteen years if the land policy of the Philippines will be changed to permit American interests to plant large acreages there. The Islands are well adapted to growing rubber.

There is dissension in the Russian army and navy because of a clash between the chiefs. The hand of Trotsky is seen in this trouble in what seems to be an endeavor to overthrow the Stalin party which is now in power.

The K. of C. has asked the U. S. to take a hand in the religious troubles which are now occurring in Mexico.

There were 105 less divorces in Wayne County during July than in July of last year.

Chicago's diversion of water through the drainage canal for sewage purposes is roiling the Canadians as it, they say, violates the Niagara Falls treaty.

Ford's new air flivver is being given a try out at Ford's Aviation field in Dearborn.

The traffic on Wall Street, New York, the financial market of the world was stopped the other day to let a mother cat carry her kitten across the street.

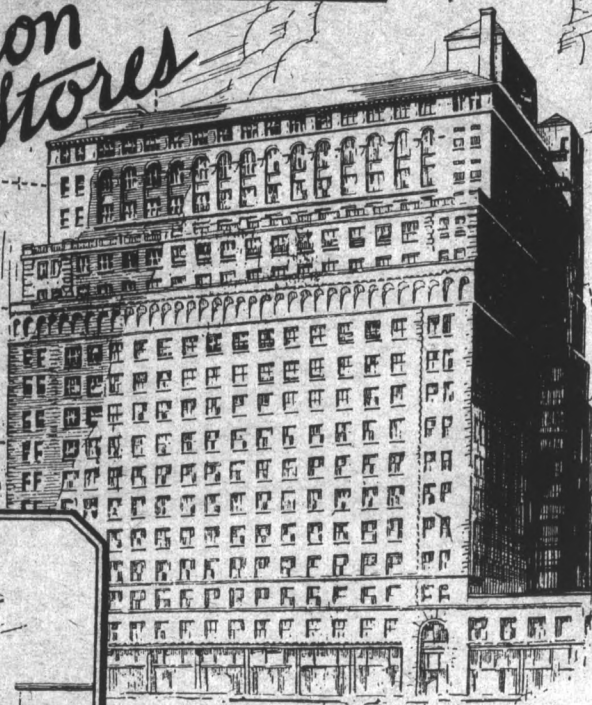
Fourteen elephants went on a rampage during a circus parade in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. They were successfully captured by a clown who bought all the bread he could find and enticed the elephants to him with the bread.

Four thousand pacifists, including 900 Germans, met on the battle fields of France, Aug. 2nd, in the Fifth International Democratic Peace conference—exactly twelve years after the day France found itself plastered with mobilization signs.



A NATION-WIDE  
INSTITUTION  
**J.C. Penney Co.**  
INC.  
DEPARTMENT STORES

*A Nation-Wide Institution  
of 745 Department Stores*



J. C. Penney Co. Bldg.,  
Executive and Buying Offices,  
New York City.

## The Fulfilled Vision of a Pioneer

### Back to School

The boys and girls of America are off to school within the next few days. Your nearest J. C. Penney Company Store has everything necessary to outfit them for the school year.

School pads, pencils and supplies of every kind.

For the boys—"Penney Jr." Suits, with two pairs of knickers, at \$13.75. "True Blue" Play Suits, equally serviceable in school, at 79c.

For the girls—High-grade Gingham Dresses at \$1.49. Washable School Frocks at 98c. Coats in latest modes.

For the Boy and Girl—Hats, Shoes, Hosiery. Acme Value at low prices in our children's as well as adult wear.

Ask or write to our nearest Store for our illustrated paper  
"THE STORE NEWS"  
describing our merchandise.

The J. C. Penney Company is constantly adding to its list of Stores and has openings for keen young men to grow to Managers and Co-partners.

AMERICA'S PIONEERS of the past century won fame by blazing their trails toward the unknown West. It has remained for American genius and enterprise of the Twentieth Century to bring forth another type of pioneer—one who, coming out of the West, has cleaved new paths toward the Rising Sun.

James C. Penney, the pioneer, started a small Store on April 14th, 1902, at Kemmerer, Wyoming. It was called the "Golden Rule Store." Eleven years later, with 48 Stores in operation, the name was changed to the J. C. Penney Company. Since then, growth has been continuous, new Stores spreading gradually through the West and then into the East and South.

In developing this Nation-wide service, the J. C. Penney Company abandoned beaten paths and set up new guide-posts for the conduct of a retail business—

Not how high a price will our patrons pay, but for *how little* can we afford to sell—

To wrap into each package the fullest possible Value for the money received—

To hold no "sales," but to fix upon the lowest possible price and maintain this price the year round—

To sell for cash and thus give the public the benefits which cash buying and selling afford—

To put in charge of each Store a man trained by the Company, who has a one-third ownership in his Store.

These few practical rules of business explain why in every one of our 745 Department Stores today you get the fullest possible Value in goods and service for every dollar you spend.

### Where Some of Our 745 Stores Are Located

#### MICHIGAN

Adrian	Iron Wood
Albion	Ishpeming
Alma	Kalamazoo
Alpena	Lapeer
Battle Creek	Ludington
Benton Harbor	Manistee
Cadillac	Manistique
Calumet	Marquette
Caro	Monroe
Cheboygan	Muskegon
Coldwater	Niles
Escanaba	Owosso
Hillsdale	Petoskey
Holland	Port Huron
Houghton	Saginaw
Ionia	Sault Ste. Marie
Iron Mountain	Sturgis
Iron River	Traverse City

#### WISCONSIN

Antigo	Marshfield
Appleton	Monroe
Ashland	Oshkosh
Beaver Dam	Portage
Beloit	Racine
Berlin	Rice Lake
Chippewa Falls	Richland Center
Fond du Lac	Sheboygan
Green Bay	Stevens Point
Janesville	Watertown
Manitowoc	Wausau
	Wisconsin Rapids

A NATION-WIDE  
INSTITUTION-  
**J.C. Penney Co.**  
INC.  
DEPARTMENT STORES



# More profit from your rotation

A SUITABLE crop rotation often makes a profit. But a rotation alone is not likely to give the greatest possible profit.

In fact a rotation may not even maintain production\*. Other farm practices are likewise necessary if you wish to get maximum production at the lowest cost per acre. One of these is the use of the right kind of fertilizer.

There are sound tests which show that, in a rotation including winter grains and clover hay, a suitable fertilizer containing potash applied in the fall on wheat benefits the entire rotation chiefly through increased yields of clover. More clover hay means increased soil fertility and smaller feed bills.

Clover is a "potash-hungry" crop, but it is farm economy to apply this necessary potash to the wheat or other fall grain in which the clover and grass are seeded.

On many soils—especially loams and sandy loams—from 4% to 6% of potash can be used with profit in Fall Fertilizer mixtures. The small increase in cost makes fertilizer with these percentages of potash worth a trial this Fall.

\*FREE—Our new booklet "Fall Fertilizer Facts" tells how to recognize symptoms of potash starvation by a study of clover leaves. It also contains other valuable information. Send for a copy today.

Potash Importing Corporation of America  
Dept. A-11 10 Bridge Street, New York

Genuine German  
**POTASH**

## \*Maintain Production

Field tests made over a period of years by the Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois Agricultural Experiment Stations have shown that rotation of crops, including clover, has not maintained production without the use of manures, fertilizers, and lime.

In Pennsylvania the addition of potash in the fertilizer increased the average annual yield covering a period of 40 years as follows:

Corn	8.5 bushels
Oats	5.2 "
Wheat	3.2 "
Hay	0.54 tons

In Illinois, at the Cutler Field, the addition of potash in the fertilizer also increased the yields over a period of 15 years. The average annual increases were:

Corn	20.3 bushels
Oats	4.5 "
Wheat	6.1 "
Clover	.52 tons

Potash gives best results when used in connection with a sound soil fertility plan. It is our purpose to discuss it from this viewpoint in accord with the fertility programs of the various agricultural forces.

## Old Mission Orchards

As Seen During the Annual Hort Tour

THE second day was distinctly a cherry day. It was mainly spent in the Old Mission peninsula,

although the start was an inspection of the plant of the Grand Traverse Packing Company, a farmer owned institution, which cans and freezes at the rate of seventy-five tons of cherries a day during the season. The canning is done entirely by machinery, including the washing and pitting.

The frozen cherry industry was started in a small way by an order from a Detroit pie concern for sixty-five barrels. That concern now handles one thousand barrels of four hundred pounds each per year. For pie purposes, the cherries are put up at the rate of three pounds of cherries to one of sugar. In storage the cherries are kept at eight above zero.

The visitors were served cherry pie and apple cider by the company. There was no limit to the pie which was made from cherries frozen last year, so the hungry ones had two or three pieces.

### Pack Fancy Cherries.

Rain dampened the ground, but not the enthusiasm of the crowd. By the time the caravan got to the first stop the rain subsided. This stop was at the orchard of Titus Brothers which contains 7,000 apple and cherry trees. This orchard has not had a drop of spray on it this year, dust being used entirely. The condition of the trees bespoke the effectiveness of the methods used.

These brothers have built up quite a trade with three and five pound boxes of sweet cherries. The three pound box is sold for 80c and nets the Tituses 13c per pound for the cherries used. The boxes are ventilated and are printed for mailing.

A short stop was made at the farm of Ray H. Hooper which is one of the most profitable small farms on the peninsula. It has a splendid orchard of sweet cherries which tend not to crack because of timely spraying. It is said that spraying toughens the skin so that it does not crack. Mr. Hooper is successfully grafting his Duchess apple trees over to McIntosh.

At the orchard of E. O. Ladd, the visiting fruit men saw some odd methods of keeping up the fertility of the orchard. He has alfalfa or sweet clover growing between the rows and allows all that he cuts to go back to the ground. His trees have made usual growth and have averaged four cases per tree during good crop years. The sod is not allowed to grow up to the trees, but the tree rows are disked. Two pounds of sulphate of ammonia per tree is also used each year. Mr. Ladd plants the trees 20x27 feet apart, following methods contrary to these of Mr. Rogers. Mr. Ladd uses dry lime sulphur entirely in his spraying.

A stop was made at Golden Tower which is erected on a hill top, thus affording a fine view of the surrounding country. Over 250,000 fruit trees can be seen from this tower.

### Grafts Duchess to McIntosh.

The last stop of the day was at the orchards of G. L. Burnham. Here 144 Duchess trees have been grafted to McIntosh with successful results. Many northern growers are working over their Duchess, but failure often results because the old stuff is cut out too quickly. For the well being of the tree, it needs plenty of leaf surface. Also the growing cions need growing limbs near them to draw the sap to them. A tree can be grafted over in two years, but still more years are needed to entirely eliminate the old growth.

Mr. Burnham farms his entire sixty-five acres with a tractor, no horses being kept on the farm. He uses an air pressure sprayer which is giving

good results and thus far he has handled the work alone except for harvesting the fruit.

Filled with cherries both mentally and gastronomically, many of the caravan members started on short vacation trips through the scenic northern parts of the state. This was easily voted the most popular and interesting tour the state society ever had.

### GRASSHOPPER BAIT.

THE grasshoppers are on the job this year. They destroy annually thousands of dollars worth of crops—hay, oats, rye, peas, and wheat. Poisoned bait is the best method of control. The control measures should not cost more than 50 cents an acre.

The bait for five acres consists of:  
Bran.....25 pounds  
or bran mixture (one-half bran and one-half sawdust)

White arsenate or paris green.1 pound  
Salt .....1 pound  
Banana oil .....12 teaspoonfuls  
or 6 whole oranges (ground in meat chopper). Amyl acetate or banana oil may be obtained at any drug store.

Water .....10 quarts

Some precautions suggested include:

1. Measure the amounts carefully; do not guess.
2. Mix the materials thoroughly.
3. Add enough water to make the mash crumbly but no sloppy.
4. Apply the bait early in the morning or late in the evening.
5. Scatter broadcast, not in piles.
6. Use only about 5 to 7 pounds to the acre. Scatter the most where the grasshoppers are thickest.
7. Before applying the poison bait, keep it away from children, stock and chickens.
8. Wash out carefully—all containers used in mixing the bait; do not let the calf lick them out.

### CARE OF ASPARAGUS.

I wish to know when the tops should be cut off of asparagus and how far. I wish to know what kind of fertilizer should be applied and if it should be put around each hill. This crop has been neglected and I wish to get it in shape again. The plants are three years old.—A. H.

The tops should be left on asparagus plants until they are thoroughly killed by frost for the plants store up food in the storage roots through the action of the tops and if the tops are green when cut the crop of the succeeding year is curtailed. Some growers cut the tops in the fall but I believe it a better practice to leave them until spring as they furnish a certain amount of protection to the roots and tend to hold the snow.

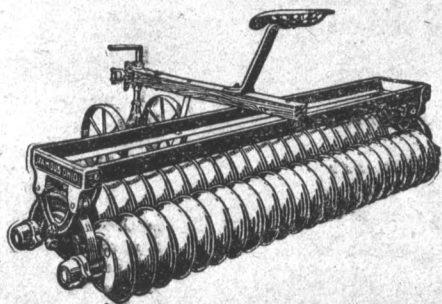
As the plants in question are now two years old, it is likely that there will be a small cutting in the spring. If this is the case the season should not extend over four weeks, and after this a good complete fertilizer of a formula 4-8-6 should be applied broadcast and thoroughly worked into the soil. The object in fertilizing at this time is to induce a large growth of tops in order to get an ample food storage in the roots for the next year's crop.—Geo. E. Starr.

The Michigan Potato Growers Exchange has strengthened its selling organization by the addition of H. H. Henning, of Chicago, well-known among the potato brokers. He will take the place of Charles Richner, who has been promoted to the position of sales manager, formerly held by George Wagner.

The tiger is more intelligent than the lion, trainers say.

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## FAMOUS Ohio PULVERIZER



### Make Fall Seed Grow

Your fall seeding will get an early start and a sure growth if you fit the soil with this Pulverizer.

It crushes every lump to bits, firms out the air spaces under the furrow slice and stirs the surface to form a loose mulch, thus retaining the moisture.

It gives your fall seeding a firm bed of mellow soil to start and grow in.

Ask dealer for Special Gold Bond Offer on OHIO Pulverizers.

The Ohio Cultivator Co.  
Bellevue, Ohio



Disc Harrows



Hay Presses



Manure Spreaders



## Service Department

### OLD NOTE IS LOST.

I renewed a note to a party living at a distance. The party has never returned the first note I gave him. He claimed it was lost. What could I do in this case? Should I ask for a writing that would clear me of the first note? How should such a writing be worded? When there is only a verbal agreement to pay rent and rent goes unpaid, may suit be brought in Justice Court or the wages taken by garnishment?—E. R. G.

Parole proof could be made that the new note was given for the old, but it would be better to have a writing signed by the payee stating that fact. Any words expressing the thought are sufficient. Action may be maintained for rent on a verbal lease and wages garnished.—Rood.

### COST OF SEPARATOR AND TRACTOR IN THRESHING.

Four neighbors plan on buying a threshing outfit this fall. One has a tractor, while the other three will buy the separator. What will you consider a fair ratio in the settling of accounts. In other words, is the use of separator worth more than the use of tractor? Would not tractor outlast separator? Any suggestions will be appreciated.—Subscriber.

As a general rule, the daily or hourly cost of the use of a separator will just about balance the hourly or daily cost of the tractor with oil and grease, without including fuel. This is rather surprising at first thought, because the tractor usually costs considerably more, and has a much shorter life, hence we would expect the tractor cost to be higher than that of the separator. It is easily understood, however, when one considers that the separator is used only a very few days per year, while the tractor ordinarily will be used two or three times as many days per year, hence cutting down the interest, shelter, insurance, taxes, and other overhead cost.

Take a medium-sized separator costing, say \$750. As ordinarily used in a four-man ring, with an occasional outside custom job, this will not be used to exceed ten or twelve days per year, and if properly taken care of should do excellent work for at least fifteen years, perhaps more. At this rate, the yearly overhead charges for interest on the investment, depreciation, shelter, insurance, taxes, and so on, will run in the neighborhood of \$105. With ten days' use per year this is \$10.50 per day, twelve days is \$8.75 per day, fifteen days is \$7.00, and so on.

Now, take a medium-sized tractor costing, say \$1,200. We figure under ordinary conditions a life of about seven and one-half years, of thirty-five to forty days per year. At this rate the yearly overhead cost for interest, depreciation, repairs, shelter, insurance and taxes will run about \$266. Allowing thirty-five days per year, this will run about \$7.60 per day, and with an allowance of \$1.15 for oil and grease, this would make the daily charge \$8.75, or just the same as for the separator.

Other sizes of separators and tractors would work out in much the same way, the life being shortened and the depreciation greatly increased where a smaller tractor is overloaded, with a separator too large for it. So that in general, the use of the separator can usually be about balanced day by day by the use of the tractor with oil and grease. Fuel and wages for the men who work with the outfit should be charged as expenses at an agreed price for the labor, and at cost for the fuel. Then it is not a difficult matter to figure what each man contributes, and his proper share of the costs or profits.—Dickerson.

The best farmers are those with imagination to see a decade ahead.



"One feels that his work amounts to something when he plows fifteen acres a day."

WILLIAM LUTZ,

Burley, Idaho

## The Wonder of the 3-Plow Tractor

THE giant of the old fairy tale had seven-league boots with which he performed great deeds. William Lutz has a 3-plow McCormick-Deering Tractor. On its seat he does wonderful things to his farm. He handles all his old operations faster and easier and reaches out for more acres and more opportunities for money making. Mr. Lutz's letter goes on to say: "I never knew what real farming was until I got my 15-30 McCormick-Deering tractor. I like this wonderful tractor better every day. I don't see how I ever got along without it."

Thousands of farmers are getting a new thrill and a new profit out of power farming with a 15-30 McCormick-Deering. They are finding more leisure in farming and putting more life into their lives.

The fall months are ahead, and that used to mean weeks of snail-like work behind the plow. While other work suffered, plowing took its toll of man labor and costly time. Don't let it be that way this fall. Emancipate yourself with the 15-30

McCormick-Deering like Lutz of Idaho and Fred Klett of Dubuque, Ia., Louis Mött, Jr., St. Olaf, Ia., Fred Eisele, No. Branch, N.J., John Adams, Columbus, Neb., Ralph Naziger, Hope, Ill., and A. H. Beebe, Logan, Ia. Write and ask some of these men what they think of the 15-30 McCormick-Deering. They are delighted with this 3-plow tractor and so are thousands of other 15-30 owners.

You will plow from 10 to 15 acres a day with the McCormick-Deering, for the 3-plow tractor gives you control over far more power than the 2-plow outfit—power for plowing and then for the long list of belt jobs.

Now comes the time for threshing, silo filling, shredding, baling, sawing, grinding, etc., etc. For all belt and drawbar operations McCormick-Deering tractors are perfectly equipped. Let the world-standard quality tractor help you to better, more profitable farming. Visit the dealer and get fully acquainted with the McCormick-Deering.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY  
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(Incorporated)

## 15-30 McCormick-Deering

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IT tells how to clear your land of stumps and boulders with explosives—the cheaper, easier and better method. 100 pages, profusely illustrated. Your copy is ready. Send today.

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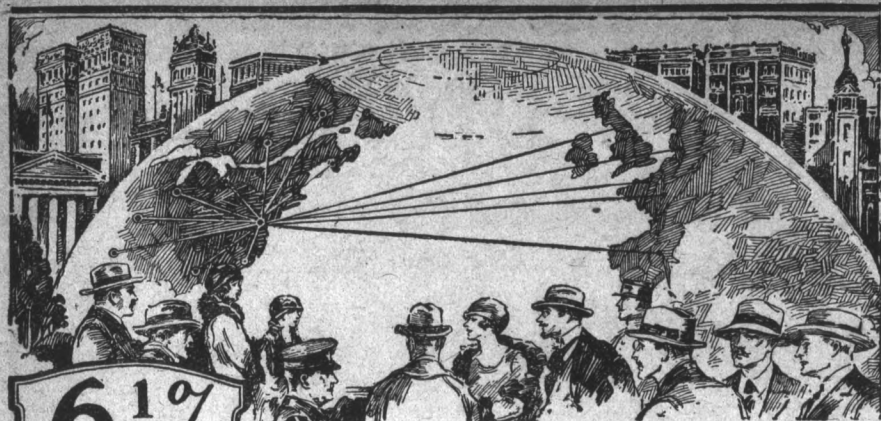
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**AUG. 30th  
SEPT. 4th**

## NEWS FROM CLOVERLAND

### A HONEY CENTER.

RUDYARD, Chippewa County, is becoming a honey center. This season's output is reported to be exceptionally fine in quality. One producer has 200 colonies. Bees have plenty of white clover to feed on.

### DELTA HAS WINNING HERD.

DELTA County took first honors among the Upper Peninsula cow-testing associations during June. The high average went to an association averaging 860 pounds of milk and 33.3 pounds of fat per cow.

### FORM SUPERVISOR ASSOCIATION.

UPPER Peninsula supervisors have formed an association following out plans adopted at Escanaba in May. Their first meeting will take place at Marquette on August 19. The boards of supervisors in eleven of the fifteen counties of the peninsula have already voted to join the association. Permanent organization will be effected at Marquette.

### MOVE TO PROTECT FARMERS' FLOCKS.

THE "Michigan Farmer" recently reported that the sheep industry of the Upper Peninsula was now seriously threatened with extermination unless adequate protective measures against wolves and coyotes were put through. Since then officials of the Department of Conservation have visited the infected district and have promised to engage such additional hunters as are required to meet the situation, so far as present funds of the department will permit.

### ALFALFA IN CLOVERLAND.

AFTER an inspection of the alfalfa fields of Gogebic County, C. E. Skiver, extension crop specialist of the Michigan State College, pronounces this crop a success in that county. He predicts a revolution in the dairy industry of the county as a result of the extensive growing of alfalfa there. Farmers are learning how to handle the crop and hence their present success. The essentials to success include the use of northern-grown seed, limed soil and clean, firm seed-bed. If the game is played according to the rules, success is certain.

### CLUB WORK GROWS APACE.

AS compared with last year, there is a four-fold increase in club-work in Dickinson County, reports the county agent. There are 110 members of 12 calf-clubs. Of these members, three-fifths own Holstein calves and the rest Guernseys. The calves are pure-bred. Eight girls are members of these clubs. Many calves will be on exhibit at the county fair this fall. The county agent is in direct charge of club-work in Dickinson County.

### FARMERS ENJOY PICNIC.

A VERY successful farmers' picnic took place at Foster City, Dickinson County, July 29. There are reported to have been 130 automobiles of farmers assembled on the grounds. Mr. J. G. Wells, Upper Peninsula dairy specialist, talked and announced the winners in the cattle-judging contest. Mr. E. G. Amos, assistant state leader of county agents, urged the farmers to visit the Chatham Experiment Station whose work he de-

scribed. Prof. H. C. Rather of the crops department, Michigan State College, spoke on the desirability of adopting modern methods in farming to increase the per acre yield. He described the method followed at the college in developing improved varieties of grains. There was a tug-of-war and a horse-pulling contest.

### DEMAND INCREASES FOR FARM SUPPLIES.

IN Marquette County 26,000 pounds of pyrotol have been distributed to farmers at cost. Five carloads of lime have been used by farmers this season. Four fertilizer tests have been started by Mr. L. R. Walker, county agricultural agent. Gogebic County farmers are assembling pyrotol orders, reports the county agent.

### READY FOR FORESTRY WORK.

THE clearing of the site for the administration building and the tree nursery of the Upper Peninsula branch of the Lake States Forest Experiment Station has been completed. One of the projects to be undertaken by the station will be the effect of forest fires on the quality of the soil. It has long been appreciated by soil experts that the repeated burning over of the surface of the land is deleterious to the humus and other productive agencies of the soil, but to what extent it is destructive has not been definitely determined. Eventually the station hopes to have definite data on this matter.

### MAKING WHEAT CROP PAY.

(Continued from page 129)

\$67.50 in land rental (figuring the land at \$5 per acre) and also 143 hours of man labor and 429 hours of horse labor.

### Maintaining Fertility With Fertilizers.

The question sometimes arises, how long can productiveness be maintained with commercial fertilizers? The oldest test bearing on this question is that of the famous Broadbalk Field at the Rothamstead Experiment Station, where the eighty-fourth consecutive wheat crop is being grown this year. The soil is a strong clay, which was only moderately producing at the beginning of the experiment.

Beginning with 1852, the average ten-year yields of wheat on the untreated land have been reported as follows: 15.9, 14.5, 10.4, 12.6, 12.3, 10.9, and 9.1, the last figure for the decade 1912-1921. A plot on the same land treated with commercial fertilizers has yielded as follows for the same ten years periods: 36.1, 40.5, 31.2, 38.4, 28.5, 37.2, and 27.4. On an adjoining plot where the land has been heavily manured the yields have been approximately the same. The outstanding lesson here is that fertilization either with chemical fertilizers or by barnyard manure can maintain the productiveness of the soil apparently indefinitely. For most farmers in this country an adequate soil improvement program will probably be found in a combination of manure, fertilizers, and legumes, with lime where needed, to make soil conditions favorable to the nitrogen storing plants.

### Present Fertilizer Use Not Adequate.

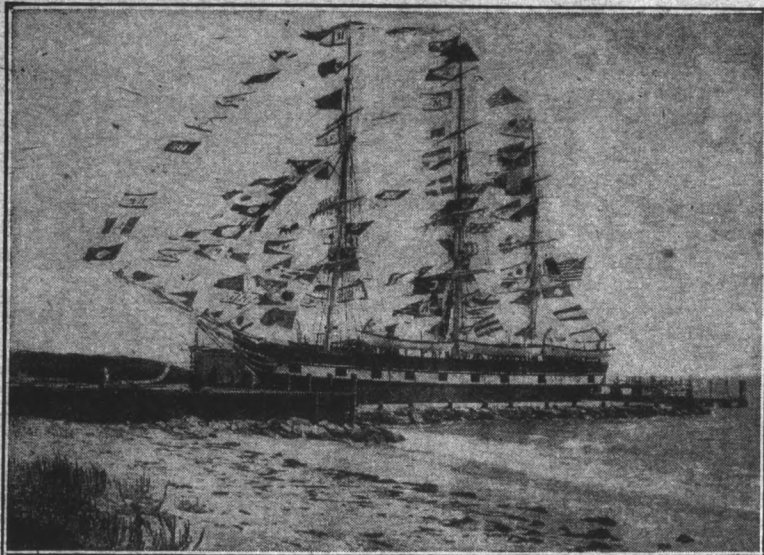
The average fertilizer consumption on fall sown wheat and rye in Michigan amounts to about seventy-five pounds per acre. It should be nearer two hundred pounds. On most soils, upwards of four hundred pounds per acre of a high analysis grade fertilizer can be used with profit. Two hundred and fifty pounds per acre is a safe recommendation under ordinary soil conditions.



# WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



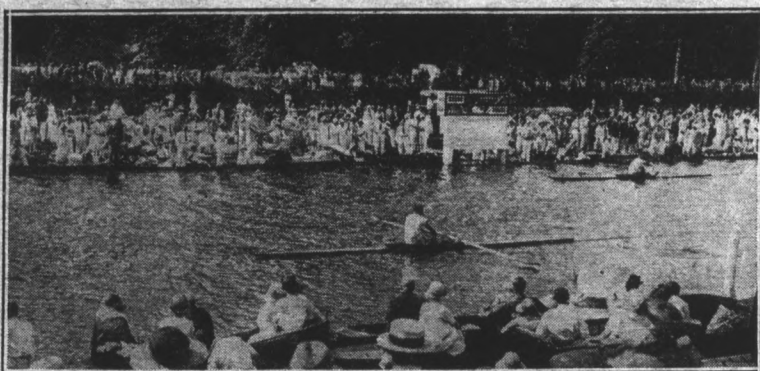
This sea hawk decided to make her home where electric service can be easily secured.



The schooner, Charles W. Morgan, the oldest whaling ship in the world, here flying the colors of all the new Bedford whaling agents, was dedicated as a memorial to the industry.



"Kianger," the only hybrid between the wild horse of Tibet and the wild ass of India.



Jack Beresford wins the diamond scull prize at Henley, England for the second time. Should he win next year, he will be the proud owner of the much valued diamond.



Japan's tennis champions play on the royal tennis courts for the benefit of the Prince Regent who is an ardent tennis fan. A small assemblage was invited to witness the matches.



Pearl Cummins, a dancing teacher, wore out 76 pairs of shoes in one year.



Since receiving the vote, women have decided to add suspenders to their attire.



Pike caught by President Coolidge will be mounted for the New York Museum.



Alvin C. York, war's greatest hero, plans to give lads of Tennessee educational opportunities.



The Inglewood portable court in session dealing out justice to auto-speeders, thus saving time for both officials and speeders, but saving no money for the latter.



"Jewel" the favorite elephant at Central Park, New York who has the edge on the human residence of the metropolis for she always carries her shower bath with her.



THE doctor and Rancher Tom went into the living-room. Rancher Tom carried himself stiffly and limped badly. The cowman sat down in a straight-backed chair and eyed the crook narrowly as he inhaled and exhaled cloud after cloud of tobacco smoke. Switser soon learned that he was thus closely watched and he flared up hotly—

"I sure hope you'll know me next time you see me!"

"I will, all right," was the easy reply. "What's your name, son?"

"None o' your business. What's yours?"

"Bud Ketcham."

"Mine's Cain't Ketch 'Em," quirked Connie. "Say, you've got an awful foot. I'm goin' to call you 'Number Ten Boots.'"

"And I'm goin' to call you 'Rat o' the Rancho.'"

Connie darkened even more. Those rat nicknames annoyed him.

"If I was as big as you, do you know what I'd do?" he asked suddenly. "I'd beat you up, that's what. Say, Number Ten Boots, did you ever steal cattle?"

"Steal cattle!" It was Ketcham's turn to darken and he certainly did it. "Who says I stole cattle?"

Switser took a parting puff at his cigaret and deftly snapped it straight through the open doorway that led to the living-room.

"Bull's-eye!" he observed. "Oh, nobody says it. I just wondered. Bring me another smoke-stick, Number Ten Boots."

Bud Ketcham rose with not very much grace and went for it. Rancher Tom met him at the table. The doctor had gone.

"Another cigaret already?" Alden frowned. "Not on your life, bud—no more until morning. Better stay with him until midnight and don't leave him then if he ain't restin' easy and sleepin' sound. I'm in the left front bedroom, if you want me. Good-night."

He limped away. Ketcham went back to Switser's bedside and sat down.

"Rancher says there ain't nothin' doin'," he told Connie, "until broad daylight in the mornin'."

"The big rube!" cried Switser. "He—"

"Aw, shet up," Ketcham broke in. "You make me tired. You don't know what you're talkin' about, Rat. Rancher done several things for you that I wouldn't ha' done."

The little crook sneered.

"Why number Ten! Oh, dear — and you lovin' me the way you do! It's awful touchin'. What was it he done, anyway?"

Bud Ketcham bent forward, his elbows on his knees.

"You hit them fool sorrels when you was drivin' through the gate—remember? They jumped and smashed the left front wheel on that rotten snag pine; then they hung the left hind wheel against the tree and pulled it right down on you and the buckboard, smashin' it to splinters. One o' them sorrels, Brimstone, the worst one, he got all tangled in the wire o' the fence and fell down. There he laid, kickin' twenty kicks to the second and hittin' the tree half an inch from your head every time. You was layin' under the tree with blood runnin' out your mouth."

"So what does Rancher do?" the cowman continued. "He runs in and the hoss soaks him half a dozen licks that would ha' busted your pecan-shell head. It sure looked like certain death and I don't yet see why it wasn't. He's bruised blue and black all over. Notice how he walked? Then he had to take out that gun Bill Maddon put on him and shoot the Brimstone hoss to save you. Why, Rat o' the Rancho, that hoss, low-down mean as he was, was woth a heap more'n you!"

## Number Ten Boots

By Hapsburg Liebe

A Story in Two Installments

"Then Rancher, what does he do? He lifts that tree off o' you, carries you here and sends me cuttin' the buck after the doctor. And that pine snag was some heavy, too, Rat. I tried to lift it myself when I got back from Dale, and I sure couldn't! All o' them things he done for you, Rat, when it was your own fault. Now you got the nerve to call him a 'big rube!' It ain't right, by jingoes, it ain't right!"

Connie Switser's eyes searched the heavy copper-brown countenance of his temporary nurse for some sign of a lie. He found none. Ketcham had given a modest enough account of the accident.

Switser turned his face from the yellow-flamed lamp and was silent for a

"Any man owes a debt like that to humanity," Alden smiled a little. "Judgin' by the smells that's comin' from the kitchen, you'd better get up if you feel like it; if you don't I'll bring your breakfast to you."

Connie Switser rose.

An hour later Switser walked weakly out toward the barns and bunk-houses and came upon the ranchman giving orders to Bud Ketcham and another cowman, both of whom were mounted. Ketcham glared wickedly at Switser and Switser deliberately made a face at Ketcham. Alden finished his talk and turned to Connie. The cowmen whirled away.

"So long, Number Ten Boots!" taunted Connie.

Ketcham pretended that he didn't

## NEWS FROM THE FARM

By Laura Blackmer.

Dere Jim: I take my pen in hand  
To write to you a letter.  
Altho' we have our troubles here,  
The farmin' can't be better.  
The huntin' seasons open,  
And altho' my place is posted,  
They set the swamp on fire and now  
The woods is darn near toasted.  
While we was fightin' fire a bunch  
Came down the road a tootin',

And killed my pure-bred rooster  
With their gol dorned wild-fire shootin'.  
Then Sunday, tho' in our county  
Huntin' that day ain't lawful,  
They shot our dog in our front yard;  
His cryin' was just awful.  
But the beauties of a farm, dere Jim,  
Can't be put in a letter.  
And tho' we're troubled now and then,  
The farmin' can't be better.

long time. It was a strange thing, an almost unbelievable thing, a thing unheard of in all his life before, that a man whom he hardly knew had shot to death a valuable horse, taken severe punishment, even narrowly risked his own life, to save him—him, a little, mean, worthless crook.

When he awoke, day had broken. He could hear the quarreling of jays, the chattering of cat-squirrels, the melody of a mockingbird. He saw that the lamp on the dresser was still lighted and then he saw Rancher Tom dozed in a chair beside him. Connie resisted temptation for about the first time in his life and did not wake Alden to ask him for a cigaret.

For half an hour, Switser watched the ranchman closely and thought and thought, over and over again, of the vast difference between them and of that which the ranchman had done to save his miserable life. Then Tom Alden stirred, yawned, sat up stiffly in his chair and looked toward the slender figure in bed.

"Good mornin', son," he said cheerily. "How you feelin'? Black Isham's goin' to give us some pancakes and real 'ham-and' for breakfast. Reckon you can eat some?"

Connie actually grinned.

"Man, whisper it sweet and low! Eat some? I ain't had a square in a year, honest. I'm feelin' pretty good—all but I'm sore across my shoulders. Say, I thought that Ketcham feller was settin' up with me, and it's you."

"I couldn't sleep," was Alden's explanation.

Connie's face became sober again. "How come it, Rancher," he asked pointedly, "you done what you done for me?"

hear. Alden's brows puckered. "What's the big idee, son?" asked Alden.

"He wears number ten boots," Connie said with about a fourth of a smile. "You found the tracks o' that sort o' boots every time you lost cattle, you said."

"Think it was Bud, eh?"

"Oh, no, I ain't thinkin' at all. All the same, that big soak wears number ten boots! Say, Rancher, does Ketcham know you found them big footprints when your cattle turned up missin'?"

"No! Except for tellin' Bill Maddon, I've kept it to myself," answered Rancher Tom. He shook his head and went on: "It wasn't Bud, son. He's been with me for three years and he's a good man. I sure couldn't suspicion him. There's more men than just Bud that wears number ten boots in this country, son. What made you think it was him?"

"I've seen lots o' crooks, Rancher," Connie muttered. "There's somethin' about 'em you get to know when you see it. When I first laid eyes on Bud, I says to myself, I says: 'There's a feller who's so crooked he can't lay still in his sleep.' I says, I couldn't never tell you why, but that's the way I felt about it. Anyhow, you watch him! You sure got to ketch the thief in thirty days, Rancher, or lose a lot!"

"Lose a lot!" echoed Alden. "I'd say! You keep quiet about it, son, hear me?"

Connie smiled.

"Quiet! Rancher, I'm a tombstone." Days and days passed, and more and more cattle disappeared. There was no trace of their going save for a few big, dim footprints in the sand.

Had they been snatched up at night by some monster ship of the air, it could hardly have been more mystifying. Tom Alden watched by day and he watched by night and he rode the country over in the attempt to find which way his cattle had gone, all to no avail. Connie Switser, too, did a great deal of watching and with no more success than attended the efforts of Alden.

The common dislike between the big cowman, Ketcham, and the little erstwhile crook had grown into a cordial hatred. Once it would have reached bloodshed, doubtless, had not Rancher Tom interfered. Ketcham had drawn back one of his huge legs to give Connie the feel of a number ten boot, when Alden caught the burly cowman by the shirt-collar and fairly lifted him off his feet. It was this final touch that changed Switser's admiration for Alden into nothing less than idolatry. From that hour on, Switser followed Rancher Tom like a dog.

The twenty-ninth day dawned and the rustler was still uncaught. Alden tried to hide his disappointment and couldn't. When he had finished his breakfast, he went into the big, plain living-room and walked the floor with folded arms, drawn brows and a face as grave as death itself. He didn't dread losing his ranch nearly so much as he dreaded losing the girl—that was the insufferable part of it. Alice certainly would not marry him without her father's permission. Bill Maddon had only her.

He became aware that a pair of keen eyes were watching him from the front doorway and he wheeled irritably.

"Well," he snapped, "what is it, Connie?"

Connie walked in. He now wore a shirt and trousers of khaki; they had been Alden's and Black Isham had boiled and boiled them until they had shrunk almost to a fit. One of Alden's old broad-rimmed gray hats sat ludicrously on the back of his head.

"When you ketch him, Rancher," muttered Connie, his voice sympathy itself, "you'll ketch him at night. There's one more night left."

"Yes," gloomily replied Tom Alden, "and it'll be just like all the rest o' the nights."

"There ain't any tellin' why, Rancher, you've got to get him! You simply can't lose!"

Alden's smile was poor indeed.

"Real pretty," said he, "to talk about. Different when it comes to doin' it."

Switser jerked his thin shoulders up.

"I thought," he said, "you was a real sport. Real sports lives until they dies, Rancher. You try this one more night, Rancher, and you try like the devil."

The face of Tom Alden went a little ashen with a touch of anger.

"You ain't got any kick comin', Connie," said he. "You've took on about fifteen pounds weight since you been here and you're goin' to get plumb well. What kick have you got, Connie?"

"Since I commenced eatin' ham-and and breathin' air instead o' cigaret smoke, yes," nodded Connie. "But I ain't talkin' about me. I'm talkin' about you. You fight the fight right on out, Rancher. You be a real sport."

"You go to bed early tonight like you was sick; then you sneak out and take up the watch over your cattle and I bet you'll have the irons on Bud Ketcham before daylight!"

The spirit of the smaller man was helpful. Alden stiffened himself and smiled at little Switser.

"I wouldn't have throwed it up anyhow—not until the last minute was gone, son," he said, "though I appreciate it."

(Concluded on page 141)

Frank R. Leet

### Activities of Al Acres—Slim's Midsummer Day Dream







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The Coach

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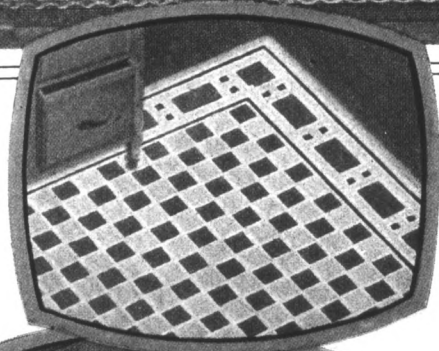
# QUALITY AT LOW COST



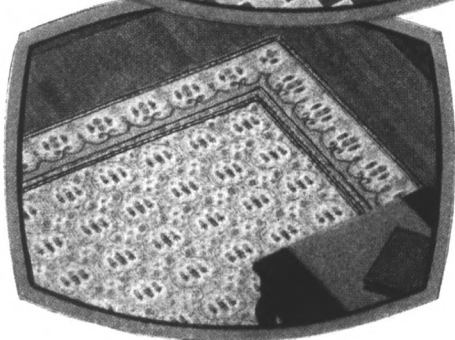
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Above: Armstrong's Linoleum Rug, Pattern No. 865.



Below: Armstrong's Linoleum Rug, Pattern No. 930.

"Dave, do you realize how many years we have had this rug?"

*"Ever since we were married,—and it hardly shows any wear at all! That's because it is real linoleum. Its colors haven't dulled a bit and all I do to keep it clean is wipe it up with a damp mop once or twice a week."*

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will more than repay you with extra years of wear. Look for the burlap back when you are buying a smooth-surface rug. If it hasn't a burlap back, it isn't linoleum.

Armstrong's genuine cork linoleum rugs come in the larger room sizes, 12 ft. x 12 ft., and 12 ft. x 15 ft., as well as the 6 ft. x 9 ft., 9 ft. x 12 ft. and other smaller sizes.

"RUGS OF PRACTICAL BEAUTY"—This booklet, illustrating a score of pretty Armstrong patterns in full color, will be sent you free. Full instructions on care. Write for it today. Address Armstrong Cork Company, Linoleum Division, 1008 Jackson Street, Lancaster, Pa.

# Armstrong's Linoleum RUGS

THEY WEAR — AND WEAR — AND WEAR

Look for the  
CIRCLE A  
trade-mark on  
the burlap back



## NUMBER TEN BOOTS.

(Continued from page 138)

ciate your interest. If I win, you've got a lifetime job here at Rancho Alden, if you want it."

"I want it," Connie said quickly.

Early that night Switzer told the cowmen that Alden had gone to bed all tucked out and didn't want to be bothered, which wasn't all falsehood, and immediately afterward went to his own bed. Half an hour later Rancher Tom crept from the house and went toward his cattle.

He had hardly entered the palmettos when Connie, armed with a shotgun, himself crept from the house. Connie did not attempt to follow Alden. Two men at different points, Switzer figured, could do twice as much toward spotting the rustler as two men at one point. He took up a little way from Alden—across the edge of palmettos.

During all the long hours of that night he neither saw nor heard anything out of the ordinary. He watched the dawn come, quickly as it always came, with a sinking feeling in his breast. Tom had lost, for this had been the last night. Had he caught the thief, there would have been a noise, of course.

At daybreak Switzer slipped back to the Rancho Alden's big house and peered through a dining-room window. Alden sat at the table with a cup of coffee in his hand; his eyes were fixed solidly on some object on the other side of the room. Connie thrust the shotgun under the house and went unseen back to the palmettos.

He crept deep into the shade, stretched himself out on the carpet of soft pine needles, went to sleep and dreamed finally that he was a pall-bearer at the rose lady's funeral.

Switzer sat up with a start, his brow flecked with cold perspiration. The rose lady! He hadn't forgotten the little lady of the roses. It was then that he thought of the way out. It was a hard way out, but it was the only way. He'd have to be a man of courage, like Rancher Tom or Bill Maddon, if he did it.

He decided that he would do it. It was as much for the sake of the rose lady as it was for Rancher Tom. The plan came to his mind complete from the first. There was nothing to finish, nothing to think out. He went to the big house and found Black Isham tidying the living-room.

"Where's Rancher?" he asked.

"Misto Alden," Black Isham answered promptly and very pompously, "he have done gone to Dale, suh, on biz'ness. He driv the new yallah hoss and the old one and he told me to

have dinnah ready at one o'clock shahp, suh."

Gone to throw it up, Connie told himself. Gone to give over all he had on earth. Gone to pay his bet like a gentleman. Connie jumped. He looked at the face of the nickel-plated alarm clock on the table. It was then half-past twelve; he had until four of that afternoon before the thirty days would be done.

As he turned for the front door he heard footsteps on the veranda just beyond it. He opened the door and there stood Rancher Tom. He drew Alden in and rushed him to the privacy of the left front bedroom.

"Good old Tom," he said feelingly, "it was you taught me to be a game-cock. I sure can't bear it to treat you so low-down mean. You ain't failed to ketch the rustler, Tom. You've got him right now and it ain't too late. It was me! I wore a pair o' number ten boots to fool you! Take me to Bill Maddon and the jail, Tom. It's all off. You ain't lost the ranch nor the rose lady. Put your irons on me, Tom, before I change my mind and run!"

He held out his arms, but Tom Alden had no irons for those slender wrists of Switzer's. He took Connie's hands in his and looked, his eyes brighter than new gold, toward the open door-way. Connie's gaze followed Alden's. There stood Bill Maddon and the little lady of the roses, and they were quite dressed up.

"Did you hear that?" smiled Rancher Tom. "Bill Maddon, when it comes to sporting blood, you and me ain't anything but pikers. This little man here, he's the real sport of us all, all right. You understand it, Alice, don't you?"

Alice did understand fully. She went straight to Switzer and kissed him, her lips tremulous, on the forehead. Connie swayed at the sweetness of it.

"What's the matter, Rancher? What does it mean, anyhow?"

"It means," quietly answered Tom Alden, "that I caught Bud Ketcham—I was awful surprised—drivin' off cattle last night. He drove 'em down the edge o' the river, where the water would wash out their tracks, to a couple o' pals. And it means, furthermore, that Bud is in jail and I'm a married man and the good woman who just kissed you out o' the fulness o' her heart is my cherished wife."

"The only thing I regret about it, son, is that I didn't have you for a best man at the weddin'. Surely to goodness you're the only man in this part o' the country that's got any real right to wear number ten boots."

The End.

## The Flat Tire

By Mrs. A. R. Arford

MY husband, Abner, is a man of strong opinions and few words. Now that's a combination that ain't always easy to get along with, but after livin' with him most twenty years, I've got so't I can guess pretty accurate what he's a-thinkin' about and can sidestep his opinions. The trouble comes when you've got two children and the boy is as much like his father as two peas in a pod, but Abner does have some axioms that he says over and over, oh, like "Silence is Golden" (he mostly says that for my benefit) and whatever is Worth Doin' at all is Worth Doin' Well, but his favorite sayin' is "When You Start a Thing, Finish It," and it is because he was always a-sayin' that axim that this story come to be writ.

Don, our boy, is a senior in the high school in the little city five miles away, for we are farmers, and the night they had the Junior-Senior prom, which is jest a high-toned name for a dance, Don was put on as chairman of the decoratin' committee, for he is awful good at that sort of thing. We had jest set down to supper when Don come a-rushin' in and says, "Give me somethin' that I can eat quick, as I've only got an hour to get myself ready and go after Jean," who lives five miles on the other side of town, of course, "and get back to the school for they's a lot to do yet," and he grabbed some bread and a slice of meat to put between it as he started up stairs he said, "I'll have to take the other car tonight, dad, they's a flat tire on Lizzie I didn't have time to change it."

"How far did you drive on it?" asked Abner.

"It's the old one, right hand, rear wheel. It went flat on me about a mile back."

Don hurried on upstairs and I watched Abner and I see'd he was a-gittin' madder and madder, and sayin' I'd go and see if I could help Don some, I followed him up for I

knew his father would tell him he couldn't take that other car. I don't usually go right ag'in Abner but I did that time and I helped Don git out the front way so't he wouldn't meet his father who was a-waitin' for him in the kitchen, for I didn't want the boy's good time spoiled that night.

But the next mornin' at breakfast Abner began ag'in. I've said he was a man of few words but he certainly wasn't then and all Don said was, "Well, dad, you've always said when I started a thing to finish it, and that's what I was a-tryin' to do. I couldn't finish it and change that tire."

"Finish what?" growled Abner, "finish some fol-de-rol decoratin' for a dance and spoiled a brand new tire I jest paid \$12.75 for."

"But it was my job, father," said Don.

Well, for most a week we had that blasted tire for breakfast and for supper and the only reason we didn't have it at noon was because Don didn't come home. It got so it didn't matter whether I was eatin' beefsteak or custard pie it all tasted like rubber to me. Abner talked more that week than he usually talked in a year. He talked about that \$12.75 and rattle-brained kids till you'd think we was a-settin' right onto the front door step to the poorhouse and that Don didn't amount to nothin'.

Finally, one night, Don laid some money by his father's plate and said, "there's that \$12.75, father, and I suppose you'll want to know where I got it. I wouldn't tell you but I suppose you'll think I stole it. I knew when it come to graduation there'd be a lot of things I'd want that you wouldn't give me the money for because you'd think they was foolish, so I've been a-savin' this a few pennies at a time, all these four years. Many a time I've stayed at home when the other fellows was out somewhere and I've given up games and a lot of things I've wanted to see, to save money for

this time, but I want you to take this and never say 'tire' to me again, but I've lost faith in the axims I've been brought up on, I find they don't work."

Well, Abner looked the foolishhest I ever see him and I've known him all my life. I really think he'd got as tired of that flat tire as the rest of us had but he didn't know just how to let go of the thing. Abner may be a bit close but he ain't mean and he said right away, "No, Don, I don't want your money."

"Neither do I," snapped Don and went off in the other room.

And then that money lay there on the table between 'em for neither of 'em would touch it 'till it got to be most as bad as Abner's jawin' and I still think Providence took a hand in clearin' things up even if it did seem like an accident, and it was all Abner's fault.

There had been some rainy weather that week and Abner had been cleanin' up around the barn and the shed and had brought in some old shingles and kindlin' and put it on the floor right in front of the furnace sayin' he might as well have it where it would be handy. Now Abner has a habit that worries Don and me terribly. He will take his ashes up in old bushel baskets. We give him a galvanized ash pail for a Christmas present one year, and he fills that up and then fills the baskets and then takes a morning and empties them all up. Well, of course, you know what happened. A live coal set a basket on fire and it ran into the kindlin' and we had a pretty good-sized blaze before we discovered it.

And then Abner lost his head completely. He went to drawin' pails of water, and you know the water sup-

ply in the country is limited. It was Don who thought to dump the ashes standin' there onto the fire to smother it, and it was Don who thought to get the garden hose so every drop of water would count, and by the time Abner, who had been a-rushin' round the neighborhood yellin' "Fire" had his bucket brigade organized, Don had the fire out, with no more damage to the house than a little smoke in the upper rooms.

The next mornin' Abner handed Don a check for \$50.00, but it wasn't so much the money as what he said that counted, for it was the only time I ever heard Abner apologize. He said, "I beg your pardon, Don, for all the mean things I've said about rattle-brained kids. If it hadn't been for you, maybe we wouldn't a had any house this mornin'. That \$12.75 is gone and I'm glad of it, there's been trouble enough about it already. They was so many folks here we couldn't even guess who took it. Use this money and if you want any more, ask for it. I don't want you to make a business of runnin' around the country on flat tires but I know I can trust you and I still think my advice is good, "When You Start a Thing, Finish It."

Now, maybe you folks would like to know what become of that \$12.75. That mornin' about ten o'clock one of the neighbor women come in and she says, "I found this money on the dinin' room table and they was so many folks around, I thought I'd better take care of it." Well, Abner didn't want it and Don didn't need it, so I put some butter and egg money with it and I'm a-wearin' the stylishest dress to church I ever had.

## A Sagacious Father-in-Law

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

IN the picture as painted in Exodus 18 we see Moses as judge. We have seen him as liberator, as law giver, as shepherd, as fugitive fleeing from justice. But now he comes on the stage as judge. A big man can do several things well. He must have been a good judge. Think of the experience he had had! He had met all sorts of people, and could read them like a printed page. He had been down on his luck, and had taken the first job that promised board and lodging. He had been on the heights. He knew life. Moreover he was considerate, for are we not told that "the man Moses was meek above all the men that are on the face of the earth?" He surely must have been a good judge.

But he was being worn out with petty cases. Somebody had a pet calf, and it fell into another man's well and was drowned. Two young bucks loved the same girl, and had had a fight over her, without settling it. One man beat his wife more than she thought he should, and she had gotten her brother to complain. See the cases brought before other men in

son-in-law, who he supposed had some sense, up to his eyes in a mass of detail that would make a nervous wreck of him, in a few months. He gives his son-in-law a straight talk, and Moses has sense enough to listen.

Jethro did not give his son-in-law advice until he had some to give. It was simple and workable. Said he "divide the people roughly as an army is divided. Put a good man in charge of a thousand, divide that into ten hundreds, with a chairman in charge of each hundred, divide that again into two fifties, and that into tens. Make each man responsible for the number under his charge, and let him judge his crowd, unless the case is too difficult, in which case let him carry it up. Do you handle only the very difficult cases."

Moses did it. It worked.

Notice now this additional fact. All the men who were thus made chairman or judges, were jointly responsible with Moses for making the expedition a success. Every man of them wanted to see the great movement move. He wanted his own group happy and contented, and he would put himself out to make them so. That made for peace all through the camp.

Draw a red line under the kind of men to be appointed—"able men, such as fear God, men of truth, hating unjust gain." They were not to be numbskulls or peanut politicians, or Bathhouse Johns, or Hinky Dinks. They were to be able men, men who feared God, and above a bribe. Old Jethro was a wise man.

In the church, in the community, when responsibility is shared, it makes for success. One man cannot do it all. People like to have responsibility and the honor that goes with it. Let them have both.

Christ used the same method. Some of his followers were prominent. Some were obscure. But contentment follows, where each does the work assigned him. The golden rod is as happy as the hard maple that towers seventy-five feet above.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR AUGUST 15.

SUBJECT:—"Jethro's Wise Counsel."

Exodus 18:13-24.

GOLDEN TEXT:—Mark 13:14.







# WOMAN'S INTERESTS



## Make Ice Last Longer

*By Observing a Few Simple Rules When Using Your Refrigerator*

I. W. Dickerson

**R**ECENT surveys indicate that in some states as high as 60 per cent of the farms use ice, and while this proportion will probably not hold for all localities, the proportion of such rural ice users is quite high and the labor and cash outlay for refrigeration is very large. With the rapid increase of rural electrification, the electric refrigerator will prove the solution for thousands of farmers, doing away with practically all the labor and bother at little if any increase in cost; but still ice will be the great standby for many years to come. Hence a few suggestions as to the best way to use ice will be helpful.

### Use Nothing But a Good Refrigerator.

A cheap poorly insulated refrigerator or one with poorly fitting doors is much the more expensive in the long run. The difference in the first cost between a good and a poor refrigerator is usually not more than a few dollars, and the poor one will often waste enough ice and food the first year to entirely pay the difference in cost; and as a good refrigerator should last for a great many years, the saving it makes goes on year after year.

### Have the Refrigerator Large Enough.

Too small a refrigerator will not hold enough ice to keep the temperature right, and the food must be stacked and crowded in such a way as to prevent proper air circulation. The size of the refrigerator has but little effect on the amount of ice required for any given amount of food.

### Keep the Refrigerator in a Cool Spot.

The most important environment for causing a refrigerator to waste ice is a hot breeze, next a cool breeze, then sunshine, then heat from a stove. A good rule is to keep all these away. Still air is one of the very best insulators. The ideal location is a closed cool basement room, probably the next best a cool closed entry away from sunshine and drafts.

### Keep the Ice Chamber Well Filled.

The larger the ice surface, the more rapidly can the air come in contact and the more quickly will the temperature reach the desired point. The ice melts more slowly when a large supply is on hand and nothing is gained by letting it run low before refilling.

### Keep the Doors Closed Tightly.

Even a small leak lets the cold air out and the warm air in quite rapidly. Plan the household work so that two or three trips with a tray will do the work, rather than a dozen trips for one thing at a time.

### Don't Cover the Ice.

The whole surface of the ice is

needed to chill and purify the air. The practice of putting newspapers or blankets on the ice is entirely wrong, as it does not save the ice in the long run and does raise the temperature so that some of the food is sure to spoil.

### Never Put Hot Food or Milk in the Refrigerator.

Not only must every B. T. U. in the

hot food be taken away by the melting of more ice, but the chances are that the food may partially spoil before it chilled low enough. This is especially true of warm milk. Air is a very poor conductor of heat, and a can of warm milk set in a refrigerator may take ten times as long to reach a safe temperature as it would if the can were set in cold water with only the thin metal for the transfer of heat.

### Keep the Refrigerator Scrupulously Clean.

All housekeepers know that even a few drops of milk or other food let accumulate in the refrigerator will quickly produce contamination and bad odors. And still many housekeepers do allow just this same thing to occur.

## A Sunday Reformation

**A** YOUNG woman of my acquaintance who married a fine young man found to her dismay that Sunday was the hardest day of the week in the old homestead to which he brought her. She was aware that his father, an elderly gentleman, would live with them, paying his

and plain. They rose late on Sunday, so they could stand the delay.

Also she broke up the habit of filling the machines with fruit and vegetables for the home trip. Even the young husband rejoiced at this. "When Aunt Hat kept house for us she had me in the garden pulling beets and



Ionia's Second Annual Achievement Day Was a Boom to Extension Work.

board and they paying cash rent for farm and house, but she was not informed as to the number of Sunday guests the old house sheltered each week. Shrewdly guessing that under the cloak of coming to cheer up Grandpa, many of the visitors were there only for an outing and a good dinner, she set to work without announcing her intentions to have a reformation.

Coming home from church to find two families in the cheering up business, she leisurely started to get a very plain meal. Nobody came from the sitting room to assist her, so it was quite late when at last the plain food was set on the table. The food was good and abundant, but evidently not what the housekeeper had set out, in fact the young husband remarked that something seemed to be wrong with the dinner. It didn't seem to be as usual.

The next Sunday Grandpa, as the whole family connection called him, was persuaded to go to church with his son and new daughter-in-law, and this time the bride carelessly proposed a trip to the cemetery with dinner at a cafeteria at the county seat. As the old gentleman had been wishing for this trip for some time, he was childishly delighted to be invited and so a quiet day was secured. But her best hold was the plain food she served, for it soon became evident that the visitors were much disappointed. On Saturday she would serve chicken or something they all liked, but on Sunday the dinner was late

picking beans all day Sunday," he said. "I'm glad you discouraged that from the first."

It took time but it paid. Sunday was no longer a long nightmare of cooking and dishwashing followed by a day of utter weariness when she wished to be about her work. The house looked better and the inhabitants were able to go to church comfortably not expecting a whole company when they got home. Even the father who had looked askance at the innovation remarked that it seemed like a real day of rest with the lack of visitors.

And then when peace and order was restored the young husband innocently took all the credit to himself and his wife was wise enough to say nothing. "I believe it was my stopping the endless round of filling their machines with country truck that settled the business," he said with pride. "Wonder I didn't think of it long ago. Now we can invite folks when we want company and really enjoy them instead of having a mob drop down upon us."

And the new mistress of the farm house smiled and said, "Well, John, I'm glad you thought of it when you did for Sunday is for rest and worship and not for cooking and dishwashing exclusively."—Mrs. H. R.

(Many rural housewives, I believe, have this same company problem to solve. Do you follow the same method of this young bride or have you found another solution? Write a letter to this department and tell other readers of your plan.—Martha Cole.)

### TEMPTING EATS FOR WARMER DAYS.

#### Peach Roll Pudding.

2 eggs, well beaten 1 tsp. baking powder  
¾ cup sugar pinch of salt  
½ cup flour

Bake in a tin as for roll jelly cake. Spread with crushed peaches or berries, roll and slice. Serve with whipped cream or fruit sauce.

#### Fruit Fritters.

Fritters are a welcome change at most tables, and require very little sugar. This is the recipe I use:

Heat one cup of milk till lukewarm, add well-beaten yolks of two eggs, one tablespoonful of sugar, two cups flour sifted with one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder, a pinch of salt. Stir well, and add the two stiffly beaten egg-whites and any fruit, fresh or canned, you may desire. They are very good, plain. Drop by spoonfuls into hot lard and fry a nice brown. Syrup is nice to serve with them, also honey.

#### Pea Timbales.

Cook one tablespoonful of flour, in one and half tablespoonfuls of butter, when bubbling stir in gradually, one-half cupful of milk, cook until smooth, and season with a little salt and onion juice. Remove from fire, add three beaten eggs, and one cupful of cooked peas, pressed through a sieve, turn into greased timbale molds. Stand them in a pan of hot water and bake in a moderately hot oven. Turn out on heated plates and serve with white sauce.

#### Currant Sherbet.

One pint of red currant juice, one pound of sugar, the juice of three lemons, one pint of boiling water. Dissolve sugar in boiling water; when cold add currant juice and freeze. Makes three pints.

#### Eggs With Creamed Celery.

Leftover creamed celery, peas, or carrots may be warmed by setting dish in cold water and letting water come to a boil. Just before removing from heat, add three chopped hard boiled eggs, serve on toast. This will make a delightful supper dish for warm days.

### PROBABLY HALF SHOT.

Little Mary came running up to her mother, crying, "Oh, mother! You'd better come quick and get daddy."

"Why, dear?" inquired mother.

"Papa and Mr. Smith are down in the cellar and I heard Mr. Smith tell papa to give him another shot."



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## Mothers Vacation in Camp

*Third Annual Mothers' Camp in Washtenaw Inspires Mothers to the Importance of Their Home-Making Jobs*

THE third annual camp for mothers of Washtenaw County has now passed into history but to the group of mothers enrolled in the camp it is history full of pleasant memories of rest, recreation, and inspiration.

The camp, sponsored by the Washtenaw Farm Bureau, opened August 2 at Camp Birkett on the beautiful shores of Silver Lake. During the week more than a hundred mothers throughout the county enjoyed freedom from household responsibilities, with time to rest, play and talk over their home and community problems. About thirty-five mothers spent the entire week in camp.

The primary object of the camp was rest for rural women through change of physical labor to mental inspiration and play. One mother was heard to say, "It has been a wonderful week with plenty of time to think, no meals to get, no beds to make, and no floors to sweep."

The camp activities were in charge of Miss Julia Brekke, assistant home demonstration leader and H. S. Osler, county agent. On Monday Miss Brekke gave an interesting resume of the Farm Women Institute that had been held at Michigan State College the previous week. Many of the women were inspired to attend the institute next year.

Rev. J. J. Halladay, of the Federated Church at Salem, talked to the mothers on the moral and physical condition of our great country. He said that the lack of discipline was responsible for many of the problems concerning our younger generation today and that rural communities need more organization in order that they may work together more effectively and efficiently. Rev. Halladay was chaplain of the Rainbow Division during the World War.

During the round table discussions, the important subject that was always bobbing to the top was the consolidated school problem. Loyal patrons of these institutions expressed their appreciation of their value to their community. "When people learn to appreciate the children of their community more than live stock, automobile, and the almighty dollar, consolidated schools will come," one enthusiastic mother was heard to remark.



Use this department to help solve your household problems. Address your letters to Martha Cole, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

### CHASE AWAY RED ANTS.

Can you give me a remedy to destroy tiny cinnamon-colored ants which are less than an eighth of an inch long?—A Reader.

Tartar emetic, a poison, mixed with four or five times its volume of syrup and placed about the cupboard in shallow dishes will very soon drive away any kind of house ants. A syrup made by dissolving sugar and borax in boiling water will also attract and kill many ants.

### CAN YOU HELP US?

I would like to can a quantity of string beans this season, but it is such a task to can in jars, I am wondering if they cannot be preserved in larger quantities in brine as cucumbers.—Mrs. R. D.

Has any reader found this method of preserving string beans successful?

Miss Barber, of the nutrition division, of Kellogg Company, spent one day in camp and showed the women how to prepare a simple nutritious meal. Mrs. McDonald, of the Douglas Pectin Company, explained the mysteries of making jellies and preserves to the home-makers. Many of their worrisome problems were solved by her interesting demonstration.

Miss Viola Armstrong, social recreation worker of Detroit, injected the play spirit into the group and demonstrated many games and tricks of program and recreation leaders.

Every mother in camp was vitally interested in the interior decoration lectures given by Miss Brekke every morning. They returned home with a heap of new ideas on arrangement of furniture, pictures, and room accessories, color harmonies, and window decoration to apply to the individual rooms of their own homes. Miss Brekke also directed the calisthenics of the camp and saw to it that each member kept fit.

Mrs. Louise Campbell, state home demonstration leader, was a most welcome guest in camp on Wednesday and talked to the mothers on the inspiration of service.

Mrs. O'Brock of Ann Arbor was also a very popular leader among these vacationists for she taught them how to swim. Many of the mothers became quite water ducks before the end of the week.

The camp had its own bi-weekly paper and it was well filled with newsy news. Mrs. Farley, its capable editor even succeeded in filling "wanted" and "for sale" columns. Thursday night was stunt night and it proved to be a rousing success, each group putting on some very clever stunts.

We often hear, "what is home without mother," but many homes in Washtenaw County went motherless for at least a few days during camp week. Undoubtedly, these mothers were all the more appreciated upon their return. They could not help but go back to their individual communities and neighborhoods with a wider conception of the possibilities of their jobs as rural homemakers and inspired with the enthusiasm of extension ideas, ready to preach and to practice standard of better farm life in Michigan.

### TO REMOVE FRUIT STAINS.

Recently my young son got his tan rompers badly stained with cherry juice. Can you tell me what will remove it?—Mrs. I. K.

It is quite difficult to remove fruit stains of any kind after they have become set. The best time to remove any form of fruit stain is while the stain is yet fresh. The boiling water method is very good for white or fast color material. Stretch the stained material over a bowl holding it by a string or elastic band and pour boiling water on it from a tea kettle held at the height of three or four feet so that the water strikes it with some force. If a small part of the stain remains after this treatment it will disappear when hung in the sun to dry. If the material has not fast colors it would be impossible to remove this stain without injuring the color.

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## POULTRY

### FERTILE EGGS SPOIL EASILY.

WARM weather will quickly spoil fertile eggs. They start to incubate at 68 degrees and at 90 degrees blood vessels form rapidly. The blood decays and a rotten egg is the result.

Fertile eggs during the summer cost the poultrymen in the United States over 50 million dollars a year, according to estimates made by the United States Department of Agriculture. Forty-two and one-half per cent of the fertile eggs marketed in the summer are unfit for food when they reach the consumer. Roosters sold early in the summer will bring a higher price than those sold late and leave a larger estate in the form of good marketable eggs.

### RAISING DUCKLINGS.

Will you please tell me how to feed and care for ducks? I have been feeding sour milk, chick feed, rolled oats, bread and curd, varying it each meal and removing them from the feeding pen as soon as they are finished eating. I also cut grass and clover for them and mix sand with feed. Am I doing right?

My neighbors tell me they tried raising ducks and when they were about half grown and are in the sun for a few minutes they fell over backwards and died. What would cause that? And how can I avoid it happening to mine?

I keep mine in a box, changing the paper I have on the bottom each time I feed. I take them out to feed.

I have no running water and plan on putting a tub in the ground for them when they are older. They are Pekin ducks.—I. A. M.

Ducklings sometimes die from too much exposure to hot sun and it is necessary to provide a shady range for them during the heat of the day. Ducklings sometimes have fits caused by digestive disorders. Plenty of green feed in the ration helps to prevent such troubles.

The ducklings do not need running water or any water in which to swim but the drinking water should be given in dishes deep enough so they can immerse their heads and wash out their eyes. The method of feeding you are using will probably produce good results.

### FEEDING MOULDY CORN MEAL.

Please tell me if you know what is wrong with my hens. I lost quite a few very shortly. I opened one but I didn't find anything wrong except the lungs had yellow spots on them. We feed ground, oats and corn meal, home ground. The corn was mouldy. I like to know if the corn meal is good for hens also for ducklings. For lice on hens I used sodium fluoride. Please tell me if that hurts them.—J. M.

Feeding mouldy corn meal is rather a sure way of making hens sick. Spoiled feed will ruin either young chicks or ducklings in a short time. Always sort carefully any corn containing mouldy or decayed ears and discard all that are not fit for food. Dogs can disgorge material that proves harmful to them but when a hen or chick eats spoiled grain or decayed meat it must pass through the entire digestive system and often it kills the bird. For that reason only grains free from mould can be included in any poultry ration.

Sodium fluoride is safe to use on hens to kill lice and seems to be the most generally recommended of all the louse killing materials.

### GOSLINGS NEED GROUND GRAIN.

I had a flock of 19 little goslings which were growing good and all seemed healthy. I have them fenced in our orchard about an acre. At first I fed them bread crumbs and wheat also picked grass for them. Now they pick grass and I feed them either

oats or wheat once a day on account of having them shut in the orchard. Give them fresh water three or four times a day from a stone well. Some are six weeks old now and starting to feather out, and those seem to get weak, fall forward and die in a few minutes time. I would like to know what the cause of that is.—Mrs. F. A.

Goslings often become weak due to acute indigestion, intestinal worms or exposure to extreme heat. Young goslings will probably thrive better on a mash than on wheat as their digestive system is better equipped to handle ground grain. A mash composed of two parts shorts and one part corn meal should give good results. If worms are noted in the droppings try giving each gosling a half teaspoonful of turpentine. This should be placed as deep as possible in the bird's throat with a medicine dropper.

### "FLEAS" IN HEN HOUSE.

Am troubled with fleas in my chicken coop. Do you know how to get rid of them? Please advise.—E. M. R.

I think the "fleas" you have seen in the hen house are really red mites which did not look red because they had not recently been feeding on the hens. When a house becomes infested with mites all the litter should be removed and spread as far as possible from the hen house. Remove all portable equipment and sweep out as much of the dust in the cracks and crevices as you can reach. Then spray the house with commercial coal tar disinfectant.

Usually a hen house is quite free from mites if the roosts are protected. They should be occasionally painted with strong coal tar disinfectant, kerosene oil or the engine oil drained from a crank case. Carbolineum painted on the roosts once each year gives good satisfaction when applied according to directions. Mites often hide around nests. This can be largely prevented by cleaning and spraying the nests every few weeks and applying the spray dope.

Mites are more dangerous than lice, as the mites take the blood from the birds at night and reduce their vitality.

### TIGHT HOUSE CAUSED ROUP.

We had a new coop made last year 12 ft. by 30 ft. with ten double windows on the south, but the carpenter failed to put in ventilators. This winter my chickens contracted the roup. Now about half of them have it. Just how would a person go about it to get rid of it? What size and just where would you put in the ventilators for this size coop? I plan on keeping about 100 hens.—Mrs. V. D.

It is difficult to advise the best method of ridding a flock of roup without seeing the birds and if you have a large flock it will pay to have a veterinarian inspect them and make recommendations. In general the serious cases had better be killed. Some may be cured by surgery and the use of commercial roup preparations.

It is a common rule in ventilating open front houses to use a square foot of glass to each sixteen square feet of floor space. Twice as much space is used for the open front covered with hardware cloth and protected with curtains in times of serious storms. When an old poultry house contains too many glass windows and no open front, the proper amount of ventilation can often be obtained by just opening windows and leaving enough of them permanently open to keep the walls and litter dry and the house free from odors.



# Rural Health

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

## PUMPING OUT THE STOMACH.

YES, sir; doctor wanted to pump out her stomach, but I wouldn't have no such cruel instruments used on my wife!"

The expression carried me back to my childhood days when frequent reference was made to "the stomach pump." My childhood imagination used to picture a device like the cistern pump that stands in the kitchen sink, with long handle and extensive tubing. As a matter of fact the stomach pump is a very simple contrivance which a doctor carries in a small corner of his bag. It is nothing more than a rubber tube with which is connected an aspirating bulb much like those used on catarrh sprays. It is no great trick for a skilled doctor to pass the stomach tube down and empty out the stomach contents; in fact patients can learn to do it for themselves. So when you hear of the stomach being "pumped out" or "washed out" don't think of it as a barbarous operation, and if your doctor suggests that he can help your case along more quickly by the use of that simple measure don't shy off from it. Be sure that you have a skilled doctor, though, for a bungler or novice may do fearful things.

One urgent time for the stomach pump is when poison has been taken. If the doctor gets there quickly he may empty the stomach before the poison has got its work in very far. He might not attempt its use if the poison should be corrosive for fear of perforating the stomach.

Many cases of old chronic gastric catarrh get a lot of help from having the stomach washed. This is especially true when the stomach is dilated and has sagged down. It gives the patient a new lease on life, and used with discretion may result in cure.

One would think the stomach tube scarcely necessary when vomiting is already going on. But this is one of the best times to apply it. The doctor empties the stomach completely of the obnoxious substance that the patient is trying to vomit; then fills it again (through the tube, which remain in place) with a soothing, cleansing solution, and repeats this until all is clear.

There are many other ways in which the stomach tube is very helpful both to the patient in relieving pain and distress, and to the doctor in making his diagnosis. If skillfully handled it is quite harmless. A good doctor knows better than to use it on patients with heart disease, far advanced tuberculosis or other conditions that might make it dangerous. So don't be afraid if your doctor suggests its use.

## IS PNEUMONIA CONTAGIOUS?

Do you consider pneumonia a contagious disease? What steps ought the family of a patient take to keep it from spreading?—L. V. S.

There is no doubt about the fact that pneumonia is a contagious disease, although the contagion does not spread so rapidly as that of such diseases as measles, scarlet fever, etc. The patient with pneumonia should always be placed in a quiet, comfortable room away from the rest of the household, both for his sake and that of the family. The room should be kept well aired. Linen from the sick-room should be boiled. Dishes should be kept separate. Those in attendance need have no fear of ordinary contact, but should not sleep in the same bed with the patient, or indulge in any unnecessary contact. The attendants should be particular about washing up after waiting on the patient, making

the bed, or other matters of intimate touch.

## SYMPTOMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

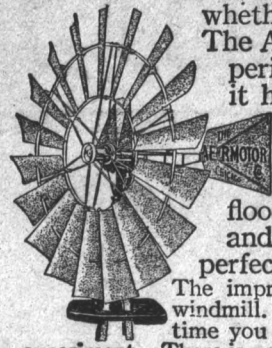
Will you kindly give full description of tuberculosis in its early and more advanced stages?—L. A. R.

Anyone can tell you the symptoms of tuberculosis in the advanced stage. It is then that you have cough, hemorrhages, night sweats, cavities in the lung and emaciation. The important thing is to find it in the early stages when it is quite curable. Symptoms to be looked for are persistent cough, tired feeling, slight loss of weight, loss of appetite and rapid pulse. These symptoms do not positively mean tuberculosis, but when they go with a persistent cough they are warning symptoms. Get complete rest in bed and good food to cure them.

Thermite, a chemical which burns at a temperature of 5,000 degrees Fahrenheit, is being used experimentally to attempt to melt icebergs.

# BEST BY TEST

Only time and use will prove the real merit of any machine. Actual test under all kinds of conditions, for a long time, will show whether or not it is reliable and durable.



The Auto-Oiled Aermotor has been thru the testing period in every part of the world. For 12 years it has been giving the most reliable service to hundreds of thousands of owners.

Auto-Oiled means that the gears run in oil and every part subject to friction is constantly flooded with oil. The gear case is filled with oil and holds a supply sufficient to keep every bearing perfectly oiled for a year or more.

The improved Auto-Oiled Aermotor, is a wonderfully efficient windmill. If you buy any windmill which has not stood the test of time you are taking a long chance. But you do not have to experiment. There is nothing better than the Auto-Oiled Aermotor which has demonstrated its merits wherever windmills are used.

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Try a Michigan Farmer Liner



ALWAYS LABOR DAY WEEK  
September 5th to 11th  
DETROIT

## Meet Your Friends

At The

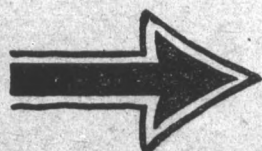
## STATE FAIR

Sept. 5<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup>

The primary purpose of the Greater Michigan State Fair is educational—but the Fair Grounds is a place where you can have a royal good time. Thousands are planning their vacations during Fair Week Sept. 5th to 11th at Detroit, so they can visit the exposition this year. For they will see a bigger, better, more interesting Fair. Come on the trolleys, busses, railroads, or in your own car—but come!

There's a Big Treat  
In Store For You!

# The Greater Michigan State Fair Is YOUR FAIR



Follow the Arrows  
—the Safety way—  
to the Fair Grounds  
Detroit

*All Michigan's going!*

Reduced Rates On ALL Railroads



# OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

## Take Time For Culture

Says Edwin Markham, Writer of "The Man With the Hoe"

WHILE I counsel you to be industrious, I also counsel you not to be ultra-industrious. Don't let yourself become a serf of the soil, a slave of the fields. Don't become "The Man with Hoe," the man depicted by the great painter Millet in his famous painting, the bent and brutalized toiler, the man I tried to portray and defend in the poem that I wrote in the dawn of the twentieth century and that went out to the four winds of the world. This Hoe-man is the toiler who has nothing but brute labor in his life—the toiler who had never come into contact with education, nor ever felt the fire of those noble hopes and dreams that make us men.

So I recommend that you leave room in your busy life for a certain amount of literature and art—for reading some of the great romances, some of the great dramas, some of the great poems. You must keep your minds kindled with great ideas. After graduation from school, you must not feel that your education is complete: you must feel that your education is only in its beginning. What the school gives you is only the power to go ahead, to acquire by your own unaided efforts the higher and richer education that lies waiting in the great books of the world.



Every farmer's boy should have upon his evening table the romances of Victor Hugo, a large-type edition of Shakespeare, Abbott's "History of the French Revolution," Carlyle's "Heroes and Hero Worship," Ruskin's "Sesame and Lilies," Emerson's "Essays." These will

help to form the solid or more serious reading of a man's life time.

You young men should also have some contacts with the great poems. They carry lightning flashes for our souls. I am thinking of such poems as Milton's "L'Allegro" and "Il Penseroso," William Blake's "The Tiger," Robert Burns' "Tam O'Shanter," Wordsworth's "The Daffodils," Shelley's "The Skylark," Keats' "The Nightingale," Byron's "The Dream," Tennyson's "Tears, Idle Tears," Browning's "The Pied Piper." This brings us down to the modern men—down to Oscar Wilde's "The Ballad of Reading Goal," to John Masefield's sea ballads so full of wind and foam. There are many other poets of high renown. You will get a feeling of them in "The Oxford Book of Verse" and in Jessie Rittenhouse's three little collections of American verse. These will give you a fine beginning in this line of the higher culture.

Young gentlemen of plough and hoe and reaper, why do I turn aside from the more usual advice to urge these books upon your attention? Because the knowledge of these books will give you power, power over yourself and power over men. They will not only strengthen character, but they will also help to sweeten toil, help to soften the daily grind.

Young men of tomorrow, I send you my lyric blessing. Let us be friends.

EDWIN MARKHAM.

Note to Boys—"I was myself a farmer's boy in far-away California. I know your life, every inch of it. I know your hopes, your labors, your difficulties, your disappointments, your determinations." So says the famous, venerable and beloved American poet, author of "The Man with the Hoe," in sending this week's "Success Talk for Farm Boys." We hope all our boy readers will try to follow his fine advice.

(Standard Farm Paper Editorial Service. Copyright 1926, by Clarence Poe.)

## OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Uncle Frank:

I don't know whether to agree with Vic or not. Here's my opinion. If a man came home from his work tired out and his house was nice and neat, but his wife was dirty, would he like it? Or if he came home and found his house dirty and nothing neat or tidy, but his wife clean and neat, which would he rather have? Perhaps he would come home and find a neat house and a neat wife. If she was not good looking, wouldn't she look good to him?

I have met many beautiful girls who I wouldn't choose for my wife and lots that perhaps I would if I were choosing.—Always an M. C., Billy.

I don't know how old you are, Billy, but you are thinking serious thoughts in a sane sort of way. It is not time for one to choose a mate until he has chosen an occupation.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Herbert always has such interesting letters. Why? Because he seems to use his mind, I suppose. That's the way we all should do.

Vic, surely can write good letters. So can George and Guilford.

George, I agree with what you said about education.

Uncle Frank, would you talk about your sisters like Harold did? I wouldn't. I wonder if his sister knows he wrote it. O' boy, if she finds out won't Harold get it?

I enclose a little sum for the radio for the children at Farmington. I like the letters from the children at Farmington very much. With best wishes, —Julia Anna Bishop, M. C., Willis.

Our boys are interesting writers, are they not? Do I hear some say, "they are not?" I think Harold's sis-

ter knows all about what he wrote. She knew he was just kidding, I am sure.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I am visiting here and saw in the "Page" so I thought I would write in some of my opinions.

I think we ought to discuss things which are more closely related to farm life and farming than paint and powder and sweethearts don't you, Uncle Frank? I wonder what the Merry Circleers think about large and small farms. I think a large farm is the best because you can grow more crops and grow them cheaper. You have to have a team of horses or mules on any farm and they work only part of the time on a small farm whereas on a large farm they work most of the time at the same expense of keeping them. Also on a large farm the farmer can raise enough grain to feed a large number of cattle or sheep through the winter and thus keep himself busy at work earning money both winter and summer. If you have a large farm you can have larger fields and thus fewer fences will be required thereby lessening a great expense considerably. When the fields are large you will not have such short rows and will not rest so often consequently you get more work done. On a large farm you will not notice crop failure nearly so much as on a small farm, because you will have lots of other things growing besides. On a large farm you usually keep a hand. You can take turns with the chores and be gone on longer trips to towns than as though you had to be back at night to do the chores. On a large farm machinery is able to be put to better and more use and thus will give more money per dollar invested. Small farms have advantages, but I think large farms have many more.—A Reader, Waldron.

The size of the farm depends on the kind of farming to a great extent. We start the kind of subjects you mentioned, but they "die aborning." I would be pleased if such subjects could be kept a going.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I have come to ask a few questions. Now please answer them. How can I become a Merry Circleer? Is there an age limit? Must all M. C.'s live on a farm? The boys and girls know how to make their letters interesting. I would like to say something regarding the Charleston. It wasn't a bit nice for Viola Brunais to say a cow can dance the Charleston. That dance is all right in my estimation—but listen here: How many of you can do the Charleston and still not like it? Boys and girls who dislike the Charleston are the ones who can't do it. They are jealous of those who can (I know I was). But, please, kids, argue about something else for a while. The Charleston is nearly worn out by everyone talking about it. Don't you think so, Uncle Frank?—A want-to-be-Niece, Brown Eyes, Saranac, Mich.

Yes, I believe the Charleston is worn out and perhaps those who dance it. The Charleston is passe

now, the Valencia is the latest. But the old waltz and two step still live. You'll live to take part in the contest to become an M. C. If you work a contest right you get a card and button. Living on the farm is not necessary to become an M. C.

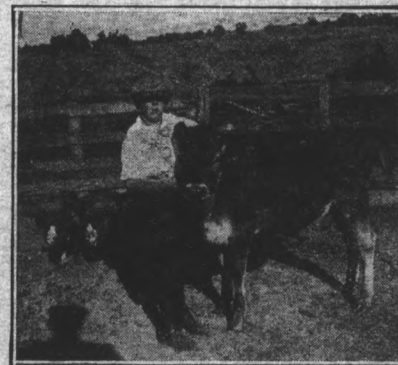
Dear Uncle Frank:

I've read some of the discussions on "The Use of Powder and Rouge." It seems just as easy to me for one to look nice without powder or rouge. I'm too lazy to use either and look just as well. A shiny nose won't kill anyone. Why some girls in my own neighborhood are even afraid of sun-burn or tan. I don't say it looks nice or feels pleasant, but I dislike wearing a hat.—Your-want-to-be Niece, Athena McDonald, Coleman, Mich.

Tan and shiny noses won't hurt anyone. They often look 100% better than the war paint some girls put on. Perhaps the girls who make themselves look ridiculous think men are admiring them because they are looking at them. If they heard the comments men make, they wouldn't think so.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I have not written for some time,



Warren Finkbeiner and His Pet Jersey "Priscilla."

but now I guess I will open my chat-terbox.

Now about "Prohibition." I think it could be enforced if people were not let off on such easy terms. What was the law made for anyway if they were not going to enforce it?

I think Guilford Rothfuss better start lecturing. Don't you, Uncle Frank? Uncle Frank, when are you going on your vacation? It will be a lonesome time for the M. C.'s when you do. Oh my, I hadn't ought to have said anything about vacation, had I? It might make you think about it so that you couldn't work. Don't let it bother you, Uncle Frank.

Now I must say good-day as W. B. might choke if he got too much in his mouth. Your niece,—Beatrice West, Dryden, Mich.

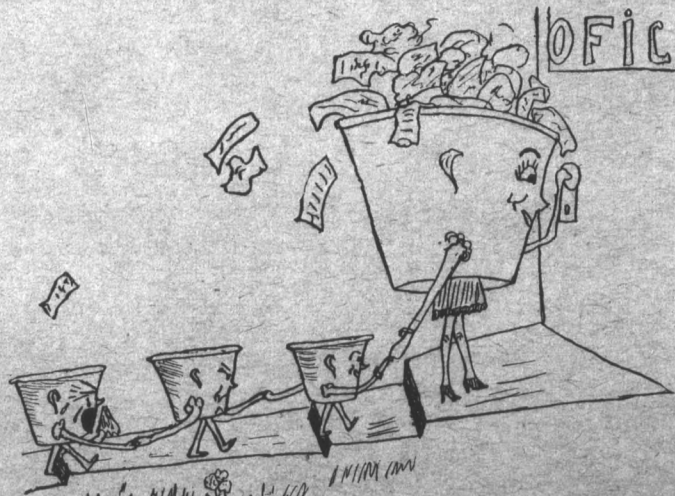
I'll be on my vacation when you read this. The M. C.'s won't miss me "at all." I'm going to spend my vacation in the state camping. What we need about as much as anything is law enforcement.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Why do many answer correspondence scrambles if they will not answer the letters they receive? I know of a neighbor boy who wrote in the last scramble the same time I did and neither of us have heard from our unknown friends.

Education! What does it mean? Does it simply mean knowledge? No, it doesn't. It is more than just knowledge. It will lead to many a great thing. It is needed even by the farmers' wife. Even by one who is to commit some crime—although this is not the purpose of education. Education does not only give you a knowledge, but it gives you a chance for receiving a better position, to accomplish more, to better your citizenship, your reputation. A high school education is needed, not only because it is a foundation for all success in a business life. Lovingly,—Viola Brunais.

That's what I want to know. Why don't scramblers answer their scam-



This Is Where I Get Some Help.

According to this M. C.'s Conception W. B. Must be Feminine.



ble letters? Education is what you say it is.

Dear Uncle Frank:

You know, Uncle Frank, it seems when I read the column that more boys should write, but when I think of them personally, it strikes me almost silly for I can hardly imagine a boy that's up and doing sitting at a table composing a letter for Uncle Frank's column where everyone can read it. Did it ever strike you that "coo-coo." But then that's the way I feel, but maybe you'll get my idea.

I want to say that some of those descriptions of our sweethearts were absolutely illogical or in other words "Coo-coo." But then that's the way boys are. You don't have to contradict them, they will do it themselves if you give them time.

My letter is developing in size so, Uncle Frank, if you don't let your old waste basket swallow this up I'll tell you what I look like and my environment the next time. I suppose you do not care to know, eh, column folks? Well, ta, ta,—A Merry Circler Friend.

Why shouldn't boys write letters as well as girls? Don't they have thoughts to express. Of course, boys are more active and it is harder for them to sit down and write, but it won't make them sissies to do so. If it did, lots of our famous writers would be sissies.

#### VACATION PICTURES.

I HAVE just gotten back from vacation and enjoy looking over the vacation pictures. I therefore, believe that it would be nice to print some of the good vacation pictures of the Merry Circlers. We will give ten prizes for the best pictures taken on a vacation trip or on a one-day picnic. What we want are photos of some summer pleasure jaunts M. C.'s have been on. Only one photo from each M. C. will be entered in the contest.

The prizes this time will be those fancy neck beads which have proven so popular with the girls, and base balls for the boys. The contest closes Aug. 27th. Send the pictures to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

#### TWENTY PRIZE WINNERS.

THERE were a lot after those twenty prizes. Must be boys like cuff buttons and girls beads. This is a hard contest on us as it takes a lot of work to go over the papers. One girl sent in over 500 words and we had to cut out about three hundred of them. So some sent in many words that could not be allowed in the contest. The highest number of real words, those we could count, was 368. The prize winners are as follows:

##### Cuff Buttons.

Bernard Herold, Dowagiac, Mich.  
Willie Nelson, Filion, Mich.  
Harvey M. Seeley, Grand Ledge, Mich.  
La Verne Gale, Ypsilanti, Mich.  
John McMorran, Romeo, Mich.  
Leon Dusa, Harrietta, Mich.

##### Beads.

Frances Herring, Litchfield, Mich.  
Helga Brufadt, Rothbury, Mich.  
Lillian M. Barry, Albion, Mich.  
Frances J. Boer, Jenison, Mich.  
Lera Seely, Grand Ledge, Mich.  
Louise Hurley, Williamston, Mich.  
Thelma Corey, Litchfield, Mich.  
Martha Napola, Covington, Mich.  
Alberta Matues, Unionville, Mich.  
Genevieve Greek, Waldron, Mich.  
Caryl Currier, Buchanan, Mich.  
Jennie Pelica, Akron, Mich.  
Juanita Loose, Coldwater, Mich.  
Lauramae Barker, Grand Rapids, Mich.

#### THE MERRY CIRCLE FUND.

The following have sent money to the Merry Circle fund which is being used to purchase a radio for the convalescent home at Farmington of the Crippled Children's Home of Michigan. The names given below are of those whose money was sent in from July 17—August 6 inclusive.

Julia Anna Bishop, Anna Quarnstrom, Doris Churchill, Anna Hradsky, Guilford Rothfuss, Lucile Zitch, Ray Jolls, Elsie Lillie, Laura Klynstra, Bernice Ashendin, Mary Weikrout, "Jim," Gertrude Herman, Irene, Norma, and Erwin Thomas, Dorothy Rath, Mae Oeffner, Edna Weil, Mable Bergy, Marion Grieves, "Brown Eyes,"

Dorothy Worden, Beatrice Shaw, Ruby Burk, Anna, Esther Maland, Anita Palmer, Walter Suheski, Inga Jensen, Alice Aldrich, Pauline Cutler, Mary Stroba, Hazel Snyder, Ada Carpenter, Sylvia Miller, Virginia Booth, Grace Pederson, Edith Erickson, Raymond Bosserdet, Herman King.

## Brickbats and Bouquets

A Forum For Our Readers' Opinions, Not Ours

#### FOOD VALUES.

THE farmer is primarily the world's food producer. Food is usually bought and sold by weight or measure, and to the highest bidder, with little regard to the health and strength derived from it. Science has recently demonstrated the importance of various elements in right proportions and in abundant—not redundant—supply for food. Starch, sugar, fat protein, minerals, vitamins, and calories are becoming familiar terms. Consumers are studying how to get most food value instead of the most weight for their money. They want the formula or analysis of ingredients, as well as the net weight printed on the package. If this was done voluntarily by the dealer, or by cooperative action of the farmers, it would encourage study of home markets, and the sale of the farmers' surplus to the farmers' friends at home, at their relative food value. As the pound is the unit of value, the value per pound in the essentials should be given. The staple foods, both raw and prepared, should have their calorie value and their content of vitamins and minerals plainly marked on goods, or posted with the sale prices. Consumers should be furnished free a buyer's card showing relative merits of foods in all forms, classified for easy reference and comparison.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington in Farmers' Bulletin No. 1313 gives information on Proportions of Food in Diet which every one who eats or provides food should have. It suggests bills-of-fare with due regard to health, strength, quantity and cost.

The foods are classified in five groups. The first consists of vegetables and fruits furnishing starch and sugar. It should supply one fifth of the calorie units, and one-half of the weight of a well chosen menu. The second group is made up of milk and meat supplying protein and fat. Any excess of these is undesirable, and the whole supply should not exceed one-fourth of the calories or one-third of the weight.

The third group of cereal grains furnish starch and protein and should supply one-fourth of the calories and only one-tenth of the weight.

The fourth group of sweets furnish sugar and should constitute one-tenth of the calorie value and one-fortieth of the weight.

The fifth and last group consisting of fats supplies the shortening or grease, for cooking the butter, nut meats, cream etc., so highly prized. It may furnish one-fifth of the calories and one-tenth of the weight.

A careful study of this Bulletin will help consumers to select foods which, rated by calories instead of pounds, give the most value.

The calories required by active or sedentary adults, growing children and others are given so one can select foods to satisfy at prices to suit.—C. E. Reeves.

The home convenience truck, operated by the Michigan State College, which recently made nine stops in Menominee county, has greatly increased the interest in this type of sewage disposal for the farm home, and several tanks will be built in the county during the next year.



## Adventures of Tilly and Billy

The Ginger Man and the Cinnamon Lady

AUNTY Lou was baking cookies. Of course, that didn't mean so very much to Tilly and Billy for they had never known Aunty Lou's cookie jar to be empty.

But on this particular day, Aunty Lou had promised to bake them a Ginger Man and a Cinnamon Lady and now these two cookie folks were about ready to come out of the oven all toasty and brown.

"Will the Ginger Man have raisin buttons on his jacket?" asked Billy all expectation.

"We'll have to see," said Aunty Lou, and with a holder, she took the tray that held the Ginger Man and



"Let's Run Away," whispered the Ginger Man.

the Cinnamon Lady from the oven.

"One, two, three, four, five," counted Billy. "Kee, kee, kee" sang Billy for he was very pleased to see five raisin buttons on the Ginger Man's jacket.

"Be careful or your Ginger Man and your Cinnamon Lady will run away," cautioned Aunty Lou.

"Run away?" questioned Tilly. "Yes, once they did run away," said Aunty Lou.

"Tell us about it," begged Tilly and Billy together.

"Well, one day" began Aunty Lou, "when a Ginger Man and Cinnamon

Lady had just popped out of a hot oven, they were placed on the kitchen shelf by the window to cool.

"Let's run away," whispered the Ginger Man to the Cinnamon Lady, "and then we won't be eaten up."

"The Cinnamon Lady did not want to be eaten up any more than did the Ginger Man, so away they ran. Out by the barnyard gate, they met a Cock-a-doodle-doo. Now Cock-a-doodle-doo was very hungry.

"Won't you please give me one of the raisin buttons on your jacket?" he begged of the Ginger Man.

"Oh, no sir, I can't spare even one," replied the selfish Ginger Man.

"Won't you please give me one of the bright currant buttons from your dress?" he begged of the Cinnamon Lady.

"Oh, no sir, I can't spare even one," answered the selfish Cinnamon Lady, and away they ran leaving Cock-a-doodle-doo still very hungry.

"As the Ginger Man and the Cinnamon Lady ran through the pig sty, they met Peter Pig. Now Peter Pig was very hungry, too.

"Won't you please give me one of the raisin buttons on your jacket?" begged hungry Peter Pig of the Ginger Man.

"Oh, no sir, I can't spare even one," replied the selfish Ginger Man.

"Won't you please give me one of the bright currant buttons from your dress?" he begged of the Cinnamon Lady.

"Oh, no sir, I can't spare even one," replied the selfish Cinnamon Lady.

"All right sir" said Peter Pig, "if you won't give me even one raisin button or one bright currant button, I'll eat you both up; and before the selfish Ginger Man and the Cinnamon Lady could run away, hungry Peter Pig gobbled them up with one mouthful and that was the last of the selfish Ginger Man and Cinnamon Lady."

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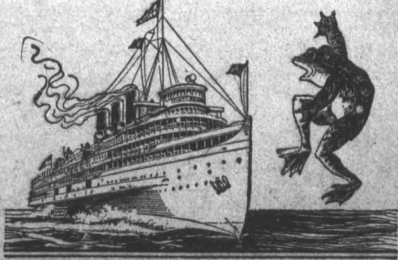
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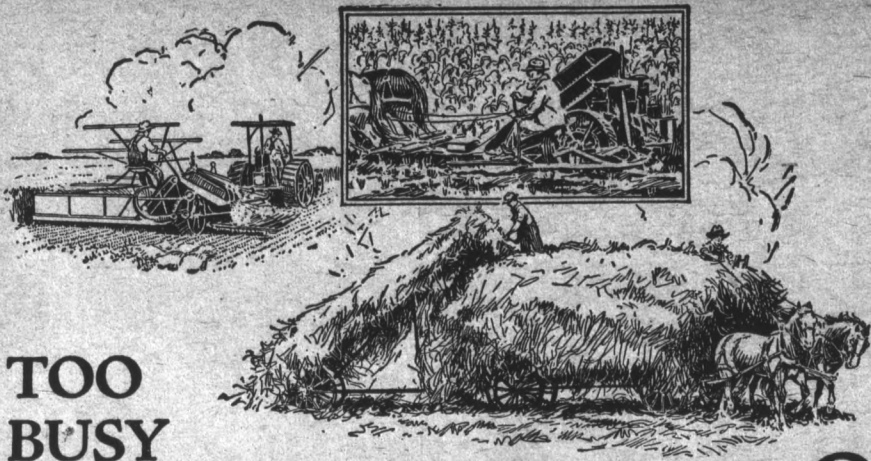
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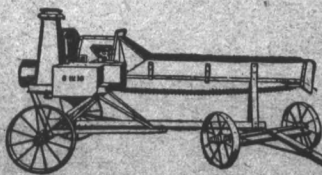


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## LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING

### SHEEP DOGS BUSY.

THE necessity of a more rigorous surveillance by the owners over the dog or dogs that they may own, and the elimination from the country of mongrel curs of no apparent ownership, was brought home to the farmers of a certain township in Genesee County recently.

The sight that was revealed to the eye-witness the morning following the depopulation of the flocks by unknown, sheep killing dogs rivaled in horror

weeks until settlement would be received.—H. W. Norton Jr., director Bureau of Animal Industry.

### REPORTS BIG HOG.

I RAISED a pure-bred Poland China which, when eighteen months and eleven days old, dressed 825 pounds. I wonder if any farmer in the state produced a larger pig than this.—Ray Darnell.

### COLORING OF GUERNSEYS.

I N reply to a letter from E. E. T. asking for the description of color for pure-bred Guernsey cattle as approved by the American Guernsey Cattle Club, Prof. O. E. Reed of Michigan State College writes as follows: A shade of fawn with white markings is the usual description. The color descriptions recognized on the application for registration are the following: White, fawn, light fawn, dark fawn, red fawn, brown, and brindle. Perhaps the red fawn would describe the color of your calf.

I have seen pure bred Guernseys whose fawn color was almost a red and do know that in some families these deep reddish fawn colors predominate. I would suggest that E. E. T. take this matter up with the Secretary of the American Guernsey Cattle Club at Peterboro, New-Hampshire.

### RABIES ON THE INCREASE.

RABIES among the dogs is on the increase in this country, according to the United States Public Health



A Well-Bred Ewe and Her Triplets, All Doing Well.

Service. The unusual prevalence of rabies has led the authorities to renew their warnings for all persons to guard themselves against this disease, the infection of which is usually transmitted to man by the bite of an infected dog. The states have dog muzzling laws, but they are frequently violated. Dog owners are warned, however, for their own protection, the safety of their family and the public to keep their dogs securely muzzled during the summer when the rabies is most prevalent.

### FINDS GOOD FEEDING PAYS.

DOUGLAS Dean of Berrien Springs has high herd in butter-fat production in the South Berrien Cooperative Cow Testing Association for the sultry month of July, his five pure-bred and grade Guernseys averaging 41.23 lbs. of fat.

Mr. Dean has fed strictly according to butter-fat productions for over a year and a half, and will continue to do so, as he finds it pays. Last year at this time, the herd consisted of nine head of questionable profit making ability and dubious ancestry. By selling six of the backward ones and purchasing two pure-bred Guernseys from other members of the cow testing association in the county, Mr. Dean is making more profit, with less labor, than last year. Any cow that cannot

### NO RETEST ALLOWED.

May I have another veterinarian test my cows over right away?—J.C.G.

No, this is not allowable. Cattle which react to the tuberculin test are not subject to retest and must be slaughtered within six months of date of reaction if state indemnity is to be received. There is no set price. According to the law the cattle are appraised at the time of slaughter. This work is done by the regular representative of the State Department of Agriculture and appraisals are made as nearly on the basis of cash value as possible. Indemnity according to the law is 50 per cent of the appraised value but cannot exceed \$30.00 for a grade animal or \$60.00 for a registered animal. There is also a clause in the law which provides that the salvage received from the carcass of any particular animal plus the indemnity paid by the state cannot exceed the appraisal. If this herd was tested by a state or federal veterinarian, as it would appear in this letter, he would be entitled to federal indemnity also. The length of time which it takes to make settlement depends somewhat upon the owner of the cattle. According to the law, it is necessary for the owner to clean and disinfect the premises according to the instructions given and make a sworn statement and salvage forms must be filled out and sent in to this office. It is also necessary to furnish registration papers in case animals are pure bred. If these items are taken care of, it would be a matter of three or six



clear the Michigan Record of Performance Requirements by a safe margin has no more chance of staying in Mr. Dean's herd now than oleo has of substituting for butter.

Competition in the two year old class was keen, twelve heifers producing better than forty pounds of fat, and ten of these making forty-four pounds. Warren Toney's "Frau-



Frauline of Hill Top.

line of Hill Top," the "Crittter" who was high for May and June was still at the head of the list with 50.59 lbs. for July. Frauline is a pure-bred Guernsey.

For the third consecutive month "Colantha Maid," a pure-bred Holstein owned by Doan Stroab of Galien, was high three year old, with 66.25 lbs. of fat to her credit for July.

In the four year class "Minita," a pure bred Holstein of the F. J. Plym Farm of Niles was high with 52.88 lbs. of fat; while Fred W. Knott's grade Guernsey led the mature class with 60.30 lbs. of the most important constituent of the most perfect food in the universe.—Nathan Brewer.

#### MINERAL DEFICIENCY.

We have ten pigs about twelve weeks old and as long as we could let them run, they seemed to do just fine. We had to shut them up in a pen about 20x40 feet and fed them ground oats, corn and sour milk. They are lively and eat well, but they seem to root a lot. Can you tell me what is lacking in their ration that causes them to do this?—C. C. A.

The pigs no doubt miss the green feed, roots, etc. that they were able to get while out in the pasture. Keep the following mineral mixture where they can have access to it all the time: 20 lbs. steamed bone meal and finely ground lime stone and 10 lbs. common salt.—Burrows.

#### DAIRY MEETINGS ANNOUNCED.

At a conference of officials of the American Dairy Federation at their Washington headquarters, President E. M. Bailey of Pittsburg, announced that the annual banquet of the federation will be held at the Book-Cadillac hotel, Detroit, October 9, during the National Dairy show. N. P. Hull of the National Dairy Union was appointed chairman of a reception committee to represent the dairy industry of Michigan. R. W. Balderson of Philadelphia was appointed chairman of an entertainment committee to arrange for the program. The annual meeting of the federation will be held on December 1 in Chicago.

The vocational livestock judging contest to be conducted by the Federal Board of Vocational Education will be held at the Michigan state fair grounds, Detroit, during the National Dairy Show, October 7-9, and will end with a banquet to the winners on the last day.

The International Association of Milk Dealers will meet on December 6-8, in connection with the dairy show, and the National Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers on December 11-14.

#### DAIRY CENSUS DELAYED.

A REPORT on the production and uses of milk in the United States for 1924 and 1925 has just been issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This report was ready to use April 1, but has been held back because of an agreement with the

Census Bureau. When the 1923 report was issued there was a wide variation in figures between the reports of the two bureaus. This caused much discussion as to which set of figures was correct. In 1925 it was agreed by the bureaus to compare their reports of a similar nature before releasing them to the public. The Bureau of the Census has only recently got its report into shape for comparison with that prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, thereby delaying the report several months.

The report as issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics shows a total production of 116,505,395,000 pounds of milk in 1925 and 114,666,201,000 pounds in 1924. Of this amount, 54,637,352,000 pounds or 47 per cent was used in manufacturing various dairy products in 1925, and 52,777,000,000 pounds in 1924.

In 1925, 40,982,046,000 pounds of milk were used in producing 1,951,526,000 pounds of butter, and in 1924 a total of 41,177,680,000 pounds of milk were used in the manufacture of 1,956,080,000 pounds of butter.

It took 4,475,140,000 pounds of milk to produce 447,514,000 pounds of cheese in 1925, and 4,179,400,000 pounds of milk went to produce 417,940,000 pounds of cheese in 1924. In 1925, 4,394,645,000 pounds of milk were used to produce 1,757,858,000 pounds of condensed and evaporated milk, and in 1924, 4,251,370,000 pounds of milk produced 1,700,548,000 pounds of condensed and evaporated milk.

A vast quantity of milk is now used in preparing ice cream and milk chocolate. In 1924, a total of 3,926,313,000 pounds of milk was used in ice cream, and in 1925, it required 4,437,524,000 pounds of milk to meet the requirement. There were 158,770,000 pounds of milk used in preparing milk chocolate in 1924, and 228,822,000 pounds for this purpose in 1925.

#### HOLSTEINERS TO HOLD FIELD DAY.

THE fourth annual field day for friends of the black and white will be held under the auspices of the Michigan Association on Thursday, August 19 at Lilliberk farms at Homer. J. F. Berkheimer, owner, will be the host of the day. The invitation is sweeping; anyone interested in Holsteines is welcome. The object of the meet is to renew friendships and make new ones amongst the Holstein fraternity. A subsidiary purpose is to inspect one of the leading Holstein herds in the country. A program of field events, a judging contest, with a young bull provided as prize by Lilliberk farms, and a speaking program with but a signal speaker scheduled, are planned. Bring your own eats, excepting that liquids and deserts will be provided by Mr. Berkheimer. Lilliberk farms are located two miles south of Homer in Calhoun County on M-34, or eight miles south of Albion. Morning trains will be met at Albion, which is on the main line of the Michigan Central.—J. G. Hayes.

#### A HOLSTEIN TOUR WITH GENUINE ATMOSPHERE.

BLISSVELD Farms, De Hoop Bros., Van De Bunte, Knoohuizen and Hiemsta.—These were the farms that were visited not as might supposed in the Netherlands, but in Ottawa County, Michigan, U. S. A. With a hint that these farmers were dairymen, three guesses will be allowed as to what breed they kept! Correct, Edythe, Holstein-Friesians!

The tour was under the auspices of the Ottawa County Holstein Association. Most of the tourists were of Holland descent, the conspicuous exceptions being the county agent, C. P. Milham, and an Irish trio, Peck, Culligan and Hays. The last named is Michigan State Holstein secretary. Milham's nationality is shrouded, he was born at Kalamazoo.

At the Blissveld herd ninety pure-bred Holstein females were inspected—all but three having been born and raised on the farm. The Junior herd sire is a "foreigner", however, being from Ohio's yearly champion producer, White Beauty Pontiac Mahomet with 1,367 pounds of butter in a year from 32,676 lbs. of milk.

The longest stop was at Van De Bunte herd where Sec. Hays talked over cow points, using a two year old for a working model. At this and the other stops, the effect of the use of good sires was easily pointed out. All five herds were in cow testing association work so that points regarding production could be established. Particularly enough, the herds are split up between three different associations that operate in Ottawa county.

Cigars were distributed at three of the stops, lemonade at two, and a supper at one. Surely the Dutch knows what hospitality means.



## If Cows Could Talk "Milk me with a DeLaval" They would Say

IT IS a fact proved by thousands of De Laval Milkers in use on more than half a million cows, that the cows like it better than any other method of milking.

In a recent questionnaire received from 1160 De Laval Milker users in 47 states, this question was asked: "How does it agree with your cows?"

98.52% answered this question favorably.

358 said "Fine."

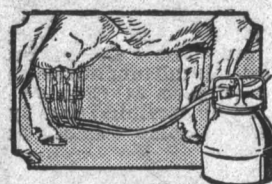
204 "All right."

143 "Good."

132 "Better than hand milking."

All the rest—except 13 out of 1160—gave favorable answers.

The De Laval pleases the cows because it milks them with the same uniform, gentle and soothing but stimulating action day after day and year after year, without variation. Cows almost invariably produce more milk when milked the De Laval Way than with any other method, and owners say they have less udder and teat trouble with a De Laval. And of course the De Laval saves a great deal of time and is easy to keep in a clean and sanitary condition.



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

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PRACTICALLY pure-bred Guernsey heifer calves—the heavy milking kind—eight weeks old, \$20 each. NORMAN B. MEYER, Maple Plain, Minn.

#### THE LEADING SIRE

Echo Sylvia King Model is the Leading Sire of Honor List daughters for the past year. His daughters scored 339 points, a lead of 68 points over his nearest competitor. Select one of his sons for your next herd sire.

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Foundation cows with high records. Herd is fully accredited and headed by one of the good bulls of the breed.

Lakefield Farms, Clarkston, Mich.

For Sale or Exchange our Reg. Holstein herd sire, 30 lb. sire, sure and easy to handle, plenty of heifers to show. Also some young bulls and heifers. WHITNEY BROS., Onondaga, Mich.

FOR SALE—Daughter of King of the Pontiacs and her two daughters from 42-lb. sire. F. J. LANGE, Sebewaing, Mich.

WANTED a yearling Holstein bull with good breeding. Give price and color. D. E. DEAN, Holly, Mich.

#### HEREFORD STEERS

22 Wt. around 1100 lbs. 09 Wt. around 1000 lbs.  
74 Wt. around 725 lbs. 81 Wt. around 625 lbs.  
45 Wt. around 550 lbs. 50 Wt. around 500 lbs.  
Good quality, dark reds, dehorned, well marked Hereford Steers. Good grass flesh. The beef type are usually market toppers when finished. Will sell your choice of one car load from any bunch. Can also show you Shorthorn Steers, yrils or 2 yr old.  
Van D. Baldwin, Eldon, Wapello Co., Iowa.

#### Flying Fox Jerseys for Sale

In order to avoid inbreeding, we must sell our senior herd sire, Champion Pretty Fox 170652. He is eight years old, and of excellent show qualities. Fifteen of his daughters averaged 43 1/2 lbs. butter fat for the month of June. We also offer a few of his sons and grandsons from two weeks to sixteen months of age. Call or write L. RUHSTORFER & SON, Kawkawlin, Mich.

Choice Jersey Bulls ready for service, and bull calves, for sale from R. of M. dams accredited herd. SMITH & PARKER, Howell, Mich.

15 Cows, 4 Bulls from R. of M. Cows. Chance to select from herd of 70. Some fresh, others bred for fall freshening. Colon C. Little, Coopersville, Mich.

Milking Shorthorns For Sale Three bred heifers to freshen in September and November. One Roan, eight months old bull calf, one five year old, grandson of Glenside Dairy King, kind and gentle. Inquiries solicited. Visitors welcome. Prices reasonable. BELAND & BELAND, Tecumseh, Mich.

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five cows, a heifer, and one young bull. Priced right to close out. Come and see them. IRA W. JAYNE FARM, one mile south of Fenton, Mich.

Davison Estate Farms Davison, Michigan. Breeders of Pure-bred Shorthorn Cattle. Two extra good, dark roan yearling bulls for sale, very reasonably priced. Alex Bruce, Herdsman.

FOR SALE A few choice young SHORTHORN BULLS sired by a son of Maxwellton Monarch. Write H. B. PETERS, Garland, Mich.

Shorthorns Best of quality and breeding. Bulls, cows and heifers for sale. BIDWELL, STOCK FARM, Box D, Tecumseh, Mich.

Brown Swiss Bulls for sale. Write or see them. Visitors welcome. A. A. FELDKAMP, Manchester, Mich.

#### HOGS

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Bred gilts, spring and fall boars.

Michigan's Premier Duroc Herd.

Lakefield Farms, Clarkston, Mich.

Duroc Jerseys Large, growthy fall gilts, due last of August, for sale. Spring boars. JESSE BLISS & SON, Henderson, Mich.

BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITE SPRING GILTS, bred sows and fall boars with size, type and quality. LUCIAN HILL, Union City, Mich.

BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES Stock of all ages for pions, bred from Champions. MAPLE HILL STOCK FARM, Rt. 2, Cass City, Mich.

LARGE Type Poland Chinas, pigs and sows, now booking inquiries for fall pigs. JAS. G. TAYLOR, Belding, Mich.

Big Type Poland Chinas with quality. We have them. Write us your wants. E. A. CLARK, Breckenridge, Mich.

#### SHEEP

#### Shropshires—Oxfords

Yearling and ram lambs. Also a few McKerrow bred Oxford ewes for sale.

Lakefield Farms, Clarkston, Mich.

#### WE START ON THE FAIR CIRCUIT AUGUST 25TH

Now is the time to buy your Delaine or Rambouillet ram. Sixty head to select from. Don't stop to write but come and see them. CALHOON BROS., Branch Co., Bronson, Michigan.

#### THE MAPLES SHROPSHIRE

For Sale: 25 yearling rams of right type and quality. 2 stock rams and a few ewes. C. R. LELAND, R. 2, Ann Arbor, Michigan Phone 734 F 13

BREEDING EWES, for sale in carlots, 500 good, young Delaine ewes, also 200 black faced ewes. Telegraph address, Rockwood, Mich. Postal address, South Rockwood. ALMOND B. CHAPMAN & SON.

Breeding Ewes for sale, 200 each month. Shropshire, Hampshire grades and cross-breds. All yearlings. V. B. Furniss, Nashville, Mich.

For Shropshire Yearling Rams write or call on ARMSTRONG BROS., R. No. 3, Fowlerville, Mich.

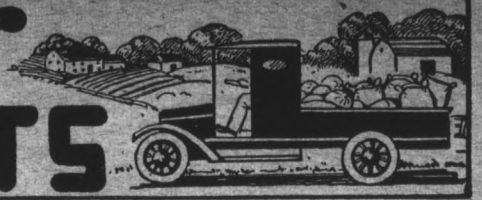
THREE Thousand Yearling Ewes for sale. One hundred thousand feeding lambs. Deal with a responsible firm. Wool Growers Com. Co., Chicago, Ill.

Shropshires for wool and mutton, 15 yearlings, 40 ram lambs, 10 ewes. DAN BOOHER, Eart, Mich., Route No. 4.





# THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



## GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, August 10.

### Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 2 white \$1.36; No. 2 red, \$1.36; No. 2 mixed \$1.35.  
Chicago.—Sept. at \$1.40½; Dec. \$1.43½; May \$1.49½.  
Toledo.—Wheat \$1.36@1.38.

### Corn.

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow at 88c; No. 3 yellow at 87; No. 4 yellow 84c.  
Chicago.—Sept. 85½c; Dec. 89½c; May 96¼c.

### Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 Michigan at 42½c; No. 3 45½c.  
Chicago.—Sept. 41½c; Dec. 44½c; May 48¼c.

### Rye.

Detroit.—No. 3, \$1.05.  
Chicago.—Sept. \$1.03½; Dec. 1.07½.  
Toledo.—Rye.—\$1.10.

### Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$4.10@4.20.  
Chicago.—Spot Navy, Mich. fancy hand-picked at \$4.65 per cwt; red kidneys \$8.75.  
New York.—Pea domestic \$4.75@5.25; red kidneys \$8.75@9.25.

### Barley.

Malting 75c; feeding 68c.

### Seeds.

Detroit.—Cash red clover at \$17.75; October alsike \$20.

### Hay

Detroit.—No. 1 timothy \$22.50 standard \$23.00; No. 1 light clover, mixed \$22@23; No. 2 timothy \$21@22; No. 1 clover \$20@22.50; wheat and oat straw \$12@13; rye straw \$13.

### Feeds

Detroit.—Bran at \$30@32; standard middlings at \$31; fine middlings \$36; cracked corn \$34; coarse cornmeal at \$33; chop \$32 per ton in carlots.

## WHEAT

The wheat market has quieted down decidedly after several weeks of rather erratic fluctuations. Cash demand has slackened to some extent, as mills have provided for much of their requirements for the next few weeks. Export demand has broadened slightly, and primary receipts have started to decrease, so that no real pressure from cash grain has appeared. Speculative demand has been checked by forecasts of a larger domestic crop, and by the lack of agreement as to Canadian crop prospects.

The movement of wheat to market continues enormous, although receipts in the last day or two have been smaller than a week previous, indicating that the peak of the movement is past.

The average of four private estimates on the wheat crop as of August 1 was 818 million bushels compared with the official forecast a month ago of 767 million bushels. The gain was almost entirely in winter wheat.

Forecasts on the total Canadian crop range from less than 300 million to as high as 390 million bushels. The difference between these two figures means a big difference in the prospective world price level.

## RYE

The rye market has been rather featureless. The new crop movement is starting and export demand shows no sign of the increase expected to result from smaller yields in Europe. Clearances for export in the last two weeks were the smallest for any like period since early in April. Prices have already given response to the stronger market outlook for the crop year by a marked reduction in the discount under wheat.

## CORN

Corn prices have lost nearly a third of the July advance in spite of renewal of low forecasts on the new crop. Unofficial estimates as of August 1 averaged 2,605,000,000 bushels, or practically 300,000,000 bushels less than last year's harvest, and less than the July 1 official returns. If the crop is no larger than this, considerably higher prices seem probable in the course of the next twelve months. The long period of low prices has undoubtedly stimulated farm consumption and this factor will be increasingly important.

The course of prices will hinge on crop prospects. If the rest of the summer

and fall should be favorable for maturing the crop, a period of weakness might be seen. There are still numerous full cribs on farms that would be sold if an ample new crop were assured, especially since current prices are more attractive than those offered a month or two ago. Actual cash demand is rather slow, and speculative buying would be likely to slacken if crop news should become less exciting. Small quantities of the large stock of corn at Chicago have been reported as spoiling recently, and this has caused some anxiety among holders.

## OATS

Oats prices have been firm along with corn. The movement of new oats from the middlewest has not become large enough to exert pressure, although the current week may see the beginning of accumulation at terminals, as cash demand is rather lifeless. Private estimates on the crop average 1,290,000,000 bushels, or 44,000,000 bushels less than the July forecast and 212,000,000 bushels under last year. Offerings of barley remain rather light and prices have been firm. Export demand is quiet in Pacific coast markets.

## SEEDS

Prices for red clover seed are dominated by the smaller acreage than usual and the small carryover both at home and abroad. The size of the European crop is not known as yet, but the high prices in this country probably will attract liberal offerings even if the crop should be small. All foreign seed will be partly stained this year and should be easily recognized.

## FEEDS

Demand for feeds is dull and prices have weakened again. Higher prices for bran and middlings as well as for corn feeds are expected later in the season, so that dealers are not inclined to push holdings on the market.

## HAY

The movement of hay to market has been heavy recently with harvesting making rapid progress. Prices are being adjusted to a new crop basis. Demand is showing the usual dullness during the harvesting period. Southern buyers are not in the market for hay in any large quantity but are waiting for offerings of new hay to increase before taking on any sizeable stocks.

## POULTRY AND EGGS

Prices on strictly fresh eggs of excellent quality have again been marked higher and this time the advance should be maintained. The market should gradually work higher from this point, although progress will be slow. Receipts continue to run larger than at this time last year, so that although consumptive demand is on a broader scale, the shortage in reserve stocks at the four leading markets as compared with 1925 was reduced during July. The supply of fancy quality eggs is steadily decreasing and the range according to quality will widen.

Chicago.—Eggs, fresh firsts, 28@29c; extras, 29½@30c; ordinary firsts, 25½@26½c; miscellaneous, 27½c; dirties, 22@24c; checks, 22@24c. Live poultry, hens, 24c; broilers, 30c; springers, 30c; roosters, 18c; ducks, 25c; geese, 16c; turkeys, 34c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded, 28½@30½c. Live poultry, broilers, 37c; heavy hens, 27c; light hens, 20c; roosters, 18c; ducks, 25c.

## BUTTER

The butter market has had a good advance, and it is believed that the low point for the season has been passed. Production is falling off and with pastures generally in poor condition, there is little reason to expect that the fall make will be larger than normal. Quality is showing the effects of hot weather and sooner or later the decline in the supply of fancy butter which is normally expected at this time of year will become a supporting factor in the price situation. Consumption is not as large as at this time a year ago, and the large surplus of storage holdings has been further increased during the past month, but current prices, which are several cents lower than last year, are believed to discount these factors.

Prices on 92 score creamery were: Chicago, 39c; New York, 40½c. In Detroit fresh creamery in tubs sells for 36@39½c per lb.

## POTATOES

With growers in some sections holding back potatoes, supplies have been more moderate in the past week but demand is dull and prices are weak. Kansas has reached the height of her shipping season, and shipments of Eastern Shore Virginia potatoes are about through. By the end of August, however, the shipping season will be

opening in all the main crop states and supplies should be liberal. Kansas and Missouri Irish Cobblers, U. S. No. 1, are held at \$1.75 to \$2 per 100 pounds, sacked, in the Chicago car-lot market.

## WOOL

Wool markets are quiet but prices are firm with occasional small advances noted. Some mills are still waiting, but the general situation has improved because of partial settlement of the clothing workers' strike

## MARKETS BY RADIO.

DAILY market reports and weather forecasts may be obtained each week day from the following Michigan stations:

WKAR—Michigan State College, 12:00 noon.

WCX—Detroit Free Press, at 2:15 P. M.

WWJ—Detroit News, 10:25 A. M., 12:00 noon, 4:00 P. M.

WGHP—Geo. Harrison Phelps, 7:00 P. M.

and the absence of large stocks. Consumption of wool by mills has begun to increase. Imports of raw wool in the last two months have been light, foreign markets remain rather steady and enough of the new domestic clip has gone into the hands of mills already to reduce pressure from that source. The official estimate of the clip was 269,054,000 pounds, an increase of 15,147,000 pounds over last year.

At Boston, best territory ½ blood wools are selling at \$1 to \$1.02, clean basis, ¾ blood at 90 to 92 cents and quarter blood at 78 to 80 cents. Ohio fleeces, grease basis, are quoted at 44 to 45 cents for half blood and 43 to 44 cents for quarter blood.

## GRAND RAPIDS

The potato and apple shipping season was about to open in the Grand Rapids section this week. Prices were: potatoes, \$1.40@1.50 bu; apples, 75c@1.50 bu; dry onions, \$1.50 bu; celery, 25@50c doz; beets, \$1 bu; carrots, \$1.50 bu; spinach, \$1@1.25 bu; cauliflower, \$1@1.50 flat; tomatoes, hot-house, \$1@1.10 7-lb basket; outdoor, 75c basket; wax beans, \$2@3 bu; peas, \$1.50@2 bu; red raspberries, \$4@4.50 16-qt case; strawberries, \$4 case; blackberries, \$3 case; dewberries, \$2@2.50 case; sour cherries, \$2 case; plums, \$2 case; early peaches, \$2 bu; eggs, 28@29c doz; butter fat, 43c lb; old hens, 18@25c lb; broilers, 18@28c lb; wheat \$1.19 bu; rye, 85c bu; beans, \$3.75 cwt.

## DETROIT CITY MARKET

The demand for most lines has been fairly heavy and trading generally brisk. Raspberries were fairly plentiful and a little cheaper in price. There was a fair call for currants, gooseberries and cherries. Good-sized apples sold moderately well. A few early peaches and plums were offered but the demand for them was limited. Blackberries and huckleberries had a fair sale.

Though there was a big supply of sweet corn, the demand for it was good and prices well-maintained. Tomatoes were ready sellers. Celery moved off well. Spinach and quality beans were taken quickly. Bunched stuff of all kinds was in fair demand, while most greens were slow to sell. Cucumbers and eggplant sold readily but the number of peppers and squash wanted was small. The call for potatoes was stronger. Most of the poultry and eggs offered went to the retail trade.

An abrupt decline in receipts has given the cattle market a flash of strength. The country loaded long fed steers less freely, partly in response to commission house appeals, and the trek of grassers to market is hardly up to seasonal volume, especially at southwestern points. Improvement in prices has been most marked on yearling steers and on cows and heifers. It was least noticeable on plain weighty steers.

## Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, Aug. 10

### CHICAGO

#### Hogs.

Receipts 23,000. Market 25c lower than Monday's average; tops \$13.65; 170-190 lb average decline; tops good 210-lb down \$13.20@13.50; mostly 240-300 lb butchers \$12.75; packing sows \$10.15@10.40; few light weight butcher order up to \$11.00; light lights and pigs very uneven; best slaughter pigs \$13.25; few 140-150 lb average around \$13.35.

#### Cattle.

Receipts 12,000. Market largely on steer yearlings and few choice weighty steers; steady, and others 10@15c lower; general trade slow; best yearlings and medium weight, \$10.65; choice weighty steers \$10.00; she stock steady; bulls steady to strong.

#### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 18,000. Market slow on fat lambs; mostly 25c lower; early sale on seven double decks of Idaho lambs \$13.90; \$13.50@13.75 to packers; big culls 25c lower at \$9@9.50; sheep steady to weak; bulk ewes \$6.50@7.50; indications steady, mostly on feeding lambs late Monday. Light feeding lambs steady; other kind weak as compared to closing market last week; bulk \$12.50@13.25.

### DETROIT

#### Cattle.

Receipts 188. Market strong. Good to choice yearlings dry fed ..... \$ 9.75@10.25  
Best heavy steers, dry-fed ..... 8.75@ 9.75  
Handy weight butchers .. 8.25@ 8.75  
Mixed steers and heifers ..... 7.25@ 8.00  
Handy light butchers .... 6.50@ 7.25  
Light lights ..... 5.00@ 6.50  
Best cows ..... 5.50@ 6.25

Butcher cows ..... 4.75@ 5.25  
Cutters ..... 4.00@ 4.50  
Canners ..... 3.00@ 3.50  
Choice light bulls ..... 6.00@ 6.75  
Bologna bulls ..... 5.50@ 6.50  
Stock bulls ..... 5.00@ 5.50  
Feeders ..... 6.00@ 7.00  
Stockers ..... 5.25@ 6.50  
Milkers and springers...\$55.00@ \$100

#### Veal Calves.

Receipts 315. Best grade steady, others slow.  
Best ..... \$15.00@15.50  
Others ..... 3.00@14.50

#### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 260. Market slow to steady.  
Best ..... \$13.25@14.00  
Fair lambs ..... 12.00@13.00  
Light and common ..... 9.00@10.25  
Yearlings ..... 7.50@10.75  
Fair to good sheep ..... 6.00@ 7.00  
Culls and common ..... 2.00@ 4.00

#### Hogs.

Receipts 558. 25c down; 15@25c lower; 25c higher on others.  
Mixed ..... \$ 13.85  
Roughs ..... 10.25  
Heavies ..... \$11.00@12.00  
Pigs ..... 14.00  
Stags ..... 8.00@ 8.50

### BUFFALO

#### Hogs.

Receipts 2720. Market closing slow; heavies \$12@13.25; medium \$13.25@14.00; under 200-lb kind \$14@14.25; packing sows \$9.50@10.00.

#### Cattle.

Receipts 150. Market closing steady.  
Sheep and Lambs.  
Receipts 200. Best lambs \$14.25; best ewes \$5@7.50.

#### Calves.

Receipts 100. Tops \$15.00.



### WOULD KEEP OUT ARGENTINE ALFALFA SEED.

THE administration of the Gooding-Ketcham seed-dyeing law is receiving considerable attention from the Farm Bureau Federation and other farm organizations. A hearing will be held at the Department of Agriculture on November 15 at which time data will be furnished to establish the unadaptability of South American alfalfa and red clover seed for seeding in this country. It will apply particularly to Argentina seed, which is held to be subject to winter-killing in most states.

### ATKESON RESIGNS.

AT a recent meeting of the executive committee of the National Grange the resignation of Dr. T. C. Atkeson as Washington representative of the Grange was accepted to take effect January 1, 1927. It is understood that Doctor Atkeson will remain in Washington and act in an advisory capacity at Grange headquarters until the end of the next session of Congress.

### FARM BUREAU STUDIES TAXATION.

FARM taxation is the subject of a nationwide investigation being conducted by the Washington office of the American Farm Bureau Federation, in cooperation with the tax departments of the state Farm Bureaus. It is the purpose of this investigation to assemble all the tax programs of the state Farm Bureaus. This information is to be summarized and used as a guide in connection with proposed Federal taxation legislation. The Farm Bureaus of Illinois, Missouri, California, New York, Michigan, Iowa and Alabama have all done excellent work in their efforts to equalize the farm tax burdens in their states.

### WILL HOLD LEGISLATION RALLIES.

A SERIES of legislative rallies will be held in Michigan beginning August 23 and continuing ten days, under the auspices of the Farm Bureau. Every part of the state will be covered. Afternoon and evening sessions will be held, at which the program of the American Farm Bureau Federation will be presented by Chester Gray, Washington representative, and the Michigan program by Stanley Powell, assistant secretary of the Michigan State Farm Bureau Federation. Similar rallies will be held later in other states.

### WHY PAY FREIGHT ON WATER?

FREIGHT is one of the cost barriers between the producer and the consumer and the freight we pay on water which is in our food products is tremendous. For that reason dehydration, or the process of extracting water from food, would seem to have a future.

In many dehydration processes the air is allowed to come in contact with the food product. This unites with the iron compounds in the food and causes a change of color. A new method uses carbonic acid gas which has no effect on color.

Many dehydration processes cause a caramelization of the food due to the high temperatures used. This new process uses lower temperatures and gradually draws the water out, thus preventing the destruction of the vitamins in the food.

### COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

Ogemaw County.—Farmers are getting along fine with their work although help is scarce. Very few men to be had at any price. Wheat and rye are being cut and promise a fair to medium crop. Oats look for a fair crop. Corn is poor. Potatoes are poor. Dairying is good. Farmers get 40c for fat; eggs 39c; new potatoes 30c peck. Wool all sold. Not much fruit (no berries). Insects not bad. It is dry, no rain for weeks.—J. E. T.

Calhoun County.—A few of the farmers have threshed their wheat, which is yielding from 20 to 25 bushels. Several are harvesting oats, which is a very good crop. Corn has improved wonderfully the past two weeks. Late potatoes are looking fine. Not much help to be had. Farmers change work. The average farmer doesn't keep many cows in this section. Cannot get help to milk. A number of dairy cows have been sold to eastern buyers at good prices ranging from \$75.00 to \$125.00. Live stock in general is looking well. Prospect for fruit of all kinds is good.—F. E. S.

Kent County.—Farmers are progressing nicely with their work. Wheat and rye nearly all harvested. Some threshing done. Yield is around 20 bushel per acre. Oats will yield about 30 bushel per acre. Hay is short crop. Corn is small. Pasture is drying up. No help to be found. Dairying is developing very nicely. Wheat is \$1.25; corn 75c; eggs is 35c; butter-fat at 41c and potatoes are \$1.50 per bushel.—W. N.

Kalkaska County.—Farmers are hauling wheat and threshing. Wheat yielding around 20 bushels. Some oats are being cut, outlook fair. Corn doing well but about two weeks later than common. Pasture not good on account of hot and dry weather which has cut the milk supply. Short on pig crop. Wool is 40c. New wheat, \$1.25 @ \$1.30. Apples and peaches looking good, with good yield in sight. Hay is much better than last year. Dry weather has hurt the potato crop.—J. H. M.

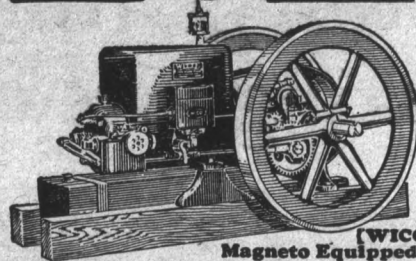
Calhoun County.—Farmers have their haying done and wheat cut and nearly taken care of. Some threshing done. Wheat average about 12 bushels per acre. Oats are a good crop and about ready to cut. Hay about 2/3 of a crop. Corn is looking good but is late. Early potatoes poor owing to the dry weather. Pastures are dry, but we have had a little rain lately. Spring pigs are a light crop. Fruit is about 1/2 crop. There is no help available for farm work.—I. E. H.

Huron County.—Farmers are progressing fine with season's work. Corn and beans are well taken care of. Wheat is a light crop, but it is going to be a fine quality. Rye is a fairly good crop. Hay is also a good crop. Oats and barley are bumper crops. Corn is late. Beans and sugar beets are coming fine. Dairying is our main dependence in this section selling both milk and cream. Pasture has been good this season and the cows are doing the best ever. Fruit is poor this year, but no insects to bother.—A. M.

Wexford County.—Everything is a little late this year but keeps the farmers on the hump to keep up. Farm help is uncertain so not many count on getting any help. No fall grain. Oats are late. Corn is poor. Cattle are being tested. The percent is not running very high. This may give an impulse to dairy business. Live stock is in good condition but pastures are drying up. No wool in this community and not much fruit. Good weather for potato bugs and grasshoppers and not much being done to control the latter.—G. A. E.

Emmet County.—For ten days the farming has been progressing very satisfactorily. Help has been quite plenty but rather high in price for farmers. Wheat and rye is just about normal; just turning. Oats are rather poor but gaining of late. Hay is a normal crop. Dairying is good. Beans are good. Pasture so far is good and prices are fair. The business has increased over ten per cent since last year. Fruit outlook, except apples, is very good. Apples are not a full crop. Fruit diseases are not over troublesome.—F. M. H.

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## 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. Rates 8 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; for four or more consecutive insertions 6 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.

10.....\$0.30	Four	26.....\$2.08	Four
11......88	2.64	27......26	6.48
12......96	2.88	28......24	6.72
13.....1.04	3.12	29......22	6.96
14.....1.12	3.36	30......20	7.20
15.....1.20	3.60	31......18	7.44
16.....1.28	3.84	32......16	7.68
17.....1.36	4.08	33......14	7.92
18.....1.44	4.32	34......12	8.16
19.....1.52	4.56	35......10	8.40
20.....1.60	4.80	36......8	8.64
21.....1.68	5.04	37......6	8.88
22.....1.76	5.28	38......4	9.12
23.....1.84	5.52	39......2	9.36
24.....1.92	5.76	40......0	9.60
25.....2.00	6.00	41......0	9.84

### REAL ESTATE

**EIGHTY ACRE DAIRY AND GRAIN FARM.** Five miles Milan, level, best sugar beet, corn, alfalfa, black clay loam. Good house, flowing well, barns for 12 cows, silo. Interest in silo filler, and \$100 month milk route goes with farm. Priced below market, \$100 acre. E. O. Loveland, Milan, Mich.

**120 ACRES ON DIXIE HIGHWAY.** M. 13, 15 miles from Kalamazoo, 35 from Grand Rapids. Will sell all, part, or trade for small farm. J. H. Van Antwerp, R. 2, Box 90, Plainwell, Mich.

**WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITIES**—Southern Georgia farm lands. Write for complete information. Chamber Commerce, Quitman, Georgia.

**SPLENDID STOCK FARM.** 120 acres between Northville and South Lyon. Less than \$200 per acre. McMullen, 8611 Colfax, Detroit, Mich.

**FOR SALE CHEAP**—15 acres marl bed, ranging from 2 1/2 to 9 1/2 ft. in depth. Geo. Barton, R. 4, Box 25, White Cloud, Mich.

**FORTY ACRE FARM,** part cleared, also hunting camp. Louis Smith, Trout Lake, Mich.

**FARM OWNERS,** want to sell good farm, fair price; Write M. Stelmel, 957 10th St., Denver, Colo.

**FOR SALE BY OWNER.** 80 acres unimproved land, in Gladwin County. Jacob Lintz, Constantine, Mich.

### WANTED FARMS

WANTED—to hear from owner of farm or unimproved land for sale. O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

### MISCELLANEOUS

**BAGS**—16-ounce cotton grain, light and heavy weight burlaps, guaranteed free from holes, clean and ready for use. Price is right. Shipped subject to inspection in lots of 100 or more. C. B. Knappen, Richmond, Mich.

**STORAGE BATTERIES** of the Edison Alkaline type do not have the faults of lead acid type. Fortunately purchases from the Government, and other large users make possible a real buy. All voltages and amperages. For radio, motor boats and farm lighting plants. Before buying batteries get my interesting literature stating voltage and amperage desired. Address B. Hawley Smith, 306 Washington Ave., Danbury, Conn.

WANTED—maple syrup. Let us know what you have. Blossom-Cream Apiaries, Frankenmuth, Mich.

### FILMS DEVELOPED

MAIL YOUR KODAK FILMS to us, we develop roll, make 6 good prints and return for 25c coin or stamps. Cowie Studio, 12 Fountain Ave., Springfield, Ohio.

### PET STOCK

**BEAGLE PUPPIES.** 2 months old, dandies, from real hunters, guaranteed to please. Pictures on request. Females \$8., males, \$10. Meadowbrook Farm, Stockbridge, Mich.

**HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS CHEAP**—Fur finders. Catalogue. Kaskaskennels, F. W. 59, Herrick, Illinois.

**COLLIE PUPS,** natural heelers. Males \$7.50. Females \$5.00. Ward W. Dunston, Clarkston, Mich.

**COON, opossum, skunk, rabbit hounds, cheap.** Trial cheap. C. O. D. Ginger Kennels, Herrick, Ill.

**REG. COLLIES,** from natural heelers. Write for photos. Cloverleaf Farms, Tiffin, Ohio.

**RAT TERRIERS,** fox terriers. Illustrated lists 10c. Pete Slater Box L. P. C. Pana, Ill.

**REGISTERED COLLIES,** all colors, natural heelers. Silvercrest kennels, Gladwin, Mich.

### CORN HARVESTER

**RICH MAN'S** Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only \$25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Box 523, Salina, Kans.

### SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

**CLOVER,** alsike and timothy equally mixed, \$9. bushel. Crimson clover \$8. Timothy \$4.25. Fancy alfalfa \$12. Grimm Alfalfa, \$20. Fredort Certified Seed Co., Pickford, Mich.

WANTED—Mixed Rye and Vetch. Give price and how much for sale. C. H. Shurtz, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SATISFACTION INSURANCE buy seed oats, beans, of A. B. Cook, Owosso, Mich.

### TOBACCO

**HOMESPUN TOBACCO GUARANTEED**—Chewing, five pounds, \$1.50; ten, \$2.50. Smoking, ten, \$1.50. Pipe free; pay when received. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky

### POULTRY

**WHITE LEGHORN HENS AND MALES** now half price. Thousands of laying Pullets. Big discount on spring chicks and eggs. Trapped, pedigreed foundation stock, egg bred 26 years. Winners at 16 egg contests. Catalog and special price bulletin free. I ship C. O. D. and guarantee satisfaction. George B. Ferris, 934 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

**6000 PULLETS** now ready for shipment, nicely matured, 10 weeks old, for \$1.00 each, 12 to 14 weeks old, for \$1.25 each. All our pullets are from 2 year old State Accredited Hens. Big English Type. Please order from this ad. No discount on large orders. Knoll's Hatchery, Holland, Mich.

**WHITE LEGHORN HENS AND MALES** now half price. Thousands of eight-week-old Pullets. Also Baby Chicks and Eggs. Trapped, pedigreed foundation stock, egg-bred 26 years. Winners at 16 egg contests. Catalog and special price bulletin free. I ship C. O. D. and guarantee satisfaction. Geo. B. Ferris, 934 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

**WHITTAKER'S BLOOD-TESTED, ACCREDITED REDS**—March-hatched Single Comb Red pullets, \$24 per dozen during August. Cocks and Cockerels. Catalog free. Interlakes Farm, Box 9, Lawrence, Mich.

**PULLETS**—2,500, English White Leghorns, H. Knoll, Jr., R. No. 1, Holland, Mich.

**PULLETS**—Well sized. All ages. Low prices. Bos Hatchery, Zealand, Mich.

### BABY CHICKS

**SPECIAL SALE—CHICKS 6c AND UP.**—Tancred and Tom Barron White Leghorns, Parks Barred Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds, and broilers, chicks both heavy and light breeds. Send for our very instructive catalogue today. We have a hatch every week until Oct. 1st. Order your chicks now for immediate delivery, or for August and September, as we are booking orders for these months. Late broilers have proven profitable. 100% live delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Box 40, Brummer & Frederickson, Holland, Mich.

### HELP WANTED

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

**WOMAN (WHITE) FOR GENERAL.** Husband assist and work in yard. \$80 month, cottage rent free. Farmers preferred. Box 11, Dexter, Mich.

**MARRIED MAN** by year for general farming, must be reliable, state full particulars. Box 86, Michigan Farmer.

WANTED—Young man for general farm work. Burger Farm, Saginaw, West Side, Mich.

### AGENTS WANTED

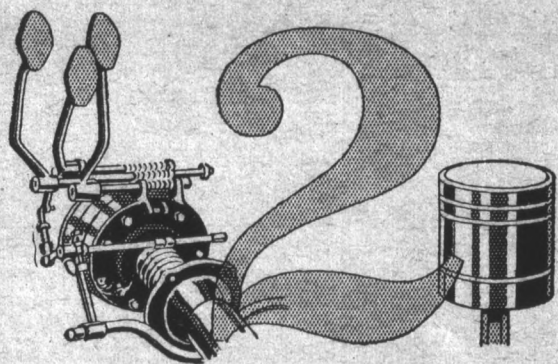
**AGENTS**—Our New Household Cleaning Device washes and dries windows, sweeps, cleans walls, scrubs, mops. Costs less than brooms. Over half profit. Write Harper Brush Works, 173 3rd St., Fairfield, Iowa.

**BIG PROFIT** selling ladies', men and children's hosiery and ladies' underwear in your district. S. & M. Company, 610 Charlevoix Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

**MICHIGAN FARMER**  
Classified Ads. pay well.  
Try one.



# Expect two things from your Ford lubrication. Smooth starting alone isn't enough.



The smoother starting and stopping which follow the use of today's Mobiloil "E" in your Ford engine result from the ability of this oil to keep the transmission bands soft and pliable. The band surfaces do not become hardened and glazed. Thus jerky action in starting and stopping is ended.

Even more important: *The life of the bands is greatly increased. Thus replacement cost is lowered—a very substantial saving.*

## You should get the greatest obtainable freedom from carbon, too.. because ..



Only such an oil will give you quiet operation, fullness of power, free valve action, clean spark plugs and general smooth running.

To *combine* this freedom from carbon with freedom from glazed bands in Ford lubrication has taken years of study on the part of the Mobiloil engineers and chemists.

In this combined effect, we sincerely believe that the Mobiloil "E" of today stands alone.

### Prove it yourself

A nearby Mobiloil dealer has the improved Mobiloil "E" in 5-gallon cans and in steel drums. These packages offer real convenience and economy in handling oil on the farm. For your Ford car or truck use Mobiloil "E." For your Fordson tractor, use Mobiloil "BB" in summer and Mobiloil "A" in winter. See the Mobiloil dealer today.

Vacuum Oil Company, Headquarters: 61 Broadway, New York. Division Offices: Chicago, Kansas City, Minneapolis.

### Make this C H A R T your guide

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars are specified below.

The grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil are indicated by the letters shown below. "Arc" means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic.

If your car is not listed here, see the complete Mobiloil Chart at your dealer's.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1926		1925		1924		1923	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chandler.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chevrolet.....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chrysler 4.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chrysler 6.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Dodge Brothers.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Essex.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford.....	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin.....	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hudson.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Jewett.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Maxwell.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Nash.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oakland.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile (4 & 6).....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Overland.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard 6.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard 8.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Paige.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Reo.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Star.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Studebaker.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Vellie.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Willys-Knight 4.....	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.
Willys-Knight 6.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.



# Mobiloil "E" for Fords

VACUUM OIL COMPANY