

# MICHIGAN FARMER

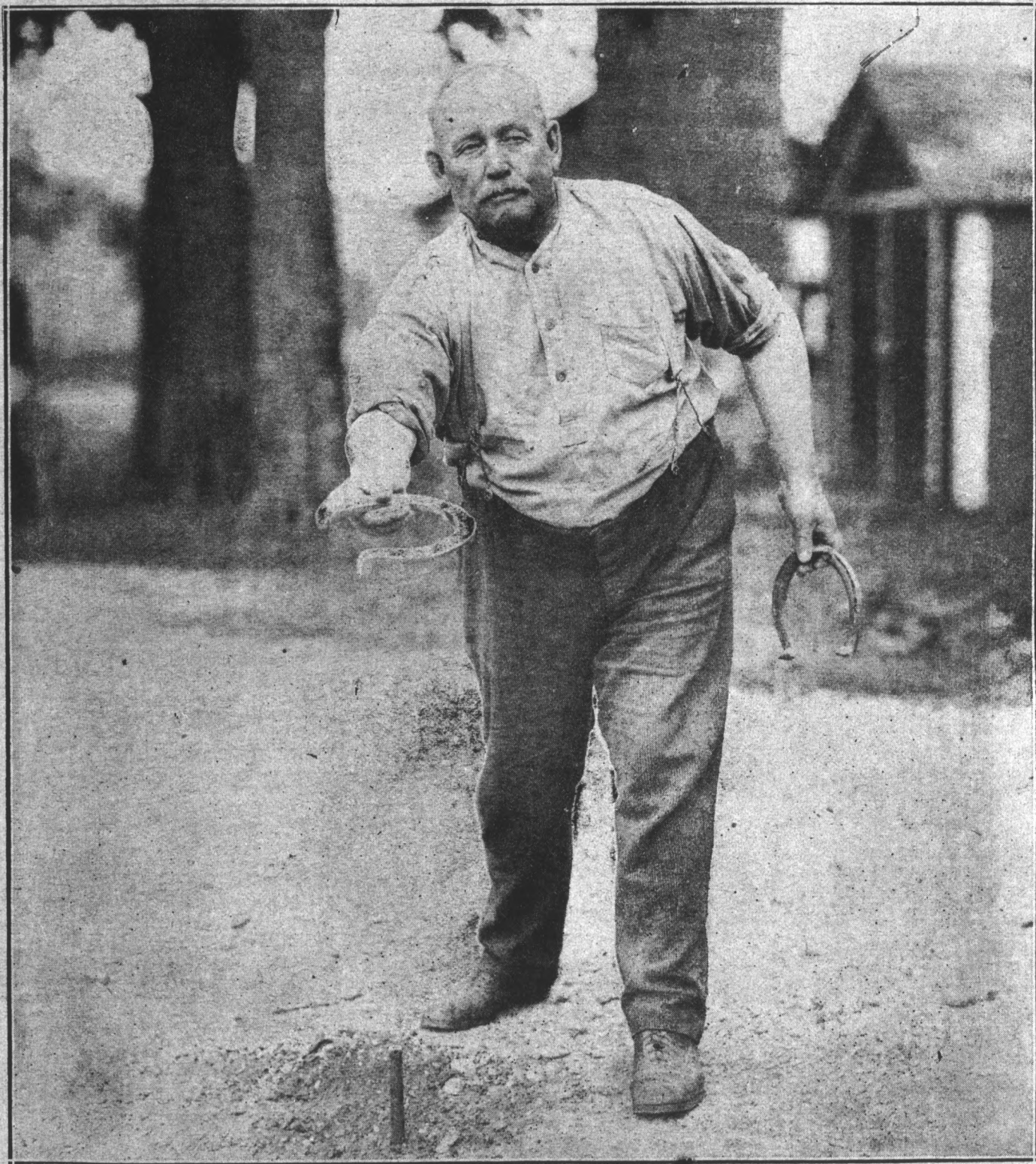
AND  
*LIVE STOCK*  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

*JOURNAL*  
ESTABLISHED 1843.

VOL. CLXVII. No. 3  
Whole Number 4727

DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1926

ONE YEAR \$1.00  
FIVE YEARS \$3.00



*All Set to Make a Ringer*



# Farm Owners and Operators Seed-Kleen Will Increase Your Profits Clean, Vital Seed, Free of all Weed Seed, is a Big Factor in Good Crops

A way has been perfected whereby any farmer can clean his own seeds at a cost of three or four cents per bushel in 10 or 15 minutes of time.

This method consists of the use of a specially treated sodium carbonate, water, the family wash tub, and a piece of cheesecloth.

There are 1200 known different kinds of weeds, and over 1100 of these weigh less than the majority of good seeds, Timothy and Oats excepted. Therefore by adding the sodium carbonate to water the gravity of the water is sufficiently increased to drive the majority of the weed seeds, seeds of low vitality which means poor germination, broken, immature seeds, screenings and other impurities to the top of the solution where they can be skimmed off and destroyed.

The good seeds will go to the bottom, resting on the cheesecloth, where they can be lifted out and air dried sufficiently in about one hour's time in normal weather so they will not stick in the seeding machine.

Seeds should be cleaned in the manner described, about one or two days before planting, as germination tests have proven that the good seeds immersed in this solution have increased their germination qualities materially.

## Co-Ops Will Stock Seed-Kleen

Arrangements have been made with the various farm co-operative companies in the state to handle Seed-Kleen in 50 pound packages, for resale to the farmers at \$3.00 per 50 pound package, which with ordinary care should enable the farmer to clean 100 bushels of seed.

The time is so short between now and this fall's planting that it will be necessary for the farmers who wish to clean their seeds to co-operate with their local co-operative organizations to the extent of either placing their order for Seed-Kleen by phone or when in town drop into the co-operative office personally, at which time if so desired a demonstration can be made of how seeds can be cleaned. However, full instructions of how to clean seeds will go with each 50 pound package of Seed-Kleen.

The endorsements of various Farm Organizations of the state follow:

### List of Weed Seeds Used in Demonstration for Removing Weed Seeds from Good Seeds—by Gravity, with Seed-Kleen and Water.

|                  |                 |                          |
|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Quack Grass      | Bind Weed       | Large Seeded False Flax  |
| Wild Onion       | French Weed     | Penny Cross              |
| Prickly Lettuce  | Knot Weed       | Wild Darnell             |
| Pepper Grass     | Sow Thistle     | Brown Eyed Susan         |
| Russian Thistle  | Sheeps Sorrel   | Ox-eyed Daisy            |
| Canadian Thistle | Poverty Weed    | Butter & Egg             |
| Tumbling Mustard | Johnson Grass   | Greater Rag Weed         |
| Indian Mustard   | Burdock         | Rag Weed                 |
| Black Mustard    | Stick-tight     | Cheese or Cheat          |
| Ball Mustard     | Lambs Quarters  | Large & Small Crab Grass |
| Hare Ear Mustard | Yellow Fox Tail | Yarrow                   |
| Wild Mustard     | False Flax      | Velvet Weed              |
| Wild Oats        | Hawk Weed       | Wild Rose                |
| Common Plantain  | Blue Weed       | Salt Bush                |
| Chicory          | Clingfoil       | Yellow Trefoil           |

We, the undersigned, have on this date, July 14, 1926, in the office of George S. Hedrick, Macomb County Agricultural Agent, Mt. Clemens, Michigan, witnessed a practical demonstration of removing the above named weed seeds from such good seed as Wheat, Alfalfa, Rye, Red, White, Sweet and Alsike Clover; and are of the opinion that this separation by gravity with Seed-Kleen is practical and economical, and should be given serious consideration by the Farmers in General.

*Prof. Paul Mgs* *New Haven Farmers Elev.*  
*John A. Pinkney* *Warren Coop. Co.*  
*L. B. Hilberg Mgr.* *Armada Farm Bureau*  
*George Hedrick* *County Ag. Agent*  
*L. C. Kaulowstr* *Washington Coop. Co.*  
*J. E. Botta* *Pres. Macomb Co. Farm Bureau*

**W. P. McKinney,**  
Seed-Kleen Division  
Detroit Soda Products Co.,  
Wyandotte, Michigan

## FOREIGN EMIGRANT EXAMINATION SUCCESSFUL.

THE system of examining emigrants before leaving their own country to establish their fitness for citizenship in the United States has worked so satisfactorily that foreign countries are asking that the plan be extended to them. Swedish emigrants to this country after September 1 will be examined in Sweden, making the seventh European country with which the United States government has arranged this facility, which eliminates detention at Ellis Island, and all formalities for immigrants excepting those required of all passengers on incoming ships.

## TO STUDY FARM RENTALS.

THE study of farm rents, cash and share, in Michigan for a series of years, to determine the trend of land values and to ascertain the relation between farm taxes, farm values and farm rents, which was undertaken some time ago by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics cooperating with the Michigan Agricultural College, is progressing satisfactorily. The bureau is represented by Nils H. Olsen and L. C. Gray. Thirty thousand questionnaires are being sent out to owners of rented farms and to an equal number of owner-farmers, requesting data on rents, taxes and land values.

## MILK PRODUCERS TO MEET.

THE National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation will hold its 1926 annual meeting at Cleveland, Ohio, November 11-12, at the Statler Hotel. A big program is in preparation, according to Secretary Charles W. Holman. Thirty-one member organizations now belong to the federation from fluid milk through to butter and cheese. These organizations are now handling 20 per cent of all commercial dairy products, and are doing a business aggregating more than a half billion dollars annually. The federation has made rapid strides in membership this year.

## WEEKLY FEATURES FROM WKAR

STATION WKAR, Michigan State College at East Lansing will put the following program on the air for the coming week:

August 21—12 noon, weather, markets, animal husbandry lecture.

August 23—12 noon, weather, markets, soils lecture.

August 24—12 noon, weather, markets, forestry lecture.

August 25—12 noon, weather markets, entomology lecture.

August 26—12 noon, weather, markets, home economics lecture.

August 27—12 noon, weather, markets, veterinary medicine lecture.

## FARMERS BUYING MACHINERY.

THE number of farm tractors and traction engines manufactured in the United States decreased from 135,210 in 1923 to 119,626 in 1924, but increased to 167,640 in 1925. Grain binders show an increase in sales from 48,323 in 1924 to 61,062 in 1925. Sales of mowers increased from 112,462 to 118,120 and the sales of moldboard plows increased from 558,074 to 577,900 during the same time.

The Department of Commerce investigators say there has been pronounced increases from year to year since 1922 in the production of corn binders, milking machines and windmills, and since 1923 in the demand for house water-supply systems.

## INVITE CO-OP INSTITUTE.

INVITATIONS have been received at the Washington office to hold the 1927 Institute of Agricultural Co-

operation at the Michigan Agricultural College, Northwestern University, Stanford University and the University of California. There is considerable competition between the Middle West and California cooperatives to secure the next session of the institute. The invitation to California is backed by every cooperative in the state.

The Class I railroads for the first six months this year had a net operating income of \$494,866,776 which was at the annual rate of return of 4.94 per cent on their property investment, according to the Bureau of Railway Economics.

## News of the Week

The Filipinos score the plan of Harvey Firestone to plant large rubber plantations in the Philippine islands.

A tidal wave in Lake Erie, near Buffalo caused the death of 10 swimmers. The wave came out of a quiet lake and was supposed to have been caused by barometric conditions.

There is still considerable conflict in Mexico over the government's religious rulings. Protestant church property is being seized, Catholics are boycotting business, and frequent disturbances have taken place between the troops and ardent Catholics. Several have lost their lives.

Listed as missing since the explosion of the Pictiny arsenal at Lake Denmark, N. J., Oliver Bliss and Paul Moreau were found wandering in Toledo in a shell shocked condition. Both of their memories were blank. Bliss lives in a suburb of Toledo.

Ford's request to consolidate the Detroit, Toledo and Ironton and the Detroit and Toledo railroads with the Detroit and Ironton has been denied by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

In St. Joseph County, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm MacGregor are running for office on different tickets. Mrs. MacGregor is trying to get the register of deeds office on the Democratic ticket while Mr. MacGregor is running for sheriff on the Republican ticket.

Five Mexican priests were shot down by a firing squad, Aug. 11, in the state of Michiacan, Mexico. They were charged with inciting the parishioners to revolt.

Miss Gertrude Ederle, an American girl swam across the English channel Aug. 6th in 14 hours and 43 minutes, the fastest time ever made in swimming the channel. She is also the first woman to swim across.

"Ma" Ferguson, woman governor of Texas, was defeated in the primaries by Dan Moody. The margin, however, was not enough so they will run again in a run-off primary Aug. 28th.

An open note regarding the French debt sent to President Coolidge by Clemenceau, former French premier, commonly known as the "tiger" was so caustic that a retraction may be demanded.

Premier Poincare succeeded in passing his sinking fund bill through the French chamber of deputies. The sinking fund will be for the purpose of paying off the French foreign debts which are almost beyond the power of the French Republic to pay.

The amount of cash in circulation in this country is \$4,858,473,503, or an average of \$42.01 for every man, woman and child.

American tourists are being hissed and stoned in France because of the lowering of the franc in value which they blame upon American manipulation.

The heat wave of last week caused the death of many people. Thirteen died in Chicago, and in Kansas at Salina the temperature went to 109 degrees.

Miss Clare Belle Barret, the two hundred pound swimming teacher of New Rochelle, N. Y. swam to within two miles of the French coast in an effort to swim across the English channel. She was in the water 21 hours and swam forty miles.

The seventh anniversary of the Republic of Germany was celebrated Aug. 11th. There was a clash between the Republicans and the Communists which resulted in the injury of many.

Wholesale disregard of old Indian treaties by the state of Minnesota and the U. S. government is charged by the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota who seek \$50,000,000 in law suits authorized by congress.



DEVOTED  
TO  
MICHIGAN

VOLUME CLXVII

# MICHIGAN FARMER

AND  
LIVE STOCK  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY  
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A Practical Journal for the Rural Family  
MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

QUALITY  
RELIABILITY  
SERVICE

NUMBER VIII

## Community Goes Camping

*Proves Successful Adventure in Rural Recreation and Trial of Liveable Religion*

SALEM seems to be a popular name for American towns, all the way from Salem, Mass., to Salem, Oregon. Michigan, too has a Salem, a village situated between Detroit and Ann Arbor. Salem, Michigan finds itself a subject of popular interest because its people recently figured in a very successful venture in rural recreation.

The word Salem denotes a place of peace, but the village belied its name. The Farm Bureau has done much in the community to bring the farmers together, and help them to think together on rural problems, but on matters political and religious, there was some bitter feeling.

One day last year, while in charge of the Boy Scouts in their camp, Rev. J. J. Halliday dreamed a dream. He saw the boys benefited by tenting, eating, swimming, playing, and studying together. With eyes and mind wide open—for he is that kind of dreamer—he dreamed of a camp where the Salem people could live and play and study together, and thereby learn to think together.

When a red blooded man gets a vision of service, he is sure to act. Running true to form, Rev. Halliday bought—or to be more explicit, secured on trust—a large aeroplane tent. Then he commenced to talk camp. He is pastor of the Federated Church (Methodist-Baptist) of Salem, and he talked camp to his people. He worked with the Farm Bureau, and talked with that organization, securing their cooperation in furnishing speakers and workers. He talked community camp with Rev. Lucia M. Stroh, pastor of the Congregational Churches

at Salem and Worden. She in turn aroused the interest of her people in the project.

Next he lined up Rev. Thomas Pryor of the Methodist Church at Whitmore Lake. Rev. Pryor is a splendidly educated young man, and experienced camper, and was placed in charge of the Boy Scouts. This was a happy choice, because Rev. Pryor is, by temperament and training, a "good scout" as the boys affectionately dubbed him.

Mrs. Irwin Johnson, of South Lyons, was chosen by the Farm Bureau to instruct the women in sewing and housekeeping. Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Halliday were in charge of the girls. The latter mothered them while Mrs. Johnson taught them basketry and flower-making.

### Mrs. Cora M. Pennell

The dream became a reality when the Salem Community Camp was established at Fonda Lake, near the Michigan State Park at Island Lake from July 21st to July 29th.

The big tent was made into a dormitory for the women and girls, while men and boys slept in pup and army tents. The kitchen was in charge of two expert colored cooks. Reveille on the bugle brought the camp to life in the morning. Many went for a swim before breakfast. The meals served were so appetizing that, long before mess call, a lengthy line of hungry campers waited, each with his own plate, cup and silver. After being served, one could seat himself at the tables under the trees, or join groups in the tent, or picnic in the woods.

A typical breakfast consisted of oat-

meal, corn flakes, hot biscuits, fresh fruit and coffee. Each one washed and took care of his own mess kit, this cutting the cost of meals.

One of the best liked dinners was a "mulligan" made with veal and plenty of vegetables, followed by warm apple sauce and brown bread and good coffee.

Soon after breakfast, assembly was sounded and the women gathered in the tent for Bible study and devotion under the leadership of Mrs. Stroh. The boys and girls led by the Rev. Cora M. Pennell, had their worship on a hill side or near the lake shore. Emphasis was placed on the out-of-door teachings of the Master. Later in the morning Mrs. Johnson conducted a class in sewing or study of home problems. Under the direction of the Scout Master, nearly all went for a big swim before dinner.

After dinner the children had classes and played ball, while the adults visited with the many friends who came to spend the afternoon and evening in the camp. At 4:30 there was another frolic in the water.

A large jolly crowd gathered at supper-time and mess was never called too soon for appetites whetted by life in the open and memories of tasty suppers of cold meat, potatoes, white and brown bread, and ice cream and cake.

The evenings were given over to programs of an educational nature, "stunts" and splendid moving pictures. The latter were all first class pictures and the expense was taken care of by free will contributions. Mr. Osler, Washtenaw County Agent, gen-

(Continued on page 186)



The Great Out-of-Doors is an Ideal Place to Talk Over Community Problems.

## Put a Sponge in the Soil

*But Don't "Sponge" On It*

By I. R. Waterbury

THERE are many thousands of acres of farm land in this state which will not produce profitable crops in their present condition. There are some millions of acres which are on the border line of profitable production. Most of this land once produced good crops. All of it is still capable of profitable production if rightly managed.

What is the matter with this land and what is needed to put it in condition to again produce good crops? These are questions which every owner of land which cannot be depended upon to produce profitably, should ask, and to which he should find a practical answer.

It is often said that these soils are worn out, yet there are farms in the community where these "worn out" farms are located—often just over the line fence—which are producing profitable crops. In such cases the answer may be found ready-made, if the owner of the unproductive farm saw this point and decided to investigate. During the recent hot spell this owner, who happened to be a woman of a naturally inquiring disposition, noticed that her neighbor's corn was growing rapidly and was of a fine dark green

color, while the corn in her adjacent field was badly rolled and lacked the essential appearance of vigor which is essential to a good crop. She decided to look for the reason and very sensibly asked her neighbor about it. His reply did not at first enlighten her much. When asked why his corn looked so much better than hers, he said, "Why I have a sponge buried under mine." "What do you mean 'sponge'?" she asked. He then explained that he had plowed down a good stand of alfalfa for his corn, and that the decaying vegetable matter in the soil acted like a sponge in holding the soil moisture, with plant food in solution, for the use of the growing corn.

The lady saw the point and it is a point which every farmer must see if he has unproductive acres which he would make profitable. Our glacial soils all need to have the "sponge" in them frequently replenished. This is particularly true of the sandy soils which need the sponge to hold the soil water with its content of plant food for the growing crops. It is

equally true of the clay soils which need the "sponge" to aid the percolation of water through them.

Plants take their nourishment in liquid form, and it is just as impossible to grow a good crop without a normal regulation of available soil moisture, as it would be to have a fat baby with an empty nursing bottle, or a live and healthy one if kept in a vat of milk.

The answer is more leguminous crops, preferably clover, alfalfa, or sweet clover. The beauty of this solution is that it adds plant food as well as the needed "sponge" to the soil, thus increasing its productivity twofold.

In practically every case where good crops are the rule, these leguminous crops are the reason. They take the gamble out of crop production to a very large extent. The man who tries to farm without making these crops a big factor in his rotation is the real gambler, and is bound to lose in the end.

The most common reason for failure to make these crops the factor which

they should be in every crop rotation is that they will not "catch" on the land that needs them and that "we can't afford to put them in condition to grow them. It's all right for the rich man but a poor farmer can't afford it."

No farmer can afford not to do it. Nature is no respecter of persons. The same laws apply to all. She will not permit the soil to be "sponged" in the meaning of the word without punishment. Nor are her laws in this respect difficult to obey. I know farmers who started with no money except that which they earned for themselves, some of them with poor farms, who have paid for them, provided well for their families, and laid by a competence for their old age. In every case they have made leguminous crops the basis of their success. In every case their farms have increased in productivity and value. Every reader knows such men. They are not merely lucky. They have simply complied with nature's laws in their farming methods. Very often, neighboring farmers could take a leaf from their book of experience with profit. Incidentally it will add greatly to the pleasure of the game.



MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

Published Weekly Established 1843 Copyright 1926  
The Lawrence Publishing Co.Editors and Proprietors  
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Telephone Randolph 1530NEW YORK OFFICE, 120 W. 42nd St.  
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Three Years, 156 issues ..... \$2.00  
Five Years, 260 issues ..... \$3.00  
All Sent Postpaid  
Canadian subscription 50c a year extra for postage

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VOLUME CLXVII

NUMBER EIGHT

DETROIT, AUGUST 21, 1926

## CURRENT COMMENT

## Farmer's Income Increases

THE figures of the U. S. Department of Agriculture show that the gross income of all of the farmers of the country was \$412,000,000 more than last year.

These figures indicate that the average farm family earned \$648 for labor and management, after allowing a fair interest return on the investment, or \$24 more than the previous year.

This is a healthy sign and indicates that agriculture is steadily climbing the hill. During the great unsettlement following the war, farming suffered while industry has been successful. During the war a great demand for food resulted to feed the armies and those countries which could not farm but, when conflict ceased, the demand for food lessened, and industry spurted ahead in its efforts to make up for the years it lost in war times. The laborer made good money both during and after the war.

Prosperity among urban people does not make much increase in the demand for food products, for people eat just about so much whether they are prosperous or not. But when they have money, they invest in manufactured articles, such as automobiles, home conveniences, and other things which add to the pleasures of life.

Undoubtedly the increase in the farmer's income has been due to the fact that farming is being adjusted to consumptive needs. Farm products of which we have had a plenty are being replaced by those of which there is still a scarcity. Dairy and poultry products are still in demand and in many cases the big one-crop grain farmer is cutting down his production of grains and adding cows to his farming activities.

Greater efficiency in production and further adjustment will bring other

increases in the farm income and will bring it nearer to the income level of industry. This country can not remain long upon a sound basis with a depressed agriculture. For that reason alone farming conditions are likely to continue improving.

## Where Does the Money Go?

OUR largest business undertaking is managed by the homemakers of our country and they spend many billions of dollars each year in carrying on their great enterprise. But there is some question as to whether this great business is always conducted along economical lines. H. W. Shaw once said that "Economy is a savings bank, into which we drop pennies and get dollars in return." If homemakers are to receive a measure of profit and satisfaction from this great enterprise which they are conducting, they must give consideration to the plans that big business finds successful.

The development of a plan for spending the family income to the best advantage means not only better household management, but a margin with which to secure worth while things, and money for labor-saving devices which help the homemaker to gain time for her children, for self-improvement, or for community activities.

All business concerns, from manufacturing plants to the United States Government, have budgets or spending plans, no different in principle than the family budget. Some of these have become quite standardized, but there is no such thing as a standard household budget. Each family must make its own. First the probable income for the year must be estimated. The next step is to list all the known needs of the family and their anticipated cost. This total must be compared with the estimated income, and if necessary, pruned until it is evident that all expenditures can be taken care of by the money that will be received.

A budget is only a plan for future spending instead of allowing money to slip through our fingers in a haphazard way. If by adopting this method of accounting, the homemaker can apportion the family income a bit more judiciously in the future and avoid a few of the mistakes of the past, it would be worth the effort and there would be a greater margin left with which the family might enjoy more of the worth while things of life.

## The Inquiring Mind

THE other day we received a letter which indicated that a subscriber was very much peeved because we did not use his article which had inaccuracies in it. The letter stated that said subscriber was sixty-five years old and has undoubtedly had twice the experience in life and in farming that we have had, and because of his experience, he knew what he knew.

There are many men who come toward the decline of life with closed minds. Theirs have not been seeking minds, but whatever they have registered, rightly or wrongly, has been accepted as final.

There is nothing final in life, nothing final in knowledge. Both are progressive and ever changing. And the one who permits his egotism to convince him that he has reached finality in knowledge, has reached it in life, for he is half dead—he just exists.

To live a happy and successful life one should have an inquiring mind. Always to seek makes life one great adventure. Successful industrial institutions recognize this factor and maintain costly departments where research is always in progress. If some little thing is wrong with their products, they immediately endeavor to find the cause. If something new from a competitor appears, it is thoroughly

investigated. A industrial concern can not hope to stay abreast of competition if research work is not part of its activities.

In agriculture there is also an "inquiring mind"; the experiment stations being the research departments of each and every farm. The successful farmer is he who keeps his mind in a state of inquiry and makes use of what the experiment stations and others have proven which may be of value to him.

No farm problem should be considered unsolvable until the best efforts of an inquiring mind are applied.

## The Religious Ruralist

THE question "Are rural people more religious than those of the urban centers?" is answered by a recent religious investigation which shows that there are more ministers per capita in the villages of this country than in the large cities.

This is not surprising as there is stability to small town and rural population while in the cities there is always a large floating population which gives little attention to religion. There are just as religious people in the city as in the country but the percentage is greater in the country.

One's work, or his surroundings, have much to do with his attitude. One who likes to work in the fields, in God's open country, is likely also to get inspiration from religious activities, while he who sits in an office, perhaps scheming how to get advantage of the other fellow, is a hypocrite if he pretends religion.

Religion is needed more in the city than in the country as the relations between people are more complex, and the temptation therefore greater to deviate from the Golden Rule in dealings with one another. In the rural sections one usually goes to church for religious inspiration while in the city many may go to increase their acquaintances in order to help business.

The great hope in the city, though, is that the great successful organizations have adopted the Golden Rule as their guide and therefore can be dealt with confidence.

## European vs U. S. Standards

THERE is considerable contrast between the life we live here and that lived on the other side of the Atlantic. Perhaps the best parallel to be drawn is that Europe has the status of the thinker while America has that of the doer. Here we are likely to do before we think, and over there they are inclined to think and then go slow about doing.

Dr. Stafseth, of the bacteriological department of M. S. C., has just had a year of observation on the other side, and the outstanding thing to him was the contrast between the apparent poverty of the European countries and the liberalness with which they support scientific investigational work. They use dollars where we use cents for such purposes and their laboratories would put the best of ours to shame.

One reason for this is the matter of taxation. This is a free country where the common people are appealed to for political favor. Taxation is a political subject, and those who promise lower taxes to their constituents meet their favor. Therefore, our taxes are low compared to those of most countries.

It is estimated that our government taxes average fifteen dollars per person while in Europe theirs run from \$35 up. Such taxation by small governments whose countries are well populated give them resources to endow fine scientific institutions.

This also is a youthful nation. We have the extravagances and recklessness of youth. But we too, as we grow older, will probably seek to husband our resources and to think twice before we act. We are already entering

into that stage of seeking greater efficiency through scientific investigation. Farming will take on a new phase of life when such a thing becomes more prevalent.

## Communities Go Camping

IN last week's issue attention was called on this page to the merits of vacation camps for mothers. Since that time there has come to this office a report of a community camp, which appears in full on a forward page.

Such a worthy project is also deserving of high commendation. It is a great thing when whole families from neighboring communities can live together, work together, and play together for a week or so in the great out-of-doors. It is a great thing when, under these natural surroundings, folks can receive religious inspiration, enjoy a social good time, and develop a spirit of fellowship with folks from neighboring communities.

It is our earnest hope that many more communities throughout the state may get together in community camps as did the folks around Salem, and spread the gospel of good fellowship which will result in a broader rural community life.

## Restitushun

I HEARD the preacher say the other day somethin' about restitushun. I knew institushun was a place, so I thought restitushun was a place fer restin', so I was kinda interested.

But the preacher says restitushun is the makin' of amens, so I guess restitushun is a church where they say lots o' amens. Sofie just says its amends, not amens, so I guess again and this time I'll say its a tailor shop where they do lots o' mendin'.

Wrong again. Amends is makin' right the wrong you've done, so its a kinda mendin' proposishun anyhow. You don't mend clothin' but you mend your ways and their harder ta mend than clothes. Its not exactly harder

but a fellow kinda hates ta do it. Its best ta do it though, 'cause you kinda have the thing on your mind all the time and it bothers you and you don't kinda feel at ease.

Fer inst. Jim

Smith borrowed a rake from Oscar Oleson, and broke it. He didn't say nothin' about it but put it back into Oscar's barn when he wasn't there. Oscar, of course found it out, but didn't say nothin'. Well, there's been a feelin' between the two fer several years now just on account o' the busted rake. Its more feelin' on Jim's part 'cause he knows he's done wrong.

Well, somethin' happened to Jim—he must o' gone to a camp meetin' or maybe heard the preacher talk about restitushun. Anyhow, he bought Oscar a rake the other day and took it to him and said he did wrong a few years ago in not sayin' anythin' about that rake. And now Jim and Oscar is good friends again.

I guess I gotta lot o' restitushun ta make ta Sofie. Its restitushun about restin'. There's lots o' times Sofie thunk I was workin' when I was restin', or restitootin, maybe you'd call it. I wasn't exactly tootin' but I was snoorin' in the back field fence corner.

But you know I'm what you call soft-hearted. I don't like ta see the horses work too hard, so I let 'em rest once in a while, just a little bit you know. I ain't never goin' ta get one o' them tractors 'cause they don't never need no rest. I guess I won't make no restitushun anyhow, fer the horses sake, but I'll kinda make my restitootin' in the fence corner like I'm used ta doin'.

Well, I guess I've said about all I kin on this subject, so I'll make my amen now. HY SYCKLE.





# The Farmers of Denmark

*And Their Odd But Effective Methods of Farming*

By Viggo Justesen

SINCE I was a small child on the farm in northern Iowa, I have heard a great deal of Denmark and during the past few years so much has been said of Danish butter, bacon and cooperation that early this spring I decided to spend a year in that country. As a result I am spending a year visiting with the farmers in order that a better idea of the actual methods of production and their manner of living might be had.

Early in June I left New York directly for Copenhagen. The less said about the trip the better. Enough is it that it is customary for one to pass through Hades in order to reach the Elysian fields and though I was not in Hades I was slightly sea-sick and as far as I'm concerned there is little difference.

I had no more than slipped luckily by the custom officers with my typewriter and camera when I received my first impression of Danish life. Arriving in a strange city the first thing to impress the traveler is always the traffic for the minute he arrives he becomes part of it. As I reached the street in Copenhagen I felt as if someone had a hand on my collar and was whispering to me to slow down a little. Yet I began to think that there are times when even patience becomes a vice and I thought it rather ridiculous when a taxi-driver never went over fifteen miles an hour on the road to the hotel for there was hardly any traffic. But it seems that Danish taxi-drivers observe traffic regulations. He held out his hand for both right and left turns and I noticed that teamsters and bicycle riders did the same. I have been told later by Bernhardt, the hired man, that even wheelbarrow chauffeurs have to follow suit, but I have no figures to prove it.

Compared to America, cars are few. The bicycle is the national mode of transportation and in the morning when people go to their offices, the traffic is so crowded with bicycles ridden by people all the way from eight to eighty years old that it is almost impossible to cross the street. The streets are exceedingly clean in Copenhagen. Depressingly clean. I walked around with a handful of wastepaper in my pocket all forenoon because I couldn't find a place dirty enough so that I could throw it aside without a guilty conscience.

On the farms there are very few cars although they seem to be increasing rapidly according to the farmers here. The folks who came to meet me at the station drove a lively, sorrel horse hitched to a picturesque high-seated buggy. As we drove along the country road toward the farm, I was especially impressed with the way in which those we met tipped their hats to the driver who in turn waved his whip cordially to them. Everyone we met greeted the driver in some way and it produced a pleasant atmosphere with everyone seeming so friendly.

Finally we drove up into the old cobblestone courtyard and while Bernhardt, the hired man, unhitched the horse, I took advantage of the opportunity to look around a little. I was rather surprised to find that the barn was provided with both electric lights and running water while in a machine shed near by I saw an American made mower and binder and I'm beginning to think that I have had very much the same impression of Danish agriculture that the easterner who thinks that we still shoot buffalo and Indians in the middlewest has of the section of the country.

To be sure, the buildings, with the straw-thatched roofs show signs of age and solidity but for equipment there seems to be little lacking. The

farm house was also equipped with modern conveniences except for the old-fashioned hand carved furniture that would make an American antique collector green with envy. While eating dinner I was informed that I might help with the haying in the afternoon and I eagerly accepted the invitation for, after having traveled a while, working clothes feel mighty good. As soon as the meal was finished, I was ready to go to work, but again found that I would have to slow down a little. The Danish farmer takes a nap for an hour after dinner and being a firm believer in, "when in



Refreshments are served between loads when hay is being hauled in. The big mug is, of course, out of date in America, but in Denmark it is still popular.

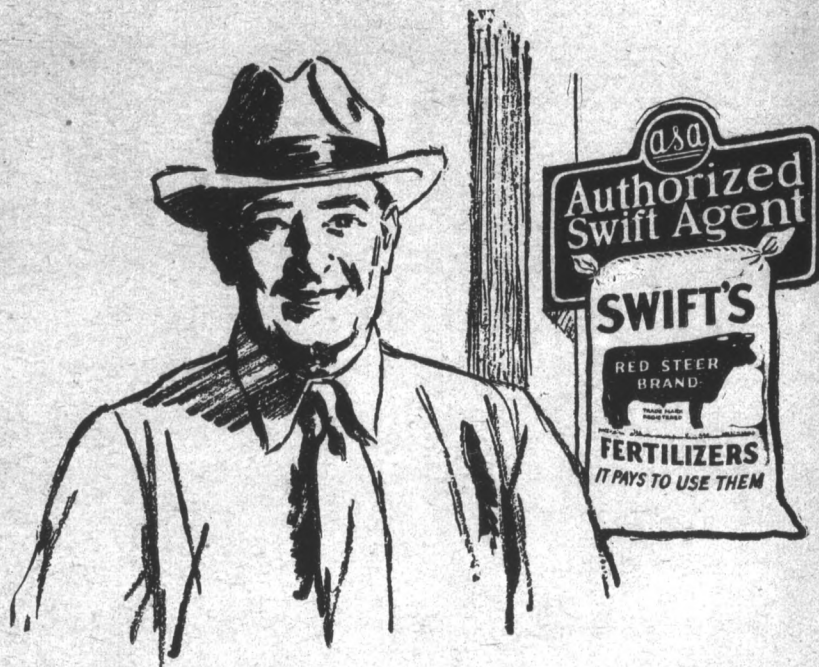
Rome do as the Romans," I followed suit. I didn't sleep much but I shouldn't be surprised if I learn before the summer is far gone. But at one-thirty we were ready to go after we had been served coffee and cake in the garden, but before I left the house, Bernhardt, the hired man, brought me a pair of wooden shoes to wear in the field. Still wanting to be in style, I took them and I was greatly surprised to find them as comfortable and as cool as they really are.

When I came out into the courtyard the team was already hitched to the hay-rack, which looked as if it might hold five or six good fork-fuls and we drove to the field where long rows of tiny stacks awaited us. Two of us pitched the hay while Bernhardt loaded it on the rack and by the time we had six stacks loaded we had a load that was about all the horses could pull. At the barn we unloaded by hand, one man pitching from the hay rack while two of us managed to keep it away from the door in the hay-loft.

On one occasion I picked up the lines and drove the team to the field but when I wanted them to stop and yelled, "Whoa" they payed about as much attention to me as a deaf man pays to a radio concert. It had never entered my mind that any horse broke to drive couldn't understand the English language, but I wasn't long in learning that I must say, "Prrrrr" to get results. I'm becoming quite apt at rolling my tongue by now and when I "Prrrrr," the horses stop, usually.

At six o'clock sharp we unhitched the team and after feeding them we were done for the day, for a special hired man, known as the feed-master, does the chores, and takes care of the milking. Being a feed-master on a farm here consists in caring for the cattle, weighing the food for each cow and keeping a record of it, milking the cows and weighing the milk from each cow, delivering the milk to the creamery daily and in his spare time helping a little around the farm.

# See me this week!



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I KNOW one thing that's going to make a bigger wheat crop and more money for farmers around here next year. Swift's Red Steer Fertilizer! More and more successful wheat growers are using Swift's. They are ordering their fall supply now. Have you ordered yours?

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I recommend Swift's Red Steer *high analysis* fertilizer for wheat. Because of its high analysis, I can save you real money on this fertilizer. You get the benefit of lower costs for freight, labor and bagging.

Let's talk this over. I would like to see you cash in on the next wheat crop. I am here to help you do it. Come in *this week* and we'll make plans.

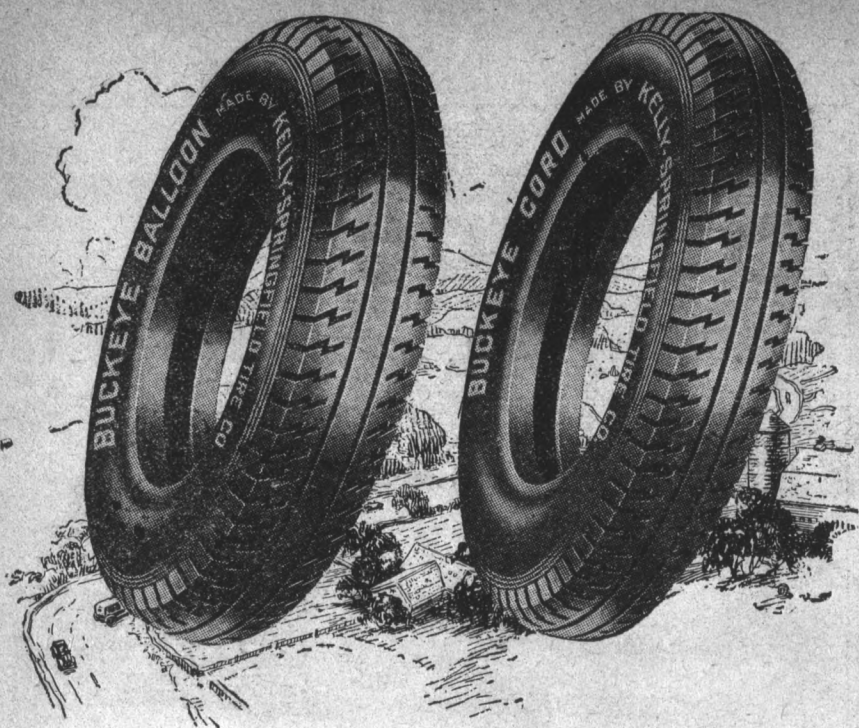
*a.s.a.*

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### SHORTEST SCHOOL TERM.

In a school district that has ten children enrolled, and about twenty to draw primary money, and also a valuation of \$31450.00 what is the shortest term of school we can have?—A. B.

The constitution of the State of Michigan, Article 11, Section 9, provides "If any school district shall neglect to maintain a school within its borders as prescribed by law for at least 5 months in each, or to provide for the education of its pupils in another district or districts for an equal period, it shall be deprived for the ensuing year of its proportion of the primary school fund." Public Acts (1921) No. 313 Page 580, provides, that school shall be maintained for not less than 9 months in all districts, except that districts having property of a value less than \$30,000.00, and less than 30 children of school age, may maintain school for not less than 7 months on the pain of a forfeiture of their share of the primary school fund.

Compiled Laws (1915) Section 5652, provides that any district shall lose its organization whenever the district shall fail to maintain a school for the time required by law for a period of two successive years.—Rood.

### LINE FENCE DISPUTE.

My neighbor and I are having a dispute over a division line fence, one forty length. This fence is about 60 feet off of the correct government line at one end of the forty. It starts correct at the top end of forty and gradually widens to 60 feet. I suggested that since the old fence is not

on the line and ready to collapse, that we put in a new fence on the correct line. My neighbor declined saying that the fence had stood there 15 years and could not be moved. Our prosecuting attorney told me that the fact that the fence had stood for 15 years does not stop anyone from moving it. He suggested that I have a surveyor look it over for me and if my surmise proved correct I should build my half of the fence and if my neighbor sought to interfere I should obtain an injunction restraining him from interfering with my fencing operations. The surveyor told me that the fence is 60 feet off the correct line as I surmised. Have I a legal right to do as the attorney advised me, mainly to build my half of the fence and secure an injunction protecting me from my neighbor's interference?—A. E. H.

The fact the fence has stood upon the specified place for 15 years does not absolutely determine the boundary; but there is a presumption that it was placed there with the intention or marking the line; and if possession has been held up to this fence with claim of title to that point by each party for 15 years title by adverse possession has been acquired, and the true line is no longer material. Line fence disputes are fertile sources of litigation and bad feeling, and are usually more expensive than the property involved is worth. The statement indicates that the amount of land involved is less than a quarter of an acre and if the property is worth \$100.00 an acre, the amount involved is less than \$25.00. It would probably be better to submit to the situation as it is or make some financial adjustment than to attempt a law suit.—Rood.



### FINAL RITES FOR OLD RADIATOR.

I have an old car equipped with a honey comb radiator which leaks badly along the sides of the core. It is too badly corroded to be repaired by soldering, and the radiator compounds on the market do not seem to remedy the leaks. Is there anything you know of which could be applied on the outside, plastered or packed into the core the place of the leak that would stop it?—E. T.

It would seem as though this old radiator has about served its time and should be retired and replaced with a new or good used core. If the car is of common make, it is probable that a fairly good core could be found at some junk yard, which would give service as long as you want to run the car. In fact, if the car is in pretty good condition, it would probably pay you to buy a new core.

If the car also is about gone, I believe you could still keep it going by taking the radiator off and pouring paint or roofing cement through the parts that leak, and then plugging the holes that have the bad leaks with stiff roofing cement mixed with a little dry cement to give it a little more body. Or you could get some old worn out B-batteries, melt them down so as to get the sealing wax on top, and pour this hot sealing wax into the places that leak, after the other end has been plugged. Even chewing gum can be used temporarily for stopping radiator leaks.—I. W.

### WANTS COOL VEGETABLE ROOM.

My cellar is a large one 24 by 44 feet with a cement floor over the whole cellar, but it is not cool and everyone says that potatoes and apples cannot be kept properly in a cement cellar because they wither so. It least I have found this to be the case. There is a pipe furnace near

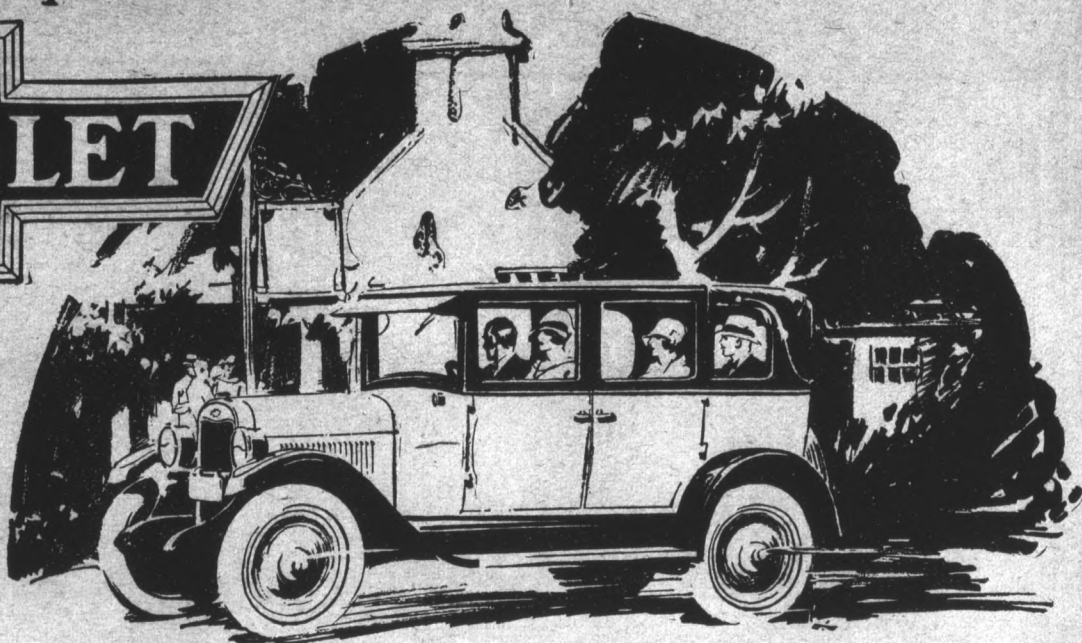
the middle of the cellar, with no partitions at all in the whole cellar. If I partition off a room 12 by 14 feet in the southeast corner and cover the floor with four inches of dirt, would this help in any way? And should I use black or clay soil or sand? There will be a window in the east and I thought of putting the door in the west side of the vegetable room, with wire screening for the upper part of the door, as this with the open window will give a circulation of air through the vegetable room.

The chief troubles in keeping potatoes, turnips, and other vegetables are too high a temperature, too much light, and too low a humidity, so that the air absorbs moisture from the vegetables. Anything which reduces these troubles will cause the vegetables to keep better.

As a general rule the northeast corner of your basement will be a better location than the southeast, since the wall will not be warmed up by the sun as much. Then if the earth can be banked up against the wall, it will help to keep the wall cool. First partition off the room, preferably using brick or concrete or hollow clay blocks, building this clear up to the ceiling, and laying up the wall in cement mortar. Then lath and stucco or plaster the ceiling of the vegetable room, partly to keep out heat, and partly to prevent odors working up into the rooms above. Then have tight fitting doors and windows and cover the windows to exclude the sunlight. The less circulation of air the better after the first few days and you should not have any screen in the doors. A few inches of sand on the floor kept dampened would help keep up the humidity and prevent wilting, but this is not usually considered necessary. If artificial light is available, one should be installed in the vegetable room for convenience.—I. D.



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formance qualities together with the great economy of operation for which Chevrolet is everywhere famous. *You do in the smooth Chevrolet!*

No matter what type of car you are accustomed to driving, learn for yourself the incredible smoothness that is winning the world to Chevrolet. Arrange to see and drive the car! Learn how amazingly well this sturdy, durable car is adapted to suburban and farm use.

Compare the excellence of detail exhibited in the coach work of the beautiful Fisher enclosed Bodies.

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Touring or Roadster \$ **510**

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Landau \$ **765**

1/2-Ton Truck (Chassis Only) \$ **375**

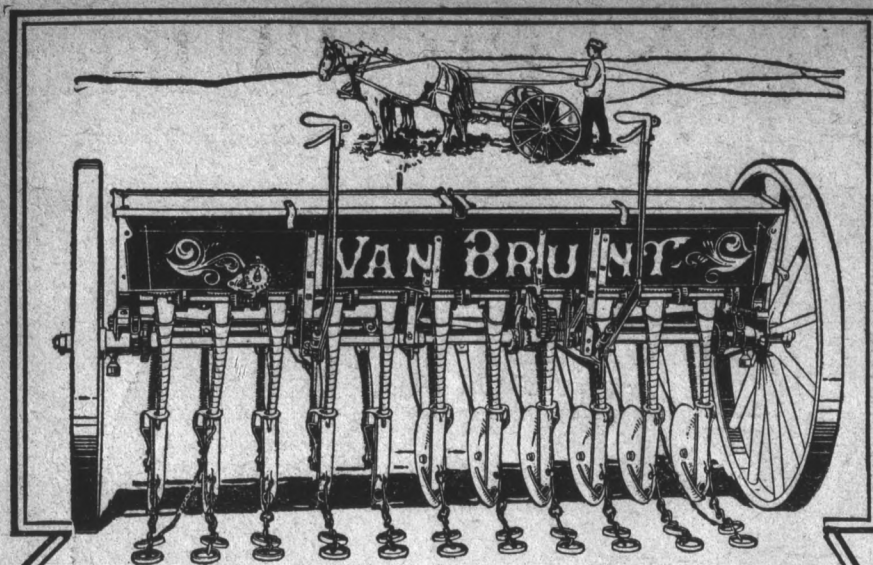
1-Ton Truck (Chassis Only) \$ **495**

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## This Drill Does Four Important Jobs

There's a big advantage in distributing fertilizer at the same time the seed is planted. Besides the time and labor saved, you get the benefit of early and steady crop development.

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The fertilizer feeds can be regulated to distribute any standard fertilizer in any quantity per acre from 65 to 1250 pounds. Chain driven. Each wheel drives half the feeds, insuring positive and steady operation.

Perfect seed distribution is assured by the Van Brunt Adjustable Gate Force-Feeds that compel a steady, even flow of seed under all conditions. Handle a large variety of seed from alfalfa to bearded oats. Seed is protected by seed boots until it reaches the bottom of the furrow.

Write today for FREE booklet, "Better Grain Yields From the Same Fields", which tells how to make more money without extra labor or acres, and illustrates the different types of Van Brunt Drills. Address John Deere, Moline, Ill., and ask for Booklet RV-422.

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### GROWING SPINACH.

Will you kindly send me a little advice on the following subject? Winter Spinach—What soil is best, what kind of seed to sow, how much per acre and when to sow?

I have an old strawberry bed I will plow up and wish to sow winter spinach, but I do not know anything about the seed or culture, therefore will be very grateful for any advice on same.—L. W. P.

While almost any good soil will grow spinach, a well drained, rich, sandy loam well supplied with moisture is to be preferred.

For early spring use the seed should be sown in late August or early September and the crop heavily mulched to protect it through the winter.

Seed is sown in drills spaced ten to twelve inches apart. About fifteen pounds per acre is generally used.

While formerly it was customary to use some one of the prickly seeded winter varieties for fall sowing, many gardeners now use the smooth seeded varieties, particularly the one known as Victoria. This variety makes a thick heavy leaf with a large rosette.—Geo. E. Starr.

### CABBAGE TURNS YELLOW.

What is the cause and remedy for cabbage burning as we call it, in spots in the patch on muck land? Plants seem to be affected first when about ready to head, leaves commence to curl from outer edge and turn brown and dry up. Heads seldom harden when so affected, and are of little value except for stock feed.—A. R. A.

The common cause of cabbage plants yellowing, curling of leaves, and failing to head is the cabbage disease known as "Yellows." This is a fungous trouble brought about by a soil inhabiting organism (*Fusarium conglutinans*). No control measure is known aside from the use of the resistant varieties of cabbage. As a result of work at the Wisconsin and other stations, cabbage of certain varieties has been selected which will give a crop even on infested soil.

For the late cabbage, Wisconsin Hollander No. 8, which is sold by a number of seedsmen, is very successful. A kraut type, resistant, all seasons, which is resistant to the Yellows has been developed and is obtainable from various seedsmen. Such resistant seed is to be distinguished from ordinary types of the variety.

Experimental work is under way at several stations seeking to develop an early cabbage of the Copenhagen type but such is not available for commercial use.

Where growers have plenty of land suitable for cabbage, rotation is strongly to be urged, and the use of fields where the disease has not been found furnishes the best way of avoiding loss. Care should be taken that the seed bed is located on clean ground in cases where plants are transplanted to the field.

Cabbage yellows is on the increase in the state and growers soon will need to utilize the resistant types of seed. These have been tried in many sections of the state and have made good where the proper varieties of resistant seed have been chosen.—G. H. Coons.

### THE HOME MELON MARKET.

DID you ever have any trouble reselling to any parties who have bought melons of you?

There is one reason I have found that a good many overlook. Your customer will say: "Is it ripe?" Well, I tell them: "If it isn't, tell me about it."

I consider no melon sold until it sat-

isfies the consumer. I never plug a melon I sell. There is a very simple method of snapping the melons and judging from the sound if they are ripe or not.

It spoils a melon to squeeze it hard to see if it snaps or cracks, or to plug a melon to see if it is ripe. Anyhow a man wants to cut into his own melon first.

I have people walk or drive right on past the other fellow and want to know if I had any of those good melons.

Many have told me that they have bought so many green melons that they thought they won't buy any more. But, "satisfaction guaranteed or your money back" fetches 'em.—John O. Roberts.

## Cloverland News

### HIGH COWS IN GOGEBIC.

THE annual report of the Gogebic County Cow-testing Association was recently made public by county agent C. E. Gunderson. "Crown De Kol Korndyke" in this association is a four-year-old and has a record of 517.3 pounds of butter-fat and 13,038 pounds of milk. This is highest individual records for butter-fat production in this county. The high milk yield goes to another cow producing 13,982 pounds of milk.

### TESTS CONTINUE IN MENOMINEE.

BY the end of July, 439 Menominee County herds had been tested for bovine tuberculosis. There were 4,702 head of cattle in these herds, and 74 reactors on 48 different farms were discovered. The rate works out thus 1.57 per cent.

### DAIRYING GROWS IN CHIPPEWA.

IN a talk to Soo Rotarians recently Mr. W. E. Davidson stated that Chippewa County creameries had paid out to farmers the sum of \$625,000 last year. He believed that this was only the beginning of dairy developments in this county, which hitherto has gone too strongly to hay as a cash crop. Five farmers from near Rudyard in that county have recently purchased "Traverse Walker Wetherland," whose sire is reported to have been champion bull of the world for 1925 and 1926. The purchase was made from the Traverse City State Hospital. The dam's record is 445.3 pounds of milk and 27.99 pounds of butter-fat for seven days. Two other bulls with national records have been purchased by Rudyard men.

### RAINFALL AMPLE.

ON the whole Upper Peninsula rainfall has been ample, this summer, —in some sections too ample, and crops are doing well so far as this factor is concerned. Temperatures have been moderate. Woods conditions are very satisfactory with no brush-fires to trouble the countryside. Berries on the cut-overs are evidently abundant. Stream-flows are satisfactory. The backward spring is held responsible for the appearance of a field-louse or aphid which has done considerable damage in many parts of the district. Control measures are difficult.

Marquis wheat, now grown on twenty million acres of land, all comes from a single head produced by hybridization in 1903.



# WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



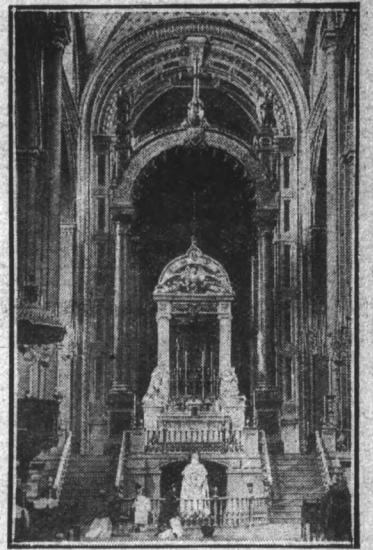
This Japanese bride is wearing a wedding gown that cost a fortune.



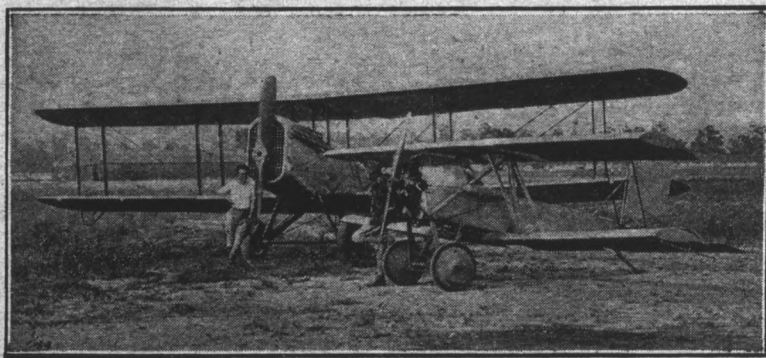
Bobbie Seebold, twelve-year-old bronco buster, won dance contest over big list of "city folks."



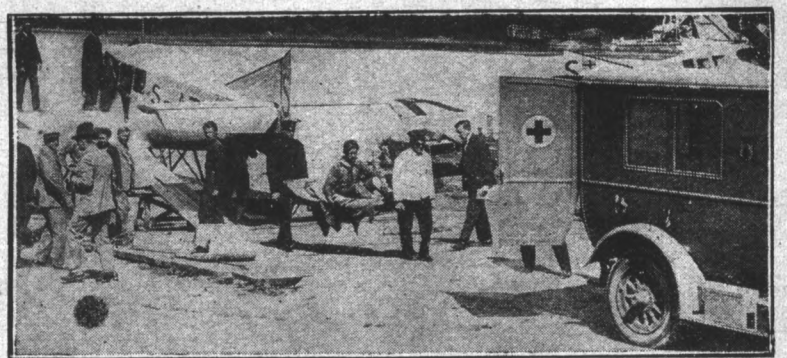
The most coveted of German War trophies are being placed in the U. S. National Museum.



The famous Guadalupe Cathedral in Mexico is center of religious demonstrations.



This fool-proof airplane of miniature dimensions has a wing spread of twenty-four feet and speed of 75 miles an hour, but is almost impossible to put plane in a dangerous flying position.



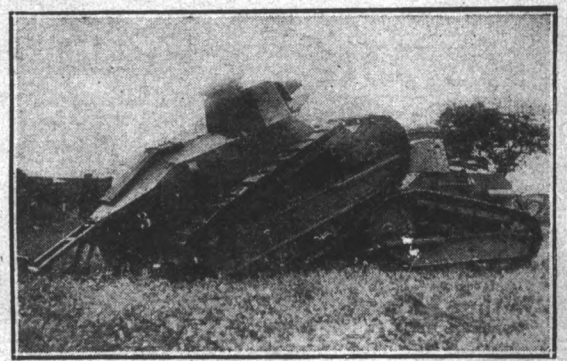
A winged Samaritan is the air-ambulance service at Stockholm, Sweden. It is here shown carrying injured marines to a hospital for prompt medical attention.



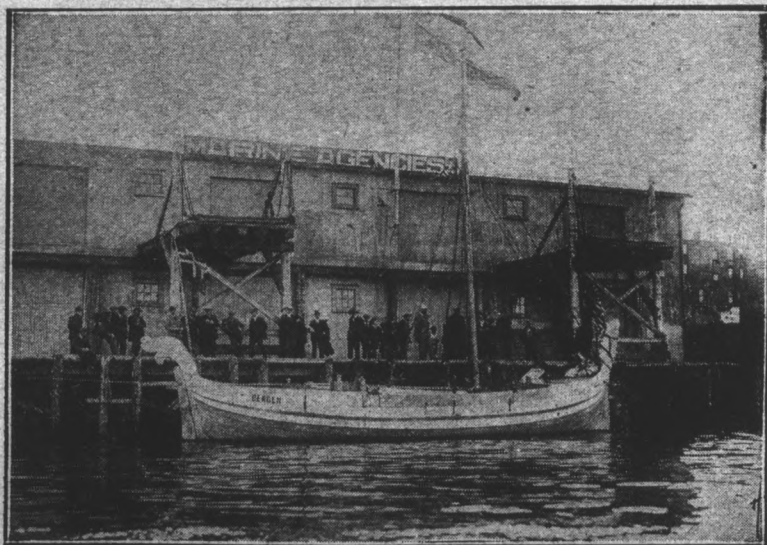
At the Second National Indian Congress, this battle monument, commemorating the battle of Spokane Plains, was unveiled.



Margaret Bonfield has again been elected member of English Parliament.



Two iron monsters of war battled for supremacy in a sham-battle at Fort Wadsworth, New York.



The "Lief Ericksen," a replica of an old Viking ship, crossed the ocean all the way from Norway to attend the Sesquicentennial at Philadelphia.



The crew of steamer Port Kenbla, which went aground almost at exact spot where Columbus first set foot upon Western Hemisphere, cheered Capt. of S. S. Maravi for his timely rescue.



A GIRL opened the door and stuck her head saucily into the room. "Do you want to see me, Senator Newcome?"

She came in, shut the door, and stood with her straight back against it. Her fingers were laced primly in front of her. But her demureness was a fraud. A questioning smile, friendly and impudent, flashed across to him. "I'm here, Daddy Newcome."

The Senator nodded toward a chair and finished dictating to his secretary the letter upon which he was engaged. "That will be all now, Farris. Please see that the irrigation congress letter gets off by the first mail."

"Certainly, sir." The secretary closed his note book and moved toward the door. He was a neat dark young man with sleek black hair. The Senator found him very competent, a perfect treasure in fact, but Virginia despised him, none the less because she knew he had joined the circle of her admirers.

"Good morning, Miss Newcome. Very pleasant day," he murmured in a cultivated voice, his beady eyes fixing hers.

She nodded as she moved aside to let him pass. He slid unobtrusively through the doorway.

"Your pet makes me think of a coyote, daddy," the young woman informed her father.

His heavy eyebrows came together. "I wish you wouldn't talk that way Jin. He's a very worthy young man. I'm fortunate to have secured him."

"I daresay, but I don't happen to like him," she retorted carelessly. "I'm not sure that your likes and dislikes are well founded."

She ran forward and perched herself on the arm of his chair, tilting his face up to kiss. "Aren't they? I like Senator Newcome."

"Now. . . now. . . now," he fussed, trying to be severe.

She ruffled his hair and mocked his gravity with little gusts of laughter.

"Behave yourself, young woman. I want to have a serious talk with you. Sit in that chair."

"But I like to sit here."

"Do as you're told."

"A serious talk! And do as you're told! My, his indigestion must be something awful," she confided to the bust of Lincoln on the bookcase.

He looked at his watch. "I've just fifteen minutes to give you, Miss Newcome, before I leave for a committee meeting."

The girl danced away, singing "Daddy's got a grouch. . . Daddy's got a grouch. . . Daddy's got a grouch."

Senator Newcome nervously rearranged the papers on his desk. At first glance one might have missed the marks of kinship between the grizzled hard-faced man with lips like a steel trap and the golden haired girl whose personality seemed a storehouse of sunshine. He was of rather a massive type and she had the fine lines of a forest doe, slender and light and graceful of body. But she had inherited his eyes. Steel-gray they were, with a certain honest frankness that was very attractive.

Presently the Senator spoke abruptly.

"What about this young man of yours, Jin?"

"Which one?" she asked innocently, pinpoints of mirth in her eyes.

"Lawrence Kent."

"Oh!" There was just an instant's hesitation before she echoed jauntily his question. "Well, what about him?"

"Why is he hanging about here? What does he want?"

"I think he comes to see Miss Newcome, Senator."

"Then he'd better quit coming to see Miss Newcome."

"Why, dad?" she asked quietly.

"You know why," he answered irritably. "See here, Jin. Kent is under

## The Absent-Minded Beggar

By William MacLeod Raine

A Short Story Complete in Two Installments

a cloud on account of those graft charges. I'm not going to have your name mixed up with his. Understand?"

"I understand that it is the hand of Esau but the voice of Jacob," she answered with a little laugh. "Oh, daddy, you're easy. Mother's been at you."

"What if she has?" "Otherwise you wouldn't turn your back on a friend just because a pack of wolves is after him."

Her father shrugged. "I don't know

rapids of the Colorado at the risk of his life. He was man enough to clean out that big cattle ring in spite of its threats."

Father and daughter were very much attached to each other. Ever since she had been able to walk, they had taken long rides and tramps together. Until now they had never had a serious difference of opinion. He dreaded opposing her, but he had given his word.

"Be reasonable, Jin. This young man may or may not be straight. I

## "GET TOGETHER"---AND GET!

By James Edward Hungerford

All the world's intent on getting Happiness, success, and fame, And a lot of folks are fretting 'Cause they do not get the same; All the efforts are like bubbles, And explode—and they blame fate, But the reason for their troubles Is—they don't co-operate!

They are overlooking others, In their frantic search for pelf; Seldom thinking of their brothers— All their thoughts intent on self; They are out to get a living— Some may starve, but they must eat; Let the "rich ones" do the giving— While with others they "compete."

But, somehow, they fail to "make it"— One by one, their plans explode; Wealth is here—they try to take it, And shift off their pauper's load; In their efforts they're unceasing, And they battle day and night, But their burdens are increasing— All their cherished dreams take flight!

It is time that we were waking To the fact that we must give; Those intent on always taking, Only see the "I" in live; If we'll wisely work with others, We will win, as sure as fate; Are you ready? Fall in, brothers! Here's the word—"co-operate!"

that Lawrence Kent is a particular friend of mine. His paper is always attacking me."

"He's a particular friend of mine anyhow."

He looked straight at her. "How particular, Jin?"

A faint wave deepened the color in her face, but her eyes did not flinch.

"A very particular friend."

"Just how much does that mean?"

"Shall I look the word up in the dictionary, dad?"

He wagged a forefinger at her. "You can't get away like that. What does this young man mean to you? What are you going to do with him?"

In five cool words she gave the gentleman from Wyoming the surprise of his life.

"I'm going to marry him."

"What? Has he asked you?"

"Not yet."

"But he means to?"

"No. He means not to."

"Don't talk riddles to me. Does he think he's fond of you?"

"Yes, but he feels it his duty to give me up."

"Why?"

"Partly because of those charges and partly because he is too modest for any earthly use."

"Well, if he isn't going to ask you —"

"—then I'll have to ask him," Virginia finished calmly.

"What!" exploded her father.

"You're such an ardent suffragist that I'm becoming emancipated," she told him sweetly.

"Talk sense. If he isn't man enough to ask you —"

"He was man enough to run the

don't know."

"I do, and I am reasonable," she interrupted. "Must I marry to please mother, just because she has a silly society bee in her bonnet? She'd like me to take that washed-out count. But I'd not marry Feruccio if he were king of Italy."

"Of course not, but you must remember that your mother is only looking out for your best interests, honey."

"So am I, dad. I know what I want —and I'm going to have it." She nodded briskly at him, quite in good temper, but with her mouth set momentarily to the straight line that had come as an inheritance from him.

At this moment Kent was announced. Father and daughter looked at each other, just a gleam of humor in the eyes of both.

"I'll see him," the Senator said.

"I'm going to see him too."

"After I've talked with him."

"Very well, dad."

When Kent rose at the sound of footsteps he was a little surprised to see Newcome enter the room.

The latter went at his task warily. He did not want to overplay his hand by appearing anxious. It took him ten minutes to approach his subject, and when he did reach it, his opening was blunt.

"I've been thinking, Kent, that—er—with those graft charges still hanging over you it might be better if you didn't come up to the house so often. Personally, I like you. It isn't that, but—well, people gossip, you know."

Lawrence Kent was a nearsighted man with a friendly manner. As he peered through the glasses on his long

nose there was a suggestion of reserve and diffidence in his fine face. With her customary perversity nature proclaimed him a professor of Greek rather than a bulldog fighter who had cleaned up his city by sheer hard pounding in the paper he owned.

"Perhaps not," he admitted.

"Mind, I don't say you are guilty. My judgment is that you're not. But I think it would be better when you want to see me to come to my committee room instead of to the house."

"Quite so," the editor agreed. "I daresay you're right. Of course the graft charges are only political capital, but as you say—"

Miss Virginia sauntered into the room. One quick glance went to her father, another to her caller. Senator Newcome understood that the warmth of her greeting to Kent was in the nature of a challenge to him.

"I'm sorry you have to leave us, dad," she said over her shoulder. "But of course you mustn't keep the committee waiting."

Newcome chuckled. Jin certainly had the spirit to get at results directly.

"If you're going down the avenue—" he suggested to Kent.

"But he isn't. Run along, Senator. You'll be late, first thing you know."

Her father retired smiling. For the moment he was defeated, but he did not think Kent would call again.

The Senator felt rather cheap about it. He knew well enough that Kent was straighter than the men backing the charges against him, but to please his wife he had used the franchise scandal as a weapon.

"Did he make you promise not to call here?" Virginia demanded quickly as soon as her father had gone.

The vigor of her attack got past Kent's guard. "Not exactly promise. We agreed it was—best," he stammered.

"Fiddlesticks!"

"People talk. When a young lady is friendly with a man under suspicion—"

"You're not guilty, are you?" she flung at him.

"No."

"But you're going to act as if you were. You're going to hide from your friends and hang your head."

"Not exactly that," he winced.

"You give me a pain, Lawrence Kent," she snapped. "You let anybody put you down. Why don't you hit back?"

"I think I do in general, but you don't want me to hit your father, do you?"

"You're not coming to see me any more then?"

"Not at present, I think. In point of fact I'm going back to Wyoming within the week."

"Very well. I can't beg you to come." She stood aside. "Good day, Mr. Kent."

He took a step or two toward the door, then looked at her with dumb misery in his eyes. He held out his hand.

"Goodby."

Virginia's fingers closed on his. She could not let him go out of her life. Moreover, her heart was very tender toward him. It was already clear to her that she would have to be a mother as well as a wife to him.

"Before you go. . . hadn't you better. . . ask me to marry you?"

His eyes flew to hers in amazement. She had released his hand hurriedly and was staring at a Billikins paper-weight she had picked up from the mantel. There was a little flush on her cheeks, but no external signs to show how her heart was hammering.

"Did you say. . . ? Do you mean. . . ?"

Kent found himself suddenly agitated beyond the point of expression.

(Concluded next week)

Activities of Al Acres—Will Someone Please Tell Al How the Game Came Out.

Frank R. Leet





# The Ten Commandments

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

WHAT recollections do the ten commandments bring to your mind? Sitting in a corner and learning them, and then reciting them to a parent. The young people in one of the schools of Cincinnati will have no such recollections. Recently the Ten Commandments were placed in 81 rooms of the Cincinnati schools by the Young Men's Bible Society of that city. In one high school in the suburbs, which probably means that the young folks there represent the best type of homes from the standpoint of money and culture, less than 400 of the 2,000 pupils had any previous knowledge of the Ten Commandments. So beneficial was the result of placing these charts in the rooms that



members of the school board wrote, asking that more of them be hung in the school rooms of the city.

The Decalogue (to give the Commandments their briefer name) originated in a place that would lend solemnity to their meaning. Mount Sinai is described as "a wild and awful solitude. The silence is terrifying. The only sounds that break the stillness are the artillery of thunder when storms battle around its summit. This mass of rock out in the desert far from the centres of civilization, like a solitary isle in the ocean, is one of the most famous and sacred mountains on the globe."

It may almost be said that on this mountain the Bible was born. That is, the germ of the teaching in the Bible is in the Decalogue. It would be hard to imagine the Good Book without some such core, as is found here. Much of the law found on our statute books is taken from the laws of Moses. To get them in the mind in childhood is a good mental exercise, and they are like an anchor to the soul later in life. The fact that these moral principles are phrased in negative form, "Thou shalt not," several times, has made them forbidding in the eyes of many modern folk. Christ made His moral teachings in the simpler direct form, without the "nots." But nevertheless the Decalogue remains as a most wholesome guiding force in the life of any one who will enrich his heart and fortify his mind with it. One cannot expect a code of laws given in the twilight of human history to be as complete as those that come long after. And yet how much higher are these, than miles of the mottoes and slogans of our time!

Where did Moses get the Decalogue? By inspiration from God, you reply. Very correct, but God always, at least as far as we can observe, uses means already at hand to fulfill His purposes. And it looks very much as though Moses found laws already in existence which he adapted and whose teachings were exalted and purified by the Spirit of God. In 1901 French excavators at Susa made a startling find. This was the code of laws of King Hammurabi, who lived about 2100 B. C., thus being some little time before Moses, or about contemporary with Abraham. Some of these laws are strikingly similar to those we find in Exodus, and, as said before, they must have been framed before the time of Moses. Here are a few examples. Hammurabi: "If a man hath caused the loss of another's eye, then some one shall cause his eye to be lost. If he hath broken another's limb, or tooth, some one shall break his limb, or tooth." Exodus 21: 22:—"If any mischief follow then shalt thou give life for life, eye for eye, tooth for tooth, hand for hand, foot

for foot." Hammurabi: "If an ox gore a man's servant, the owner shall pay one-third of a mina of silver."

Which means that there existed before Moses time a code of laws that was useful, although rough and idolatrous; that Moses was directed by the Spirit of the one God to use this code insofar as it could be used for moral purposes; and that it was cleansed of its grosser and pagan elements and made fit for a people who worshipped, not many gods, but the one supreme God of the universe. It became a code fit to be a precursor of the Christ who came and taught an even higher law than is to be found in the Decalogue.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR AUGUST 22.

SUBJECT:—The Ten Commandments: Duties to God. Exodus 20:1 to 11. GOLDEN TEXT:—Deuteronomy, 6:5.

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# WOMAN'S INTERESTS



## Six Two-Dollar Ones

*Often Prove More Expensive Than Two Six-Dollar Ones*

By L. M. Thornton

I DON'T think Jennie will ever be a well dressed woman. She could have bought two good looking dresses and she took the money and got six, two dollar ones." The speaker had attracted my attention in a crowd because of the quiet elegance of her attire, and perhaps this was one reason her words addressed to a companion caught my questioning attention. A moment later the two were drifting away from me, and I never expect to see either again, yet I shall remember "six, two dollar ones."

Isn't that what a lot of us are doing to our sorrow? Calling ourselves economical when we are really failing to get the most for our money.

Last fall I felt that I could not afford a pair of kid gloves. Now I find that I have had three pairs of cloth suede at a cost of three dollars and forty cents and have none on hand for next winter. Had I purchased the kid ones, I would have spent no more money, would have had the satisfaction that comes of a good-looking pair of gloves, and they would have been so well taken care of that they would have been in good shape for common wear next season.

### Quality Speaks Louder Than Quantity.

It's the same with shoes. A good pair is well taken care of, put on the shoe horns at night, wiped off occasionally with oil if of patent leather, and cleaned if of light suede. One pair gives the wear of three or four cheap ones, that are neglected because, in the owner's mind, there is always the thought "They didn't cost much anyhow." A good dress and a good coat, once in two or even three years, costs no more than the cheap ones bought every season. Stop and think. Are the really well-dressed women of your acquaintance, the women who follow every latest fashion fad, developed in cheap materials, or the ones who get really good garments, but change less often, although keeping in the general fashion trend, with long skirts when long ones are worn and shorter ones when knee length is the rule? Whose sleeves are of right shape, even though she pays a good tailor three or four dollars to remodel them, who keeps well dressed because of the care she takes of her clothes?

### Penny Wisdom Not Always Wise.

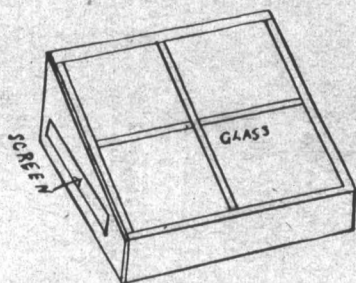
Out of the dress realm into the home, the "penny wise" woman is still a spendthrift. She buys inferior foods, cooks more than her family will eat and throws away the remainder, a loss that more than equals what she gained by lower price. She never buys what she calls "fancy goods" and when her children go out into the world, they feel themselves at a disadvantage because they have yet to learn how and when to eat foods that their companions have been accustomed to all their lives. I once knew a girl who, martyrlike, swallowed her olive pits, when she ate for the first time at a friend's table, because she did not know what else to do with them.

Before time for purchasing fall supplies, go over your wardrobe and your kitchen, and see how many "six, two dollar ones" you were guilty of this spring, and how much better you would have looked had you purchased two really good dresses that, with

proper care, would have outworn the "six, two dollar ones."

### DRYING FRUIT UNDER GLASS.

USE the sash from the hotbed or those from a glassed-in porch when they are not needed in the warmer months. A large shallow box of the right dimensions is made tight enough to exclude flies and other insects. At the ends a large opening is



made and covered with screen wire to provide a free circulation of air. The sash may be laid on top, or for greater convenience can be hinged at the back. Fruit sun-dried in a box like this will be free from worms, since the insects cannot get to the drying fruit to lay their eggs. The fruit will dry quicker under glass, will be clean and wholesome and can remain out in case of a sudden shower. Any kind of window sash may be used.

### A NEW KINK TO USE WHEN PICKLING BEETS.

NEARLY anyone that likes pickles of any kind is fond of eggs pickled in beet juice; and they are just as good looking as they are good, and for this reason are often used for garnishing. However, few people know that the eggs may be boiled and

pickled right with the beets. They keep perfectly, and when the jar of beet pickles are opened, there also are a few pickled eggs. There are two advantages to this: You may have the pickled eggs whenever you want them and on short notice, and by pickling them in the summer, you use eggs that are low in price, while the high priced winter eggs may be marketed. Another advantage is that eggs that have been pickled and canned for a time are thoroughly and uniformly colored clear through. Eggs may also be pickled and canned the same way, by themselves, in left-over pickle juice.—Mrs. N. P. D.

### SOMETHING NEW IN PORCH PILLOWS.

GOOD-LOOKING, serviceable porch pillows that will stand any amount of hard use, may be made of

oilcloth or even one may use the best part of a discarded raincoat. Black oilcloth is especially smart-looking. Let the cushions be square or oblong and at the two diagonal corners attach large tassels of the same material.

To make the tassels, cut a sufficient number of very narrow strips twelve inches long if the cushion is of medium size. Lay the strips together and tie them at the middle with another narrow strip or piece of twine in harmonizing color, letting the ends fall together in tassel shape. Wrap a narrow strip around rather close to where they are tied. Attach tassel to the pillow by means of the twine.

These cushions may be filled with excelsior, feathers, or other suitable filling and will be both attractive and durable.—Mrs. L. H. T.

"The truth of life is pointed out by throwing sunlight on it, instead of going around with a dark lantern looking for gloom."

## Time to Fill the Empties

WHILE doing your annual pickling and preserving, why not try a few new recipes? Even the best of relishes become monotonous when served daily, all winter long. Tomatoes are now ripening daily, and the cucumber vines are bearing. You will find that each of these relishes or pickles are real palate tempters and are sure to be favorites with the men.

### Rummage Pickles.

Chop together 2 quarts green tomatoes, 1 quart ripe tomatoes, 3 green peppers, 1 small head cabbage, 3 sweet red peppers, 3 large onions, 3 stalks celery, 1 teaspoonful pepper, ½ cup salt, and let stand over night. In the morning drain, and add 3 pints vinegar, 2 pounds brown sugar, and 1 teaspoonful mustard. Cook for about an

hour, or until clear. Seal as usual.

### Ripe Tomato Relish.

Peel 1 dozen ripe tomatoes and add 6 medium sized onions and 6 red peppers chopped fine. Add 2 cups vinegar, ¾ cup sugar and 2 tablespoons salt. Cook until soft, and bottle.

### Oil Pickles.

Slice 6 dozen 4-inch cucumbers without peeling. Sprinkle with ½ cup salt and allow to stand over night. Drain and add a pound of small white onions sliced thin, ½ tablespoon white mustard seed and 2 tablespoons celery salt. Make the dressing by beating 1½ cups salad oil to which a quart of vinegar is added gradually. Pour this over the cucumbers and onions. Mix thoroughly and can.

### Maryland Chow-Chow.

Mix 1 peck ripe tomatoes peeled and sliced, 1 quart sliced onions, and

## "Ain't So"

JOSH Billings once commented that "The trouble with the American people is not their ignorance but the tremendous number of things they know that 'ain't so." But, it seems, that during the past decade, rural women have learned of an increasing number of things that "ain't so."

I was reminded of this fact most strongly when I visited a mothers' vacation camp recently. These mothers, who were so thoroughly enjoying the rest and inspiration that camp life affords, admitted that only a few short years ago they thought it impossible for them to leave the home plant and get away for even a short vacation. They thought their presence so essential to the management of the home that things would go to rack and ruin if they were not there. But, during the last few years, they have learned that this "ain't so." The home plant can manage to run a few days without them while mother takes a well earned vacation. One mother in camp was heard to remark, "Well, I'm going home tomorrow, but for a straight month I'll not have to ask twice for a pail of water or to have the wood box filled." This mother had learned that she was doubly appreciated after the members of her family had been left to shift for themselves for a short time.

During these last few years mothers have also learned that it "ain't so," that dish drainers don't save time, steps and dish towels; they have proven to friend husband that it "ain't so" that it is more of an economical saving to have running water in the cow stable than in the kitchen; and they have demonstrated that it "ain't so," that linoleum is more expensive covering for the kitchen floor than to leave the floor bare and scrub it every day. For backaches can't be valued in dollars and cents.

These and many, many more such things, rural women have learned "ain't so." But who can say, even to Josh Billings, that in learning about all these things that "ain't so," these women are increasing their fund of knowledge about things that "are so" and increasing it toward a better standard of rural family life?



Will Your Winter Larder Look Like This?

one cup salt. Let stand two hours and drain. Boil two hours, then add 1 pint cider vinegar, ¼ pound ground mustard, ½ teaspoon cayenne pepper, 1 tablespoon ground cinnamon, 1 tablespoon celery seed, and 1 tablespoon ground cloves. Boil another hour and can in small jars.—N. P. D.



## Household Service

### RECIPES FOR DIABETIS.

Will some one send recipes for a person with diabetes?—Mrs. R. E.

If any reader has tested recipes that they have found successful will they please send them to this department to help Mrs. R. E.—Martha Cole.

### TO EXTERMINATE BED BUGS.

Can bed bugs be carried in clothing? What can I do to exterminate them once and for all?—Mrs. E. C.

There is really no sure way by which one can get rid of bed bugs by one application of a remedy. They are such persistent pests that it takes a great deal of persistence and watchfulness to entirely eradicate them. Undoubtedly they were carried to your house in clothing as they can very easily be carried in this way. A very good remedy to get rid of bed bugs is to bathe the cracks of the bedstead, or any other available hiding places of this pest with a mixture of one ounce of corrosive sublimate, one pint of alcohol, and one quarter pint of spirits of turpentine. It is best to apply this remedy at least once a week for two or three weeks.

### LISTING CANNED FRUIT.

AT the beginning of the canning season, I tack a heavy ruled sheet of white paper on the door of my fruit closet and fasten a lead pencil to a stout string on a nail above. With this I keep track of every can of fruit that is put in or taken out of my cellar.

Cherries, currants, peaches, etc., are listed in the order of their appearance, each one on a separate line, followed by short perpendicular marks to represent the number of cans.

When winter comes and the start is made on the supply, I check off each can used. In this way a constant inventory is kept on all canned goods.

This list has saved both time and temper. You know how provoking it is to fumble about in the dark for a desired product only to find it gone. Menus are varied to suit the state of my larder. If tomatoes are running low I use more kraut or some form of pickle to give the acid touch to a meal. The record also proves to be a yearly gauge for my canning schedule.—Mrs. A. M. S.

### FOUND OTHER USES FOR STOCK-FEEDING PANS.

ONE day last summer my mother went into a tin shop, in search of some sort of a pan in which to water her hens. She was shown some stock-feeding pans, about five inches deep and 17 or 18 inches across. They were of heavy galvanized tin. She purchased a couple of them, but they did not find their way into the hen house, as other uses were found for them before they reached that far. The girls claimed one of them to drain dishes in, while mother decided the other one was far superior to the heavy two-gallon crock she had been using as a drain pan for the refrigerator. It holds considerable, is easily handled and does not rust.—Mrs. N. P.

## Our Little Folks

### MISCHIEF HAS A BIRTHDAY PARTY.

WHAT'S that red thing on top of the refrigerator, Aunty Lou?" questioned Billy.

"That's a mouse trap," replied Aunty Lou, busy making a fresh huckleberry pie.

"How does it catch them?" asked Billy.

"See the little round holes in the side?" asked Aunty Lou as she covered the berries with a blanket of rich pie dough. "Well, the little mice go

in there and they never come out again."

"Oh me, oh my!" said Tilly, and she climbed up in the chair the better to see the little trap on top of the refrigerator. "One, two, three, four," she counted. "I see four little holes. Can this trap catch four little mice all at once?" asked Tilly.

"Yes, it can, and once upon a time it did!" exclaimed Aunty Lou.

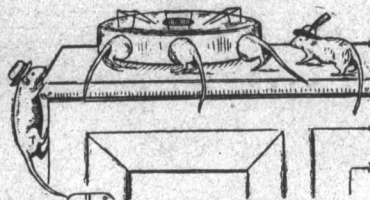
"Tell us how it happened," begged Tilly and Billy together.

"Long, long ago, when mice traps were new," began Aunty Lou, "there lived four little mice, their names were, Creepy Mouse, Crawly Mouse, Crabby Mouse, and Mischief. All these little mice were obedient and did just what Daddy and Mother Mouse told them, all except Mischief. Now Creepy, and Crawly, and Crabby were very fond of Mischief and he often led them into very dangerous places.

"These little mice lived happy together for a long time. Then came Mischief's birthday. He desired to celebrate by leading an expedition to the top of the refrigerator.

"The other little mice were very astonished at such a bold thing but they agreed to follow. Of course Mis-

chief went first for he always did when there was adventure ahead. The way was steep, yes very steep and very difficult climbing even for a



The Four Little Mice Peeked In.

chief went first for he always did when there was adventure ahead. The way was steep, yes very steep and very difficult climbing even for a

little mouse. Many times those behind gave themselves up for lost. "But finally all reached the top of the refrigerator. It had been a perilous journey but each little mouse agreed that the view from the top was worth the climb. They could see all the way from the cupboard to the window sill.

"What's this?" asked Mischief, as he began to explore the top of the refrigerator. Creepy, Crawly, and Crabby came scampering to look at the round red object that Mischief had found. It had four little doors into which each little mouse peeked. Now what do you think they saw? Yes, it was some real cheese! A real birthday feast for little mice.

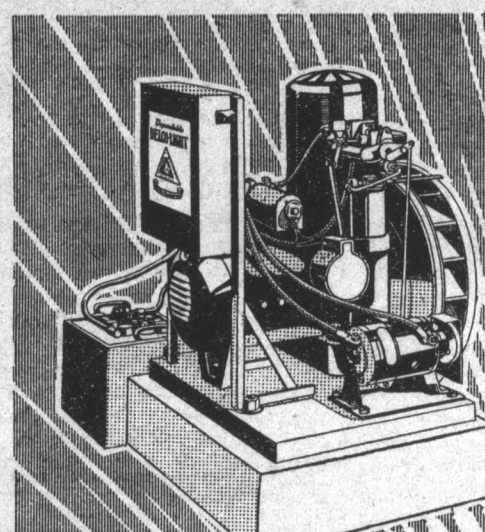
"Here's our birthday dinner all prepared for us, walk right in friends," said Mischief and he smacked his lips and peeked in again.

"I'm afraid," said Creepy Mouse. "I'm afraid, too," said Crawly Mouse.

"I'm afraid, too," said Crawly Mouse.

"I'm not," said Mischief and he poked his nose farther into the little red house.

"Now Creepy, and Crawly, and Crabby did not like to think of Mischief having all that cheese to himself so they poked their heads in too. Snap! Alas for Mischief, and the three little mice that followed him. They had gotten into mischief just once too often. And that was the last of Creepy, Crawly, Crabby and Mischief," said Aunty Lou as she took the fresh huckleberry pie from the oven.



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# OUR PAGE



## Study Books and People

*Is Advice of Meredith Nicholson, Famous Hoosier Novelist*

THESE are the days of scientific farming. You've got to know the soil and how to cultivate it, in the light of modern knowledge, to win the best results. But there's a fine spiritual and poetic side to youth's close identification with Mother Earth. The wind, the sun and the rain all declare the glory of God. There's an inspiration in the farmer's contact with green things growing. There is a moral power in these that cannot be denied. They are lucky boys and girls who in these days live away from town and cities, with their noise and fret, and breathe the clean air of the fields. I often think what an opportunity farm boys and girls have, in the shut-in months of the winter, to read and study. Many of the greatest men in America have educated themselves at the farm hearthside and gone on and up to high place in the nation.



As I quit school when I was fifteen, it was necessary for me to find my own way in the world of knowledge. This I did by reading good books—that's one thing; but even more important, I began making acquaintances and friends among people who were interested in the best that has been thought and done in the world. When you hear a word spoken that you don't understand, look it up immediately and fix its meaning in your mind. Learn to express yourself in clear-cut English. Never say to yourselves that you know all there is to know about raising corn or feeding hogs. Vanity is the mother of failure. Keep your mind open to new ideas. The farmer who fails is as likely as not to be a man who doesn't keep up with the developments in his own business. He would fail at anything.

Study your own character in a spirit of honesty and you will find yourself trying to overcome your weaknesses. Keep busy! If there isn't farm work to do, have a book on hand to read. I'm strong for clubs for young people—little informal societies that can meet in a home or in a school house and debate interesting questions of all kinds.

Happiness is the great goal of mankind. Life is a search for happiness. And how splendid it is to find happiness through labor intelligently and faithfully done, and in helping and serving in our own families and by always remembering our neighbors—their needs and their rights.

Stay on the farm! Never get the idea that the farmer is a dingy member of society who doesn't count for much. He's the mainstay of the nation, and in the general average of things he ranks high indeed among those who win success.—Meredith Nicholson.

Note to Boys.—Meredith Nicholson of Indiana, who sends us this week's "Success Talk" is one of the most popular of living American novelists. (Standard Farm Paper Editorial Service. Copyright 1926 by Clarence Poe)

## OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Uncle Frank:

I was in the boys' and girls' club work last year and am this year. I was a first-year canner. I had to exhibit my canned goods at the fair and I won seven first premiums and four second premiums, in all, my prizes amounted to seven dollars and ninety cents. I was also chosen county champion of Calhoun for first year work. I won a trip to East Lansing for a week last July at the M. S. C. There were others who went from Calhoun and other counties, in all there was about three hundred there. We sure had a good time. Well, I must close. I hope this letter doesn't go to the friendly waste paper basket.—Your want-to-be niece, Marvel Samson, Marshall, Mich.

I am glad to know of your club activities and your success in them. Club work is certainly a fine thing. I wish every boy and girl would become interested in it.

Dear Uncle Frank and Cousins:

I admit I stayed away longer than I had intended, but I'm here again just the same. (Johnnie on the spot, if you please.)

I'm not posted on the activities of the M. C.'s now, so I don't know the fad. What is it? It can't be the Charleston—that's stale. Let me see—is it the monkey business? No? Well, I give up.

How many M. C.'s have been on a 'moonlight' excursion? Oh, boy! it sure is great. I went Sunday night to Put-In-Bay. All I can say is that it was grand, simply wonderful. One gets all the fresh air one wants and fun! Spell it with capital letters a foot high and nothing but. All that have had experience on the boat will agree with me that it's wonderful.

Uncle, one of my corries quit me.

Isn't that a shame? I'll bet a tooth pick she became sick of my intolerable letters. Well, I can't help it, but Uncle aren't you sorry for me—just a little bit? Honestly if she does not write, I'll go mad. So long everyone. May I come again, Uncle?—Helen Kish, Detroit.

Moonlights are all right, but they are usually too crowded for real fun. But, then I may be getting old, who knows? So, you are a city girl now. How do you like it? I hope that corrie writes because I would hate to have you go mad. Yes, come again.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I do not know whether I should write to you or not, you see I am living in town now. What do you think

of Scout work? I think it is fine, that is, what I have seen of it. I have not joined the Scouts yet, but I expect to in the near future.

The Girl Scout master lives across the street from my home. We have gone on several hikes and each time we take our lunch; we have wonderful times. May I write again.—Esther Short, Comstock, Mich.

Your letter is like your name. I think Scout work is "great stuff." It is mighty interesting work as well as good training. Sure, write again.

Dear Uncle Frank:

The letter with the picture is a blow to us, poor fellers. It's nearly impossible to keep up. Anyway, we boys can't find space in "Our Page."

The boys get too many knocks for the letters they write. That I suppose scares them out. I know I can't write as good a letter as the "Weaker Sex" can, neither can I draw, tell jokes or dance. I don't know what should be done to a person like me. Hints are accepted.—Phelix Plekes, Jr., Fountain, Mich.

It looks as if you would have to acquire some accomplishments. Perhaps you have some that you haven't told about. There are many who cannot joke or dance, but can do other things more worth while.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I have written to you once before, but did not see my letter anymore. I wonder what you do with the letters anyway, keep them for love letters, the ones you get from girls? I bet you do.

I suppose you did not receive enough love letters from your wife to fill your letter box. Say, Uncle Frank are you against "Flappers"? I'm not, I like them. It's because I'm one myself. People think just because a girl is a flapper that's all she is, but they're mistaken. Even though I am a flapper, I can cook, bake and clean house just like any ordinary girl can do, and there are other flappers who can do the same.

I'll bet anything that if you had to grow young once more and was ready to get married, you would take an up-to-date girl, one that smokes and drinks, dances, or does anything what a flapper does and I'll bet your sweet life you would take one of the prettiest looking flapper you can get, ain't I right?

Well, I suppose that I am taking too much room. I once had my right name given to you, but I will sign my name as—A Farmer's Flapper Daughter.

You "ain't" right on some things. Of course, I like pretty girls, most folks do, but if a girl tries to get by on her beauty alone, she wouldn't get very far with me. She would need to have some of the wholesome qualities that make good people. I certainly would not pick a girl who smokes or drinks because I do neither myself. Both are harmful to the individual, either man or woman. Please do not get the idea that doing vulgar and harmful things will get man to

like a girl better. They would only play with you awhile but would not want you for "keeps." It pays to be wholesome and sensible. I'm not against flappers as a class but I don't like the way some of them flap around.

### EXCITEMENT WINNERS.

QUITE a few of our Merry Circles have had exciting times, according to the letters we have received in answer to this contest. The funny part of it is that the girls must have had the most exciting times, at



Here's Geo. Nichols at Sweet Sixteen, and He Looks it Too, at That.

least they were the ones who wrote about their experiences. Here are the prize winners:

#### Clutch Pencils.

Susan G. Holland, Quincy, Mich.  
Hope Van Wagner, Angola, Ind.  
Alice Orvis, Charlevoix, Mich.

#### Dictionaries.

Lucile Beening, Adrian, Mich.  
Albert Faber, Hudsonville, Mich.

#### Knives.

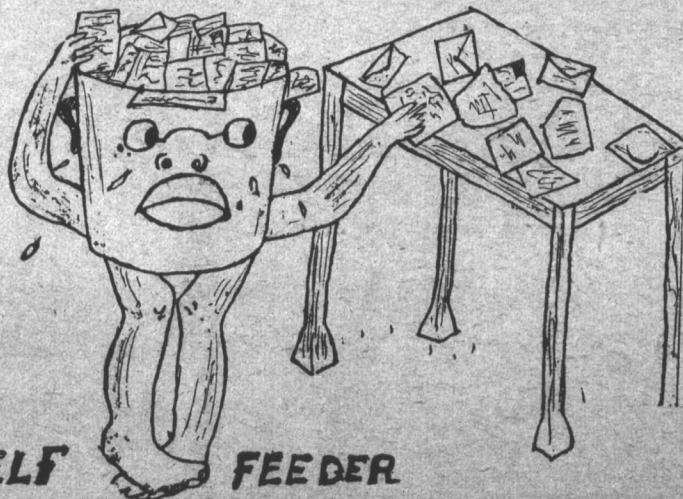
Marguerite Turner, Brown City, Mich.  
Hazel Walworth, North Adams, Mich.  
Bernice Gittins, Allegan, Mich.  
Bessie Bell Williams, Eaton Rapids, Mich.  
Elizabeth Woodin, Lake, Mich.

### ANOTHER CORRESPONDENCE SCRAMBLE.

I WILL be gone for a while during the coming week, so will have a correspondence scramble. These scrambles are popular with the M. C.'s and nice to handle in the office. The last time I was away I had a contest which put a lot of work on those in the office, so this time I will make up for the trouble I caused by having something easy.

I hope that you will want to take part in this scramble. I would like to see you flood the office with scramble letters. Just write a letter to "Dear Unknown Friend" or "Dear Merry Circler." Then address an envelope to yourself and put a two cent stamp on it. Address another envelope to "Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich." and enclose in it your letter and the envelope addressed to you. If you are over fourteen years of age put the letter "B" in the upper left hand corner of the envelope addressed to me. If under fourteen, use the letter "A."

In scrambling these letters someone's letter will be put in your envelope which will be sent back to you. Your letter will be put in still another's envelope. The scramble closes Aug. 28th, so be sure to get your letter in this office in time.



**A SELF FEEDER**

Evelyn Batten's Idea of W. B. Helping Himself.



# POULTRY

## POULTRY MEN MEET.

THE Michigan Poultry Improvement Association, the outstanding organization in the state for the betterment of the poultry industry, held a meeting at the Larro Research Farm, 18 miles from Detroit, on Aug. 12th.

Despite the threatening weather, several hundred poultry enthusiasts gathered to hear Profs. Card and Stafseth, of M. S. C. talk on poultry subjects, and to inspect the fine farm which is devoted entirely to experimenting on feeds and their effect on hens and cattle.

Prof. Card spoke of the work of the association and the need for an organized effort on the part of the poultry men to get what is due them in experimental work at the college. The State Horticultural Society has been able to get appropriations for buildings and experimental work which the unorganized poultrymen have not. He hoped that Poultry Improvement Association would in time be able to accomplish what other agricultural organization have.

Prof. Stafseth, told of his year sojourn in Europe from which he has just returned. The thoroughness of research work in most all European countries, especially Germany and Belgium made a great impression on him.

The Larro Research Farm is a thoroughly scientific proposition. There are probably more poultry tests carried on there than at the college. The farm activities are entirely devoid of commercialism, but the entire efforts of Mr. Schroeder and the other scientists in charge of the work seem to be directed to finding out what will increase poultry and dairy efficiency. It will be worth the efforts of anyone interested in poultry to visit this farm.

## TO CONTROL MITES.

I SPRAY my hen coop with strong lime-sulphur, the same that is used for trees, every time I clean the coop. In winter, I use a great deal of dry hydrated lime and sulphur in their dust bath and mix it into coal ashes, and then I throw it around under the roosts and wherever the hens sit. I find that it gets rid of the mites and, also, keeps the flock free from disease.

Be sure to spray the coop with lime sulphur the first thing in the spring and the last thing in the fall.—Mrs. A. R. F.

## WOULD IMPROVE POULTRY CERTIFICATION WORK.

A NATIONAL conference on accreditation and certification work in poultry was held under the auspices of the Bureau of Animal Industry at West Baden, Indiana, August 2. All states were invited to send delegates, the aim being to bring about greater uniformity in state rules governing the work. The general purpose of accreditation is to improve the quality of breeding flocks so as to obtain better chicks, while the certification is designed to bring improvements in egg production.

## BLOOD CLOTS ON YOLKS.

Please tell me why eggs have blood streaks through them. The hens have free range and clean feed. Are the eggs good to use?—R. H.

Blood clots may occasionally occur on the yolks of eggs in the spring when the flock is producing heavily. The clots can be removed when the eggs are opened and the eggs are all right for food. In selling to a select trade it is safest to candle the eggs if

there is trouble with blood clots on the yolks. City buyers may think that the clot is due to the fact that the egg has undergone the first stages of incubation and misjudge the efforts of the poultryman to sell a high class product. Bloody eggs are the result of a ruptured blood vessel and not due to the same conditions as the small clots which may become attached to the yolk as it passes through the oviduct.

## RURAL HEALTH

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

### HYDROPHOBIA.

MAD dog! Mad dog! My memory runs back to a hot summer day in a little country town thirty years ago. I was a youngster, my heart filled with an almost paralyzing terror that I vainly tried to subdue. Men with pitchforks, clubs and guns raised clouds of dust as they ran wildly after the poor shrinking beast for whom my sympathy almost overcame my terror. In those days the only thing to do with one who was bitten by a mad dog was to go at once to the Pasteur Institute at Chicago for treatment.

The medical profession now knows a little more about hydrophobia (the medical name for which is rabies) but not very much. We do know that the disease can be given to human beings and that even the lick of the tongue of a rabid animal coming in contact with a slight scratch or any abraded surface may be enough to convey the disease.

We cannot cure rabies, yet the disease need never be fatal if the victim of the bite knows that it comes from a rabid animal. The Pasteur vaccine is an absolute preventive. It works quicker than the disease and if administered with any degree of promptness will head it off. Thus vaccine may be obtained through any good doctor and he can give it to you at your home. It is no longer necessary to leave home in order to get treatment.

The important thing, if bitten by a suspected dog, is to ascertain if he is really rabid. The very best way to find this out is to catch the dog and tie him up, where he can harm no one, for a period of three weeks. If he is rabid, he will show definite symptoms in ten days. If he keeps well ten days your fears are relieved, though it is just as well to keep him tied up the full three weeks. This is infinitely better than killing the dog at sight and thus opening up weeks of suspense and anxiety.

Another reasonable plan is to pass an ordinance compelling owners of dogs to have them immunized against rabies. This can be done not quite as readily as having your hogs vaccinated against cholera but nearly so. The expense is not great. There is no harm to the dog and by helping to make the practice general throughout the state you will put an end to one of the most terrible diseases known to man.

### EAR PHONES.

I saw in a recent issue about an ear phone that did away with the old style head clasp. Please print in your next week's issue where I can get one.—A St. John's, Michigan, Reader.

If you had signed your name I would have written to give you this information. I will do so yet if you will write again giving full address.



## The Telephone and the Farm

THERE was not a farmer in the world fifty years ago who could talk even to his nearest neighbor by telephone. Not one who could telephone to the doctor in case of sickness or accident. Not one who could telephone for the weather report or call the city for the latest quotations on his crops. Not one who could sell what he raised or buy what he needed by telephone. A neighborly chat over the wire was an impossibility for the farmer's wife or children.

In this country the telephone has transformed the life of the farm.

It has banished the loneliness which in the past so discouraged

the rural population and drove many from the large and solitary areas of farms and ranches.

It is a farm hand who stays on the job and is ready to work twenty-four hours every day.

The telephone has become the farmer's watchman in times of emergency.

It outruns the fastest forest or prairie fires and warns of their approach. It has saved rural communities from untold loss of lives and property by giving ample notice of devastating floods. Three million telephones are now in service on the farms, ranches and plantations of the United States.

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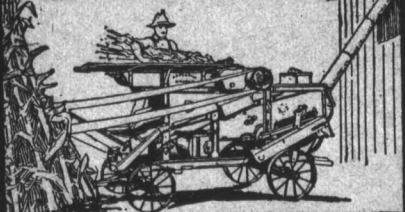
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Pure-bred registered Guernsey bull calves \$50.00 and up. Also a few fine heifer calves. F. W. Meyer & Sons, Maple Plain, Minn.

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

### Marathon Bess Burke 32D

A son of "Fobes 6th" now heads the famous Traverse City State Hospital Herd. This young sire is a real show bull backed by wonderful production. His seven nearest dams average 1144 lbs. butter and 24795 lbs. milk in a year. His sons are now ready for service.

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### HOLSTEINS, Young Bulls, Heifers

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

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

### HEREFORD STEERS

22 Wt. around 1100 lbs. 69 Wt. around 1000 lbs.  
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45 Wt. around 550 lbs. 50 Wt. around 500 lbs.  
Good quality, dark reds, dehorned, well marked Hereford Steers. Good grass flesh. The best type are usually market toppers when finished. Will sell your choice of one car load from any bunch. Can also show you Shorthorn Steers, yearlings or 2 yr old.

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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 48½ 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. RUMSTORFER & SON, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Choice Jersey Bulls ready for service, and 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.

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

# Live stock AND DAIRYING

## HAVING GOOD PASTURE.

HAVING good pasture throughout the entire pasturing season is an invaluable asset in obtaining a large uniform milk yield and keeping the cows in a healthy working condition. On most dairy farms after the flush of the spring pasturing season is over, and by mid-summer the supply is quite insufficient to meet the requirements of the dairy herd.

My experience with summer pasture at Forest Grove Farm is quite similar to that on the majority of dairy farms. I have plenty of pasture well into the summer season, but along about the first of July, I notice the supply starts to decline and unless I plan to help out the pasture somewhat I soon find my milk flow gradually growing smaller. When the season is favorable for pasture growth my low land pasture is very productive, but suffers greatly like upland pasture if the season is hot and dry.

I have found it a wonderful help in having good pasture to guard against overstocking during the spring months. Pasture that is grazed too closely in the spring fails to secure good root growth, consequently as the dry weather comes on suffers from the lack of moisture and food supply. When possible I manage to keep my milch cows and growing young stock on separate pastures thereby affording the cows the best pasture available.

I make it a practice to give my pastures a frequent rest during the summer months. This can be easily arranged by having two fields to alternate the herd upon. Giving the pasture a few days rest allows the grass to get a little start which materially assists in building up the root system and resisting the dry weather. I think too close pasturing places the grass at a disadvantage when dry weather comes. I have found it a good practice to rent pasture for dry cows and young stock rather than overstock my pasture for the milk cows.—Leo C. Reynolds.

## WEATHER AFFECTS DAIRY BUSINESS.

A SURVEY of the ice cream industry shows that the cold weather that prevailed up to the middle of July was responsible for a marked falling off in consumption and production of ice cream. At the same time there has been a considerable increase in the amount of butter in storage. The reduction in ice cream produced is held to account for the butter increase which indicates the close relationship of ice cream manufacturing and the dairy industry.

## INDIVIDUAL HOG HOUSES MOST POPULAR.

MOST hog breeders and experts now seem to believe that the one farm building which has declined in popularity and value is the old central hog house. The day has gone when farmers need a big \$1500 to \$2500 hog house to successfully raise pigs. The little A-type or two-sow hog house has proved to be warmer in winter and cooler in summer as well as more economical to build and use. Furthermore, the small movable house fits in the new system of raising pigs on clean ground each year, a system which has put these farmers back in the hog business after they were forced out of it by bull nose, worms, mange, and enteritis.

With many extra sows bred to farrow this fall and a possibility of a

slump in hog prices when the heavy run of hogs reach the market, the man who can save the most pigs per sow and raise them with the least trouble and disease is the man who is sure to make the money within the next twelve months. Individual A-type houses are satisfactory winter quarters for sows and small pigs. Clean ground where hogs have not been for three or more years is the place to raise them free from diseases and worms. Fall sows that will farrow in a month or six weeks should be handled on this system.—I. W. D.

## NO CHANGE IN FREIGHT TARIFFS ON DAIRY PRODUCTS.

NORTHWESTERN railroads have been denied an increase in freight rates on dairy products by the Interstate Commerce Commission. "Under the provisions of the Hoch-Smith resolution," says the commission, "we are required to give particular consideration to the establishment of a rate structure under which the products of agriculture shall freely move." It was argued that the proposed increase would injure the business of the centralizer creameries.

## THE DEEP SETTING SYSTEM.

Could you give us any information concerning a double can creamer? There are two cans, one inside the other, the inside one being for cream and the other for water. We have a flowing well and could have water running in all the time. Do you think it would be advisable for us to secure this kind of a can? Does it skim fairly clean?—L. R. Evart.

The double can creamer that you referred to, I take it, is best described under the term that we know as deep setting method of separating cream. There are several supply houses still handling these water separators. However, it is a question for you to decide as to whether or not you want a separator of this kind. This system was in use long before the centrifugal cream separator was brought into use.

It is a matter of general opinion today that they do not possess the advantages of a centrifugal separator. Where experiments have been tried out with this method of separation, they find that there is from .15 to .4 per cent of butter-fat left in the skim milk. This is as clean as you can separate. Oftentimes more than this amount is left in the skim milk. This would mean almost half a pound of butter-fat left in skimming 100 pounds of milk. At the present price this would be about 20 cents per day that would be lost. It would not take long at this rate to pay the difference in price between one of these machines and a hand separator.

Then, too, there is considerable more work and time taken up in the operation of one of these deep setting can systems than there would be in operating and cleaning up a centrifugal separator. The centrifugal separator has been improved to such an extent that when directions are followed it is possible to skim as closely as to leave only a trace of butter-fat in the skim milk. They have been known to leave only .01 of a per cent.—O. E. Reed, Prof. Dairy Husbandry, M. S. C.

## DIFFICULTY CAUSED BY INCORRECT TEMPERATURE.

What is the matter with my cream? Sometimes it takes one hour of churning and sometimes two hours and longer. In winter I thought it took so long to churn was because the cream wasn't sour. Is there anything that

can be put in the cream to make it churn quicker?—Reader

Undoubtedly there is more difficulty caused by incorrect temperatures of cream and improper per cent richness of cream in churning than by all other factors combined. A small floating dairy thermometer is well worth its cost in regulating temperatures. A proper temperature for summer will vary from 52 to 60 degrees and from 58 to 66 in the winter. The temperature should be controlled so that the butter comes in from 30 to 35 minutes. It will then have the best possible grain or body.

Set the separator so that the cream tests 28 to 30 per cent in butter-fat. Hand skimmed cream is always less than this in per cent fat and does not churn so readily.

Sour cream churns more readily than sweet cream. If the cream does not sour readily the process can be hastened if about 2% of its weight of sour milk is added about four or five hours before churning. There is no material that may be safely placed in cream in order to increase its churnability.—P. S. Lucas.

## COMMUNITY GOES CAMPING.

(Continued from page 155)

ously gave his time in running the machine to show the pictures. One of the most appreciative talks was given by Miss Lovewell, sec. of religious education for M. S. C.

The big day was Sunday, when the people gathered from surrounding farms and towns to worship on a beautiful wooded hill-side. The short sermons and the music were in keeping with the open-air service. The large congregation sang in unison "Nearer My God to Thee"—and felt the presence of their Master who was "the most of out-of-doors man who ever lived,"—for He was born, lived, worked, and died in the beautiful out-of-door world He created. Sunday afternoon was eagerly given over to an address by Mr. Alfred Bental of the Farm Bureau. In the evening, Mr. Frederick Wittich, a brother of Rev. Stroh, and field representative for Moody Bible Institute showed several reels of moving pictures portraying the life at the Institute in Chicago.

The Salem Community Camp was a great adventure in rural recreation and a trial of practical, liveable religion. It was successful beyond the fondest dreams of Mr. Halliday who conceived it in his vision. It was successful in that the people learned to live together, to work, to play and think together. Formerly unrecognized inlets were discovered in many. It was successful in that because of careful supervision, no serious accidents marred the happy days. A trained nurse, Mrs. Myra Taylor, took care of minor ills and bruises.

The camp succeeded financially. About two thousand meals were served for twenty-five cents to campers, and thirty-five to visitors, while the meals cost about fourteen cents. The tent is now paid for, and there will be a surplus laid away in a community chest for next year's camp.

Enough credit can scarcely be given Rev. Halliday for his carrying out his vision of a community camp, for his choice of helpers, and his sound sense as purchasing agent and general director.

Teaching country people how to simplify their work and how to play is a great work. Teaching farmers to truly appreciate the beauties of nature is a great work. Teaching people to love each other and be more critical of themselves and less critical of the other fellow is a great work. With all these facts in mind, the Salem Community Camp was a great camp.

Ink on old Egyptian and Roman papyrus consisted of a lampblack pigment.



KEEP A BOTTLE HANDY



### An Old Friend of Yours

Every horse owner knows Gombault's. For spavin, splint, curb, capped-hock, fistula and other ailments. Easy to use. Leaves no scar or blemish. At your druggist's, \$2.00 a bottle, or direct from us on receipt of price.

The Lawrence-Williams Co.  
Cleveland, Ohio.

**GOMBAULT'S**  
CAUSTIC  
BALSAM

GOOD FOR HUMANS, TOO

## WEST MICHIGAN FAIR GRAND RAPIDS



BIGGER 'N EVER

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

### Advertising That Pays Ship Your LIVE POULTRY

Direct to  
**DETROIT BEEF CO.**  
1903 Adelaide St., Detroit, Mich.

Best and Most Reliable Market in Detroit. Tags and Quotations on application. We sold Ten Thousand Calves for farmers last year. We can do equally well with your poultry. Free Shippers' Guide.

**Guernsey** Dairy Heifer Calves, practically pure bred \$25.00 each. We ship C. O. D. Write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis.

**FOR SALE**—A grandson of Nordland Daisy, Michigan's Champion Guernsey cow. Three years old. Good condition. Write Fred Katona, Glennie, Mich.

### FARM AUCTION SALE

**AUGUST 24, 1926**  
including nine registered and eligible to registration Jerseys, T. B. tested, some to freshen soon. **BERT CAREY, McBain, Mich., Missaukee Co.**

**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.**

**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.**

**Milking Shorthorns** of quality, cows and heifers. Mostly Glenside breeding. Write your wants. **Irvine Dean & Sons, Crosswell, Mich.**

**Milking Shorthorns** bulls 6 to 14 months, also few heifers, cows all hand milked. **W. E. Thompson, R. No. 4, Ludington, Mich.**

### CENTRAL MICHIGAN JERSEY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION HOLD SECOND ANNUAL PICNIC.

**T**HE Central Michigan Jersey Breeders held their second annual picnic Wednesday, August 4 at the Palmer School, east of Lakeview or south of Mecosta.

Though at the present time, there are only about twenty members, there were about 175 present. If more dairy men knew of the value of this affair, there undoubtedly would have been a much larger crowd.

A few of the nearby breeders had some of their stock on the ground and H. E. Dennison, field man for the American Jersey Cattle Club, staged a demonstration showing the good points of the different animals present, also telling where they fell short of being ideal.

County agent E. E. Twing had been successful in organizing a couple of calf clubs early in the summer and the Hinton Calf Club had some of their stock on exhibition. The calves and yearlings showed by their boy and girl owners had unusual class and it was a hard matter for the judge to decide, but after careful consideration, the awards were made as follows: Faye M. Calkins, first prize \$4.50; Howard Stevens, second prize \$3.50; Pearl Eldred, third prize, \$3.00.

The three winners in the yearling class were: Orville Satterly, first prize \$4.50; Ernest Satterly, second prize \$3.50; Keith Rollison third prize \$3.00. Lee Fountain had a fine ten months old bull there which was awarded a prize of \$3.00. First place on senior bull calves was awarded O. H. Eldred. Lee Fountain took second and Guy Rollison third.

Calkins and son had a pure-bred bull calf there which they had advertised to trade to the person bringing in the poorest scrub bull of any breed over four months old. It is quite a recommendation for the country that he had to keep the calf. No scrubs being used apparently.

Majesty's Golden Lass Kate was first in aged cow class and she is certainly a Jersey in every point. But at that, it was hard to decide between her and Prince's Noble Joy. The first named showing a little more capacity and ruggedness finally decided the issue.

If one will consider the blood lines represented in the different herds and compare them with the famous animals of the Jersey breed, it will be easily demonstrated that the central Michigan Jersey breeders have nothing to be ashamed of in the way of breeding.

After dinner County Agent Twing gave a little talk using the figures from different contests to show how much cheaper a Jersey will produce a pound of butter-fat than any other breed.

H. E. Dennison from the A. J. C. C. closed the program with his talk. He stressed the importance of close co-operation among the members working for the good of the Jersey breed and not too much stress laid on the achievements of any one breeder or herd.

Everyone went away from the picnic vowing they had a great time. As one member expressed it, "As good as a week at college." And with the idea of being present another year to help make it bigger and better.—Roger M. Carroll.

## Veterinary.

**Silage for Ewes.**—Please advise if it is injurious to feed ensilage to ewes after lambing. K. L.—Silage is a desirable feed for ewes, if it does not contain too much corn. If they have not been fed silage previous to lambing, it should be fed very sparingly at first.

**Laminitis (founder).**—I have a sixteen-year-old mare that is so stiff in the forelegs she can scarcely move; they are swollen from above the knee to the hoof. She has a good appetite, is fat, and is shedding her coat. I have been feeding oat straw with hay that is about half alfalfa, and one ear of corn three times a day, but have changed to oats. She has not been worked since early fall, but was turned out doors until she got so bad she would not move unless compelled to. C. L. W.—If your mare has been this way for very long, her feet are probably in bad condition. Frequently when such horses are without shoes, much relief is given by applying well-concaved shoes, which raises the soles above the surface of the ground. Keep the body well blanketed, and should be kept in a well-bedded box stall. Apply cold wet swabs to the feet, and give one tablespoonful of salt petre in a little water three times daily.

## Boost Your Own Business



### This Is Sound Reasoning

You know that corn is the best grain for feeding purposes or you would stop growing it. Every corn grower should feed Corn Gluten Feed and thereby be loyal to his own business.

Corn Gluten Feed is the protein product of corn. It is made in the Corn Belt. You can buy it at a much lower price than other high protein feeds cost you, therefore, pound for pound, it produces meat and milk economically and at a profit.

We believe that all good feeding materials should be fed in the proper way, but all rations should contain Corn Gluten Feed to insure a better balance of nutrients, and higher digestibility.

### Get This New Book—Free

"The Gospel of Good Feeding" is the name of our new 64-page book. It gives you the practical experience of successful feeders who know that Corn Gluten Feed makes the most meat or milk at the lowest cost per pound.

This book is full of helpful suggestions—all based on sound and successful feed lot practice. The twenty-eight rations in this book are making good for many other feeders and they will make good for you.

Boost your own business by feeding Corn Gluten Feed. "The Gospel of Good Feeding" will tell you how to do it. We will be glad to mail you a copy free of charge.

Ask for Bulletin 5-1

Associated Corn Products Manufacturers

Feed Research Department

Hugh G. Van Pelt, Director

208 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

No. 53



## Coated with Everlasting Lead!

Seven Times as Much Coating as Ordinary Fence.

Long Life--Low Cost Per Year

Farm Fences---Poultry Fences---Lawn Fences  
Fence Posts---Barbed Wire---Flower Supports

This Wonderful Product will be on Exhibition at the Michigan State Fair  
Detroit, Sept. 5-11, 1926. Don't Fail to See It.

Originated and Manufactured Solely by

**THE LEADCLAD WIRE CO., Moundsville, W. Va.**

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

### HOGS

## DUROCS

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 sale. Sired by Champions, bred from Champions. **MAPLE HILL STOCK FARM, Rt. 2, Cass City, Mich.**

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

### SHEEP

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

### Shropshires—Oxfords

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

**Lakefield Farms, Clarkston, Mich.**

### 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

**For Sale—One Carload Delaine Ewes** with lambs by side. Lambs will nearly pay for ewes when sold.  
**C. A. PALMER, Belding, Michigan**

**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-breeds. All yearlings. **V. B. Furness, Nashville, Mich.**

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

**SHEEP** all recorded, sent on approval: Cotswolds, Leicesters, Tunis, Lincoln, Karakules and Hampshire. **L. R. Kuncy, 648 Madison St., Adrian, Mich.**

**DELAINE—Merino Rams**, both Polled and Horned, for sale. Good ones. Come and make your own selection. **HOUSEMAN BROS., Albion, Mich.**



# THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS

## GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, August 17.

### Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 2 white \$1.30; No. 2 red \$1.31; No. 2 mixed \$1.29.  
Chicago.—Sept. at \$1.34½; Dec. at \$1.38½; May \$1.45½.  
Toledo.—Wheat \$1.29½@1.31½.

### Corn.

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow at 85c; No. 3 yellow 84c; No. 4 yellow 81½@82½c.  
Chicago.—Sept. 79½c; Dec. 84½c; May 90½c.

### Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 Michigan 45c; No. 3, 44c.  
Chicago.—Sept. 38½c; Dec. 42½c; May 46½c.

### Rye.

Detroit.—No. 3, \$1.00.  
Chicago.—Sept. 97c; Dec. \$1.02.  
Toledo.—Rye \$1.00.

### Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$4.05@4.50.  
Chicago.—Spot Navy, Mich. fancy hand-picked at \$4.65 per cwt; red kidneys \$8.75.

### Barley.

Malting 67c; feeding 74c.

### 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, red \$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 August 1 official estimate of the wheat crop was unexpectedly large, showing 626,000,000 bushels of winter and 213,000,000 bushels of spring wheat, or a total crop of 839,000,000 bushels, which is 72,000,000 bushels more than was forecast a month ago, and 173,000,000 bushels more than last year's harvest. Based on an estimate of 630,000,000 bushels for domestic use, the crop report suggests 209,000,000 bushels for export or for building

up reserve stocks. This is enough to necessitate keeping our prices close to the world level most of the year.

While wheat prices may be in for a period of weakness, it is doubtful if they will go as low as they were at the end of June, and eventually the high points reached in the past month are likely to be surpassed.

## CORN

Corn prices advanced to a new high point for the season on some of the future deliveries during the past week, as a result of a bullish official crop forecast, but weakened decidedly later. The August 1 promise was placed at 2,577,000,000 bushels, or 84,000,000 bushels less than a month previous, and 328,000,000 bushels less than last year. In addition, the crop in Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri has lost additional ground because of drouth and hot winds. The present outlook is nearly as bad as on the corresponding date in 1924.

## OATS

The oats crop estimate is 1,311,000,000 bushels, which is 201,000,000 bushels less than last year. New oats are moving more freely, with primary receipts twice as large as they were a week ago and accumulations at terminals has started again, with nearly 34,000,000 bushels of old oats carried over at these points.

## BEANS

The bean market has remained unchanged during the past few weeks, with C. H. P. whites quoted at \$4.15@4.20 per 100 pounds, sacked, f. o. b. Michigan shipping points. Growers and country elevators holding old crop beans are reluctant to sell at prevailing prices so that market supplies are not large, but demand is very quiet. The crop of beans is estimated at 19,116,000 bushels, or about 400,000 bushels less than last year's crop, which was the largest on record. The acreage is more than ten per cent larger than a year ago, and if growing conditions improve, a larger crop may be harvested. The crop is at least two weeks late and will require good weather until October to insure a heavy yield. Michigan expects to harvest about 5,000,000 bushels of white beans this year, compared with 7,000,000 bushels last year.

## SEEDS

The red clover seed market is strengthened by reports of a small crop. Sweet clover seed is beginning to move in small lots from the early new crop sections. Prices average slightly higher than at the opening a year ago. Timothy seed has declined under larger offerings and slow demand.

## FEEDS

Feed prices have eased off a little during the past week, due chiefly to the dull demand. Mills are not offering wheat-feeds in large quantities, and eventually prices are expected to strengthen. Prospects of a large cotton crop are checking the demand for cottonseed meal and prices have declined.

## POULTRY AND EGGS

The short supply of strictly fresh eggs resulted in prices climbing fractionally higher last week. Country collections are undoubtedly lighter and receipts at the four large markets are running more than 25 per cent smaller than a month ago. An increasing proportion of current receipts is stock held in the country to take advantage of the higher late summer market. Withdrawal of storage eggs has started earlier than a year ago when additions to the holdings at the four markets were made until close to the end of August.

Chicago.—Eggs, fresh firsts 27½@28½c; extra firsts 29@30c; ordinary firsts at 25½@26½c; miscellaneous at 27½c; checks 22@24c. Live poultry, hens 24c; broilers 29c; springers 26c; roosters 18½c; ducks 23c; geese 16c; turkeys 34c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 29@31c. Live poultry, broilers 37c; heavy hens 28c; light hens 20c; roosters 18c; ducks 25c.

## BUTTER

The butter market has had another advance in the past week. The general scarcity of really fine high-grade butter was a factor in the stronger tone. Milk production is steadily decreasing, as is usual toward the end of the summer when pastures are on the downgrade. Receipts of butter at the four leading markets thus far in August have been fully 15 per cent smaller than in the corresponding period a year ago. Butter continues to move into storage in fair quantities, although the rate of increase over last

year is decreasing. The large surplus prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago 40½c; New York 41½c. In Detroit fresh creamery in tubs sells for 37½@40½c per pound.

## POTATOES

The potato market has declined in the past week chiefly because supplies continue of liberal proportions. Growers are confident of stronger prices later in the season, however, and will be inclined to dig heavily on an advancing market and hold back on the reactions, thus keeping prices on a satisfactory basis.

## WOOL

While wool trade has been rather quiet and spotted in the last ten days, prices have been firm. Now that the new clip has mostly left first hands, dealers are inclined to hold in expectation of improvement in the goods trade and broader demand from mills with consequent betterment in wool prices. Mills are buying for only nearby requirements, broadest demand being reported for quarter-blood wools. The strike situation among clothing workers in New York City has improved to some extent. The new clip in the southern hemisphere will begin to come on the market soon, the Australian auction season opening on August 30.

## GRAND RAPIDS

Potato prices continued to work lower this week, but shippers were slow to start buying. Supplies were large and of good quality. Apples were very slow and weak. Potatoes \$1.20@1.40 bu; onions \$1@1.25 bu; apples, Duchess 50@75c bu; Transparent and Astrachans at 75c@1 bu; Sweet Bough \$1.25 bu; red raspberries \$4@4.75 per 16-qt. case; black raspberries \$3.50@4 case; blackberries \$2.50@2.75 case; dewberries \$2@2.50 case; plums \$1.50@2 case; huckleberries \$3@3.75 case; sugar pears \$1.50@2 bu; early peaches \$1.50@2 bu; celery 20@40c dozen; spinach \$1@1.25 bu; cauliflower \$1@1.50 flat; tomatoes 65c per 7-lb. basket; cabbage 75c@1 bu; wheat at \$1.17 bu; beans \$3.65 cwt; poultry, broilers 20@28c; fowls 18@25c; eggs 30c; butter-fat 43c pound.

## COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

### Holsteins.

Oct. 26-29—Clark's Holstein Special, Fond du Lac, Wis. Write O. G. Clark, West Salem, Wis., for catalog.

## Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, August 17.

### CHICAGO

#### Hogs.

Receipts 22,000. Market is mostly steady, early, now slow, with weak to lower undertone, few sales, 10@15c lower; tops \$13.55; choice 200-lb. average upward to \$13.45; bulk 210-240-lb. weight at \$12.65@13.25; 260-300-lb. butchers \$11.75@12.40; early bulk of packing sows \$10.10@10.60; practically no market on slaughter pigs.

#### Cattle.

Receipts 10,000. Market on fat steer trade slow, mostly 10@15c lower; bulk supply choice yearlings steady, upheld until Monday; feeder steers are weak; packers, feeders steady \$10.60 paid for 753-850-lb. yearlings; light weight heifers up to \$10.50; she stock slow, about steady, bulk 10@15c lower; vealers 50c higher at \$13@13.50.

#### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 17,000. Market on better grade of fat lambs steady; in-between grade weak; early bulk westerners at \$14.25; early bulk \$14; culls steady at \$9@9.50; sheep steady to weak; bulk of fat ewes \$6@7; feeding lambs slow; early sales 60-lb. kind \$14 late Monday; bulk feeding lambs 59-61 lbs. at \$14; mixed kind 25c higher than last week.

### DETROIT

#### Cattle.

Market steady.  
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.

Market steady.  
Best ..... \$15.50@16.00  
Others ..... 3.50@15.00

#### Sheep and Lambs.

Market steady.  
Best ..... \$19.90@15.00  
Fair lambs ..... 12.00@13.00  
Light and common ..... 9.00@10.00  
Yearlings ..... 7.50@10.50  
Fair to good sheep ..... 6.00@ 7.00  
Culls and common ..... 2.00@ 4.00

#### Hogs.

Market slow and 10c lower; others steady.  
Mixed ..... 13.65  
Roughs ..... 10.00  
Heavies ..... \$11.25@12.00  
Pigs ..... 13.75@14.00  
Stags ..... 8.50

### BUFFALO

#### Hogs.

Receipts 1,383. Market opening on early active, closing slow; early sales steady to 25c up; light weight maximum advance; good kind 160-190-lb. weight \$14@14.25; few 250-270 lbs. at \$13@13.25; few sales and most bids \$13; 300 lbs. up \$12.25 and below; packing sows steady and largely at \$9.50@10.

#### Cattle.

Receipts 200. Market slow; most cows steady; all cutters 225-360 lbs.

#### Calves.

Receipts 200. Market is steady to feeders at \$15.50; medium culls at \$12@14.

#### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 250. Fat lambs are steady; good choice natives \$14@14.25; culls slow; mostly \$10.

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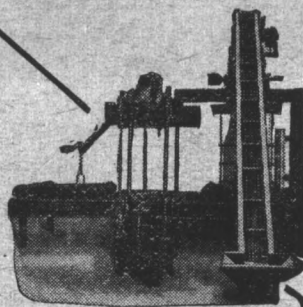
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CUSTOM Cider Making is profitable.

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### Special Summer Prices

Make money this summer raising B & F chicks. Late broilers bring good prices and the pullets will be laying in five to six months. You have your choice of three breeds—all are profitable.

| Postpaid prices on   | 50     | 100    | 500     | 1000    |
|----------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| S. C. White Leghorns | \$5.00 | \$9.00 | \$42.50 | \$85.00 |
| Barred Rocks         | 6.00   | 11.00  | 52.50   | 105.00  |
| S. C. R. I. Reds     | 6.00   | 11.00  | 52.50   | 105.00  |

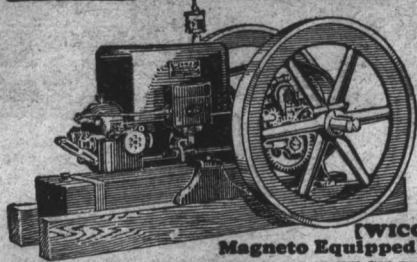
Broilers, all Heavies, \$9.00 per 100. Mixed Broilers, \$8.00

Will Ship C. O. D. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Pay your postman when you get your chicks. Just write or wire your order. We have large hatches each week and can fill large orders promptly. Write for free catalog that describes our special matings.

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Delivers power far in excess of rating on the cheapest fuels. Built to burn any fuel—no attachments necessary. Equipped with the famous WICO Magneto, square protected tank, die-cast bearings, speed and power regulator and throttling governor.

**Scrap Your Old Engine—Pay a Little of It Down on the new.** Investigate this engine now. Write for my Big, Free, Illustrated Book and details of Offer. No obligation. Or, if interested, ask about Log and Tree Saws, 3-in-1 Saw Rigs or Pump Outfits.

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Just Mail Your Order. We ship C. O. D. and guarantee prepaid 100% live delivery of sturdy, purebred chicks from healthy bred-to-lay flocks. Wh. Leg., 8c; Br. and Buff Leg., 9c; Brd. Rocks, Wh. Rocks, S. C. Reds, Anconas, 10c; Black Min. 11c. Buff Rocks, Buff Orps., Wh. Wyand., 12c; Mixed Chicks, 8c. Heavy Mixed, 10c. Orders less than 100 chicks 1c more. Silver Lake Hatchery, Box M., Silver Lake, Ind.

**POTATO CRATES**

Standard bushel crates ready for use. F. O. B. cars, Lansing. \$3.75 per dozen, 50 for \$13.75, 100 for \$26.25. M. H. Hunt & Son, 510 No. Cedar St., Lansing, Mich.

**WOOL BED BLANKETS & BATTING**

We are now equipped to manufacture your virgin wool into bed blankets and batting at moderate cost to you. Custom work a specialty. Give us a trial. West Unity Woollen Mills, 106 Lynn St., West Unity, Ohio.

**Eggs.** Etc.—Small consignments from very attractive prices NOW. Prompt returns always. Refer to Dun or Bradstreet. Ship us your next case. **ZENITH BUTTER & EGG CO.**, 170 Duane St., New York, N. Y.

**SELL your poultry, baby chicks, hatching eggs and real estate through a Michigan Farmer classified advertisement.**  
**Michigan Farmer, Detroit**

**COUNTY CROP REPORTS.**

**Missaukee Co., Aug. 7.**—Farmers have finished haying; alfalfa only has yielded a full crop of hay. Wheat and rye have been cut, but no threshing done yet; wheat and rye were fair crops; but oats and barley about one-fourth crop. Alfalfa and sweet clover will cut a good second crop. Help is hard to get. Butter-fat brings 41c; eggs 28c. They are about all the farmers are selling now. The state is making a test of the cattle in this county for T. B. so far it is running well under one per cent for reactors. Corn is very poor and about ten or twelve days late; potatoes look fair.—E. H.

**Hillsdale County, Aug. 5.**—Farmers are fairly up with their work. Extra help cannot be secured. Wheat and rye are not yet threshed; meadows are looking well; also spring grains. Hay is a good crop. Many weeds from the excessive rains; the condition of live stock is good. Rain has done much damage to beans.—N. A. P.

**Clare Co., Aug. 12.**—Haying and harvesting is nearly done; help has been scarce; wheat, rye and oats are not yet threshed. Hay has been good, but dry weather has been hard on the meadows since they were cut. Corn greatly improved, but very late; beans and potatoes are doing well, but poor stands. There are less cows and hogs than usual at this time; fruit is small, but may increase if rains keep up.—J. M. F.

**Presque Isle Co., Aug. 5.**—Haying was just completed with a fair cut; wheat harvest is just starting; oats short not so good; a green louse is affecting them. No threshing is being done yet. There is plenty of help; meadows are looking good; pasture fair. Dairy business is good, but there are not many hogs; the live stock is in splendid condition. There are lots of cherries; apples are not so good; berry crop is fine; potatoes are good, but corn is backward.—J. J. R.

**Lenawee Co., Aug. 11.**—Farmers are getting along with their work. Another week will about finish the threshing. Day help is very scarce. New seeding is badly damaged by dry weather. Many farmers are reseeded since the rains. Wheat yields from 25@40 bushels per acre; oats from 30@50 bu. per acre. Early planted corn looks like a normal crop, but the late corn about half a crop. Wool about all sold; a few clips still in the hands of the growers. Last prices quoted 38@40c. Apples and other fruits injured by late frosts.—J. R. L.

**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.

|         | One    | Four   | One    | Four   |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 10..... | \$0.30 | \$2.40 | \$0.30 | \$2.40 |
| 11..... | .38    | 3.04   | .38    | 3.04   |
| 12..... | .46    | 3.68   | .46    | 3.68   |
| 13..... | .54    | 4.32   | .54    | 4.32   |
| 14..... | .62    | 4.96   | .62    | 4.96   |
| 15..... | .70    | 5.60   | .70    | 5.60   |
| 16..... | .78    | 6.24   | .78    | 6.24   |
| 17..... | .86    | 6.88   | .86    | 6.88   |
| 18..... | .94    | 7.52   | .94    | 7.52   |
| 19..... | 1.02   | 8.16   | 1.02   | 8.16   |
| 20..... | 1.10   | 8.80   | 1.10   | 8.80   |
| 21..... | 1.18   | 9.44   | 1.18   | 9.44   |
| 22..... | 1.26   | 10.08  | 1.26   | 10.08  |
| 23..... | 1.34   | 10.72  | 1.34   | 10.72  |
| 24..... | 1.42   | 11.36  | 1.42   | 11.36  |
| 25..... | 1.50   | 12.00  | 1.50   | 12.00  |
| 26..... | 1.58   | 12.64  | 1.58   | 12.64  |
| 27..... | 1.66   | 13.28  | 1.66   | 13.28  |
| 28..... | 1.74   | 13.92  | 1.74   | 13.92  |
| 29..... | 1.82   | 14.56  | 1.82   | 14.56  |
| 30..... | 1.90   | 15.20  | 1.90   | 15.20  |
| 31..... | 1.98   | 15.84  | 1.98   | 15.84  |
| 32..... | 2.06   | 16.48  | 2.06   | 16.48  |
| 33..... | 2.14   | 17.12  | 2.14   | 17.12  |
| 34..... | 2.22   | 17.76  | 2.22   | 17.76  |
| 35..... | 2.30   | 18.40  | 2.30   | 18.40  |
| 36..... | 2.38   | 19.04  | 2.38   | 19.04  |
| 37..... | 2.46   | 19.68  | 2.46   | 19.68  |
| 38..... | 2.54   | 20.32  | 2.54   | 20.32  |
| 39..... | 2.62   | 20.96  | 2.62   | 20.96  |
| 40..... | 2.70   | 21.60  | 2.70   | 21.60  |
| 41..... | 2.78   | 22.24  | 2.78   | 22.24  |
| 42..... | 2.86   | 22.88  | 2.86   | 22.88  |
| 43..... | 2.94   | 23.52  | 2.94   | 23.52  |
| 44..... | 3.02   | 24.16  | 3.02   | 24.16  |
| 45..... | 3.10   | 24.80  | 3.10   | 24.80  |
| 46..... | 3.18   | 25.44  | 3.18   | 25.44  |
| 47..... | 3.26   | 26.08  | 3.26   | 26.08  |
| 48..... | 3.34   | 26.72  | 3.34   | 26.72  |
| 49..... | 3.42   | 27.36  | 3.42   | 27.36  |
| 50..... | 3.50   | 28.00  | 3.50   | 28.00  |

**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.

**STOCK, CATTLE AND FARMS.**—Cattle in car load lots, 500 to 800 lbs. Herefords, Shorthorns and Angus. Write before you buy, as to breed and size wanted. Get prices on real bargains in Iowa land. Chas. R. Martin, Bloomfield, Iowa.

**100 ACRES,** good building, best clay land, fruit, timber, good fences, 130 under cultivation. Either 80 can be bought separate. \$9,000. Terms. Jas. Hickard, Blanchard, Mich.

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

**WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITIES.** Southern Georgia Farm Lands. Write for complete information. Chamber Commerce, Quitman, Georgia.

**FOR SALE CHEAP** 15 acres mari bed, ranging from 2½ to 9½ 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. Steimel, 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 land for sale for fall delivery. O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

**MISCELLANEOUS**

**CALENDAR-MOON watches,** \$7; egg tester, 25c. B. Company, Lock Box 81, Lawrence, Kansas.

**Pay Nothing Till Jan. 1st 1927**

**30 Days FREE TRIAL**

**Imported Belgian**

**Melotte**

The separator that is  
**ALWAYS IN BALANCE**

**In 30 Years Not One Melotte Bowl Has Ever Been Out of Balance!**

And not one will be in another 30 years. The Melotte Bowl, illustrated above, hangs from one frictionless ball bearing and self balances itself all the time. Without any rebalancing it skims as perfectly after 3, 5, or 20 years as when new. Think what that means to you. Write NOW for FREE book telling all about this great Melotte.

**OUR OFFER**

We will send you a Melotte Separator on 30 Days' Free Trial. If it is satisfactory, keep it. If not, return it. What more can we offer? This Free Trial will tell you more about a cream separator than anything else. Don't buy any separator any other way. We want you to see how the famous self-balancing Melotte Bowl skims perfectly all the time.

**Mail this Coupon Now**

Tell me how I can buy a Melotte on 30 Days' Free Trial and pay you nothing till Jan. 1, 1927. Send me your free Melotte Book.

Name..... No. ....

Address..... Cows.....

Sign and mail coupon to: **H. B. Babson, THE MELOTTE SEPARATOR, U. S. Mfr., 2643 West 19th Street, Dept. C-310 Chicago, Ill.**

**SPECIAL SALE.**—Homespun tobacco, smoking or chewing. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. four lbs. \$1; twelve \$2.25. Pipe free. United Farmers of Kentucky, Paducah, Ky.

**POULTRY**

**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.

**PULLETS FOR SALE.**—White Leghorns and Barred Plymouth Rocks that will lay next winter early. Prices \$1.25 to \$1.50. Crescent Egg Company, Allegan, Mich.

**5 MONTHS OLD** White Leghorn Pullets, \$1.25; breeding hens \$1.00 each. Great winter layers. Gerald Biehl, Mancelona, 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**

**WE WILL HAVE BABY CHICKS** for shipment through September. Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds, other breeds if ordered in advance. All from blood-tested, State inspected stock. Will be profitable sold as broilers, or as roasters, which reach height of price in midwinter. Have also White Leghorn pullets ready for shipment. Write for particulars. Pierce Hatchery, Jerome, Mich.

**HELP WANTED**

**MAN AND WIFE;** woman must be good, clean cook, also assist with housework. Man to do general and gardening. Family of four. Good home. Position pays \$100. month. Couple must get along nicely. Write or see Mr. Berlin, care Davis, corner Woodward and Montcalm, Detroit, Mich.

**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.

**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.

**STORAGE BATTERIES** of the Edison Alkaline type do not have the faults of lead acid type. Fortunate 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.

**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, Richland, 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**

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

**FOR SALE.**—Some extra fine Police Puppies, best bloodlines. Papers furnished. Prices reasonable. Write Benjamin Scott and Sons, Bannister, Mich.

**COON, SKUNK, RABBIT** and Combination Hounds for sale. None better. Trial given. Sold on time. Lakeland Fur Exchange, Salem, Michigan.

**FERRETS.**—Young and yearling stock. Get booklet and price list. Thos. Sellers, New London, Ohio.

**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 528, Salina, Kans.

**SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK**

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

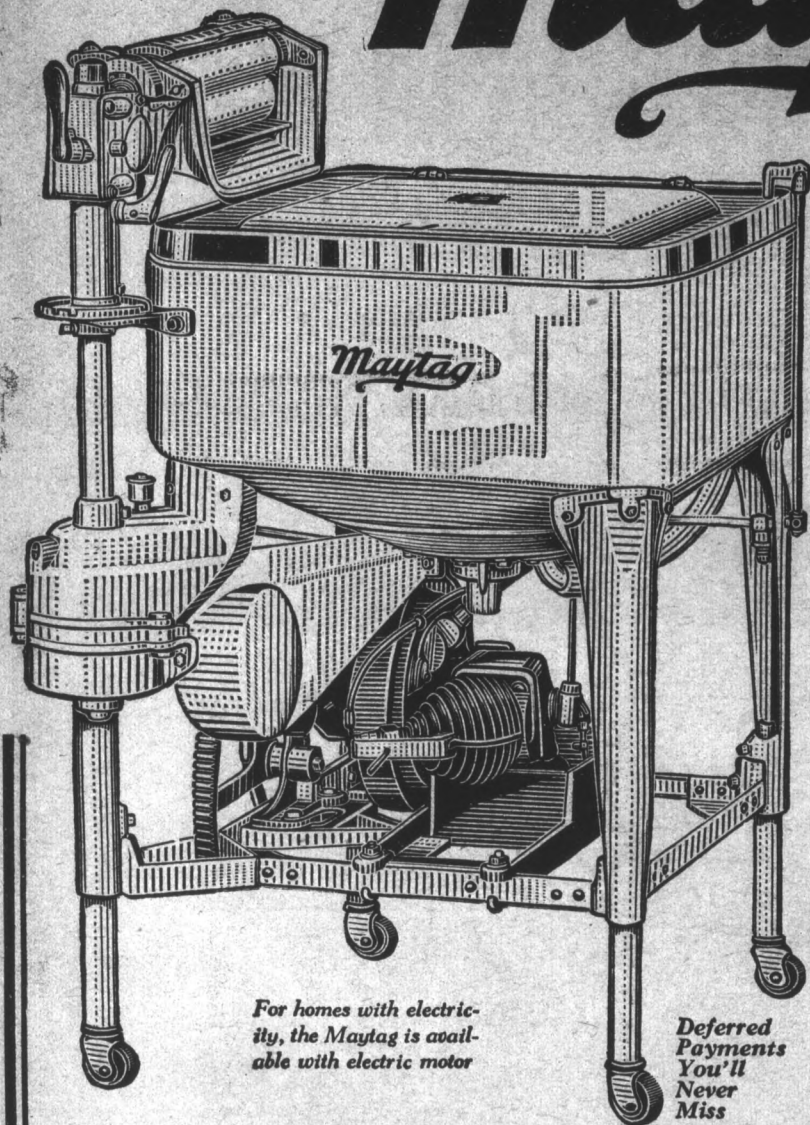
**TOBACCO**

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



# Maytag

the biggest name in the  
**WASHING MACHINE** Field  
for  
**FARM HOMES**  
with or without Electricity



For homes with electric-  
ity, the Maytag is avail-  
able with electric motor

Deferred  
Payments  
You'll  
Never  
Miss

THE Maytag's title to World Leadership was won by demon-  
strating its superior washing ability in the home before the  
sale was made.

There are so many things in the farm washing that test the real  
ability of a Maytag—overalls encrusted with grease from the tractor  
or other farm machinery, grimy work-clothes, play-clothes, towels  
from the men's wash bench, floor rugs, robes, blankets, etc.

These hard-to-wash, clumsy, bulky, hard-to-handle things are  
easily and quickly washed in a Maytag. Collars, cuffs, wristbands  
are washed edge-dirt free in 3 to 7 minutes without hand-rubbing. The  
all-metal wringer automatically adjusts the tension to suit the bulkiest  
blanket or a thin garment or handkerchief.

It will pay you to own a Maytag—pay you in time saved, in work  
made easier, in clothes washed cleaner. Learn of the outstanding  
features that have made the Maytag world leader in homes with or  
without electricity. Test it on our liberal free trial plan.

## FREE TRIAL for a Whole Week's Wash

There's a Maytag dealer near you.  
You set a day, and the dealer will send  
you a Maytag, either with in-built gaso-  
line motor or with electric motor. Do a  
whole week's washing without cost or ob-

ligation. Get together a big washing—  
including all those hard-to-wash things.  
Make the Maytag prove every claim  
we make for it. If it doesn't sell itself,  
don't keep it.

THE MAYTAG COMPANY, Newton, Iowa  
INDIANAPOLIS BRANCH: 923 North Capital Ave. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Call one of the authorized Maytag dealers listed below:

| Town                                   | Michigan                    | Dealer |
|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|
| Adrian                                 | Wilcox Hdwe. Co.            |        |
| Alabaster                              | D. E. Christenson           |        |
| Albion                                 | Albion Maytag Co.           |        |
| Allegan                                | Vos Electric Co.            |        |
| Alma                                   | Alma Maytag Co.             |        |
| Almont                                 | Pollard Hdwe. Co.           |        |
| Alpena                                 | J. A. Smith                 |        |
| Ann Arbor                              | Ann Arbor Maytag Co.        |        |
| Bad Axe                                | Slack Bros.                 |        |
| Bangor                                 | J. G. Miller & Son          |        |
| Battle Creek                           | Battle Creek Maytag Co.     |        |
| Bay City                               | Walton-Morse Shop           |        |
| Beaverton                              | A. T. Brown, Jr.            |        |
| Belding                                | Brown-Hall Co.              |        |
| Bellevue                               | Will C. Dyer                |        |
| Benton Harbor                          | Cutler & Downing            |        |
| Bessemer                               | Maytag Sales Co.            |        |
| Big Rapids                             | J. R. Bennett & Son         |        |
| Birmingham                             | Hawthorne Electric Co.      |        |
| Blanchard                              | N. C. Mason                 |        |
| Brighton                               | Geo. B. Ratz & Son          |        |
| Britton                                | Alexander Gibson            |        |
| Bronson                                | Werner Brothers             |        |
| Brown City                             | Lora Koyl                   |        |
| Buchanan                               | Hamilton & Anderson         |        |
| Burnips                                | John Hoeksema               |        |
| Cadillac                               | Webber-Ashworth Co.         |        |
| Caledonia                              | Wegner & Clemens            |        |
| Calumet, Pearce Hdwe. & Furn. Co. Ltd. |                             |        |
| Capac                                  | Capac Maytag Co.            |        |
| Carleton                               | E. W. Hartwig               |        |
| Caro                                   | Fred J. Purdy               |        |
| Carson City                            | Community Power Co.         |        |
| Caseville                              | L. R. Thomas                |        |
| Cedar Springs                          | John Buecus                 |        |
| Centerline                             | Rinke Hdwe. Co.             |        |
| Centerville                            | Forbes Maytag Co.           |        |
| Central Lake                           | J. H. Smith & Sons          |        |
| Charlotte                              | Mate Furniture Co.          |        |
| Cheboygan                              | Michigan Public Service Co. |        |
| Chelsea                                | Chelsea Hdwe. Co.           |        |
| Clare                                  | Clare Hdwe. & Implt. Co.    |        |
| Coldwater                              | G. W. Hardin & Son          |        |
| Coloma                                 | Coloma Hdwe. Co.            |        |
| Coopersville                           | Durham Hdwe. Co.            |        |
| Croswell                               | C. W. Lindke                |        |
| Crystal Falls                          | L. A. Henry                 |        |
| Dearborn                               | Muendorf Hdwe. Co.          |        |
| Deerborn                               | Stoutenburg & Wilson        |        |
| Dowagiac                               | Hamilton & Anderson         |        |
| Dundee                                 | Cauchie & Gray              |        |
| Durand                                 | Hub. Elec. Heat & Plbg. Co. |        |
| Eaton Rapids                           | Bromeling & Pettit          |        |
| Edmore                                 | Edmore H. & I. Co.          |        |
| Elsie                                  | M. E. Williams              |        |
| Escanaba                               | Escanaba Maytag Store       |        |
| Ewart                                  | W. B. Orr                   |        |
| Fairchild                              | Fairchild Gen. Store        |        |

| Town                                   | Michigan                      | Dealer |
|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------|
| Farmington                             | N. J. Eisenlord & Son         |        |
| Fenton                                 | E. A. Lockwood                |        |
| Flat Rock                              | M. F. Keenan                  |        |
| Flint                                  | The Flint Maytag Co.          |        |
| Flushing                               | James B. French               |        |
| Fennville                              | Dickinson Bros.               |        |
| Fowlerville                            | Will Sidell & Son             |        |
| Frankenmuth                            | A. Nuechterlein               |        |
| Fraser                                 | Arthur H. Schneider           |        |
| Fremont                                | Henry VonTatenhove            |        |
| Gaylord                                | Michigan Public Service Co.   |        |
| Gladstone                              | Buckeye Store                 |        |
| Grand Haven                            | Grand Haven Maytag Co.        |        |
| Grand Marais                           | R. E. Schneider               |        |
| Grand Rapids                           | Grand Rapids Maytag Co.       |        |
| Grand Rapids                           | Nicholas Wassenaar            |        |
| Grayling                               | Grayling Electric Company     |        |
| Greenville                             | Brown-Hall Co.                |        |
| Hale                                   | Nunn's Hdwe.                  |        |
| Hamilton                               | Harry J. Lampen               |        |
| Hancock, Pearce Hdwe. & Furn. Co. Ltd. |                               |        |
| Hanover                                | Butters Brothers              |        |
| Harbor Beach                           | Robert Allison                |        |
| Hart                                   | R. J. Wietzke                 |        |
| Hartford                               | J. W. Walker                  |        |
| Hastings                               | Miller Furniture Co.          |        |
| Hemlock                                | J. E. Fuller                  |        |
| Hermansville                           | Wendt & Bartl                 |        |
| Hillsdale                              | Hillsdale Maytag Co.          |        |
| Holland                                | DeVries & Dornbos             |        |
| Hopkins                                | Vern A. Washburn              |        |
| Houghton                               | Pearce Hdwe. & Furn. Co. Ltd. |        |
| Howell                                 | Charles H. Sutton             |        |
| Hudson                                 | H. T. Dillon & Co.            |        |
| Ida                                    | N. A. Weipert and Sons        |        |
| Ionia                                  | Ionia Maytag Co.              |        |
| Iron Mountain                          | Northern Sales Co.            |        |
| Iron River                             | Iron Range Lt. & Pr. Co.      |        |
| Ironwood                               | Maytag Sales Co.              |        |
| Ishpeming                              | William Leininger             |        |
| Ithaca                                 | C. C. Ogle                    |        |
| Jackson                                | Jackson Maytag Co.            |        |
| Kalamazoo                              | Kalamazoo Maytag Company      |        |
| Lake Linden                            | Pearce H. & F. Co.            |        |

| Town         | Michigan                     | Dealer |
|--------------|------------------------------|--------|
| Lakeview     | G. E. Wood                   |        |
| L'Anse       | Baraga County Hdwe. Co.      |        |
| Lansing      | Lansing Maytag Co.           |        |
| Lapeer       | Lapeer Hdwe. Co.             |        |
| Lawrence     | J. Thompson and Son          |        |
| Leland       | Otto Schwarz                 |        |
| Linden       | M. W. Johnson                |        |
| Linwood      | T. J. Wright                 |        |
| Ludington    | Palm Furniture Co.           |        |
| Manchester   | Fred G. Hough                |        |
| Manistee     | Warren A. Graves             |        |
| Marine City  | A. A. Bachler                |        |
| Marquette    | A. R. Schlichter             |        |
| Marquette    | Kelly Hdwe. Co.              |        |
| Marshall     | The Albion Maytag Company    |        |
| Maybee       | C. & G. Hochradel            |        |
| Midland      | H. C. Eastman                |        |
| Midland      | Maytag Multi-Motor Sales Co. |        |
| Milan        | Geddis & Norcross            |        |
| Millford     | Reid Hdwe. Co.               |        |
| Millington   | Fred B. Wills & Co.          |        |
| Minden City  | Frank E. Mahon               |        |
| Mio          | Orvin Kurtz                  |        |
| Monroe       | Monroe Maytag Co.            |        |
| Monroe       | W. F. Schmidt                |        |
| Monroe       | J. F. Myers                  |        |
| Mt. Clemens  | Mt. Clemens Maytag Co.       |        |
| Mt. Pleasant | Mt. Pleasant H. & F. Co.     |        |
| Munising     | Munising Hdwe. Co.           |        |
| Muskegon     | N. G. Vanderlinde            |        |
| Nahma        | Bay Denoquet Co.             |        |
| Nashville    | Fred K. Bullis               |        |
| Niles        | Hamilton & Anderson          |        |
| North Branch | Dan'l Orr & Sons             |        |
| Onsted       | Glaney Bros.                 |        |
| Ontonagon    | Pearce Hdwe. & Furn. Co.     |        |
| Otisville    | Parker Hdwe. Co.             |        |
| Otsego       | The Jones Hdwe.              |        |
| Ovid         | Marshall & Olson             |        |
| Owosso       | The Owosso Maytag Company    |        |
| Parma        | Geo. W. Hunn                 |        |
| Paw Paw      | H. C. Waters & Co.           |        |
| Perry        | Rann & Hart                  |        |
| Perrinton    | E. H. Lucas                  |        |
| Petersburg   | A. C. Gradolph               |        |

| Town               | Michigan                       | Dealer |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|--------|
| Petoskey           | A. Fochtman Dept. Store        |        |
| Pigeon             | E. Paul & Son                  |        |
| Plainwell          | Plainwell Maytag Co.           |        |
| Plymouth           | Conner Hardware Co.            |        |
| Pontiac            | Pontiac Maytag Co.             |        |
| Port Hope          | Engle & Smith                  |        |
| Port Huron         | Port Huron Maytag Co.          |        |
| Port Huron         | W. P. Smith Hdwe. Co.          |        |
| Pottsville         | B. J. Fowler                   |        |
| Prairieville       | F. J. Hughes                   |        |
| Redford            | C. K. Krugler Co.              |        |
| Reed City          | Sam T. Johnson                 |        |
| Remus              | E. A. Walch                    |        |
| Richmond           | C. W. Beier                    |        |
| Riverdale          | R. E. Mobio                    |        |
| Rochester          | The Geo. Burr Hardware         |        |
| Rogers City        | L. R. Thomas                   |        |
| Romeo              | W. Geo. Smith                  |        |
| Royal Oak          | Lawson Lumber & Coal Co.       |        |
| St. Charles        | Thorsby Furniture Co.          |        |
| St. Johns          | St. Johns Electric Shop        |        |
| St. Louis          | Ray J. Corey                   |        |
| Saginaw            | Saginaw Maytag Co.             |        |
| Sandusky           | Otis Hdwe. Co.                 |        |
| Sault Sainte Marie | Cowell & Burns                 |        |
| Schewangs          | J. C. Liken & Co.              |        |
| Shelby             | A. J. Rankin                   |        |
| Shepherd           | L. H. Barnes                   |        |
| Smiths Creek       | H. Neal & Son                  |        |
| S. Haven           | Merrison's Furn. & Music Store |        |
| S. Rockwood        | John Strong Co.                |        |
| Sparta             | J. C. Ballard & Co.            |        |
| Sturgis            | Forbes Maytag Co.              |        |
| Tawas City         | Fred Luedtke                   |        |
| Tecumseh           | Baldwin Hardware Co.           |        |
| Temperance         | R. W. Brunt                    |        |
| Three Rivers       | Forbes Maytag Co.              |        |
| Traverse City      | Wilson Furniture Co.           |        |
| Trenton            | Trenton Hardware Co.           |        |
| Trufant            | A. G. Miller                   |        |
| Unionville         | J. H. Kemp & Co.               |        |
| Utica              | E. W. Hahn                     |        |
| Wakarusa           | Maytag Sales Co.               |        |
| Waldenburg         | William Stiers                 |        |
| Waldron            | E. J. Wilson                   |        |
| Walled Lake        | Frank S. Nook                  |        |
| Waltz              | Kryszyk Bros.                  |        |
| Warren             | Fred Luts                      |        |
| Watersmeet         | Iron Range Lt. & Pr. Co.       |        |
| Watervliet         | H. Pierce & Son                |        |
| Wayland            | M. L. Looyengood               |        |
| Wayne              | John J. Orr                    |        |
| West Branch        | E. H. McGowan                  |        |
| Wheeler            | C. W. Lanshaw                  |        |
| Whitehall          | W. C. Snyder                   |        |
| Woodland           | Daniel B. Green                |        |
| Wyandotte          | Russel Sup. Store              |        |
| Ypsilanti          | Shaefer Hdwe. Co.              |        |

# Maytag

## Aluminum Washer

IF IT DOESN'T SELL ITSELF, DON'T KEEP IT.