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"Gee! That's Lickin' Good"

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VOLUME CLXIX NUMBER FIVE

DETROIT, JULY 30, 1927

CURRENT COMMENT

Value of Transportation

ONE of our prominent newspapers said that "ours was a railroad civilization since, without trans-continental carriers and their intercommunicating lines, the vast expanse of the United States might be as unproductive as the Sahara or the Arctic wastes."

All means of transportation have helped to make America what she is. Her vastness has made transportation necessary, and in solving the transportation problem, we have added wealth, knowledge, and happiness to millions of people.

Without transportation, fertilizers for our soils could not be brought to them. Machinery to work our farms would have to be forged by the local blacksmith, our clothing would have to be made at home, and our foodstuffs would have to be consumed by local markets.

Now our clothes are made in New York from wool grown in Michigan. Our shoes are made in Chicago from hides obtained from the ranges. California eggs are shipped to New York, and Washington apples to Philadelphia. These far-off products enter even our own markets, giving us serious competition. This competition makes it necessary for us to raise our standards in order to find a profitable place in the market for our products.

Transportation has made the world our neighbor, and also our competitor, so we must produce results comparable to broader standards, for a community is not unto itself any more. We can pride ourselves that this country is foremost in setting world standards in agriculture, as well as in other industries. Each American farmer, therefore, has a duty to help maintain and further these standards.

Life is bigger, broader and better for the changes that transportation has brought. Only those who refuse to

take advantage of these changes, are depriving themselves of their benefits.

Mother's Vacation

AUGUST is vacation time for many farmers. The hay is cared for and the wheat harvested and there is a lull in farm work preceding the fall harvests. Thoughts then roam to short trips, perhaps a camping tour, or a day's picnic. The day's picnic is a fine period of relaxation, and the short trips too, generally for everybody but mother. She has to prepare a big lurch, and has to see that the children are behaving, and keeping themselves presentable. Therefore, often these periods of relaxation for the rest of the family are anything but vacations for mother.

A real vacation means to get away from familiar sights and regular duties. The men and the children have changes of work and scenes in their regular activities, but mother is usually always at home, busy from daylight to dark, with the multitudinous duties of keeping the home and the family in proper order.

So, in making the vacation plans it is well to remember that mother also needs a vacation. A week or two for mother away from home and family responsibility, should be included in all family vacation plans.

Magnitude of Chick Business

THE meeting of the International Baby Chick Association in Grand Rapids, indicates that the hatcherymen have truly developed a nation-wide organization. Few, if any, industries could hold a convention and bring in enthusiastic members from so wide a territory.

Although Michigan produced 11,580,000 chicks in 1927, the hatchery business is not a localized industry for any section of the country. From the Atlantic to the Pacific, hatcherymen, with fine modern equipment, are working together to solve their problems and render better service to the farmers and poultrymen.

This convention was a general clearing house for the study of the producing, marketing and shipping of quality chicks. Both express and parcel post shipping have been discussed with officials in authority to bring out methods which will deliver chicks to farmers in the finest possible condition.

The keynote of the entire convention was the production of quality chicks, and service to the farmers who buy them. The active membership of the association is more than one thousand hatcheries, all working

together for the good of the poultry industry through the production of quality chicks.

What's in a Name?

A JEW of the orthodox type had the name of Samuel Rosenthal. His son was called Jacob. One day the son was called Rosenthal, and he corrected the speaker, saying that he had shortened his name some. The old name was too long and too hard to spell. Besides, he wanted the name Americanized, so he had his name changed to Jack Ross.

One can admire this young Jew for his progressiveness and his efforts to be real American. They say that a rose will still be a rose, even if called by another name. But nevertheless, there is much in names. Jack Ross gives a different impression than Jacob Rosenthal, although the physiognomy may still show inherent traits.

So it is with common fertilizer. There is a movement started to change the first name of acid phosphate. Many don't like it because the word acid suggests to people the thought that this fertilizer may make the soil acid.

This is an entirely erroneous impression as the acid in acid phosphate is fully neutralized, and acid phosphate, if anything, is likely to have a neutralized effect on the acid in the soil. Therefore, be not alarmed or dismayed if Mr. Phosphate changes his first name from Acid to Super. Because of the psychology of it, there will undoubtedly be much more super-phosphate sold than acid phosphate.

There truly is much in a name. Some of our common foods put on a bill of fare with high-sounding French names, bring several hundred times their original price. A good name for the farm helps to idealize the farm—it tends to encourage one to work toward a standard. Every name means something, and to a great extent it is within our power to make our names mean what we wish them to mean.

Some Farm Developments

EVERY year college students would go out to the wheat states to mingle with experienced harvest hands to get a coat of tan, some blisters, a little experience, and money to help pay for tuition, canoe rides, dances, and other phases of college activity. And the farmers in Kansas and other wheat states would welcome all these, because they were needed to help harvest the crop.

But now conditions are different—harvest hands are hitting the roads

looking for jobs—big crops to harvest, but no work. The combine is the cause of all this. It has cut down the demand for labor and is giving the wheat farmer his harvest at a cheaper cost, and with less bother than before.

In Missouri, a native of Switzerland is using an idea brought from the old country which apparently enables him to take electricity from the air to help grow his crops. The scientists are skeptical, but he has the crops to show, and is producing results sufficiently interesting to cause a scientific investigation of his method.

These two incidents show that startling developments are occurring in agriculture, as well as in other lines. It is almost certain that the next few years will show changes in farming that are almost inconceivable at present. However, the outstanding fact is, that anyone who wants to make a success will have to be progressive, and awake to the things which are happening in his line of work.

Picnics

WE went to a picnic yesterday and I feel like it today. You see, while the woin folkss got their pies, baked beans, meat loaf, scalloped potatoes, pickles and jams on the table, we men folks solved several community, state, and world problems. We told just what we'd do if we was Coolidge, so he'd have the farmers behind him, and also got it all figured out why the Prince of Wales don't get married, what the future of aviation is going to be, and all such things.

Well, that got up a pretty good appetite heavin' a lot o' weighty questions like that around, so we made that table, with its paper table cloth, look disreputable in a little while.

Then somebody says that we play ball and choose up sides. One of the kids that was captain looks me

over, and just because I was kinda funny at the table, thinks I'm a good ball player, and picks me fer one of his five.

As I ain't built along the lines fer chasing balls, they put me on third base. Well, every time them other fellows hit the ball they'd hit it right at me on third base. Well, I used my hands and feet, and everything else, and still I couldn't stop them balls. But I'd kinda slow them up for the fellow in the field so he wouldn't have to run so far.

Afterwards I played second base and all the balls came over to second base. Then I played first base, and they hit all of them over first base. It just looked like all the balls what was batted would come right at me, no matter where I was. But when batting it was lots different. Seemed like the ball'd never get near me then. I started many a amateur cyclone with my bat. Anyhow, our side got eight runs and the other fellows got forty-eight. I ain't never been able to figure out how we got those eight.

That base ball game helped me to make some painful discoveries. I've found that I got muscles where I never thought I had any, but now I know they're there all right. For a while it wasn't comfortable standing up, or sitting down, or anything. I'm just as young as I used to be, but my muscles don't know it.

Picnics is lots of fun, but the day after ain't so funny.

HY SYCKLE.

Weather forecasters are frequently called to the telephone by women who want to know whether conditions are favorable for having a marcel wave.



Country Life Conference Program

THE conference will open Monday evening, August 2, with a talk on "Certain Aspects of the Agricultural Situation," by Secretary of Agriculture, Wm. M. Jardine.

"Our Agricultural Income" will be the subject of J. I. Falconer, president of American Farm Economics' Association, and Dr. Kenyon Butterfield will speak on "The Issues of Farm Life."

Tuesday morning Dr. Carl C. Taylor will discuss the purposes of the conference, and A. B. Cook will tell, "What Makes for Successful Farming." Mrs. Minard E. Farley, of Albion, and Mr. George Shuman, of Illinois, will give talks on some rural school problems. The "Relation of Farm Income to Successful Farming" will be commented upon by Prof. O. G. Lloyd, of Purdue University, and the "Relation of Standard of Life to Successful Farming" will be Dr. E. L. Kirkpatrick's (U. S. Department of Agriculture) subject. A general discussion of "Standard of Life and Farm

Income" will be made by six authorities competent to handle the various phases of it.

"Ten-year Review of Rural Progress" will be made by Dr. C. J. Galpin, and a "Ten-year Prospect of Rural Progress" will be given by E. C. Lindeman. R. G. Foster, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, will tell of the continuation work among farm youth, and L. J. Tabor, Master of the National Grange, will discuss "Bring the Tariff to the Farmer."

The Wednesday morning program will include, "What is an Adequate Farm Income?" by D. W. Galehouse, and various other discussions by Earl Watts, H. L. Webster and Dr. J. D. Black. "The Interrelation of Farm Income and Standard of Life" will be handled by Dr. H. C. Taylor. The annual country life banquet will occur Wednesday evening, at which Dr. Butterfield will be toastmaster.

Thursday and Friday will be devoted to group meetings and the International Country Life Conference.

It's Being Done in Michigan

Land O'Lakes Cooperative Creamery System Succeeds Here

By W. N. Clark

IN a recent issue of the Michigan Farmer, there appeared an interesting article dealing with the last annual report and stockholders' meeting of the famous cooperative creamery federation known as Land o' Lakes Creameries, Inc., of Minneapolis, Minnesota. Startling figures indicated the phenomenal growth of this lusty seven-year-old prodigy in the cooperative marketing field. During the last twelve month period, the organization handled 80,000,000 pounds of butter and carried on a business totaling \$40,000,000.

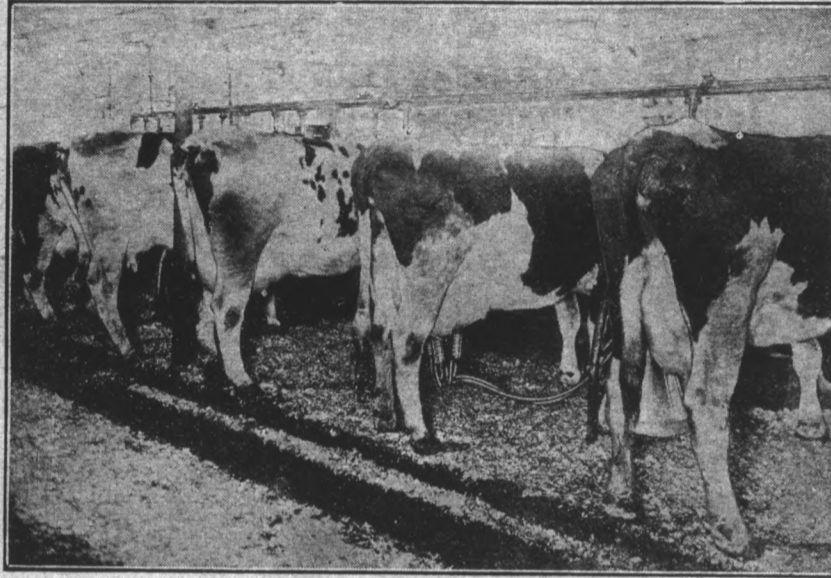
Michigan's present representation in this federation is limited to one creamery, and it is with this particular cooperative creamery that this article proposes to deal. It is located at Bruce Crossing, Ontonagon county, at the western end of the Upper Peninsula. This creamery is a new one. It was organized and butter was first churned in 1925. In 1926 membership was taken out in Land o' Lakes Creameries, Inc.

Bruce Crossing is located in a newly cleared farming section, in the center of a region noted chiefly for its timber and logging operations. Most of the farms have been opened up from the wild during the last eight to fifteen years. The average herd consists of less than seven cows. Ninety per cent of the farmers are of Finnish nationality. About 180 of these farmers are stockholders and patrons of the creamery.

The creamery makes about a quarter million pounds of butter annually. During the first year of operations the butter scored from eighty-nine to ninety-one. This is about the average for the better creameries of Michigan. After paying the expenses of the factory, and allowing depreciation, the profits permitted the organization to pay the same price for cream that competitors were paying, and in addition distribute a small patronage dividend at the end of the year. The butter was sold to good advantage in nearby cities, and at better prices than this same quality of butter would bring if shipped to the Chicago or New York markets. Most everybody

was pleased with the progress of the new creamery, but there were a few persons who had heard about the better price that Land o' Lakes Creameries in Minnesota and Wisconsin were getting on the big markets for their ninety-three and ninety-five score sweet cream butter. They were laughed at when they suggested that the

Land o' Lakes has saved the Bruce Crossing creamery hundreds of dollars on butter tubs, cartons, salt, cleaning compound, cans, vats, and other supplies needed by the creamery. The combined buying power of nearly five hundred creameries enables Land o' Lakes to make purchases in tremendous quantities, and at prices much



Clean Milk is the Foundation of High-grade Butter.

farmers of Ontonagon county could deliver sweet cream at the creamery so as to enable the factory to make high-priced sweet cream butter and pay a bigger price for butter-fat.

Even among the membership of the cooperative creamery, there was some strong opposition to joining the Land o' Lakes Creameries, Inc. There was a narrow majority in favor of joining, and some sore feeling resulted. It proved to be a most wise decision. Today the stockholders are unanimous in their praise of what membership in Land o' Lakes Creameries, Inc., has done for their creamery.

The benefits and services secured by the Bruce Crossing Creamery from the Land o' Lakes organization have been many. The supply department of

lower than those available to individual creameries. One of the directors of the Bruce Crossing Creamery made the statement that the savings obtained through the purchase of supplies from the Land o' Lakes supply department have alone more than equaled all dues and expenses in connection with membership in the central marketing organization.

Another big service is the field man. The Land o' Lakes Creameries are divided into twenty districts, with approximately twenty creameries in each district. One field man is stationed in each district, and has as his duty the assistance of the member creameries in every possible way. This field man is a qualified specialist capable of coming into a creamery and diag-

nosing and removing any trouble that may be interfering with the quality of the butter that is churned.

It really takes little extra work, and practically no extra expense, to deliver at the creamery sweet cream instead of sour cream. The barn must be reasonably clean, and only ordinary care is required in keeping the milk clean. All pails, cans and the separator have to be carefully sterilized. The cream must be cooled immediately after it is separated, and kept cold until delivered. That's about all there is to it. The trouble with most farmers is that they need a little suggestion or two, and help, right at their own farms, amid their own surroundings, in order to get started on this system of sweet cream production and greater dairy profits.

The best part of this sweet cream butter business is that it brings the farmers more money from the same number of cows, and the same amount of feed. It does not necessitate increased production. The cream check is bigger, but no more cream goes to market. This is the sort of thing farmers have been hoping for, and asking Congress to help them get—more money for the products they send to market. But Congress didn't put the higher price on sweet cream butter, the consumers did. The Land o' Lakes Creameries, Inc., showed the way.

Membership in the Land o' Lakes organization is made up of creameries, not of individual farmers. It cost the Bruce Crossing Creamery \$25 to join Land o' Lakes Creameries, Inc. Membership dues are paid but once, there are no annual dues thereafter. For each 100 pounds of butter manufactured in a member creamery, twenty-seven cents is paid to the central organization. Two cents goes to the district and pays all district expenses, including the field man's salary. Twenty-five cents pays the overhead costs of the central organization, including the sales department.

But I imagine the reader is saying, "I thought you said the Land o' Lakes organization was a marketing agency, and all you have been telling us has

(Continued on page 91).

The Farmers' Trend of Thought

Their Attitudes on Some Common Subjects

By C. L. Nash

THE very title of this article suggests that farmers think. Based upon the statements and attitudes often picked up on the street, this statement might appear to be challenged. Some seem to doubt that the farmer thinks at all. Personally, I believe the farmer does his own thinking in about the same degree as other classes of society. We are all more or less mentally lazy. The farmer may not read books and analyze volumes of data, but as he goes about his work he does some original thinking. It may be crude, it may be lacking in background of information, and often it is not thought clear through, but nevertheless it is original and represents basic human attitudes.

It is to challenge further thought on some of the things that it seems to me farmers often express half thought out opinions about, that this article is written. In attempting to set down what the human mind is turning out, one is up against difficulties. What really follows is my own interpretation of the surface indication of the trend of some, not all, by any means, of farmers thinking as expressed by themselves today in regard to a few

specific problems, and to throw out questions that will tend to stimulate further consideration of them. I shall not attempt to make a complete analysis of any of the topics suggested, or to arrive at any very definite conclusions, but do trust that by this means further thought on certain economic questions may be suggested.

Surplus Production and Efficiency.
"What is the use of keeping better cows to produce more surplus milk?" is heard all over the Detroit area. "Alfalfa hay is all right, but if we grow two crops where we grew but one, what are we going to do with it?" "If the corn borer eats up half our corn, we will get more for the other half than we did for the whole crop." "If the farmer would plant fewer acres he would make more money." These and many other economic doctrines are heard daily where farmers gather about the silo filler or country store. To analyze any one of them would be a topic for a whole article, or an evening's discussion at any farmers' club or grange. A few pointed questions will undoubtedly stir up some

thought, and offer problems for discussion for winter meetings.

Is the surplus problem an individual farm problem, or is it an area or national one? Can any practical scheme of regulating acreage or production be worked out that you, as an individual farmer, and your neighbor, will follow? If such a scheme were worked out, how long would it be allowed to operate, in view of the fact that our cities hold the balance of political power today? From the standpoint of the individual farmer, can he be too efficient on his own individual farm? If you were to burn your barn it would create a demand for lumber and labor, but would it add any more wealth to the nation's store? These questions are going to be answered one way or another, many times in the next twenty-five years. What should farmers think?

Cost Plus Theory.

Another statement often heard is that prices should be set at cost, plus a reasonable profit usually ten per cent. No one would deny that the farmer is entitled to this much, but

here again, let's consider a few more questions.

During the war was price-fixing satisfactory to the farmer? Whose cost, plus ten per cent, shall we use? If we use the average and the efficiency increases, what about those who trail behind? Again, if we fix prices by legislation on wheat, why not on butter? If we fix prices on butter, a manufactured product, why not on all manufactured products? Who holds the balance of political power when it comes to price fixing legislation? In the long run, we must have cost of production, plus a profit, or go out of business, but is price-fixing by legislation the way to secure it?

Legislation.

Regarding legislation, two opposite lines of thought are often expressed. One, "The Government," spoken of as some third person, does not promote other industries as it does agriculture, and the other expresses a desire for more legislation. This statement needs analysis. First, agriculture is a basic industry, and the welfare of other industries are dependent upon it. It is natural, then, that "Our Government" should try to solve the problems of

the farmer. If in this they are misled and on the wrong track, it is up to us, through constructive criticism, to show the way. Then, too, we do have government and institutional aid to commerce, industry and business. Take the Harvard Grocery Store studies as an example. Few more complete studies of business have ever been made. Agriculture does not want subsidies, but agriculture does want, and need, legislative protection that will allow economic laws to work. Agriculture's program in the future must be one that is fair to all. When agriculture shows that it is the object of unjust laws and economic influences and follows this with the organization to make its appeal heard, it will get justice, and not until then.

Organizations Blamed.

"What are they doing?" is the most often expressed thought of farmers, relative to their farm organizations. "I don't see that I get anything out of that organization. I'm not going to join if my neighbor doesn't," etc. Probably the first thought is a just challenge to any farm organization, but returning to questioning, let us ask, "Why they, and not we, when speaking of our organization?" Can we expect to get out of an organization more than we put into it? Would not any organization go bankrupt if it gave out to each member more than was poured into it in service and cash? Do we not owe something more than dollars to our organization? Were any great reforms ever started by the majority? If a thing is in the right, why wait till your neighbors join? Can any organization succeed if we merely set it up and then go away and forget it?

Then, one last question, "Do you, in the face of the arguments that the above suggests, and after you have thought these propositions clear

through, see any other way than the organization way for farming to be put on its feet and kept there?"

Business, other than agriculture, only a few years back, was not the dominant commercial interest of our people, but business, through organization, has sought out efficient methods of production and marketing, and stimulated new demands for its products until it has come to be a dominant factor in our economic life.

Farm folks must think things clear through, discard unsound economic doctrines, and so organize themselves as to be able to compete with other industries in the field of legislation, and in the field of advertising and marketing as well as in the field of efficient production.

Out of all the thought being put on cooperative marketing, distribution of crops to market, control of surplus, there will come a more stable agriculture, provided the farmer himself thinks straight and puts himself in position so that he may express his thoughts in action. Let us think, and not as someone has said, "Just rearrange our prejudices."

As we meet together in our farm gatherings, why not balance up our program, and along with our topics which have to do with efficient production, tackle some of the knotty problems of the relations of production to price, and of orderly marketing to farm income? If we will only think straight, and get our neighbors to do the same, agricultural progress can be hastened. Fundamental economic laws cannot be changed by organization or legislation, but progress under these laws, and in harmony with them, can be hastened by cooperation and by constructive legislation. This should be our aim; to make sure that we are going forward along the right paths.

News and Views

From INGLESIDE FARM—By Stanley Powell

BEFORE I forget it, I just want to ask if you attended your annual school meeting, Monday, July 11. If you did, you have one of the earmarks of good citizenship. If you did not, you may be a good citizen, but you would have been a better one if you had discharged that important civic responsibility.

A few years ago it so happened that I was taking a trip on the evening of the second Monday in July. There was something very thrilling and thought-provoking in the fact that nearly every rural schoolhouse was lighted and a little group of cars was parked in the dooryard. Inside each such humble temple of learning were gathered a dozen or so of the faithful, public-spirited citizens of the community.

The far-famed and oft-sighted old New England Town Meeting hasn't anything on a rural district school meeting as an example of pure democracy. It is at these meetings that the year's business is reviewed, reports considered, school board members elected, and local school funds voted. Frequently a mere handful of people authorize expenditures of disconcerting proportions and vote to spread hundreds or even thousands of dollars on the tax rolls of the district, even though it does not have a very imposing assessed valuation.

Should Watch Local Leaks.

This is just one pertinent illustration of the fact that we citizens often neglect opportunities to keep down our local levies and secure greater economy and efficiency in government. When we remember that out of the average dollar of general property tax that we pay, only about nine cents is state tax and the rest is local—county, township and district we are im-

pressed with the fact that if tax totals are to be materially reduced, we must get a dollar's worth of service from every dollar of taxes raised by these smaller units. It is not only foolish, but futile, for us to wait about high taxes unless we have done those things within our power to keep down the totals.

Mr. R. Wayne Newton, the tax re-

search specialist connected with the Department of Economics of the Michigan State College, has prepared a very interesting and helpful bulletin, "Michigan Farmers' Tax Guide," Circular Bulletin No. 100. In a dozen pages or less it presents clearly how property is assessed, how taxes are levied and spread, and what the individual farmer or farmers' organization can do, even under our present rather unsatisfactory laws, to secure more public service from less taxes. You may secure one or more copies of this bulletin without cost, by addressing Mr. Newton at East Lansing.

The wheels of nature roll relentlessly on, and I suppose all you grain-growing Michigan farmers are now in the very thick of harvest. With clear skies, I rather enjoy it, but when the weather is unfavorable it is about the most discouraging business imaginable.

In the good old days, about this time of year, we used to talk about being "through haying." However, in these modern days of alfalfa, haying isn't over until snow flies. I well remember that last fall, after the corn and potatoes were harvested, I took the third cutting off two alfalfa fields. The weather was cold and rainy and it was a long process to get it cured. I had it raked in small windrows, and turned them every day for a week or so with the side-delivery rake before the soggy stuff was fit to draw. In loading the last of that I wore a sheepskin coat and had the collar turned up around my ears.

The interesting part of that episode was, that not only did the hay keep and come out of the snow in good condition, but those two fields were right on the job again with a heavy first cutting this June, and it will not be long now before we'll have to clip them the second time for this season.

Learning From Experience.

With haying thus an almost continuous performance for several months on many Michigan farms, it would be well for us to give it more attention and make our heads save our heels—and packs.

There are several things about haying that I seem to have to re-learn each season. One of them is the surprising value of a few drops of oil judiciously placed in the car and on the pulleys. There are many farmers fairly jerking their arms from their sockets pulling back slings, when the same equipment would work easily and pleasantly if put in shape, and a little deadly friction overcome with

slippery lubricant. Yet I usually unload a few tedious loads before doing the dare-devil, steeple-jack stunt with the oil can.

Then about every so often I get a spell of trying to make the side-delivery rake roll up a bigger windrow than it was ever intended to do. This is hard on the horses, harder yet on the rake, and almost always leaves a lot of botchy places and half-raked corners, and renders it impossible for the hay loader to do a clean job. Of course, there is no general rule as to how much hay you should attempt to put in one windrow. That will depend on the rake and the thickness of the hay.

From years of sobering experience I can also advise that where slings are used they should be watched constantly, and any sign of weakening repaired immediately. If you notice one strand of a rope broken, better fix it right away. If you don't, you will probably be pitching a sling load or so "over the beam" in the good old-fashioned way, and then have to repair the more or less wholesale breakage while a gang of men waits.

News of the Week

George Lord, chairman of the state tax commission, will resign August 1. He had a disagreement with the governor over the cutting of the taxes on the Dodge Brothers' auto plant.

The naval parley at Geneva between the United States, Great Britain, and Japan, still fail to agree. The British representatives have retired to London for consultation.

The Ford-Sapiro libel suit has been formally settled out of court. The financial settlement was not made public.

The socialists in Vienna, Austria, have ended their strike, which involved riots and serious disturbances.

A small Yankee force killed fifty rebels and subdued entirely, the rebel forces in Nicaragua, in a combat last week.

Fifteen hundred United States Marines will leave China as the danger to American citizens, due to the revolution there, is growing less.

John Drew, one of America's greatest actors, who died in California, was buried in New York last week.

Ferdinand the Just, the first king of Greater Rumania, died July 20, of cancer. His five-year-old grandson, Michael, will be king. Ionel Bratianu, former premier, and the "strong man" of Rumania, will virtually rule Rumania, with the help of Queen Marie.

Mildred Dornan, the Flint, Michigan, school teacher, will fly from San Francisco to Hawaii, on August 11, with Auggie Pedlar, as pilot.

Capt. F. T. Courtney, a British aviator, is planning a flight from London to New York, but has been delayed by trouble with his radio.

A scenic air line will soon start in the Grand Canyon of Colorado, in which some prominent Detroit men are interested.

Commander Byrd, who flew to Paris, Clarence Chamberlin, who flew to Berlin, and Byrd's shipmates were received by enthusiastic crowds in New York.

Trees and shrubbery in Philadelphia are being seriously threatened by the Japanese beetle. In Independence Square and the Sesqui-Sentennial grounds they are swarming over every vestige of green.

Jack Dempsey, former heavyweight champion, knocked out Jack Sharkey in the seventh round July 21.

Professional rat catchers and poisoners in London, England, contract with store and office owners to keep their premises free from rats.

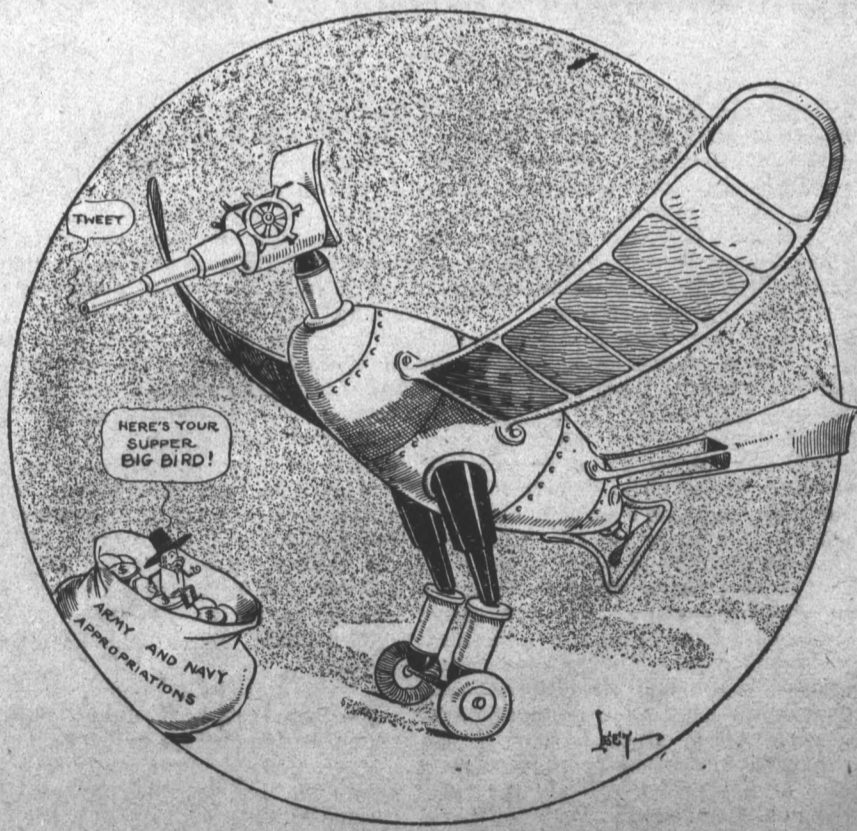
Gold has been discovered at Parsons, West Virginia, and that town is experiencing a regular gold rush.

Thomas Edison is endeavoring to find new rubber-bearing plants which can grow in this country. Meanwhile plant experts in the Dutch East Indies have found a method of grafting which will increase the rubber tree yield four-fold.

The Ladies' Air Society of St. Mary's-Church, of Corning, New York, had a radio night, at which they listened in on the Dempsey-Sharkey fight.

Reports from Hankow indicate that 4,000 reds and trade unionists were put to death during the Wuham government's suppression of communism.

How the Dove of Peace Looks to Most of Us



Summer Injuries to Trees

Causes and Cures For Shade Tree Troubles

By R. F. Kroodsmas

JUNE sometimes brings something besides roses. This year especially, it has brought to our shade trees an unusually large number of insect pests and diseases.

No doubt many have noticed on the Norway maples especially, a shiny, sticky substance which has pretty well plastered the entire tree. Complaints of this condition are being received daily from various parts of the state. In some instances the trees have literally dropped this sticky substance all over the ground and sidewalks. Owners of valuable Norway maples have become alarmed about this condition, and the question has arisen, "What is it?" and "What shall we do about it?"

If the leaves and stems of the trees are examined closely, myriads of tiny green and black insects will be dis-

covered. They are plant lice or aphids especially abundant after a cold wet spring. These tiny insects secrete the sticky substance which is observed all over the leaves, and if one were to taste of it, it would be found to have a sweet flavor. In fact, infested trees in the vicinity of an apiary will form a great attraction for the bees. The steady hum will indicate that they are working industrially to bring the honey dew, as it is called, to the hives.



Shade Trees Should Beautify Every Roadside.

Other trees attacked in the same way by this tiny insect are the box elder, tulip tree, and elm. The condition is not serious, unless the tree attacked happens to be sickly or in a weakened condition. The Norway maple and box elder are attacked more or less every year, but apparently never suffer any great harm. The ordinary hard, or sugar maple, and the soft maple are immune.

Aphids are sucking insects, consequently it does no good to use a poison spray. However, if the first spell of hot, dry weather does not kill them off, they can be controlled by a contact spray. A sample contact spray may be made by mixing whale oil soap at the rate of one pound to five gallons of water; or by the following:

Hard soap, half pound.
Water, one gallon.
Kerosene, two gallons.

Dissolve the soap in hot water and add the kerosene, churning until a creamery emulsion is formed. This may then be diluted twelve to fifteen times its bulk of water.

A wet spring is also ideal for various kinds of fungus growth. A disease especially noticeable this year, is anthracnose of white oak. Other oaks are immune. The first indication of disease is a wilting of portions of the leaf—especially the end and edges. This area finally turns black and becomes wrinkled. If a large portion of the leaf is attacked it falls from the tree. Usually not enough leaf surface is injured to cause any harmful results. The tree takes on a somewhat untidy appearance and this is usually the extent of harm done. As a gen-

KEEP THE HESSIAN FLY OUT OF THE WHEAT.

AFTER the Hessian fly has once thoroughly infested the crop of wheat there are no means of saving it, and the only known means of preventing damage from the fly is to keep it out of the wheat. This tiny mosquito-like fly may be small, but it is capable of a great amount of damage.

Entomologists in Indiana estimate

that there will be a very great amount of damage this year from this minute insect, and there is good reason to believe that Michigan will have its share of loss from this pest. In order to prevent damage next year, we must begin with this year's harvest. The preventative methods of control are:

1. As soon as the wheat is harvested, don't wait, but plow the stubble down deeply, at least five inches if possible, in order to destroy the maggots and "flaxseed" which have not yet hatched. This may destroy a prospective crop but it will aid greatly in protecting your fall wheat from infestation.

2. Prepare your wheat ground well, working it thoroughly in order to eliminate lumps and clods, so that it is finely pulverized, compact, and will give the seed a strong, vigorous start.

3. Destroy all volunteer wheat, either by plowing or disking, if practical, as such places will serve to carry the "flaxseeds" over winter to infest the wheat in the spring. It is said that one field of volunteer wheat, if allowed to remain, may breed enough Hessian flies to infest a whole neighborhood where the grain is otherwise free from the fly.

4. Sow your wheat at a time recommended by your experiment station entomologist. He will advise you when this can be done with the greatest safety. In the greater part of Michigan, wheat should not be sown before September 20. This is the date determined upon to give the greatest wheat yield, while at the same time the greatest freedom from flies. A little earlier than this might give a small additional yield, but the fly will be much more abundant. If planted a little later than the date recommended the chances for fly-infestation would be lessened, but the chances for a wheat yield would also be lessened.

5. Practice a good rotation of crops wherever possible. This will give the plant the best chance for a vigorous growth, which will aid it in overcoming fly-injury.

6. To get the best growth, the co-

operation of the entire community must be enlisted. This is absolutely essential for, if only one refused to join in such cooperation, that one, through his negligence can cause the infestation of the whole neighborhood. —Don B. Whelan.

MILK IS AVIATORS' FAVORITE DRINK.

MILK is also Commander Byrd's favorite beverage, says A. M. Loomis, of the National Dairy Council. "He chatted with his hosts, and drank a glass of milk before retiring." This is the Associated Press report of what Commander Byrd thought most essential when he was rescued from his good ship when it landed in the sea three hundred yards off the Normandy coast.

Lindbergh, probably less tired than Byrd, wanted milk and a bath before retiring. Byrd wanted just a glass of milk. He had already had a bath. What they drank is an unfailing indication of what they are. It tells the reason for their ability to stand the test, endure the strain, and win the race.

There is no doubt as to the importance of the diet factor in the success of many men, less doubt now than before the real values in milk and milk products were scientifically analyzed and classified. It takes, however, a Lindbergh and a Byrd to make emphatic demonstration of these facts for the guidance of all who would emulate their stamina, their manhood, and their success.

GRANGE CONTINUES TO GROW.

NOTWITHSTANDING its sixty years of active existence the grange continues to grow at a steady pace. During the three months ending June 30, forty-three new subordinate granges, and thirty-six juvenile granges were organized, and seventeen subordinate granges and two juvenile granges were reorganized. Ohio leads with twenty new subordinate and twelve new juvenile granges organized, and eleven subordinate and two juvenile granges reorganized. Eight juvenile granges were organized in Pennsylvania during the three months.

A movement is under way to revive the grange in the southern states. Years ago the south was a fruitful field of grange activities. Some of the prominent leaders in the organization in its early days were southerners. Through the efforts of Fred Brenckman, a subordinate grange was organized in Virginia last month, and several more are in process of development. It is expected that the work of bringing North Carolina into the column of grange states will be taken up sometime soon.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN ENGLAND.

SCARCELY had the announcement been made that Great Britain had been declared free from foot-and-mouth disease by a declaration signed by Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Dunlap on July 7, than the news was received of a new outbreak in England.

American buyers are now in England purchasing stock for shipment to this country, and in a few cases shipment has already been made but it is not believed by department of agriculture specialists that there is any danger of the disease getting a foothold in this country from these few head of stock, for which arrangements have been completed for shipment.

Studies of the effect of light on plants show that violets may be produced at any season by placing the plants in a totally dark room and each day bringing them out into the sunlight for about ten hours.

IF YOU would know how generally useful salt can be around the home and farm, write today for the booklet, "101 Uses for Diamond Crystal Salt." We venture to say it suggests many that are entirely new to you.

Besides, it answers every question you may have about salt. Is Diamond Crystal different from ordinary salt? Is there an advantage in its flaky, snow-whiteness? When is salt mild to the taste and what effect has that on food? All these — and many more — questions can be answered and proved by reading this booklet. We shall be glad to send a copy to you.

Diamond Crystal is a pure, mild salt. It dissolves easily and blends readily with food. It emphasizes food flavors and does not obscure them.

There is a Diamond Crystal Salt for every farm use—for table and for cooking, for livestock, for curing meats, for canning, for butter and cheese-making. Ask for Diamond Crystal at the store where you trade.

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ORCHARD AND GARDEN

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN IN AUGUST.

USUALLY August is an off month in the home vegetable garden so far as planting is concerned, but it need not be. Of course, long season crops can not be planted now with any chance of a harvest, but many quick maturing kinds still have time to make a crop before winter comes. It is very important at this time of year to be careful of the varieties chosen for planting, as many kinds that are successful for early season use will not give good results now.

There is still time to mature a crop of Chinese cabbage in our state if an early variety is planted during the first ten days of the month. This vegetable is really at its best during the cool months of fall, and light freezes only serve to make it milder. As a matter of fact, real good quality can not be had in this vegetable during the hot months of summer. Sow the seed in rows about fifteen to eighteen inches apart where the plants are to remain, and thin them to stand about eight inches apart in the row. This vegetable is delicious served like lettuce, or it may be boiled like cabbage.

Another salad plant not given the attention its merits deserve, is kale. This plant, seeded now, will not give the large heads of earlier sown seed, but the small, tender leaves will be even more delicious than the larger heads, and the plants not used this fall can remain in the garden over winter. In early spring, these plants will quickly produce a fine salad crop. If the plants are to remain outdoors all winter, Dwarf Siberian is probably the best variety to use for late sowing. Plant in rows two feet apart and thin the plants as space demands. When seeded thickly in the row, the plants thinned out may be used for boiling greens. This vegetable produces "greens" at a time when such are not generally available, and, in view of this fact should receive more attention than is usually given it.

Early varieties of turnips, such as extra-early Milan and Early Red will still give a good crop of roots for storing over winter. Sow them in spaces made vacant by the removal of early crops. During the first half of the month make two or three plantings of spinach for fall use. Victoria and King of Denmark are good varieties for this purpose. A liberal top-dressing of nitrate of soda, or other nitrogenous fertilizer, will hurry maturity and produce extra leaf growth.

If radish seed is planted during the first half of the month, it may be well to use one of the so-called summer radishes, such as Chartiers but, during the latter part of the month, it will be safe to use varieties like Sparkler, White Icicle, etc.

An important part of the work in our vegetable gardens during late summer is to keep all weeds from maturing seed around the premises. Be as careful as we may, plenty of weed seeds will find their way to the garden, and we are only adding to our own labors in future years if we permit any weeds to go to seed in the garden. The ends of rows and the border should receive the same careful attention as the cultivated parts of the ground.—C. W. Wood.

FALL SET STRAWBERRIES.

I would like the experience of Michigan Farmer readers with fall setting of strawberry plants. I was sick last spring and could not set any, and want to make up lost time by fall setting. I have the ground plowed after well covering with manure, and have it in good shape. Have some fine manure which I will use as top-dressing, and will harrow it in.—E. W. H.

We have some doubts as to whether

it would be advisable to set out strawberry plants this fall. In order to do it successfully, you should have potted some of the runners in your present plantation. That is, set pots under the new plants so that they would take roots in the pots, and as they mature, cut off the runners and transplant them with all the earth around the roots.

This takes considerable time and



CARBIDE GAS IN STOVE.

Is it possible to burn carbide gas on city gas stoves?—R. C. S.

Carbide gas cannot be burned in the same burner as city gas. However, if the carbide burners could be purchased and installed in a city gas stove, I see no reason why it would not be satisfactory.—F. E. F.

PLASTERING INSIDE OF SILO.

Our silo is built of cement blocks, 10x30. Our ensilage spoils. What should we use to plaster this old silo on the inside? What materials and in what proportion?—Reader.

The walls of the silo should be carefully cleaned, removing all loose material that is possible, be washed then with water, and then with a ten per cent solution of muriatic acid, and again rinsed with water. You can then put on a coat of cement plaster.

For information on mixing and putting on cement plaster, I suggest that you write to the Portland Cement Association, Dime Bank Building, Detroit, Michigan, for their bulletin, "Recommended Practices for Portland Cement Stucco."

In case the surface is not too porous, two coats of cream cement would probably make the silo air-tight. Cream cement is made by mixing cement and water to the consistency of thick cream and spreading it on with white-wash brush or brush broom.—Fogle.

DOES NOT ADVISE CESSPOOL.

I am planning on making a cesspool. Would you please give me full particulars regarding same? The house is located about 300 yards from a lake.—Subscriber.

We do not recommend that a cesspool be built, because the cesspool, as commonly understood, has no bottom. The sewage seeps through the soil and is very likely to contaminate the water supply. Furthermore, the sewage will eventually clog the soil so that it will not seep away, and then it is necessary to build a new cesspool.

The septic tank costs very little more and can be considered as a permanent disposal system. We are sending you our special bulletin No. 119, which contains plans for the construction and installation of the Michigan Septic Tank.

REPAIRING CEMENT TANKS.

Please advise as to what to do to keep my cement tank from leaking?—A. R.

A cement tank would leak for one of two causes. Either the concrete would be so porous as to let the water through, or the tank could have a crack. In case the concrete is porous, and yet firm enough to hold a plaster, the surface should be thoroughly washed with water and then cleaned with a ten per cent solution of muriatic acid and again rinsed. A coat of cement plaster could then be applied. Your local mason can no doubt do this

effort and if the season is dry, it will not be successful; also, the plantation will not establish a good stand of plants for fruiting by next spring.

The proper time for setting strawberries is in spring, and we doubt whether it would pay you to bother with them at any other time but then.

We would, however, like to have the experiences of other readers with fall set plants.

A plant's menu consists of ten essential foods: Nitrogen, Oxygen, phosphorus, sulphur, calcium, carbon, hydrogen, potassium, iron, and magnesium.

work, or instructions may be found in the bulletin, "Recommended Practice for Portland Cement Stucco," which may be secured from the Portland Cement Association, Dime Bank Building, Detroit, Michigan. In case the tank has a crack, the edges should be chipped off so that a fresh surface is exposed and the crack filled with a rich mixture of cement and the surface plastered over as before described. In case a large crack is developed, it might be wise to drive it full of oakum to within an inch and a half of the surface, then the edges could be chipped off and repair made as described.

KIND OF SHINGLES FOR HOUSE.

Would red cedar shingles or asphalt roofing shingles be the best? Would the asphalt shingles be any more protection against fire? Which would last the longer?—F. P.

Asphalt shingles are considered to be more fire-resisting than red cedar

shingles and might possibly last a little longer, although there is a question. Red cedar shingles, especially when treated with creosote oil, will make a long-lived roof. From the standpoint of appearance I believe that the wood shingles are conceded to be more attractive.—F. E. Fogle.

BURNING STUMPS.

How can I go about removing stumps by treating with saltpeter, coal oil, or burning?—S. C.

As far back as 1916 and 1917, in Wisconsin, we ran some experiments, using saltpeter in an attempt to assist stump burning. The only method that we knew about was to bore a hole, fill it with saltpeter, and after a period of time, set the stump afire. The experimental work was a flat failure. The saltpeter did not assist the burning process sufficiently to warrant the trouble it took. The same is true of coal oil.

As far as burning out stumps in Michigan is concerned, we have had little or no success. In the Pacific Northwest, where the soil is clay, and the stumps are large, a burning machine is used. This outfit consists of a small concrete furnace, which is placed against the back of the stump, and a fire started in it. The air intake is a pipe ten feet long. The fire soon starts burning the stump. The fire burns at the end of the intake pipe, and this is gradually pushed forward until a hole is burned through the stump. The stump itself becomes the entire stove, and is banked on all sides with the clay, leaving no outlet, so that fire gradually chars the stump, burning into the roots and cleaning it out.

From the fact that our large pine stumps usually appear on sandy soil, this method is not possible. We have not found that the burning is satisfactory on any type of hardwood stumps.—L. F. Livingston.

OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

Always Give Name and Address When Sending Inquiries as Satisfactory Service Cannot be Given to Unsigned Letters

BATS IN THE ATTIC.

We have been greatly annoyed by bats which have been living in the attic of our home. The attic is dark, and seems to be a pleasant place for the bats, which crawl down between the walls and are very noisy at night. We have tried to get rid of them by using sulphur and formaldehyde, but neither seem to have any effect. Please advise as to how we could get rid of them.—M. S.

It seems rather probable, from the brief description given, that the animals in question may be flying squirrels instead of bats. Bats do not ordinarily crawl down between the walls, but prefer to hang from rafters or other suitable places overhead. There are instances on record where similar reports of bats have proven to be flying squirrels. In the absence of definite knowledge, I should suspect the animals in this case of being flying squirrels.

If they are bats, I know of no way to get rid of them except by trying to find and close the holes through which they enter and leave the attic. The gaseous poisons are rather dangerous to use in a house, and as bats are insectivorous it would be almost impossible to attempt to poison them internally.

TERMINATION OF LEASE.

I rented the buildings of a vacant farm for \$7.00 per month without a written contract, but with an understanding that I was to have pasture for a cow, land for garden, potatoes and corn. Now the owner has traded the farm for a house. How long can I still hold the buildings, or how soon could they make me move out? What about the crops in the field? My rent is paid up until July 20.—E. S.

On leases under which the rent is payable by the month, the lease may be terminated at any time on one month's notice. The fact that garden and field crops were allowed as incidental to the lease is immaterial. The crops must be removed before the end of the term, or right to them is lost.

TRESPASSING.

What right has a person to pasture his cattle in another man's clearing? What can I do in order to protect my crops from said person's cattle?—R. O.

Shut the cattle up when found on the land, notify the owner to pay damages and remove them, and if he does not do so, proceed to advertise and sell them under the statute as stray animals.

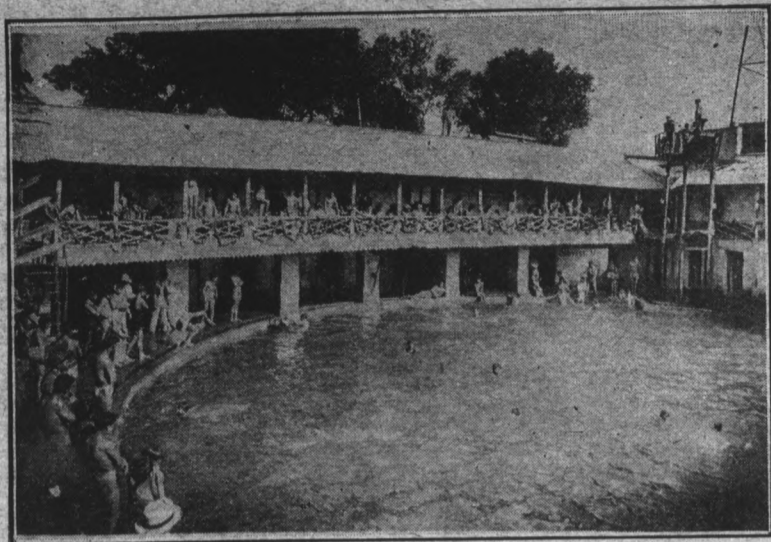
THRESHING BILL.

I am renting a farm for two-thirds, furnishing everything. There being no mention of threshing bill, must I pay for threshing land owner's third of the grain? Should he furnish his respective share of the feed for threshers? Must I haul his share of the grain free of charge? May I cut my wood off the place? Must I give him one-third?—Subscriber.

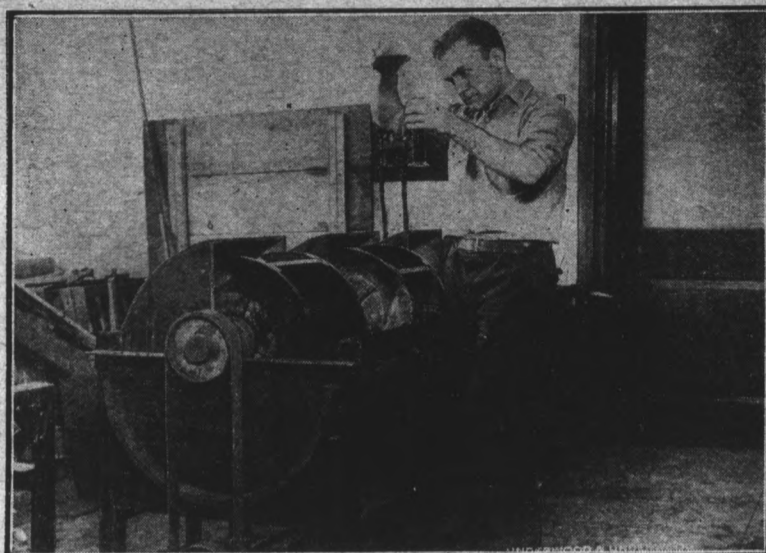
The usual practice under the two-third rental system is for the landlord to pay one-third of such expense as threshing bill, seed, twine, etc. The landlord should bear one-third of the board costs for machine operators only. This matter varies greatly. It is customary for the tenant to haul the landlord's share of the grain to market, free of charge to the landlord.

The tenant has no right to cut any wood on the farm, unless landlord's consent is given.—F. T. Riddell.

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



St. John's Day is universal bath day in Mexico City. Everybody goes to the springs and swimming pools in commemoration of the day on which St. John the Baptist, baptized Jesus.



Tests conducted by the United States Bureau of Standards in Washington, indicate that waste liquids from pulp mills may be utilized in tanning leather.



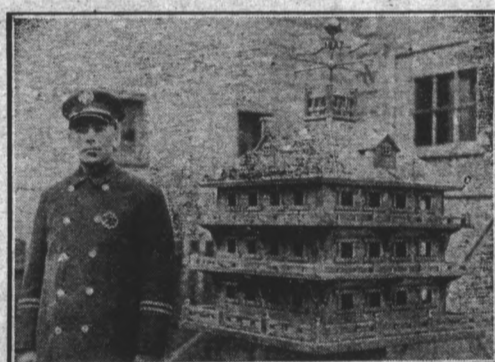
Myron T. Herrick, the ambassador to France, recently came to Washington, bringing with him the original text of the Briand plan for a treaty to outlaw war.



Hazel Kitts, artist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, painted this rural scene for government's exhibit at the Poultry Congress held in Ottawa, Canada.



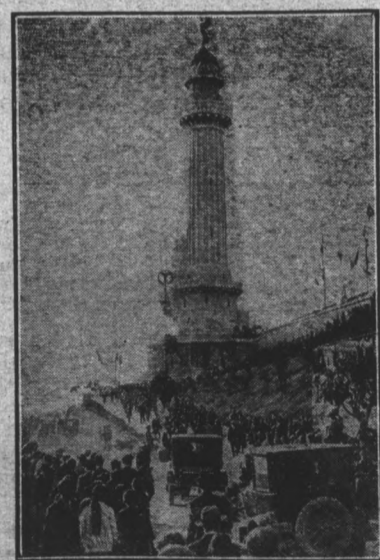
Miss Susie Mott, curator, has immortalized the "monkey" flower by means of a wax formula which she has created.



It took Sanford Mitchell, New York fireman, eight months of spare time to build this forty-eight-family metallic bird house.



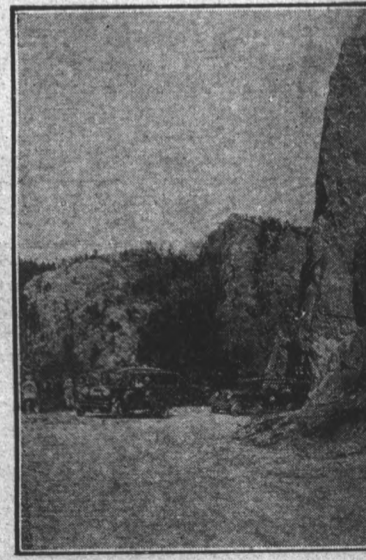
This mother opossum and her family of four were discovered living in a drain on the roof of a California hotel.



Italy has largest lighthouse in world, stands 300 feet high and throws light 65 miles.



Two hundred and eighty men labored with 250 jacks for five hours, at Long Beach, California, to lower this huge foundation for a municipal gas tank which weighed 370 tons.



Needles Highway, near Sylvan Lake, in Black Hills of South Dakota, is unusually scenic.

Adventures of the Brown

Family—By John Francis Case

Little Joe's Great Adventure

AS Little Joe, pet of the Brown family, who had strayed away from home and been lost for many hours, to be brought back by Jack Miller, told his strange story, the Lone Oak Farm mystery deepened. He had been cared for in a cave by a Negro and an old white man whom from his description appeared to be Captain Pettibone, presumably deceased.

"What do you mean, Mrs. Fernandez?" demanded Hal. "You say that now if the old captain is alive you will get your money. Does that mean that you hold something against this farm?"

"She means nothing," spoke up Fernandez sharply. "Come wife, come Juanita. The boy has been found and it is time we were going home."

With hardly a word of farewell the Fernandez family moved off, Father Brown voicing his thanks for their neighborly interest. As they neared the road leading to their home, Hal could hear the high-pitched voice of Mrs. Fernandez in angry argument with her husband. That something was being kept from them the Browns knew. But now the thing to do was to find out if the Negro who had cared for Little Joe really was Black Neb, and if so, was his companion Captain Pettibone?

The crowd slowly began to disperse, Big Judd still insisting that "Slippery Sam" should be found and hung to the most convenient tree. "We all will just pass the word around that he'd better make himself scarce," announced Big Judd. "You can't tell me," he added darkly, "that them furriners ain't got something to do with it. I never did cotton to that Fernandez woman. Well, boys, let's be off. Call on us, neighbor, if anything happens again."

CORDIALLY expressing their sincere appreciation, the Browns bade their good friends goodbye, but they were eager for privacy. The house had been so crowded, so tense with anxiety during Little Joe's absence, that it seemed weeks instead of hours since they had been alone. Mother Brown still held Little Joe close, as Hal and Beth began to question him.

"Do you think you could go back to the cave, Joie?" inquired Beth as she stroked her small brother's brow. "We must find out whether or not it really is Captain Pettibone."

"We sure must," said Hal. "If the old captain is alive, dad, we are just out of luck. Our deed to this farm wouldn't be worth a dime."

"I don't know if I can go back or not," answered Little Joe in reply to Beth's question. "I was losted, you

know. Jack Miller can tell you. I heard him calling an' I went out where he was. Then he brought me down to his car an' we started home."

"Yes, Jack Miller!" grieved Hal. "That young man is going to have to do a lot of explaining. If it hadn't been for you, Sis, I'd have knocked his block off."

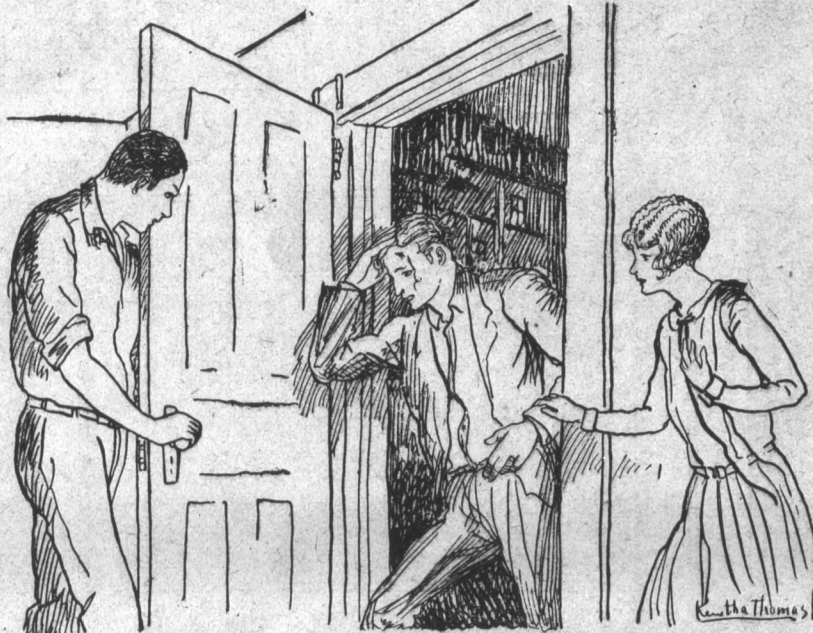
"Gently, son," said Mother Brown. "Let's not jump at conclusions. Jack has proved a good friend to us and we must not forget that he it was who really found Little Joe."

"I'll never believe anything against Jack," announced Beth spiritedly. "If he seems to be keeping something from us he has a good reason and it will all be made clear in good time. We had better keep his friendship rather than lose it."

"Nevertheless," announced Hal stubbornly, "I'm going to find that cave and interview that black fellow and that old man. If I can't find it without his help, Jack's got to come across. And the next time I see him, Beth, you won't be along."

"I like Jack," spoke up Mary, and Little Joe chimed in, "I like him, too. He was good to me and he holded me tight when I went to him. He isn't to blame, I know."

SOMETHING queer about Fernandez," remarked Father Brown, who had been listening quietly. "He seems mightily interested about anything on this farm. Tried to get me to say



There Stood Jack Miller, His Face Pale, Blood Welling From a Gash in His Forehead.

that I'd sign over any rights to the chest of gold if we found it."

"What's that?" demanded Hal. "Do you think that Fernandez knows something about the gold? And what in blazes could Mrs. Fernandez have

meant about getting money? It all gets my goat. If we can't clear this up I'm going batty."

Briefly, Father Brown repeated the conversation he had had with Fernandez as they pursued the search for Little Joe. "I don't like to be suspicious," Father Brown concluded, "but it seems to me we should be mighty careful about our talk when these neighbors are here. Watch your step, Hal, when you are around that gypsy girl."

"I'll bank on Juanita," flared Hal, as his face flushed. "I know that she's true blue."

"That's putting the shoe on the

other foot," mocked Beth. "You leave it to me. I'm going to talk to Jack Miller. I've never really urged him to tell me."

"Like the dickens he'll tell," said Hal. "If he tells anyone it will be me. Wonder who's there now? Somebody wanting to know about Little Joe, I reckon." In answer to the sharply repeated knock Hal strode to the door and opened it. There stood Jack Miller, his face pale, blood welling from a gash in his forehead. What could have happened during the few hours since Little Joe had been brought home?

(Continued next week).



Stories From Bugville

The Beetles' Battle

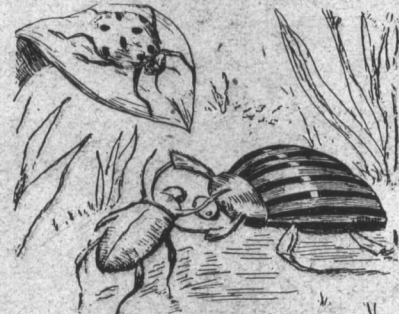
THE plump potato bug had nibbled at most of the leaves of the potato plant where he had hatched from a tiny egg. Now he flapped his shiny black and yellow striped wings in the sunshine and looked about with his tiny black eyes. "Guess I'll fly over to the other side of the potato patch. Perhaps the leaves will be more tender over there," he remarked to himself.

Now, this particular potato bug was very careless. For one thing, he never watched where he was going. So he had not flown far before he bumped "kerplunk" into the Rose Bug, who was flying in the opposite direction. The bump was so up-setting that both of the bugs went tumbling to the ground. The Potato Bug was the first to be on his feet and, shaking the dust from his shiny black and yellow wings,

rose garden to find some tender leaves, too?"

"But I'm in a hurry," said the Potato Bug, and he started to push the Rose Bug out of his way.

"And I'm in a hurry, too," answered



"Here! Here! What Are You Bugs Quarreling About?" Asked Lady Bug.

the spry little Rose Bug. He was not at all afraid of the big Potato Bug so he pushed him right back and the quarrel began.

Right then Lady Bug happened that way. "Here! Here! What are you bugs quarreling about?" asked the Lady Bug.

"He wouldn't get out of my way," answered the Potato Bug.

"And he wouldn't get out of my way," answered the Rose Bug.

"Such a thing to quarrel about," said the Lady Bug. "Let's see how we can settle it."

"Oh, I have an idea," chuckled the Lady Bug, and she shook her pretty orange wings. "I know the right way to settle this quarrel so that it will never happen again."

"How?" questioned the Potato Bug and the Rose Bug together.

"The right way! The right way!" repeated the Lady Bug. "You see, it's like this, if you both go the right way you will never bump into each other and you will avoid such quarrels as this."

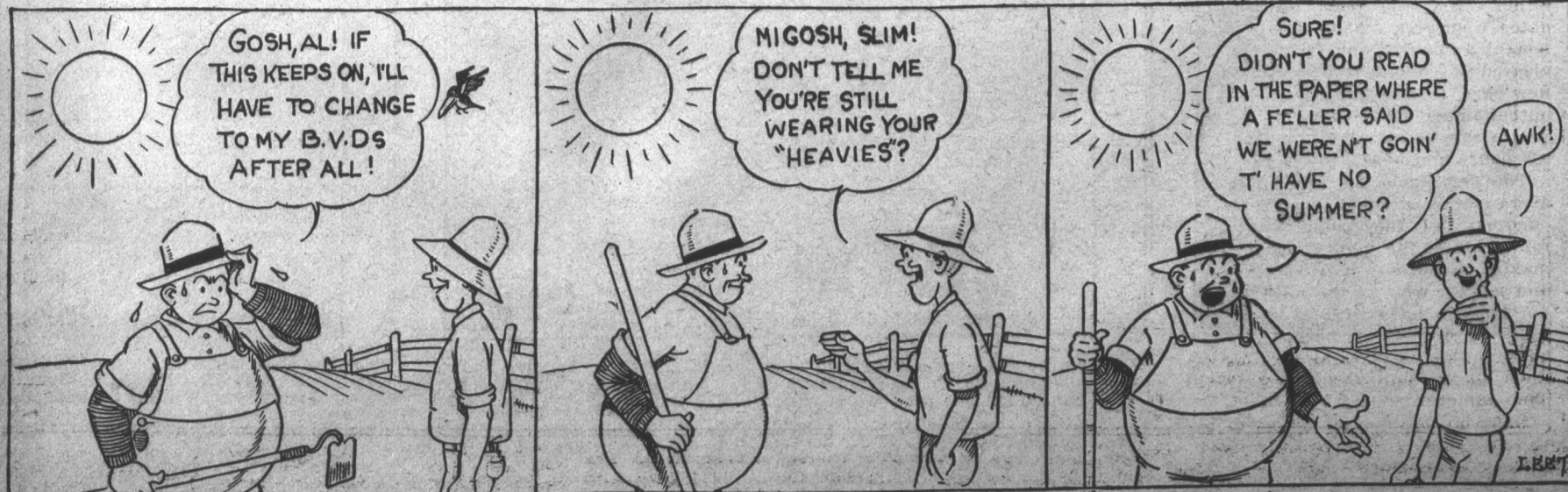
"But what do you mean by the right way?" questioned both the bugs together.

"Always turn to the right when you are meeting another bug," explained the Lady Bug.

So both the Potato Bug and the Rose Bug turned to the right after that, and they never bumped into each other again.

Frank R. Leet.

Activities of Al Acres—Slim Believes in Preparedness.



OUR PAGE

More On Education

Further Comments on "A Mother's" Views

I AM another who entirely disagrees with "A Mother." I am going to give, for example, my family, which is no different than thousands of others, but as I know it best, I can use it for an example better.

For nearly forty years my folks have had someone in school. My oldest brother quit school when he had finished high school. The folks wanted him to go on. He would not, and today he's a farmer. I live with him, and I am proud of the fact that we are farmers. I don't think that's any disgrace, but I'd hate to spend all my life farming. Two years after my older brother completed the high school course, another brother graduated. He went on to college. Today he is among the best known men in Chicago. He



The Gateway to the Merry Circle.

gets a salary of \$300 per month, and owns large tenement houses. Does it pay to go to college?

By the time my folks had him set up in business, my sister graduated from high school. She went to college for one year and to a training school for three years. She has been a supervisor in one of the largest hospitals of Michigan, and makes from seven to nine dollars a day. My youngest brother is in his fourth year at college, studying to be a doctor. And I am a junior in high school. My folks are only common, every-day people, and it has been a hard struggle for them to make "both ends meet."

As soon as I finish high school I am going in training to be a nurse. In the hospital I am going to, I will work for a scholarship for one year at college. In case I don't get it, I am going to that college anyway.

Anyone who has given five children the education my folks have given us, knows how much it means on the part of the parents, and we certainly appreciate it.

And it's not been all "easy sledding" either. Since my oldest brother graduated from high school, the folks have bought a hundred and sixty-acre farm, cleared it, rebuilt the barn, built a new barn, new chicken coop and other outbuildings. Had a watering plant put in the barns, and a lighting plant for house and barns, etc.

The older ones of this family have given mother and dad the luxuries and comforts that they could hardly hope for. Lots of the money that they are making now goes to make the father and mother who, at the most, we cannot hope to have with us many more years as they are old people now, more happy. Don't you think that we love them all the more for what they have done for us?

Now, my brother in college is "never out with a tin can girl and a flask—" any more than your son,

"Mother." Don't for once think your sons are any better than those who have an education. And don't get the idea that college graduates are any more "idle or have any more bad habits" than your sons have. I doubt if they have as many.

My brother, even if he is a college student, and one of the most popular fellows in his college, isn't afraid to work. He isn't home five minutes before off come his good clothes. He dons a colored shirt, his old R. O. T. C. trousers, a pair of work shoes and wide-rimmed straw hat. And he works all during his summer vacation.

Don't think because I have used this one certain family as an example, that I think it is any better than other families. Indeed I do not. This is just one example out of millions of similar ones.—Sweet Sixteen, M. C.

We need the education of high school at least, and also if a person goes to college with a purpose, and not just a good time in view, you will find that they will not have wasted their time.

Education has become almost a necessity of life for the industrious people of today. By all means, get an education. All of our presidents had one.

Even poor Abe sensed the advantage of one and prepared for opportunity. Of course, there are many "self-made" men and women, and their efficiency is a great asset, but I can't help wondering how much more they would have accomplished with a high school or college education.—Elsie M. Farmer, M. C.

I agree with the letter "A Mother" wrote about school—may God bless her for not fearing to say so. I went through the eighth grade, the same as my brothers and sisters did, and I'm not sorry that I'm out. Nor do I want to go back—never.

If people would give their children as much Christian learning as they do, this worldly junk, this world would be better. What do you say?—"Pesh."

Alexander Pope says: "A little learning is a dangerous thing, Drink deep or taste not the Perian spring. There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain, And drinking largely sobers it again."

If I were a street sweeper I should still want to be educated, although there are people who never went to college or any school, that are nevertheless educated. Their beings are in tune with nature and nature's God.

It seems to me the value of an education is not to enable one to make money, although it does help, but to help one to think and live a better and purer life.—"Rusty."

OUR LETTER BOX

To All the Merry Circlers:

"Well, what the deuce!" you ask. Yes, I feel like the deuce all right! Here I have been on the farm a whole year and am not a full-fledged farmer yet. You asked me if I was, so I have to shake my head and you, and you laugh. Well, laugh, doggone you, laugh. That's the reason you are Merry Circlers. You think I don't know a blame thing about farming, don't you? Well, I do, so there. My parents are farmers. You ask Dad if Jack can't farm, see what he says.

Now, folks, I've been with you for about seven years, and you didn't know it. Here's how. For the first six years I lived on a farm and took the Michigan Farmer. I always read Al Acres. Now I'm back again in hopes I never leave the farm. I'm in love with the farm. I've come back to the chickens, to the cows, and don't give a good gosh darn. I have three brothers, but one is married. The other two and I have a ripping time all right. Just last Saturday evening a few chums dropped in and we nearly tore the house down. Not too bad, eh, what?

And as for prohibition—dry. If I don't shut up and behave myself you'll throw me out. Oh, well, I'll try not to be heart broken.—Iola Smith.

Your letter sounds as if you had a lot of zip. How did you get it, living in the city or in the country, or were you just born that way? Why tear down a house to have a good time? I think that would be too bad.

Dear Uncle Frank:

How many Merry Circlers would like to discuss the religions of the world? I like to compare other religions with our own. I wonder how missionaries have the courage to go to countries where other religions are practiced, to try to convert the citizens of that country to Christianity. I wonder how we would feel if a dozen Mohammedans came into our community trying to convert us to Mohammedans.

Who was it that asked if anyone had a hobby of learning poems? Since that letter was printed I have made a practice of learning a poem every week. I have learned certain poems from Longfellow, Browning, Emerson, Emily Dickinson, Poe, Tennyson and

Lowell, besides learning several poems about war.

Besides this hobby, I have a scrap book hobby. I have mine about half-filled with poems. I used an old catalog and paste poems tightly fitted together, fitting in the small spaces left, with pictures which I color.—Alfreda Sting.

The study of the religions of the world is an interesting one to a broad-minded person. You have interesting hobbies.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Another letter about prohibition. I am sure if it were not for the liquor law there would be many more young men, as well as older men, that would be drunkards. It was a common sight in olden days to see drinking saloons filled with men. They not only drank liquor, but gambled, and even had fist fights, as well as pistol fights. I'd hate to see our town have back the saloons, because I know there are men in our town that would be drunkards and constant callers at the saloons if they were here again.

I wonder how many of the Merry Circlers have ever read "Ten Nights in a Bar Room," by Arthur. I'm sure if they had it would sicken them of a saloon forever.

Now, a few words about smoking. It's nearly as bad as drinking. In our town the largest share of the young men smoke, but I'm glad to say my brothers and father don't smoke.

In our class at school which, in number, is thirteen, all of the boys smoke but one, and four of the girls smoke. I think that is awful, and I think most anyone else would.—Paula.

I am glad that you regard liquor and tobacco as evils. Neither serve any good purpose, but make many persons slaves to them. You have at least one sensible boy in your class, and four girls who have poor judgment.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Now for some arguing. The topics girls discuss are so "dry," so I will spring a little "hodge-podge" of my own. First, I'll contradict the person who said that crows were no good. Hawks also.

I'll bet that he or she has a little

"pussy-cat" at home that eats as many chickens at a meal as a hawk or crow eats in a life time. Also, a pheasant does more harm in a corn field than a crow does; why don't they pay a bounty for pheasant? On cats? A cat does more harm than any other animal. Eats eggs, chickens, gets on the table when your back is turned, etc. Crows eat plenty of insects harmful to crops; all birds do. There is some good, even in a hawk. Whoever wrote that crows, etc., were no good, ought to read, "How to Attract the Birds," or he ought to catch a crow and hold a post-mortem over his carcass.—Horst Beyer.

Maybe this will start a bird of a fight—cats and dogs and everything in it. I wasn't aware that the girls' discussions were dry.

CROSS-WORD WINNERS.

THIS cross-word puzzle was a puzzler to many. For some reason they did not get the right results. I believe that we should have more cross-word puzzles in order to keep in practice. Ten were selected from those who had the puzzle correct. They are as follows:

- Story Books.**
Duane Boley, Addison, Mich.
Zola Volpel, R. 3, Sturgis, Mich.
- Loose leaf Note Books.**
Eddie Stables, R. 4, Traverse City.
Carson Nelson, Fillion, Mich.
Mildred Stover, Grand Ledge, Mich.
- Clutch Pencils.**
Eli Packer, Woodville, Mich.
Merton Williams, R. 1, Cedar Springs, Mich.
Allene Ziss, R. 1, Blissfield, Mich.
Hilma Isberg, R. 1, Reed City, Mich.
Roger Stiefel, R. 1, Lansing, Mich.
There will be no contest this week.

THE M. C. FUND.

THE M. C.'s are not forgetting the fund, as contributions come in every little while. However, as they are small, it takes a lot of them to make the fund grow as rapidly as it should.

When you send in your nickels and dimes, please wrap a little paper around them and mention in your letter somewhere that you are sending the money, telling the amount. Some-

C	R	O	S	S	W	O	R	D
O	M	O	V	I				
W	E	E	D	S	E	R	F	
A	N	W		R	F			
R	I	W	A	S	W	E		
D	F	R	T	R				
I	R	O	N	E	R	I	E	
C	O	B	E	N				
E	X	T	R	E	M	E	S	T

The Correct Solution of the Cross-word Puzzle.

times the money sticks, in the envelopes, and later rolls out, and it is hard to determine who is belongs to. Keep on sending those nickels and dimes, please.

Beata Kaarlela, Guilford Rofhuss, Ella Hicks, Vivian R. Davis, Willie Slager, Marie Niedermeier, Charles Volpel, "Merry John," Doris Horton, Jean Lebnen, Florence E. McGregor, Clarice Lipsey, Audrey Lewis, "Bifo," Lila Watson, Theresa Merriam, Emma Gilbert, James Carroll, Margaret M. Donahue, Clarence Kahl, Mary Becker, "Buster Brown," Elmer Peterson, Lorna Haubenstricker, Leola Williams, Catherine Becker, Vinnie N. Baer, Agnes Klein, Marian Dood, Robert Notestine, R. Ruhle, Helen Matthews, Veronica Klein, Alfred Loukinen, Walter Flaga, Josephine Wells, Gladys Hinchey, Mary D. Hinchey, Edith Moats, Vera B. Shook, Andrew Holzschuk.



Less House, More Comfort

Cutting Off an Upright Here and There Saves Work and Worry

By Hilda Richmond

ONE of the most delightful things about the new country life, is that progressive, intelligent farm folks who are solving many of their problems, are using of the whole house, summer and winter. Time was when there were one or two warm areas in the big country homes, even in the days when wood was plentiful and labor easy to get, and the rest of the big house was cold and forbidding.

But now, with these same houses remodeled and revised as to living ideas, people are living sanely and comfortably. Not all of them, for in some localities all the shutters are closed winter and summer, except a few at the rear, to keep out light and dust. Men and women and children have moved up from basement kitchens, and in from shacks of summer kitchens, and have taken possession of even the sacred parlor, filling it with light and warmth, letting the sun's rays in undisturbed by newspapers poked behind stiff dark blinds. Even where there are no furnaces in the farm houses, one big stove in the living room, a fine big range in the kitchen, and smaller stoves scattered here and there, bring up the icy temperature to livable heights.

In many a home there is one big, comfortable room set apart upstairs for a dressing room, where a small heating stove, banked the night before, sends forth its cheering warmth in less than five minutes, and by turns the members of the family dress in comfort. Nobody wants a fire in a bedroom, but a little fire in the upper hall, or dressing room, costs only a little trouble and makes the whole house better fitted to live in.

Last year we tore away a number of "additions" to our old house, and found a really fine colonial structure when the last of the rickety porches and little sheds and rooms went to the kindling heap. The bill for roofing was cut in half, the bill of painting decreased, and the house was more comfortable to live in, as there were plenty of rooms left, and what were left could be more easily heated. In some sections many farmers are tearing away parts of the old home and finding it easier and cheaper to get along with less room. The upkeep is less, and the women of the family can get a little rest and leisure.

One old house burdened with two wings, had fifty windows to wash and curtain, to say nothing of other things to be kept in order. When the wings were torn down, and a six-room residence was left, some modern conveniences were installed and the whole house is now in use. Moreover it looks better, and is a great comfort to those who live in it.

Better six comfortable rooms, easy to care for, than a dozen of the old-fashioned kind, cold and barren. The day of the big family is past, and hired men and hired girls are but fleeting memories, so the better plan is to have what one woman can take care of, and get rid of the rest.

REMOVES WINDOW TO ABSORB SUNSHINE.

NOWADAYS, when doctors advise sun baths for the many ailments, some of us are much exercised as to how to devise a suitable place in which to take them. The beneficial ultra-

violet rays do not pass through either glass or cloth, so direct sunlight must reach the skin if any benefit is to be derived. A greater percentage of ultra-violet rays is in the sunlight during July and August, than at any other time of the year.

Last summer the doctor prescribed sun baths for an anemic member of



Little Ruth Lawson Seems to Thoroughly Enjoy Her Sun Bath.

our family, and my husband went to great pains to build a secure place on the roof of the house in which she might take them. This summer we have a better scheme, and it is so simple that I believe many of the readers might like to hear about it.

An upstairs bedroom has a western

window. We took out both sashes and tacked in coarse-meshed, white mosquito netting to keep out the flies. Here our anemic patient lies on a rug on the floor in the sunshine every afternoon in perfect comfort and privacy.—Mrs. A. C.

THE RIGHT AND WRONG OF RUGS.

RUGS are an important accessory to each room, but their possible effect is spoiled when they are placed at angles to the walls. So often we see rugs placed cater-corner and they tend to make the whole room look "on the bias." The argument for placing in this fashion is usually that it makes the room look more home-like and cosy.

But only when a room is pleasing and restful to the eye, can it be comfortable. When we place rugs so that their borders are opposed to the boundaries of the floor, we introduce into the decorating scheme of the room an element of restlessness, because opposing lines are bound to create confusion.

When small rugs are placed across the width of a narrow room, we do not oppose the boundaries of the floor, although the room will appear to be wider. When long rugs are placed the long way of the room they tend to make the room look longer. It is always best to study the decoration

scheme of each room and arrange its accessories to make, rather than mar, its charm.

FOR LATE SUMMER AND EARLY FALL.

No. 2321—One-piece Dress. Pattern in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards of 40-inch material, with ½ yard of 32-inch contrasting.



No. 3000—Simplicity and Smartness. Pattern in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 ¾ yards of 36-inch material, with ¾ yard of 32-inch contrasting.

The price of each pattern is 13c. Just enclose 13c extra when ordering your pattern, and a copy of our large Pattern Catalogue will be sent to you. Address your orders to the Pattern Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

CRISP WILTED LETTUCE.

A SALAD can not be at its best if wilted lettuce or endive is used. The crisp tenderness of the green leaves is half of the salad's success. The following method of freshening lettuce, endive or parsley has been tried so many times that I do not hesitate to recommend it if there is any life at all in the leaves.

First, dip the green stuff in the coldest water available, shaking it lightly to remove most of the drops of water hanging to it. Then place it in a can or pail with a tight-fitting lid. A coffee can is very satisfactory. This tight covering is very necessary, so as to exclude the air. If you do not have a refrigerator, set the can in a pan of cold water, with a wet cloth wrapped around it. It is a good idea to weight the can down so it will not tip and allow water to run in. Leave it thus for an hour and a half or two hours. It should not be taken out until you are ready to serve it.—Mrs. N. P. D.

GEOMETRIC GEOGRAPHY.

"Pa, is it right to call a man born in Poland a Pole?"

"Of course, my child."

"Well, then, if a man is born in Holland, is he a Hole?"

If you will wash your phonograph records occasionally with soap and water, rinse thoroughly and dry, they will sound clearer.

Make Jelly When Snow Flies

Can Fruit Juices Now to Save Time and Money

By Doris McCray

A LARGE supply of cheap fruit may tempt you to undertake more than is humanly possible to finish. Nothing is quite so susceptible to hurry and tiredness as jelly. If there is too much work on hand, I am sure to forget the jelly and let it boil too long. Yet, the fruit must be saved, for leaving over night in hot weather without a refrigerator will spoil it.

This is the way I get out of such a difficulty. I cook the fruit with as little water as possible, strain through a jelly bag, then make a second extraction by covering the fruit with water and cooking a few minutes, and straining. A third extraction may be worth making if the juice is rich in pectin. The strained juice is poured into clean scalded bottles or fruit jars and tightly sealed. It is processed at simmering temperature (180 degrees F.) for thirty minutes.

If you have boiled the fruit jars, they may be filled to overflowing while hot, with boiling juice, tightly sealed and inverted, but this is not quite so certain as processing them.

* This Method Best for Grape Jelly.

After two to four months, you will notice a dark sediment, in irregular, bitter tasting crystals in the bottom of the jars of grape juice. These cream of tartar crystals often form in grape jelly after several months, even though the jelly was made perfectly. They are especially likely to occur if

the juice was extracted from the grape skins as well as pulp, and if the jelly bag was squeezed. However, the skins add color and flavor, hence we don't like to discard them, though it is an unpardonable sin to squeeze the jelly bag. It will cause cloudy jelly in spite of subsequent straining through flannel.



Save this Job Until Next Winter.

Our canned grape juice is siphoned out of the jars with rubber tubing, without disturbing the settlings and the result is a fine-flavored clear jelly next winter when the jelly glasses are all needing to be filled. Other juices keep just as nicely as grape. Label them as concentrated, unsweetened jelly juice. Some juices, as peach (made from clean, sound parings) will need the addition of pectin. These delicate flavored jellies do not keep quite so many months as the stronger flavored ones, and are best used within four months after making.

David and Jonathan

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

WHAT is friendship? A German saying runs, "Blood relationship is sweet, and is what nature brings about; but how much sweeter are alliances of the soul?" Another is, "We can live without a brother, but not without a friend." An English proverb puts it, "A father is a treasure, a brother is a comfort, but a friend is both." Our old Cicero, into whose orations we laboriously dug in times past, writes, "I can only urge you to prefer friendship to all human possessions; for there is nothing so suited to our nature, so well adapted to prosperity or adversity."

The friendship of David for Jonathan is a classic example of how one may act toward another as friend. To begin with, there was nothing jealous in the nature of Jonathan. Jonathan had to begin the friendship, because he was the prince, while David was but a soldier, and an outcast one at that. Should David go on, he would probably one day be king, and Jonathan would never sit on the throne. How



much jealousy was possible right there? What a beautiful invitation to murder, especially when the king was bent on murdering him. But Jonathan is a princely soul, one capable of the highest friendship. Only royal souls can be friends. Others are too small, too overgrown with the weeds and vines of self and envy and petty ambition. Jonathan thinks not at all of David as a rival. "Jonathan loved him, as his own soul." Long after, when Jonathan and his father were killed fighting in the fateful battle of Gilboa, David wrote of his old friend, "O Jonathan, thou wast slain in thine high places. I am distressed for thee, my brother Jonathan: very pleasant hast thou been unto me: thy love was wonderful, passing the love of women."

David was capable of friendship also. Hiram, king of Tyre, "was ever a lover of David." And when Jonathan was dead, he looked about to see if there were any relatives of the late prince to whom he might do a kindness, and he found Mephibosheth, a lame son of his old friend. From that hour Mephibosheth lived at David's palace.

Where shall we begin, in this matter of friendship? Examples are better than abstract discussion, I take it. An United States army officer who lived with the Arapahoe Indians for many years, tells of many instances of the most sincere friendship on the part of the Arapahoes. "Three Bears and Feather-on-the-head were attached friends, and were together as scouts in the army service. In the early morning in 1876, the government force to which these scouts were attached made a surprise attack on an Indian village in a canon of the Big Horn mountains. The horse ridden by Three Bears becoming unmanageable, dashed ahead of the attacking party, carrying his rider into the very heart of the village, where all were aroused. Seeing his friend's desperate situation, Feather-on-the-head urged forward his pony, in order to save his friend or die with him. Throwing himself from side to side of his pony to avoid the thick-flying shots of the enemy as he dashed on, Feather-on-the-head reached the center of the village just as the horse of Three Bears had fallen under him. Sweeping past the place where his imperilled friend stood, Feather-on-the-head caught up Three Bears and mounted him behind himself. Then together the two heroes flew unharmed through the

shower of bullets, out of that valley of death, and regained their place with their command in safety." Is not this equal to many of the tales of friendship that have come down to us from the ancients?

The story of the famous Sacred Band of Thebans is one I have always liked. This band of Thebans was a company of one hundred fifty pairs of warriors, each of which was distinguished for bravery and skill in battle, and was sworn to be the friend of the man with whom he was paired. Two by two these men were enlisted for a life and death struggle together. Such heroes were they, because they were so loyal to one another, that they were never defeated in battle until the great battle of Chaeronea. Here they all stood together, and fell together, faithful unto death. When their conqueror, Philip of Macedon, walked over the field, and looked unto the faces of these three hundred hero-friends, dead in their armor, heaped one on another, having met the spears of the phalanx face to face, "he marveled at the sight; and, learning that it was the Band of Theban Friends, he burst into tears, and said, 'Perish those who would suspect these men of doing anything base!'"

The religion of Jesus Christ is a religion of friendship. "I have called you friends," he said. He himself was the most wonderful Friend who ever walked the earth, and it was as a friendship that he urged his followers to consider their faith. He exemplified this from first to last. When one and another of His personal friends failed Him, He forgave them and took them back. Even on the cross He continued the Friend, saying to a poor wretch, "This day shalt thou be with Me in paradise."

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR JULY 31.

SUBJECT:—David and Jonathan.
GOLDEN TEXT:—Prov. 18:24.

ASK ME ANOTHER.

If you can't answer these questions, look for the answers on another page of this issue.

1. Where is the highest elevation in Michigan?
2. Where and when was the first electric railway introduced in Michigan?
3. What river in Michigan drains the largest area?
4. Which is the largest and deepest of the Great Lakes?
5. How did the Raisin River come to be so named?
6. When was Pontiac founded?
7. What is the estimated forest acreage in Michigan?
8. What by-product of the copper industry is of particular importance to agriculture?
9. In what ranges of Michigan is iron found?
10. What part of the national supply of salt does Michigan produce?

OH, PRUNES!

Johnnie—Why, Uncle Hiram, what are you doing in that tree?

Uncle Hiram—Pruning, my boy.

Johnnie—Say, suppose I don't know that's an apple tree?

Cop—Wake up! Get out of here, you bum.

Bum—Have pity on me. Time was when I rode in me own carriage.

Cop—Yes. Your mother pushed it.

Aunt—So they put the trip ropes on your kicking horse. Did they trip him up?

Small Boy—No. They tripped him down.

Just What Is "Thrift"?

Thrift is a compound quality made up of nearly all the great virtues. It implies industry, prudence, foresight and a pinch of self-denial. But it is wholly foreign to miserliness.

Thrift means more and better homes, greater comfort and contentment, less waste and worry, increased pleasure and happiness. The National Loan and Investment Company helps folks to practice it successfully.

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Michigan Farmer Pattern Service

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No. 755—For Stout Figures. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 3 3/4 yards of 40-inch material, with 1/8 yard of 36-inch contrasting.



No. 698—Morning or Sports Dress. The pattern cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 2 3/4 yards of 40-inch material, with 1/8 yard of 40-inch contrasting.

No. 768—Sports Inspiration. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 and 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 3 yards of 40-inch material, with 1/4 yard of 32-inch contrasting.

No. 2929—One-piece Dress. Pattern in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 or 14 years. Size 8 requires 1 1/2 yards of 40-inch material, with 3/8 yard of 27-inch contrasting.

No. 3109—For the Smart Junior. Pattern in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 1 1/2 yards of 36-inch material, with 3/8 yard of 32-inch contrasting.

No. 2954—Ragland Sleeves. Pattern in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1 1/2 yards of 40-inch material, with 3/8 yard of 32-inch contrasting.

Send 13c for each pattern to the Pattern Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

IT'S BEING DONE IN MICHIGAN.

(Continued from page 81).
to do with production. The truth is that about ninety per cent of marketing is the production of the right kind of product. Last year Land o' Lakes, Inc., sold approximately 80,000,000 pounds of butter. About seventy per cent of this butter was ninety-three score, or above, i. e., sweet cream butter.

The big appeal of the market service of Land o' Lakes, so far as the member creameries are concerned, is the way it simplifies the marketing of the butter. There is no detail handling of a lot of sales to small local dealers, and the customary credit risks. Practically the entire lot of butter at Bruce Crossing is packed in tubs and shipped to the Land o' Lakes Duluth warehouse. At the time shipment is made, the creamery draws a sight draft equivalent to eighty per cent of the value of the butter. The balance comes at the end of the month when the directors of the Land o' Lakes Creameries, Inc., set the pool price for the various scores of butter received during the previous month from all creameries.

When the Bruce Crossing butter reaches Duluth, each churning is separately scored by U. S. Department of Agriculture inspectors. A report is promptly sent to the Bruce Crossing operator so that he knows just how each churning of butter was graded as to color, body, salt, flavor, butter-fat content, yeast, molds, bacteria, appearance, and any other significant factor. With this information he knows just where he is at all the time, and is able to maintain a uniform product.

At the other central warehouses operated by Land o' Lakes, the butter is loaded into refrigerator cars, with all the butter in each car scoring a single grade 91-92-93 or above, and shipped to the markets of the east, or elsewhere. This shipment in carload lots is each year saving individual creameries thousands of dollars in freight charges as compared to the old system where each creamery had to make individual shipments, for few creameries ever have volume enough to aggregate full carloads. President Brandt, of Land o' Lakes, is authority for the statement that this carlot shipping service of the organization saves the member creameries over \$750,000 annually.

Land o' Lakes butter is sold in the high-priced markets, where people are willing to pay liberally for a quality product. So efficient is the sales force of the Land o' Lakes organization that the average monthly gross price paid to member creameries for all butter during 1926 was one-half cent higher than Chicago Extras. New York and Chicago Extras are the highest prices listed on the butter markets of these two cities, while centralizers pay on a basis of eighty-nine score butter that ordinarily is two to six cents a pound lower than for Extras.

The Bruce Crossing Creamery, incorporated under the name Ontonagon Valley Cooperative Creamery Association, has shared in the economies and better markets developed by the Land o' Lakes Creameries, Inc. The creamery is making about 18,000 pounds of butter each month, and is accumulating net profits of \$200 to \$400 monthly after paying the patrons an excellent price for their cream, meeting all running expenses, charging off depreciation on all equipment, and on the creamery building, and paying six per cent interest on all invested capital. In less than two years' time, the net assets of the creamery association have grown to over \$20,000, with a cash investment on the part of the stockholders of less than \$10,000.

They have made profits every month since they started operations, and have done so in the face of the stiffest kind of competition. It is the small local creamery that can get cream

fresh and sweet, and churn it promptly. This is the advantage that the farmers' own creamery has in its conflict with old established and entrenched centralizer creameries. It is a big enough advantage so that no group of dairy farmers need to fear big business if they will stick together and produce a high quality of butter that is better than anything the centralizers can make.

That this can be done has been demonstrated by hundreds of cooperative creameries in the central west, particularly in Minnesota. That it is also possible in Michigan is indicated by the accomplishments of the creamery at Bruce Crossing. This creamery has been the means of increasing by three to eight cents a pound the price paid for butter-fat produced in the territory served by the creamery. This aggregates thousands of dollars a year. It will mean hundreds of thousands of dollars to the cream selling dairymen of Michigan when they organize their dairy marketing so as to sell a high quality product at an increased price like Land o' Lakes butter. There should be no necessity for the discriminating people of Detroit and other cities of Michigan, who are willing to pay a special premium for real good butter, to go out of the state to get it. We have dairy farmers here in the state who could use the extra money. They can get it without assistance from the Legislature or Congress, if they follow the program that has been so successfully evolved by the Land o' Lakes Creameries, Inc.

BALMORAL FARMS ENTERTAIN Ayrshire Breeders.

OVER 200 people were guests of J. E. Davidson, owner, and Peter McClellan, superintendent, of Balmoral Farms at Ithaca, on July 21, to inspect the buildings and cattle, to organize the Ayrshire breeders of Michigan, and to listen to a program.

Some of the best Ayrshire cattle in America are owned in this herd. Balmoral Farms has the unique distinction of being the only farm that ever exhibited both a grand champion bull and a grand champion cow at the National Dairy Show in the same year. Furthermore, this farm is a distinct asset to Michigan dairying by reason of the fact that in every possible way the owner and superintendent are co-operating to advance the broad interests of dairying, and the special merits of Ayrshire breeding.

Among the speakers on the program were C. T. Conklin, secretary of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association of America; Mr. Burlingame, editor of Breeders' Gazette; George Girtbach, dairy extension specialist of Michigan State College; Congressman Woodruff, of Bay City, and the editor of the Michigan Farmer. The speakers urged the building of quality dairy business and giving that stock the best of care in Michigan by using the best stock and feed. The proper development of this, America's greatest branch of agriculture, is bound to contribute to our national welfare and to the health and prosperity of all.

Reports on the organization of Michigan's Ayrshire breeders will be made next week.

VETERINARY.

Ringbone.—How would you treat a horse for ringbone? G. R.—Point firing is the best treatment for ringbone.

Fails to Breed.—I have a five-year-old grade Guernsey, heavy milker, 5.3 per cent test, which freshened last November, third calf. Have been unable to get her with calf. Have no trouble with other cows in herd. Have been feeding a ration of ground corn and oats, commercial feed, cottonseed meal, bran, steamed bone meal and ground limestone. She is too good a cow to butcher. Can you suggest something in the way of feed that might remedy the condition? Dairyman.—Try giving one dram each of powdered nux vomica and capsicum in feed, twice daily. If she still fails to breed, it would be advisable to have her examined by your local veterinarian. This condition is usually caused by an abnormal condition of the generative organs, which might require local treatment.

A cloud, or mist, produced by a spray of water was recently used as a motion picture projection screen in a park in Berlin.

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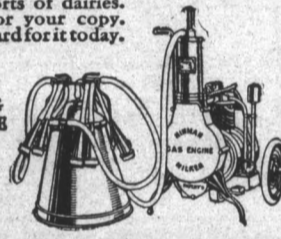
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Heaves, Coughs, Conditions, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back. \$1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail. The Newton Remedy Co. Toledo, Ohio.



HOGS
A FEW choice Reg. O. I. C. boars of April farrow, shipped on approval. GLENWOOD STOCK FARM, Zeeland, Mich.
Reg. O. I. C. Pigs of May farrow for sale. H. W. MANN, Danville, Mich.
Chester White March Pigs of best type, quality and breeding. Express paid. F. W. Alexander, Vassar, Mich.
LARGE TYPE P. C. Fall boars all sold. Gilts bred boars in the state, viz. L.'s Big Wonder by Smoothie Wonder and Big Stratton by Redeemer. W. E. LIVINGSTON, Parma, Mich.

Large Type Poland Chinas spring boars and gilts, also bred sows. JAMES G. TAYLOR, Belding, Mich.
A Few good Hampshire spring boars at a bargain. Place your order for bred gilts. JOHN W. SNYDER, St. Johns, Mich., R. 4.
HAMPSHIREs, gilts, bred for August and September farrow. Cholera immune, best of breeding. J. P. SPITLER & SONS, R. 1, Henderson, Mich.

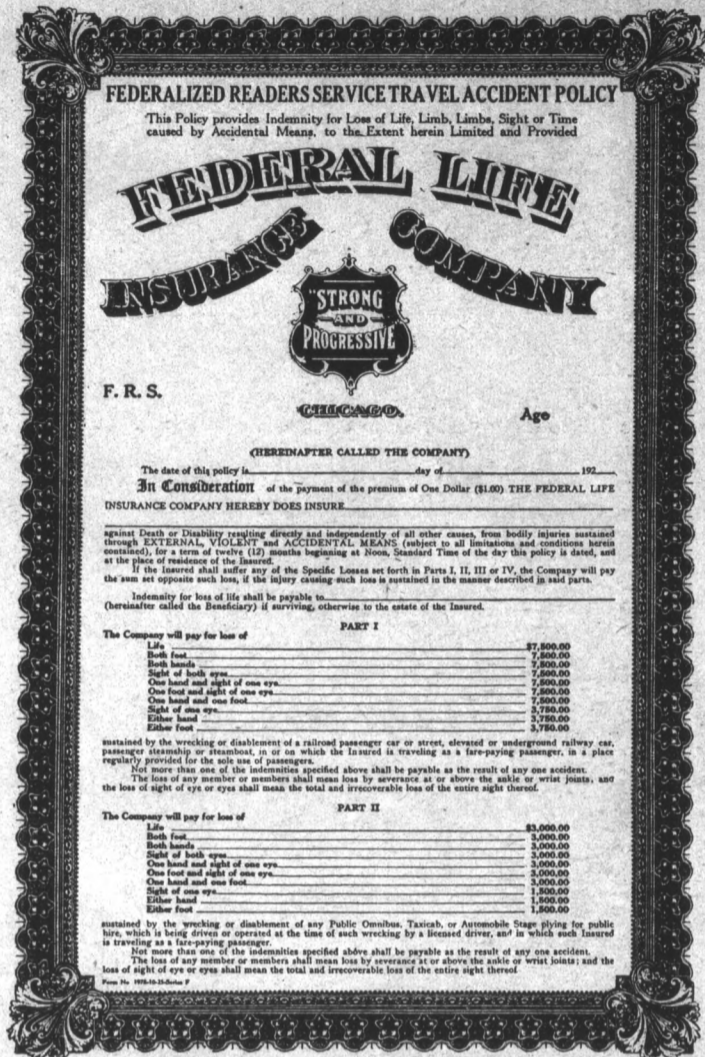
SHEEP
Delaine Ewes, Big Lambs by side, \$12 per pair. Delaine Breeding Ewes, 1 to 5 years old, \$8 per head. Western Yearling Ewes, Grade Rambouillet, \$11 per head. All good ones and in good condition, see us before you buy.
LINCOLN & BRADLEY, North Lewisburg, Ohio.

BREEDING EWES
Car lots of choice young ewes with 40 to 50-lb. lambs at side. Sired by Reg. Shrop. rams. Pried right. Telegraph Rockwood P. O., South Rockwood, Michigan. D. L. CHAPMAN & SON.

SHEEP Breeding ewes, Delaines and western. Ewes with lambs by side. Lincoln & Bradley, North Lewisburg, Ohio.
FINE LOT yearling ewes from registered Shropshire rams, western ewes. Feeder lambs. CLARA AIRE RANCH, Clara, Mich.
FOR SALE Sheep and lambs, or will exchange for cows or young cattle. RAY JENKS, Eaton Farm, Ovid, Mich.

Renew Your Federal Travel Accident Insurance

\$1.00 Will Renew Your Michigan Farmer-Federal Travel Accident Insurance Policy for Another Year. If your insurance renewal is received before your policy lapses, you get the advantage of 10% more insurance as follows:



Pays \$8,250

Instead of \$7,500

For loss of life by wrecking of railroad passenger car, street car, elevated or subway car, steamship or steamboat, or the loss of hands, feet or sight, as specified in policy.

Pays \$3,300

Instead of \$3,000

For loss of life by wrecking of public omnibus, taxicab, auto stage, plying for public hire, while operated by a licensed driver, in which the insured is traveling as a fare-paying passenger, or loss of hands, feet or sight, as specified in policy.

Pays \$2,200

Instead of \$2,000

For loss of life sustained by the wrecking or disabling of any vehicle or car operated by any private carrier or private person in which the insured is riding, or by being accidentally thrown therefrom. This includes riding in or driving auto, or any motor driven or horse drawn vehicle. Or for the loss of hands, feet or sight, as specified in policy.

Pays \$1,100

Instead of \$1,000

By being struck or run down while on a public highway by any public or private vehicle; by being struck by lightning, by cyclone or tornado; by the collapse of the outer walls of a building; by drowning at a public beach where a life guard is regularly stationed; by the burning of public buildings in which the insured shall be at the beginning of the fire; or the loss of hands, feet or sight, as specified in policy.

PAYS \$10.00 per week for a period of 15 weeks for all injuries sustained in the manner described above and as specified in policy. All specific losses shown in policy increase 10% each year for five years (except this weekly indemnity). That is, its specific losses, except the above mentioned weekly indemnity, increase 10% with each full year's renewal until such accumulation reaches 50% with the fifth renewal. In other words, in the fifth year the \$7,500 provision increases to \$11,250; the \$3,000 increases to \$4,500; the \$2,000 increases to \$3,000; and the \$1,000 increases to \$1,500.

\$7,104.98 has been paid policy holders to date, proving that accidents covered by this policy do happen.

A Renewal Notice Will Be Sent You By Mail

This renewal notice will show the exact date of the expiration of your policy and will carry a complete history of your policy. To assist this office, enclose a remittance of \$1.00, check, money order, or currency, with renewal notice, forwarding same in the mailing piece that will be provided, to the Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, care of Insurance Department, and receipt for one year renewal will be sent you. **DO NOT SEND YOUR POLICY.** Return only the renewal notice and your policy will be duly extended and receipted for.

It is necessary that you act at once upon receipt of your renewal notice for should your policy lapse before the renewal is received, your old policy becomes void and a new policy at \$7,500 face value would be issued in its stead.

If you have not sent in for one of these policies, the offer is still open to a paid-in-advance reader of our reading family. Read over the enclosed FAMILY OFFER. Fill out coupon and send remittance TODAY.

This policy covers you whether you are traveling on business or pleasure. It is not a complete accident policy, but gives you exceptional travel accident coverage at our group or family plan price of \$1.00 a year.

Our Family Offer

This protection is available to each member of the Michigan Farmer Family, who is a paid-in-advance reader of Your Own Home Farm Weekly for the period of time the policy is in force.

\$1.00 Per Year is the Total Cost

If you are not a paid-in-advance reader, \$4.00 will give you Michigan Farmer 10 years, or 520 issues, and cover the cost of your insurance policy, giving you protection for one year. Michigan Farmer has been regularly one year \$1.00. Ten annual subscriptions would have cost \$10. Remember this Family Offer gives you Michigan Farmer 10 years and one year insurance protection. Note the saving.

You can renew your policy for \$1.00 renewal premium, each year that you are a paid-in-advance reader, as long as you desire to keep the insurance in force.

Fill out application and mail today

(Send Along Your Address Label on This Paper)

APPLICATION

for \$7.500 Travel Accident Policy issued by the Federal Life Insurance Company as a service by The Michigan Farmer.

I certify that I am a paid-in-advance reader of The Michigan Farmer, more than 10 years and not over 70 years of age, that I am neither deaf nor blind, and that I am not crippled to the extent that I cannot travel safely in public places, and hereby apply for the \$7,500 Travel-Accident Policy in the Federal Life Insurance Company, issued through The Michigan Farmer.

Full Name
(Print Name in Full).

Post Office..... State

R. F. D..... Occupation

Date of Birth Age.....

I read Michigan Farmer Expiration Date.....

addressed to

Write below the name and address of person to whom you want insurance paid in case you are killed; otherwise it will be paid to your estate.

Beneficiary Relationship.....

Address

NOTICE:—Not more than one policy will be issued to one person, but any or all members of the family between the ages of 10 and 70 years can secure one of these policies.