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The Farmerette

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VOLUME CLXIX NUMBER SIX

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CURRENT COMMENT

The One-Horse Cultivator
TRAVELING across Michigan during the past week, we saw several men cultivating corn with one-horse cultivators.

A few of the fields being thus handled were good. The condition of the others were fair to very poor.

But it will require the income from the best corn to pay for such inefficient methods of culture. It, of course, is better for a man to work corn with the one-horse outfit than to sit around doing nothing. But, it is foolish for such a man to attempt to compete with the farmer who cultivates with two and three horses. Some day, but a short time hence, the one-horse cultivator man will be counted out.

Under New Management

AN announcement has just been received that a store, recently closed because the owner failed, has been opened under a new manager. The assumption from this announcement is that the old management had failed to adopt the best business practices in the operation of this store. That likely is true, but it does not mean necessarily that the new management will make the business a success. He may, and again he may not.

But the fact that another person is in charge gives the customers hope that the business may prove successful and render the needed service. In other words, the announcement we have just read gives us new hope.

A lot of farms are mismanaged. In fact, a goodly number of them are not managed at all. Often enough labor is applied to make these farms successful, but it is used in such a way that the results are not satisfactory.

However, a change in the methods employed on these farms can be made without a change of ownership. In fact, as we go through the country in-

specting farms and studying the history of successes and failures, we are discovering that the majority of our present good farmers were once failures so far as results were concerned. But these men got an idea, changed their system, and then succeeded.

The changes may seem unimportant to many. One lamb feeder discovered that a very slight change in the rations he was feeding his flocks, turned a losing game into success. A dairyman began weeding out his inferior cows, with the result that he got larger profits from a reduced herd. A potato grower learned that, by reducing his acreage of potatoes and devoting a larger portion of his farm to the production of soil-building crops, he not only grew as many potatoes as before, but he was able to produce at less cost and at greater profit.

The farmer should persistently study his problems with the hope that some new way may afford him increased satisfaction from his farm operations.

Keep Fighting Inefficiency

UNTIL we stop progressing there will be no let-up in the search for more efficient methods of farming. That, it appears, is a salient factor in progress. Accomplishing more with less effort is the way man makes labor bring a larger degree of satisfaction.

For instance, a few days ago we saw combines operating in Michigan wheat fields. Whether these machines prove practical in the climate of Michigan is a matter to be finally settled by experience. But we predict that, because of the saving made by this method of handling small grains, these machines will be suited to the needs of the Michigan farmer as they have been to the demands of the western farmer.

Last week we noted that a Clinton county group of farmers had adjusted their jointly-owned threshing-outfit so it would deliver the grain into bags placed upon a flat wagon rack. This simple arrangement reduced the size of the threshing force required, by two men.

The sweet clover outfit described in this issue is a real saver of labor and expense for those who save the seed from this growing crop.

Then, too, such things as our cow testing associations, the providing of better sires, the growing of better seeds, are all ways of gaining efficiency in agriculture. And it is the adoption of these efficient methods of production and handling farm products that gives the successful man his advantage.

The Land Grant Colleges

FOR sixty years the government has appropriated money for the support of the land grant colleges, commonly known as state agricultural colleges. Fifteen million dollars annually of government money has been used for this purpose and in addition about \$55,000,000 of state aid has also been used.

This government paternalism has been given without protest, and it is right that it should be thus given. In the industries, prices for commodities are established to enable the manufacturers to maintain elaborate research departments in which ways are sought to better the products and to cut costs. The buyer, in other words, pays the cost of research, which is strictly private.

But with farming it is different. Agriculture is an open book, no trade secrets exist, and whenever a finding is made it is given to the public. The price the consumer pays does not include the cost of research, and often not even a profit.

The problems of farming are more complex than those of industry, because it is founded on natural forces

which lack uniformity and cannot be easily standardized. There are also natural enemies to fight, as well as the vagaries of nature to contend with.

It is pleasing to note that the government is going to make an investigation of the work of the colleges, for the first time in sixty years, in order to coordinate and make more efficient the work of these colleges.

This so-called government paternalism is due and justified. It should even be extended so that even more efficient work may be done to help farmers to solve the intricate problems connected with the growing of the food supplies of the nation, and to make farming as enjoyable and profitable a life as industry furnishes.

Plugging For Quality

WE have become rather thoroughly convinced that within reasonable limitations the kind of land a farmer has is not the largest factor in successful farming. The big element in making the farm pay, is the farmer, himself. And the type of farmer that meets with the greatest success is the farmer who seeks to produce quality products.

It seems to matter little what kind of farming is followed—whether general crop production, dairying, fruit growing, potato culture, or what not. But the fact is, the leading farmers in any of these lines go to much pains to secure a product that merits the respect of the consumer.

A man who takes pride in producing cows of quality, will provide good housing, the best of feed and every care that is needed to secure the quality he is after. He will suit his whole farm program to this end. The same holds with the good fruit grower, the gardener, the live stock man, or any class of farmer.

Going after the production of quality farm products serves to bring out the best that is in a man, and it requires all the talent a man has to be a successful farmer.

The Chick Business

DISCUSSIONS at the Grand Rapids meeting of the day-old chick men showed that the hatcheries were not entirely pleased with the mail service they are getting on chick shipments. The post office department, recognizing the importance of this comparatively new industry, is anxious to improve its service to help eliminate losses in transit.

There is nothing in agriculture which parallels the day-old chick business, either in growth or in its influence on its industry. Since the development of the mammoth hatcheries, which give better results than old mother hen did, and the success in shipping chicks after they are hatched, efforts have been made by breeders to take the set out of the hen and instead, keep her busy producing eggs.

Even anti-evolutionists must concede that it is quite a step from the old jungle fowl, that laid her clutch of eggs in spring and spent the rest of the season caring for her young, to the modern two to three-hundred-egg hen. A great part of this improvement is due to the hatcheries' influence on the poultry industry.

Some Conflicting Efforts

OUR Washington reports show that the bureau of reclamation is busy in extensive land projects, while various divisions of the department of agriculture are telling the farmers that there is ample production for present needs and that the way to farm profits is to grow more on fewer acres.

The reclamation bureau has large projects in the south, in which it will till farms, put them to crops, get them in livable shape for farmers, and

and then give a very easy payment plan, supplemented with plenty of credit during the period of getting established. There is also what is considered the largest and most expensive reclamation project being put across in the west along the Columbia River. In this case also, the farms will be fully improved before being turned over to the farmer.

While this is going on, Delos James, of the Agricultural Service of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, says that agriculture in general is over-manned and can over-produce for present needs with even reduced acreage. Improved methods of farming have changed things considerably in the last twenty years. From the back-to-the-land movement of the old days, in order to keep the nation from starving, we are now in an age of plenty as far as foodstuffs are concerned.

In view of these facts, why should the reclamation bureau be so active? Perhaps that bureau is over-manned, also, and these projects are being put on to keep the "help" busy, and to make a showing. There is no doubt but what reclamation may be needed in the far future, but why reclaim at the wrong "psychological moment?"

Understanding

I WEAR a eleven shoe, so I think I ought to be a good one to talk on the subject of understanding.

This subject is a big one—so big it is hard to understand. If we only understood, how fine life would be. It's just because we don't understand that we kinda hit the rocks every little while.

If we could understand what life is, what it's for, why it is, why this happens, and why that don't, we'd know just what to do to get the most out of life.

Some folks refuse to understand—they don't want to find out. Maybe they're too lazy, or don't care, and are content to just live from day to day, doing some things right and some wrong, and later on suffering physically, mentally, or spiritually, for the things they've done wrong. It's one sure thing—when a thing's done right the results is satisfactory.

Then there's some folkses what think they understand. They're so sure they know, that they don't know that they don't know. And when what happens is different than what they figured, the thing what happened is wrong, not what they figured.

We are always looking for sure stuff and when anybody gets up and says, like he was a absolute authority, that so and so is so, lots of us like to believe it, instead of thinking the thing out fer ourselves.

Lots of false prophets is got followers 'cause we like to take our thinking like medicine—swallow it whole every so often.

This is a educated world, all right, but what we know now will be laughed at a hundred years from now, and some of our ways will look just as foolish as witchcraft does not.

One of the greatest things of life is to know that what we know now isn't all there is to know. When one thinks that way he is always looking fer more information, and it's this looking for more what makes the world progress.

There's two women in this world I don't like. One is Miss Understanding, and the other is Miss Information. Either one is likely to get a fellow in trouble. I guess a married man like me shouldn't have anything to do with misses anyhow. There's one thing I know and understand, and that is that I am married. Sofe don't let me forget it.
HY SYCKLE.



How Farmers Get Hurt

Suggestions on Ways of Reducing Life Hazards on the Farm

ALTHOUGH farming is an all-the-year-round occupation, the most active period, in the greater part of the United States, is the summer season. It is appropriate, therefore, to direct attention at this time to the fact that it is notably hazardous, and to counsel those who follow it to be mindful of their own safety and of that of others. For the farmer, like his brother who works in a shop or at building construction, is prone to "take a chance" for the sake of saving a second or two—even when the penalty that must be paid in case of a "miss" is the loss of a hand or foot, or possibly of a life.

Comparatively few farm accidents are reported in the newspapers, and those that do creep in are commonly dismissed with three or four lines. This does not mean, however, that such accidents are rare, nor that they are usually of a minor character. Hundreds of them occur daily, but few persons hear about them (outside of the families directly concerned and a small circle of friends and acquaintances) unless they cause death or serious injuries; and even in these cases adequate accounts of the accidents seldom appear save in local newspapers of limited circulation.

Mowing machines are naturally capable of causing accidents of exceedingly serious nature when things go wrong. We recall one case of a rather unusual character, in which the man who was injured was operating a two-horse machine. In circling the field where he was cutting the grass, he had to drive so near a public highway that part of the machine extended out into the road. Just at the wrong moment (from the farmer's viewpoint) an automobile came along, and the operator of it failed to see the projecting part of the mower. The car struck the mower and the impact unseated its driver and threw him to the ground with sufficient force to

break one of his legs. Accidents of this type are far from common, yet they may recur whenever the conditions are right. Along public highways in the country, sufficient quantities of grass often grow on both sides of the traveled part to repay farmers for the labor of harvesting the crop, and this is quite generally done. In such cases mowing machines are often used, and danger of the sort indicated above may then arise, from the passing of motor cars and other vehicles. Few automobile operators would be

nor can we expect them to see and avoid all the dangerous stones and depressions; but they should always be prepared for sudden jolts and side sways, by sitting erect and bracing themselves as well as possible.

Tractors have to be reckoned with today, and like other machines, they have their own failings. In a typical case that comes to mind, a driver of a farm tractor attached his machine to a wagon loaded with wood and set the tractor in motion. He had gone

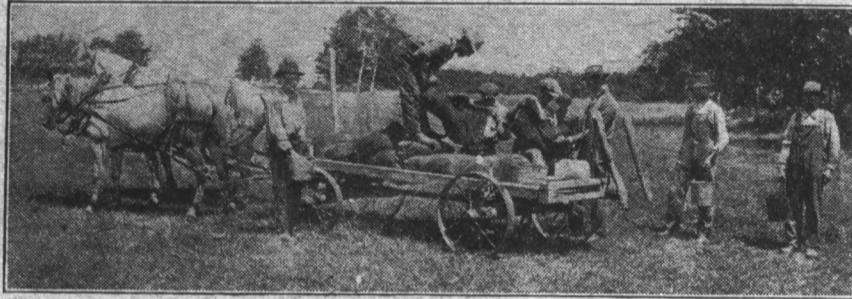
ing on side hills and steep grades; and large stones and hummocks should be avoided by driving around them whenever possible.

Power-driven circular saws cause many serious accidents on farms, as well as in industrial establishments. For wood-cutting on farms they are usually driven by belts connected to gasoline engines, tractors, automobiles, or sometimes electric motors. The belts are sources of danger because they are almost invariably unguarded, and the clothing of persons passing or working near them may be caught and carried to the pulleys. The commonest types of saw accidents, of course, are those caused by using bad judgment, and by slipping or tripping, so that the hand or some other part of the body comes in contact with the rapidly revolving blade. Mutilation is then a foregone conclusion.

In addition, the flywheels of the saws themselves may burst, and in such an event the flying pieces are likely to strike and injure or kill persons in the vicinity. This particular hazard is far more real than saw-users are inclined to believe. Here is an illustrative example. A New York state farmer was removing sawdust from about a circular saw, which was running at high speed without load, when the flywheel burst and a piece of it struck him in the abdomen and passed through his body, killing him almost instantly. In this particular case it is said that the flywheel had been cracked for some time—but the presence of a known crack is by no means essential to wheel-failure.

The use of power-driven machinery is not in any way essential to the occurrence of serious accidents on the farm, and it may even be true (though we make no such assertion) that the adoption of such machinery has not, on the whole, increased the number of accidents. It is manifest that this

(Continued on page 104).



Even the Poisoning of Grasshoppers is More or Less of a Hazardous Job.

so careless or heedless as to collide with a large object like a mowing machine, yet the thing does happen, and farmers should be mindful of the possibility when mowing along the highway.

A far more usual type of mowing-machine accident is the one in which the driver is thrown from his seat by an unexpected jolt, and falls in front of the knives. We recall a case of this kind in which the driver's right hand and wrist were so badly lacerated that it was necessary to amputate the arm between the wrist and the elbow; and many other similar cases could be cited. An accident of this type is a possibility whenever one wheel of a mower passes over a good-sized stone, or drops into a depression in the field. We can hardly ask mowing-machine operators to strap them-

but a few feet when the rear wheels of the tractor bogged down in a muddy spot and the machine tipped over backward, pinning the farmer underneath, and killing him almost instantly. There have been many closely similar accidents in connection with tractors, though naturally they have not all caused death. A large proportion of them have been quite serious, however, and it is evidently necessary to exercise great care when working with these highly useful, but potentially dangerous machines. The operating instructions furnished by the manufacturers should be faithfully observed; in starting to haul a load, the strain on the draw-bar, chain, or cable should be taken up slowly and without jerking; no attempt should be made to haul an excessive load; special care should be taken when operat-

A Country Church That Functions

A Real Factor in Community Life

By N. A. McCune

ACOUNTRY church which makes you stop and look a second time is worth talking about, and when you find that its work is as good as it looks, it is worth talking about still more. That is the case with the LeValley Methodist Church, four miles south of Ionia, and three miles north of M-16.

As I drove up to the church, on a bright Sunday morning in June, to take part in the third anniversary services of dedication, I thought to myself, "This church will never have difficulty in getting a good minister, if it is as good as it looks." The more I learned about it, the more I was convinced that here is a church doing real business for the Kingdom, out in the open country.

The church was full for the morning service, which meant there were about two hundred and fifty present. The pastor said that on Easter three hundred were in attendance. The people did not look as though they were dying to get off the farm, or had applied for jobs at Ford's. As a matter of fact, (draw a red line under this), most of the farms in the LeValley section are occupied by their owners, and what is equally vital, a large proportion of the people present that morning were born in the vicinity. That being so, they naturally want to build up a healthy community life. They are not expecting to move this fall. They expect to live right there on the

farms for a good many years to come.

Some of the reasons these folks give for not moving away are highly interesting. "Because of the social interests of the community," said one. "Have grown up with the country, and would find it hard to break away now," said another. "The dads around here have generally been square with their boys, and have made it worth while

for them to stay," was the view of a third. Another boy declared that it was the activities and attractions of the LeValley church that had influenced many of the younger people to remain. And another reason was the spirit of cooperation in the community. Out of such material a strong church can be built. The land is productive, and is worth around \$100 an

acre. There are some large dairy herds. A good deal of feeding is done in the winter, western sheep and lambs being brought in. A fertile soil has everything to do with a virile church.

The building is constructed of red mission brick, trimmed with artificial stone. The auditorium seats 190, and the annex a hundred more. The pews are comfortable, non-sleep-inducing. The trim is of oak, and there is a very pleasing beamed ceiling. These people believe in putting a bit of art into the church, and the money has been well spent. Below, the large Sunday School assembly room, which is also the dining room, serves its purposes admirably. The kitchen can take care of a large crowd of men with hayfield appetites, or a big banquet of the ladies' aid. The building is heated with steam, lighted with an isolated electric system. There are sanitary toilets. All this for forty thousand dollars, of which seven thousand was donated labor! The debris of the old church, which burned, was removed by the men of the community, and the hauling of the materials for the new structure was contributed labor. When the dedication was over, three years ago, they had three thousand dollars over and above their immediate needs. An efficient building committee, consisting of Messrs. Albert Hinds, Ed. Townsend and Frank Taft, saw the building enterprise through,



Country Young People Interested in the Church Usually Stick to the Farm.

but they had the backing of a united, enthusiastic community.

And this is a good place to put down the fact that this church is the child of a union movement, more than fifty years ago. "Back in the seventies," says the dedication program, "there were several places in the country where the people met for worship. One group met in the Hall Church, one met at a church where the Tuttle cemetery now is, another met at the Gorham schoolhouse, and still another met at the Benedict school, and still another at Berlin Center. But these were too many to serve in the best way, and it was suggested that the two that worshiped at Tuttle and Benedict should unite and build a church together. This was agreed upon, and it was decided to build a church on a plat of ground offered for the purpose by Ira F. LeValley." This was in 1876. So this graceful and sturdy house of God has a tradition of union behind it, and that counts considerably.

The social and recreational program is a full one. The Reverend Charles E. Thies is the pastor, and a very active man. He has to be, to guide so dynamic a church as this. There is something going on most of the time, he says, during the fall and winter

months and the early spring. Pageantry is used at Christmas and Easter, and he is starting it for other times of the year. At least once a month a pot-luck supper is held, followed by a story telling hour, the story tellers all being local folks. Each of the programs is more or less different from the others, and the committee in charge is a different committee each time. Sunday school classes are organized and have their own parties. The Standard Bearers' Society has a membership of about forty, and meets once a month. This is for young people of high school age. The King's Herald, for younger boys and girls, likewise has a meeting of its own, on Saturdays. Of course, the women come in for their meetings, which often last all day, and which the men, as a reward of merit, are sometimes allowed to attend.

One of the lines of work which Mr. Thies has introduced is the Daily Vacation Bible School. This summer the enrollment was fifty, the children coming from seven school districts, and there were six volunteer teachers. The church membership is growing steadily. Last year thirty-three new members were added to the roll. One class of new members consisted of twenty children.

horse, Dora, so for years the team names, Daisy and Dora, have continued to designate the occupants of our first two horse stalls.

But time lays relentless and incapable hands on all things of flesh and blood, no matter how dauntless the spirit, or hardy the body. During the last few years stiffness crept into Daisy's joints and legs. Then came the crowning insult to her pride and poise. It was the cruellest cut of fate. "Old" Daisy, as we had come to call her, gradually lost her eyesight. A year or so ago this disability became so great that, since that time her plight has been truly pitiable. Unless guided, she was just as likely as not to walk head-on into a fence, or tree or the side of a barn. Not knowing where she was going, she naturally became hesitant and filled with inexplicable fears and fancies.

All her life Daisy had despised being turned out to pasture, even for a few hours. After becoming blind, she was less content than ever when we turned her out. When I would take the halter and go to bring her into the barn, she would whinny a glad greeting as soon as she heard me rattle the gate.

Harness Brought New Life.

Sometimes I would find her lying down, her legs especially stiff, and would have to lead her painfully at the end of a very tight halter rope, to the barn. She would come limping along as though it were almost impossible for her to move, and as though every step were misery. Then I have harnessed her and started off with her and the other horse to do some light work about the farm. And would you believe it, for the first few minutes, she would lug ahead on the lines harder than a few minutes before she had pulled back on the halter rope.

For months we had reluctantly realized that it would be the humane thing to do to lay her away in a grave beside her mate, the first Dora. But as is so often the case with unpleasant tasks, we kept putting it off. Saturday we summoned our will-power and courage and did the fatal deed. A kind neighbor, who is an expert on such things, brought down his gun and the end came suddenly and without pain. The bullet entered the dear head between the eyes, and the faithful legs crumpled and she lay still, without a kick or a struggle.

"She was a good horse," was the

neighbor's simple but heartfelt tribute.

"Yes," I replied, with eyes smarting, "They don't make many like her." We went away and hired a man to bury her. There were other things that I preferred to do about that time. Her mate, the second Dora, whinnied plaintively for hours. She shared our sense of bereavement. She, too, had lost a faithful, pleasant helper.

As I read over these stumbling paragraphs I wonder what you will think of them. Perhaps you will feel that I am foolish wasting so much precious space telling about a dead horse. Certainly, what I have written is cold and lifeless and totally inadequate. But anyway, it is sincere, and a lump comes into my throat as I think of the life and death of this extraordinary servant of mankind.

Have you ever had a horse like Daisy? If so, you can appreciate how we feel. Have you one like her now? If so, care for her considerably, and when her days of usefulness and enjoyment are over, place her humanely to rest.

Deaths from pneumonia among the natives have been reduced sixty per cent in the past eight years, mainly by vaccine and other preventive measures.

News and Views

From INGLESIDE FARM—By Stanley Powell

THERE'S a tinge of pain and sorrow in our hearts here at Ingleside. There's a sense of loss and loneliness that is mighty hard to shake off. There's a vacant horse stall with an empty halter hanging on a peg behind it. Good old Daisy, beloved by all who knew her, has been laid to rest.

No longer does that fine, intelligent sorrel head, with a white stripe running down the face, greet me appreciatively when I open the food doors to the mangers in the morning. You who never knew Daisy cannot know how we feel. Daisy had grown to be an institution here at Ingleside.

In the dim and hazy past, so long ago that none of us remember the exact date, we purchased her as a three-year-old colt and started her upon her career of service and satisfaction. Possibly father could tell how much he paid for her, but I doubt it. Probably it is one of those instances where the quality lingers long after the price has been forgotten.

Whatever we paid for Daisy, she would have been a cheap horse at several times that price. Her sire was a pure-bred Percheron. Her dam was a rather small and compact farm brood mare of no particular breeding, as far as I know. Daisy rarely weighed over 1,500 pounds. Her splendidly formed body was encased in silky sorrel hair. She was a rare combination of strength, pluck, endurance and intelligence.

She was happiest when in the collar, with leather straining and trace chains rattling. In fancy I can see her now, pulling straight and true, with ears cocked forward. She knew how to start a load and how to keep it going. We never hitched her to anything, but that she handled it as it should have been handled. With her and her mate ahead, you could strike a back-furrow, or plant rows of corn or grain that would be the envy of your neighbors.

A Teamster's Sweetheart.

In the more than a score of years that she served us, we had many teamsters here at Ingleside, but with each of them she was the favorite horse on the farm. During this period she was fortunate to have many good drivers, and unfortunate enough to have a few not quite so skillful and considerate. But no matter who held the reins or

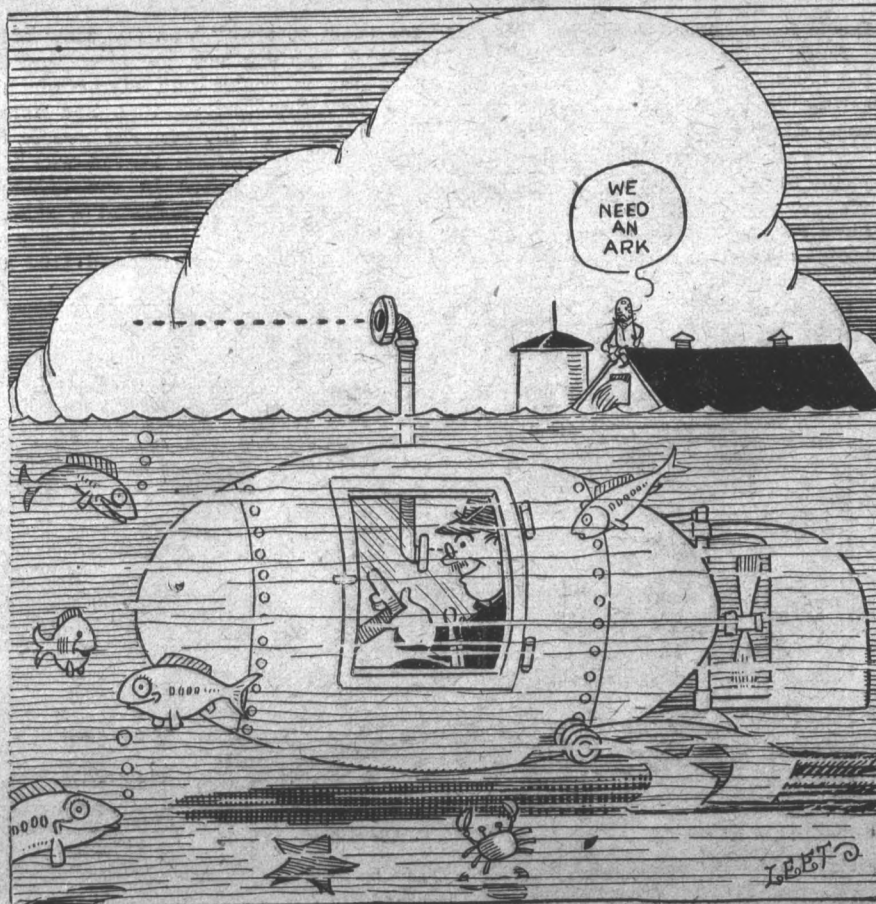
wielded the grain bucket and curry-comb, she served us faithfully.

Daisy's cost of upkeep was exceptionally low. With her, liniment, gall cure and sweat pads were almost unknown. However, we always saw that she had a well-fitting collar and harness.

Unquestionably one of the big factors in her long career of pleasing usefulness was her good fortune in having an appropriate mate, Dora. This Dora was a half-sister to Daisy, and possessed most of the latter's good points. But she lacked the remarkable wearing qualities and soundness of wind and limb that was Daisy's heritage, and so about five years ago we planted her beneath the sod.

At that time we purchased another mare to work with Daisy. Not knowing her name, we called this new

Submarine Tractor--For Use During Wet Seasons



News of the Week

Colonel Lindbergh and his plane, the Spirit of St. Louis, have been insured for \$150,000 during his present country-wide tour.

Rev. W. M. Lamance, a Methodist evangelist, near Beulah, Michigan, is training his son to become a light heavyweight boxer.

The oil operators in Seminole field, Oklahoma, have reached an agreement to curtail oil production because of the large amount on hand now.

The Dornier Metall Bauten Co., of Germany, is constructing a trans-Atlantic air liner which will have accommodations for 100 passengers. It will have twelve motors developing 7,000 horsepower.

Frances Jenkins, a Washington inventor, has invented an apparatus to enable an aviator to land in a fog.

The Baumes law, which makes sentences heavier for repeaters in crime, have caused a noticeable decrease in crime in New York.

The cost of living in Detroit has decreased more rapidly than in other cities, according to a United States survey.

Eighty-eight Buddhist priests in Siberia have been jailed because they have been interfering with the administration of the Soviet government.

Brooklyn plans the largest airport in the world, which will cost \$18,000,000.

Peaches are rotting on the ground in California because of a war between the growers and the canners. They can not agree on a fair price for the fruit, the growers refusing anything below \$30 per ton.

President Coolidge took a "star" part in the pageant commemorating the discovery of gold in 1874, which was held at Custer, S. D., July 27. The President impersonated Horace N. Ross, a member of General Custer's party.

The Duncan bill, legalizing 2.75 per cent beer in Wisconsin, was definitely killed by the legislature supporting the governor's veto of the bill.

Queen Marie, of Rumania, expects to make another trip to America, bringing her son and her daughter, with the thought of finding American mates for them, it is reported.

"Bud" Stillman, son of wealthy New Yorkers, married Lena Wilson, daughter of a Quebec, Canada, woodsman. Lena was a servant for the Stillman family.

Frederick A. Giles, of Australia, will attempt a flight from Detroit to New Zealand, making five stops. The distance is 11,151 miles. One hop will consist of 4,700 miles, and if made will establish a new world's non-stop record.

There are 1,242 hotels in the United States of more than 200 rooms each.

An embargo has been placed on shipments of fruits and vegetables from New Jersey and Delaware into Pennsylvania, in efforts to control the Japanese beetle.

Ward's New Catalogue is yours FREE!



"We have bought in the great cities—the savings are larger at Ward's."

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Catalogue Number 107 Fall and Winter 1927

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Tuberculosis in Michigan Poultry

And its Relation to T. B. in Hogs

By H. R. Smith

IT would not be fair to say that Michigan has more tuberculosis in poultry than any other state, but it is one of the group of north central states that has more than any other section of the country. Just why this is we don't know positively, but we do have our suspicions, which will be given later in this story. That Michigan flocks have plenty of it is not conjecture. It has been determined by recent investigations, in which the hog has taken an important part.

I shall not forget the disappointment that came to me when I watched, in Buffalo, the post-mortem inspection of the first load of hogs in the entire country, on which was paid the premium of ten cents per hundred. In this load of supposedly clean hogs, six had tubercular lesions in the throat, and the heads were condemned as inedible. They were produced on the farm of a boyhood friend, Mr. Charles Bowditch, Hillsdale county, Michigan. This was four years ago, after all the breeding and dairy cattle in the county had been tuberculin tested at least twice, the reactors slaughtered, and Hillsdale county officially designated by the federal government and state as a modified accredited area—the first in the United States.

At that time, we knew from the limited investigations of the federal department of agriculture that tuberculosis in poultry can be transmitted to hogs, but no one knew it was so large a factor. Arrangements were immediately made to have tubercular glands cut out of Hillsdale county accredited hogs by Dr. Wende, chief inspector, and shipped from Buffalo to Dr. Van Es, the eminent pathologist of the University of Nebraska at Lincoln. Dr. Van Es injected this material into healthy chickens and guinea pigs. Several weeks later some of these chickens showed unmistakable signs of tuberculosis—light in weight, pale of

comb, etc. When slaughtered there were the characteristic white or yellowish spots on the liver and spleen, and some showed the nodules on the intestines, which nodules, when opened, contained a yellowish, cheesy material. Only one guinea pig had tuberculosis. As guinea pigs do not contract the avian type of the disease, Dr. Van Es reported that a large percentage of these Hillsdale county hogs had the avian type of tuberculosis as a result of mingling with tuberculous chickens on the farm.

When we secured the consent of the Chicago packers to pay the ten cent premium on hogs from accredited counties, it was thought that if the tuberculous cattle are eliminated from a county, the principal cause of tuberculosis in hogs will have been removed and they will be practically free. In that case, they would be worth ten cents per hundred more. It is true that the condemnations of carcasses are very few in these accredited hogs, but the retentions, or slight cases caused by chickens are still high. The avian type of the disease often causes the head of the hog to be condemned, on which there is a loss of from fifty cents to \$1.00 each.

The packers are now paying out \$40,000 per month on premium checks on accredited hogs received at middle west markets. Many of these lots are killed separately to determine the extent to which tuberculosis is still found in them. We now have records on nearly two million accredited hogs from a large proportion of the 329 accredited counties in the United States. These show that the condemnations of carcasses is seventy-five per cent less than in the hogs for the entire country, but the retentions, or slight cases, (mostly of avian origin), are

somewhere around 25 per cent less.

The state and federal veterinarians have applied the tuberculin test on poultry flocks in many of these counties. It is significant that in those areas where the highest percentage of hogs are retained for tuberculosis, the chickens show the highest percentage of reactors. In some counties ninety per cent of the poultry flocks contained one or more reacting birds. It is not unusual to find twenty per cent of the individual birds infected with tuberculosis. In one Nebraska county the reacting chickens were sold subject to post-mortem inspection, and one-third were condemned. In all of these demonstration tests made in Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois and Michigan, practically no birds under six months of age reacted, and comparatively few under one year. Birds over two years are the worst because the disease has had time to progress.

Just why there is so much more avian tuberculosis in the poultry flocks of the north central states than in other sections, is difficult to explain. The New England States have a higher percentage of tuberculosis in cattle than have the north central states, but there seems to be very little tuberculosis in poultry in the east or in the south half of the country. There is also very little bovine tuberculosis in the south. Our records show a high percentage of avian tuberculosis in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, the eastern portion of the Dakotas, northeastern Nebraska, the northern half who makes a business of poultry raising knows that young birds are more economical egg producers than birds over two years of age, and it is not a common practice in the east to keep over old birds, except perhaps, for

breeding purposes on certain farms which supply eggs to hatcheries. On the larger farms in the central states, it is not unusual to find on the premises, hens four, five and six years old, many of these giving off the germs of tuberculosis, contaminating the young birds of the flock, and also the swine of Iowa, and the northern portion of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio.

North Dakota has a relatively low percentage of tuberculosis in cattle, but a high percentage in poultry. Apparently it is not due entirely to the climate, because the winters are just as long and cold in northern New England as in North Dakota. Apparently there is very little avian tuberculosis in Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire. One explanation of this situation is that the farms in the north central states are much larger than eastern farms, and poultry raising on these larger farms is purely incidental, whereas, in the east, poultry raising is of primary importance. In other words, poultry raising in the eastern states is more commercialized. One with which they come in contact.

The first step is to determine whether or not the flock is infected. Very often some individuals will show physical symptoms—emaciation, pale combs, and occasionally lameness. They should be killed and examined for the white spots on the liver, the nodules on the intestines, etc. On many farms where reacting chickens are found, none showed physical symptoms, and the flock might have been pronounced free if the test had not been applied. In case physical symptoms are not apparent, it is a good plan to have the tuberculin test applied to at least a portion of the flock.

If the flock is infected as indicated by physical symptoms, or by the results of the test, they should be hand-

Continued on page 113.

Saving Sweet Clover Seed

High School Students Build Machine that Works

NOW that sweet clover has proved such a valuable forage and soil-building crop, it is becoming of increasing importance as a seed crop, both for use on the home farm and for sale. Perhaps a few suggestions on harvesting the seed may be helpful.

The first method generally used was to cut the sweet clover with a binder, shock it in the usual way, let it stand for several weeks, and then thresh it in an ordinary threshing machine. Because the earliest and best seed pods hull easy, the loss by shattering with this method is extremely heavy unless special care is used in handling. Since the binder must be raised quite high, long sheet iron boxes can be provided at the joint between platform and elevator canvas and at the top of elevator canvas, and a substantial box at the bottom of the binder deck to catch the shattered seed. One farmer, who equipped his binder with pans in this way would collect a two-bushel sack of shattered material in a half-day's run, much of it the best grade of hulled seed. When hauling, sheets must be spread on the hay racks and around the thresher to catch the seed shattered in handling.

Besides the labor and twine expense of this method of handling, and the heavy loss by shattering, the roughage has to be taken from the field where it ought to be plowed under, to the straw stack, and then at added expense, rehailed to the field to be

spread again. Hence, there has been a demand for some method of harvesting which would eliminate these disadvantages. One of these is the beater harvester designed by Walter A. Newlin and the High School Agricultural Club of Casey, Illinois, and made from a discarded grain binder.

The old binder is stripped to the main frame and wheels, and then built up as shown in the illustration. The three posts supporting the 1½-inch reel shaft extend five feet above the frame and are of one-half by two-inch iron, bent as shown, and substantially

braced by a strap iron arrangement.

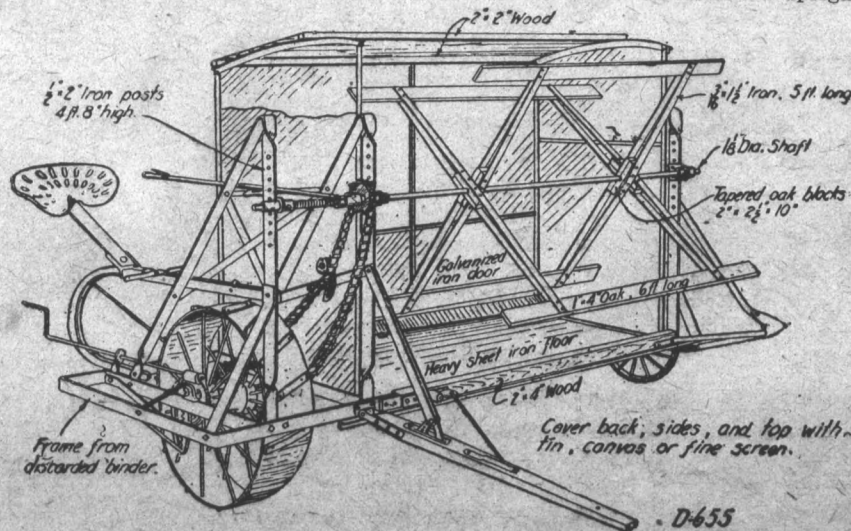
The binder cross shaft, which ordinarily works directly behind the bull wheel is removed with its bearings and sprocket wheel and throw-out clutch and spring; and these parts mounted on a piece of one and one-quarter-inch shafting about ten feet long, which thus acts as the reel shaft and will have a speed of about 120 R. P. M. The exact size and length of this shaft will depend on the model of binder which is being remodeled. Several holes spaced about two inches on center are made in the three uprights

to permit of setting the reel at different heights, care being taken to have these holes so the reel shaft bearings will be in line.

The main drive chain is lengthened by adding links as needed. The goose neck and seat are moved to the right hand side of bull wheel to give a better view of the driving, and to get a little farther away from the dust. Heavy sheet iron at top and bottom, and either tin or fine-meshed galvanized screen at sides and back make up the seed-beating enclosure. A hinged door is provided at the back through which the seed is removed.

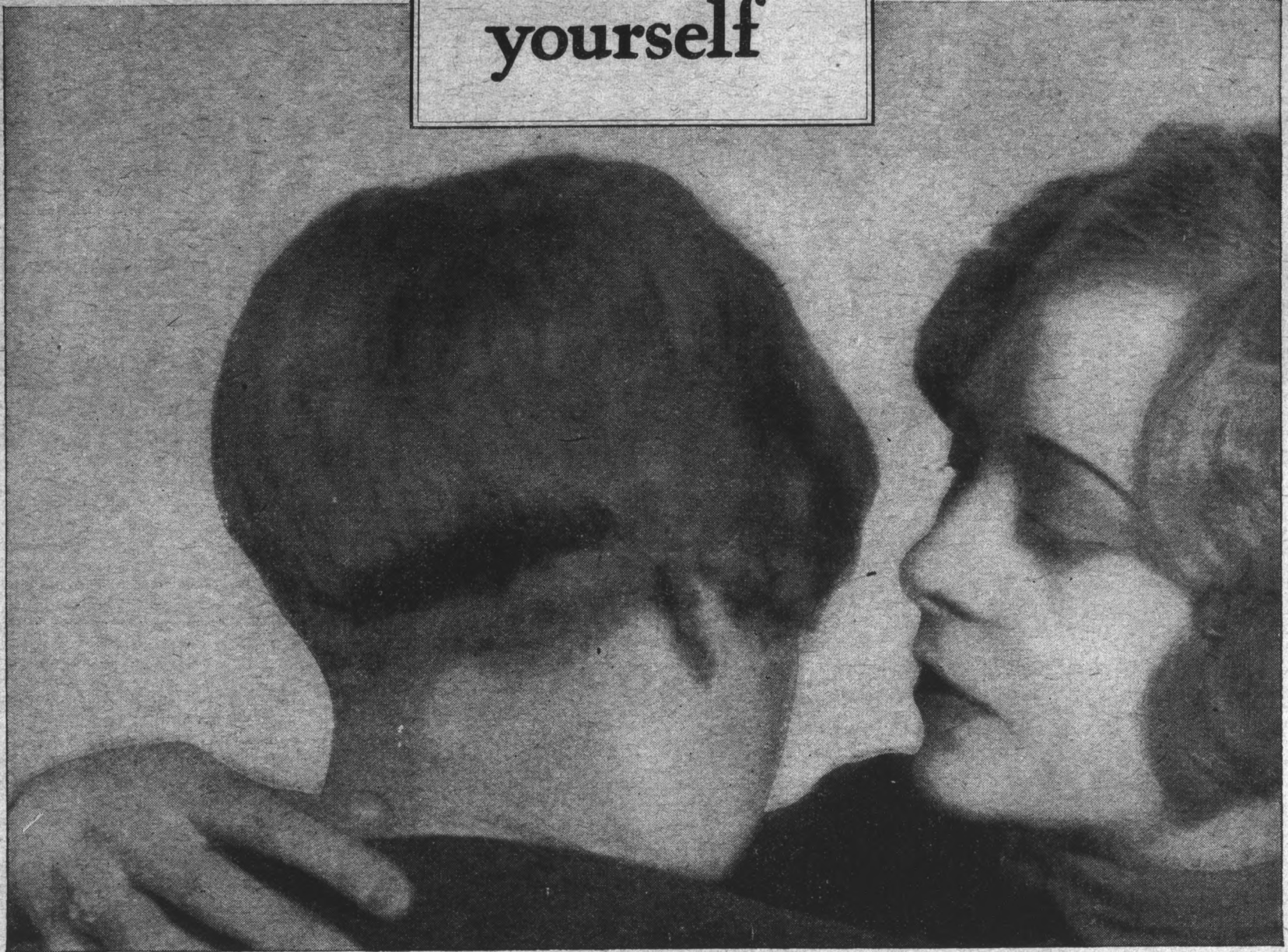
Three horses will draw the machine and cut from six to eight acres per day, while a tractor will harvest ten acres or more. The seed, after harvesting, must be run through a sweet clover seed huller and scarifier. Perhaps four bushels per acre of clean seed, after hulling, is about the best that can be expected with this machine. But the roughage is left standing, ready to be plowed under.

Other harvesters somewhat along the same line, have been developed by various individuals, but so far none of these are in commercial production. The most promising commercial method now is the combine, which has been tried for sweet clover harvesting in several localities and seems to give very satisfactory results for this purpose. Firms manufacturing combines will be glad to give information.



Sweet Clover Seed Harvester Designed by High School Club.

don't fool yourself



Loses job and sweetheart

Your common sense tells you that neither employer nor sweetheart can stand a case of halitosis (unpleasant breath) very long.

You, yourself, can never tell when you have halitosis. But you'll *never* have it, if every day you use Listerine, the safe antiseptic.

Listerine immediately destroys odors

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Had Halitosis
80 streetcar conductors, meeting the public at close range every day of the year, said that about one person out of three offends by halitosis. Who should know better than they?
Face to face evidence

of all kinds and so leaves the breath normal and sweet. And the antiseptic essential oils combat the action of bacteria in the mouth.

Begin using it now. Common decency demands it. Keep a bottle handy in home and office.

It puts you on the popular and polite side.

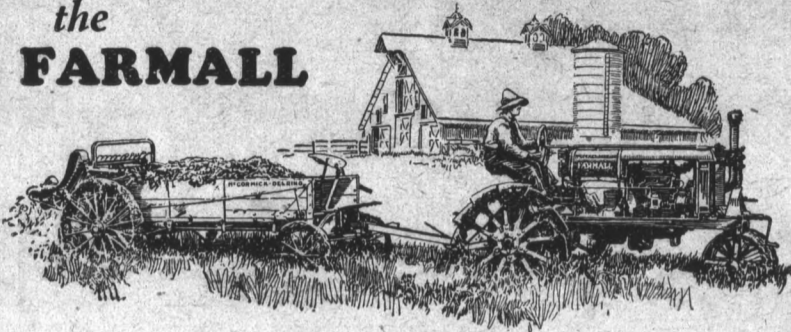
Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

LISTERINE

—the safe antiseptic

IS THERE ANY?
What is the point of paying more when Listerine Tooth Paste is a scientifically correct dentifrice and sells for 25c for a large size tube?

McCormick - Deering Manure Spreader and the FARMALL



The Road to Farm Profit

The old-fashioned ways that made money in farming before the war have gone by the board. Everything is changed. The man who sticks to the old ideas has a hard time of it nowadays.

Yields must be increased, operations must be handled more efficiently, labor must be saved. Better equipment must produce bigger and better crops at lower costs—or there is little profit.

First, fertility must be put in the soil, and the scientific method is by McCormick-Deering Manure Spreader. The speed and ease with which fresh manure is handled and put evenly on the fields with this spreader encourages the full use of valuable fertility.

You will like the design and build of the McCormick-Deering. It is light of draft, simple and strong, and does everything a good spreader should do. Low for easy loading, with adjustments for different manures and light or heavy spreading. Built in two sizes. Note the features at right. Other machines handle crops; this machine increases them.

See this spreader at the McCormick-Deering dealer's store.

Note these features:

1. Auto Steer
2. Front Wheels Track with Rear
3. Two All-Steel Beaters
4. Wide-Spread Spiral
5. Narrow Tread
6. Self-Aligning Bearings
7. Steel Main Frame
8. Six Feed Speeds
9. Positive Apron Drive

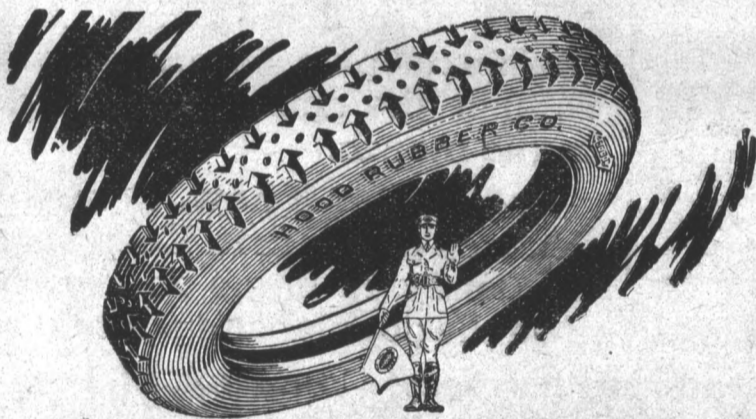
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HIGH Pressure, Balloons or Heavy Duty Hoods for work trucks can be had at Hood Tire Dealers. These tires are not sold to car manufacturers—every one you see on the road is there because its owner prefers Hoods and buys Hoods.

If you figure cost per mile, you will use Hoods.

Made by: Hood Rubber Co., Watertown, Mass.
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Look for the Hood Arrow

HOOD

BALLOON TIRES—HEAVY DUTY TIRES—SOLID TIRES

THE HANDY MAN'S CORNER

HE PUTS OLD MACHINERY TO WORK.

ON the J. D. Merlin farm there is an old six horse-power gasoline engine that is now doing efficient service after having lain in the junk-pile for ten years. The rejuvenation was accomplished at a cost of only \$6.75, by a little effort on Merlin's part, plus the service of an oxy-acetylene welder.

"I bought the engine at an auction sale for \$5.00," Merlin explained to me recently. "The manufacturer had been out of business for years, and the owner considered himself lucky to get rid of the rig at that special price. Three cogs were missing from the driving gear; the tank leaked; and the bolts were badly eaten by rust. It seemed that I had a white elephant on my hands, but after arriving home I loaded the machine in a truck and hauled it to an oxy-acetylene welding shop.

"With flux and a piece of iron, the man with the torch and goggles replaced the broken cogs. He sealed the hole in the tank; and cut out the rusty bolts that had defied my wrench. Removing the head, he burned the carbon from the cylinders. The entire job was done during the afternoon, and the cost was \$5.00. The engine was put to work on my farm that evening, and has been chucking along ever since.

"I saved at least \$20 on the deal, but it was not due to a streak of luck, because several years ago I made it a rule never to throw away an old broken implement until the welding-man was given a chance to look it over. Special processes have been developed along this line during recent years, and it seldom happens that the shop cannot make a satisfactory repair. Iron, aluminum, bronze, and steel of various grades can now be worked upon, and old-fashioned craftsmanship can usually be duplicated.

"By the process, I have brought machinery, and even household utensils back into service, after all efforts to buy repair parts had failed. Even when such tools have passed their day of usefulness, the welding-man can often rebuild them to perform light duties about the farm.

"With the present price of new machinery, I find it a big saving to keep the old tools in service as long as possible. The oxy-acetylene process does this at one-third the usual repair cost, and when properly done, the mended parts will last until the machine is completely worn out."—F. C.

CLEANING ROUGH PAINTED WALLS.

What is the best way of cleaning walls that are rough plastered and painted? Do they have to be repainted, or is there another way of cleaning? It seems impossible to clean them satisfactorily with cloth and water.—F. M.

I think the best results will be secured by using a brush with rather stiff fibers, and soft water with rather strong suds, and a little gasoline mixed in with it. The brush fibers will get down into the depressions and the combination of gasoline and strong suds will be most effective in cutting grease and dirt. Can any reader give us a better plan?

SHOULD REINFORCING STEEL BE COATED?

In placing steel or wrought-iron reinforcing concrete, would it be a good plan to wind some lead foil, such as comes in tea boxes, tobacco boxes, etc., around such iron?—C. O.

No, I do not believe anything of this kind would be advisable. Galvanized steel is all right and probably in-

creases the life somewhat, but where not galvanized the best strength and life seems to be secured by letting the steel weather a little to be sure all grease and dirt is removed, then place it in the concrete without coating of any kind. If covered by one inch of concrete very little rusting seems to take place. Wrapping or coating the reinforcing with the bonding of the concrete to it, and the reinforcing then does not add to the strength of the concrete as it should.

TROUBLE IN CLEANING MILKING MACHINES.

I would like to hear, through the paper, the experiences of readers with milking machines, especially what they find the most successful method of keeping them clean. We have used a milking machine for some time, and like it very much. It doesn't hurt the cows, seems to get all the milk, saves a lot of time and hard work, and is easy to keep clean, except that a white material deposits on the teat cup rubbers which we are unable to remove, although we wash the machine carefully every morning and rinse at night. If any readers can help me, I should appreciate it very much.—M.

We should be glad to have the experiences of some of our readers with milking machines, especially as to the easiest methods of keeping them clean.

REMOVING CEMENTED LINOLEUM.

Two years ago we put in a new floor and put down linoleum, using linoleum cement to stick it to the floor round the edges. Now the floor has settled and the linoleum has a big wrinkle in it, and it tends to tear when we try to loosen it. Can you tell me how to get it loose without tearing it?—V. M.

Usually, if a thin, flat tool, like a putty knife or a cake turner is worked along the floor, the cemented seam can be loosened without tearing the linoleum or marring the floor. If not, the cement can be softened by working some denatured alcohol under the edges. A long-spouted oil can makes a good thing for doing this. After this has been on a few minutes, the putty knife will loosen the linoleum.

KEEP THESE ON HAND.

TO keep haying equipment running smoothly, there are certain repairs that should be purchased in rather generous quantities and kept on hand. These include sections for the cutting-bar, guards, ledger plates for the guards, guard bolts and nuts, bolts to hold the side-delivery rake teeth to the frame on which they are fastened, slats, bolts and nuts for the loader, spare rope for the slings, and possibly an extra pulley.

THE ANSWERS.

THESE are the answers to the "Ask Me Another" questions printed on another page of this issue.

1. Allegan, according to the census of 1920.
2. 29.3 per cent.
3. 251 per cent.
4. At Otter Lake in Houghton county in 1912.
5. To 1875 when the college faculty undertook extension work through farmers' institutes.
6. It was incorporated by an act of the Legislature in 1875.
7. At Fremont, Michigan, in 1906.
8. From Michigan.
9. The Soo Canal carries more than four times the traffic of the Suez Canal.
10. Thirty-one.

Teacher—"Well, Tommy, you may tell us what a ground hog is."

Tommy—"Please, ma'am, it's sausage."

ORCHARD AND GARDEN

AUGUST IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

A NUMBER of things can be done in the flower garden during August better than at any other time of the year.

1. Oriental poppies can be moved or divided now, with every assurance of success, as they are dormant at this time. If handled while they are in active growth, they are quite apt to die.

2. Probably last month and this are the best months of the year to move the Germanica type of Iris. The modern varieties of this flower are really desirable additions to any hardy border.

3. Narcissus bulbs should be planted by the first of September if it is possible to obtain them. Better flowers will result from the early planting of these bulbs. Since the federal embargo shut off importation of foreign-grown stock, the price of narcissi has materially advanced, but good American-grown bulbs are now available at a reasonable figure.

4. To be reasonably sure of bloom next year, the Madonna Lily should be planted during August. Place them about eight inches deep, and at least a foot apart. This lily will need some protection in most sections of our state.

5. Peonies may be planted with good results at this time. It may not be possible to get the new supply of roots from your dealer this early, but plants now in the garden which are to be moved, may be transplanted during August. Do not make the mistake of planting peonies too deep; about two inches of soil over the eyes is deep enough.

I USE LAND PLASTER IN OUR POULTRY HOUSE.

DURING the past five years I have been using land plaster (gypsum) about the poultry house. It is the best ever for use on the dropping boards as it absorbs a great deal of moisture, which is highly desirable

during damp, rainy weather in the summer and fall months.

It is used exclusively during the winter, but I sometimes mix the plaster with wood ashes during the summer months. As a fertilizer for the garden, nothing can compare with poultry droppings mixed with land plaster and wood ashes. In planting lettuce, beans, beets, and other garden vegetables, I always hoe a small amount of this mixture into the ground before planting. It is noticeable all during the growing season. I can see to the very spot where this mixture is applied, and the vegetables grown are better. Maximum yield and higher quality is the result always.

When preparing rows for celery, after the trenches or rows are made, I scatter this mixture in the row, then apply plenty of water if in dry weather, and when the celery is set it starts right off growing and matures quickly. I market early celery every year in this manner.—Mrs. E. O. S.

SOME GARDEN QUESTIONS.

My hen park has been in use about ten years. This year, I am using it for vegetables. Would it be all right to set out strawberries there this fall? The soil was originally clay, but has had so many applications of coal ashes that it is easily tilled. How are deutzias and wigelias propagated?—C. S. L.

We believe that your hen park would be suitable for growing strawberries, although the coal cinders may make the surface soil dry. All depends upon the moisture-holding contents of the upper soil. It would be all right to plant strawberries this fall, but one has to give unusual care to the fall-set plants. They should be potted while they are growing in the rows and should be transplanted without removing the soil from the roots. Spring planting is much easier.

Deutzias and wigelias are propagated by soft wood cuttings or slips. You can slip them as you would roses or similar plants. Deutzias also can be propagated by hardwood cuttings that are matured and set out in spring.

From a Once Worthless Farm



THE fruit shown in this picture was grown on what was once a worthless sand farm in Oceana county. The farm was worked for years by a man who did not make much of a success with it. After his death, his son thought he would see what could be done with it.

He decided on fruit, and prepared the ground thoroughly, the same as he would for corn or beans. The ground was enriched with barnyard manure made on the place. He cultivated thoroughly during the growing season and the trees made good growth. The principal fruit grown was peaches, although many other kinds are also grown.

The farm crops were also given good care, and they responded to the work put on them. This farm now has a nice home on it, and is a good farm. It grows good crops.

There are many idle farms in Michigan no worse than this. It is too bad that the right men, with muscle and brains, cannot get hold of them to make them "blossom as the rose."—E. E. Dempsey.



Why I recommend this quality fertilizer

WELL, I could give you a lot of reasons why I recommend Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers but they would boil down to two things:

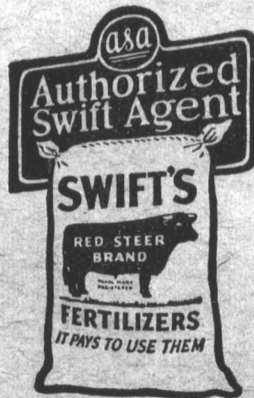
I know who makes them and I know who uses them. Swift makes them and the Swift name on a product always means the best product of its kind. Successful wheat growers around here use them and I'll take their judgment on results.

These farmers know that the *right kind* of fertilizer gives them *more* wheat per acre and a better *grade* of wheat—also a good clover catch and more hay. That all means more profit. They make sure of the *right kind* of fertilizer by using Swift's.

They use Swift's *high analysis* fertilizer because it gives them their plantfood for less money—saving on costs of bagging, labor, freight and hauling.

Come in and we'll talk this over—from your standpoint. I know the best farmers here and how they use fertilizer. I co-operate with Swift & Company and keep informed on the work of our Agricultural College. Let me help you select the kind and amount of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizer to make you the most money on your next wheat crop.

P. S.: Come in soon—before the rush of planting time.

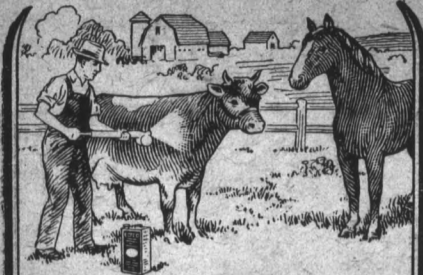


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Swift Agent

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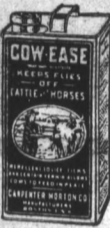
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COW-EASE

Keeps flies away...
Makes cows PAY!

Turn your cows' comfort into cash. Spray them with Cow-Ease twice a day and you will get more milk, better milk. Tests prove this. Cow-Ease, applied with a sprayer, won't injure a cow's skin—but it does keep flies off. Equally effective on horses or in hen houses.



One gallon sprays 200 cows. Get the can with the blue Cow-Ease label. If your dealer hasn't it, send his name and address and \$1.50 (\$1.75 west of Missouri River), to Carpenter-Morton Co., Boston, Mass., and we will deliver one gallon, prepaid. Sprayer 60c. extra. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Lump Jaw



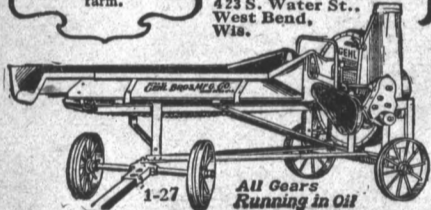
The Farmers' old reliable treatment for Lump Jaw in Cattle. **FLEMING'S ACTINOFORM** Sold under a positive guarantee since 1896. Your money refunded if it fails. Send \$2.50 for a bottle postpaid. **FISTULA AND POLL EVIL**—10,000 horses successfully treated each year with Fleming's Fisteform. \$2.50 per bottle postpaid. These are only two of the famous Fleming Guaranteed Remedies for horses, cattle and dogs. Write for FREE copy Fleming's Vest Pocket Veterinary Adviser. 106 Union Stock **FLEMING BROS.**, Yards, CHICAGO

GEHL Lightest-Running SILO FILLER

Low speed means less power required, less vibration, hence longer life. The Gehl has all steel construction, non-breakable, boiler-plate fly wheel. Absolutely self-feeding. All gears enclosed—run in oil.

What a Universal Test Proved
A Gehl cut 19.26 tons per hour with only 13.26 H.P., elevating 35 feet and running 465 R.P.M.—the lowest power of any cutter in the test. It will do as well on your farm.

Auto Type Gear Shift for changing length of cut. Wonderful no-choke blower fills highest silos with low speed—3 H.P. and up will run Gehl cutters. Dealers everywhere—Write for name of nearest dealer. **GEHL BROS. MFG. CO.**, 423 S. Water St., West Bend, Wis.



Exterminate Corn Borers ROSS METAL SILO

Made of copper-content Rossmetal galvanized. No shrinkage or swelling. Can be increased in height. Movable. Safe against fire and wind. No freeze troubles. Send for remarkable booklet—"What Users Say."



Easy terms—buy now, pay later. Agents wanted.

Check items which interest you and write for catalog.

Ross Old Reliable Ensilage Cutter is another exterminator of the borer. Cuts ensilage into 1/2 inch pieces. All steel construction. Write for prices.

The Ross Cutter & Silo Co., (Est. 1850) 241 Warder St., Springfield, Ohio
Makers of Brooder Houses—Silos—Cribs—Bins—Cutters—Mills—Garages

The Business Outlook

THE business outlook remains favorable, with no symptoms of a serious let-down that would reduce the buying power of industrial classes for food and clothing. Seasonal fluctuations in various branches of trade are to be expected, but they have little significance for the producers of farm products.

New high records in the building industry in June effectively contradict the view that the construction boom has passed its peak. The automobile industry has maintained a surprisingly high level of activity, although with much unevenness among the different companies. All branches of the textile industry, and particularly cotton, appear to be running at comparatively high rates. The steel industry has had a larger seasonal slackening than last year, but the time for activity to begin increasing again, is near at hand. Carloadings and bank clearings indicate a high level of trade and rapid movement of goods into the hands of consumers. The coal strike has had so little adverse effect that it is almost unnoticed.

Commodity prices have continued to decline, although at a slow rate. In spite of this downward tendency, industrial concerns have been able to maintain profits because of the large volume of output and the increase in operating efficiency, more particularly through the progress in output per man, which has been a notable development in recent years.

The important factor of money remains comparatively easy. This is one reason for sustained building activity, as the financing of new construction is abetted. Since funds available for loans and investments are likely to remain abundant for another year or two, some of this money, which thus far has sought employment primarily in urban real estate and in securities, may find its way into the farm land market.

MICHIGAN STATE POTATO TOUR.

PLANs have been completed for a potato tour through Michigan's great table stock and certified seed producing areas. This is being sponsored by the Michigan State College, the Potato Growers' Exchange, The Crop Improvement Association, and the State Department of Agriculture. The following itinerary will be observed. They will start from East Lansing, August 8, arrive at Greenville Monday night, August 8; Cadillac, on Tuesday, August 9; Traverse City, Wednesday night, August 10; Petoskey, Thursday, August 11; Mackinaw City, Friday night, August 12, where the crowd will divide; one group going to the Upper Peninsula, and the other proceeding to Onaway and Alpena district. For special information call H. C. Moore, Lansing Michigan.

HOW FARMERS GET HURT.

(Continued from page 97).
may be the case, however, inasmuch as the adoption of power-driven apparatus has greatly diminished the number of operations (themselves also dangerous) that would otherwise have to be performed by hand.

Axes and other edged tools cause many injuries, even when in the hands of skilled workmen. A common type of accident of this sort is illustrated by a case in which a man was cutting timber in the woods, and his axe came in contact with an overhead branch which deflected its course so that it struck his left foot and cut a gash five inches long and deep enough to almost destroy the foot. The importance of ample head-room is realized by all ax-men—but not all of them are careful to see that such freedom exists.

Many a man has learned by painful

experience the safe way to split wood. Before the accident he used to hold the stick with one hand and wield the ax with the other; but after the wound on his hand had healed he decided that it is better to lay the stick down or set it upright on the chopping block, and grasp the ax with both hands.

Pitchforks, iron rakes, hoes, shovels, and other similar tools are often improperly used or stored. They should be placed in suitable racks when not in use, and should never be left lying about with their sharp points or edges turned up.

Vicious or frightened animals often use horns, hoofs, or teeth to kill or maim their owners or other persons. Here is an illustrative case from our records. A farmer's wife became worried on account of the prolonged absence of her husband, and proceeded to search for him. She found his body lying in a box stall where a bull was confined. He had entered the stall to care for the bull, and the animal apparently became enraged, pinned him against the wall, gored him, and then trampled on his body.

Many a person has had the experience of being "treed" by a bull, or has escaped with his life by climbing a fence with undignified haste. In a case of this kind we follow the good old rule, "Stand not on the order of thy going, but go at once." Bulls are never to be trusted. Many that are ordinarily gentle and harmless "go wild" at times and inflict serious injuries. They should be approached and handled with the utmost caution, under all circumstances. Some horses and cows are dangerous also, and care is needed in dealing with them.—Travelers Standard.

Service Department

SETTLEMENT FOR DEBTS.

A farm is being worked on shares, the land owner owning half the stock and grain, and the tenant the other half of stock and grain. The tenant furnishes all labor. There is to be an auction sale. The land owner is in debt. If both parties' names are on the bills, could the tenant be held for half the debts, or could the debtor bid on the stock and hold it, or can the banker hold the notes if the land owner owes him? What would be the best way to publish a sale that is on shares?—C. G.

It will depend entirely upon the type of agreement made at the outset. If the lease is the partnership type, each party is responsible for the other's debts. Under the ordinary lease this is not true, that is, either party cannot be held for the other's obligations, regardless of who has claims against the property. Bills could be published under the names of the two parties and stated as such.

CHARGE FOR PASTURE.

What should I charge per head per week for letting pasture for cattle, sheep, and lambs?—J. P. H.

Just what constitutes a fair charge for pasturage is rather a difficult question to answer, owing to the wide spread in value of land in different sections of the state, and the marked variation in the quality of pasture. Pasture with a rich, luxuriant growth of grass, abundant shade and with a plentiful supply of water, is worth a great deal more than where these features are not available.

The amount of stock allowed in a pasture also has considerable to do with the quality of the feed and the price which should be charged. In the neighborhood of thirty-five cents per head per week for cattle, and five cents per week for each ewe and her lamb combined, is a fair charge.—George A. Brown.

WHEAT NEEDS

fertile, well-prepared, and well drained soil to carry it through winter.

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BEEKEEPERS FOLLOW ADVICE.

EATON county apiarists who packed their bees last fall according to instructions furnished by a specialist from Michigan State College, have found that the bees came through the winter in fine shape, and that the colonies are strong enough to take advantage of the early honey flow.

USE NEW METHOD.

MANY Macomb county farmers used the new method of curing hay this year, according to the report of their county agricultural agent. The hay-day demonstration in that county was attended by 150 farmers.

NEW VARIETY OF WHEAT.

A NEW wheat has been developed at the Michigan State College to meet requirements outlined by the Michigan Millers' Association. Millers find that a wheat from which good pastry flour can be milled is not commonly raised in this state. This condition was partly due to the fact that there was no satisfactory variety obtainable.

The college farm crops department was asked to conduct a variety test in an attempt to find a wheat from which flour for fine pastry could be milled. From the varieties tried out on the crops plats, a new strain was selected from O. A. C. wheat. This wheat was originally developed at the Ontario Agricultural College.

The new wheat has been tried out for several years, and the farm crops department at Michigan State College is now satisfied that the new O. A. C. No. 4 will be suitable for the farmers and millers of the state. O. A. C. is a soft, white, winter wheat and promises to be an excellent yielder.

Seed from the college farm will be distributed this year to some of Michigan's seed wheat growers.

HOLD DAIRY FIELD DAY.

THE dairy day held at Boyne City, July 29, brought together a large group of Charlevoix farmers who are interested in the improvement of dairy herds. A. C. Baltzer, dairy specialist, and B. C. Mellencamp, county agricultural agent, gave talks which illustrated the importance that dairy farming has in the up-building of a farm community. Cecil Dobben will have charge of the testing in Charlevoix county next year.

RADIO BRIEFS.

ACCORDING to a recent radio report by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, there is one radio to every twenty inhabitants in this country, while in Canada there is one radio to every thirty inhabitants.

As a measure to prevent radio interference, a silent-night plan has been submitted to the Federal Radio Commission. The plan provides for the dividing of the northern part of the hemisphere into seven zones, corresponding to the seven days of the week, the station to be also classified according to their power.

Code signals sent from New York have been received on both sides of the globe, resulting in confusion, even though the difference in time of the arrival was only a fraction of a second. Recently a special trap was arranged to receive all signals coming from the west, and thus the trouble has been eliminated. Undoubtedly it won't be long before the big event in radio will be to hear a human voice that has zipped around the world.

Tramp—Lady, will you help me? Lady—Yes, what is it? Tramp (presenting a button) please sew a shirt on this.

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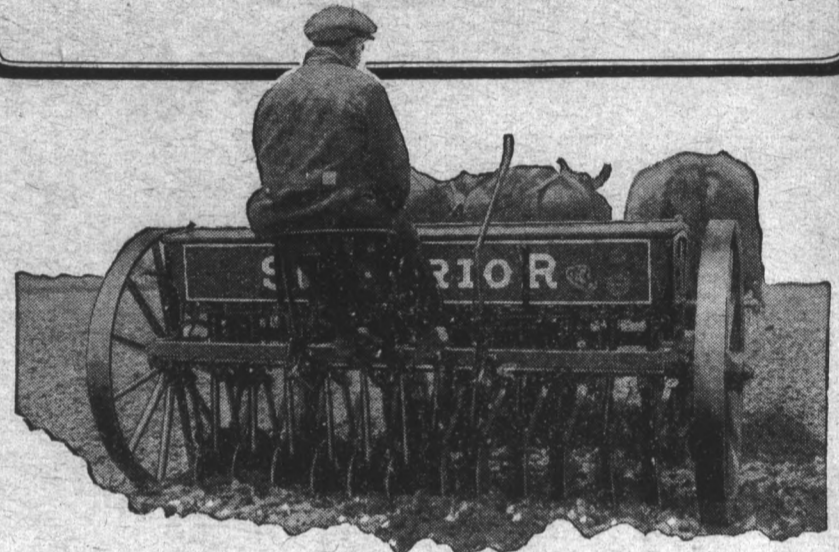
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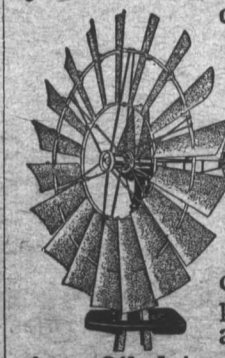
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Adventures of the Brown Family—By John Francis Case

Mysterious Cave Found Empty

As they discussed the strange conduct of Jack Miller, following the return of Little Joe whom he had helped find after an apparent kidnapping, a knock was heard and Young Miller stood in the doorway, blood dripping from a gash in his head.

"Oh, Jack," cried Beth, as she sprang forward and with her handkerchief began to stanch the flow of blood, "what happened? How were you hurt? Quick, tell me."

Jack Miller dropped into a chair while Beth and Mother Brown hovered over him and Father Brown inquired solicitously what it was all about. Hal stood aloof with no mark of friendly interest in his bronzed young face. Here was a man who was his enemy, Hal felt, and until matters were explained they could not be friends again.

"I ran across that fellow who had first found Little Joe," said Jack, "as he was sneaking around the house here. I knew him by Joe's description and I decided you'd like to talk to him. But he was a little too much for me. Clipped me on the head with a club before I could say 'Jack Robinson' and beat it away. He looks like a tough customer, Mr. Brown."

"What were you doing here?" demanded Hal, and his voice was harsh. "That's what we want to know. We can take care of 'Slippery Sam'; we know who and what he is. But we may have a hard time protecting ourselves from our friends."

There was a world of sarcasm in Hal's voice and Jack Miller flushed to the roots of his fair hair. "I don't know that I can blame you much for the way you feel, Hal," said Jack slowly as he bowed his aching head. "But the truth is that I was coming back to again assure you folks that I have only your welfare at heart."

"Prove it," cut in Hal. "You can do that by making a clean breast of the whole thing. Little Joe tells us there was a black man and an old white man in a cave and you went straight there when you left us. Will you take me to that cave and let me see and talk to those men?"

FOR a moment Jack Miller was silent. "I can do that," he finally said, "without breaking my word. You'll agree, Hal, that I'm in no condition to go now. Tomorrow meet me where you found me with Little Joe and bring your father along. You don't want me to break any promise I've given, do you?" Jack turned appealingly to Beth and her eyes were eloquent as she assured him of her

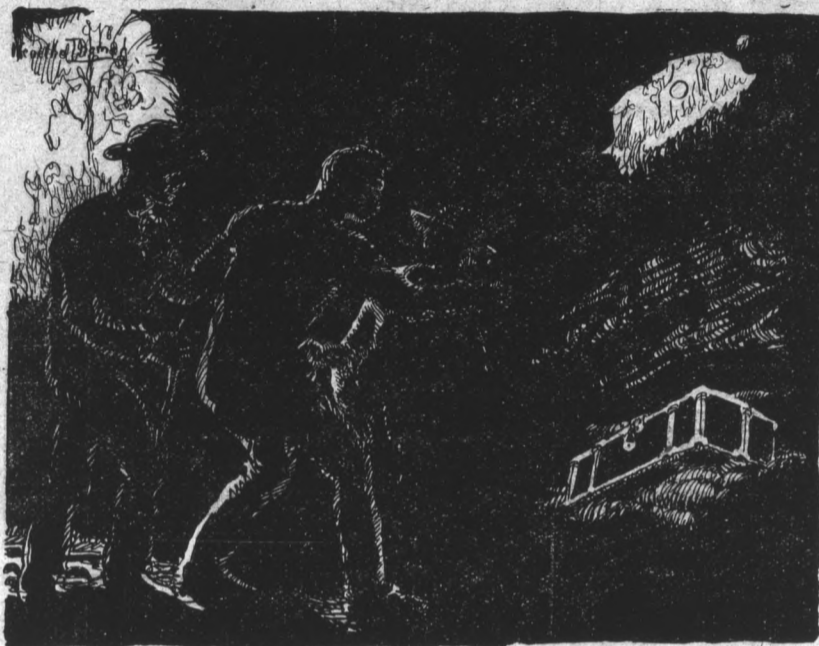
faith, but Hal failed to warm at all. "See that you are on hand," said Hal. "I'll be there at nine in the morning. And I can promise you that if there are any tricks it won't be healthy for you. We've got too much at stake to take chances." Taut as a strung bow through the hours of anxiety Hal went off to his room and shortly Jack Miller, without offering further information, left for home.

As Beth accompanied her friend to his car she pressed his hand and

dered if Jack's look of surprise and concern was real or assumed. Again Hal whistled and only mocking echoes replied.

"CAN'T understand that," said Jack as if to himself. Always answered before." Plunging on, the trio soon came to a door set in the bluff and cunningly concealed by brush. Tossing the brush away Jack threw back the door, disclosing a cavernous opening lightened by rays of the sun which flickered through above. There was no stir within. The place was silent as a tomb, as with Jack leading, Father Brown and Hal went down rough-hewn steps.

"Gone!" cried Jack, mopping a perspiring brow. "Gone! I can't understand it. They were here yesterday.



In One Corner of the Cave was Found a Brass-bound Box.

whispered, "Jack, won't you tell me? You know all about the mystery here and we have a right to know." But only a stubborn shake of the blond head, although there was pain in his eyes, was Jack's answer as slowly he climbed in and drove away. Something tugged hard at Beth's heart as she watched him go. Was it possible that Jack was the traitor Hal believed him to be? No, she could not believe that it was true.

Up early, Hal busied himself about the farm until the time came for him to keep the appointment. Father Brown had decided to accompany Hal, and as their car rolled out of the driveway all the other members of the family watched them anxiously as they drove away. Glum and silent, Hal drove furiously and in silence followed the Miller car as its driver led the way, then turned off on a woods road showing little travel, and finally came to a stop in a wild and almost inaccessible part of the forest clad hills. "We'll go on foot from here," said Jack, and in a little while stopped before a towering bluff, put fingers to his lips and blew a shrill whistle. There was no response and Hal won-

I give you my word of honor, Mr. Brown, that I thought Black Neb was here."

"Your word of honor!" Scorn was on Hal's lips and in his eyes. "You d-d liar, you sneaking thief. Posing as our friend and leading us out here on a fool's errand after you told 'em to make a getaway."

Jack Miller had proved many times that he was slow to anger and would take much, but now he sprang like an aroused tiger upon Hal, and the boys rolled and fought upon the cave floor until the sharp commands of Father Brown, emphasized by impartially placed blows brought them panting to their feet. The fight had re-opened Jack's wound and blood flowed into his eyes. Then as he wiped the blood away Jack spoke slowly, deliberately. "Damn you, Hal Brown," said Jack, "I'm through with you! You'll never find out anything more from me." Turning, while Father Brown restrained his furious son, Jack left the cave. As they looked about them in the dim light they saw in one corner of the cavern a great brass-bound box. Was the quest ended, had the gold been found? (Continued next week).

"By the Way"

A REASONABLE ANSWER.

Teacher—Why is a giraff's neck so long?

Billy—Because his head is so far from his body.

PARTIAL PAYMENT.

A young man took his girl some flowers.

"How kind of you," said the girl, "the flowers are so beautiful and fresh, and I believe there is some dew on them yet."

"Yes," said the young man in great embarrassment, "but I'm going to pay it off tomorrow."

PAINFUL ART.

First Boy—My father is an artist. With one stroke of the brush he can make a laughing face a weeping one.

Second Boy—Huh, so can mine, only he uses a stick.

HONEST PUPIL.

Teacher—"Why did you put quotation marks at the first and the last of your paper?"

Pupil—"I was quoting the man in front of me."

WOW!

She—"What do you use to open up your lock?"

He—"Why, a key, of course. What do you think I opened it with, a can opener?"

She—"Well, from the language I heard, I thought you were opening it with a prayer."

ONE ON HIM.

The husband got home at two o'clock in the morning, and had promised his wife to be home by twelve. While he was undressing his wife began to stir. He quickly went to the cradle and began to rock the baby. "What are you doing there?" asked his wife. "I've been sitting here two hours trying to get this baby asleep," he growled. "Why, Robert, I've got him here in bed with me," replied his wife.

OFTEN A GOOD THING TO DO.

Doctor—"Well, you are certainly looking better than I expected to find you."

Patient—"I think because I followed the directions on your medicine bottle."

Doctor—"Very likely; what were they?"

Patient—"Keep the bottle tightly corked."

Activities of Al Acres—Pa Acres Didn't Have His Distance Glasses on.

Frank R. Leet.



David Spares Saul's Life

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

THE sleeping army! It is not a safe way to conduct an army, General Abner. No place is so secluded, or so far away from the supposed whereabouts of the enemy, or so secure in its natural fortifications, that an army can safely go to sleep and forget. Communities often go to sleep. The young people have a happy time, but the aftermath is not always happy. Families often go to sleep, and seem to forget that a sleeping family is not a desirable environment for the boy and girl. It isn't enough for father to say, "When I was a boy—" Things are different now, and we may as well admit it. Churches often go to sleep. That would be funny, if it weren't so pathetic. Of all places that people do not want to stay in, a sleeping church is the worst. Individuals very often go to sleep, and do not wake up. Even the trumpet on the day of judgment will have to blow several times, before it will be heard, by such.



That is the reason, I suspect, that Jesus said so emphatically, "Watch and pray." Watch, here, means to keep awake. What He is saying is, "Keep awake, keep awake! This is no time to drowse. Take your nap and have it over, and may it make you wider awake than ever!"

That was a humiliating situation in which Abner, Saul's general, found himself. One stroke, and the king could have been killed. David was magnanimous. He had reasons for vengeance. He had been unjustly accused by a jealous monarch, had been hunted like a wolf until he must live in the fastnesses of the hills with a band of wild fellows who made their living as freebooters. Now was his chance! Night—silence, except for the hooting of an owl—the urging of eager companions—"Just one stroke, David, and that will fix him,"—let me strike, and I won't need to strike again! What would you, I, have done? David had a noble heart. He would not strike. But he could not resist having his little joke, as he called to Abner, and twitted him with being such a brave man.

What was it held David back, from executing revenge on the king? Perhaps we will not agree on the answer, but I should say it was his respect for the office of the king, not for the king himself. No one, said he, can put forth his hand against the Lord's anointed, and be guiltless. I do not imagine that he had any great amount of love for Saul, but he had a very great reverence for the office that Saul held. Which is a good thing to remember, for us. Here is a man holding office. He may be unworthy, and should be gotten out at the earliest opportunity that it can be done according to law. But let us respect the office he holds, even though we may not regard him highly.

Let us come back to David a moment, as he stands looking down at the sleeping form of the king. Suppose he strikes, kills, flees. What satisfaction will he get from that? Always the memory that he violated what he knew to be right. When Macbeth hires some murderers to kill Banquo, against whom he has not anything in the world, except his own jealousy, Banquo's ghost comes to torment him. That night a banquet is given at the palace. Banquo's ghost comes and sits at the table in Macbeth's place and the guilty king cries, "Thou canst not say I did it: never shake thy gory locks at me." No one

can see it except the blood-soaked conscience of the king. That vision of the murdered man never leaves him. Over and over something says to him, "Macbeth shall sleep no more," and he never does. From that time he never knows an easy hour. Revenge is not nearly as sweet as some people think it is. They that take the sword shall perish with the sword. Forgiveness is healing, like the action of good blood upon a wound. Revenge is like acid on it, that stings and festers.

Saul had his good side. When he saw what David had done, he felt the depth of shame. He admitted that he had played the fool. It takes a pretty good man to admit that. We all do it, but we do not like to say so. "I am sorry." Did you ever say that? It takes a man to say it.

As we think of what David did, the night he found Saul and his army asleep, we think of our own Lincoln's attitude toward Secretary Chase. Chase was secretary of the treasury, a very able man, and ambitious. He was doing everything he could think of, to get himself before the country, so as to secure the presidential nomination, over Lincoln, and this when he was in Lincoln's cabinet, and was supposed to be loyal to his chief. Said a friend to Lincoln, "Don't you know that Chase wants to be president?" "O, don't worry about Chase," said the president. He has just as good a right to want to be president as any man in America. If the people want Chase to be President, then I want him to be President." Can that be beaten, for magnanimity? David never did anything finer than that. But that is not all. Mr. Chase resigned, after creating much disturbance in the cabinet. A vacancy just then occurred in the chief justiceship, the most coveted judicial post in America. Said Lincoln, "Mr. Chase will make a good chief justice, and I will appoint him." That was one of the most magnanimous, forgiving deeds ever done in America. That was good for evil. That was overcoming evil with good. The history of our country affords nothing greater in spirit than that. It was the spirit of David, as he forgave his bitterest enemy.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR AUGUST 7.

SUBJECT:—David Spares Saul's Life. I Samuel 26-14, 17 to 21. GOLDEN TEXT:—Romans 12-21.

ASK ME ANOTHER.

IF you cannot answer these questions, you will find the answers on another page of this issue.

1. What county in Michigan has the most farms?
2. How much did the population of Michigan increase from 1910 to 1920?
3. How much did the negro population of Michigan increase from 1910 to 1920?
4. When and where was the first consolidated rural agricultural high school built in Michigan?
5. How far back does the agricultural extension work of Michigan State College date?
6. When was the Michigan State Grange organized?
7. When and where was the first cow testing association in America organized?
8. From what state does the world get its chief supply of peppermint and spearmint oils?
9. How does the traffic of the Soo Canal and the Suez Canal compare?
10. How many improved natural harbors has Michigan?



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Adventures of the Brown Family—By John Francis Case

Mysterious Cave Found Empty

AS they discussed the strange conduct of Jack Miller, following the return of Little Joe whom he had helped find after an apparent kidnapping, a knock was heard and Young Miller stood in the doorway, blood dripping from a gash in his head.

"Oh, Jack," cried Beth, as she sprang forward and with her handkerchief began to stanch the flow of blood, "what happened? How were you hurt? Quick, tell me."

Jack Miller dropped into a chair while Beth and Mother Brown hovered over him and Father Brown inquired solicitously what it was all about. Hal stood aloof with no mark of friendly interest in his bronzed young face. Here was a man who was his enemy, Hal felt, and until matters were explained they could not be friends again.

"I ran across that fellow who had first found Little Joe," said Jack, "as he was sneaking around the house here. I knew him by Joe's description and I decided you'd like to talk to him. But he was a little too much for me. Clipped me on the head with a club before I could say 'Jack Robinson' and beat it away. He looks like a tough customer, Mr. Brown."

"What were you doing here?" demanded Hal, and his voice was harsh. "That's what we want to know. We can take care of 'Slippery Sam'; we know who and what he is. But we may have a hard time protecting ourselves from our friends."

There was a world of sarcasm in Hal's voice and Jack Miller flushed to the roots of his fair hair. "I don't know that I can blame you much for the way you feel, Hal," said Jack slowly as he bowed his aching head. "But the truth is that I was coming back to again assure you folks that I have only your welfare at heart."

"Prove it," cut in Hal. "You can do that by making a clean breast of the whole thing. Little Joe tells us there was a black man and an old white man in a cave and you went straight there when you left us. Will you take me to that cave and let me see and talk to those men?"

FOR a moment Jack Miller was silent. "I can do that," he finally said, "without breaking my word. You'll agree, Hal, that I'm in no condition to go now. Tomorrow meet me where you found me with Little Joe and bring your father along. You don't want me to break any promise I've given, do you?" Jack turned appealingly to Beth and her eyes were eloquent as she assured him of her

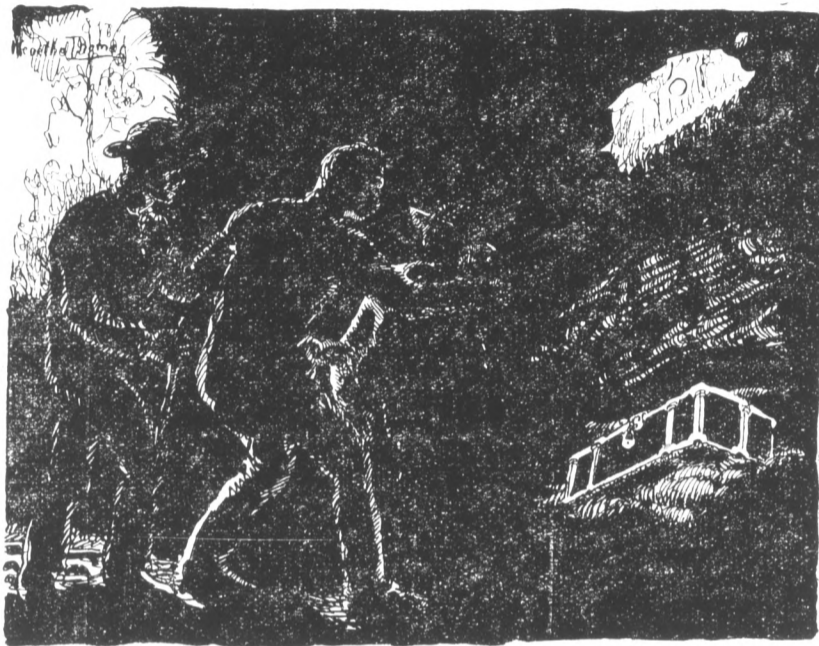
faith, but Hal failed to warm at all. "See that you are on hand," said Hal. "I'll be there at nine in the morning. And I can promise you that if there are any tricks it won't be healthy for you. We've got too much at stake to take chances." Taut as a strung bow through the hours of anxiety Hal went off to his room and shortly Jack Miller, without offering further information, left for home.

As Beth accompanied her friend to his car she pressed his hand and

dered if Jack's look of surprise and concern was real or assumed. Again Hal whistled and only mocking echoes replied.

"CAN'T understand that," said Jack as if to himself. Always answered before." Plunging on, the trio soon came to a door set in the bluff and cunningly concealed by brush. Tossing the brush away Jack threw back the door, disclosing a cavernous opening lightened by rays of the sun which flickered through above. There was no stir within. The place was silent as a tomb, as with Jack leading, Father Brown and Hal went down rough-hewn steps.

"Gone!" cried Jack, mopping a perspiring brow. "Gone! I can't understand it. They were here yesterday."



In One Corner of the Cave was Found a Brass-bound Box.

whispered, "Jack, won't you tell me? You know all about the mystery here and we have a right to know." But only a stubborn shake of the blond head, although there was pain in his eyes, was Jack's answer as slowly he climbed in and drove away. Something tugged hard at Beth's heart as she watched him go. Was it possible that Jack was the traitor Hal believed him to be? No, she could not believe that it was true.

Up early, Hal busied himself about the farm until the time came for him to keep the appointment. Father Brown had decided to accompany Hal, and as their car rolled out of the driveway all the other members of the family watched them anxiously as they drove away. Glum and silent, Hal drove furiously and in silence followed the Miller car as its driver led the way, then turned off on a woods road showing little travel, and finally came to a stop in a wild and almost inaccessible part of the forest clad hills. "We'll go on foot from here," said Jack, and in a little while stopped before a towering bluff, put fingers to his lips and blew a shrill whistle. There was no response and Hal won-

dered if Jack's look of surprise and concern was real or assumed. Again Hal whistled and only mocking echoes replied.

"Your word of honor!" Scorn was on Hal's lips and in his eyes. "You d—d liar, you sneaking thief. Posing as our friend and leading us out here on a fool's errand after you told 'em to make a getaway."

Jack Miller had proved many times that he was slow to anger and would take much, but now he sprang like an aroused tiger upon Hal, and the boys rolled and fought upon the cave floor until the sharp commands of Father Brown, emphasized by impartially placed blows brought them panting to their feet. The fight had re-opened Jack's wound and blood flowed into his eyes. Then as he wiped the blood away Jack spoke slowly, deliberately. "Damn you, Hal Brown," said Jack. "I'm through with you! You'll never find out anything more from me." Turning, while Father Brown restrained his furious son, Jack left the cave. As they looked about them in the dim light they saw in one corner of the cavern a great brass-bound box. Was the quest ended, had the gold been found? (Continued next week).

"By the Way"

A REASONABLE ANSWER.

Teacher—Why is a giraff's neck so long?

Billy—Because his head is so far from his body.

PARTIAL PAYMENT.

A young man took his girl some flowers.

"How kind of you," said the girl, "the flowers are so beautiful and fresh, and I believe there is some dew on them yet."

"Yes," said the young man in great embarrassment, "but I'm going to pay it off tomorrow."

PAINFUL ART.

First Boy—My father is an artist. With one stroke of the brush he can make a laughing face a weeping one.

Second Boy—Huh, so can mine, only he uses a stick.

HONEST PUPIL.

Teacher—"Why did you put quotation marks at the first and the last of your paper?"

Pupil—"I was quoting the man in front of me."

WOW!

She—"What do you use to open up your lock?"

He—"Why, a key, of course. What do you think I opened it with, a can opener?"

She—"Well, from the language I heard, I thought you were opening it with a prayer."

ONE ON HIM.

The husband got home at two o'clock in the morning, and had promised his wife to be home by twelve. While he was undressing his wife began to stir. He quickly went to the cradle and began to rock the baby. "What are you doing there?" asked his wife. "I've been sitting here two hours trying to get this baby asleep," he growled. "Why, Robert, I've got him here in bed with me," replied his wife.

OFTEN A GOOD THING TO DO.

Doctor—"Well, you are certainly looking better than I expected to find you."

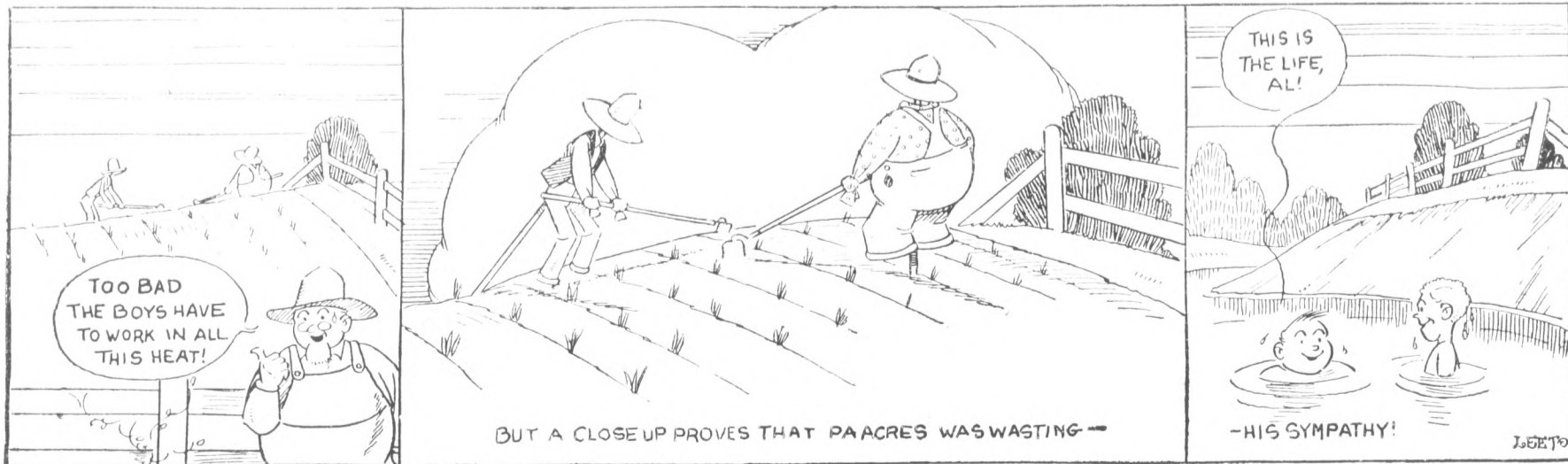
Patient—"I think because I followed the directions on your medicine bottle."

Doctor—"Very likely; what were they?"

Patient—"Keep the bottle tightly corked."

Activities of Al Acres—Pa Acres Didn't Have His Distance Glasses on.

Frank R. Lutz.



David Spares Saul's Life

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

THE sleeping army! It is not a safe way to conduct an army, General Abner. No place is so secluded, or so far away from the supposed whereabouts of the enemy, or so secure in its natural fortifications, that an army can safely go to sleep and forget. Communities often go to sleep. The young people have a happy time, but the aftermath is not always happy. Families often go to sleep, and seem to forget that a sleeping family is not a desirable environment for the boy and girl. It isn't enough for father to say, "When I was a boy—". Things are different now, and we may as well admit it. Churches often go to sleep. That would be funny, if it weren't so pathetic. Of all places that people do not want to stay in, a sleeping church is the worst. Individuals very often go to sleep, and do not wake up. Even the trumpet on the day of judgment will have to blow several times, before it will be heard, by such.



That is the reason, I suspect, that Jesus said so emphatically, "Watch and pray." Watch, here, means to keep awake. What He is saying is, "Keep awake, keep awake! This is no time to drowse. Take your nap and have it over, and may it make you wider awake than ever!"

That was a humiliating situation in which Abner, Saul's general, found himself. One stroke, and the king could have been killed. David was magnanimous. He had reasons for vengeance. He had been unjustly accused by a jealous monarch, had been hunted like a wolf until he must live in the fastnesses of the hills with a band of wild fellows who made their living as freebooters. Now was his chance! Night—silence, except for the hooting of an owl—the urging of eager companions—"Just one stroke, David, and that will fix him,"—let me strike, and I won't need to strike again! What would you, I, have done? David had a noble heart. He would not strike. But he could not resist having his little joke, as he called to Abner, and twitted him with being such a brave man.

What was it told David back, from executing revenge on the king? Perhaps we will not agree on the answer, but I should say it was his respect for the office of the king, not for the king himself. No one, said he, can put forth his hand against the Lord's anointed, and be guiltless. I do not imagine that he had any great amount of love for Saul, but he had a very great respect for the office that Saul held. Which is a good thing to remember for us. Here is a man holding office. He may be unworthy, and should be gotten out at the earliest opportunity that it can be done according to law. But let us respect the office he holds, even though we may not regard him highly.

Let us come back to David a moment, as he stands looking down at the sleeping form of the king. Suppose he strikes, kills, flees. What satisfaction will he get from that? Always the memory that he violated what he knew to be right. When Macbeth hires some murderers to kill Banquo, against whom he has not anything in the world, except his own jealousy, Banquo's ghost comes to torment him. That night a banquet is given at the palace. Banquo's ghost comes and sits at the table in Macbeth's place and the guilty king cries, "Thou canst not say I did it; never shake thy gory locks at me." No one

can see it except the blood-soaked conscience of the king. That vision of the murdered man never leaves him. Over and over something says to him, "Macbeth shall sleep no more," and he never does. From that time he never knows an easy hour. Revenge is not nearly as sweet as some people think it is. They that take the sword shall perish with the sword. Forgiveness is healing, like the action of good blood upon a wound. Revenge is like acid on it, that stings and festers.

Saul had his good side. When he saw what David had done, he felt the depth of shame. He admitted that he had played the fool. It takes a pretty good man to admit that. We all do it, but we do not like to say so. "I am sorry." Did you ever say that? It takes a man to say it.

As we think of what David did, the night he found Saul and his army asleep, we think of our own Lincoln's attitude toward Secretary Chase. Chase was secretary of the treasury, a very able man, and ambitious. He was doing everything he could think of, to get himself before the country, so as to secure the presidential nomination, over Lincoln, and this when he was in Lincoln's cabinet, and was supposed to be loyal to his chief. Said a friend to Lincoln, "Don't you know that Chase wants to be president?" "O, don't worry about Chase," said the president. He has just as good a right to want to be president as any man in America. If the people want Chase to be President, then I want him to be President." Can that be beaten, for magnanimity? David never did anything finer than that. But that is not all. Mr. Chase resigned, after creating much disturbance in the cabinet. A vacancy just then occurred in the chief justiceship, the most coveted judicial post in America. Said Lincoln, "Mr. Chase will make a good chief justice, and I will appoint him." That was one of the most magnanimous, forgiving deeds ever done in America. That was good for evil. That was overcoming evil with good. The history of our country affords nothing greater in spirit than that. It was the spirit of David, as he forgave his bitterest enemy.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR AUGUST 7.

SUBJECT:—David Spares Saul's Life. I Samuel 26:14, 17 to 21. GOLDEN TEXT:—Romans 12:21.

ASK ME ANOTHER.

IF you cannot answer these questions, you will find the answers on another page of this issue.

1. What county in Michigan has the most farms?
2. How much did the population of Michigan increase from 1910 to 1920?
3. How much did the negro population of Michigan increase from 1910 to 1920?
4. When and where was the first consolidated rural agricultural high school built in Michigan?
5. How far back does the agricultural extension work of Michigan State College date?
6. When was the Michigan State Grange organized?
7. When and where was the first cow testing association in America organized?
8. From what state does the world get its chief supply of peppermint and spearmint oils?
9. How does the traffic of the Soo Canal and the Suez Canal compare?
10. How many improved natural harbors has Michigan?



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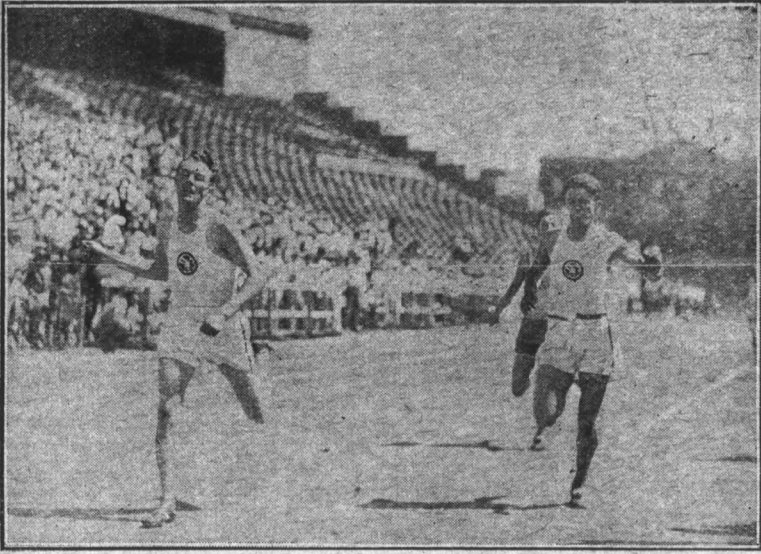
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WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



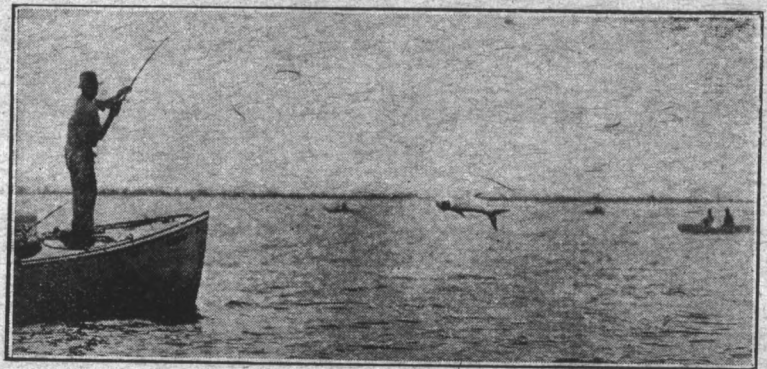
Ray Conger, of the Illinois Athletic Club, won the national mile run contest at the University of Nebraska in four minutes, twenty-three and three-fifths seconds.



American tennis stars return from Europe after a contest in England. Left to right, Frank Hunter, Mrs. Frank Hunter, Mrs. Molla Mallory, and Big Bill Tilden.



Mrs. Johnson, of Knoxville, Tennessee, and her ten children, five of which were born in eighteen months. The triplets, the latest addition to her family, are on her lap.



A national tarpon tournament at Venice, Florida, attracted anglers from all parts of the country. This shows one contestant hauling in his catch.



President Coolidge and J. R. Sheffield, are talk-over the latter's resignation as ambassador to Mexico.



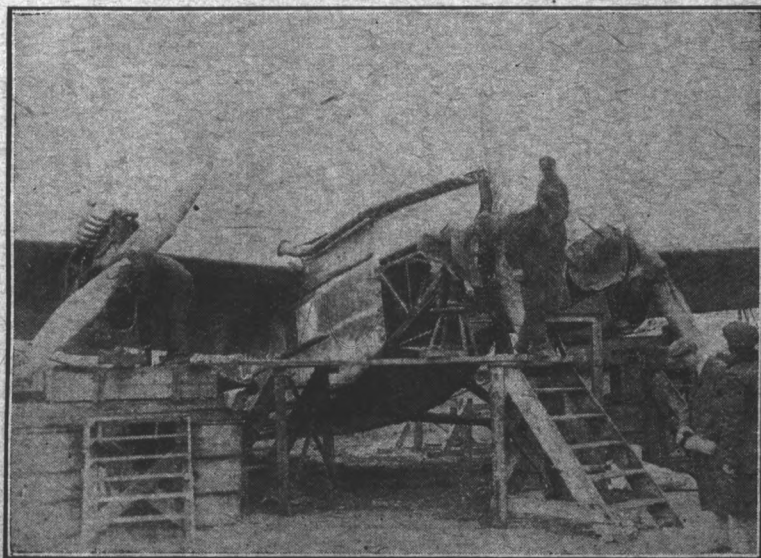
Eddie Stinson, winner of Ford reliability tour, received fond greeting from his wife.



General Arnulo R. Gomez and Francesco R. Serrano, are both candidates for the Mexican presidential office.



The Maharajah of Ratlam, from a rich domain of India, is proud of his diamond earrings.



Ernest Udet, famous German aviator, is getting his plane ready for a non-stop flight from Germany to New York. It is a tri-motor Rohrback-Roland plane.



Dr. C. H. Mayo, famous surgeon, laying cornerstone for new 19-story Mayo clinic building.

Rural Health

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

CONSTIPATION OF CHILDREN AND INFANTS.

EVEN in the breast-fed infant, constipation may appear. The mother frequently makes matters worse by attempting to correct it with castor oil or other laxatives. You cannot cure constipation with medicine. Let the mother look out for herself and the baby both. See that a sufficient amount of water is given to drink. Orange juice or tomato juice should be given daily to every baby. It is not given as a laxative, yet it does help the bowels somewhat.

When necessary, use a spear of soap or glycerine rectal suppository to secure one bowel movement daily. This has its advantages, because you can start a regular bowel habit by attending to this at a regular time each day, and holding the baby over her chair at the time. One of the advantages of early feeding of cereals is that you may choose whole grains that have a laxative tendency.

In older children constipation is very commonly due to lack of regularity in visiting the toilet. The mother must insist upon regularity in this habit. The foods most helpful to constipated children are the coarser cereals, whole wheat bread, leafy vegetables, and fresh fruit. An excellent and palatable food for this purpose, is raisin bread, made by using one cup each of white flour, graham flour and cornmeal, a cup of raisins, a cup of molasses, a little baking powder, and either sweet or sour milk to make a soft batter. This may be baked slowly or steamed. Children eat it eagerly and it serves the purpose of nutrition, as well as regulation of the bowels.

Green vegetables, such as spinach, chard and cauliflower, are now recommended for children of all ages, from six months and older. In the young babies one has to begin with great caution, but if the food is carefully prepared it is highly profitable. The vegetables must be cooked over a slow fire for a long time, and should be mashed thoroughly. Much of their value is in the fluid, so it should not be thrown away, but used with bread or in soup. As children grow older the regular use of such vegetables will effectively guard against constipation.

Some children do not drink a sufficient amount of water. This is very important, too. I think the things of chief importance in the constipation of children are:

1. Regular habit of toilet.
2. Eating a mixed diet that includes vegetables and fruit.
3. Drinking sufficient water.

GROWTH IN NOSE.

I have a funny growth in my nose that may be adenoids. Our home doctor removed it once, but it has come back. Is it anything like cancer?—M. S.

This is not adenoid tissue. It is probably a nasal polypus. If the doctor is careful to remove the entire growth and eradicate its base, it will not recur. It is not like cancer, being usually more annoying than serious.

SALT RHEUM.

I would like to know what will cure salt rheum, as I am bothered with it between my fingers. I have doctored with many doctors, but get no relief.—C. D.

Salt rheum is an old name for eczema. This is a constitutional disease that can only be cured by getting to the bottom of things, removing every irritation that could react upon the skin, and putting the patient in gen-

eral good health. The fact that your trouble is between your fingers suggests to me that it may not be eczema but old-fashioned itch, for this is quite a favorable location for the itch mite.

Readers' Opinions

THE CORN BORER WAR.

IN your issue of July 16, you printed an article under "Current Comment," entitled, "The Corn Borer War." In closing you say, "A small percentage of farmers in Michigan, however, have suffered damage far beyond this two dollar limit in complying with the government regulations. This was due to the destruction of growing crops in order to destroy the corn crop remnants scattered over these fields. In the spirit of justice we feel that these men ought to be compensated in some manner for their loyalty in carrying out the regulations laid down by the state and federal governments. How can it be done?"

The answer to your question is very simple. Let the state or federal government pay the farmer all the expense of the clean-up. This is only justice. Anything short of it is an outrage. This clean-up is not for the benefit of the farmer alone, but it is for the benefit of every person in the United States. Why, then, should the expense, or any unequal part thereof, be assessed to any individual? If land is needed for roads or other public benefits, the owner is paid in full for it. He is not deprived of it without just compensation. Why, then, should he be deprived of his labor (which is his property) for the public benefit, without just compensation?

Your article leads me to believe that you are very much misinformed in regard to the attitude of the farmer toward the past clean-up. He did it,

(some did, but nowhere near all), because he felt that he had to, but he swore (either mentally or orally) every time he picked a stalk. He was willing to do the work, but when a little official with a fat salary and a furnished automobile, drove into his yard and told him he would not be allowed more than two dollars per acre for work done, which usually would not be more than fifteen or twenty cents per hour, and if he did not do it, the government would, paying fifty-two cents per hour and charge it back to him, he naturally was mad clear through. He was a loyal American citizen, had enlisted in the war, hired money at seven per cent interest to buy government bonds bearing four and a quarter per cent, and done everything he was asked to do, and now he was compelled to work for one-half the pay given to a foreigner, have the amount charged against him, and all done for the benefit of the general public.

We are told the campaign is under way for next year. Well, the farmers are also ready (in some sections, at least), and if there is no change in the regulations the constitutionality of the law will be tested. I am told by good authority that it is not constitutional, but if it is, God help us. What can't we be made to do at the behest of a few cranks.

The agricultural department was supposed to benefit the farmer, but in this case it is an injury to many. It is true that many farmers can do the extra work for the price, but it is also true that very many cannot, to say nothing about the indirect loss. Why not discharge most of the needless officials, junk the needless and useless machinery, and tell the farmer to do what he can and he will be paid for it, and if he cannot do it all, then the government will do it for him and stand the expense. If this is done, all opposition will disappear, and it will cost no more than under the present plan. This would work an injustice to no one, as the general public gets the benefit and would, and should, pay for it.—A. L. Norton.

Practically all insect-eating plants grow in acid bogs where nitrogen is not available for their roots.



Stories From Bugville

The Earthworm and the Snail

MR. EARTHWORM slowly wiggled his way to the top of the ground. He had just finished his supper of soil and decayed leaves, and was ready for his wig-wagging stroll on the surface. (Perhaps you, my little reader, do not call this creature an Earthworm. You call him an Angeworm and seek as many of his kind as you can find when you go fishing. But his real name is Earthworm.)

As Mr. Earthworm poked his head outside, he was very glad to find that he was in the cool, moist shade of a leaf. Here he could be safe for a minute from a hungry robin or sparrow who might come along to gobble him up for their supper.

He wiggled and wiggled until he was entirely out of his little tunnel house in the ground. He knew someone was coming toward him and he was very much afraid. Now an Earthworm has no eyes with which to see, no ears with which to hear, and even his sense of smell is very limited. But his sense of touch is so good that he can tell from the motion of the air, or the jarring of the ground when danger is near.

Before he had time to retreat to his little tunnel house, Mr. Snail called, "Good evening, Mr. Earthworm. Pray do not be afraid. I am your friend, the Snail."

"Good evening," greeted Mr. Earthworm, "but how can you see who I am?"

"Most everyone thinks that I can-

not see, but I have eyes at the ends of my feelers," replied the snail.



Earthworm and Snail Make a Wager.

"They tell me you always carry your house around on your back," observed the Earthworm. "It must be slow going to always do that."

"Not at all, not at all," replied the Snail. "I'll wager I can beat you in a race to the oak tree."

"Agreed," answered the Earthworm. "One, two, three, go." He felt very sure that he could wiggle his way faster than the Snail could crawl and carry his house on his back.

But it was by no means an equal race, for the Earthworm could not see where he was going, and soon lost his way among the leaves. When the Snail reached the oak tree he waited and waited, but he never saw the Earthworm again.

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The WOMAN'S INTERESTS

Cooking Failures Can Be Remedied

Ways to Salvage Foods that Go Amiss in the Making

By Mary Richards

VERY often the bride in the kitchen decides that sauce pans and spiders and oven are bewitched. Everything burns for her. "Things" never burned in her mother's kitchen.

She must remember that her mother learned through years of experience exactly the amount of water needed to cook potatoes just right. She must learn that time flies "when her back is turned and that she must keep close watch of the minutes until experience has taught her to gauge time.

But when the potatoes boil dry and start to burn, put the pan at once into a larger pan of cold water and then shake the potatoes out in a clean pan or bowl for mashing or creaming. If the scorching has not been great, no one will ever know it happened. If, however, there is a hard, dark brown crust burned on one side of the potatoes, carefully cut away the burned part, and after mashing and seasoning as usual, add grated cheese and one well-beaten egg. Pile in a baking dish and bake in a moderate oven for fifteen minutes.

Any vegetable that has just started to burn can be placed in the pan of cold water and shaken, not scraped,

To the good among his descendants, home is paradise.—Hare.

from the burned pan into a fresh one for reheating and seasoning.

One precaution to keep in mind when cooking potatoes which have been cut in halves, leaving a smooth, flat surface, is to be sure that the rounded side of the vegetable rests against the saucepan. Acquire the habit of shaking any pan of vegetables cooking on the stove.

Use extreme care in salting vegetables, especially the delicately flavored ones, such as asparagus and peas, as they require very little salt.

If the soup has been salted too generously, add from half a cup to a whole cup of sliced raw potatoes. Let stand ten or fifteen minutes, remove and serve. The potatoes will absorb the excess salt.

If a cake burns on the bottom, the burned part will usually "peel" off when the cake is warm, or it can be grated off when the cake cools. The next time you bake, put the grate up one or two notches in the oven, or put a shallow pan of water directly under the cake. This will temper the heat at the bottom of the oven.

If the mayonnaise separates, take another egg yolk and slowly beat in the curdled dressing, then continue until all the oil and lemon juice is used.

If a custard sauce curdles, beat it hard with a wheel egg beater. This same egg beater will often beat the lumps out of a white sauce that has refused to come smooth. If the sauce is very lumpy it can be put through a sieve and reheated.

Sometimes a gelatine jelly refuses to stiffen in the time required. If it is quite evident that satisfactory results are not going to be obtained, more gelatine should be softened in a little cold water, dissolved over hot water, and added at once.

It is seldom that a tragic failure in the kitchen cannot be avoided or remedied. Cream on the verge of souring

can be sweetened by stirring into it a "pinch" of baking soda dissolved in water. Then it can be used over vegetables or over dessert, as planned.

COLD DRINKS FOR HOT DAYS.

Grape Juice Punch.

1 pint grape juice 1 cup sugar
Juice of 3 lemons 2 pints water
Juice of 1 orange

Add to grape juice the lemon juice and orange juice, and dissolve the sugar in it. Then add the water. Serve very cold.

Ice Tea a la Grape.

3 tsp. tea 4 lb. sugar
3 cups boiling water Juice of 2 lemons
1 pint grape juice

Pour the boiling water on the tea, cover closely and allow to stand for five minutes. Then stir it from the bottom and strain. Add sugar, lemon juice and grape juice. Chill thoroughly.

Some hostesses prefer to omit the lemon and just add grape juice to the iced tea. They enjoy the new color and flavor it gives.

TABLE OILCLOTH DOES DOUBLE DUTY.

HOW many times a thrifty housewife sighs when she looks at the oilcloth on her kitchen table. She would like to discard it for a new one, but thinks she cannot afford it, as it is now badly worn in some places, and she feels that she should get more service out of it.

I have discovered that this old oilcloth can be cut up to make very serviceable aprons to use on washdays, or while washing dishes.

I use an old rubber apron as a pattern, and it need only be long enough to protect the front of the dress. Turn the edges in and stitch, attach a tape

to go over the head, and one on each side to tie around the waist. This makes a waterproof apron that is inexpensive and will serve the purpose as well as any rubber apron you buy.

Two or more aprons may be cut from one piece of oilcloth, according to size and condition of the oilcloth. If there is an extra piece of colored bias binding in the sewing basket, it can be used for binding the edges and will, of course, give the apron a more attractive appearance.

As such a practical use can be made of the old covers, one then feels that a bright new piece can be bought for the table.

PAPER PICNICS POPULAR.

THIS is the time of year when a little forethought saves a lot of nervous energy just when it needs to be conserved. Picnics are plentiful, and because we won't have the season with us long, we must make the most of it. Also, it is canning time, haying time, and almost threshing time.

Our family has three picnics planned ahead, but I shall not allow them to make extra work for me, and shall plan them so that I can enjoy them as much as the rest of the family. In the first place, we shall take very few dishes, and rely almost entirely on paper dishes. Besides the familiar standbys of paper cloths and napkins, there are paper cups, plates and sauce dishes with a paraffin finish that makes them better for eating ice cream, salads, or other food of a moist nature. Paper spoons and forks take but little space, but we prefer to take the ones we use at home.

The experienced follower of the picnic trail has long proved that every-

thing carries better if wrapped individually in waxed paper sheets. I always wrap small cakes, and cookies, deviled eggs, croquettes, and sandwiches individually. Whole cakes too often prove a disastrous attempt, but salads or other moist foods always carry in good form when packed in spring-top glass jars.

Fortunately, it is coming to be more and more popular to simplify our good times so that they are not a burden to anyone. I recall the time when we thought we could not have a picnic dinner without fried chicken, and pies and heaps of other delicacies. But today, I'm sure they are not missed, and how much easier it is to prepare for



Gloria and Roselind Mayer Think it Heaps of Fun to Picnic on the Sands at Benton Harbor, Michigan.

a picnic, and how much better we feel afterwards. We can, and do, have several outings now, where one or two were possible by the old plan.—Mrs. M. C.

KINKS FOR EASY CANNING.

IT is much easier to test fruit jars for leakage before filling them with fruit, meat or vegetables, than to do it afterwards, as many do. It, also, saves time and needless vexation.

Thoroughly cleanse and sterilize the fruit jars and caps when they are emptied, and before they are set away. When ready to use have ready a kettle of boiling water, place rubbers on jars, fill one-quarter full with boiling water, seal and invert. If any prove leaky, loosen cap and remedy defect by pressing down edges with the back of a knife blade. If this is not effective, use a new cap and invert to stand until cool.

When expecting to care for a large amount of fruit, meat or vegetables in one day, I prepare jars the previous evening and leave inverted until morning. By following this method, I never have to invert a jar that has been filled, and when the jars are opened later on, the caps are practically clean.

There are many like me who cannot afford an expensive cooker for use in canning by the cold-pack method. Do not let that trouble you in the least. Take some strips of thin board and fasten together with three cross strips, making a raft to fit the bottom of your boiler. Although this method does not save time it is most satisfactory.

For pint jars, I have a raft to fit the bottom of a preserving kettle which holds seven pint jars. Covered tightly with granite pan, it boils right merrily on my oil stove.—Mrs. B. O. R.

Make Your New Fall Hat



4892

4891

4893

4895

IT is doubtful if there is anything more serviceable than a felt hat, and Dame Fashion declares that they will still be much in vogue this fall. The low price of these attractive fall models makes it possible for every woman to have a chic and becoming hat to match each costume.

The hats come flat, stamped on a fine quality all wool felt in popular autumn shades. Complete directions for making go with each hat. The trimming is of contrasting shades of felt, to be fastened in place by embroidery floss or gold or silver thread.

Each style of hat comes in but one color combination as follows:

No. 4891 comes in rose with hickory ornamentation.

No. 4892 comes in Castilian red with black trimming.

No. 4895 comes in monkey skin shade with rose trimming.

No. 4893 comes in Copenhagen blue with hickory ornamentation.

The price of each hat is \$1.25, post-paid to any address. Prompt attention will be given to all orders. Address your orders to the Stamped Goods Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

Teach Courtesy Persistently

LIKE many a mother, and doubtless many a teacher, I get discouraged, not once but many times. The reason is, that I cannot see the results from the many things I have tried to teach my children, such as gentle voices, thoughtfulness for each other, reverence for sacred things, consideration for the older people; and, in fact, those fine qualities of thought and action which make family life, community life, or even national life worth while.

This quality of good breeding is not easy to teach, even by example. What mother is not startled at times at the sound of her own voice, when by a culmination of little annoyances, her nerves become strained to the breaking point!

It is not easy, either, to teach good breeding by precept. Have you noticed, meal after meal, big sister watching and criticizing little sister's eating until you were obliged to interfere, that little sister might enjoy the rest of her meal? Little sister's table manners were not of the best, but alas, big sister went to the point of rudeness in talking constantly about them to the discomfort of everyone at the table.

Perhaps at your house, too, little brother, although he has been told many times, still sings at the top of his voice when someone else is trying to talk. Perhaps at your house, too, big sister forgets that she should not dispute her grandma, and still argues every little point of difference, in the vain effort to prove herself right.

Never for a moment must mother belittle the importance of her work, even in her own mind. Of greater moment even, than the three-meals-a-day problem is this teaching of true courtesy, the fine harmony of a home.

But we try so hard and accomplish so little! Let us look out of doors for our answer. We plant our fields and gardens in the spring. Will the seeds spring up over night, or can we gather our crops the next day? The figure is an old one, but still good, so we will carefully select our seed, do our planting with equal care, and then

wait patiently if we can, but nevertheless wait, until our beautiful plants of true courtesy have time to grow. —Mrs. M. E. W.

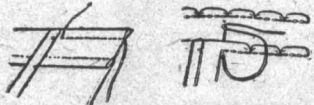
AN INEXPENSIVE CAKE DECORATION.

A CHILD does not consider a birthday cake quite complete unless it is decorated, and many older folks, too, appreciate the "fixings" of a pretty cake. I have found a very pretty way of decorating cake without much cost or labor. Pick out a sufficient number of the largest, whitest, most flower-like grains of popped corn. Boil sugar and water to the consistency of syrup and tint pink with cake coloring. Dip the grains of popcorn into this syrup and lay on waxed paper to drain. When the surplus syrup has drained off, the popcorn "roses" are ready to be arranged on the cake. For the best results, the cake should be iced with white. If chocolate frosting or icing is used, the syrup should be colored darker, so that the decorations will be red roses, instead of pink.

POINTS FOR THE NEEDLE.

WITH three little ones it keeps me busy sewing and mending. I find that I do not have to sew so many buttons on play suits since I use a small round elastic to attach the button to the garment. The rubber lessens the strain and they seldom come off. —Mrs. S. H.

I find my tucking attachment very handy when trimming dresses, aprons and underwear. I use a slotted cardboard gauge to measure the tucks



evenly. If the tucks are made narrow and caught down every quarter of an inch, as illustrated, with colored floss, they make an unusually attractive trimming. —Mrs. B. E.



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

REMOVING GUM STAIN FROM VOILE.

My little daughter got gum stain in several places on her yellow voile dress. How can I take this stain out without injuring the color? —Mrs. G. F.

First soak the stained parts in gasoline. This will loosen up the gum so that it can be peeled off. When all the gum is removed wash in the usual way.

OLD-FASHIONED BERRY DUMPLINGS.

My husband tells about the berry dumplings that his mother used to make. Could you send me a recipe for making them? He says she used most any kind of fresh berries. —Mrs. C. Y.

Perhaps this one will taste "like mother used to make." Mix two tablespoons of butter with two cups of flour, one-half teaspoon of salt and four teaspoons of baking powder that have been sifted together. Add enough milk to moisten, and roll out to one-quarter inch thick and cut in circles four or five inches in diameter. Place a spoonful of raspberries, blackberries,

or huckleberries in the center and cover with the dough pressing the edges together firmly. Brush with milk, sprinkle with sugar, and bake in a hot oven for twenty minutes. Serve with a pudding sauce, made from the juice of the crushed berries.

PEACH SHERBET IS TASTY.

Please tell me how to make peach sherbet. Our family is fond of sherbets of all kinds. —Mrs. F. R.

Combine one and one-half cups of ripe, chopped peaches with one cup of sugar, two cups of milk, a few drops of vanilla, and a dash of salt. Let stand in a cold place for an hour and rub through a sieve and freeze. This recipe will make one quart.

DRY-CLEAN YOUR HAIR BRUSH.

I have a rather good hair brush but water seems to spot the back of it, so I don't use it. Can you tell me how I could clean it when dirty, without using water? —Miss C. I.

If you will try the dry-cleaning method, it will not stain the back of your hair brush. For this method mix equal quantities of salt and flour, and rub through the brush several times. Change the mixture as soon as it becomes soiled. Then shake and comb out.

Dont wear out on a worn out bedspring!

Sag in your bedspring means fag to your nerves. The way to keep fit is to sleep on a bedspring that properly supports your spine—sleep on a Foster Ideal Spring. Let its 120 super-tempered spirals mould to your form—let them give you a comfortable demonstration of spine support and nerve relaxation. Learn what a difference real recuperation can make in your general health.

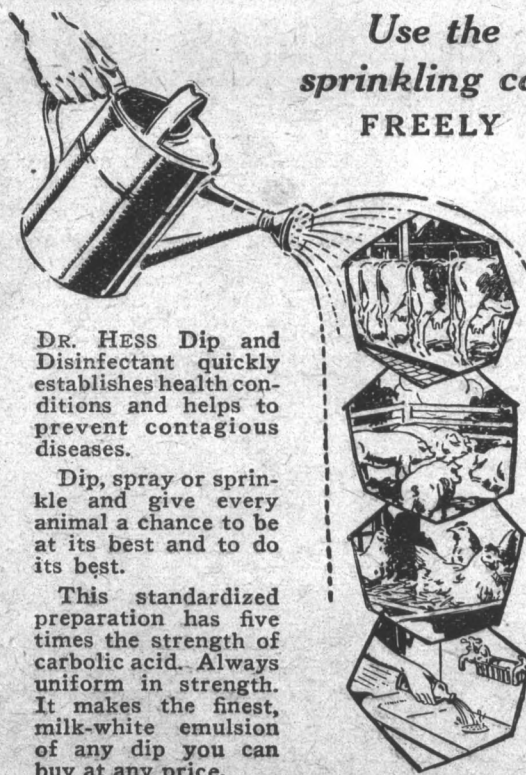
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Dip, spray or sprinkle and give every animal a chance to be at its best and to do its best.

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

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Excellent household disinfectant.

Guaranteed

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DR. HESS DIP AND DISINFECTANT



OUR PAGE

What the Mailman Brought

Some Interesting M. C. Letters

Dear Uncle and Cousins:

Now is the time that I exult in being a country "kid." What could be more inspiring than the songs of our feathered friends? To witness the mating and then the home-building of the birds, not only fills our hearts with rejoicing that they, too, may be allowed to live, but it teaches us a lesson in real life as well.

Who could be downhearted and sad when all about you are symbols of peace and happiness? No one! When walking through the woods seeing the ground thickly carpeted with beautiful flowers and ferns, a calmness and restfulness steals over you. Then is the time one cannot help but feel a sense of gratitude toward the fate that made you a country boy or girl. Although, in winter, when everyone sits shivering by the fire, many of the country children may wish they were city-bred, now a very different opinion



The Six Wengers Having a Cool Time in the Baldwin Creek.

is evident. They now wish they could share their pleasures with their city friends. At least, this is my opinion. Is it a correctly formed one?—A silent M. C.

There is nothing, I think, that can supplant a communion with nature. It is uplifting spiritually and physically.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Uncle Frank, don't you think that this young generation is going to the dogs? It seems like it, anyway. They aren't as law-abiding as their forefathers were, and what about the petting, smoking and drinking? I for one, do not like it. It isn't only the boys who drink and smoke, because the girls do, too.

Yes, many are the parents who stay up nights to watch and wait for their girls and boys to come home, who went out in the evening and don't come home until after midnight, sometimes even at 4:00 a. m. Many come home intoxicated. Why not discuss about this? Don't think that I'm old-fashioned, but I don't like such things. I am in favor of bobbed hair and knickers, but against rouge, lipstick, etc.

Please have a picture of your children, as I'm anxious to see their pictures. Did any of the M. C.'s hear this?

"He kissed his new girl on the cheek, It was a harmless frolic, Now he's been laid up for a week, He's got the painters' colic."

This is long enough, so I'll have to close.—Lily of the Valley.

No, I don't think the younger generation is going to the dogs, but the dogs are coming to them. And when a dog comes to you, you must know he likes you. During the past generation many new liberties have come to us. These have made some vices more noticeable. On the whole, the coming generation is a good, wholesome one, I think. Evil deeds are given prominent places in the papers. Good deeds are so common they are not news. That's why many get the impression that the devil is getting results.

Dear Uncle Frank:

How glad I am to write you that I received the membership card and but-

ton, for which I thank you so much. I had given up all hopes of ever winning, and just then it came. I like "Our Page" and the letters, and hope some day I can write a good one that I can see in print. I am twelve years old, and will be in the seventh grade next term. So don't you think, Uncle Frank, that I have some time yet before the age limit to write a letter or two? I, too, agree with Mathilda Hunter about education and farm life, as I have always lived on the farm.

The picture of Uncle Frank, by Lillian Chamberlain, is good, though I did not think he had such a big nose and flat head. Don't you think my letter is getting too long for the first one?

Please find two dimes toward the radio for the Children's Hospital. With best wishes to you and the Merry Circle, your niece, Elizabeth.

I hope that within the next six years you may find time to write a letter or two, and take part in the contests, and everything else. I am glad that the membership came before you gave up entirely, and hope that other things will come to you before you give up.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I am not an M. C. member, but soon hope to be. But it got me stirred up when I read Paula's letter. I'd just like to get her on a farm for a little while and see if she would lay-a-bed and let the cows go hungry. Oh, she'd just lay-a-bed and let nature, grand old nature, grow weeds so high that you'd forget there was ever a crop planted there.

The farmer cannot do his chores early in the evening because the cows can't be milked before a late hour, or he will have to get up equally early to milk in the morning. She would be like a farmer I know of. He came from Chicago out here and planted some seeds in the spring. Then he went back to the city to work. When he came out here in the fall to harvest his crop, but for once in his life, that which he sowed, he did not reap.—Franklin Douglas.

I agree with you that there is no such thing as a lay-a-bed farmer. Nature makes us work for our crops. Weeds do fine when nature has her own way.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I sure enjoy all of the outdoor sports. In the summer time I like to have an interesting story and go out into the woods and read. Sometimes just to think and listen to the birds sing. My favorite books are "Eyes of the World," "Treasure of Heaven," "White Sister," "Mysterious Rider." I would like to get acquainted with Molly, or correspond with her.

Would like to meet Mr. Rothfuss. Judging by his letters, he seems to be quite interesting. Uncle Frank, are you interesting? I did not mean that I meant to ask if you have any sons. How old are they? My, but I'm inquisitive, huh? Please overlook that one question, Uncle, as I just wrote it and did not mean it. It's about time I signed off.—Gertrude Priphepal.

I, too, like to go out in the woods and listen and to forget all worldly troubles. I can't tell whether I am interesting or not. My two sons are aged fifteen years, and they may be interesting. Perhaps you infer that I may be too old to be interesting?

Dear Uncle Frank and Cousins:

We received our first Michigan Farmer a few days ago, and I can assure you it was just like shaking hands with an old friend. Old friends they are—Hy Syckle, Al and Slim, and last, but not least, Our Page.

We are now located in the famous Yakima Valley, known the world over for its fruit, hay, and hops. This certainly is a fine country in more ways than one. Here are good markets, schools and churches. It is a land where prosperity reigns, and probably always will remain.

The trip from Michigan to here was one worth having. We saw scenery that was simply wonderful. But also,

we saw and felt, snow, rain, mud, heat, dryness, cold, and what not.

The mountains of Colorado are magnificent in their grandeur. The beauties of New Mexico are mostly confined to Indian villages and rotting carcasses of dead cows. This is a state that has no appeal to me, whatsoever.

Arizona is famous for its Zane Grey stories. Here are the Grand Canyon, the wonderful painted desert, the petrified forest, and other items of interest. From Arizona you cross the muddy Colorado to California. Southern California is an arid region, particularly in the Mojave desert. Going north you enter a wonderful farming country all the way up to Sacramento. Here are the famed orange and lemon groves, the fields of wheat that are neck high in April. North of Sacramento is a fine outdoor region, with mountains, streams that are full of fighting trout, and good paved roads that beckon you on and on.

A trip such as we took is about impossible to describe. A feeble attempt would take a whole tablet. I will not attempt to describe it. It is beyond the power of my pen, or rather pencil.

Now I can assure you, cousins, that I shall always remain an interested reader of your paper. In spite of the fine country we are in, I have often wished I had just one Michigan lake to dive head first into. No doubt some day I will pack my grip, fill up the tank with gas, and fly back to good old Michigan, where the hop toads wink, and the lakes welcome you with open arms!—As ever, a M. C., David S. Johnson, Wiley Rural Station, Yakima, Washington.

That must have been a fine trip, and according to your letter you got out of it all there was in it. There is a whole lot in getting the good out of the things one experiences.



Vina and Eva Bouchard Have What Appear to be Piggish Pets.

Club Week at the College

4-H Members Have Good Time at Annual State Meeting

BOYS and girls from twenty-eight lower Michigan counties attended the annual club week at Michigan State College. The youngsters competed for state and sectional championships. State champions will represent Michigan in national contests, and the sectional champions will meet winners from the camps to be held at Gaylord and Chatham at the State Fair in Detroit.

The state clothing club champions are: Elizabeth Kormos, of Wayne county, first year work; Margaret Powell, Montmorency county, second year work; Virginia McManus, Saginaw county, third year work; Catherine Good, Menominee county, fourth year work; and Katherine Outwater, fifth year work.

In the health contest, Kenneth Rocker, of Oakland county, stood highest among the boys, and Helen Norberg was the winner among the girls. Second places were won by Milford Tayer, Allegan county, and Mary Lefler, Hillsdale county.

Among the teams to go to the State

THE PRIZE WINNERS.

THOSE who have won prizes in our recent, "How the M. C. Has Helped Me" contest, are as follows:

Fountain Pens.
Menno Martin, Brutus, Mich.
Ruth Tustin, Coleman, Mich.

Clutch Pencils.
Marguerite Turner, R. 3, Brown City, Michigan.

Reva McComb, Jasper, Mich.
Anna Westers, R. 1, Grand Rapids.

Pocket Knives.
Mary Brable, R. 5, Ithaca, N. Y.
Elizabeth Rowley, R. 1, Utica, Mich.
Dorothy Avery, East Leroy, Mich.
Tim Modderman, R. 2, Marne, Mich.
Martha Werner, Temperance, Mich.

MIXED WORD CONTEST.

THE following verse has a thought of value. We get greater value out of thoughts when we ponder over them. For that reason this verse is printed with the words mixed. Can you straighten them out?

All the neatly written correct replies to this contest will be mixed together and ten lucky ones pulled out for prizes. The prizes will be for the first two, story books; the next three, handy loose-leaf note books; and the next five, little pocket knives.

Here is the verse:

"Hist pans of file saw lent rof folty tudies, ton for felshisness; ton to be lliwed away rof malless redams, tub to pimrove rosulvees, and sevre madkinn."

All who get correct answers and are not Merry Circlers, will be sent membership cards and buttons.

Don't forget to put your name and address in the upper left-hand corner. If you are a Merry Circler be sure to put M. C. after your name.

This contest closes August 19. Send your answers to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

FOR GIRLS ONLY.

I am interested in quilts and want to make a friendship quilt. Would greatly appreciate blocks of white muslin fifteen inches square, with your favorite design, and also name and address embroidered on it.—Edith Kingdon, Traverse City, Mich.

Uncle Frank, will you ask the girls how many have made piece quilts? I have finished one this morning—the top of it.—Dagmar Thomsen, 1301 S. Madison Street, Ludington.

Why not have an M. C. quilting party?—Uncle Frank.

Fair will be Virginia McManus and Wanda Welzien, from Saginaw county, and Rachel Wedel and Jessie Teeters, from Calhoun county, who will all be contestants in canning judging.

The clothing demonstration teams chosen were Elberta Holmden and Eileen Addis, Kent county; Lenora Hauk and Luettia West, Wayne county; and Eileen Girbach and Nora Gordon, Washtenaw county.

Verna Norberg and Nina Hessel-sweet, Oceana county; Mabel Kling-aman and Catherine Hicks, Calhoun county; and Lucille Bitgood and Eloise McKinley, Newaygo county, will represent southern Michigan in the clothing judging at the State Fair in Detroit.

Songsters from Wayne county won the choral contest, Saginaw county won second, and Calhoun county placed third. Another first place was taken to Wayne county when Luettia West proved to be the best piano player. Rachel Wedel was second in the instrumental contest and she is a resident of Calhoun county.

POULTRY

HATCHERYMEN EMPHASIZE QUALITY CHICKS.

THE recent meeting of the International Baby Chick Association, at Grand Rapids, brought out the owners of more than 1,000 hatcheries who are members of the organization, with the addition of hundreds of visitors and practical poultrymen who do not operate hatcheries, but are interested in their product.

The manufacturers' display contained about everything that the poultrymen and hatcherymen need, from incubators holding 47,000 eggs, down to trap nests and self-feeders for chicks. The large display rooms of the Panslind Hotel contained exhibits of more useful poultry equipment than has ever been assembled before in one place in Michigan. It is evidence of the great increase in the poultry business all over the United States. Ten or fifteen years ago it would have been impossible to assemble such a display. The really great development in the poultry business is of comparatively recent date.

The production of "quality chicks" proved the key-note of the convention. The present season the country absorbed more chicks than ever before and this has been largely due to increased faith in the hatchery business on the part of farmers and commercial egg producers. Many of the hatcherymen claim that there is no surplus of quality chicks, and that the production of high-grade stock at a profitable price will continue as a safe business without the necessity of worrying about over-production.

Service to the farmer-buyers of chicks is becoming more important each year. Hatcherymen are trying to send out livable chicks which will prove good layers, and in that way build up confidence in their business among the buyers.

According to Thomas J. Rigg, president of the American Poultry Association, the selling of baby chicks is a very logical development of the selling and distributing of standard bred poultry, and the American Poultry Association is ready and eager to cooperate with the members of the International Baby Chick Association in any way possible. The hatcherymen also realize the necessity of selling chicks which will develop into flocks of uniformity in quality and appearance. They believe that the future of the business depends on the selling of the quality chick, and not just chicks that are cheap in price.

A business cannot produce a quality article and continue in business unless that article is sold at a profit. For this reason the hatcherymen favor better chicks at a fair price, rather than the needless hatching of more cheap chicks than the country can possibly absorb at a profit.

According to C. I. Bashore, secretary of the International Baby Chick Association, there have been fewer complaints from buyers of baby chicks brought to the attention of the association than in any previous year. This is considered an indication of the fact that hatcherymen are turning out better chicks, and that buyers are becoming more skilled in the work of feeding and brooding. It tends to prove that the industry is rapidly being placed on a safer basis than ever before. "The financial condition of the association is the best in its history and this indicates the loyal support which it is receiving from members, and is encouraging for the future development of the baby chick industry.

According to President Harry R. Lewis, of the National Poultry Council, "The production and handling of baby

chicks has developed within the last two decades to be the most important branch of the poultry industry; important because the entire welfare of the industry, its future growth and development are all tied up in the success of the hatchery business.

A few years ago the breeder was the key to the industry; he furnished the seed stock which populated the poultry farms of the nation. The economies evolved through the development of commercial production of baby chicks were so quickly recognized, and so substantial, that people have ceased to hatch their own chicks, or buy hatching eggs or breeding stock, and the bulk of poultrymen within a few short years, have turned to ready-made baby chicks as the source of their new stock, and as a means of increasing their capacities."—R. G. K.

TB IN MICHIGAN POULTRY.

(Continued from page 6.) led something as follows: Kill and burn all the birds that show physical symptoms, and market the balance of the flock at the close of the egg-laying season. If it is desired to keep over a few birds for laying purposes, nothing over two years old should be reserved, and these should be confined to temporary quarters. The hen house where the infected birds were kept should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. No chickens should be allowed the run of the grounds adjacent to the buildings for several months, preferably a year, to give the sunshine an opportunity to kill the germs in the soil. When day-old chicks are purchased in the spring they should be kept in brooders, on clean ground in a nearby field. If the infected birds have had the run of this field it should be plowed and seeded to green crops. It would be safe to transfer young chickens to the hen house late in the fall, certainly so if they are confined to the house and not given the run of the grounds adjacent until the following spring. The facts are, that if the practice is followed of keeping only birds under two years of age, there would be very little tuberculosis in poultry. Many make it a practice of keeping only pullets for laying purposes. Some experts say that if only pullet eggs are used for hatching purposes, the chicks have less vigor. If that is true, the young chickens can be purchased from hatcheries that procure eggs from older birds for hatching purposes. These comparatively few breeding flocks should be tuberculin tested.

Recent investigations by Fitch, of the University of Minnesota, show that tuberculosis is not transmitted through the egg to any appreciable extent. Fitch and Graham, of Illinois have both found that eggs can be artificially inoculated with the germ of tuberculosis. No investigations to date have shown that avian tuberculosis, as found in poultry, is transmitted in more than a slight degree to people. The bovine germ is readily transmitted to children and to hogs. There is very little transmission from cattle to poultry or vice versa.

The cost of production in eggs or meat is so greatly increased when the flock is badly infected with tuberculosis, every possible effort should be made to get rid of the disease as quickly as possible. Better poultry-lot sanitation will help solve, not only the problem of tuberculosis eradication, but also that of other diseases of poultry that are soil-borne. The poultry flock is such an important source of revenue that the method of handling for best results is of the greatest importance.

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Advises "Don't" Wait Until Midnight

MAKE your evening and night Long Distance calls early.

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

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Golden Valley Chick Prices Slashed

As good as money can buy.

	100	500	1000
White Leghorns, Heavy Assorted.....	\$7.00	\$35	\$70
Barred Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds.....	8.00	40	75
Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes..	9.00	45	85
C. O. D. if desired. 100% live delivery.			

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SEND NO MONEY for SILVER LAKE CHICKS

Just mail your order. We ship C. O. D. and guarantee prepaid 100 per cent live delivery of sturdy, pure-bred chicks from healthy bred-to-lay flocks; Wh. and Br. Leghorns, 7c; Buff Leghorns, 8c; Barred, and Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Blk. Minorcas, 9c; Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, Buff Rocks 10c; Mixed 7c; heavy mixed, 8c. Orders for 60 chicks 1c per chick more, 25 chicks 2c per chick more. Silver Lake Egg Farm Box M Silver Lake, Ind.

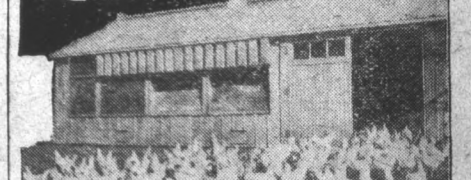
PULLETS—REDUCED PRICES

S. C. Eng. White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns and Anconas. Even-sized, healthy, and well developed. 8 wks., 75c; 10 wks., 85c; 12 wks., 95c. Also 12 wks. old White Rocks \$1.00. BOS HATCHERY, R. 2-M, Zeeland, Mich.

8 to 10 Weeks Old Pullets, S. C. W. Leghorns at 75c.

We sell our own stock only from 3-year blood tested birds. Use pedigreed males only. SIMON HARKEMA, Holland, Mich.

25% More Profit



MORE eggs in winter. More profit from the same hens. That's what you get when you give your flock the scientific advantages of just the right heat, light and ventilation which only a Martin Metal Hen House affords. J. C. Friday of Ohio made 25% Extra Profit from 300 pullets in a Martin House last season. Write and find out how you can do as well or better with—

Martin Metal Hen Houses

A brand new and better type of poultry house. Built of steel sections—fireproof and sanitary—easy to erect yourself. No lice or mites. No rats or weazels. A perfect ventilating system and Violet Ray lighting system. Equipped with every modern feature to produce Extra eggs in Winter when prices are high.

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Wonder
LAYING MASH

MAKES your hens lay more eggs—you make more money—it's a wonder.

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YOUR Letz Mixed Feed Maker is a practical silo filler as well as a mixed feed maker. We guarantee its capacity to be equal to that of any 15 inch flywheel type of cutter on equal length of cut. Our No. 344 will cut from ten to fifteen tons hourly and easily fill the highest silo. Letz Made Silage is cut clean—positively unequalled for excellence of quality. Use your Letz Mixed Feed Maker to fill your own silo as well as to

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You save money when you recut, grind and mix your own feed. With the Letz Mixed Feed Maker you can convert stems, stalks, leaves, seeds and all into a palatable, easily digested mixed feed. All in one swift operation at low cost.

Ask for our book, "The Letz System of Home Crop Feeding." It will show you a practical way to reduce your production costs.

Kill Corn Borers This Sure Way

The Michigan State College reported: "The grinding action of the Letz Mixed Feed Maker eliminates any possibility of the corn borer remaining alive." It positively kills every borer in corn stalks.

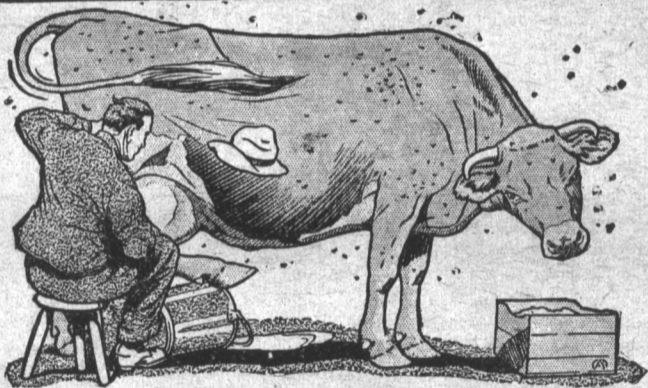
Write today for information about Letz Mixed Feed Makers for grinding feed and for silo filling.

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Explosion Proof Blower Housing
Automatic Safety Fan Wheel Drive
Automatic Safety Pulley Drive
All Steel Cutter Head

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Dr. Hess Fly Chaser makes cows milkable

They relax. They let down. You get the last drop.
It is long lasting.

Dr. Hess Fly Chaser has the odor of the pines.
Because of this odor it serves a threefold purpose:

First—It is the most effective fly and mosquito repellent known to science—quick in action, long lasting.

Second—It is an excellent disinfectant. Therefore, while it is keeping the flies away, it is also destroying the disease germs that attack your cow's body—disinfecting your barns, and injecting into the atmosphere a most healthful odor.

Third—No herd sprayed with Dr. Hess Fly Chaser ever suffers from warbles, which cause a great annual loss to dairymen and farmers.

It does not blister—does not stain the hair—does not taint milk. Applied to the hands and face, it keeps the mosquitoes away.

If Dr. Hess Fly Chaser does not prevent the milk slump,
make your cows milkable in fly-time, save your horse-
flesh all summer long, it will not cost you one cent.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc., Ashland, Ohio

LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING

LIKES HIS SWEET CLOVER PASTURE.

POSSIBLY some Michigan Farmer readers will be interested in this picture of the registered Holstein dairy grazing on straight sweet clover. These cows are on this twelve-acre field both day and night, but have their usual ration of grain and silage while in the stanchions. The field shows quite a scattering of the white blossoms, but careful inspection indicates that these are not the terminal stalks, but auxiliary shoots.

The prodigious growth of the clover this season has run right away with

poisoning the cows. If concrete, or concrete stave silos are badly scaled or have large cracks, they should be given a coating of cement plaster to smooth the surface and stop the large cracks. Bad cracks in wood stave silos may need filling with stiff roofing cement before the asphalt coating is applied.—I. W. Dickerson.

CHANGE TESTERS IN NEWAYGO.

JIM WHITE, who has been tester in the North Newaygo Cow Testing Association for the past three years, has entered Michigan State College and the fourth year of work in the



Every Action of These Good Cows Show that they Relish this Sweet Clover Pasture, on which they Keep up their Milk Flow.

these fifty cows, and as sweet clover get an increasingly better footing. Mr. Colton, the owner, must devise some method of cutting back the surplus early in the season to promote late growth. This cutting has to be done high to leave buds for further development.

Mr. Colton seeds mostly with barley—having found it necessary to sow the sweet clover seed about two weeks after oats or barley, else a rank growth of sweet clover makes curing difficult. The seeding has been raised from twelve to fifteen pounds of doubly scarified seed per acre. The fields are inoculated and usually limed.—G. P. W.

GLADWIN FARMERS' PICNIC.

THE Gladwin county farmers' picnic and dairy day will be held at Beaverton, August 10. Arrangements for the meeting have been completed by Eldon Witkowski, tester for the Gladwin Association. L. L. Drake, of Bay City, special extension representative for the Michigan State College, and George Girbach, dairy specialist, will give talks at the meeting.

MAKING SILO WALLS AIR TIGHT.

SILAGE cannot be expected to keep properly where the silo walls are not air tight. Usually the most satisfactory remedy for air leakage is to coat the inside of the silo with one or two coats of asphalt or paraffin applied hot when the silo walls are dry and warm. Or, the material may be thinned with gasoline and applied in this way. Asphalt or asphalt paint can usually be secured through any dealer in building supplies, while the paraffin can usually be secured through gasoline filling stations, grocery or hardware stores, and so on.

While it is possible to apply the hot treatment a few feet at a time as the silo is being filled, the walls soon become wet and the results are not so satisfactory. It is a simple matter to swing a small platform with ropes from the top, and if put on dry walls the coating will last much better.

No paint containing any lead preparation should be used on the inside of a silo because of the danger of lead

association will be supervised by Arthur Rehbein, of Montague.

The dairy department at Michigan State College is supplying Harold Harrison, a graduate of the short course for testers at the college, to continue the association work for the South Newaygo Association. Clarence Prentice, the former tester for the association, will enter Michigan State College as a four-year student in the agricultural division.

BAD AXE DAIRYMEN EMPLOY MEN.

HAROLD PROFIT, who has had experience on a dairy farm at Fairgrove, will start work as a tester for the Bad Axe Cow Testing Association in Huron county. George Girbach, dairy specialist at Michigan State College, assisted in the reorganization of the association for the next year's work. County Agricultural Agent, David Woodman, says that a second association will be organized in the county this fall.

NEW TESTER FOR MISSAUKEE.

COUNTY Agricultural Agent Bar-num, Missaukee county, reports the completion of a successful year of work by the Missaukee-Falmouth Cow Testing Association under the direction of John Scott. Darcy Mahan will have charge of the testing work for the next year.

MONROE JOINS COW TESTING RANKS.

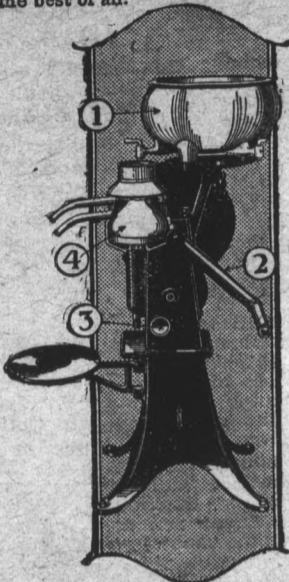
TWO cow testing associations have been formed in Monroe county by R. L. Kidder, the county agricultural agent. The testers for the associations will be Lloyd Heckel, of Ida; and Earl Cavender, of Mason.

NEW LEADER FOR OAKLAND'S HERD ASSOCIATION.

BRUCE Peterson, of Eaton Rapids, who completed the short course for testers at Michigan State College, will be the new tester for the Oakland County Herd Improvement Association, which has just begun its third years' work.

The Best De Laval Ever Made

There are already thousands of these new 1927 Series in use and owners everywhere say they are the best De Laval Separators ever made—and that means the best of all.



New Features

1. **Turnable Supply Can.** A handy feature—saves time, lifting and stooping.
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Trade allowances made on old separators. See your De Laval Agent or write nearest office below.

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The Best is the Most Economical

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

WILD WOOD FARMS

ORION, MICHIGAN
W. E. SCRIPPS, Prop. SIDNEY SMITH, Sup

GUERNSEYS

I have for sale a number of well-bred young bulls ranging from calves to serviceable age. Any one of these should exert an improving influence on most pure-bred herds. JOHN ENDICOTT, Birmingham, Mich.

For Sale or trade for young stock. Registered Guernsey bull, three years old. Son of Rival of Bon Ayre. T. B. tested. Has seen light service. M. E. SKELTON, Auburn, Mich.

FOR SALE—Registered Guernsey Heifers and Cows giving milk. Six to select from. C. T. Assoc. records. F. W. RUEHS, Caledonia, Mich.

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

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

SERVICEABLE AGE

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN

Bull Calves at prices the owner of a small herd can afford to pay. The sire of many of these calves is a Son of the highest record (30 lb.) two-year-old daughter of Creator. His sire is King Segis Alcartra Prilly, an undefeated Show bull with 70 A. R. daughters. Others sired by a 5 times 1200 lb. Champion Bull, the famous K. P. O. P. breeding.

Bred cows and heifers served by these sires are available for foundation stock.

RED ROSE FARMS DAIRY

Northville, Michigan

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Reference: Northville State Savings Bank

Holsteins Ormsby Sensitive and Qua lines, Splendid foundation stock. Will sell all I have left. A. FLEMING, Lake, Michigan.

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

GUERNSEY BREEDERS MEET AT ENDICOTT FARM.

ON Friday, July 22, some three hundred breeders and guests interested in Guernsey cattle, were entertained by Mr. John Endicott. The breeders gathered in the morning at Mr. Endicott's home farm in Bloomfield Hills and spent the morning in looking over his milking herd and listening to a demonstration of dairy cattle judging by Professor Burnett, of the Michigan State College, who used a fine heifer from Mr. Endicott's herd in illustrating his points.

Following a luncheon served on Mr. Endicott's spacious porch and lawn, the guests drove to the farm near Rochester where the young stock of the herd are maintained. After a half hour in the barns, the program was held on the lawn in front of the farm house. This consisted of an address by Professor O. E. Reed, of the Michigan State College, who pointed out that the future never presented greater opportunities for profitable dairy cattle breeding than those open to Michigan dairymen at the present time. Mr. C. E. Robinson, of the American Guernsey Cattle Club, told the breeders present of the progress they have made in the past five years, during which time the number of Guernsey cattle recorded by Michigan breeders has increased 100 per cent and the number of breeders nearly the same percentage.

The feature of the meeting was a description by Mr. Endicott of his recent trip to Guernsey Island. This trip was participated in by a considerable number of Guernsey breeders throughout the country in pursuance of arrangements made by the American Guernsey Cattle Club. Some seventeen states were represented in the party. They first spent a week in England, with headquarters in London, visiting leading Guernsey herds in the surrounding country. The breeders were royally entertained everywhere, including afternoon teas, which are an important part of English life. Later they visited both Jersey and Guernsey Island. Mr. Endicott's description of these islands was most entertaining. He brought out a number of points which are perhaps important factors in the success which has been attained by the breeders of these islands in establishing and improving the breeds of dairy cattle for which they are famous.

Before Guernseys are accepted for registry on the Island, they must first be taken before a committee of judges for probationary acceptance. If they are heifers and measure up to requirements as to type, they are placed on the probationary list and, after the production of their first calf, they are again brought before the judges and are finally passed upon, being given a red or white ticket if accepted in accordance with the grade in which they are placed. Bulls offered for registration must be accompanied by their dams if the dam is living, or by affidavits by neighboring breeders as to kind of an individual the dam was if not living. This practice brings about not only a rigid selection of animals registered, but a natural selection of those offered, owing to the fact that breeders do not like to have their animals rejected.

Show judging is also conducted on a different basis than is the practice here, particularly in the case of bulls, the character of whose get is an important factor in the placing of the awards.

It is a matter of congratulation to Guernsey breeders, and the future of the industry in this state, that Mr. Endicott purchased two of the best bulls on the Island which will shortly be brought to the Endicott herd.

Luncheon was served on the lawn, following the meeting, and the guests departed, feeling they had had a most enjoyable and profitable day.



The Dangerous Season

JULY AND AUGUST are the dangerous months for the dairy herd. Hot weather, swarms of flies, dried and shortened pastures all combine to throw cows into a slump. And a slump in milk production now will cut your profits in the Fall.

At this season of the year your herd must have plenty of shade, plenty of water and a good grain ration to provide the necessary nutrients not furnished by midsummer pastures. A simple mixture containing

Diamond Corn Gluten Meal

in a moderate quantity, say 25% of the whole, filled out with bran, ground oats and a little oilmeal—and fed morning and night—will bring your herd safely through the dangerous season.

In EVERY LIVE DEALER'S STOCK and EVERY GOOD DAIRY RATION

Corn Products Refining Co.
New York Chicago

Also Mfrs. Buffalo Corn Gluten Feed

40% Protein Guaranteed



U. S. Reuther Model Potato Digger

Excellent results in all soils and crop conditions. Easy to operate and requires a minimum of attention. Ask the farmer who has one.

Write for Catalog

U. S. Wind Engine & Pump Co.

29 Water Street, Batavia, Ill.



Echo Sylvia King Model 266177

Leading Honor List sire 1925-26 and 1926-27. The only sire to achieve this distinction for two successive years.

Bred for production. A grandson of May Echo Sylvia from a 36-lb. daughter of a twice 37-lb. cow.

He transmits production. He now has 87 A. R. O. daughters, including a 34.71-lb. cow with a 305-day record of 907 lbs. butter as a Junior 4-year-old, and 8 others from 30 to 33.70 lbs.

Let one of his sons insure production in your herd.

"THE MICHIGAN STATE HERDS."

Bureau of Animal Industry

Department C, Lansing, Michigan

FOR SALE Three Registered Record of strain E. W. DOAK, Ovid, Mich.

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

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

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Calves, Yearl & Two's; Hereford Steers & Heifers. Beef Type, dark reds, good grass flesh, most all bunches dehorned, each bunch even in size and show good breeding. Choice Herefords are usually market toppers when finished. Few bunches T. B. tested. Will sell your choice from any bunch. State number and weight you prefer 450 to 1000 lbs.

Van D. Baldwin, Eldon, Wapello Co., Iowa.

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Either sex, pairs or trios unrelated. Bred sows and service boars. All are registered, cholera immune and type.

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O. I. C. HOGS on time Write for Originators and most extensive breeders. THE L. B. SILVER CO., Box 196, Salem, Ohio

For Sale--Reg. O. I. C. April & May Pigs best of breeding. Shipped on approval. FRED W. KENNEDY & SONS, R. 1, Chelsea, Mich.

A FEW choice Reg. O. I. C. boars of April farrow, shipped on approval. GLENWOOD STOCK FARM, Zealand, Mich.

Additional Stock Ads. on page 117

LAMB OUTLOOK IS FAVORABLE.

A FAVORABLE outlook for producers of winter lambs is the conclusion drawn from a study of present conditions by the United States Department of Agriculture. The large increase in the crop of native lambs, and the probability of less lamb feeding in the corn belt, and increased prices of slaughter lambs this summer and fall and next spring are likely to be lower, while winter prices are likely to be higher than during the corresponding periods of the past twelve months.

MICHIGAN FAIRS.

Below is a list of Michigan Fairs and the names of the secretaries: Alger County Agricultural Society, Chatham, Sept. 5-8, F. E. Greenwood. Allegan County Agricultural Society, Allegan, Aug. 30-Sept. 2, Frank Le-Isle, Secretary. Alpena County Agricultural Society, Alpena, Sept. 20-22, H. A. Dickinson. Arenac County Agricultural Society, Standish, Sept. 20-23, H. W. Pomeroy. Armada Agricultural Society, Armada, Sept. 20-23, H. P. Barringer, Secretary. Benton Harbor Fair, Benton Harbor, Oct. 3-7, C. C. Sweet, Secretary. Barry County Agricultural Society, Hastings, Aug. 30-Sept. 2, J. J. Dawson, Secretary. Caro Fair Association, Caro, Aug. 22-26, C. R. Myers, Secretary. Clinton County Agricultural Society, St. Johns, Sept. 6-9, M. E. Hathaway. Cloverland Farmers' Fair Association, Stephenson, Sept. 20-23, Hugo Hendrickson, Secretary. Crosswell Agricultural Society, Crosswell, Aug. 30-Sept. 2, W. H. Quail. Davison Agricultural and Horticultural Society, Davison, Sept. 1-5, P. S. Hill, Secretary. Delta County Agricultural Society, Escanaba, Sept. 14-17, Oscar Kraus. Dickinson County and Menominee Range Agricultural Society, Norway, Sept. 3-6, Robert O'Callaghan, Sec. Eaton County Agricultural Society, Charlotte, Sept. 27-30, John A. May. Emmet County Agricultural Society, Petoskey, Sept. 6-9, L. L. Thomas. Flint River Valley Agricultural Society, Montrose, Sept. 5-8, H. F. Middlebrook, Secretary. Fowlerville Agricultural Society, Fowlerville, Oct. 3-7, J. B. Munsell. Grangers, Gleaners and Farmers' Fair Association, Big Rapids, Sept. 6-9, Geo. E. Hurst, Secretary. Grand Fair of St. Joseph County, Centerville, Sept. 19-24, C. T. Bolander. Gratiot County Agricultural Society, Ithaca, Aug. 30-Sept. 2, A. McCall. Gogebic County Fair Agricultural Association, Ironwood, Aug. 30-Sept. 2, Frank A. Healy, Secretary. Hillsdale County Agricultural Society, Hillsdale, Sept. 26-Oct. 1, C. W. Terwilliger, Secretary. Houghton County Agricultural Society, Houghton, Sept. 28-Oct. 2, C. S. Mackenzie, Secretary. Huron County Agricultural Society, Bad Axe, Aug. 30-Sept. 2, R. P. Buckley, Secretary. Imlay City Agricultural Society, Imlay City, Sept. 13-16, S. H. Large, Sec. Ionia Free Fair, Ionia, Aug. 15-20, Fred A. Champan, Secretary. Iosco County Agricultural Society, Tawas City, Sept. 13-16, C. H. Conklin, Secretary. Isabella County Agricultural Society, Mt. Pleasant, Aug. 23-27, Luman Burch, Secretary. Jackson County Agricultural Society, Jackson, Sept. 12-17, R. H. Blake. Kalamazoo County Agricultural Society, Kalamazoo, Sept. 13-17, Britt Preston, Secretary. Lenawee County Agricultural Society, Adrian, Sept. 19-23, F. A. Bradish, Secretary. Livingston County Fair Association, Howell, Sept. 6-9, R. H. Woodruff, Sec. Manistee County Agricultural Society, Bear Lake, Sept. 20-23, J. L. Keddie, Secretary. Marquette County Agricultural Society, Marquette, Sept. 6-10, J. T. McNamara, Secretary. Mason County Central Fair Association, Scottville, Sept. 14-16, George Conrad, Secretary. Missaukee County Agricultural Society, Lake City, Sept. 28-30, G. J. Leemgraven, Secretary. North Branch Fair Association, No. Branch, Sept. 20-23, J. H. Vandecar. Northeastern Michigan Fair Association, Bay City, Aug. 29-Sept. 2, Ken Johnson, Secretary. Northern District Fair Association, Cadillac, Sept. 12-16, George A. Dunlap, Secretary.

Northville Wayne County Fair, Northville, Sept. 27-Oct. 1, Floyd A. Northrup, Secretary. Oakland County Fair Association, Milford, August 16-20, W. S. Lovejoy. Oceana County Agricultural Society, Hart, Sept. 19-23, G. W. Powers, Sec. Otia Fair Association, Brohman, Sept. 17-20, Mae Swaney, Secretary. Ottawa and West Kent Agricultural Society, Marne, Sept. 13-16, F. B. Woodard, Secretary. P. Isle County Agricultural & Mech. Society, Millersburg, Sept. 14-16, G. W. Atkins, Secretary. Saginaw County Agricultural Society, Saginaw, Sept. 12-18, W. F. Jahnke, Secretary. Sanilac County Agricultural Society, Sandusky, Aug. 30-Sept. 2, S. E. Bissonette, Secretary. Schoolcraft County Agricultural and Horticultural Society, Manistiquet, Sept. 20-23, J. H. McLellan, Secretary. Shiawassee County Agricultural Society, Owosso, Aug. 9-12, W. J. Dowling. South Ottawa and West Allegan Agricultural Society, Holland, Aug. 23-26, John Arendshorst, Secretary. Stalwart Agricultural Society, Stalwart, Oct. 6-7, R. G. Crawford, Sec. Three Oaks Community Fair, Three Oaks, Sept. 1-4, J. C. Kramer, Sec. Tuscola, Huron and Sanilac District Fair, Cass City, Aug. 17-20, Willis Campbell, Secretary. Van Buren County Agricultural and Horticultural Society, Hartford, Sept. 27-Oct. 1, Steven Doyle, Secretary. Washtenaw County Fair Association, Ann Arbor, Aug. 30-Sept. 3, C. J. Sweet, Secretary. West Michigan Fair Association, Grand Rapids, Sept. 19-24, W. T. Morrissey, Secretary. Northwestern Michigan Fair Association, Traverse City, Sept. 20-24, Arnell Engstrom, Secretary. Michigan State Fair, Detroit, Sept. 5-10, John L. McNamara, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS YARNS of Pure Wool Worsted for Hand Knitting—also Rug Yarns for Hooked Rugs. Write today for free Samples. Our stock is Large. 50c 4-oz. skein. Also Wool Blankets. Concord Worsted Mills, West Concord, New Hampshire. FREE DOG BOOK—Polk Miller's famous dog book on diseases of dogs. Instructions on feeding, care and breeding with symptom chart. 48 pages. Illustrated. Write for free copy. Polk Miller Products Corp., 1022 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va. CHICKEN MITES, BEDBUGS CLEANED OUT—No sprays or chemicals. 50c in stamps brings you sample. Descriptive literature free. Write American Mite Eliminator Co., Dept. D, Crawfordsville, Indiana. POULTRY HOUSES ON EASY TERMS—as low as \$10 per month. Also barns, garages, homes. Write for Big Free Catalog, Dept. 45, Frank Harris Sons' Co., 2330 South Springfield Ave., Chicago, Ill. FISTULA REMEDY—Physicians' prescription, not a patent medicine. Used successfully 45 years. \$2 per box postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Fillmore Co., Westminster, Md. FILMS DEVELOPED FILMS DEVELOPED per roll, six high-gloss prints 25c. Trial 5x7 enlargement 10c. In folder 20c. Gloss Studio, Cherryvale, Kan. CORN HARVESTER RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only \$25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Process Co., Salina, Kans. MATTRESSES MATTRESSES made any size, low factory prices. Catalog free. Peoria Bedding Company, Peoria, Ill. PET STOCK FOR SALE—My A No. 1 coonhound Jim, trial ship C. O. D. B. Kesterson, Sedalia, Kentucky, B26. FLEMISH GIANT RABBITS—pedigreed, priced right. Alfred Wilson, Portland, Mich. SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK SEED WHEAT—Certified Improved American Banner until August fifteenth, three dollars per hundred, freight prepaid on six hundred or over. Bags free. A. B. Cook, Owosso Mich. CHOICE CERTIFIED SEED WHEATS—Improved American Banner, Berkeley Rock and Red Rock for prompt shipment. Knox Farms, Portland, Michigan. CHOICE ADAPTED SMALL GRAIN AND BEANS—Improved American Banner wheat, Wolverine oats, improved Robust beans. A. B. Cook, Owosso, Mich. SEED WHEAT—Trumbull registered, smooth, free from rye, cockle, cheat, smut, etc. Marion Day, Georgetown, Ohio. TOBACCO GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10, \$1.75. Smoking, 10, \$1.50. Pipe Free! Pay when received. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky. HOMESPUN TOBACCO—GUARANTEED, GOOD flavor. Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1; 10, \$1.75. Smoking, 5 lbs., 75c; 10, \$1.25. Pay when received. Farmers' Union, Mayfield, Ky. BETTER TOBACCO—Fragrant, mellow! Five pounds of smoking, 75c. Four pounds chewing, \$1.00. Farmers' Club, 110 Hazel, Kentucky. POULTRY WHITE LEGHORN HENS AND MALES now half price. Thousands of eight-week-old Pullets. Also Baby Chicks and Eggs. Trapedsted, pedigreed foundation stock, egg-bred 27 years. Winners at 20 egg contests. Catalog and special price bulletin free. I ship C. O. D. and guarantee satisfaction. Geo. B. Ferris, 934 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan. ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS—6 weeks, 65c; 8 wks., 75c; 10 wks., 85c. A fine male bird free with every order of 50 pullets. Village View Poultry Farm, Zealand, Mich., R. 3. PULLETS & COCKERELS—Rocks: Wyandottes; Reds; Leghorns. Quality high, prices low. Write for Free Circular. State Farms Association, Kalamazoo, Michigan. WHITTAKER'S MICHIGAN CERTIFIED REDS—Both Combs, Cocks, Hens, Cockerels and Pullets. Michigan's Greatest Color and Egg Strain. Write for Price List. Interlakes Farm, Box 9, Lawrence, Mich. FOR SALE—White Leghorn Cockerels, March hatched, from our own special breeding flock of extra large Tanned hens, backed by high egg records. Lowden Poultry Farms, Munith, Mich. MARCH HATCHED White Leghorn pullets, produced from Ohio Accredited Chicks. Better Poultry Company, Sugaroreek, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio. SALE on Tom Barron Strain White Leghorn Hens and Pullets, all ages. Willow Egg Farm, Holland, Mich. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS—“Forward” Wheat, red, beardless. F. W. Spencer, Shepherd, Michigan. WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS—8 wks., 65c; 10 wks., 75c. Ed Kroodma, Zealand, Mich. FOR SALE—8-week-old White and Brown Leghorn Pullets at 65 cents each. H. Knoll, Jr., R. 1, Holland, Mich. BARRED ROCK PULLETS—twelve weeks old. 75c each. Freed Fausnaugh, Chesaning, Mich. HELP WANTED WANTED—Experienced farmer who has his own equipment to operate 200 acres on cement road near Plymouth. Yearly salary \$1,500. Fair house and barn. I will furnish stock. Louis Savage, 417 Book Bldg., Detroit. DRIVER SALESMAN—23 to 35 years age. Permanent employment; good future. Write us if interested. Belle Isle Creamery, 3600 Forest E., Detroit, Mich. SITUATIONS WANTED PRACTICAL WORKING FARM MANAGER—married, 2 children, desires position on large modern farm, either beef and hog or dairy. Understands all power machinery, everything pertaining to crops; showing; testing; feeds and feeding. Must have chance for advancement. References. State full particulars in first letter. Michigan Farmer, Box 113, Detroit. AGENTS WANTED AGENTS WANTED—A splendid opportunity to earn extra money by selling 23 household articles needed by every housewife. Send for list and full particulars. J. F. Hoffman, 320 Drexel Bldg., Phila., Pa. Also Room 602, 100 Hudson Street, New York, N. Y.



“More Milk with More Cows Left at the End of the Year”

Milkmaker, a Public Formula Ration, Builds for the Future THE important part that Milkmaker plays in Michigan dairying is probably best set forth in the claims made by hundreds of Michigan's leading dairymen who have used Milk-maker continuously for one or more years. These dairymen tell us that they have secured the following results by the use of Milkmaker, viz: 1. Cows have kept up in better flesh and better physical condition. 2. Cows have maintained a larger and more even flow of milk. 3. Calves better developed and stronger at birth. 4. Freedom from trouble with cows at calving time; no retained afterbirth and no udder trouble.

The strongest advocates of course are those dairymen who have used Milkmaker continuously since it came on the market in 1922.

Buying a Better Herd

These men have realized that in buying and using Milkmaker they are assuring themselves of a better herd of cows two or three years hence.

In buying a bag of dairy feed you do not buy the feed for the feed itself, but for the ultimate results obtained. The results to be obtained are not necessarily determined by the price of the feed. The real value of the feed is determined by the per cent of digestible protein and digestible nutrients, both of which determine results.

A common phrase among users of Milkmaker is “More milk with more cow left at the end of the year.”

Ask for booklet on “How to Feed for Economical Milk Production.”

Michigan Farm Bureau Supply Service Lansing, Michigan

FRESH EGGS WANTED

We have the largest outlet in Boston for FANCY HENNEREY eggs, either white or brown. Right now the demand is greater than the supply. BROWN eggs command a premium on this market. Write us for weekly quotations, and see how you can make money shipping to us. References Nat. Shawmut Bank, Boston.

McARDLE LIVE POULTRY & EGG CO., 19 Fulton Place, Boston, Mass. JULY 29 WE PAID 42c NET BOSTON. FOR FANCY BROWNS, 38c FOR FANCY WHITES. NO COMMISSION CHARGED.

HOGS

Reg. O. I. C. Pigs of May farrow for sale. H. W. MANN, Danville, Mich.

O. I. C.'s.--10 Bred Gilts for September farrow. CLOVERLEAF STOCK FARM, Monroe, Mich.

O. I. C.'s. good last fall gilts to farrow in Aug. and Sept. Also spring pigs. 1/2 mile west of depot. Otto Schulz & Sons, Nashville, Mich.

LARGE TYPE P. C. Fall boars all sold. Gilts bred for fall farrow, bred to two best boars in the state, viz., L. A. Big Wonder by Smoothie Wonder and Big Straton by Redsemer. W. E. LIVINGSTON, Parma, Mich.

Chester White March Pigs of best type, breeding. Express paid. F. W. Alexander, Vassar, Mich.

Large Type Poland Chinas 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.

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.

For Shropshire Rams including the first prize lamb at Michigan State Fair and five other Fairs, write or call ARMSTRONG BROS., Fowlerville, Mich.

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, Clare, Mich.

FOR SALE Sheep and lambs, or will exchange for cows or young cattle. RAY JENKS, Eaton Farm, Ovid, Mich.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

This classified advertising department is established for the convenience of Michigan farmers. Small advertisements bring best results under classified headings. Try it for want ads and for department at classified rates, or in display columns at commercial rates. Rate 3 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; for four or more consecutive insertions 6 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany order. Live stock advertising has a separate department and is not accepted as classified. Minimum charge 10 words.

Table with columns: Words, One time, Four times, Words, One time, Four times. Lists rates for various word counts and frequencies.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—80-acre farm in first-class condition, orchard and good buildings. Inquire Will Cottle, West Branch, Mich., R. 1.

FOR SALE—One hundred twenty acres high land located on good road, three miles from East Jordan. Good soil, ninety-five acres cultivated, remainder woods, pasture with running water year round. Orchard of one hundred trees. Fine large barn and silo. Seven-room house in good repair. Windmill supplies excellent water to house and barn. Ideal place and equipment for cattle feeding. Mrs. Gertrude Waterman, East Jordan, Mich.

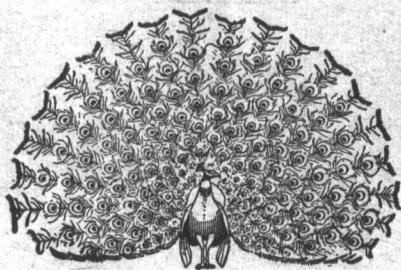
SACRIFICE—account of old age, 40 acres, muck cleared, running water through center. Excellent for garden truck, dairying. Half mile from station, school. New five-room bungalow, \$3,000. Easy terms. Matthew Lutz, Chief, R. 2, Mich.

GROW WITH SOUTHERN GEORGIA—Good lands. Low prices still available. Write Chamber of Commerce, Quitman, Ga.

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- The Imperial Landau . 780
- ½-Ton Truck 395
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- 1-Ton Truck 495
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They include the lowest handling
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Offering the most amazing quality in Chevrolet history, today's Chevrolet is the most popular gear-shift automobile the world has ever known.

Quality in design! Quality in construction! Quality in appearance and performance! Never before has a low-priced automobile possessed them to such an amazing degree—

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Go with the crowds and study today's Chevrolet. Mark well the aristocratic beauty of its lines—the superbly executed details of its bodies by Fisher.

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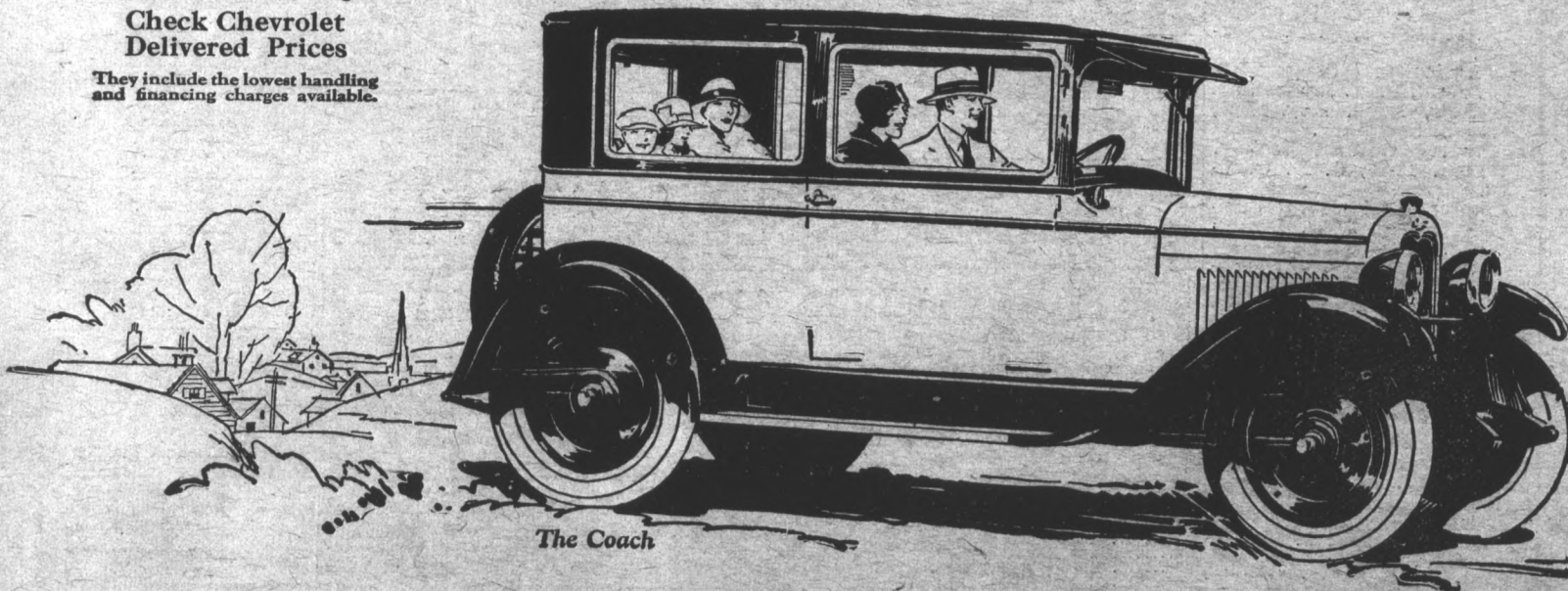
in the thrilling spurt that results when you "step on the gas". Delight in the smooth operation, the secure comfort, the swift sweep of the passing miles. Marvel at the way the car hugs the road, the ease with which it obeys the steering wheel, the promptness with which it responds to the brakes!

Here is quality expressed in terms that everyone can understand—and millions are now enjoying!

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Here is that most desired object of American life today: a beautiful car of amazing quality—for everybody, everywhere!

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The Coach

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