

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND
LIVE STOCK
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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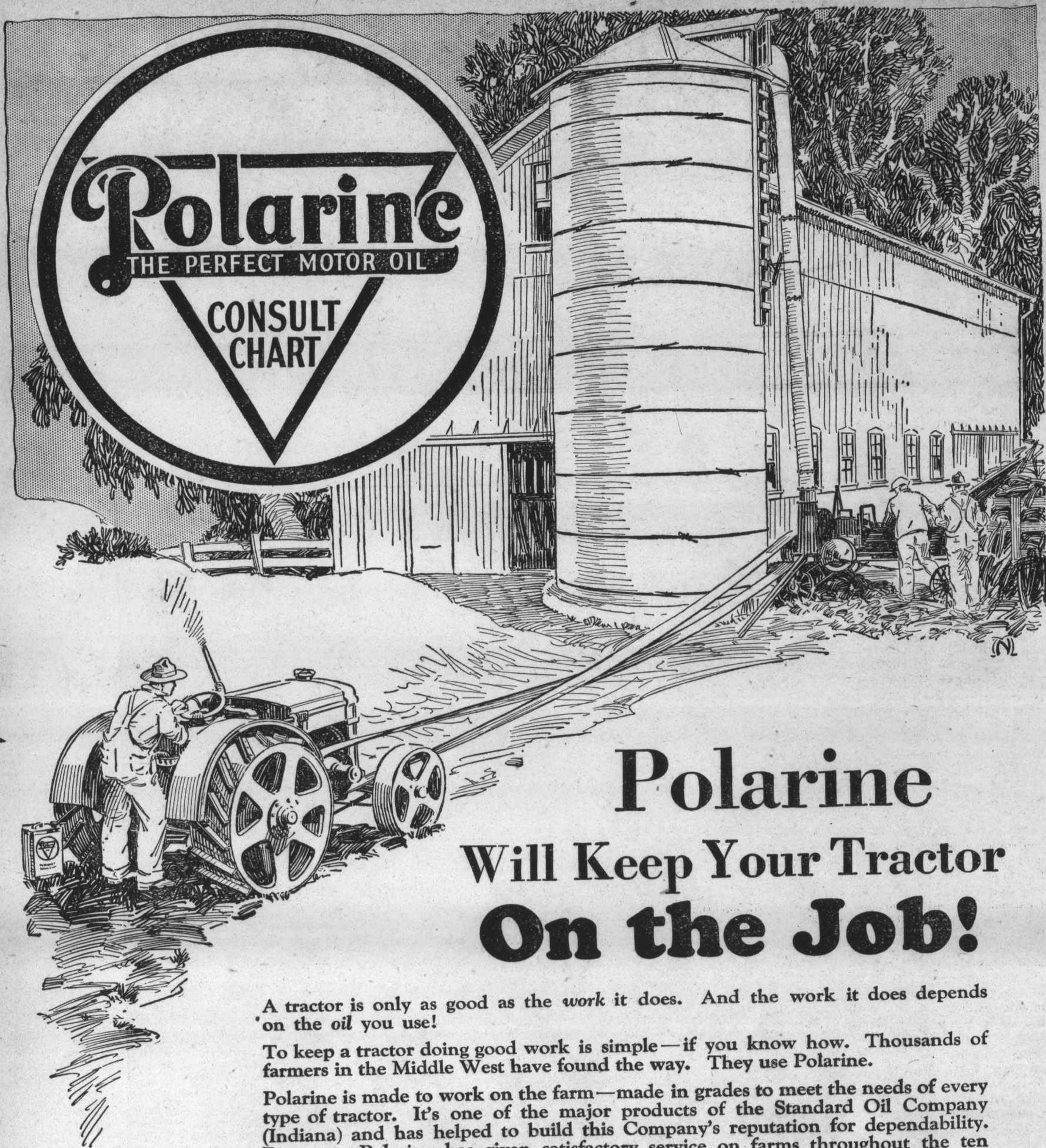
Vol. CLXXI No. 6

DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1928

Whole No. 4825



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MICHIGAN FARMER

AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL
PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ESTABLISHED 1843.

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

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE
NUMBER VI

New Ideas On Quack Grass Control

Chemicals May Come to Farmer's Aid, Experts Think

By C. R. Megee, Crops Dept., M. S. C.

QUACK grass control is a subject very frequently discussed as one visits among Michigan farmers. Many different methods of control are suggested. Some of these methods are good and occasionally a field is shown to prove the effectiveness of

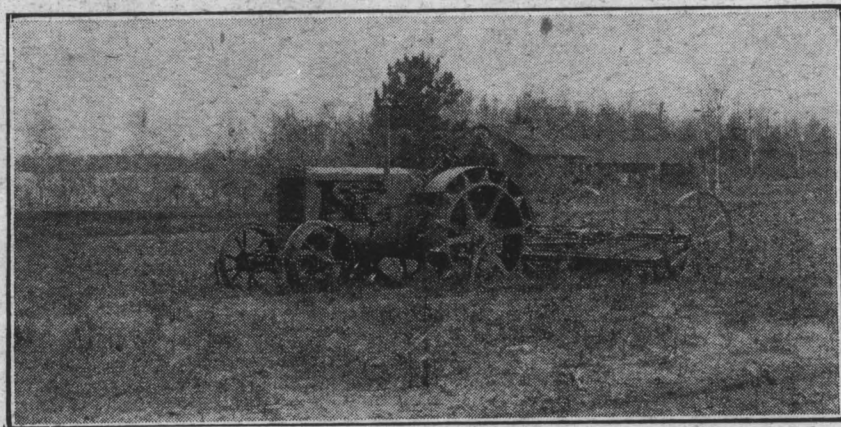
Sodium chlorate is also effective in the control of bind weed, thistles, and other weeds.

It is too early to state just what strength will prove the most efficient. Good results have been secured by dissolving one pound of sodium chlor-

ate crystals in one gallon of water. This solution may be applied with a knapsack sprayer, thoroughly spraying the grass leaves and stems, but not the ground. When applied on an acre basis, about one hundred gallons per acre is required. In one test we secured a very satisfactory application with a power potato sprayer. The wholesale price of sodium chlorate is about eight cents per pound.

It is quite likely that the combination of a sodium chlorate treatment and plowing at the right time would be very effective. A fifteen acre tract of land just recently acquired by the college and at present a complete quack grass sod has been laid out to determine the effectiveness of these various methods of control. Mr. Ralph Hudson, who is cooperating in this new project, has been quite successful in controlling large areas of quack grass by proper plowing, cultivation, and rotation. Mr. Hudson's method has been to plow deep in the fall, then shallow in the spring. The seed bed was then thoroughly prepared for

corn. Oats and alfalfa follow the corn. The alfalfa is left for four or five years and while the quack grass was not entirely eradicated it did not



While This Wheeled Harrow Has Many Purposes, It was Designed to Pull Quack Grass Roots from the Soil When They Can Be Raked and Burned

the treatment. Frequently, however, the quack is quite indifferent to the treatment and in some cases has actually been stimulated to a greater growth.

The various methods of quack grass control may be roughly classified under three heads—namely, chemical treatments, plowing and cultivation, and smothering. There is no one best treatment for all conditions. Large areas are usually handled differently than small areas. A combination of treatments may sometimes be advisable. Spraying with sodium chlorate is giving some very interesting results in a series of preliminary tests now in progress here at the college.

Recent Tests With Chemicals Have Been Effective

For a number of years much interest has been shown in chemical treatments, but the use of chemicals has never become very popular due to the extremely poisonous nature of the chemicals used and the injurious influence upon the productivity of the soil. Those interested in quack grass control with chemicals have been trying to secure a chemical that was not poisonous, would not leave the land unproductive for a long period of years, and would control the quack.

In our preliminary tests, sodium chlorate shows promise of fulfilling the above requirements. A more detailed experiment is now being launched to determine the number of applications necessary under varying conditions, the most economical strength to use, and the best time of application.

In some of our preliminary tests, one application has been ninety per cent effective. There will likely be a further reduction in the number of live plants since some of them appear to be getting weaker as the treatment has time to become more effective. The action of sodium chlorate upon the plant is slow and a period of three weeks or a month should lapse before the second application is made.

IT is not inconsistent with the facts to say that the rural fire waste in the United States constitutes a national crime demanding the serious attention of every person and institution so placed as to be in any degree influential in reducing the terrible life and property losses now suffered each year.

Accepted authorities are pretty well agreed that the annual farm property loss due to fire is not less than 150 million dollars. In naming this staggering figure we have the support of various private and semi-private sources of information, and we also have the authority of the federal government itself, one of whose departments names 150 millions of dollars as a conservative amount.

The same authorities agree substantially as to the life toll exacted in these costly fires, the number being not less than 3,500 a year, to say nothing of the thousands of injuries sustained.

Surely such stupendous destruction of life and wealth deserves to be classed as a national crime, especially in view of the fact that a large percentage of the loss total is due to criminal carelessness and further in view of the fact that the crime of arson is the cause of a considerable portion.

It is to the advantage of every subscriber to have fire losses reduced for the simple reason that these fire losses hurt every subscriber whether he has a fire or not, and for the other simple reason that no premium paid, however, large, however complete the coverage, can entirely reimburse the loser. Therefore, in reducing farm

fire losses, farmers are going to benefit to a far greater degree than anyone else, because the ultimate losers are the property owners themselves, including insured and uninsured. Do not forget that the insurance companies pay losses with money collected from those who lose and those who do not. And the greater the losses, the more the companies must collect from all. So we see that fire is a waste under any conceivable circumstance, and he who helps to reduce that waste is performing a real public service.

Fire Prevention

More has been said in recent months about rural fire prevention than about rural fire protection, although it must be admitted that preparation for fighting fires that start

in spite of precautions and carelessness is as important as trying to keep fires from starting at all.

But, obviously, fire prevention is the first thing to be considered, for the reason that so large a number of the fires reported need never to have occurred if the occupants of the property had exercised due care.

Under this heading, carelessness embraces many an oversight; such as failure to have building equipped with lightning rods, or failure to see that rods are properly installed; failure to construct chimneys and flues properly, or failure to keep them in good repair; failure to exercise precaution when storing hay, damp hay being the cause of many a spontaneous combustion fire; failure to prevent

(Continued on page 118)

Burning Up Farm Wealth

One Tax That Should be Reduced

By Albert L. Gale



The Whole Countryside Turned Out to Witness the Trial of the Scrub Bull at the Recent Dairy Picnic at Fremont, Mich. The Scrub Was Sentenced and Burned at the Stake with Much Dramatic Effect.

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home problems.

VOLUME CLXXI

NUMBER SIX

DETROIT, AUGUST 11, 1928

More Faith
in
Michigan

WE had an idea that on the level prairies where the soil is uniform in fertility, mass production was followed by everybody. We confess that we expected to find a high percentage of six or more horse teams, tractors that operated four and more plows, combines galore—in fact, everything pertaining to the growing of crops organized on a large scale.

A few were so organized. But we feel confident that there could be found quite as many right here in Michigan who were operating on a similarly large scale. In a recent trip, which included most of the Red River Valley, we saw more potato bugs poisoned with hand outfits, more single horse cultivating, and proportionately fewer tractors, fewer hay-loaders, fewer side delivery rakes, than is found here in our own state.

As a result of this trip, we are more confident of the success of agriculture in Michigan. In a country where everything suggests monotony—the land being so level that when you have seen one mile you have seen all, the number of crops few and farm work but little changed—in such a country, we wonder if the average person develops as he does where problems are multiplied by reason of varying soils, a multitude of crops, a diversity of stock, and a cosmopolitan population?

It may be doing good people in other places an injustice; but we cannot help arriving at the conclusion that the results from following agriculture in a state like Michigan has more satisfying compensation than it has to the average man on the monotonous prairies.

The longing of the prairie people for a change, is shown by the unusual interest taken in the horticultural station located in a little rolling country in southern Manitoba. The shrubbery, and trees, and fruit growing on the station grounds furnish an oasis in the desert monotony of the

prairie life. How they seem to drink in the beauty of this place. In a few places real efforts are being made to overcome the drag of every-day-likeness by setting out flowers, trees, and shrubbery. But it would seem that too many of the farmers allowed themselves to come under the spell of this undisturbed scenery in their early years and have never emerged therefrom. Their simple homes and small barns, located far apart, scarcely break the line where soil and sky meet.

The dream of doing great things agriculturally on the broad miles of the open prairie may have an appeal to a few, but we still have faith that we can gain a higher degree of satisfaction on fewer acres here in Michigan.

A Real
Farm
Issue

developing a fire conscience in the minds of those living in rural districts. One can only be amazed at the multitude of fatal accidents resulting from farm fires. Women and children seem to be the most frequent victims of the fire demon. This may seem natural when it is understood that the homes of farmers constitute by far the great majority of the buildings burned on farms.

The sad part is that a large percentage of these fatal fires is the result of carelessness. With reasonable precautions three-fourths of the lives lost could have been saved. It is time that this matter of prevention of fires on farms be taken seriously by farmers, and that individuals and communities should take careful inventory as to the reduction of fire hazards, and also make preparation for fighting fires.

The Start
of Club
Work

glad to let our readers know of the beginning of boys' and girls' club work.

Thirty years ago Will B. Otwell, of Illinois, offered free seed corn to every boy and girl who promised to compete in corn production. It was his third attempt to get the local farmers institute interested in the development of the farm youth. Five hundred responded to this offer, and the success of the venture brought about the realization of youthful interest in things agricultural and the start of the clubs as we now know them.

There are now 44,188 clubs in the United States with a total membership of 619,712. These clubs have become one of the greatest agricultural influences in the world and the results they attained have brought international recognition.

Because there is no youth movement in the world comparable to it, club work is the best guarantee that farmers will continue to progress instead of slinking back into peasantry as some alarmists try to make us believe.

An Ever
Present
Enemy

HAVING just come in from an inspection of the garden after a short time away from home, we find an abundance of healthy weeds gaining a foothold and using moisture and plant food for which the garden crops have need.

Weeds are persistent growers. You must everlastingly keep after them. If one relents for a few days, the crops suffer while the weeds thrive. We often wonder why some of the

vitality of these plant pests could not be bred into our useful plants.

But the weed problem is one that should be reckoned with in the farmer's program of work. His plans ought to provide for the destroying of these out-of-place plants at the earliest possible moment after they have started to grow. They are not only killed easier at that time, but more plant food and moisture are then reserved for the growing crop.

Our state college is doing some good work along this line. The article on another page indicates that there is promise of help in ridding fields of quack grass by means of chemicals. From an economical point of view we believe that there is justification for the further extension of research work in the matter of weed control with respect to our many types of farming.

The
County
Agent

One is that he costs something, either through private contributions or through taxes.

Another reason is that it is human to find fault with one whose business is to tell folks how to do things. It is easy for one master to control many servants but it is a real problem for one servant to please many masters. That is what the county agent has to do, and it takes a real diplomatic and capable fellow to do it. Even he, in some cases, has had insurmountable prejudices and influences to work against.

Is it any wonder, then, that some counties decided that they could get along without the county agent service? The real wonder is that with all the intricacies and complexities of county agent work that some have so proven their value to the hundreds of farmers they serve that they retained their positions for years.

There is no doubt that the soundness and value of the county agent movement, is proven by the fact that the most progressive and well-developed farming counties have county agents. The recent action of several Michigan counties, which previously had county agent service, in again resuming it, is another real indication of its value.

We believe that time has demonstrated that the county agent is a real need in these days of rapid progress in agricultural development, and, for this reason, we are glad to see opposition dwindling.

The
Political
Campaigns

WE are approaching the time when politics will be the chief consideration of the nation for the coming presidential campaign will be a complex one due to the many factors involved.

This campaign is unusual in another respect. Modern invention will play an important part. The radio will give the nation a real chance to hear directly from those who are running for the country's most important offices. The opening of the campaigns will be when the presidential nominees make their acceptance speeches. These will be broadcasted by the National Broadcasting Company and associated stations.

Herbert Hoover will make his acceptance speech over a nation-wide radio hook-up at nine P. M. Eastern Daylight Time, August 11th. Gov. Al Smith will probably be heard by the radio audience at seven P. M. Eastern Daylight Time on August twenty-second.

The individual, in his duty as a citizen, should give thought and consideration to all the issues involved so that he may intelligently vote for what he thinks will be of the greatest

benefit to the whole country.

This is a real opportunity, it seems, for every citizen to get first hand information which should help him to decide as to how he should use his ballot next November.

New Agri-
cultural
Possibilities

A NEWS item from Washington states that George Rommel, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, believes that there is untold wealth in the utilization of cornstalks for the manufacture of synthetic lumber. The product has been perfected so that it has all of the advantages of natural wood and none of its disadvantages. But the problem is to find an efficient means of collecting the stalks in sufficient quantities to make the manufacture economical.

Should this problem be solved, this use of cornstalks may become a substantial source of income for corn growers. It may also become a factor in borer control through such thorough use of the stalks, especially if the borer should become serious in the corn belt.

This is just a hint of what progress we may expect in farming through the introduction of uses for farm products now unknown. It is also an indication that those who think we have reached the end of agricultural possibilities are all wrong.

Initiativity

HY had a good one last week because it had so much of truth in it. How unwittingly and unawaredly do some folks tell the truth.

Women do have more initiative than men because the circumstances under which they have lived for ages have made it necessary for them to develop it.

Hy said that the men of old took the women by the hair and dragged her to his cave. That was initiative,



I'll admit, but very crude. However, his initiative quit there. He immediately took to a life of ease and showed his consideration of his women by letting them do the work. Even

the old Indian, who had an honorable moral code, devoted most of his married life to such pleasure as smoking, fishing, hunting, bossing, and doing nothing. Occasionally, to break the monotony of existence, he would go over and scalp some of his distant neighbors. This didn't do himself or his neighbor any good.

Initiative comes from doing necessary, useful things. And it has been a matter of history that woman have always had to do those necessary things, for they were the oppressed. The oppressed, by the ingenuity they have developed through hardship, often bring about their own freedom and progress while the oppressors become overcome from the excesses of their own ease and indulgence.

It seems that during the past few generations the world has been throwing off its shackles in most all phases of life. This has brought a freedom to women which is so noticeable today. Moralists have become shocked and laborers are becoming alarmed at women taking their jobs, but all woman is doing is to use to good advantage in freedom the things she learned in bondage.

It seems that we are reverting to old customs again. That is, man is getting the custom, in the cities at least, of going golfing while the woman is tending the home and the office. So woman is continuing to develop her initiative and march onward to greater progress and freedom.

SOPHIE ABIGAIL SYCKLE

Camels Versus Motorcycles

With "Fifty-Fifty Honors" For Both

By Francis Flood

THE French government in Equatorial Africa had agreed to supply us with gasoline at Mao. All right, but first get to Mao. At Rig-Rig, sixty-five miles away, we had hardly three gallons left, scarcely half enough for all that heavy pulling in low gear. And yet I was just a little glad of it. I hate to admit it here because my partner Jim will probably

were two reasons why I thought I was fortunate: I knew motorcycles and I didn't know camels.

"You can ride slowly along with me and the caravan," I told Jim, "so you'll not need to carry anything on your bike but a couple of canteens of water. And when you get stuck we'll be right there to help you out."

"If we could teach a camel to work



One Motorcycle Rode the Camel from Rig-Rig to Mao

read this, but I was pleased just the same.

"It'll take a week to send a camel to Mao after gasoline," I reminded Jim. "Instead of doing that we can load my machine on the back of a camel and I'll bump along on another in the caravan with the rest of our baggage. There'll be just about enough gas to get one machine to Mao. You're a better rider than I, so I'll sacrifice in your favor the honor of being the first man to cross the continent of Africa on a motorcycle."

I think I almost managed to get a few tears into my eyes as I suggested this heroic sacrifice I was willing to make in order to save time and "for the sake of the expedition." But secretly I thought how lucky I'd be to get a ride on a camel instead of fighting that roaring, skidding motorcycle for four more days. There

in harness," said Jim, "I'd take one along to pull me up the dunes and over the bad places. It'd save gasoline."

"And your temper," I added. "But a camel is made to carry loads and not to pull in harness. You might as well try to rig him up with a power take-off or a belt pulley as a work harness. He's not built that way." I've since seen draft camels drawing farm wagons in the Nile Valley, hitched singly and in teams, and in India I've seen these great awkward beasts of the desert working beside the long-horned, sweatless water buffalo, pulling freight vans in the crowded city streets. But nobody in that part of Africa knew anything about rigging a camel to pull.

"Plenty of horses here," Jim suggested.

"And not a man or beast in this

(Continued on page 118)

Farmers' Day Big Success

THE largest attendance in the history of Farmers' Day at Michigan State College showed that this event is still worth while and that it meets the response of the farm folks over the state. It was a great day and the program and demonstrations were carried out according to schedule.

The big feature of the day was the grain harvesting contest and the combine demonstration. Nine old timers entered the cradling contest with vim. The chief difficulty was their inability to find a modern cradle that suited their fancy. But fitting their implements as best they could, they proceeded as valiant knights to win in this unusual contest. One of the contestants was 86 years old and had cradled in this same section of Michigan 60 years ago.

While the crowds watched with the keenest interest the work of the old eradlers, their wonder grew as the modern combine started up and completed the field of wheat in a comparatively short time. Here was a great contrast between the methods used a half century ago and the way that promises to be used tomorrow. The combine not only cut the grain but threshed it, put the grain in bags, and left the straw in windrows ready to be raked and stored, or distributed on the ground to be plowed under.

There are still problems connected with the use of this advanced equipment here in Michigan. The uneven ripening of grain and proper storing are chief among these; but even these promise to be readily handled. The grain growers of Michigan are already studying the advantages that will accrue to them through the adoption of this type of harvesting.

A feature of the afternoon program was the address of United States Senator Arthur Vandenburg. Four things, he said, present themselves in any effort to place agriculture on an equal basis with other industries. These are: Price adjustment; control of surplus; cooperative intelligence; and tariff effectiveness. It is futile, he declared, to attempt to get control of agricultural surpluses without gaining control of production. The federal reserve act makes cooperation compulsory, and does not leave the banks to act voluntarily. Where cooperation had been permanently successful, said the Senator, production has been under control. In his opinion, this matter will have to be worked out by trial and error. Some start will have to be made and then as features prove successful or not the public can act accordingly.

We wish to compliment the college men on their efforts at making "Farmers' Day" the success it has been.

The Proof of the Pudding



Picture taken in June 1928 of the J. B. Springer farm in Mayes county, Eastern Oklahoma, showing winter wheat and oats in shock, with farm buildings in background.

From time to time during the past several weeks we have invited the readers of the Michigan Farmer to come to Eastern Oklahoma to secure bargains in farm lands in an all-year climate adapted for diversified farming, dairying and hog, cattle, sheep and poultry raising.

We hereby renew the invitation and suggest that this is the season of the year in which you may verify, with your own eyes, our statements as to the advantages we offer you here.

A wise man once said, "The proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof," and it is our earnest desire and purpose to prove to you, conclusively, that we have in that portion of Eastern Oklahoma that was formerly the Cherokee Nation a combination of climate, soil and market conditions unsurpassed in any other section of America.

What Paul Stritzke and his family have done here you and your family may do. We show here a picture of a field of soy beans on the Stritzke farm in Rogers county, Eastern Oklahoma, from a photograph taken July 5, 1928.



Standing in the field from left to right are J. W. Johnson, cashier, State Bank of Talala; Mr. Stritzke; Lee McLean of Farmersville, Illinois, and the two youngest of the five Stritzke boys. On that date the three older boys were plowing land from which the wheat and oats had just been removed, preparatory to planting it to soy beans. Two profitable crops are thus grown in one season on the same land.

If evidence is wanted as to whether farming pays in Eastern Oklahoma the experience of this genial man and his splendid wife and boys is conclusive. Paul Stritzke came from

Germany in 1903. After working about five years as a farm hand he rented a farm in Tulsa County, Oklahoma, which he occupied for ten years. In 1917 he purchased for \$40.00 per acre the 195 acres which is now the family home, assuming a mortgage that was on the land.

The buildings were shacks and what little fence there was, was dilapidated. But little of the land was then in cultivation. Today the farm is as interesting as an agricultural exposition. Every acre is in a high state of cultivation, meadow or pasture. All is fenced and cross fenced hog tight. A good two-story electric lighted house, two large modern barns, hog house, poultry house and all that sort of thing.

Growing on the farm are corn, wheat, oats, cow peas, soy beans, alfalfa, blue grass, orchard grass, red clover, and a native prairie meadow. The orchard contains a great variety of apples, as well as peaches, pears, plums, grapes and berries. The trees, most of them ten years old, are strong and thrifty.

Mrs. Stritzke presides over the house, the wonderful flower garden and a vegetable garden containing a greater variety of edible plants than it seems possible to produce on one plot of ground; while her flock of poultry would be the envy of the most fastidious fancier.

Under the trees several stands of bees, ignoring all union regulations, storing up honey for market and family use.

Five fine Duroc brood sows, with 43 fifty-pound pigs, assisted by several calves are doing their level best to keep ahead of the growth of a five-acre sweet clover pasture. In the larger pasture are dairy cows, horses and sheep.

During the eleven years the Stritzke family have occupied this farm they have not had a single failure. Corn has averaged as high as sixty bushels per acre for the entire acreage in that crop. Wheat better than 30 bushels, and the farm has a record of 84 bushels of oats to the acre.

The improvements they have placed on this farm could not be duplicated for \$5,000.00. The farm is paid for and we have the statement from a trustworthy outside source that the Stritzke bank balance is well up in four figures.

In the experience and success of this modest, intelligent and happy real American family, typical as they are of scores of other thrifty farm families here is found "the proof of the pudding."

We receive many inquiries as to social, educational and religious conditions here. Our people are as law-abiding as in any of the older settled states. Ample grade and high school facilities are provided in all parts of the several counties. There is as much culture and education and we believe, more community spirit here.

Full provision is made for the spiritual interests of the new settler. All the leading Protestant denominations, Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Christian and others are represented. We are just now locating a number of Catholic families in an established parish, where they are cordially welcomed by people of their faith. There are members of three branches of the Mennonite church already established here, while in one neighborhood a German Lutheran settlement is being planned.

By advising us of your church affiliation or preference you will aid us greatly in helping you to find a congenial location.

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Write us at once for our new illustrated descriptive literature, which contains map showing counties, principal cities and towns, and the highways and railroads leading in all directions. It is free for the asking.

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The best way to insure a good wheat crop and control winter-killing is to plant after the fly-free date and use liberal applications of a fertilizer containing plenty of potash. The right seed, a good cropping system, and the proper fertilizer will safeguard your crop and stabilize quality and yields.

Try at least 6% of potash in your wheat fertilizer this fall. It will benefit not only your wheat crop but the succeeding crops in your rotation as well, and is especially helpful in getting a good stand of clover hay following the wheat.

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SEED SERVICE - SUPPLY SERVICE
Lansing - Michigan



A Market Debacle

RECENT terrific declines in the market prices of wheat and potatoes supply a striking illustration of the need of adequate organizations of producers. What we now have is not a market but a market debacle.

The situation has been made worse by the helpless, disorganized growers themselves, who in a panic have been dumping their high-quality products on the markets already submerged by the flood.

Record market "dips" have been the inevitable result—just as they always will be with that given set of conditions.

Wheat has supplied a spectacular example of this. On Monday, July 23, 2,599 cars of wheat, containing 3 3/4 million bushels were received on the Kansas City market, breaking all records for receipts. The record for the week ending that day was 6,549 carloads.

This is taxing the capacity of Kansas City terminals beyond the limit of reason. It has produced congestion, overtime work, waste in management, and all the other evils of plants extended to over-capacity. And the farmer will pay for it all.

Apparently the bill will be large. There has been a decline in wheat prices of more than twenty-two cents a bushel since July 1, which amounts to more than thirty-five million dollars loss on the Kansas wheat crop of this year. And such marketing methods appear to make it impossible to get the maximum value from the high protein content of this year's crop—or at least that was the opinion of those who attended the recent protein conference for they decided that—

"Under conditions such as exist in the present harvest in Southwestern Kansas, the facilities of the local grain trade are not adequate to permit consideration of protein content in wheat. So long as the present tendency prevails to rush wheat to market that is high in moisture content little can be done to secure protein premiums for farmers marketing wheat at such times."

In other words, the producers are not merchandising their product so they can take advantage of their opportunity to obtain top prices. It is apparent they never will be able to do this until orderly marketing twelve months in the year takes the place of a dumping practice that has been hung like a millstone around the neck of agriculture since the days of the sod house.

Market manipulation sees its chance and always plays its part in such a situation as this. Freight rates also are a factor, being too high to terminal markets. I am sure farmers again are realizing that the most vital, practical thing they can do is to organize to protect themselves in the market. This they must do. Their present course is suicidal, on many recent days it has cost them millions daily.

The plight of the Kaw Valley potato growers is a convincing demonstration of the complete helplessness of producers who insist on "going it alone," on facing an organized world of business wholly unorganized themselves. And it may also be said that under controlled marketing wheat prices this year should be good and later will be good, if world conditions mean anything. But neither are our wheat raisers organized as they should be and until they are I fear no plan which may be devised can be made to solve effectively the problem of the surplus. On the practical solution of the farmer's control of his market the very existence of agriculture more and more depends.

With potatoes the situation is even worse. The market price will scarcely cover the cost of digging and the

sacks. Some potatoes have been sold in Topeka for twenty-seven cents a bushel, although it costs at least thirty cents to dig and sack the crop—the sacks alone costing seven cents a bushel. Compared to the prices received for the crop of 1927, it is estimated that every Kaw Valley grower will lose an average of \$3,125 on this year's crop.

That loss of the potato producers and the loss of thirty-five million dollars on the Kansas wheat crop are, it seems to me, abnormally high prices to pay for the advantage, if any, of operating on the present disorganized markets, where every man can do as he pleases and the devil, apparently, has the privilege of taking the hindmost.

Obviously, it is a situation absolutely uneconomic, and foreign to the American system of business organization, where the producer is supposed to have something to say about the price at which his products shall be sold. More than this, these price debacles are inevitable so long as the present system prevails, as I have repeatedly pointed out in print and have said in more than a thousand addresses I have delivered in the last few years before farmers.

The only remedy is organization. Farmers must unite in commodity marketing organizations that will give them a fighting chance to control acreage, and to move their products to market in an orderly way. Efficient organizations of wheat and potato growers could have largely prevented the price declines in these commodities this year.

Here is a real job for the producers. They must work out their own organizations in their own way, with their own leadership, to the end that agriculture may take its rightful place in the sun, where the economic rewards are in proportion to the effort and ability put forth.

Arthur Capper

News of the Week

Berlin is alarmed over the military moves of Poland against Lithuania. Germany claims that Marshall Pilsudski, of Poland, is making grave aggressive moves.

Thirty workmen were crushed when a 500 ton lock gate in the Welland ship canal crashed into a ditch when being hoisted. Eight of them died.

Over one hundred took the federal examination for aviator licenses in Detroit last week.

Thirty-six thousand people were routed from their homes by floods in the Amur river in Siberia.

The merger of the Chrysler and Dodge motor companies was assured last week when the required amount of Dodge stock was turned in. This will be the third largest automobile corporation.

Johnny Devine, Jr., nine years old, swam a record of fourteen miles in the Delaware River.

The National Guard at New Bedford, Mass., dispersed a mob of 10,000 people that stormed the police headquarters in protest against the holding of 256 textile strike picketers.

Twenty-one convicts were hurt and two killed in the Houston, Texas, state prison when the motion picture film shown the prisoners became ignited.

A high voltage wire dropping into a creek killed Bernard Logan, 22, when he went in swimming. His father, attempting to pull out his body, also was electrocuted. The accident occurred at Greenville, Ohio.

Then General Motors Corporation made a high record in earnings and profits for the first six months this year. The profits were \$161,267,974.

The British railroad employees, including directors and executives accepted at 2 1/2% cut in their wages because the revenues of the railroads are not satisfactory.

Readers' Opinions

HIGH COST OF EDUCATION

AMONG the many things I have read about farm relief, I have never seen any mention of education. I believe that in order to be a good farmer or farmer's wife, a person needs at least a high school education. However, this is hardly possible when the cost of going to high school is so high.

For instance, they charge a farmer's child eighty dollars tuition. Usually ten dollars goes for books and twenty dollars for extras. Then he must have fifty dollars for clothes and he must work for his board and transportation.

Can he make it? I don't believe so. Instead, he quits school and drifts out to hard work because he has no education to fit him for anything else. The boy or girl of today, without a twelfth grade diploma, is about as useful as the old ox team.

It seems to me that if the state would take a hand in this matter, it could at least give the rural pupils the same chance as those living in the city. The expenses could be cut considerably by making a teacher's salary reasonable. Government employees, such as mail carriers, are paid straight salaries and often work double the time that school teachers do.

In one school I know of, they pay from \$100.00 to \$250.00 a month for teachers. The school employs seven teachers but never have had over seventeen pupils to finish school in one class. I don't think that there is a teacher teaching high school in Michigan that really earns more than a hundred dollars month. If they really earn that amount, then the farmer is being underpaid. For where can you find a farmer who can make a hundred dollars a month and work only six hours a day and five days a week?

I know of eight young folks who would go through high school if it were financially possible for them but as the cost of education is now, they must go to work, because it is impossible for the farmer to earn enough to pay for their education.—Subscriber.

THE CORN BORER DEAL

I JUST thought I would like to air a few of my views in regard to this European corn borer deal. The farmers have had to fight lots of pests before and always came through all right. We have had potato bugs and the hessian fly here for a good many years and I think they are about as bad as they come. These men that call themselves inspectors are about the biggest pests we have around here at present.

Last year there were a number of farmers around here that never picked up one of their stubbles, but these inspectors came along and accepted their fields and they got their pay just the same as the ones that did. That was a good square deal, wasn't it?

Why is it that in some of the townships the stubble doesn't have to be picked and in the townships right across the road they have to be picked? I suppose these inspectors have put up some kind of a guard so that the borers can't cross. Let's hear from some more of the farmers about this borer deal because we are all getting riled up about it around here.—Subscriber.

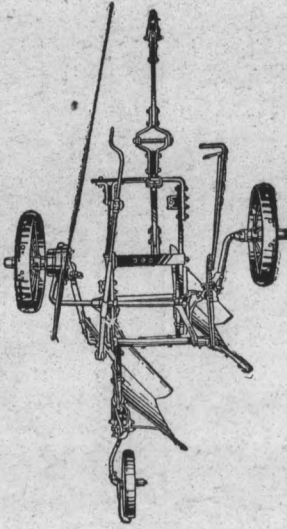
NOT RESPONSIBLE

IN reply to a Michigan Farmer reader I wish to say that I have not forgotten any vows that I ever made and that I am not responsible

Heavy Stubble, Weeds or Trash NEVER STOP THIS PLOW

With two 18" Big Bases the Oliver No. 218 Gang has a capacity of 36" or the equal of a 3 bottom 12" gang.

You can also obtain the Oliver 18" Big Base as a one bottom tractor plow and on the famous James Oliver No. 11 Sulky which has long been popular as a horse-drawn sulky.



Let us know at once the size and make of tractor you expect to use and we will send you literature on the plow best suited to your tractor.

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GENERAL OFFICE and WORKS
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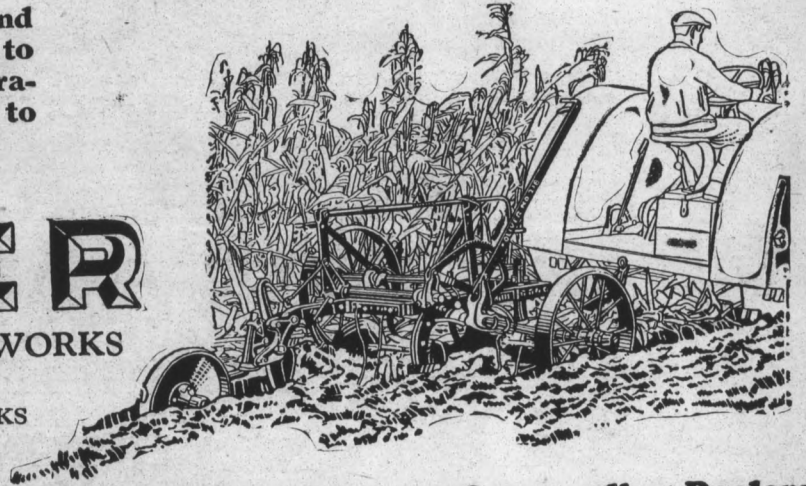
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DON'T permit heavy weeds and stubble to interfere with the quality of your plowing. It is so easy to do the job right with the new Oliver No. 218 Gang.

Take this plow into a heavy growth of weeds and stubble and see how it covers every particle of trash. No weeds are left sticking up between the furrows to harbor crop pests. The work is so thorough that the dreaded cut worm, the wire worm and many other crop pests are held in check. Farmers who use the Oliver 18" Big Base need not worry about the corn borer.

This Plow Scours Better, Too

Many farmers who have used this plow in very difficult conditions tell us it will scour better than any plow they have ever seen. See your Oliver Dealer and arrange to do your plowing this Fall with an Oliver 18" Big Base Plow.



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SEASONAL FEEDING

Last year farmers added 10,000 silos to their equipment. Reasons—balancing of silage with protein forage—legume hay and pasture; carrying animals over from dry feed to Spring pasture—supplying feed in late summer when pastures fail during dry fly season. Marietta silos of everlasting concrete solve your feeding problems in these periods. Don't let your stock shrink and lose for the want of right feed when pastures fail. Write today for our free freight and construction offer and liberal time payment plan.

MARIETTA SILO, Dept. M, Marietta, O.

MARIETTA SILOS

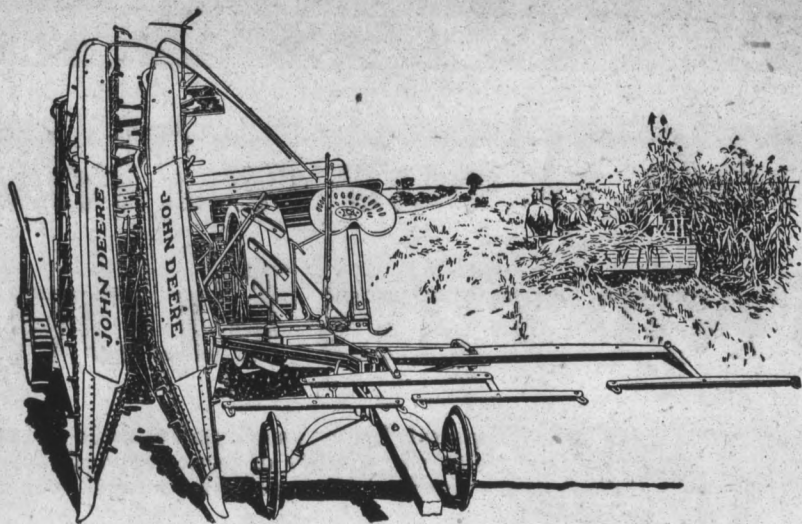
more profit in BEANS!

Harvest your crop more quickly and economically with a Miller Bean Harvester. For 40 years recognized as the best by the biggest growers everywhere. Reasonably priced and built to last.

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LE ROY PLOW CO., Le Roy, N. Y.

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Ask Any Owner of a John Deere Corn Binder—

IF you have not experienced the economy of owning a corn binder, ask any owner of a John Deere how much labor, time and corn he saves each harvest. Ask him if he would consider going back to the hand-cutting method, or to using other than a John Deere Binder.

You'll find John Deere owners more than satisfied with their corn binders. They will tell you their harvesting costs are lower, their profits greater.

The John Deere is noted in every corn-growing section for its better work and longer life. Even under the most trying field conditions, it handles the job of corn-cutting the way you want it handled.

If you have a silo, you will want the John Deere with bundle elevator. No lifting of heavy bundles—they're delivered onto the wagon from the binder.

See the John Deere at your John Deere dealer's store. Write for free folder describing it. Address John Deere, Moline, Illinois, and ask for Booklet CR-322

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THE TRADE-MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS



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Did you ever realize that the Company may possibly have been organized for your particular benefit—that it may be just the kind of institution you have been looking for?

Do you know that it is co-operative—shares its profits with its members?

Do you know that for 39 years it has paid 5% or more on savings and that its investors have always been able to draw their money at will?

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News and Views

From INGLESIDE FARM—By Stanley Powell

HERE I sit in my five year old coupe, directly in the rear of the Ingleside tractor which is furnishing steady and ample power for our Ronald Community grain separator. We backed into the belt for the first time July 30 and, weather permitting, will keep at it until we have threshed the wheat, rye, barley, and oats of our members and a few other neighbors. Of course, it's a foregone conclusion that we "lay off" August 13-18, the week of the great Ionia Free Fair.

Being "engineer" with a tractor-driven threshing outfit is surely a snap—when everything runs all right. A fellow hardly gets up appetite enough to do justice to the bountiful meals which are provided. However, I don't sit on the soft cushions all the time, by any means, even when we are all lined up and the machinery is spinning smoothly. For instance, yesterday when we were working a little short-handed, I pitched bundles into the hungry maw of the steel monster that would have confounded the brawny flail-wielders of bygone generations.

"Wonder what sort of a load these fellows would draw on one of the old fashioned wagons?" queried an old-timer who came to watch operations. "When I was a boy we were lucky if we had a stick in front to hold our lines and we never thought of having a standard behind. Look at those standards—as high as a man's head!"

Well, why shouldn't our wagons be constructed so as to be substantial and convenient for the loader and the bundle pitcher, too?

Just as I was writing these words, the slickest-looking flat rack on the job (our new one wasn't there) approached the separator and surprised us all by capsizing when just a rod or so from its destination. The cause of the mishap wasn't hard to find. A poorly fitting burr had lost off somewhere out in the field and now the wheel had dropped off, too, allowing the rack to tip up, dumping the bundles and teamster overboard. "We mechanics" pitched in and heaved the wrecked cargo into the self-feeder and thus whetted our appetites for dinner.

Cows In the Corn

Now it is afternoon. We have finished that job and are down the road at the next farm threshing in a barn with double floors. We have "set" the separator on one barn floor and the teamsters drive in on the other and pitch across under a beam, not the most handy arrangement for the men on the wagons. I get ready to write some more, but again this narrative is interrupted. This time a good neighbor who is driving one of the teams receives the disquieting news that his cattle are in the barley field and he hastens off to stop the havoc. While he is gone, I pilot his team and pitch off his load of bearded barley.

Not many days ago the cry was raised at Ingleside, "The cows are in the corn." We hastened out of the barn and saw the Shorthorns feasting to their hearts' content on the succulent corn on the distant hillside. We found that they had demolished a fairly good gate and so we had to spend quite a while repairing it, after the cattle had been chased back into their proper pasture.

The ancient philosopher said, "Those things that we need, those things we pay for whether we have them or not." How inescapable is this truth all through life! In this particular case we paid for a stronger gate, first in quite an area of de-

vastated corn and second in a sick cow, whose condition a few days later caused us to send for a veterinarian. She fell down on her milk, wouldn't eat her grain, humped up her back and groaned at every step. We were doubly concerned because we were expecting to exhibit her at the fair.

When the "vet" arrived, he diagnosed her condition almost immediately as "intestinal flu" and said that this is quite common among dairy cattle at this season of the year when pastures are drying up. Probably the over-dose of green corn started the trouble.

Unexpected Check Was Welcome

Speaking of our cattle reminds me of quite a shock which I experienced a few days ago. We have had our young herd sire now fourteen months and have never turned away a cattle-breeding neighbor, but never yet had this valuable accommodation brought us in a cent. So imagine my surprise when a neighbor stopped and handed me a check for our interest in a calf not yet born!

This keeping a bull is no joke. Not only is there a certain amount of danger involved, but to keep a young bull in good condition requires about as much feed as to support a productive cow. Every female that is brought to him not only interrupts the Ingleside routine, but offers a possible source of contagion which might cause us hundreds of dollars of direct financial loss and destroy the result of long years of careful breeding. I have pondered much on this whole situation and don't know as I've reached any very definite conclusion, except that I wish that all who owe me for these services would pay me tomorrow. I've a couple pages of such items in a big account book. They seem to be what might be termed "frozen assets."

I certainly want to be accommodated and also am anxious to improve the cattle in this community, but when most of the commercial dairy herds round about us are peppered with contagious abortion, it makes me feel decidedly uneasy.

Pocket Pliers Prove Handy

Being out on the threshing circuit again reminds me that it was about a year ago now that I started a strange habit which I have thought of mentioning several times in these letters. When we were threshing last season, I noticed that my friend who tends the separator always had a pair of small pliers in his pocket. He told me that he kept up this practice all the year around and found the pliers were more frequently used than his jack knife. The idea appealed to me and I have given it about twelve months trial. I imagine I'll keep it up as long as I'm a farmer as there is rarely a day passes when these little pinchers don't come in handy fixing some cotter key, bending some wire, or gripping some nut.

After a late supper I came home to fuss with the show sheep and found the binder laid up for minor repairs. This may be an easy job during regular working hours, but there's a lot to tend to here at Ingleside before breakfast and after supper. If the weather is fair tomorrow, we expect to be threshing at this old homestead in the afternoon. That means extra work and anxiety getting things ready and engaging the crew. As my alarm goes off in six hours, guess I had better close this letter by simply wishing you a decent measure of prosperity, good cheer, and wholesome thoughts.

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN IN AUGUST

VERY few vegetables can be planted during August with the assurance of a crop this fall but a few may be sown to winter over in the open for an early spring harvest. There is still time to mature radishes, in fact, they may be planted as late as September and have a good chance to mature. If a coldframe is available, you may enjoy radishes until quite severe weather comes. The variety, Icicle, planted as soon as the extremely hot days have passed should give a good crop during September and later plantings of extra fast growers such as Rapid Red or Sparkler should provide a succession as long as the weather permits.

Try Chinese Cabbage

Spinach and Chinese cabbage may be planted any time during the first half of the month. Frost may get the late plantings of Chinese cabbage but the spinach should give a harvest this fall. As you probably know, spinach is strictly a cool weather crop but most gardeners grow it only as an early spring crop. It does well during the cool fall days and helps to prolong the salad season. The same may be said of Chinese cabbage.

Not as many gardeners grow kale as should. It will grow and produce all summer long but is at its best after frost has touched it. Seed sown during the first part of August will not give the large plants that earlier planted seed produces but the quality will be all the better for it. The variety, Dwarf Siberian, a particularly hardy sort, should winter over outdoors in most parts of the state and give an extra early crop of greens next spring. In my own case, I have found it perfectly hardy when planted in September if a place is selected where snow will give it protection throughout the winter. I presume it would come through in good shape under a mulch of cornstalks or other heavy material that would hold the snow without smothering the plants.

Use a Coldframe

If a coldframe is a part of your garden equipment, you are not getting full benefit of the garden, if you do not plant head lettuce this month for maturing under the sash this fall. Plant the seed in any convenient place where the seed bed can be kept watered until the plants are going nicely and they are large enough to fend for themselves. When the plants have attained from two to four true leaves, transplant them to the frames about a foot apart where they are to mature. If very hot weather continues, it will be well to put a burlap-covered or lath shade over the frame to keep the plants as cool as possible. The question of soil moisture should be kept constantly in mind in growing head lettuce as a severe setback from a lack of moisture may spoil the entire crop. It is not a difficult task to grow head lettuce if moisture and temperature conditions are not too far off. It may be harvested until near Thanksgiving by the proper manipulation of planting and growing operations in conjunction with the coldframe.

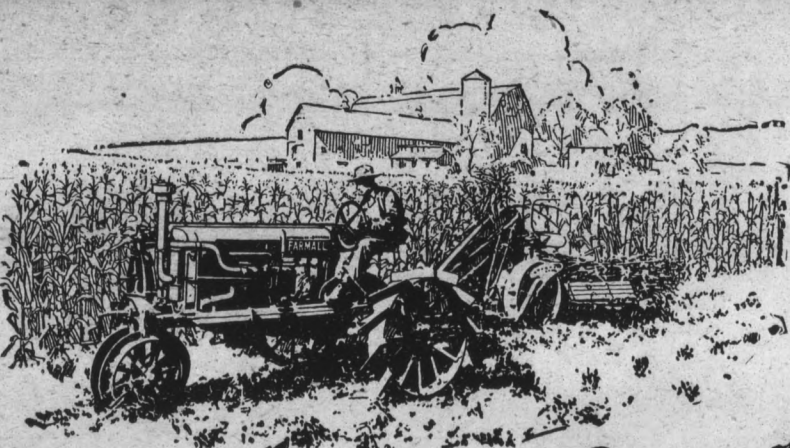
Humus for the Garden Soil

Where large quantities of coarse animal manures are not available, it is quite often a problem to keep up the humus in the garden soil. On all soils that are deficient in humus, it is a good plan to plant rye just as fast as a crop of vegetables is harvested. It will make quite a growth before the garden is plowed in the spring and the garden schedule may be so arranged that part of the rye will make full growth before it is plowed under. I have found a good humus-adding combination to be cow horn turnips planted in the sweet corn at the last cultivation, followed with rye planted at the proper time

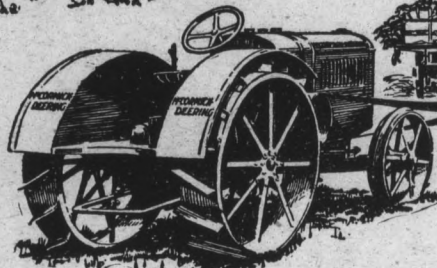
for that crop and the whole thing plowed down the following spring. Of course, the turnips will freeze during winter but they add quite a little fertility to the soil when plowed under.

Lengthen the Season

The home gardener is missing a lot of fun as well as profit when he overlooks the coldframe. Through its use, the gardening season may be lengthened two or three months and, by proper manipulation of coldframes in connection with a hotbed, garden space may be practically doubled. A permanent frame is best made of concrete but a heavy plank frame will last for years and a temporary one may be made of inch boards set on top of the ground. For the permanent frame, dig a pit one foot deep, six feet wide and as long as desired and fill in with prepared soil. A good mixture for this purpose is equal portions of garden soil, compost and well-rotted manure. The frame may extend to the bottom of the pit or it may rest on the surface just as the operator desires. The back of the frame should extend twelve or fifteen inches above the surface of the soil and the front about half that distance. A crossbar is used every three feet for the sash to rest upon.—C. Wood.



These two pictures show the practicability of having two tractors on the farm, when the acreage is such as to justify the investment. The all-purpose Farmall is shown here pulling the corn binder in the field while the McCormick-Deering 10-20 operates the cutter at the silo.



From Stalk to Silage — with McCormick-Deering Machines and Power

WHEN corn cutting and silo filling time comes around—and it won't be long now—you're up against the need of real equipment for the job. Heavy, hard work at best, but it goes ahead a lot faster and better when a fast-working corn binder cuts and binds the corn, and a safe, trouble-free, light-running cutter puts the crop into the silo.

McCormick-Deering Corn Binders are built in two types—vertical and horizontal—to meet the requirements of individual users. Choose your favorite at the dealer's store.

If you will consult the McCormick-Deering dealer in your town you will find he is in position to help you line up your equipment for the entire silo-filling operation. Two types of corn binder to choose from—vertical

and horizontal. Ensilage cutters in four types, ranging in capacity from 3 to 25 tons per hour, and including the remarkable new No. 12 with its one-piece main frame, automobile-type transmission (lever shift), and reinforced boiler-plate flywheel. McCormick-Deering 15-30 h. p., 10-20 h. p., and Farmall Tractors, for power in the field and at the silo. And a full line of farm trucks with which to haul the heavy loads of corn.

The McCormick-Deering reputation for satisfactory performance is the best kind of assurance that these machines will simplify the big corn job for you this year.

McCormick-Deering Ensilage Cutters are available in four types, ranging in capacity from 3 to 25 tons per hour and requiring from 4 to 30 horsepower. Ask about the new No. 12 cutter.

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or Wood in Your Cook Stove or Heater when you can have instant heat with convenience by installing a Uni-Hete Kerosene Burner in five minutes' time? For a limited time we offer to send C. O. D. this \$15.00 burner complete—including flexible fuel supply tubes, regulating valves and galvanized iron tank, ready to install, for only \$6.00.

Fits Any Stove or Range Fully guaranteed against all defective workmanship and material for one year. Any part that proves defective, if returned, will be replaced free of charge.

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vaporizes kerosene or distillate, mixes it with air, producing an intensely hot, clean, smokeless, silent burning flame. Heat can be regulated to any degree by fuel controlling valves. Improves your stove 100%. Have been manufacturing oil burning devices for thirty-three years. We make this offer for a limited time only. Specify if for range or heater.

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which make a horse wheeze, roar, have thick wind or choke-down can be reduced with Absorbine. Also other bunches or swellings. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. It is economical. At druggists, or \$2.50 postpaid.

Horse book 3-S free.

A thankful user says: "Completely removed flesh growth on gland about 7 inches diameter. Sincerely thank you for good advice and Absorbine."

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W. F. YOUNG, Inc. 468 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

What Will YOUR Harvest Be?



WILL there be thin spots in your wheat fields at harvest time? There need not be if you avoid lumpy fertilizer.

Lumpy fertilizer is bumpy fertilizer. It is like a small boy—it hops, skips and jumps too much in the distributor to be a really effective worker. It puts too much plant food in one spot and not enough in another. A thoroughly blended and cured even sized particle fertilizer which doesn't unmix in shipping or in the distributor, which flows uniformly and distributes in an even band in the soil will grow a larger and better crop than will an equal quantity of lumpy, bumpy goods of the same analysis.

Armour's BIG CROP High Analysis Fertilizers drill perfectly; have been blended to guard against lumping; to assure you against clogged tubes and the consequent thin spots.

Ample nourishment is made available in the growing wheat through every stage of its development, hastening maturity, improving quality, increasing yield and enriching your soil for the crops that follow your winter wheat.

An application of Armour's BIG CROP High Analysis Fertilizer this fall should mean increased profits for you at harvest time. There is an Armour BIG CROP Dealer near you. Consult him. He will tell you what these "last word" fertilizers have done for other farmers in your county, and will advise you upon the analysis best suited for your soil.



Armour Fertilizer Works, Chicago, Ill.

1,335 DEATH CLAIMS

About 30,000 Personal Injury Claims by Automobiles in Michigan each year

Mr. Automobile Owner, the death rate by automobiles in Michigan and the United States averages about one per thousand, and the personal injuries average thirty per thousand. Therefore, about one thousand are killed by automobiles each year in Michigan. In case you have a serious accident, causing personal injuries or death, it is important to be insured in a company that specializes and has its home office in the state. About twenty thousand claims were settled last year by this company without litigation. A local agent and adjuster will give you service on all small claims. If it is of sufficient importance, you can drive to the main office within a few hours and know that your matter is receiving proper attention by experienced men.



WM. E. ROBB
Secretary

**Assets over \$900,000.
Insure Today.**

It pays to know the
**CITIZENS' MUTUAL
AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COMPANY,
of HOWELL, MICHIGAN**

And its agent in your neighborhood

Handy Man

JOINTS IN WOOD STAVE SILOS

In putting up a wood stave silo in a barn, the staves being one-piece untreated fir, should the tongue and grooves be coated with white lead, or creosote, or asphalt paint before putting them together; or should they be put together without any filler? Is it necessary to paint the silo inside with asphalt paint to get an airtight joint?—H. H.

Usually it is not necessary to put anything in the joints to make an airtight job, if the staves are new and in good shape and the silo is jarred occasionally while the hoops are being tightened. White lead should not be used, partly because it gets so hard and unyielding when dry and partly because of danger from lead poisoning. There would be no objection to using asphalt or tar paint in the joints, or even ordinary roofing cement, as these would make a tighter joint, help to preserve the wood, and to some extent lessen the swelling and shrinkage. Likewise, a coat of asphalt paint will help to preserve the wood and prevent swelling and shrinking, and would make a more airtight job.

OIL TRACES IN WATER

What is the cause of a thin coat of oil in well water? Have also noticed it on creeks, apparently trickling out of the side of the bank and being more noticeable after rains.—W. W.

The thin film of oil which often shows on creeks and ponds is not a very definite indication of free oil in paying quantities. Many plants and seeds contain oil in small quantities, as do small insects, slugs, fishes, grasshoppers, and so on. So that swamps, bogs, and other cases of decaying plants contain noticeable traces of oil and water which drains off these often shows quite a noticeable film of oil. Coal beds, which have been formed from decaying plants, also contain much oil and water from them also shows such films.

Most of these films come from such sources and mean nothing as to the location of free oil in paying quantities. However, if the heavy oil itself can be seen oozing out of cracks in the ground, it might be worth while to have it inspected by some experienced oil expert.

EXPERIENCE STRAIGHTENING BARN

SEEING a recent request for the experience of readers in straightening up barns, will give my experience along this line. My barn was blown off the foundation and was racked about a foot out of plumb. I first pulled it on to the foundation and then straightened it up by using two heavy logs chains and a heavy fence stretcher between the two chains. To straighten it I fastened one of the chains to the upper corner that leans out and another to the diagonal corner, and then put the heavy fence stretcher between them.

By working this stretcher carefully, I was able to pull the wall back into plumb. In fact, care must be taken or you will pull it over too far, as the stretcher is very powerful. A cable could be used just as well, provided a chain is used next to the stretcher, as the stretcher gets its pull by climbing the links in the chain.

When the walls are straightened up in one direction, braces should be nailed diagonally inside the wall, then straightened the other way and braces put in to hold it in that direction.—A. E. Jones.

The Jones Cooperative Association in Cass County is reorganizing and will become a stock company.

See the Worlds
Most Thrilling

Fireworks Displays at Your Fair

The managers of these leading Michigan fairs (and one of them is close enough to be YOUR fair) have engaged the world's finest entertainment for you this season. Each of them will climax the night show with genuine and incomparable

Thearle-Duffield Fireworks

—the world's most famous fireworks displays—

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Marquette

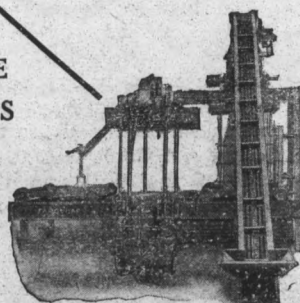
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at One of These Fairs

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

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PREPARE NOW TO TURN CULLS
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Operate a Roadside Market

Apple Growers in your community will keep the press busy through the entire season and you will have a profitable income each year. Built in sizes up to 400 barrels of cider per day—for Roadside Marketing, the Individual Orchardist and Custom Pressing.

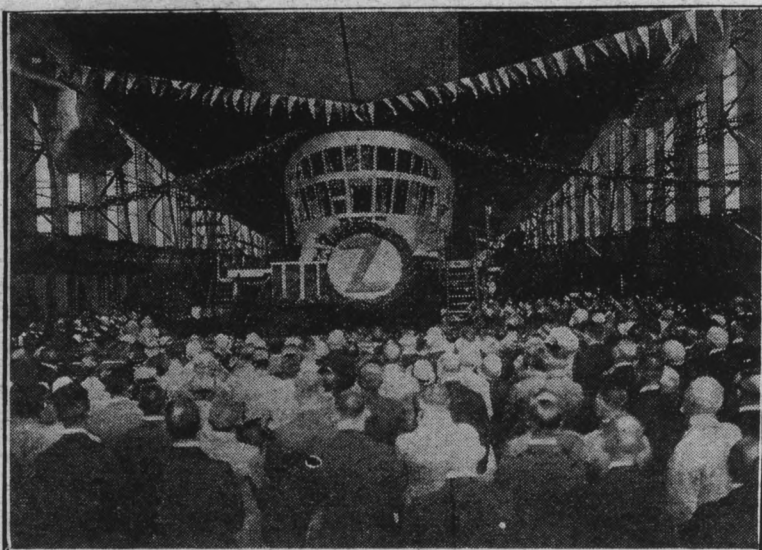
New Catalog No. 126 just off the press. Write today and learn how a small investment will reward you handsomely.

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WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



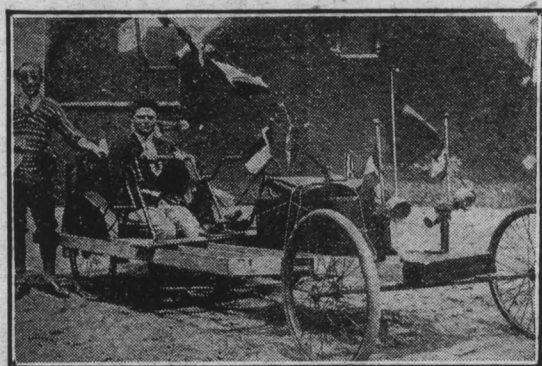
America's tallest fire truck ladder rises to a height of 100 feet in thirty seconds.



Countess Brandenstein christening the world's largest dirigible. The huge ship, one and a half times longer than the Los Angeles, will go into service between Seville and Buenos Aires.



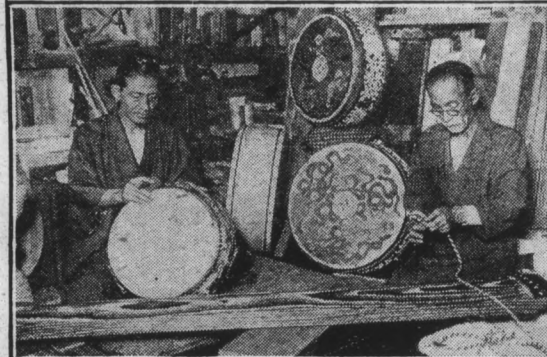
Famous British woman inventor. Mrs. Anne Greaves, has produced artificial building stone.



Two young Dutchmen from Rotterdam and their hand-propelled bicycle-wheel what-chama-callit are on their way around world.



The world mourns death of Gen. Obregon, Mexico's president-elect, who was assassinated.



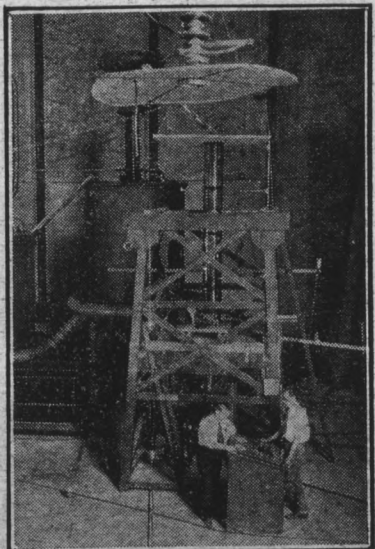
Imperial drums with beautiful designs and costly trimmings are being made especially for the coronation of the Japanese Emperor.



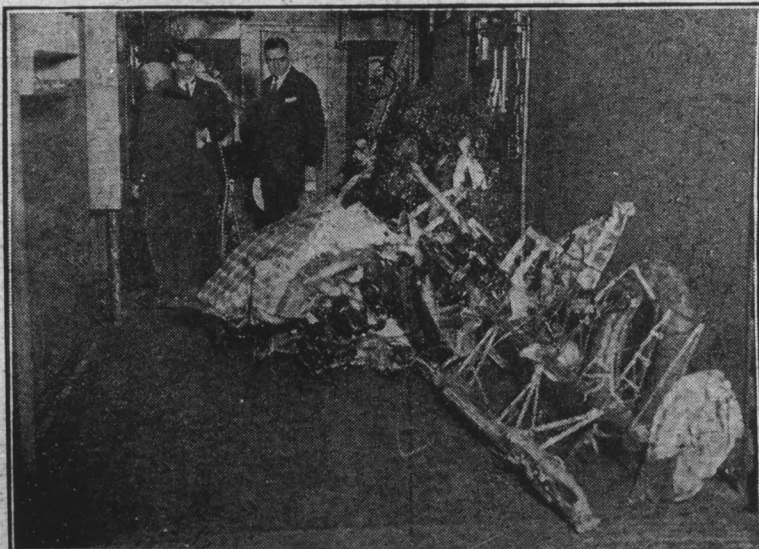
Eleven heroic employees of the New York Central Lines, including one woman, who risked their lives to save others in performance of duty were awarded Medals of Valor by the company.



Canadian and United States Indians in full tribal regalia, crossing the international boundary at Niagara Falls, celebrating ancient treaty rights to cross the border at will.



World's largest X-ray operating under 1,000,000 volts penetrates two inches of lead.



All that was left of the "Excelsior-Mexico," the plane which crashed, killing the Mexican air hero, Captian Carranza, was carried with his body on the train to Mexico City.



This American mother has adopted the Indian papoose idea for transporting baby.

Camels Versus Motorcycles

(Continued from page 111)

whole country that ever saw a harness," I reminded him. "The horses of the desert are as free as their men; they don't know what work is. Might as well try to teach a flapper to wear a house dress or that black loafer there to work in leather gloves."

Then the sergeant in command of the French fort at Rig-Rig, the cocky little Corsican, took matters into his own hands in his own way. He summoned his giant black Booboo and barked out a broadside of commands that should have produced a brigade of horse artillery. By the time he had preened his feathers down again a half-dozen horses commandeered from the stables of the post were brought up for our inspection along with enough rope to rig a Wild West show. The mighty Booboo himself had fetched three nicely tanned antelope skins.

We made a breaststrap single harness out of the skins and rope and hitched up horse after horse to Jim's motorcycle and side car until we finally found one that would pull the machine right up the face of the tremendous dune from the oasis to the gates of the fort. The motorcycle itself was no more of a curiosity to the excited villagers than the sight of a horse in harness. Another rehearsal in the afternoon and then we were ready to start.

The next morning our trans-African motorcycle expedition must have cut a pretty figure lying there in the sandy courtyard of the Rig-Rig fort. Jim had removed his side car body and his machine was simply a three-wheeled skeleton trailing on a short, grass rope behind a horse. The other motorcycle, side car and all, was completely dismantled and piled with the rest of our baggage to be loaded onto the backs of six brown camels that came grumbling through the big fort gates.

I HAVEN'T got used to camels yet—even after jolting along on the hump of one of the hard riding brutes for three long days. And that morning I paid particular attention to the big, sad creature that was to carry me. His master, the cameleer, was simply one of those gable-browed atoms of the Dark Continent with a rag about his loins and a bandage about the same size on one black toe. He trailed a light grass cord which was tightened at the other end around the lower jaw of what struck me at the time as being the most utterly ungainly of all God's creatures, and I mentioned the fact to Jim.

"I suppose it would be heresy to argue that God didn't make the camel," I reasoned, "but it seems like blasphemy to accuse Him of turning out a thing like that. It looks more

like a cartoon than a creation. It's a zoological dud."

"But he's not even a good cartoon," objected Jim. "He's more like some kind of a big animated toy like those string-jointed goofus birds and wooden donkeys and elephants that we used to play with at home. A sort of an animated jumping jack. He's put together the same way and he's just as wobbly and awkward in all his joints and fittings."

"No, Jim, he's a part of the Creation," I insisted. "But he was probably put up in the spare parts department. I've got it all figured out. When the morning and the evening were the fifth day of the Creation and the beasts of the field were all finished there were probably a lot of good spare stomachs and some neck remnants and extra joints left over. The wise Creator didn't want to use these things next day in making man—and I'm mighty glad of it—and so He just soldered them up and wired 'em together and then piled all the



rest of the zoological oddments on top for a hump and called the thing a camel. And the natural place to release such a living junk heap would be here in the desert, which is only a geological miscarriage itself."

BUT Jim still clings to his own theory just as he usually does in spite of the soundness of my own. I think he's still looking for a concealed button to push or the end of a string to pull to make the camel fold up or crow or do some other mechanical trick.

"They're too awkward and ungainly to be true," he says. "I'd like to take one of 'em apart some time just to see if I couldn't assemble him again the same way." He did that to both our motorcycles before we'd had them a week.

"You'd probably leave out a stomach or two somewhere. Remember, you're a mechanic; you're no plumber," I warned him.

"Well, anyway, I should be ashamed if I did put him back together as he is now," Jim said with professional pride, "and ashamed of my job too." He shook his head at the ugly beast. "Now if I were assembling a camel—"

"You'll probably have a chance pretty soon. The old boy here looks as though he's likely to come apart almost any minute. Might as well get your pliers and blowtorch ready."

All eight joints in the camel's two hind legs seemed to wobble in as

many different directions at the same time as he shambled toward us, ankle deep in Africa. Like a huge egg on stilts his body bulged up from his lean greyhound flanks to the hairy hump on top and sagged symmetrically down to his hairless paunch below. His neck, sticking out from the big end of the egg, looked for all the world like a long, brown, rolled-up rug, held up at each end and sagging in the middle. And then, fastened in some way to the upper end of this rolled rug was the camel's sad, sad face.

BIG, tremendously big, mystic eyes contemplated Jim and me and the rest of the mundane world below with a calm malevolence that cannot be misread. A camel's eyes have all the quiet and peace of a contented cow and yet there also burns the meditative look of a poet. Of course, a poetical cow is impossible, but then you would swear a camel is impossible also.

The only redeeming feature of a camel from an architectural standpoint is its feet. Those great padded hoofs, splaying out in the sand like a flat balloon tire make a very effi-

cient set of wide-surfaced sandshoes. These feet and the camel's battery of stomachs for the storage of water make him the good ship of the desert that he is.

How long can a camel go without water? All our information differed, and I lived in this land of camels for months. We watered ours at the end of our three day trip and they seemed glad to drink, but an English Captain in East Africa told me of one Sudanese who watered his camels "on the month." The other officers present insisted this was exceptional and if true at all would be only during the cooler months when there would be a certain amount of dew on the grass. Furthermore, they assured me, this was the same man who watered his horses "on the week" and his beef herds every three days.

If a camel is accustomed to drink every day or two he will require it because he will take only as much water as he thinks he'll need, but a drink every week or ten days is quite sufficient for a regularly working camel. We found many cameleers who water their beasts every two weeks as a matter of regular schedule.

Incidentally, watering a camel after a two weeks' drouth is a long process proportionate to the length of thirst. No self-respecting camel will wait two weeks for a drink and then be satisfied with one long mighty draught. Instead he will soak up a few feet of neck and one stomach or

two and then wander away to graze or settle on his knees and philosophically grumble away for hours, a sneer upon his big soft lips and his sad eyes half-closed in a complete boredom. When all things are settled in his mind and stomach he'll hitch himself up onto his legs and wobble back for a few more gallons of water. The process will continue for a day or two sometimes before he's ready for another two weeks' drouth.

These strange big beasts are almost as indifferent about their food as water. At the end of a long day's trek through the heat and sand the camel is quite content to imitate grazing upon the few mocking bits of green bush that may yet remain in the neighborhood of the oasis basin. Or he will stretch his long neck to nibble from the branches of a prickly tree a few mouthfuls of long and brittle thorns that would seem to shred his big soft lips to ribbons. Then this pariah among beasts, the hideous and malevolent ruminant, will sag down upon his calloused knees and chew away for hours, grumbling and drooling, and getting what satisfaction he can from switching past nourishment from one stomach to another.

Most of the caravan camels are males. The females are quartered away in great herds where grass and water will keep them best and there they raise their young, gangling little camels that are all legs and neck and hump. These awkward, shapeless big babies warping along behind their mothers in a desert pasture land look like an animated cartoon comedy. The little camels are funny, a sort of burlesque on pre-historic mammals they seem to be, and one can laugh—in fact one can't help it—as they jerk themselves about. But their graceless, shapeless mothers, the clowns of the animal kingdom, are almost too much of a tragedy for mirth. It seems almost like laughing at a hunchbacked, crippled man.

My three days of racking about somewhere on the hump of one of these hideous creatures will be described next week.

BURNING UP FARM WEALTH

(Continued from page 109)

the children from playing with matches; failure to enforce rules against smoking in barns; failure to properly handle gasoline, lanterns, lamps, and other materials and utensils which, when carelessly handled, easily cause fire.

The matter of location of farm buildings is most important. For is it not as important that a group of buildings be so placed as to prevent the spread of fire from one to another as it is that the same buildings be properly planned and erected? The farmer's risk is double that of the city man, for the reason that his business establishment and his home

(Continued on page 127)

Frank R. Leet

Activities of Al Acres—They're All Doing It





P. A.?
You bet
it is!

I'VE been a P. A. fan from the first. When I took up pipe-smoking some years ago, I asked for Prince Albert, right off the reel. That's the brand I noticed most men smoking. And they looked the picture of contentment. I soon knew why. Get some P. A. and you'll know, too.

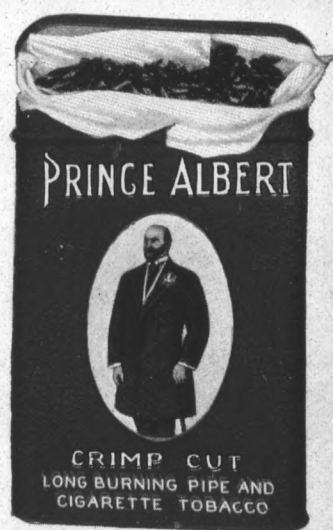
Open the package and treat yourself to a fragrance that only a wonderful tobacco can have. Put a load in your pipe and light up.

Cool as a notice that your insurance is about to lapse. Sweet as paying your premium in time. Mellow and mild and long-burning . . . that's Prince Albert.

It isn't any single quality that makes Prince Albert the largest-selling brand in the world, but a combination of qualities that gives you *everything*. I don't know what brand you're smoking now. I do know you can't beat P. A. on *any* count.

PRINCE ALBERT

—no other tobacco is like it!



There are TWO full ounces of sure-fire pipe-joy in every tin.

*"It has women's
enthusiastic approval"*

The IMPROVED KOTEX



combining correct
appearance and
hygienic comfort

HOW many times you hear women say — indeed, how many times you, yourself, say: "What did we ever do without Kotex?"

This famous sanitary convenience is now presented with truly amazing perfections. And already women are expressing delighted approval.

"It is cut so that you can wear it under the sheerest, most clinging frocks," they tell one another. "The corners are rounded, the pad fits snugly—it doesn't reveal any awkward bulkiness. You can have complete peace of mind now."

The downy filler is even softer than before. The gauze is finer and smoother. Chafing and binding no longer cause annoyance and discomfort.

Positively Deodorizes While Worn

Kotex is now deodorized by a patented process (U. S. Patent No. 1,670,587), the only sanitary pad using a Government-patented treatment to assure absolutely safe deodorization. Ten layers of filler in each pad are treated by a perfect neutralizer to end all your fear of offending in this way again.

Women like the fact that they can adjust Kotex filler—add or remove layers as needed. And they like all the other special advantages, none of which has been altered: disposability is instant; protective area is just as large; absorption quick and thorough.

Buy a box today and you will realize why doctors and nurses endorse it so heartily—45c for a box of twelve. On sale at all drug, dry goods and department stores; supplied, also, in rest-rooms, by West Disinfecting Co.

KOTEX

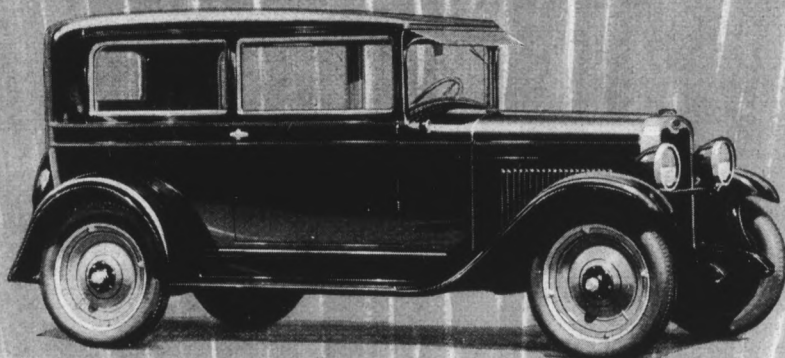
KOTEX COMPANY, 180 N. MICHIGAN AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.



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1st Choice of the Nation *for 1928!*



*A*CCLAIMED by hundreds of thousands everywhere as an amazing example of fine car value, the Bigger and Better Chevrolet has enjoyed such tremendous preference on the part of motor car buyers that today it stands first choice of the nation for 1928!

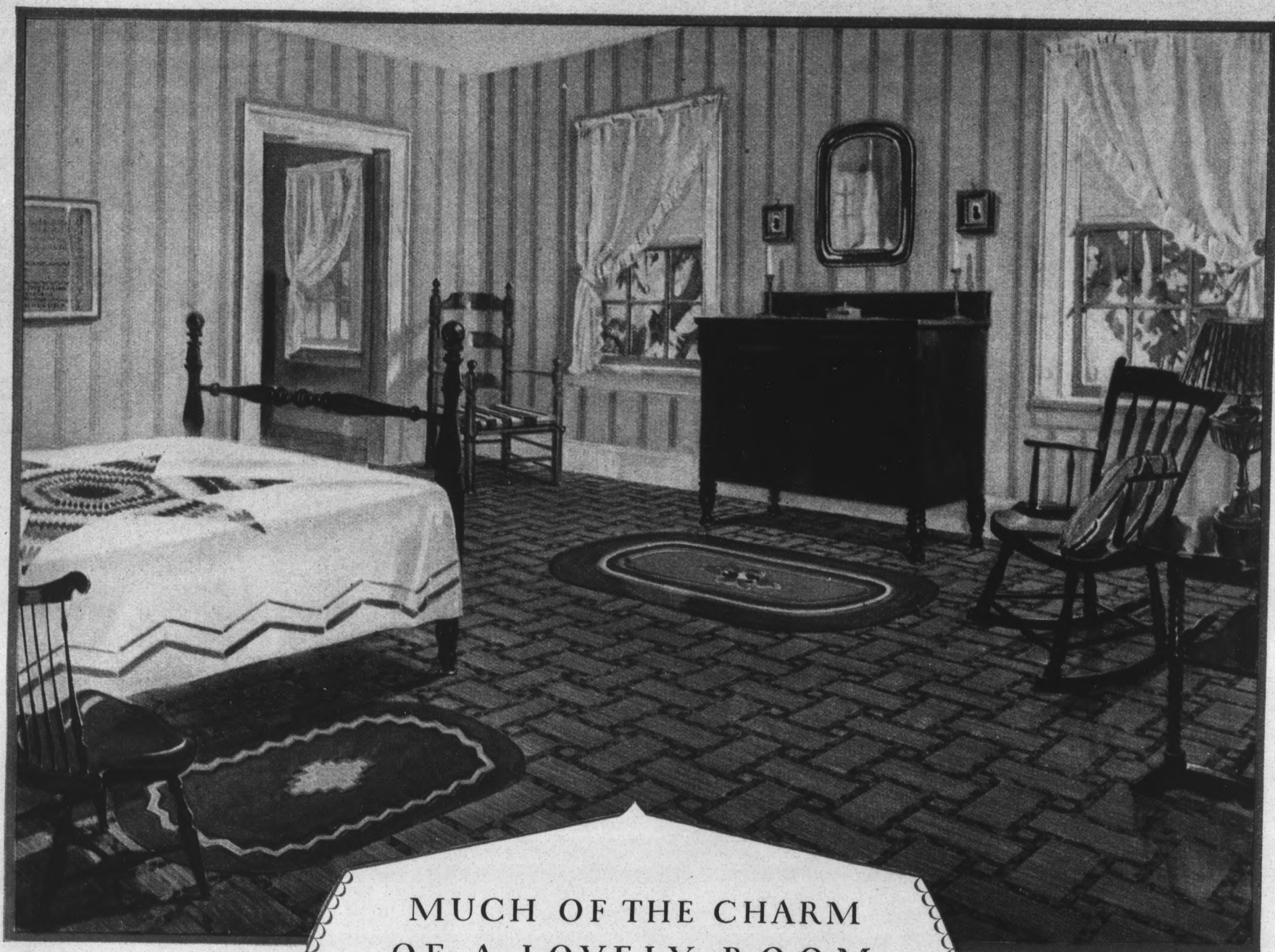
Over 750,000 new Chevrolets delivered to owners since January 1st! The largest number of automobiles produced this year by any single manufacturer! And hundreds of thousands of these are to be found on farms. Never has any Chevrolet enjoyed such overwhelming public endorsement—for never has any low-priced car combined such impressive performance, such delightful comfort and such distinctive style.

Visit your Chevrolet dealer to see this sensational automobile!

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH.
Division of General Motors Corporation

*The Touring or Roadster, \$495; The Coach, \$585; The Coupe, \$595;
The 4-Door Sedan, \$675; The Convertible Sport Cabriolet, \$695;
The Imperial Landau, \$715. All prices f. o. b. Flint, Mich.*





Floor of Armstrong's Arabesque
Linoleum, No. 9321

MUCH OF THE CHARM OF A LOVELY ROOM LIES IN THE CHOICE OF A COLORFUL FLOOR

By Hazel Dell Brown

IN the thousands of letters I have received asking for suggestions on the decoration of interiors, I am impressed by the scant attention paid to floors. Walls, woodwork, draperies, and furniture are carefully selected and harmonized, but floors seem to be taken for granted, and usually the floor is an unpleasant yellow or light brown, seldom in tone with the rest of the room, and frequently, after a few years, is splintery, uneven, and unsightly.

A floor is the very foundation of your room and deserves just as much consideration as any other part of it, and, I am sometimes tempted to say, even more. Thanks to the new ideas in linoleum, you can now have pretty floors in color and pattern at less than the cost of a good wood floor.

I always think of linoleum as a very practical floor, because, with the right kind of care, it will give a lifetime of wear. When I speak of "Linoleum," do not think of the impossible old-fashioned oilcloth which covered the kitchen floor in

our grandparents' day. Patterns in linoleum now-a-days are really pretty, deserving of any room in the house.

One advantage of linoleum floors which I am sure will please women who do their own housework is the ease with which they are cleaned. The men folks *will* track in mud and dirt, but if you have floors of linoleum, the dirt is very easily whisked off with a damp mop. Except in the kitchen, perhaps, all the care required of a linoleum floor is a daily brushing and occasional mopping.

This is especially true of Armstrong's Linoleum with the new dirt-resisting Accolac surface—a smooth yet resilient protective finish. You

will form an entirely different idea of linoleum when you see this new lacquered surface. It is beautifully soft and lustrous—not *shiny*—more like a lovely wax finish in appearance.

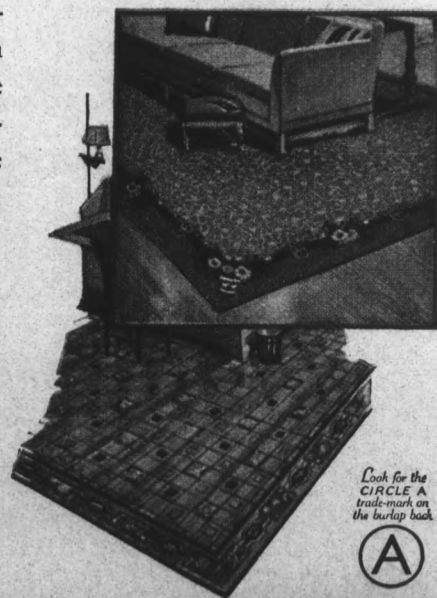
Many rooms seem to look their best with floors covered with a large room-size rug. These may be obtained in many beautiful patterns in Armstrong's Linoleum with the same enduring Accolac surface, at remarkably low prices. Cheaper still are the Armstrong's Quaker-Felt Rugs, also with the Accolac surface.

Both Quaker-Felt and Linoleum Rugs can be seen and compared at any Armstrong dealer's store. Ask to see the newest Armstrong patterns.

Write a letter, too, and tell me about your floor and furnishing problems.

Enclose 10 cents in stamps for a copy of "The Attractive Home—How to Plan Its Decoration," beautifully illustrated in color. Address Hazel Dell Brown, Armstrong Cork Company, Linoleum Division, 1028 Jackson Street, Lancaster, Pa.

Two attractive patterns in Armstrong's
Linoleum Rugs; above, Printed Linoleum
Rug, No. 867; below, Jasper Linoleum
Rug, No. 747.



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



Armstrong's Linoleum

INLAID AND PRINTED IN RUGS OR PIECE GOODS

Christian Liberty

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

A NEW order of things had come. The men who were carrying the gospel message were taking it to all alike, Jew and Gentile, educated and uneducated. And the Spirit of Christ was having the same results in one kind of person as in another. When a man received the word of life he became a new kind of man. This was (and is) the genius of the Christian message.

But some good folk were not pleased with this condition of affairs. They could not be weaned away from the old order. They said, "Christianity may be all right, but on top of that it is absolutely necessary to have the old rites observed, as taught in the Old Testament. Nothing is valid without that, and no one can be saved with it." It is easy to see that if this had been carried out the Christian message would have passed out of existence. Hence the conference about this at Jerusalem. The familiar arguments were presented, and were listened to respectfully.

Then Peter arose to make some remarks. He reminded his hearers of his extraordinary and beautiful experience of the dream of the animals that were let down from heaven; of his going to Caesarea to the house of Cornelius, and how that man and his family had all received the gift of salvation, and the Holy Spirit (Acts X). Those present had heard all this, but they needed to hear it again. When he had finished, James said a few sensible words, and a few simple rules were laid down for the new Christian converts to follow. It was nothing like the stiff regulations of the old order. The liberty of the Christian was preserved.

The world was tired of strict rules by which men were to be saved. The liberty which Christ taught and which he exemplified in his life was the thing that the souls of men cried out for. But it was very new and strange, and often there were abuses of it. Later, Paul wrote some words about Christian liberty that are as good for us today as they were then. In modern phrase they run like this: "Let not him who eats certain food look down upon him who abstains from it, nor him who abstains from it find fault with him who eats it, for God has received both of them. Who are you that you should find fault with the servant of another? Whether he stands or falls is a matter which concerns his own Master. One man esteems one day more highly than another; another esteems all days alike. Let everyone be thoroughly persuaded in his own mind. . . . For the Kingdom of God does not consist of eating and drinking, but of right conduct, peace and joy, through the Holy Spirit. Where the Spirit of the Lord is, freedom is enjoyed." (Romans 14:3-6, II Cor. 3:17.)

This whole question of Christian liberty is one that is receiving much attention today. We seem to be living in a day as new as the day of the early Christians. Practices which our fathers considered essential we do not regard as so vital, and matters on we older ones are pretty fully agreed are not counted as important by our children. For that reason many believe that the younger generation is fast going the way of all wickedness. Whatever else we do we ought at least to be slow to judge and try to get their point of view.

Take the question of the use of Sunday. We do not observe it as many of us were brought up to observe it. Sunday would seem dull and gray if we did. Many go to church in the morning and play golf Sunday afternoon. And I fear that many others do not take pains to attend church in the morning. Others go on long automobile rides which take the entire day. Is this an improvement on the old way of regarding the sabbath? Was the old way too strict? Is the present attitude too lax? On one fact I believe we ought all to agree, namely, that Sunday is indispensable if religion is to continue. A day for rest and worship is essential. No Sunday, no church. No church, no Bible. No Bible, no religious instruction. No religious instruction, and paganism follows. And the incoming of paganism will spell the outgoing of democracy, free schools, free speech, and all the rest of it. At least I believe something of that sort would be the order of events.

This is a question pressing for solution, and there is no dodging it. What our fathers did was good in their day. It may not suffice for ours. Here Christian liberty comes in. It is not rigid rules that are needed, but the spirit of love to God, the desire

for worship, which will lead the people to want to use Sunday for religious purposes. People with no reverence for the Divine will make pagan uses of Sunday, as they always have. The real question is the use to which Christians put it.

And it is always well to remind ourselves that liberty is found in obedience. Obeying the laws of flight, the bird has freedom in the air. Obeying the laws of eating, exercise, and sleep, the athlete wins the prize. Obeying the law of love, one finds friends and peace of soul. Liberty is not license. It does not consist in defying every law and every principle. And yet just what Christian liberty is, can be learned only by thought, prayer, and practice.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR AUGUST 12th

SUBJECT:—The Council in Jerusalem. Acts 15:1-35 and Gal. 5:1-15. GOLDEN TEXT:—John 8:36.

Rural Health

FEAR OF SECOND SUMMER

What do you think of the statement that babies are most apt to die in the second summer? What can I do to protect my baby?—Michigan Mother.

If you are a sensible mother taking good care of your baby and avoiding fads you need have no special reason to fear the second summer. It is not true that it is a more deadly season than the first. The baby has reached the age when he can get hold of things for himself, some of them harmful things, which, of course, makes some difference; but, more often, if there is trouble it is because the mother becomes indiscreet and feeds the child with indigestible foods. Watch the food; watch the temperature; keep the baby clean and comfortable, and you need have no fear of the dreaded "second summer."

ODOR FROM SEPTIC TANK

My septic tank has a bad odor. The waste does not form the right kind of sludge. What can be the matter?—R. D.

While properly constructed septic tanks do very good work they are seldom odorless, at least I never examined any such. It occurs to me that you may be making the mistake of flushing so much water into your tank that the bacteria don't have time or opportunity to make a properly ripe sludge. Waste from baths and kitchen sinks should not be discharged into the septic tank. The kitchen sink waste always interferes seriously with the septicization by reason of its contents, and the bath water apt to do so, because it is excessive.

CLEFT PALATE

We are writing you in regard to our infant son born with a cleft palate. He is fifteen weeks old now. His gums and lips are perfect. What information can you give us in regard to what age he should have an operation done to close his palate? Some surgeons suggested to wait until he is around a year old, others say the sooner the better. He is gaining and doing well.—M. F. S.

Cleft palate should be operated at as early an age as possible. The success of the operation depends upon getting a good bony framework and this is done better early than late. Very good results are obtained but you must not expect the whole thing to be done at once. The surgeon has to do the operation in several stages. It may take four or five operations to get satisfactory results.

"Summer complaint" is very often traceable to disease germs carried by flies. Cleanliness is the best preventive.



Look Yours Over!

If you should want to sell your farm today does it have the appearance of being worth as much money as it really is? The looks of your buildings—house, barns, hog and poultry houses and other small buildings—are always a determining factor in the apparent value of your place. Well painted buildings, with neat, well fenced yards are always worth more than weather beaten and dilapidated looking ones. Even the small, unpretentious house, well painted, with a touch of bright color here and there, is always attractive to the passerby. You and your family will enjoy living in it more, too. But there is more value to paint than just looks, for it prevents rot and decay and the consequent costly replacements.

Go across the road and look your place over critically. Does it look prosperous and well kept? If not, come to one of our "Farm Service" Hardware Stores and get just the right amount of good, dependable paint and fix your place up before winter comes. It will be one of the best investments you ever made. Be sure you get time-proven paint, just right for your locality. At our "tag" stores you are sure of it.

Your "Farm Service"
Hardware Men.



The WOMAN'S INTERESTS

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of dessert to top a well-planned meal. The wise housewife will carefully plan her pickle budget early in order to insure a variety that will meet her demands throughout the year. The popularity of the barbecue and toasted sandwiches for picnics and

Sunday night lunches demand many different kinds of relishes. Perhaps the most favored of these are:

Pepper Hash

12 green peppers	2 lbs. salt
12 medium onions	2 cups sugar
12 red peppers (or green)	1 qt. vinegar

Chop peppers and onions. Cover with boiling water and let stand five minutes. Drain. Boil vinegar and sugar five minutes. Add onions and peppers and boil five minutes more. Can in sterilized jars.

Cucumber Relish

12 green tomatoes	2 qts. vinegar
12 cucumbers	4 ozs. mustard seed
12 onions	1 tsp. tumeric
1 large cabbage	1½ cups sugar
1 head celery	1 tsp. mustard
1 red pepper	1 cup cornstarch
¾ cup salt	

Chop tomatoes, onions, cabbage, celery, and pepper together fine. Peel and slice cucumbers and add the ¾ cup of salt and let stand over night and drain. Cook the vinegar, mustard seed, tumeric, sugar, and cornstarch. Add to vegetables and cook all together for a few minutes. Can in sterilized jars.

Beet Relish

2 qts. chopped beets	2 cups sugar
2 qts. chopped cabbage	Salt and pepper
1 cup horseradish	1 tsp. cinnamon
1 pt. vinegar	

Boil ten minutes and seal at once.

Chunk Pickles (Sweet)

Seven pounds medium-sized cucumbers soaked three days in salt brine. Then soak for three days, changing the water each day. Drain, wipe dry, and cut in chunks. Boil slowly with a few grape leaves and two tablespoons of powdered alum for about a half hour; after which, drain again. Make a syrup of the following and pour over pickles after they have been drained:

3 lbs. brown sugar	1 oz. whole allspice
3 pints vinegar	1 oz. celery seed
1 oz. cinnamon buds	

Next morning pour off the syrup and heat again. After putting it back on the pickles, they are ready to can.

Baked Sweet Pickles

7 lbs. fruit	1 pt. vinegar
5 lbs. sugar	1 box stick cinnamon

Peel fruit, stick from two to four whole cloves in each fruit, according to its size. Break sticks of cinnamon in small pieces and place in bottom of pickle crock. Fill jar with fruit. Heat vinegar and sugar together, enough to dissolve sugar, pour over fruit. Cover crock with pie tin and bake in oven from 1½ to 2 hours, according to size of fruit. When done, cover with an old plate and set away in a dry, cool place for use.

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Yellow Tomato Preserves

Peel the tomatoes and cut the stem end out. Remove as many of the seeds as possible, for they give a bitter flavor. Measure the tomatoes and for every cupful use an equal amount of sugar. Place the sugar on the stove and add enough water to dissolve it; boil until the syrup thickens. Drop in the tomatoes and if a lemon flavor is liked, add a few slices. To every pint of tomatoes, add a small stick of ginger, if desired. Cook until fruit is clear and tender.

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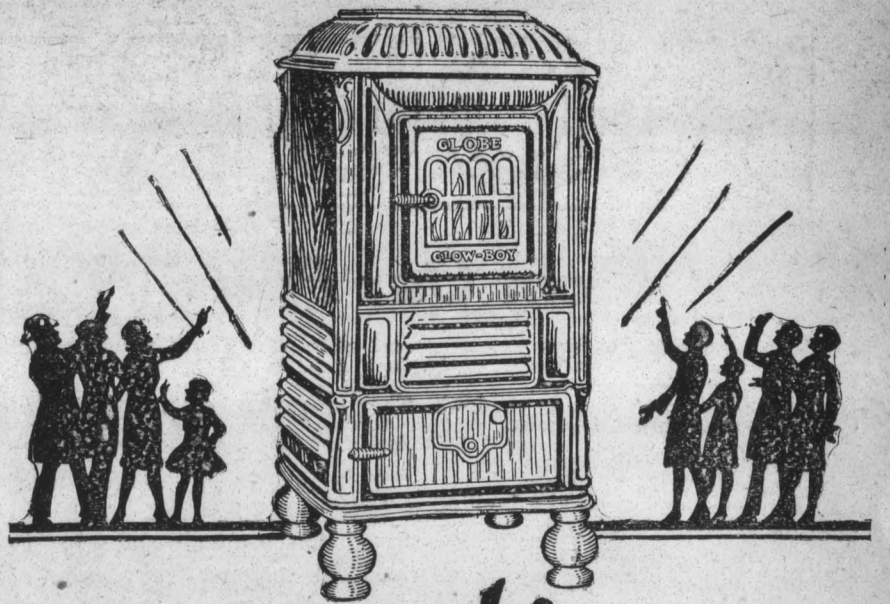
"How to Develop the Responsibility of Children in the Home," was discussed by Mrs. Floyd Barden of Allegan County. Her many practical suggestions with regard to the training of children were greatly appreciated. The fact that even a young child learns to appreciate the home by contributing his services in tasks suited to his age and development should be considered. Giving a child a task which he can accomplish successfully and commending him for it makes it an achievement worth remembering. Boys as well as girls can learn to keep their clothes pressed and their rooms in order. Children can also be taught the principles of financial responsibility, and the value of judicious purchasing, through handling money, and through being paid for tasks which they perform. The development of the social side of the child's being, his moral and religious training, all are the responsibility of the parent, who must develop in the child, by precept and example, the desirable qualities to make him a good member of society. Mrs. Walter Hayes of Oakland County discussed the methods of making the home the center of interest to boys and girls.

A demonstration dinner was served to the guests at the Woman's Building under the direction of Miss Elizabeth Bemis who explained some of the fundamental principles that apply to the preparation of community meals. The Colonial Trio furnished delightful music during the dinner hour at which Dean Jean Krueger was hostess.—Muriel Dundas.

PILLOW CASES AND SCARF THAT MATCH



THIS is a most attractive design in the pillow cases and scarf, and is furnished in the set only. The scarf is 18 by 45 inches and pillow cases 42 inch size only. The pillow cases are stamped and hemstitched on beautiful linen finish, seamless tubing of fine count with absolutely no filling. The scarfs are hemstitched on all four sides on Lynchburg, a good weighty fabric bleached snowy white with a fine linen finish. A detailed working chart is furnished with each piece. The price of the set consisting of scarf and pillow cases is \$1.50 postpaid to any address. Address your orders to Stamped Goods Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.



Praised! BY USERS EVERYWHERE

THOUSANDS OF HOME FOLKS sing the praises of the GLOBE Glow-Boy. In this "hard boiled" age, public approval is something to be proud of. It must be EARNED! Home owners are demanding inner soundness and in the Glow-Boy they are finding:

Real GLOBE furnace construction . . . larger grate surface and firepot than many pipe furnaces . . . greater heating surface (giving more circulation) than the average pipe furnace . . . locked and sealed joints . . . airtight doors . . . perfect fire control.

The GLOBE Glow-Boy is NOT just a stove with a casing around it, but a scientifically designed FURNACE that heats the whole house. For economy, genuine heating satisfaction and more than ordinary good looks, Glow-Boy does not have an equal! Fill out the coupon below and let us give you more complete details.

The GLOBE STOVE & RANGE CO., Kokomo, Indiana



THE GLOBE STOVE AND RANGE CO., 405 BROADWAY, KOKOMO, IND.

Gentlemen: I would like to hear more about Glow-Boy—how will he heat my house more comfortably, and how much fuel will he save me—tell me all about him and his companion product—RAY-BOY.

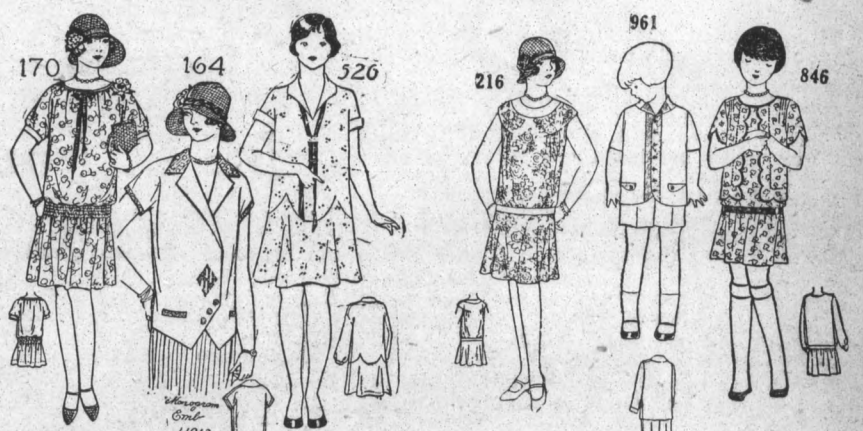
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Michigan Farmer Pattern Service

Smart Frocks for the First Day of School



No. 170—So Grown-Up! Designed in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1 3/4 yards of 36-inch material with 1 yard of ribbon.

No. 164—Sports Blouse. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 1 1/2 yards of 40-inch material with 1/4 yard of 40-inch contrasting. emb. No. 11012 (blue) 15c extra.

No. 526—Grown-Up Style. Designed in sizes 6, 8, 10, and 12 years. Size 8 requires 2 yards of 40-inch material with 3/4 yard of 27-inch contrasting.

No. 216—Cool Looking. Designed in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1 1/4 yards of 36-inch

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No. 961—Brother's New Suit. Designed in sizes 2, 4, and 6 years. Size 4 requires 1 1/8 yards of 32-inch material with 1/4 yard of 40-inch material contrasting and 3/8 yard of 36-inch lining.

No. 846. Dainty Bolero. Designed in sizes 6, 8, 10, and 12 years. Size 8 requires 1 1/8 yards of 40-inch material with 1/4 yard of 18-inch contrasting and 3/4 yards of ribbon.

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

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12 onions	1 tsp. tumeric
1 large cabbage	1½ cups sugar
1 head celery	1 tsp. mustard
1 red pepper	1 cup cornstarch
¼ cup salt	

Chop tomatoes, onions, cabbage, celery, and pepper together fine. Peel and slice cucumbers and add the ¼ cup of salt and let stand over night and drain. Cook the vinegar, mustard seed, tumeric, sugar, and cornstarch. Add to vegetables and cook all together for a few minutes. Can in sterilized jars.

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Much of the data which is now available is from studies of children in institutions. Miss Potts suggested that mothers might make valuable contributions to the knowledge of child development through keeping exact records of the child, its pre-natal and natal history and its progress at various ages.

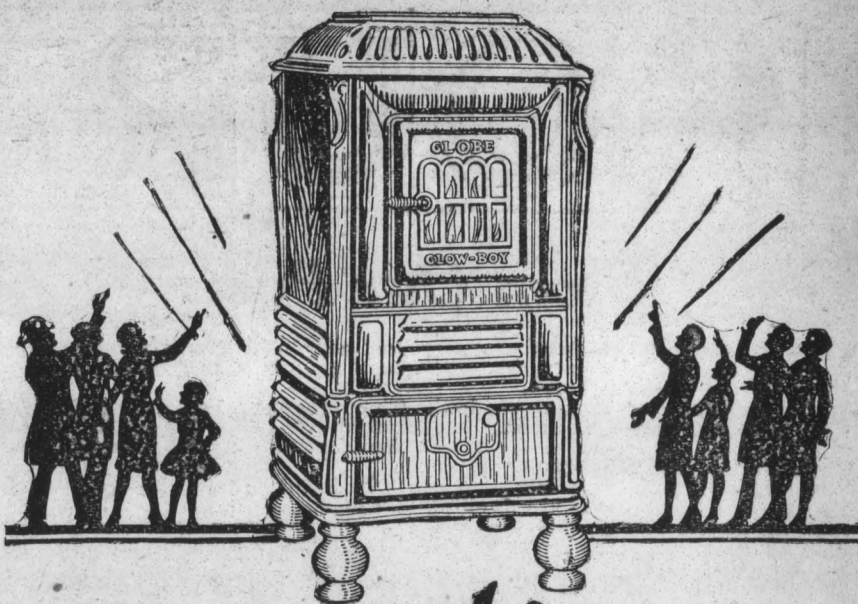
"How to Develop the Responsibility of Children in the Home," was discussed by Mrs. Floyd Barden of Allegan County. Her many practical suggestions with regard to the training of children were greatly appreciated. The fact that even a young child learns to appreciate the home by contributing his services in tasks suited to his age and development should be considered. Giving a child a task which he can accomplish successfully and commending him for it makes it an achievement worth remembering. Boys as well as girls can learn to keep their clothes pressed and their rooms in order. Children can also be taught the principles of financial responsibility, and the value of judicious purchasing, through handling money, and through being paid for tasks which they perform. The development of the social side of the child's being, his moral and religious training, all are the responsibility of the parent, who must develop in the child, by precept and example, the desirable qualities to make him a good member of society. Mrs. Walter Hayes of Oakland County discussed the methods of making the home the center of interest to boys and girls.

A demonstration dinner was served to the guests at the Woman's Building under the direction of Miss Elizabeth Bemis who explained some of the fundamental principles that apply to the preparation of community meals. The Colonial Trio furnished delightful music during the dinner hour at which Dean Jean Krueger was hostess.—Muriel Dundas.

PILLOW CASES AND SCARF THAT MATCH



THIS is a most attractive design in the pillow cases and scarf, and is furnished in the set only. The scarf is 18 by 45 inches and pillow cases 42 inch size only. The pillow cases are stamped and hemstitched on beautiful linen finish, seamless tubing of fine count with absolutely no filling. The scarfs are hemstitched on all four sides on Lynchburg, a good weighty fabric bleached snowy white with a fine linen finish. A detailed working chart is furnished with each piece. The price of the set consisting of scarf and pillow cases is \$1.50 postpaid to any address. Address your orders to Stamped Goods Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.



Praised! BY USERS EVERYWHERE

THOUSANDS OF HOME FOLKS sing the praises of the GLOBE Glow-Boy. In this "hard boiled" age, public approval is something to be proud of. It must be EARNED! Home owners are demanding inner soundness and in the Glow-Boy they are finding:

Real GLOBE furnace construction . . . larger grate surface and firepot than many pipe furnaces . . . greater heating surface (giving more circulation) than the average pipe furnace . . . locked and sealed joints . . . airtight doors . . . perfect fire control.

The GLOBE Glow-Boy is NOT just a stove with a casing around it, but a scientifically designed FURNACE that heats the whole house. For economy, genuine heating satisfaction and more than ordinary good looks, Glow-Boy does not have an equal! Fill out the coupon below and let us give you more complete details.

The GLOBE STOVE & RANGE CO., Kokomo, Indiana



THE GLOBE STOVE AND RANGE CO., 405 BROADWAY, KOKOMO, IND.

Gentlemen: I would like to hear more about Glow-Boy—how will he heat my house more comfortably, and how much fuel will he save me—tell me all about him and his companion product—RAY-BOY.

Name.....

R. F. D. or Street No.....

City or Town..... State.....

Michigan Farmer Pattern Service

Smart Frocks for the First Day of School



No. 170—So Grown-Up! Designed in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1 3/4 yards of 36-inch material with 1 yard of ribbon.

No. 164—Sports Blouse. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 1 1/2 yards of 40-inch material with 1/4 yard of 40-inch contrasting. emb. No. 11012 (blue) 15c extra.

No. 526—Grown-Up Style. Designed in sizes 6, 8, 10, and 12 years. Size 8 requires 2 yards of 40-inch material with 3/4 yard of 27-inch contrasting.

No. 216—Cool Looking. Designed in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1 1/2 yards of 36-inch

material, with 1/4 yard of 32-inch contrasting.

No. 961—Brother's New Suit. Designed in sizes 2, 4, and 6 years. Size 4 requires 1 1/2 yards of 32-inch material with 1/4 yard of 40-inch material contrasting and 3/4 yard of 36-inch lining.

No. 846. Dainty Bolero. Designed in sizes 6, 8, 10, and 12 years. Size 8 requires 1 1/2 yards of 40-inch material with 1/4 yard of 18-inch contrasting and 3/4 yards of ribbon.

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



OUR PAGE

From Our Poets

Froggies' Orchestra
Down by the old wet marshes,
Down by the stagnant brook,
Where the long cool evening shadows
Creep leisurely down the nook.

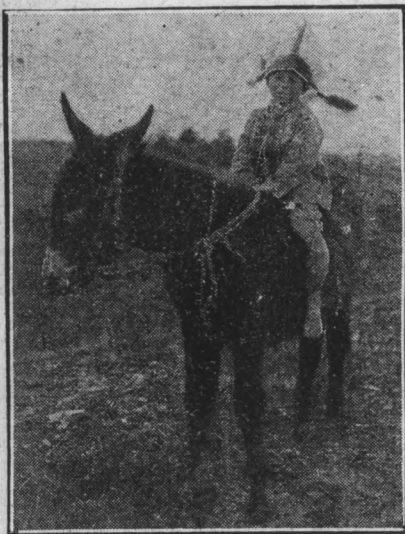
Down by the fair water-lily,
The leader is tuning his lyre,
The grave frog bandmen are swelling
Like hypocrites feeling silly.

Hark to that shrill sweet music!
The grandfather frog begins.
One joins; now another, and another,
Now, the grand orchestra sings!

So through the long summer evenings
You'll surely be entertained,
Just sit very still and listen,
And music shall surely reign!
—Ina A. Palo.

Getting Acquainted

Dear Uncle Frank and Cousins, too,
I'm not a Merry Circler now,



Lyle Moody and Beauty, His Long-Eared Pet

But hope to be one soon.
I've tried one of your contests,
But there seems to be no room.
So I'm making up this poem so true
And sending it with love to you.
Hoping it will find a place
In Mr. W. B., so he'll get a stomach
ache.
—Vieno Lescelius.

The Merry Circle

When the club first started,
It numbered only one.
Then like an arrow it darted,
And now we're having fun.

We've had all kinds of contests,
And some of them were hard,
From jumbled words to read and win,
For which we won a card.

We always strive to do good work,
And the crippled children say
That they are glad that none shirk,
For we're helping them today.

So send in all your pennies,
Or your nickel, or your dime,
To help make others happy—
You'll reap the reward in time.
—Somebody.

Mildred's Beau

Mildred and her beau one day
Went riding in his coupe.
Her beau was fat, name was Frank
And he was somewhat of a crank.

It was too bad he wasn't smarter
Because he couldn't work the starter.
She showed him how, the little dear,
And also how to shift the gear.

Away they went—but something
broke;
'Twas just a measly little spoke.
He fixed it with a piece of wire.
Then something popped—it was a
tire.

'Twas mended soon, but next, kerflop,
They struck a branch and smashed
the top.
"Dear me," cried Mildred, "that was
too much."
Then something happened to the
clutch.

And next, poor Frank, unlucky dub
Just grazed a rock and smashed a
hub.
They crossed a brook, but missed the
ford
And sank down to the running board.

"Oh, Frank," cried Mildred with a
squeal,
I think we're going to lose a wheel.
They climbed the hill and when 'twas
seen
The tank contained no gasoline.

They coasted downward to the lake
But Frankie couldn't work the brake,
And struck a tree a moment later
That almost smashed the radiator.

So both climbed out, and poor old
Frank
Bought gasoline and filled the tank.
They journeyed home with Frankie
pushin'
While Mildred sobbed upon a cushion.

She'd not forgive, she vowed with
scorn
'Till angels blew their horn.
So poor Frankie hopes were doomed
to blight
For Mildred married Willie Knight.
—Mildred Martin.

County Vice Versa City

Some think that farmin's lots of fun.
Just let 'em try it out;
But when you talk of farmin'
Oh, please leave me out.

Last fall we had a fine old time.
Jack Frost bit off our corn,
Next came the fire demon,
And all the woods were shorn.

Maybe it's fun a farmin';
You dudes give it a whirl.
It'll take the press out of your pants,
And your hair will shake its curl,

You'll get up at four first mornin'
And work 'till ten that night,
Then you'll be ready to sell the farm.
Just see if I'm not right.
—Dorothy Kellogg.

The Bible

The Bible is a guide
To that heavenly home above.
It teaches us to abide
By rules of brotherly love.

The Bible tells of a straight way
In which to journey and do right,
Wherein, we learn the danger of each
day
And are encouraged to go on to-
ward heaven's light.

The Bible teaches us how to live
And be to others kind and good;
It tells us how to freely give
And yet be blessed with warmth
and food.

So let each of us walk in the Bible
way
Which will lead us up to God's city
fair,
Where joy and peace will be found
each day,
Blessing the faithful who travel
there.
—Irlene Irving.

OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Uncle Frank and Cousins:

I have had my M. C. pin for about
a year and I have never written to
thank you for it, so I think it's
about time, don't you? Lots of my
girl friends have pins and we all
think they're wonderful.

I was just thirteen years old and I
am in the eighth grade, but I was
suddenly taken ill about a month ago,
and I couldn't finish the term. I felt
very bad because I have to take my
grade over again. I am quite lone-
some and I wish some of you M. C.'s
would write to me.

Night before last a little girl
burned to death and her sister was
burned quite badly too. It happened
about three miles from our house.
My father always says if our house
gets on fire, for us kids to run out,
then turn around and clap our hands
to think we got out all right, and let
the furniture and house burn to
ashes. He says he don't care if they
(I mean the furniture and house)
burn as long as we kids are safe.

I certainly envy Zola Amos for hav-
ing such a splendid pony, don't you?
I love horses, and I wish any of you

that are good in drawing, would
draw one.

Well I better ring off and give
someone else a chance. Best wishes
to all.—Leone Pearson, Reeman,
Michigan.

It's too bad illness kept you from
graduating. But such things do hap-
pen in life. Your father showed real
parent feeling for his children when
he said what he did.

Dear Uncle:

I am writing to thank you for the
membership card and pin. I think
the law you have set for us is one
which we all should be glad to obey.
When I first received my pin, I wore
it to school and there was only one
who told me that she also belonged
to the Merry Circle.

The questions that come up for dis-
cussion on this page are interesting
and the way they are handled by the
members of Our Page would make
anyone sit up and take notice. I
know I did.

One thing I have always wanted to

M. C. Fourteen Points

I am sending in my "M. C. Fourteen Points," an outline of the impor-
tant points of the club. If it is accepted as a standard for the Circle
by the members, I would gladly write again explaining in detail the fol-
lowing outline.

1. Citizenship
 1. patriotism
 2. fidelity
 3. courage
 2. Loyalty
 1. to country
 2. to self
 3. to fellowmen
 3. Purity
 1. of ideals
 2. of character
 3. of conscience
 4. Aim
 1. definite
 2. lofty
 3. ambitious
 5. Truthfulness
 1. of spirit
 2. of mind
 3. of devotion
 6. Charity
 1. give freely (M. C. Fund)
 2. give frequently
 3. give generously
 7. Nature
 1. kind
 8. Obedience
 1. to laws of country
 2. to club ideals
 9. Observation
 1. moral
 2. of nature
 3. of government
 10. Mentality
 1. capability (mental)
 2. activity (mental)
 11. Spirituality
 1. activity
 2. devotion
 12. Organization
 1. educational
 2. democratic
 3. unbiased
 13. Cooperation
 1. team work
 14. Membership
 1. qualifications
 2. confidence
 3. trust
- Zola M. Marsh, M. C.

do is travel and since I have never
had the opportunity to do so, I learn
of other countries through books. I
sincerely believe that a book is one's
truest and dearest friend and the only
one on which one can entirely rely.
—Louise Harriger.

Books are good friends because you
can shut them up when you want to.
But do not rely too much on books
for they are made by humans and
therefore are not faultless. One needs
to select his books as carefully as his
friends. Am glad you like the M. C.
rules.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Here comes another member of the
M. C. I have just been an old grand-
daddy sitting back and looking on,
but I still am interested in Our Page
just the same.

The boys and girls are always dis-
cussing drinking, knickers, powder,
paint, etc. Why not let people do
and wear what they want to as long
as it is worn in the right place? Of
course, I don't mean people should
drink and paint but they are only
ruining themselves. But still a man
that is drunk may harm someone
else.—Nellie Evans.

Can't be you're a granddaddy with
your name being Nellie. I heartily
agree that things should be worn in
the right place. I don't think it right
to wear a shirt where the trousers
ought to be or vice versa. Do you?
I think you are mistaken regarding
habits. When one ruins himself by
bad habits, he affects others through
his contact with them.

Dear Uncle and Cousins:

The letters in last week's issue
stirred me so that I just had to
loosen up and make a few comments.
The thrills of gardening as told by



C. P. Bailey, 12, Passed the Seventh Grade with Honor

June Nelson, G. C., were very, very
interesting and so true. I especially
liked the quotation:
"He who plants a seed beneath the
sod
And waits to see it push away the
clod
Believes in God."

Dagmar Thomsen's crossword puzzle
sounds interesting, does it not?
Henry Freier, Jr., spoke about the
glad game. I too have played it for
several years. It surely helps a per-
son travel life's pathway more easi-
ly. I wonder Henry, did you ever
read "Pollyanna" by E. Porter? Any-
way, it's a good book, isn't it?

I have just completed my Junior
year in high school and am now en-
joying a vacation on our good old
farm where nature displays itself in
full glory.

May I wish you all to be inspired
by the wonderful works of God
wrought through Mother Nature dur-
ing this summer and throughout years
to come.—An Interested Cousin,
Josephine D. G.

I like nature appreciators like you
for they have wholesome outlooks
upon life. The glad game puts hap-
piness in life.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I am now writing to thank you for
the membership card and pin which
I received a long time ago. I have
read Our Page very much and like

the discussions of habits, dancing, and religion. This is my first letter and I hope W. B. is taking a noon-day nap when it arrives as it will probably be my last one for I shall be eighteen in August and will be forgotten. However, I will always read Our Page as long as we have the paper.

Smoking and drinking are habits one should not get into if one can help it. Powder, rouge, and short dresses are just fashions and will pass as other fashions have. A lady can be a lady in short dresses as well as long if she wants to be a lady at all, and the same with the boys.—Jeffie Croff.

Why say, "if one can help it," when one can if he will use his will power? I agree on the lady subject. There have been some awful vamps in long dresses. Do you refer to boys being ladies?

Dear Uncle Frank:

How many of the M. C.'s have autograph books? I think it would be nice to have a scramble and all who took part send autograph leaves to be written on. A letter could be written also. What does the Circle think about it?

I also think it would be nice to send in original autographs or have a contest for original autographs. This would give M. C.'s new ideas for autographs.—Mary Crandell.

What do the M. C.'s think about autograph scrambles or contests? Let's have some ideas on the matter.

CONTEST WINNERS

IT must be that this contest is the most "inunderstandablist" of all, or I do not know how to explain it. We have used this type of contest many times, still a great many contestants have the wrong idea. Please look at the "best" list below and notice that one letter is added each time but only the same letters used before are also used. The prize winners are:

Fountain Pens

Dagmar Bykkonen, L. B. 105, Dollar Bay, Michigan.

Carrie Mae Schrock, R. 2, Utica.

Clutch Pencils

Eva Cuddeback, R. 2, Box 47, Cadillac, Michigan.

Martha Kueffner, R. 4, Saginaw E. S. Michigan.

Marie Kueffner, R. 4, Saginaw E. S. Michigan.

Dictionaries

Ella C. Engelhard, Sebawaing.

Carson Nelson, Fillion, Michigan.

Syma Vaataja, R. 1, Box 39-A, Chassell, Michigan.

William Ewing, Jr., R. 1, Marquette.

Anna Toth, R. 1, Milan, Michigan.

Best Solution

W, we, wet, wert, threw, wreath, wreathe, wreathes, watershed, watersheds.

CORRESPONDENCE SCRAMBLE

EVERY little while I get letters requesting others to write. That shows there is a rather universal desire to correspond with someone. However, I cannot use these requests in our Letter Box as I would be flooded with them if I did. The scrambles are for the purpose of helping this correspondence desire.

Just write a nice letter to "Dear Friend," "Dear M. C.," or whatever form you wish. Then address an envelope to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan. Also, address an envelope to yourself and put a stamp on it. Enclose this envelope to yourself and your letter in the envelope to Uncle Frank, and mail. Your letter will be put in another person's envelope and still some other person's letter in yours and sent out if you are above thirteen years of age, put the letter A on the envelope addressed to me. The letter will be scrambled August 20th.

BURNING UP FARM WEALTH

(Continued from page 118)
are in one place. A bad fire may destroy both within an hour. The city man seldom faces such a hazard. The location of buildings with due consideration for prevailing winds, water supply, and other conditions, is a modern science.

Fire Protection

By this term, as against fire prevention, we mean preparation for fighting fires that do get started. The most extreme care and precaution will not always prevent fire. When it becomes impossible to prevent a blaze, then, what is the chief requirement? Is it not adequate preparation for protecting lives and property in the form of modern fire-fighting methods?

Under the heading of first-aid equipment fall those extinguishers, large and small, and other apparatus kept on the farm, by means of which the farmer may immediately attack a threatening fire. Every farm home should have such extinguishers in convenient places. Every barn should be so equipped. Then there are small outfits of apparatus which thousands of farmers can easily afford to have—apparatus which they cannot afford to be without.

Having fortified himself for fighting fire as an individual or as a family, the farmer cannot afford to stop there. The extinguisher and the small apparatus will stop many a fire, but no property owner can afford to take chances. While the owner of the property is at work extinguishing the blaze if he can, he should be in position to know that a telephone call will start toward his place an organized fire department from some nearby community.

So we have the double fire protection idea for the modern farmer; first-aid equipment for the home and the other buildings on the place, and membership in a rural fire department stationed in and operated from a village, town, or city sufficiently near to insure a reasonably quick run to the scene of the fire.

I now come to a subject which has been more or less soft-pedaled by many in authority, but which is now being approached and handled without gloves. And why not? No honest reader is going to take offense at what may be said about the incendiary, and many a guilty man may be apprehended and brought to the bar of justice if we give the readers of farm papers constant reminders of their duty in dealing with that arch-foe to society, the man who burns his own property for dishonest gain, or the property of another for revenge.

It is no doubt true that many an incendiary might have been run down if his neighbors had "told what they knew" or suspected about him. There needs to be an awakened public conscience in this matter. The property owner whose moral sense is so stunted as not to realize what a crime arson really is must be aroused to its dastardly significance. The criminal who does fully understand must be frightened, if possible. And the honest man must be shown that he owes it to his family, his community, and himself to give to the authorities any information which may result in punishing the guilty.

A shocking number of farm fires owe their origin to the crimes of arson and incendiarism. Insurance rates might be lowered if this particular cause of fire were substantially reduced. Insurance rates might be lowered if farm fire prevention and fire protection were of vital concern to every farmer. And such rates will be lowered, without doubt, whenever the educational work now in progress and in prospect results in such a reduction of farm fire losses as to justify such action.

But the mere price of insurance is not the big question, from the farmer's side of the case or from the public side. Fire is wanton waste. There is no way of paying for it in full. Payment of an insurance policy cannot reimburse the loser for the loss of his time, the loss of things of much sentimental but little intrinsic value, or the loss of labor and raw wealth which went into the property destroyed. And surely no insurance adjustment ever paid for the real loss sustained when a human life was snuffed out.

Therefore, it is bigger than any materialistic phase which the subject may assume. This is a matter of sentiment, of economic substance that goes beyond temporal remuneration.

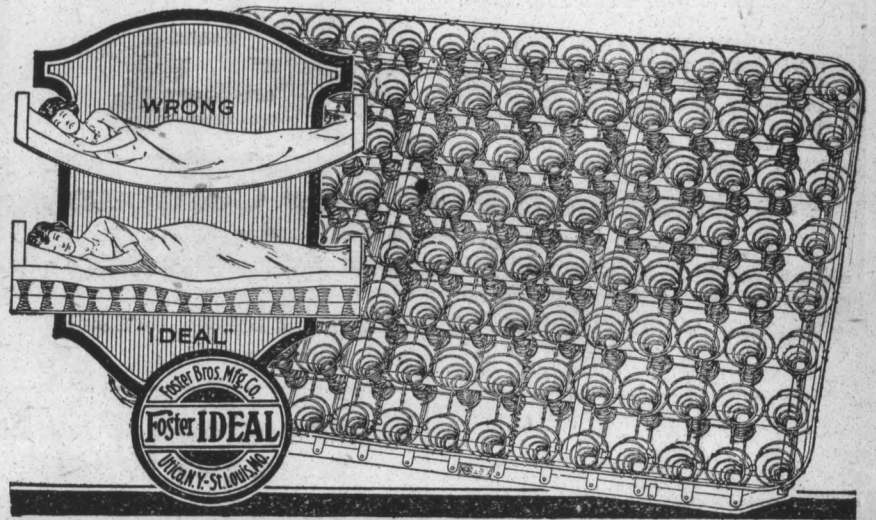
Don't be a slave to spine sag

IF you must overtax your nerves by day don't permit a sagging bedspring to add an additional tax at night. Insure yourself complete rest with a FOSTER IDEAL SPRING. Your nerves need rest. Your spine requires ideal support. Don't permit anyone or anything to swerve you from this resolution:—See that the bedspring you buy contains 120 super tempered Foster Spirals. Look on the side rail for the FOSTER IDEAL Trade-Mark. That's how you can best tell the genuine FOSTER IDEAL and that's your assurance of perfect spine support.

FOSTER BROS. MFG. CO.

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Western Factory, St. Louis, Mo.



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A real money-saving opportunity to buy quality paints at this amazingly low factory price of \$1.98 per gallon. BESSEMER QUALITY PAINTS are guaranteed by a manufacturer whose name is worthy of the utmost confidence.

Made in 24 Beautiful Shades

—including outside and inside white, all at this one low price! Our best quality paint, the well known BESSEMER brand, that will not peel, crack or blister. Flows easily under the brush, covers 300 sq. ft. two coats to the gallon.



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What price paint? This factory offer affords you a tremendous saving on the usual cost of painting your house and barns. Paint that covers as much surface and does it as well as any paint made!

We Give You 90 Days to Pay

You can paint now and pay later. Give us the dimensions of your buildings and we will tell you just how much paint you need. You have 90 days to pay. (Special Barn Paint prices on request.)

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Bessemer Avenue Dept. BP-14
CLEVELAND, OHIO

ONLY \$1.98 PER GALLON

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Wheat figures prominently in the rotation of a large number of Michigan farms. If properly grown it forms a very valuable cash crop for many Michigan farmers.



The kind and amount of plant food you use on your wheat will largely determine the yield per acre and the quality of the grain.

There is a Wolverine brand of fertilizer that insures maximum growth, straw of proper stiffness, and plump kernels. Its graduated availability furnishes plant food to your crop at the proper time, thus feeding the plants when they need feeding. You should buy your fertilizer on the basis of cost per pound of plant food rather than price per ton. Wolverine high analysis brands furnish you plant food most economically.

Wolverine fertilizers are the fertilizers you can actually see being made if you will drive over to Lansing. The factory is located at the end of Hy-mount Street in North Lansing on the Michigan Central R. R. Come and see how we make this high grade fertilizer. Don't forget our location with most excellent Railroad service makes it possible to render a service you have long wanted. Quality goods and quick service is our hobby. Give us a trial.

DEALERS WANTED. We still have some available territory for dealers interested in handling a complete line of quality fertilizers and getting quick service. Write for details.



The Michigan Fertilizer Company

General Offices: 1002 Bauch Bldg., Lansing, Mich.

When Writing to Advertisers Please Mention
The Michigan Farmer

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A Silo of lifetime satisfaction. No shrinkage or swelling. Can be increased in height. No freeze troubles. Easily erected. Storm and fire-proof. Write today for valuable booklet *Users' Own Words* written by 250 owners.

Easy terms—Buy now, pay later
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Check items you want, we will send illustrated folders and full information. Mail today.

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Cuttters ☐ Mills ☐
Brooder Houses ☐ Hog Houses ☐

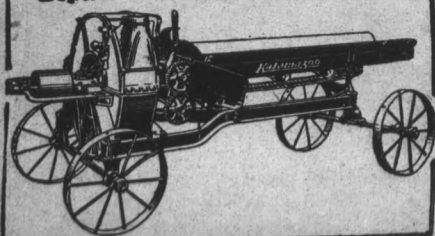
The Old Reliable KALAMAZOO SILO FILLER

will still be doing business at the old stand when the others are in the junk heap.
For **Safety, Capacity and Durability**, it stands alone.

Make Money—fill your neighbors' silos. Be independent—own your own.

Prices are low. Send for catalogue. Dealer agents wanted.

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



Tremendous Power from the Wind

THE Aermotor Co. is now making a self-oiling windmill 20 feet in diameter. If you have a well 1000 feet deep, or if you want to raise a large quantity of water from a shallower well, this is the windmill you need. This new **Auto-Oiled Aermotor** weighs nearly 2½ tons without the tower. It is a giant for power.

Whatever your water requirements may be there is an **Auto-Oiled Aermotor** of the right size for the work. They are made from 6 feet to 20 feet in diameter. Use the smaller sizes for the shallow wells and the larger ones for the deep wells or large quantities of water. Our tables, sent upon request, tell you just what each size will do.

The **Improved Auto-Oiled Aermotor**, the genuine self-oiling windmill, is the most economical and the most reliable device for pumping water. It works every day and will last a lifetime.

Every size of **Auto-Oiled Aermotor** has double gears running in oil. All moving parts are fully and constantly oiled. One oiling a year is all that is required.

The **Auto-Oiled Aermotor** is made by the company which originated the steel windmill business. For full information write

AERMOTOR CO.
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Soils and Crops

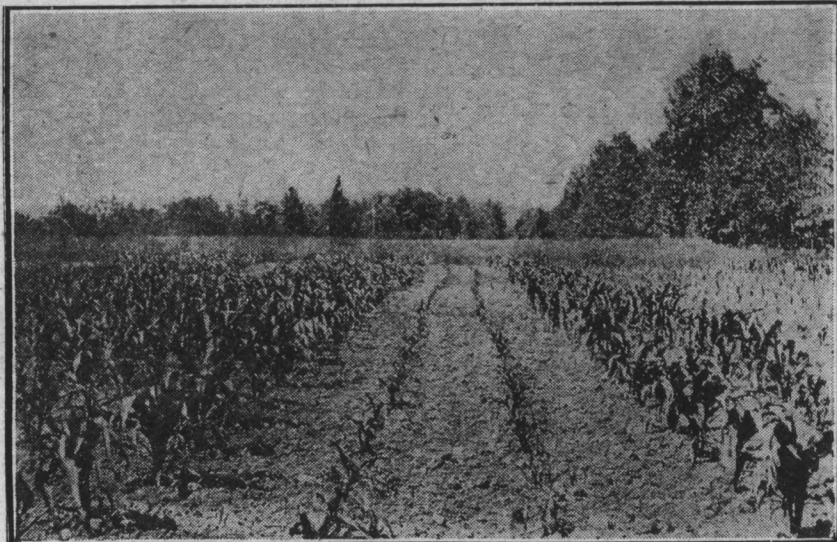
FARM FERTILIZER TESTS

TO my mind, there is no better way for a farmer to determine whether any or what fertilizers will pay him than to put out some test plots on his own farm. Because, after all, how to feed different classes of plants is just as much of a study and a science as how to feed animals.

A lot of people like to believe that there is an exact soil science but there isn't. No man has ever yet lived who could advise the farmer positively as to what fertilizer formula to use on a given field for a

pounds, it should always be with the same analyses. For instance, say you are using a 2-16-8 for alfalfa. Set the drill at 100 pounds for one round, then set it for 200 pounds for one round, 300, 400, 500, etc. Most people do not use enough plant food and such a test as this would give an accurate idea of how high they could profitably go.

Another good test is one of plant foods. On many soils, nitrogen is fast becoming a very important element of fertilizer; the same is true of potash. If one were testing for nitrogen on potatoes, he might use first a 3-12-4 and then a 6-12-4 comparing the yields. If he were testing whether his potato fertilizer needed more potash, he could test a 3-12-4 with a 3-12-9. If the latter formula



Such Fertilizer Demonstrations as This Convince the Most Skeptic

certain crop. To be sure, there are some general principles that apply but the details of these must be worked out by the owner himself, if they are ever worked out and the strange thing about it is that when you think you just about have the thing nailed down, something new turns up. Everything is changing.

There are a great many pitfalls to putting out fertilizer tests so they will really indicate something. I have found out something by experience and there is little use of two men making the same mistake.

The one biggest job is getting the fertilizers into the soil where they should be. It is rather commonly agreed that the place for fertilizer is under the seed and as close as possible and yet avoid injury. Phosphate seems to stimulate early root development and the sooner the plant can get a shot of phosphate, the faster it will extend its root system.

One time I thought to make a fertilizer test on potatoes. I furrowed out the rows, dropped the potatoes, raked in a little soil, then strewed the plant food down the row. My potatoes seemed to be pretty tardy about coming up and they didn't grow as I thought they should. Since then I have found that the proper method is to string the fertilizer along in the bottom of the furrow, rake in two or three inches of soil, then plant the potatoes.

The roots of plants are tough, they can stand fairly concentrated doses of plant food but the shoots of plants are tender, some are more tender than others, but all of them are too tender to stand a very great concentration of fertilizers. More than this, the shoots must be stiff in order to force their way through the soil. So by all means, get the fertilizer under the seed, not on top of it.

Fully ninety-five per cent of those who put out random fertilizer tests, compare pounds rather than plant food. Using two hundred pounds of 20 per cent superphosphate compared with 200 pounds of 2-16-8 is no comparison at all. It is like comparing cows and canaries—it just can't be done. Whenever anyone compares

outyielded the former, it would indicate that 4 per cent of potash was not enough.

Farm machinery refinements have not kept up with high analysis fertilizers and it is quite impossible to evenly distribute small amounts of plant food. This has led some to broadcast their fertilizer and depend upon harrowing to get it into the soil. I have searched the records from start to finish and I cannot find a scintilla of evidence that will warrant a farmer in broadcasting fertilizer for any crop which is not sown broadcast. Even with onions that grow pretty close together, row fertilization practically always gives more onions for the money—if the fertilizer can be kept from damaging the stand. That is the fly in the row fertilization ointment.—I. J. Mathews.

POTATO PRODUCERS TO ENTER-TAIN PENNSYLVANIA GROWERS

PLANS are completed for the inspection of potato fields in northern Michigan by 250 Pennsylvania potato growers. These farmers for a number of years have been using certified seed grown by members of the Michigan Potato Producers Association, and naturally are interested in the methods employed by these growers. The Keystoneers will arrive at Alba at 6:00 A. M., August 21, in no less than ten Pullmans. They will spend two full days inspecting fields in Antrim and adjoining counties, being entertained at Alba, Cheboygan, Mackinac Island, and at Otsego Lake. The Michigan Central Railroad and the Northeast Michigan Development Bureau are cooperating with the Potato Producers in making pleasant the stay of the visitors.

The cultipacker is a most important implement in getting land ready for wheat. With it a firm, finely pulverized seed bed can be provided.—C.

Alfalfa should be a permanent crop on every Michigan farm. There is no other crop that will return as high an acre value for the labor expended upon it.

POULTRY

PRACTICAL POULTRY HINTS

THE protection of colony house perches from red mites is important in raising good pullets. Every year a large number of our pullets roost in the high apple trees when they become about four months old. It is not possible to paint such perches to prevent red mites, so last year I inspected quite a number of limbs in a search for mites. None were found and it seems probable that the sun, rain, and wind are not conducive to mite development. If the trees were covered with rough bark where the birds roosted, that would furnish some protection to mites.

The fact that poultry will not usually roost on a mite infested perch if they can find another place may help to keep mites out of fruit tree perches. A constant changing of the perch from night to night would make the meals irregular for the mites and they require a steady supply of blood in order to do their best work at cutting down poultry profits.

The pullets that roost in high fruit trees seem to develop firm meaty bodies and they keep as free as the wild birds from summer colds which are a menace in crowded colony houses. It seems as if these open air roosting places must be all right judging from the quality of the stock that use them. Some poultrymen are using summer roosting places that are merely open cages on the range as a means of giving the pullets some protection from thieves and the birds seem to do better than in the colony houses.

A Culling Hint

Considerable useful culling can be done in the farm flock by taking a pair of scratch grain, a chicken crook, and a poultry crate out by the hen house. Watch the hens walk around and snag any birds with bright yellow legs, beef type heads, clean new feathers, or shrivelled combs. Handle each bird caught and note the weight, width of the pin bones and type of head. During August it is easy to do a fair job of culling if the hens are properly fed for summer egg production.

Drop the cull hens in the crate and market them. This gives more perch room, nest space, and hopper space for the balance of the flock. It cuts down feed bills and increases the summer income. There are many farm flocks in which a few crates of hens can be spared during August without cutting down the egg production to any extent.

Culling has a direct relation to the method of feeding. A flock should be fed all summer for egg production in order to make culling an easy and satisfactory job in August. This means the use of the wet mash at noon, freedom from mites and lice, plenty of drinking water and laying mash at all times, and enough scratch grain to keep up the bodily weight of the hens. Good hens can be made into cull hens by a summer of neglect and it is hard to cull a flock of culls and find many birds worth keeping.

A neighbor recently missed her chicks over a period of several weeks but could not find the cause. Finally the hired man found a hound dog under a shed with a nest containing ten pups and the ground all around the nest was covered with feathers and parts of chickens. The dog had often been seen running around the farm but had been marked as a harmless stray dog. Both the dog and the ten pups were fat and plump but the

chicken profits have been sadly wrecked. Watch dogs are very useful to poultrymen but many dogs need watching and stray dogs are a great menace to poultry as well as sheep.—R. G. Kirby.

TREATMENT FOR WORMS

I thought I would write to you for advice. I had my chickens examined by a veterinary; he found tape worms. I would like to know if they could be treated successfully or if I should dispose of the whole flock. If so, how long should I wait before getting more? I have lost about half of my chickens. If they can be successfully treated what would you recommend? I have ducks and geese also. Will they get tape worms? Would you advise disposing of them? They don't seem to be affected.—H. D.

It is not necessary to dispose of the flock if worms are found, but if your veterinarian found many worms and the flock is badly infested, I think it would pay to use individual treatment rather than depend on placing two per cent of tobacco dust in the mash.

The iodine vermicide treatment for worms is proving very successful and you can obtain literature describing this method by addressing the veterinary Division, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich., or from Merck & Co., Rahway, New Jersey.

If the ducks and geese are growing and in vigorous condition and no worms are noted in the droppings, they are probably in good condition as far as intestinal parasites are concerned and will not need attention.

DUCKLINGS WITH SORE EYES

We have ducks four weeks old and have had splendid luck with them until lately. Now they seem weak in their legs. We have been very careful to keep the coop clean and their water dish clean. They have free range. We feed oatmeal wet with water. Another woman told us to feed this and that they did not care for sour milk. I gave them some. Did it harm them? They seem real fond of it. Please tell us how to feed and if there is any cure for this trouble. They seem well in every way except for this and digging at their eyes.—Mrs. T. C. G.

Feeding sour milk in the mash for ducklings would not harm them but if they drink sour milk from shallow dishes, the milk is apt to stick to the eyes and cause irritation which would make them dig at their eyes. Ducks should receive their water in dishes deep enough so they can wash out their eyes while drinking. If they have access to milk to drink, they should also have a deep dish of water in which they can wash their eyes.

The lameness and leg weakness in ducklings is often caused by a lack of mineral and animal matter in their ration. Try feeding a mash composed of 3 parts bran, 1 part cornmeal, and 1 part middlings to which is added 10% green feed, 5% meat scrap, and a sprinkling of about 3% sand. The type of mash for ducklings is often described as a little wetter than a crumbly mash but should not be sloppy or sticky. Indigestion caused by overfeeding or stale feed sometimes causes leg weakness.

Sore eyes in ducklings may be caused by colds as well as sticky feed. Washing the eyes with warm water and a mild boric acid solution or witch hazel will help to stop the inflammation.

Myra Kinsting says you never realize what a bum looking housekeeping outfit you own until you see it all piled in a heap on a moving van.—Sunshine Hollow.

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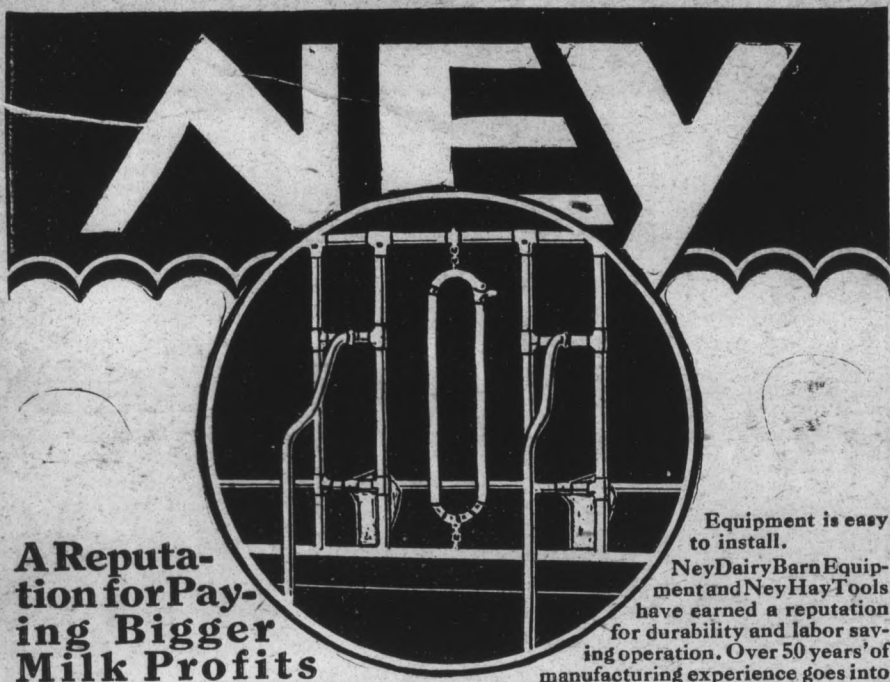
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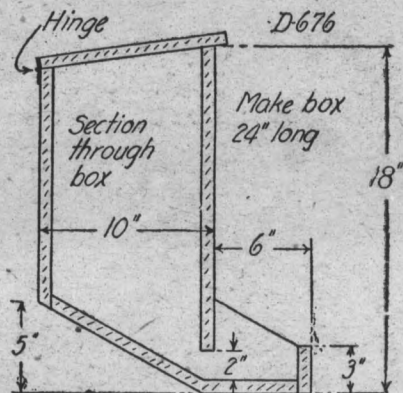


Handy Salt Box For Stock

I AM sending you diagram and description of a handy box for salting cattle and other live stock, which I have used for four years and like very much. It keeps the salt clean at all times and there is no waste. The one I am using holds about 50 pounds of salt. If the salt cakes or gets hard so it won't self feed, all that is needed is to punch it down from the top with a stick. It can be nailed to a couple of posts in the pasture or along the side of the barn or shed, at a height which the stock can reach into conveniently. I do not like the block salt, as there seems to be little sharp hard places in it which cut the live stock's tongues when they lick it.

The dimensions for the different parts of the box are shown in the diagram. It can be made of any old lengths of lumber handy, such as old

dry goods boxes, and so on. It will be well to set a post with braces at each corner to prevent the stock from jamming against it.—J. Winslow.



Handy Salt Box For Stock

Summer Care of Lambs

By Blair Woodman

LAMBS are often considered the main source of income from the farm flock, but they are frequently undervalued and little attention given from the time of birth until they are sold. If they have done well and made fair gains the seller is satisfied, if not he may not be greatly disappointed because he still has his wool money which is considered, by many, as clear profit. When lambs are thus thought of as the main income from the flock and the shepherd is interested in making the maximum profit, it is evident that extra care and thought must be given to them if greater returns are to be received.

Presuming that the lambs have been dropped fairly early; that they have had sufficient feed when suckling; that they have been properly docked and the male lambs castrated at a young age, the owner often draws a sigh of relief when the lambs are turned out to pasture with their mothers. Many times that sigh is premature and unwarranted. There are many things yet to be done before those lambs go to market with an expectation of reasonable profit.

When lambs are dropped in the early spring, they will, of course, go to pasture with ewes. It is needless to suggest that the pasture should be of good quality. If a June grass pasture is used, it is well to wait until it has developed a good growth before turning the sheep and lambs on it. This kind of pasture does well enough for early summer grazing, but should not be used during late summer and fall for lambs, because of its tendency to dry up as hot weather approaches. Consequently it is important, if the lambs are to continue their development that they have access to some pasture such as alfalfa or one of the clovers, during the hot dry weather.

Unfortunately good pasture alone is not sufficient for the development of the best lambs. To secure the proper growth and gains, it is usually necessary to supplement the pasture with a grain ration. A mixture of grain similar to the following may be used with success: shelled corn (6 parts), oats (2 parts), pea sized linseed meal (1 part). A second ration is: barley (3 parts), oats (3 parts), linseed meal (1 part). The above rations are suitable for lambs two months of age or more. It is a good

plan to feed sparingly at first and increase as the lambs become used to it. Such feed on good pasture should produce desirable lambs for market.

To produce the best results, the lambs should be fed in a creep from which the ewes are excluded. That makes it certain that the lambs will get the full benefit from all the feed. It is also advisable to feed the lambs at certain definite times daily. The lambs soon learn to look for the grain at definite times and little trouble is encountered in getting them to come into the creep.

When the lambs have reached the age of four or five months, they should be weaned and separated from the ewes. It is very important that weaning occur at the proper time as frequently the pasture becomes short, the ewes start to dry up, and both lambs and ewes suffer as a result. When the lambs are weaned, it is always best to put them on a pasture which has not been grazed by sheep previously that year. This greatly removes the danger of worm infestation. Immediately after weaning, the lambs should be fed a limited grain ration. Later it may be increased until the lambs are getting all they will clean up. The grain rations mentioned above to be fed before weaning are suitable for lambs after separation from the ewes. As has been intimated, it will be fed in larger quantities at this time.

Pasture should not be grazed continuously by lambs. At least two lots should be provided as continuous pasturing is inductive to the development of stomach worms and other parasites. Thousands of lambs become infested with parasites yearly due in the main to the continued use of the same pasture. To do well, lambs should be changed from pasture to pasture at least every two or three weeks throughout the summer.

Extreme heat is also bad for sheep and especially the growing lamb. It is important therefore that the lambs should be well supplied with suitable shade. While trees of course supply natural shade, in the absence of them it is possible to build good substitutes. Old sheds may be utilized or temporary sheds constructed of poles and covered with straw. These answer the purpose very well. At any rate, some kind of good shade should be provided for the lambs.



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Contrary to a prevalent opinion, sheep do need water. They need large supplies of it fresh and cool. Essentially the sheep is little different from our other animals and it is unreasonable to suppose that it can do without water and still develop properly. A well, spring, or creek should be in or near to every field in which lambs are running.

Disease in lambs is quite easily controlled by frequent change of pasture, pastures located partially at least on high ground, plenty of water, and shade. Such measures are preventative and results are much better than cures after insects or diseases start ravaging the lamb.

The extra care and feed given to a flock of lambs should result in strong, healthy individuals making rapid and economical gains, showing a good profit to the farmer for his extra thought and labor.

ONE COW PRODUCES MORE THAN TWO

SELLING two cows and buying one in return which produced more than twice as much as the two that were sold was the experience of a St. Joe County dairyman as the result of his year in the testing association. Paul Noecker reports this incident in his association summary. He also reports an instance when \$1.25 a day was being lost through a poor separator.

Balancing the grain ration during the year was found to be practical by eighteen of the twenty-four dairymen in this organization. Grain was fed according to milk production during the pasture season also and fifteen of the dairymen found that this was a good practice.

The pure-bred and grade Jersey herd owned by Frank Lahrke was the high butter-fat producing herd in the organization. This nine cow herd averaged 452 pounds butter-fat and 9,191 pounds milk. One herd produced only 199 pounds butter-fat per cow per year and the return for feed expended was only thirty-six cents to the dollar expended. Low production forestalls large returns for feed dollars expended in dairy cows.

SECURE PURE-BRED BULL CALVES

TWO Mesick farmers, Ernest Belville of Antioch Township and Ernest Crissman of Wexford Township, last week made arrangements to secure two pure-bred Holstein bull calves from the Traverse City State Hospital under the three year loan plan.

The dam of the calf secured by Crissman has a seven day A. R. record of 27.48 pounds of butter as a five year old. The Belville calf's dam produced twenty-one pounds of butter in a seven day A. R. test as a junior three year old.

Both calves are sired by the Senior herd sire at the Hospital. Prince Echo Rauwerd whose dam produced thirty-four pounds of butter in an official A. R. test of seven days as a Junior three year old. One of his daughters produced 1,020 pounds of butter as a Junior three year old in an official A. R. test.

The addition of these calves to Wexford County herds raises the dairy barometer considerable. During the past year several high quality Holstein bulls have been placed in Wexford County.

Are your cockerels using up valuable ground and feed and otherwise crowding your pullets? Get rid of them.

Sweet milk and sour milk are about equally valuable as chick feed, but one of them should be fed exclusively. If the milk diet is changed bowel trouble often results.

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—J. E. McA.

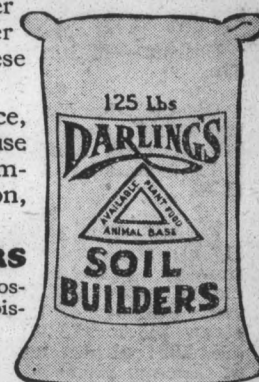
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Wanted--Grade Guernsey Cow
Must be under six years of age. Must carry record of at least 350 pounds butter-fat. Write JOHN BOER, Jenison, Mich.

GUERNSEYS either sex, whose sires' dams have official records of 15-109.10 milk, 778.80 fat, 19,460.50 milk, 909.05 fat. T. V. HICKS, Battle Creek, Mich., R. 1.

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FOR SALE Ten registered Holstein cows. Seven have A.R.O. records averaging over 20 lbs. butter in 7 days. Due this fall. HARRY COVERT, Leslie, Mich.

FOR SALE Good young registered Holstein cows and heifers of high class breeding, some coming fresh in August, by good sires. ROBT. H. KRAUSE, Oak Grove, Mich.

For Sale--Registered Herefords
Accredited Herd. 5 fine yearling bulls out of the Fairfax sire Sheet Anchor 1191000. Also, anything in female stock, you may want. Write for descriptions. L. WHITNEY WATKINS, Manchester, Mich.

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

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Few bunches nicely marked, dark reds, beef type, dehorned, Hereford steers. Calves, Short Yrl's, Yrl's, and 2 yr old. Some Shorthorn bunches. Also a few bunches light weight Hereford heifers and wet Hereford cows. T. B. Tested. Sorted even in size, age, and quality. One to three carloads in each pasture. Will sell your choice from any bunch.

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OTTO SCHULZE, Nashville, Michigan.

Prize-Winning Chester White Swine. One yearling sow due to farrow Sept. 2nd. Large March pigs either sex. Sired by Junior Champion & Grand Champion boars of Michigan State Fair, 1927. Newman's Stock Farm, Marlette, Mich.

LARGE TYPE P. C.

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

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

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

O. I. C. PIGS For Sale \$12.00, each with pedigree. H. W. MANN, Dansville, Mich.

SHEEP

SHEEP Coarse wool, black face ewes with big, husky lambs by side, and a few loads of fine wool ewes with half blood lambs. Price right and ready to ship. Come and see them. LINCOLN & BRADLEY, North Lewisburg, Ohio.

For Shropshire Rams Write or come to the farm.
DAN BOOHER, Evart, Mich., R. 4.

TRY a Michigan Farmer Classified Liner. It will help you dispose of your real estate or some miscellaneous article. It will help you find that extra help you may need. Michigan Farmer Liners get big results.

Michigan Farmer, Detroit



THE LATEST MARKET REPORT



GRAIN QUOTATIONS.

Monday, August 6

Wheat

Detroit—No. 2 red old at \$1.40; No. 2 white old \$1.40; No. 2 mixed old at \$1.40.

Chicago—September \$1.15½; December \$1.20½; March, \$1.23½.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red new at \$1.39½@1.40½.

Corn

Detroit—No. 2 yellow \$1.11; No. 3 yellow \$1.09; No. 4 yellow \$1.07.

Chicago—September 93½c; December 75½c; March 77c.

Oats

Detroit—No. 2 Michigan old 71½c; No. 3 white 68c.

Chicago—September, new 38½c; September, old 37½c; December 41½c; March 42½c.

Rye

Detroit—No. 2 \$1.12.

Chicago—September 99½c; December \$1.01½; March \$1.03½.

Toledo—No. 2 \$1.14.

Beans

New York—Pea domestic \$10.25@ \$10.75; red kidneys \$8.25@8.75 to the wholesalers.

Chicago—Spot Navy beans, Michigan choice, hand-picked in sacks \$10.50; dark red kidneys \$9.00.

Barley

Detroit—Malting \$1.90; Feeding 83c.

Seeds

Detroit domestic seed—Cash clover \$17.25; October \$18.15; December \$18.00; cash alsike \$16.25; October \$16.25; timothy at \$2.30; December \$2.75.

Hay

Detroit—No. 1 timothy at \$16.00@ \$17.00; standard \$14.50@15.50; No. 2 timothy \$12.50@13.50; No. 1 light clover, mixed \$15.00@16.00; No. 1 clover \$13.00@14.00; wheat and oat straw \$11.00@12.00; rye straw \$13.00@14.00; alfalfa hay No. 2 to choice at Chicago \$25.00@28.00.

Feeds

Detroit—Winter wheat bran at \$36; spring wheat bran at \$39; standard middlings at \$41; fancy middlings at \$47; cracked corn at \$48; coarse corn meal \$46; chop \$46 per ton in carlots. Poultry feeds with grit \$52.00; without grit \$53.00 per ton.

WHEAT.

Failure of price upturns to hold continues to feature the wheat market, with crop news and merchandising developments the chief price-making factors. Weather conditions have been in the main exceptionally favorable both for harvesting and growing crops. Cool weather has prevailed practically over the entire spring wheat belt on both sides of the international line and no serious rust damage has occurred in any section.

Potential factors contributing to supply and demand are the chief price-making motives in the future market and while so far, developments have steadily favored a lower range of values, the period of crop news will soon be over. Continued bearish crop advices will gradually become ineffective in further depressing prices and it seems probable that demand for cash wheat will broaden and stabilize the market at the present level, which is certainly more inviting to fill future needs than for a long time.

RYE.

The rye market has been weak in sympathy with the decline in wheat prices. The crop outlook has improved somewhat during the last month and the average of two unofficial estimates as of August 1 indicates a production of 43 million bushels as compared with 58,572,000 bushels last year. Export demand continues slow with foreign buyers awaiting the final outcome of the crop.

CORN

The pronounced weakness in wheat had no depressing influence on corn prices which remained at a high level after the July delivery expired at practically the highest price of the season. The movement of old corn from the country continues relatively light and the visible supply is now down to 11,135,000 bushels against 31,658,000 bushels last year.

The new crop is making excellent progress in practically all sections and the next government report is quite certain to show a considerable increase in the prospective production over the July estimate. The average of the unofficial forecasts as of Aug-

ust 1 indicates 3,004,000,000 bushels compared with the July 1 average of 2,990,000,000 bushels and 2,774,000,000 bushels harvested last year.

OATS.

Private forecasts on the oats crop have averaged 1,433,000,000 bushels against 1,195,000,000 bushels harvested in 1927. Prices declined sharply with general liquidation of July holdings the chief weakening influence. The new crop is moving slowly but cash demand is holding off in anticipation of heavier receipts.

SEEDS.

Demand for cleaned and sacked alfalfa seed is picking up although most farmers are still busy with the harvesting of grains and hay and not paying much attention to fall needs for seed. Dealers generally expect a good increase in the fall acreage which would mean an active trade during the next month or two. Clover seed prices are held firm by the prospects of a short crop although trade shows the usual in-between-season dullness. Stands of sweet clover have shown some improvement recently and a fair sized production of seeds is possible.

HAY.

With the harvesting of hay in central and southern states delayed by rainy weather receipts of hay at the principal markets have been moderate in the past week. Buyers generally are supplying only current needs, but the relatively light offerings have prevented any accumulation of supplies and prices remain firm. Shipping demand for timothy hay from southeastern sections is

small due to the excellent pasturage available, although offerings of local hay are not large. Wet weather has caused some damage to the quality of the crop and good quality hay is not plentiful. Much of the second crop of alfalfa hay has been secured in Missouri, southern Kansas, and southward. Yields, in the main, are satisfactory, but quality of the hay is poor due to heavy growth of weeds and damage by rain.

EGGS.

The market on fine fresh eggs advanced to the highest point of the season last week. Dealers are slow to follow the advance, fearing that consumptive demand will be affected adversely by the higher prices. Receipts are declining from week to week, but the supply of fancy stock, while small, is probably not much under normal for this season of the year. Additions of storage stocks still exceed withdrawals in spite of the apparent scarcity of fresh stock. A year ago, the season of distribution of storage eggs was already under way.

The number of chickens being raised on farms in 1928 is about 10 per cent less than in 1927, according to returns received by the Department of Agriculture covering approximately 22,000 flocks, and representing all states.

Chicago—Eggs: fresh firsts, 29@30c; ordinary firsts, 27@28½c; dirties 23@26½c; checks, 23@25½c. Live poultry: Hens, 24c; broilers, 30c; springers, 30c; roosters, 17c; ducks, 17c; geese, 16c; turkeys, 20c.

Detroit—Eggs: Fresh candled and

graded, 30@32c; dirties and checks, 26@28c. Live poultry: broilers, 38c; heavy hens, 27c; light hens, 19c; roosters, 17c; ducks, 22c.

BUTTER.

Butter prices are still moving over a narrow range and it is probable that the low point for the season has been passed. The margin over a year ago has increased since May when prices of 92 score creamery butter at Chicago averaged 43.4 cents per pound compared with 41.5 a year ago, in June, 43.0 cents against 40.4 cents, and in July, 43.6 against 39.9 in July, 1927. Consumption of butter is on a satisfactory scale in spite of the fact that prices are the highest for this season since 1920. This is one of the main factors in keeping prices firm. Pastures and feed conditions are excellent all over the butter producing section but production is showing the usual seasonal decline. The shortage in storage butter has been increased during the past month and there is little chance that any of it will be made up during August. European butter markets also are strong, prices at Copenhagen in July averaging the highest for that month since 1925.

Prices on 92 score creamery were: Chicago, 44c; New York, 45c; Boston, 46c; Detroit, 42½-44c for 88-90 score.

POTATOES.

As many farmers have stopped digging potatoes and others are storing them because of low prices, there has been a little improvement in the market. Kansas and Missouri Irish Cobblers, U. S. No. 1, bring 80 cents to \$1 per 100 pounds, sacked, in the Chicago carlot market although prices to growers have dropped as low as 35 to 45 cents. Consumers are buying potatoes at bargain rates, some retailers selling five pounds for 9 cents. Each week digging is delayed adds to the yield and there is little reason to expect any substantial improvement in price so long as markets are as plentifully supplied as at present.

APPLES.

Supplies of early apples are liberal. The movement of off grades is slow, but good quality apples sell easily. Illinois Transparents are selling around \$1.75 to \$2.00 a bushel for best quality at Chicago and Illinois Duchess apples bring \$1.50 to \$1.75 a bushel.

WOOL

Domestic wools have experienced an expansion in movement the past few days after a month of unusual inactivity. Prices are reported firm in half-blood but unsettled in fine medium fleece wools. Half-blood 58's and 60's are readily saleable at 50 cents in the grease at Boston and Ohio 64's and finer delaines have sold at 48 to 49 cents.

GRAND RAPIDS

Potatoes, 80c@1.00 bu; onions, \$1.00@1.10 bu; spinach, \$1.00@1.50 bu; cabbage, 65c bu; wax beans \$1.00@1.25 bu; turnips, 75c bu; radishes, \$1.00 bu; tomatoes, \$1.00@1.25 7-lb. basket; cauliflowers, \$1.00@1.75 flat; carrots 12½c bch; beets, 15@20c bch; celery, 10@50c doz; sweet corn, 25@40c doz. ears; apples, \$1.00@2.00 bu; peaches, \$1.00@2.00 bu; red raspberries, \$3@3.75 case; black raspberries, \$2.50@3.00 case; dewberries, \$1.75@2.00 16-qt. case; huckleberries, \$4.00@4.50 case; everbearing strawberries, \$4.00 case; currants, \$1.50@2.00 case; gooseberries, \$1.50@1.75 case; sour cherries, \$1.75@2.00 case; wheat, \$1.31 bu; rye, \$1.00 bu; pork, 12@16c lb; beef, 8@21c lb; veal, 18@22c lb; lamb, 23@25c lb; mutton, 10@15c lb; chickens, 18@28c lb; hens 16@24c lb; eggs, 30@32c doz; butter-fat, 48c lb.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Apples, \$1.50@2.50 bu; wax beans \$1.25@1.75 bu; green beans \$1.00@1.75 bu; beets \$1.25 bu; cabbage 50@75c bu; green corn \$1.00@1.50 sack of 5 doz; celery, local, 25@60c doz bchs; cucumbers \$1.75@2.50 bu; eggs, wholesale, white, 38c doz; brown 38c doz; retail, 45c doz; lettuce, head, No. 1, 75c@1.25 bu; leaf 75c@1.25 bu; green onions 40@50c doz; green peas \$2.00@3.00 bu; new potatoes \$1.00@1.25 bu; poultry—hens, wholesale 26@28c lb; retail 35c lb; broilers, wholesale, leghorns, 30c lb; rocks, 38@40c; ducks 22@24c lb; retail 45c; poultry, dressed, broilers 45@50c; hens, 38@40c.

Live Stock Market Service

Monday, July 30

DETROIT

Cattle

August 6, 1928

Receipts 924. Market opening strong.

Fair to good yearlings dry-fed \$14.00@16.00
Fair to good heavy steers dry-fed 13.50@15.75
Handy weight butcher steers 11.00@12.75
Fair to good heifers 10.75@11.75
Common light butchers.. 8.25@ 9.50
Common butcher cows.. 7.00@ 7.50
Best cows 9.00@10.00
Good butcher cows 7.50@ 8.00
Cutters 6.25@ 6.75
Canners 5.25@ 6.00
Light butcher bulls 9.00@10.00
Bologna bulls 8.00@ 9.00
Stock bulls 7.00@ 8.25
Feeders 8.00@10.75
Stockers 8.00@ 9.75
Milkers and springers .. 7.50@130.00

Calves

Receipts 562. Market steady, 50c higher.
Best \$18.00@18.50
Others 8.00@15.50

Sheep and Lambs

Receipts 575. Market 25c higher.
Best lambs \$15.00@15.25
Light to common 10.00@11.25
Fair 12.00@13.75
Fair to good sheep 6.00@ 7.25
Culls and common 2.00@ 4.00

Hogs

Receipts 495. Market on mixed 15c higher; others steady.
Pigs \$ 11.50
Mixed and yorkers 12.00
Lights 11.50
Roughs 9.75
Stags 8.00
Extreme heavies 10.00@11.00

CHICAGO.

Hogs

Receipts 31,000. Market fairly active to shippers and small packers, mostly 15@25c higher than Saturday's average; big packers inactive; top \$11.75 paid for choice 180-225-lb. weights; good 170-240-lb. average \$11.40@11.65; 250-300-lb. \$11.10@11.45; market active on heavier butchers; bulk good grades 140-160-lb. weight \$10.75@11.25; choice 150-160-lb. scarce up to \$11.50; medium grades 140-160-lb. weight \$9.75@10.50; pigs mostly \$9.50@10.50; most packing sows \$9.85@10.25; few pigs on

butcher order up to \$10.40.

Cattle

Receipts 12,000. Market mostly killing classes 15@25c higher; stots up more on in-between grades; steers and yearlings steady, fairly active; heavy steers in best demand, but all representative weights moving best; heavies \$16.55; yearlings \$16.50; highly finished yearlings active; better grade steers, all weights, \$16@16.50; most grass fat cows \$7.75@10.00; weighty sausage bulls up to \$9.50 and better; bulk with weight \$9.00@9.40; vealers \$16.00@17.00 on big packers' accounts; outsiders up to \$17.50.

Sheep and Lambs

Receipts 14,000. Market fat lambs active, strong 25c higher; good westerners \$15.25@15.50; several strings \$15.50, asking around \$15.65; for best \$14.50@15.25; \$15.00 best price; on medium scattering downward \$14.25 and below; good around 100-lb. Washington yearlings \$11.00; mixed 124-lb. yearlings to 400-lb. Washington wethers \$9.75; fat ewes 35@50c higher; top range ewes \$7.75; most desirable natives around \$7.00; demand for good to choice range feeding lambs strong, 25c higher on \$13.25@14.00 basis.

BUFFALO.

Hogs

Receipts 4,300. Hold over 500; market active, steady; stots 5@10c higher; few decks choice 190-lb. weight \$12.35; bulk good 170-240-lb. \$12.10@12.25; 300-lb. butchers \$11.75@12.00; strong weight pigs and lights \$11.75@12.25; packing sows \$9.60@10.15.

Cattle

Receipts 2,300. Market dry fed steers and yearlings active, steady; medium and grassy offerings slow, uneven, mostly steady; choice yearlings \$13.35@16.75; 1,060-lb. average \$16.75; good yearlings and medium weight steers \$12.25@15.75; grassers \$12.50@14.25; medium bulls \$8.50@9.25; good cows \$9.75@10.25; all cutters \$5.00@7.00.

Calves

Receipts 1,000. Market active 50c higher; good \$17.50@18.50; culls and common \$11.00@12.50.

Sheep and Lambs

Receipts 2,600. Market on lambs active, fully 25c higher, quality and sorts considered; good to choice \$15.50; throwouts \$12.00@12.50; yearlings and ewes firm; yearlings \$9.00@10.00; fat ewes \$6.00@7.50; culls \$2.00@5.25.

WESTERN LAMB MOVEMENT INCREASES

AS loadings of western range as well as native lambs continue to attain volume, prices work toward lower levels. Prices are still 75 cents to \$1 higher than last year, but when consideration is given to the appreciation in pelt values in comparison with a year ago the price differential is less pronounced. Lower grade lambs are highest in comparison with last year and as buyers are enabled to enforce price readjustments, these inbetween and lower grade lambs are showing most price loss. The bulk of the rangers arriving to date have been of Idaho, Washington, and Oregon origin and initial consignments of Montanas have arrived. Lamb men in native states have been advised by market agencies to retain native lambs until fat and as pastures have been exceptionally good the movement from native territory has been very light to date.

Feeder lambs are in broad demand at \$13.50 to \$14 but relatively few rangers are arriving in feeder flesh. Contracting on the range is at a standstill, lambs have been offered at \$11.50 in Montana for fall delivery but few have been sold. The demand for breeding ewes has experienced a setback due to an oversupply at Louisville, Kentucky, the principal point of distribution.

HOLSTEIN FIELD DAY

FRIDAY, August 24th, is the date set for the sixth annual summer get-together of Michigan Holstein folks.

Our host will be Joseph H. Brewer, owner of Blytheville Farm, which is located on U. S. 131 just across the Grand River Bridge, about nine miles north of Grand Rapids, or six miles south of Rockford. Those driving on M-44 should turn south about two miles from the junction of that road with 131.

The program includes lunch at noon furnished by Mr. Brewer; demonstrations on the herd by J. E. Burnett, Director of the Bureau of Animal Husbandry for the State of Michigan, and a varied program of sports and contests open to everyone.

The usual plan of only one speaker will be adhered to. The Superintendent of Advanced Registry for the Holstein-Friesian Association of America—our own H. W. Norton, Jr.—will talk on the new Holstein herd test, "The Holstein-Friesian Registry."

A headliner in the Blytheville herd is "Florence," the cow that recently completed a yearly record of 1,279 pounds of butter-fat! She is the third Michigan bred cow ever to make such a large record. Among her stablemates are two others over 1,000 pounds of butter and several now on test headed toward such records. Eight cows have made seven day records over 30 pounds of butter, one yielding over 40 pounds. In fact, every mature cow in the herd has met the Blytheville standard of 25 pounds. This herd stood fifth highest in the U. S. A. last year in proven production.

The day is planned so that Holstein folks can get acquainted with one of the very best herds, can enjoy a good visit and a short program of education and fun.—J. G. Hays, Sec.

HOG OUTLOOK IS FAVORABLE

A FAVORABLE outlook for the swine industry during the next two years is indicated by a report prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture and issued today by Herbert E. Powell, commissioner of the Michigan State Department of Agriculture and Verne H. Church, agricultural statistician for Michigan. Although the report considers the United States situation, it is applicable to the Michigan situation also, since Michigan prices and production of hogs follow the United States' trend. The supply of hogs that will be available for market during the next twelve months is expected to be considerably less than during the past year, and the indications are that both the domestic and foreign demand for pork products will show some improvement. With better prospects for the corn crop than prevailed a year ago and the upward movement of a new hog price cycle underway, the corn-hog price ratio is expected to become more favorable for hog production.

Hog Supply Situation

The preponderance of available evidence as to market supplies of hogs for the four months, July to October, points to a slaughter about as large and possibly somewhat larger than during these four months last year. Storage holdings on July 1 this year

were considerably above average. With the June, 1928, pig survey showing a decrease in the spring pig crop of 4,000,000 head for the United States and 3,000,000 head in the Corn Belt, market supplies from November 1, 1928, to May 31, 1929 will be reduced. The corn-hog price ratio will be favorable to hog feeding after October if an average or above average corn crop is harvested this fall which now seems likely. This will probably mean more pigs finished out on new corn than usual in the territory east of the Mississippi where corn is now scarce, and consequently receipts in November and December may show a greater reduction than the reduced size of the pig crop would indicate, with heavier receipts after January 1, 1929. The June, 1928, pig survey indicated that the fall pig crop this year will be from 3 to 9 per cent reduced in the Corn Belt; and if this reduction actually occurs, the summer marketings in 1929 will be less than this year.

Demand to Be Improved

The domestic demand situation during the course of the next 18 months is likely to be better than during the 1927-1928 season. The first half of 1928 apparently marked the end of the decline in general business activity which occurred during 1927. It is to be observed that in the past the periods of high hog prices have coincided with periods of industrial prosperity. Some improvement in the foreign demand for American hog products during the next twelve months is in prospect, but hog production in Europe is likely to continue on a higher level during the next decade than during the past ten years.

Price Outlook

The downward swing in hog prices which got under way in the midsummer of 1926 apparently ended early in 1928, thus marking the completion of a typical four year hog price cycle. With a rise in prices in July it is probable that the usual seasonal advance in September will not occur or will be small. Supplies of hogs and of storage products for the next four months indicate that the peak of prices for this fall will probably be reached by the middle of August, and that prices will continue at about that level until the usual winter decline begins.

Prices this winter will likely be higher than those of last winter, but it hardly seems likely that they will reach the average of the winter of 1926-1927. Seasonal decline this year will probably be less than last year, so that December prices will be considerably higher than the low point of the winter of 1927-1928. If the indications of the June, 1928, pig survey are carried out, the resulting slaughter

of the crop year 1928-1929 should mean prices in 1929 considerably above the average prevailing during most of 1927 and the first half of 1928.

In looking ahead hog producers should plan to stabilize production at a reasonably profitable level and not continue the planning of production on the basis of the past year's prices of hogs or corn. Hog production should increase slowly as the demand increases rather than having overproduction and ruinously low prices.

CROPS MADE RAPID PROGRESS

CROPS generally have made rapid progress during the past month, with haying in full swing and wheat harvest moving northward, says the United States Department of Agriculture in its monthly report on the agricultural situation.

Growth has been furthered by the frequent rains throughout the eastern part of the country, although they have interfered somewhat with the haying and wheat harvest, says the department. The July estimates of acreage indicated some increase in the total crop area over last year but the composite condition of the principal crops on July 1 was not quite up to average.

Spring wheat is headed and fairly well filled except where it has been hurt by drought as in sections of South Dakota and southwestern Minnesota. The July reports indicated a total spring wheat crop about average but much smaller than last year.

Wheat harvest is slowly moving up into the North, having been delayed by bad weather. In the Great Plains territory, winter wheat is threshing out to better yields than expected in many sections, though some of the grain is reported as rather high in moisture content and low in protein content. Stands were thin in central and eastern sections, some areas reporting there would not be enough grain threshed to furnish this fall's seed.

Corn is tasselled out and silking in most of the Corn Belt. Present prospects for the crop are much more favorable than they were a year ago, says the department. Should an average corn crop or one above average be harvested, its effect on the hog situation would probably be to make the corn-hog price ratio favorable to feeding after October, with subsequent late movement of the spring pig crop. Whether such price ratio may also stimulate increased pig production next spring will be a matter for producers to decide. The prospect is favorable for hog raisers if production is not again overdone.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

This classified advertising department is established for the convenience of Michigan farmers. Small advertisements bring best results under classified headings. Try it for want ads and for advertising miscellaneous articles for sale or exchange. Poultry advertising will be run in this department at classified rates, or in display columns at commercial rates.

Rate 9 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; for four or more consecutive insertions 7 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany order. Live stock advertising has a separate department and is not accepted as classified. Minimum charge 10 words.

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15.....	1.35	5.40	25.....	2.79	11.16
16.....	1.44	5.76	26.....	2.88	11.52
17.....	1.53	6.12	27.....	2.97	11.88
18.....	1.62	6.48	28.....	3.06	12.24
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21.....	1.89	7.56	31.....	3.33	13.32
22.....	1.98	7.92	32.....	3.42	13.68
23.....	2.07	8.28	33.....	3.51	14.04
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25.....	2.25	9.00	35.....	3.69	14.76

Special Notice

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

MISCELLANEOUS

WHY BLAME THE BULL when your cow does not breed? Use Cow Catch 1 hour before service. Results or your money back; 85 cents for one cow, \$2.90 for five cows, postpaid. Woodstock Farm, Ronton, Route 2, Box 490, Washington.

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

ONE NEW CENTAUR TRACTOR slightly used as a demonstrator. M. E. Hahn, New Hudson, Mich.

EGGS WANTED

EGGS—We want Fancy White and Brown Eggs direct from actual producers and dealers. Write us for market prices. We promise prompt returns and all our market affords. Tags for such shipment, also booklet on "How to Net Most For Your Eggs and Poultry," free on request. References: Bank of America, 256 Broadway, New York. U. L. Meloney, Inc., 172 Duane St., New York City.

WANTED SELECTED WHITE EGGS NEW LAID. We also handle Poultry and Dressed Calves. Write for shipping tags and market information. J. H. White & Co., 955 Fulton Market, Chicago, Illinois.

REAL ESTATE

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

STROUTS FARM CATALOG—Only \$200 to \$1,000 needed. A money-making farm, summer home or tourist place can be yours on payment of only a few hundred dollars. Strouts catalog, nearly 100 big illus. pages, has many such bargains. On pg. 30 are 185 acres in noted farming county, est 3,000 cords valuable wood, sugar grove, apple orchard, other fruits, good 7-room house, basement barn, garage, etc.; broad heavy-cropping fields, handy marriage & advantages; full price only \$3,050 with household furnishings, 14 cattle, horses, poultry, machinery, hay, grain, potatoes, cabbage, vegetables, corn, etc. thrown in; good terms arranged. Write at once for free copy. Strout Agency, 1105-BC Kresge Bldg., Detroit, Michigan.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY. 45 acre improved farm near Beaverton, good house, poultry house, flowing well, beautiful river, ideal for berry or poultry farm. \$1,000 cash. U. G. Reynolds, Sells Farms, Gladwin, Mich.

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

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE, 80 acres good land, 60 cleared, 1,320 feet frontage on fine lake, small basement barn, good well. Price \$2,500. Owner, W. F. Umphrey, Ewart, Mich.

WANTED FARMS

WANTED—To hear from owner of land for sale for fall delivery. O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

CORN HARVESTER

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

PET AND LIVE STOCK

MAKE MONEY FROM MUSKRAT FUR. Raise Muskrats in dry land pens or hutches. Get facts. 692 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colorado.

SCOTCH COLLIES, a few choice pups. Cloverleaf Farms, Timn, Ohio.

PLANTS AND BULBS

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

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SEEDS

KHARKOV SEED WHEAT—Guaranteed to Increase Yield—Extra Winter Hardy. Finest quality. Prices very low. Re-cleaned, treated with Copper Carb and sacked. Samples Free. Also have Rosen Rye, Hardy Alfalfa \$8.90 bushel. Best Northwestern \$12.90. State Sealed Certified Grimm \$18.00 bu. Timothy \$2.20. Write for samples and circular matter. Frank Sinn, Box 31, Clarinda, Iowa.

REGISTERED OR CERTIFIED ROSEN RYE for sale, ready for fall delivery. Guaranteed first quality seed grown under isolated conditions. A Blue Ribbon winner at the International Grain Show, five years out of seven. Write for prices. Geo. C. & L. G. Hutzler, South Manitou, Mich.

SCIENCE AND PRACTICE demonstrate Improved American Banner wheat, Wolverine oats, Improved Robust beans best for Michigan. Choice Certified American Banner Seed Wheat. Prices, sample, information on request. A. B. Cook, Owosso, Mich.

MATTRESSES

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

TOBACCO

SUMMER SPECIAL: Guaranteed chewing or smoking, five pounds, \$1.00; ten, \$1.75; 50 cigars, \$1.75. Pipe free, pay when received. Farmers' Tobacco Association, West Paducah, Ky.

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 pounds, \$1.25; 10, \$2. Smoking, 10, \$1.50. Pipe Free! Pay postman. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Guaranteed. Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10, \$1.75. Smoking 5 lbs. 75c, 10 \$1.25. Pay when received. Farmers Union, Mayfield, Ky.

POULTRY

WHITE LEGHORNS, hens and males now half price. Thousands of eight-week-old pullets. Also baby chicks and eggs. Trapped, pedigreed foundation stock, egg bred 28 years. Winners at 20 egg contests. Catalog and special price bulletin free. I ship C. O. D. and guarantee satisfaction. George B. Ferris, 934 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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

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

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

BABY CHICKS

SPECIAL CHICK OFFER—2 week old Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Reds, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons \$20.00—100, 3 week old \$24.00—100. Heavy Mixed 2 weeks \$18.00—100, 3 weeks \$22.00—100. Order at once and from this ad. Immediate delivery. 100% live delivery guaranteed by express. Lakeview Poultry Farm, R. 8, Box 26, Holland, Mich.

LOOK! Chicks until September. Reds, White, Buff, Barred Rocks, Black Minorcas 12c. Buff Orpingtons, Silver or White Wyandottes 13½c. White, Brown or Buff Leghorns, Heavy Mixed 10c. Order Breeding Cockerels from R. O. P. MALE MATINGS. Lawrence Hatchery, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Two dry hand milkers, single, steady job, good wages, include references, age, and previous experience in first letter. Serradella Farm, Oscoda, Michigan.

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

WANTED MARRIED MAN on farm for milking and general farm work. State wages and full particulars. E. J. Hurd, Gagetown, Mich.

AGENTS WANTED

A RELIABLE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY wants some reliable farmers in all parts of Michigan to act as part time agents. Good compensation, lowest rates, first class policies. We help you get started. Box 155, Michigan Farmer.

BIG MONEY MAKER: No capital, or experience necessary. Part or full time. Man or woman with car. Write for full information. Standard Poultry Journal, Dept. M, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

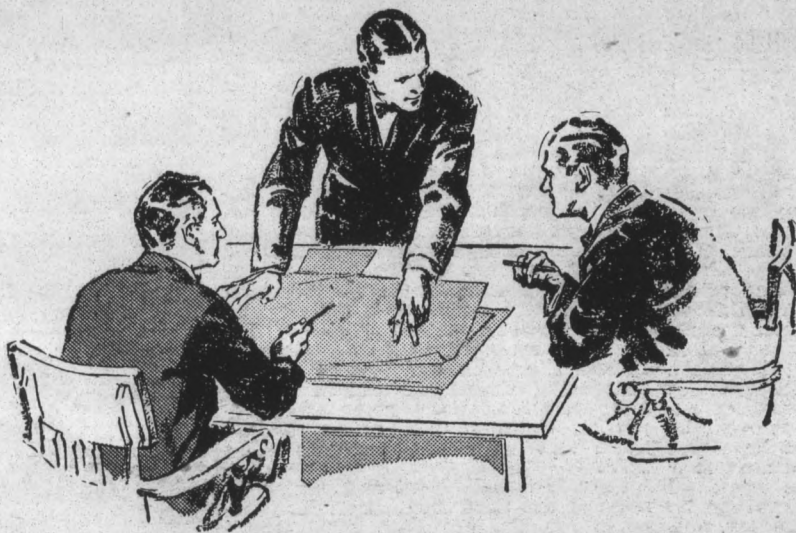
HAY BUYERS: Can use few more good men in territory not now covered. Write for our proposition. Harry D. Gates Company, Jackson, Michigan.

WANTED—Farmer or farmer's son, or man to travel in country. Steady work. Good profits. McCann & Company, Dept. F 4208, Winona, Minn.

Oil facts for farmers

(No. 5)

Traveling the country for lubricating data —to assure economy



THE Mobiloil Engineers started their field research work in 1905. It has continued without interruption.

Last year the Mobiloil Engineers conferred repeatedly with the 842 American manufacturers of cars, trucks, tractors and other automotive units.

They studied blue-prints of every car built.

They were consulted frequently by engineers in automotive plants on important matters affecting engine design.

The engineering, field and laboratory work of the Mobiloil Engineers is unique. And it makes for unique quality and economy in Mobiloil.

Savings that count up

Very likely some one of your neighbors has cut his oil consumption from 15% to 50% through the use of Mobiloil. He will probably tell you

that he has to pay fewer repair bills and has less trouble with carbon and over-heating.

Mobiloil has made itself the most asked-for oil on farms today because it saves money. Its slightly higher price is more than offset by many definite operating economies.

How to buy

For a season's supply we recommend the 55-gallon and 30-gallon drums with convenient faucet. On these your Mobiloil dealer will give you a *substantial discount*.

Other Mobiloil containers are: 10-gallon steel drum with faucet, 5-gallon cans in easy tipping rack and 1-gallon and 1-quart cans.

Your dealer will show you the complete Mobiloil Chart which recommends the correct grade of Mobiloil for your car, tractor and truck. You are always sure with

Make this chart your guide

If your automotive equipment is not listed below see complete Mobiloil Chart at your dealer's. It recommends the correct grades for all cars, trucks and tractors, etc.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS MOTOR TRUCKS AND TRACTORS	1928		1927		1926		1925	
	Engine	Engine	Engine	Engine	Engine	Engine	Engine	Engine
Autocar.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Buick.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac.....	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chandler Special Six.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (other models).....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chevrolet.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chrysler 4 cyl.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Imperial 80.....	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (other models).....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Diamond T.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Dodge Bros.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Durant.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Essex.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Federal B6, 3B6, F6, UB6.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" X2, T6W, T6B.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (other models).....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford A & AA.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" T & TT.....	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin.....	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
G. M. C. T10, T20, T40, T50.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (other models).....	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Garford.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Graham Bros.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hudson.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Indiana 611, 6111.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (other models).....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
International 33, 43, 63, 103, 74C, 54DR, 54C, 74DR, S, SD.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (other models).....	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Mack.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Nash.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oakland.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Overland.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Pontiac.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Reo (all models).....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Republic 11X, 19, 20, 25-6.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" S-25W6, 25-W6.....	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (other models).....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Service.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Star.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Stewart 9, 21, 21X.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (other models).....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Studebaker.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Velie.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
White 15, 15A, 15B, 20, 20A.....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (other models).....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Willys Knight 4 cyl., 6 cyl.....	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
TRACTORS								
Allis Chalmers 12-20, 15-25.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (other models).....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Case 22-40, 25-45, 40-72.....	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
" (other models).....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Caterpillar Combine Harvester 32.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (other models).....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Cietrac.....	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
E. B.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Fordson.....	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Hart Parr.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
John Deere.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
McCormick Deering.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Oil Pull.....	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Twin City 12-20, 20-35.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" (other models).....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Wallis.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A

TRANSMISSION AND DIFFERENTIAL:

For their correct lubrication, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "C", "CC", or Mobilubricant as recommended by complete Chart available at all dealers.

The World's Quality Oil
Mobiloil
VACUUM OIL COMPANY



Mobiloil

Look for the red Gargoyle trade-mark
on the Mobiloil container