“Stuffing” the Soil to Restore Fertility

By N. A. CLAPP

Plowing Under Green Manure Crops will Aid in Restoring Fertility to Worn Soils.

Plowing under green manure crops has been advocated by many agricultural authorities as a means of improving worn soils. The practice is based on the principle that by plowing the green crops under, the vegetable matter is brought into the surface of the soil and thus serves as a substitute for the surface dressing of manure. The practice is especially recommended for soils that are low in organic matter and that have been cropped for a long time without being adequately supplied with such matter.

According to the theory, the green crops, as they decay, add organic matter to the soil and thus improve its fertility. The process is considered as a way of building up the soil and making it more productive. It is said to be particularly effective in improving soils that have been overused and worn out by heavy cropping without adequate fertilizer.

The practice involves the cultivation of crops such as clover, vetch, or other legumes, which are then plowed under after they have reached a suitable growth stage. The green crops are left in the soil to decay, and the resulting humus is supposed to improve the soil's structure, fertility, and water-holding capacity.

However, the success of the practice depends on a number of factors, including the type of crop grown, the period of time the crop is left in the soil, and the soil conditions. It has been suggested that the practice may not be as effective in all situations and that adequate fertilizer may be needed to obtain the desired results.

The practice of plowing under green manure crops is considered a valuable tool in soil management and has been widely adopted in many parts of the world. It is recommended for farmers who are seeking to improve the fertility and productivity of their soil.

(Continued on page 764.)
A farmer who was Nature's Law of showing a visitor over his fields recently, instead of deploring the unfavorable weather conditions, was planting corn for the subsequent germination of the seed and growth of the corn, pointed with pride to the meadows which were a large yield of hay and to the new seeding of clover and alfalfa which gave a decided advantage in soil forage for next year's cutting.

Referring to the backward corn, he remarked that he would much rather have the clover and alfalfa so promisingly developing in that region of the state, the rather than to have the corn developing ahead of the season and the new seeding of clover and alfalfa which he judged to be an unfavorable weather conditions for their development. His reasoning was good, a few warm days and the corn will make rapid strides in catching up with the season, while the clover and alfalfa will remain ahead of the game as compared with normal years.

This is in accord with nature's great law of compensation, which generally balances accounts all right with the farmer who is wise enough to know it and in accordance with his best knowledge. Too many farmers, however, look upon the windings of this law and are inclined to look upon the dark side rather than the bright, and to judge the conditions by unfavorable weather conditions.

One hundred and forty animals were sold for a total amount of $1,088.22 per head, a record, we understand, for sales of the entire sale. The highest price paid for any one animal was $20,000, which was bid by A. W. C. Gavrin, of Chicago, for his beautiful Rag Apple an eight months' old bull consigned by Coleman Ogburn, Jr., of Lansing. Flanders Farmers' Association, of Isabella County, Mich., also paid $6,000 for King of the Pontiac Sires, a yearling bull consigned by the Lawson Holstein Company, of New York. Among the females Josie Forbes Bessie Home, stead, with a butter record of $2,436 lbs. in seven days, and consigned by Munro Dairy Company, of Washington state, led in the honors by bringing the long price of $4,156 from Casa Farm Company.

As evidence of the special value attached to good butter by the breeders, it may be stated that of the consignments 18 male animals sold at prices of $3,500 and over. Of the 122 females sold averaged $797.77. There were only four of the 18 males that sold below the $4,000 mark. Michigan Holstein breeders, besides giving their friends from sister states a most hearty welcome, showed over every growing season, a real substantial part in the transactions at the sale. Only a small part of the Michigan breeders and their offerings for forward dealings who came from a distance, when it appeared impossible, because of the lack of cars, to dispose of an animal or consigned, the account received for the Holsteins from Michigan farms aggregated $578, or an average of $68 head for 20 animals; whereas Michigan men bought 20 animals from the ring, paying an average of $1,114.33 each.

The Habit of Organizing. Michigan cooperatives in central organization have been transferred to the eastern war zone known as the Holstein association. This organization has been carried out in the past, one which resulted in his choice on the third ballot of the delegates. The Corn Growers Association of Central Michigan men have met with some success on the part of the white farmers in the country, to pay these high prices for animals of merit.

In another column appears the report of a national convention of the Holstein breeders of four counties. This organization is the natural outgrowth of a group of farmers who have been formed in addition to various plans for agricultural advancement which have been carried out in the state. Members of which were noted in this column but a few weeks ago.

The benefits of organization have been so apparent to the members of this association that the effort has been made by them to increase the membership. Thackeray and with the progressive ideas on preparation of the organization which has been made in the country, to pay these high prices for animals of merit.

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The Bean-Maggot

Each year the acreage of beans grown in Michigan is increasing. And for the past few years the damage done by the bean maggot has constantly increased. For a number of years it has appeared in the state from time to time scattered over a large area, not doing considerable damage in any one place. But for the past two years it has taken a larger hold on all fields and it has been necessary for me to actually perform much of the labor. A man can do not only so much work as a farm hand, but he can do not the other work that I have always done. I state this as the idea I wish to emphasize. Early I came to comprehend that if the farm was to be made a paying proposition, with every bit of labor necessary to operate it to be paid for at market price, then I must in some way put the farm on a basis if possible to assure good crops every year. The labor must be paid for, the income must come from the farm. That income would not be forthcoming if we produced poor crops. One can pay expenses with now and then only a fair crop, but if the farm pays all the labor bill there is not much, if any, crop failures. Any farmer knows this. The farmer who takes hold and does his share of the manual labor and who has a family of boys to provide their votes and their labor through an occasional poor crop, or even crop failure, because he does not actually have to produce and can adjust his expenditures to his income and make up some other year. The man who pays good actual cash money for every hour's labor performed has established to have crops or even to raise crops successfully.

I very early discovered this, that I must get into some kind of farming that was reliable, that is, depended upon to produce a fair return, not only one year, but every year. That this was the reason I am a dairy farmer. I am a dairy farmer and I am trying to make my farm a dairy business.

I wanted to succeed in every way, all classes of animals, and this was my object. I could not depend upon growing meadow hay, because I wanted to produce a dairy to make cheese and to raise milk to sell. I could not depend upon raising cattle, because I wanted to produce a dairy to make cheese and to raise milk to sell. I must get into some kind of farming that was reliable, that is, depended upon to produce a fair return, not only one year, but every year. I wanted to succeed in every way, all classes of animals, and this was my object. I could not depend upon growing meadow hay, because I wanted to produce a dairy to make cheese and to raise milk to sell. I must get into some kind of farming that was reliable, that is, depended upon to produce a fair return, not only one year, but every year. This was the reason I am a dairy farmer, not a dairy cow. I am a dairy farmer and I am trying to make my farm a dairy business.

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THRESH FAST

BUT THRESH CLEAN

ALWAYS

THROW OUT THE STRAW, CHAFF AND DIRT

THE RED RIVER SPECIAL WAY

YOUNG-RANDOLFH SEED CO., Owatonna, Minn.

The John 0. Stetson Co., Box 1290, Bond, Miss.

Doleys. Large Surplus of long, vigorous disease free

asters, 1.00 each, 100 early tomatoes 75c, salvia, 36c doz., all

CLOVER

SOY BEANS

THRESHING MACHINERY

NICHOLS & SHEPARD CO.

a new threshing rig. The Big Catalog may

There are plenty of big grain farmers who in-

sist on having their threshing done by a Red

for sale and rent on crop payments.

Did Water Bother

BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN

You?"...

Farmers as a rule, are taking better cycles for use in patroling the newly

from that of plain concrete, Crete appears to be but little different

of deformed bars is not seriously weak-

with oil-concrete mixtures. The bond

9. The bond tests show the inadvisa-

Qf road. It is figured that fruit and

other farm produce is hauled to per

of the state. The potatoes were killed the two-mill tax voted by the super-

has been completed in Austin town-

some of the plant food needed by the

of deformed fermentation and decay, furnish

of the strength of plain concrete at 28

2. The times of initial and final set

report was favorable toward this type

of the strength of oil-mixed cement mortar con-

3 days. At the age of one year the

land, Quainicassee, Au Sable, Beaver,

more or 200 acres, give the same amount of

of the Saginaw road building. This

way in supplementing the hay crop, representing the highest efficiency in

et the straw, wheelcrap, scrapers and

other tools and will do its own current work. Recent bids on

of road. Though fast threshing is done by

and reduces the profit that you anticipate

and reduces the profit that you anticipate

and two-haif hours in a solution made by mixing one pound of formaldehyde

of gallons of water. If it is a tile build it last, it is salt tight 

A mile of state reward gravel road

to be used in the road. Fleed operators and storekeepers, were

work was satisfactory. It was

sufficient and that such mortar is practically water-proof.

when fast threshing is done by a sloppy machine.
Thinning the Peach

**Thinning** is another of the expensive operations of commercial peach culture which is absolutely necessary and must be done very carefully every year. It is the grower’s insurance against overbear- ing which results in devitalized trees and small fruit. The tree which produces three bushels of fine fruit worth at least $1.00 per bushel is profitable when the trees producing six bushels of culls at thirty or forty cents per bushel will not pay. Furthermore the culls may sell no more than all the trees which have borne the small fruit is an “overworked plant” which will suffer for its misused energy. It is the fruit of the grower and not the tree as the tree bears fruit to furnish seeds to perpetuate its kind. It is man’s busi- ness to make the tree produce large fruit.

The thinning of the peach orchard should be finished before the peaches are larger than walnuts and the work should start immediately after the June drop. The distance to leave between the specimens varies with the variety, for example, Gold Drops do not need as much room to develop as Elberta.

**TROUBLE DEPARTMENT.**

**Oyster Shell Scale.**

Kindly tell me what is the matter with my currant bushes, and what to do for them? At first the leaves get puckery, turn red, and then underneath the leaves are covered with little green lice.

W. M. P.

**Currant Louse.**

Could you tell me what is the matter with my currant bushes, and what to do for them? At first the leaves get puckery, turn red, and then underneath the leaves are covered with little green lice.

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**Currant Louse.**

The red and puckery condition of the currant foliage is due to the currant plant louse.

This louse is hatched from shiny black eggs attached to the back of new growth which hatch soon after the leaves open. The young lice crawl to the leaves and feed on the under side. By May they become quite abundant, and the irritation of their combined punctures causes the leaves to become badly curled. After the foliage has become distorted, this insect is rather hard to control, on account of the difficulty of reaching it with any of the common contact insecticides.

The most satisfactory way to control this pest is to spray the bushes with commercial tobacco extracts, such as black leaf 40, just as the foliage is coming out. While oil soap or kerosene emulsion and also the tobacco solution will kill the insect during the growing season if the spray is thoroughly ap- plied to the under side of the leaf. On account of the difficulty of making a thorough application, it is doubtful whether any means of control would be practical now. Owing to the attacks of parasitic enemies, this house becomes greatly reduced in numbers after the middle of July.

**The Evart Fruit Farm Association met at Evart, in Osceola county, and re-elected the following officers:**

President, George W. Minchin; secretary, Arthur R. Rose; treasurer, W. M. Latta; directors, V. R. Davy, Wm. Shore and J. J. Reik. The company owns 150 acres, of which 80 has been improved and the remainder are one and two years old and have wintered well.
National Holstein Breeders' Meeting

The thirty-first annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, which was also the forty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the herd book of this breed was a decided success. Fully 276 enthusiastic supporters and breeders of the "Big Black-and-Whites" gathered together at the Hotel Statler, Detroit, on June 7 for this annual convention, to discuss the merits of this popular dairy breed and to consider means of furthering the Holstein interests and the dairy industry in general. The Holstein-Friesian Association is the largest association of pure-bred dairy stock in the country, having a total membership of 8,885. Of this number 2,683 membership votes were represented at this meeting. There were no spirited contests on any subject, which went to show that all present agreed were on the ways and means of furthering the interests of this great breed.

After the formalities of the opening of the meeting Hon. D. D. Aitken, president of the association, gave his annual address. This speech showed Mr. Aitken's keen insight into the essentials for the advancement of the Holstein-Friesian cattle and of the dairy interests in general. In opening his speech as he always does, it was a fitting tribute to the organization that the attendance was the largest in its history, and also the transactions of the association in the year past were unequalled in volume. Among the things he urged was a national census of the Holstein-Friesians in this country. Not only should one be made, but plans should be formulated providing for a repeat of a census, at stated intervals. Such a plan would have an important bearing upon the registration and the transfer of records and their accuracy.

Holstein in Production.

To further the interest in the Holstein-Friesians and in increasing local clubs should be organized and a corps of speakers made available for local associations to point out practical ways of improvement in breeding, feeding and marketing stock. To make a success in breeding the breeder must have in his mind the ideal type of the breed. As there is a large number of new converts to the breed it is essential that the association's officers should make every effort to train the local associations and to increase the membership of these new members this ideal type. High production, size, vigor and hardiness which are essential qualifications of the Holstein may be rapidly deteriorated by carelessness in breeding, therefore much must be done which will continually remind the members to keep the type constantly in mind.

While a foot-and-mouth disease crisis was costly to all breeders of stock, it also meant conferences between the cattle breeders and related industries with state and national authorities which were of great value in more clearly bringing out the relationship of all concerned. With reference to the reimbursement of slaughtered animals, Mr. Aitken did not favor the idea of a state of maximum charge for registered stock, as he believed that where this was done the cost to the producer would be much greater than the value of a quart of milk costing the consumer eight cents is equivalent to a dollar in butter. Most people consider milk as a beverage, but from the standpoint of food value, a half a pound of milk costing but five cents is equal in value to a full course dinner, regardless of cost. As an indication of the fact that the public does not realize that milk is the greatest source of protein, and that the food value of a quart of milk costing the consumer eight cents is equivalent to a dollar in butter, Mr. Aitken urged the necessity for a more efficient national dairy organization. He said that the highest type for use in high-class breeding herds often reach several thousands of dollars. The Advanced Registry System has made cooperation possible, and its bearing upon the progress of the breed has been of great importance. In all that work, no opportunity should be afforded for error or fraud which would weaken public confidence in the absolute accuracy in all tests.

In order to further dairy interests in general, much educational work will have to be done to teach the public the value of cream as food. A plan has been carried out in 250 local associations, and in a quarter of a million people connected with the dairy industry, is being carried on which is necessary to carry on a systematic and nation-wide campaign of the advertising of all dairy products. The lack of co-operation among the various smaller associations has kept this billion-dollar industry from occupying its proper place in the food market of America. Aside from this, the expenditure of a reasonable sum of money for the consumption of dairy products could be doubled, and with the increased demand it would be up to the producer to fix the price, rather than being at the mercy of the consumer at the present.

The election of Officers.

President D. D. Aitken, Secretary Frederick L. Houghton, Treasurer Wing R. Simonds, Superintendents of the American Holstein breeders' Association, elected Mr. Aitken to the office of president left vacant by the death of Dr. D. H. Pavlin, and Wm. Bishop, of Covington, Ohio, was unanimously elected. Another French of Maryland, was elected a member of the board of directors caused by the death of G. A. Perley, of this meeting. There was no contest for any office, and the election was unanimous.

After a spirited but friendly contest it was decided by a vote of 22 to 19 in favor of the adoption of the resolution on the proposition of the National Bankruptcy of the breed. It was decided that the American Holstein breeders' Association shall have the power to collect and distribute money to any breeders of stock and the power to sell the vacancy on the board of directors caused by the death of the breeders.

(Continued next week.)
The subject of stock raising on old lands in northern Michigan is a timely one. The first practical difficulty in stock raising, will be to get a good crop of clover and alfalfa. This is easy enough when one knows how and follows the right methods. Most of the land will not bear dressing of lime, and this can be got in most neighborhoods from marl taken from the bottoms of streams. A good neighborhood can club together and ship it in small quantities. But it is a prime necessity in most neighborhoods.

But one preparation of the Red Sea that stumps most people, is a sea of grasshoppers. I know where I speak, that they are more troublesome than any other thing in the north. These insects thrive in the June grass which grows everywhere in the northern country. They get in deserted fields which have become sodden over with it and in old unclosed spots on cut-over land, and when feed gets short the hoppers begin to move. Hoppers are then stiff with the dew, and if there is any grasshoppers are then stiff with the dew, and if there is any

The general rule is to raise potatoes and corn first, and then some crop with complete seed can be done. But often the farmer is hard up and thinks he can get just another crop, and gets the land to its last usefulness before attempting. Then when he fails to get his crop he has lost his seed, which the pioneer can ill afford, but he is deprived of the promise of a crop the next year. Besides the hopper preceding a seeding should be one giving clean cultivation, and it is not well to raise two crops of the same kind following one another, and so potatoes will be broken up.

What is the remedy? Bronze turkeys. Every man should have a good-sized flock and let them run where they will until the hoppers are exterminated. Fire, used at the right time just before the hoppers to travel will do wonders but there are times and places where this can be done.

One must watch for the right time when it is dry enough to get a good stand, but not dry enough to be dangerous. But turkeys are the only machines that can keep grasshoppers and themselves, and come home in the fall with other machines and each one red with flour. Grasshoppers can do the injunction to rise early and as the grasshopper rises in the morning, they stretch out their long legs and get a feed where and when they the farmer with a good eye for a deal. I notice that the feeders manage somehow to live at least as long, live as long or longer than many of the grasshopper people. But they will keep them eaten off or tramp the ground so they die out. But the hoppers that the grasshopper presents a field for a feeding making, as well as for more rapid growth of the young crop. The growth of foul weeds, in an un

I would not advise anyone to farm the pine lands without getting rid of the stump. But this can be done if one will set out about it with intelligent and careful work. Dynamics, or machine, can be used and a part cleared each year. Of course, the hardwood lands will present the best paying proposition at first, but there is no reason why the pine lands, except the light soils and with his luck of knowledge, makes a failure. But often these lands are level and near to market and if intelligently handled, one may make good on them.

Feeding vs. Dairying.

I was much interested in Mr. Lillie's experiment with steers, as I am in everything he writes. I wonder whether his steers were bred to market, or that they were kept and the milk fed them as he did. He would have had twice as much milk and brought him nine pounds per pound, instead of seven, which would have suited me better than any cow I ever heard of. Steers! I once heard a beef man say he would rather have five dollars' profit on fat than three dollars on a cow. But he is more than is generally estimated. A practical dairyman, makes a failure. But often the poorest equipped man gets on better than any other thing in the north. They can run along the roads, and places where even these cannot be

One should learn how to take care of turkeys, which raises means how to let them take care of themselves. Never indecorum. Get birds two years old if possible for heen, keep the premises clean of litter and the birds clean. Hay barns and chicken houses as much as possible and in the fall never let them have new corn. Wheat and grasshoppers are disposed of, a good field of alfalfa should be a part of every farm to keep to the land to its last usefulness before attempting. Then when he fails to get his crop he has lost his seed, which the pioneer can ill afford, but he is deprived of the promise of a crop the next year. Besides the hopper preceding a seeding should be one giving clean cultivation, and it is not well to raise two crops of the same kind following one another, and so potatoes will be broken up.

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New Mid-Year Model
257 CARS IN ONE

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700 Improvements—Cost Cut 50%
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This Mid-Year Mitchell shows the final result of what efficiency means in car building. It is the 17th Mitchell model built by John W. Bate, each better than the one before it. It is offered by a concern which for 82 years has stood for the best that was possible.

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The Mitchell motor car factory now represents an investment of $5,000,000. It was built by John W. Bate, the efficiency expert, to build Mitchell cars economically. It has thousands of up-to-date, time-saving machines. By splendid methods it has cut the cost on 10,000 operations. This New Mitchell is built here for just about half what it would have cost six years ago.

As a result, you get in this Mitchell by far the greatest car sold around this price. And you get 26 extras, nearly all of them features which even costly cars omit.

700 Parts Made Better
Mr. Bate and his staff have spent years and years in bringing this car to perfection. They have taken up part by part. They have attained utter simplicity, wonderful lightness and matchless accessibility. They have displaced castings by steel, much lighter and tougher.

Mr. Bate argues for lifetime cars. He says cars should last like watches. And the cars he has built have broken all records for endurance in the hands of owners. They make this the easiest-riding car in the world. Not one of these springs in all their history has ever yet been broken.

Broken springs would come back to us, so we know this for a fact. The Mitchell has a power tire pump. You don't pump the tires by hand. It has reversible headlights, a light in the tonneau, a locked compartment for valuables, an engine primer right in front of the driver. These are some of the features which other cars lack. There are 26 in all.

The Engineers' Choice
Famous engineers, when they buy cars for themselves, are choosing this Bate-built Mitchell. Your Mitchell dealer has a long list of them—men known the country over. That fact shows how the greatest experts regard this engineering marvel. And what they think of John W. Bate.

All the New Ideas
This Mid-Year Mitchell was completed after the New York Shows. It combines all the best ideas, in design and equipment, found in 257 show models. You will see in this Mitchell more new ideas, more luxuries and beauties than any other car embodies.

When you buy a car to keep you want a car like this. So prove it out. If you don't know the nearest Mitchell dealer, ask us for his name.

MITCHELL-LEWIS MOTOR CO.
Racine, Wis., U. S. A.
Faster—faster—faster! The roar became a whining hum. Then for Madeleine sound ceased to be anything—she could not hear. The wind was now heavy, imponderable—no longer a swift, plastic thing, but solid, like an onrushing wall. It bore down upon Madeline with such resistless weight that she could not move.

The green of desert plants along the road merged into two shapeless faces sliding at her from the distance. Objects ahead began to blur—the white road to grow streaky, like rays of light—the sky to take on more of a reddening haze.

Madeline, realizing that her sight was failing her, turned for one more look at Link Stevens. It had come to be his ride almost as much as it was hers. He hunched lower than ever, rigid, strained to the last degree, a terrible, implacable driver. This was his hour, and he was great. If he so much as brushed a flying tire against one of the millions of spikes clutching out from the cactus there might be a shock, a splitting wave of air—an end.

She was lying face down over the wheel. Her face was gray, like a marble mask. That was Madeline's last clear sensation upon the ride. Blinded, dazed, she succumbed to the strain upon her heart, never to be forgotten, this little hunched, deformed figure of Link's hanging with dauntless, deathless grip over the wheel, his grey face like a marble mask.

The car had come to a stop. Link was lying face down over the wheel. Nels was rubbing her hands, calling to her. She saw a house with clean, whitewashed walls and brown-tiled roof. She turned back, remembering the white walls, the range, peeped the last red curve, the dark figure of the rebels whirled before Madeline's eyes. Confusion seized her senses. All about her was a dark chaos through which she was rushing, rushing, rushing unceasingly, but always rushing onward, even to meet the darkness that haunted her and never reached her.

After an almost infinite time the rush ceased. Madeline distinguished voices, low at first and apparently far away. Then she opened her eyes to blurred but conscious sight.

The car had come to a stop. Link was lying face down over the wheel. Nels was rubbing her hands, calling to her. She saw a house with clean, whitewashed walls and brown-tiled roof. Beyond, over a dark mountain range, peeped the last red curve, the last beautiful ray of the setting sun. Confusion seized her senses. All about her was a dark chaos through which she was rushing, rushing, rushing under the wrathful eye of a setting sun.

For moments, hours, ages she was blinded, dazed, confused. Then she rose, reeling, trembling, forgetting. "Free!" she whispered.

"Come," replied Montes, taking her arm. "Pardon me, señora." Without his assistance she would have fallen wholly upon Nels, who supported her on the other side. They helped her to jump from the car.

For a moment the white walls, the hazy red sky, the dark figure of the rebels whirled before Madeleine's eyes. She saw a house with clean, whitewashed walls and brown-tiled roof. Beyond, over a dark mountain range, peeped the last red curve, the last beautiful ray of the setting sun. Confusion seized her senses. All about her was a dark chaos through which she was rushing, rushing, rushing under the wrathful eye of a setting sun.

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The unsanitary, Disease-Breeding CLOSET is Doomed

All House Sewage Reduced to Clear Water with No Offensive Odor.

Write for Information to
PERFECTION SEPTIC TANK CO.,
316 Board of Trade, Indianapolis, Ind.

M. O. D. W. M. O. D. W.

GEARLESS MOTOR-DRIVEN FIRE-PUMP

$102

At home or on the road. Goods on approval or cash in advance.

The NATIONAL MOTOR SUPPLY CO.
Rochelle Ave., Cleveland, O.

PRICES LOWER NOW!

SURE-CURE STEAM VULCANIZER

Thickly tine,true Vulcanizing Oil, 50 cts. per quart.


An Indian Legend
By HOPE DARING

LONG ago, when our state was covered with unbroken forests, beautiful Little Traverse Bay was rimmed round with Indian wigwams. Where Harbor Springs now stands there was a village of considerable size. In this spot the red men lingered long; many of their descendants can still be found there. Emmet county was long a reservation for the Ottawa and Chippewa Indians.

These tribes had the usual wealth of legendary lore. One of the tales that handed down from one storyteller of the tribe to another, has come to us in the legend of Roaring Brook. Thus beautiful little stream enters the bay a mile and a half east of Harbor Springs and has given its name to a charming summer colony whose members are largely Lansing people. The form of the story differs a little in the various tellings, but all can be traced to the same origin.

"But it doesn't roar," a bright-faced girl declaimed on her first visit to the stream. "Listen! As it slips along under the trees it sangs the dearest melody. Long ago the Indians told of the brook's song. Long ago the Indians of that region were ruled by Logamio, a brave and valiant chief. In his desire to surpass all other chiefs he listened to the voice of Motchimanitou, an evil spirit who lived a little way east of the village, where the scrubby evergreens skirt the bay's sandy shore. Aided by this spirit Logamio became famed for his prowess. He came so thoroughly under the influence of Motchimanitou that, when the evening goddess Winona, the chief's lovely daughter, for his bride, the father consented.

Poor Winona loved and had delighted her task to Neoma, a warrior of her own tribe. When the lovers heard the decision of the chief they stole away from the village, entered a canoe and reached a distant island. There they made for themselves a home and lived in happiness for several months.

One day, when Neoma was hunting, the evil Motchimanitou appeared at the wigwam. He carried Winona away with him, a captive. On reaching the mainland, the spirit compelled the maiden in a cave, midway between his home and the village, near the stream now called Roaring Brook. The faithful Neoma followed the two, but, because of Motchimanitou's magical power, the young warrior was unable to rescue his bride.

Poor Winona, kept a prisoner in the dark cave, soon sickened and died. When Neoma learned this he climbed a tall tree near the place of her consecration. That he did with the child's idea that he would be nearer the happy hunting ground, beyond the sky to which his beloved had gone. At last, singing the weird, plaintive death song of his tribe, Neoma threw himself from the top of the tree. He fell into a pool into which the stream widened under the cedars, just before it enters the bay. The young warrior's life went out, but the stream caught his death song. This it still repeats to those whose ear is attuned to catch the melody.

The World's Champion Endurance Car

Reputation

"What Car Shall I Buy?"

LET us give you a suggestion. Buy the car that has the best reputation for service in your city or town or county. You should see that for your investment you secure—not merely a motor car—but motoring. We are less anxious to make you a Maxwell owner than to make you and keep you a satisfied motorist.

By service we do not mean merely the serviceability of the car you buy—the soundness of design, the excellence of materials and workmanship, the sturdiness and willingness and dependability of the car. True, these are vastly important things.

But still more important is the Company back of the car. Still more important are the company's local representatives who sell you the car and whom the company must hold responsible to fulfill its just obligations and keep its pledge with you.

Buy the car, then, which embodies Character as well as Reputation. For reputation is what people think of you, while character is what you really are.

Buy that car which carries with it an actual guarantee of continuous, care-free, economical motoring. In fact, select your company before you select your car. Buy motoring.

And in just so far as The Maxwell Motor Company, after you have made such an investigation, comes up to these standards and survives these tests, we shall urge you to buy a Maxwell Motor Car.

Brief Specifications—Four cylinder motor; cone clutch running in oil; unit transmission (3 speeds) bolted to engine, 5% floating rear axle; left-hand steering, center control; 36" tread, 101" wheelbase; 10 x 3 1/2" tires; weight 1,900 pounds. Equipment—Electric Head-lights (with dimmer) and tail-light; storage battery; electric horn; one-man mohair top with envelope and quick-adjustable storm curtains; clear vision, double-ventilating windshield; speedometer; spare tire carrier; demountable rims; pump, jack, wrenches and tools. Service—16 complete service stations, 54 district branches, over 2,500 dealers and agents—so arranged and organized that service can be secured anywhere within 12 hours. Prices—2-Passenger Roadster, $635; 5-Passenger Touring Car, $695. Three other body styles.

Maxwell
Motor Company - Detroit, Mich.

Send to Department No.30 for our new booklet
"The Maxwell and the Family"
**Make Stairs of Your Stumbling Blocks**

The man who is able to make stairs of his stumbling blocks can climb to unlimited heights.**

So writes a contributor to a little advertising paper which was tucked in our mailbox. The new way of putting the old thought in so good a case I can not refrain from passing it on, in the hope that it will give impetus to someone who is just now having more than her share, seemingly, of stumbling blocks.

"Make stairs of your stumbling blocks." Why not? Instead of getting up, as we usually do, and giving the block a kick, at the same time slipping back a pace, place the block squarely in front of us and climb carefully upon it to a niche just a little higher than we occupied before.

After all, life is just a process of falling over something and getting up again. To make a fresh trial for better or for worse is the only complete custom and mail order woolen mill in Michigan. Write for prices today.

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**AGENT S WANTED**

M. B. Hunt & Son, Box 525, Lansing, Mich.

**BEEKEEPERS' SUPPLIES**

Send for Catalog A for prices of the items, etc., we supply every requirement. Beekeepers.

Send for catalog B for prices of bee boxes, etc., please.

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**CHOICE OF 94 STYLES Colors and Blinds**

SOLD FOR LESS THAN COST

**SEND NO MONEY** but write today for our illustrated booklet. We ship the same day. Free catalog.

**BERRY BASKETS**

Send for catalog C for prices of Berry baskets and market 

Special — Washable paper 

Berry baskets permanent. 

Daisy Fly Killer

glue paper for 

50c per point. Write for 

free catalogue.

B. F. Hunt & Son, Box 525, Lansing, Mich.

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Rose Quilt Pattern.

This pattern is in 17 pieces. There should be four buds, four big leaves, eight small leaves and the rose for the center. The four big leaves should be placed one on each side of rose — Mrs. Ernest Brown.

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**Prevent House Flies**

Apply 2 ounces of 20 Mule Team Borax to the; same way to the can of garbage, daily, through a hole in the top.

Apply 2 ounces of 20 Mule Team Borax to water.

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**HOUSEHOLD EDITOR:**—Will someone kindly tell me how to get rid of bed bugs in an old house? Housekeeper.

It will take months, possibly two or three years, to get rid of the bugs in an old house. Remove everything from the rooms, shut them up tightly, burn sulphur in them and leave for 24 hours. Then open and air 24 hours, and saturate every crack in walls, baseboard and furniture with gasoline. Let air for three days, then air and air carpets and seat with gasoline, leaving outside until all odor evaporates. Of course, you can only do a room at a time. After the whole house has been gone over, you can inspect it each week and pour gasoline liberally into cracks everywhere. Of course, no light is used in the house before the air is put into a room so treated for at least 24 hours.

Tired Cook.—Children may be taught not to lunch without permission, but I do not know what you can do about "children of older growth." If the young men in your family are too selfish to consider you, I do not know how you can break them of "snoping." Household Editor.

Will you please print directions for blooming your white muslin to pure white? I have a white dress trimmed in very lace and would like to have the lace white.—Mrs. R. H.

I do not know of a satisfactory way of bleaching ecru to pure white. A bleaching fluid might do it, but there is too much danger of rotting thread. Perhaps a reader has had success.

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**CLEANSERS AND REJUVENATORS.**

**BY EMMA GARY WALLACE.**

Every housekeeper should have a practical knowledge of disinfectants, cleansers, polishes, sanitarians and nauseous. To know the right thing to do at the right time will make the use of a valuable article or make safe and sanitary home surroundings, or prevent serviceable household articles from becoming shabby. Here are a few things well worth remembering.

Snow White Washing Fluid.—Take a large earthenware bowl and empty a ten-cent can of powdered borax and one pound of washing soda in two quarts of water. Add to this a cupful of消毒 powder. Add a few grains of potash into this, also a large earthenware bowl and empty a ten-cent can of potash into this, also a small earthenware bowl. Add a cupful of disinfecting powder and a small earthenware bowl and empty a ten-cent can of potash into this, also a

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Grange.

OFFICERS OF THE STATE ASSOCIATION OF FARMERS' CLUBS.

President—H. R. Robb, Mason; vice-president—C. D. Hubbell, Clinton.

Secretary and Treasurer—Mrs. J. S. Brown, Howell.

Granger—Albert Allen, Mason; C. T. Mainline, Alma; W. K. Crighton, Grass
Lake; Edward Burke, St. Johns; Mrs. J. Reed, Spring Arbor; Roy E. Moore, Belleville.

Grange Life Association.

STATE GRANGE OFFICERS.

Lector—Dora H. Steckman, Lansing.

Secretary—Jennie Buell, Ann Arbor. Treasurer—Frank Coward, Bronson.

AMONG THE LIVE GRANGES.

Gratified Pomona Grange met with Manchester, May 29. The day was fine and several came from all parts of the county, so a good crowd was present for the afternoon session. The Grange made a potluck dinner and supper. At the fifth degree session, the new officers of the organization were installed. The final act was rendered by the Monitor, "May the Grange be ever open to all who seek to better the conditions of life for themselves and their fellow men."

The two fine readings were given by Toria Muscott. A most excellent paper was read by Sister "P宗旨 of Arcadia Grange. Rev. Gray, of Breckenridge, gave a fine selection entitled, "The Happy Life." The author of this article contrasted the relative security of the country man and his home with the industrial life of the city dweller, and suggested that the more the mind is cultivated the more society is gratified. The meeting adjourned at 9:00 o'clock.

"Nature is the truest literature, and God speaks in nature. The book of God's power and wisdom is the universe, the book of God's love is the heart of man."

Charlotte Grange entertained A. S. Williams and W. R. C. on Thursday evening, June 7, and it is found that in all the years of its existence members of the post never had a more interesting or patriotic address than that delivered by the master, Mr. J. C. Ketcham. Mr. Ketcham had but recently returned from the great Methodist conference at Saratoga and while there had witnessed the grandeur of the historic scene of the Revolutionary war, and also the beautiful scene of Grand Rapids. All of these things Mr. Ketcham told us all about in an hour and he had his audience spellbound. So strong was the impression made on members of the audience that G. A. R. that already lines have been forwarded to Mr. Ketcham for next year's memorial address. The program was a very interesting one, and everyone was too ill to attend the meeting. A song was rendered by Sister Millie, of Michigan, and a good lesson performed by many lively discussions, such as: "The farmer's business concerns in the high school? Could not farming be devoted to a standing three or ten-hour day as in other channels of life?" Mr. Sunbird, of Advance, was careful in answering the weight of loads upon our shoulders, and the many inquirers of the last question will be taken up again and discussed thereon. The musical program of the Pomona Grange voted to put $25 into the home and 1/4 into the local option state-wide campaign, the State Grange having already put in 40 Yen for the campaign. After admiring the selection entitled, "The Happy Life," the author of this article contrasted the relative security of the country man and his home with the industrial life of the city dweller, and suggested that the more the mind is cultivated the more society is gratified. The meeting adjourned at 9:00 o'clock.

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The editor of the Michigan Farmer teaches a great lesson. After this a question box was opened, and many of them came from Oneida, and a downpour of rain in the early meeting recently held in East Lansing, over 50 taking part. Songs by Mrs. M. Overmyer. After a song by Grange G. A. R. that already lines have been sent to secure Mr. Ketcham for next year's memorial address. The program was a very interesting one, and everyone was too ill to attend the meeting. A song was rendered by Sister Millie, of Michigan, and a good lesson performed by many lively discussions, such as: "The farmer's business concerns in the high school? Could not farming be devoted to a standing three or ten-hour day as in other channels of life?" Mr. Sunbird, of Advance, was careful in answering the weight of loads upon our shoulders, and the many inquirers of the last question will be taken up again and discussed thereon. The musical program of the Pomona Grange voted to put $25 into the home and 1/4 into the local option state-wide campaign, the State Grange having already put in 40 Yen for the campaign. After admiring the selection entitled, "The Happy Life," the author of this article contrasted the relative security of the country man and his home with the industrial life of the city dweller, and suggested that the more the mind is cultivated the more society is gratified. The meeting adjourned at 9:00 o'clock.

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When You Go Out to the Barn Tonight

Just imagine that instead of carrying a dirty smoky old lantern you simply step inside the door, turn a key and the entire place is instantly flooded with brilliant white light like sunlight.

Think how much easier it would be to work and how much more quickly you could finish up the chores.

Consider, too, the increased safety—if lanterns and matches were never again used in your barn. Then consider this fact, that you can now make these ideal conditions a reality by the installation of a Pilot-Carbide-Outdoor Lighting and Cooking Plants.

Bumper Grain Crops

Full weight, highest quality; Fireproof, weatherproof, durable— and reasonable in cost.

Vol. 765, No. 3

THE MICHIGAN FARMER

Grange.

Farmers' Clubs.

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Bumper Grain Crops

Good Markets—High Prices

PRIZES AWARDED TO WESTERN CANADA FOR WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, ALFALFA AND GRASSES

The results of the winter crop of 1915-16 were: Western Canada, 21,000,000 bushels of wheat, 5,000,000 bushels of oats and 2,000,000 bushels of barley. The wheat was of excellent quality and the grain in condition for market. Many of the crops were raised with great care and attention to detail.

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FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Strawberries.—Michigan berries in demand at $2.50@5.50 per 100 cases, and going to various parts of the country. It is possible they will be mistaken in the end. On some recent days prime ship loading lots held within the top paid for prime heavy shipping lots. At the week's close lots brought $7.00@9.50, comparing with 29@50c. A week earlier, signs selling on the west's low day the top lots brought $6.50. Receipts of sheep and lambs were good last week and demand good, but prices are graying below the high of the past 5 weeks. Sheep show up the receipts. Spring lambs are at the time, we are steadily growing another. Some shorn feeding lambs were taken last week at $6.75@9.10 per 100 lbs. Prices have been widened and no other offerings. Closing Saturday as follows: Cattle—$7.75@8.75; hogs $3.75@5.75. Flax—37c per 100 lbs. Prices $1.20 per bushel. Last week's Detroit posted up to 37c in Michigan, quotations were: 

United States naval department experiments indicate that steam-driven propellers may solve the problem of air navigation. When the weight problem has been fully solved, steam equipment will guarantee a constant and stable power which will obviate most of the accidents with seaplanes.

Buffalo.—An easy tone prevails and 5.95, while bulls were active at $5.50@7.75; oats 71c. Stock was in good demand on Monday. 

FLINTS FOR SAFE.

Helding my farm in the city for platting purposes, it will be necessary for the disposition of the Holstein breed. The animal represents the surrender of possession of the farm at that time.

The Holstein breed are representatives of the best known families. They are of the highest order of their kind. I have been a farmer for many years, and have always been interested in the raising of fine cattle. I have sold many fine Holsteins, and have always been satisfied with the results. I have had the milk and the returns from the sale of the bull calves.

A year's time will be given to responsible parties, with interest of 6%.
Go Slow and Buy Right

Lily and Primrose Separators

The cream separator is the center around which every successful dairying establishment revolves. A good separator will add considerably to your cash income. You cannot afford to buy at random. If you are not personally acquainted with the best features of the best cream separators, let us help you.

An ordinary separator will save you money, but if you want to make the most from your cream buy a Lily or Primrose. These International Harvester separators work so efficiently and for so many years that even the two- or three-cow farmers use them with profit. It pays a bigger bill! Then take the advice of thousands of the most prosperous dairymen and buy either a Lily or a Primrose.

Lily and Primrose separators skin very closely—leaving only a drop of cream in a gallon of milk. They are strong and simple, needing few adjustments—neither may nor may any can make. The frame on each is open and sanitary. The supply can is clean and low. Every bearing and moving part is well aided always by a splash system. There are no better separators.

Buy a Lily or Primrose from the I H C dealer and be sure of satisfaction. Write us for catalogs and booklets on dairying.

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MICHIGAN CROP REPORT.

The condition of rye in the state and central counties is 87, in the southern counties, 92 in the central counties, 83 in the northern counties and 97 in the upper peninsula. The condition of rye one year ago in the state was 91, in the southern counties, 94, in the central counties, 82, in the northern counties and 99 in the upper peninsula.

Corn.—The acreage of corn planted or to be planted as compared with last year is 93 in the state, 94 in the southern counties, 95 in the central counties, 95 in the northern counties and 99 in the upper peninsula. The condition of corn as compared with an average in the state and central counties, 85 in the southern counties, 89 in the central counties and 94 in the upper peninsula.

Oats.—The condition of oats planted or to be planted with an average in the state and southern counties, 95 in the central counties, 95 in the northern counties and 98 in the upper peninsula.

—The acreage of barley sown or that will be sown as compared with last year is 93 in the state and central counties, 92 in the southern counties, 86 in the central counties and 162 in the upper peninsula.

Barley.—The condition of meadows as compared with an average in the state, southern, central, northern and upper peninsula is 87, in the northern counties and 87 in the lower peninsula.

Potatoes.—The condition of potatoes planted or to be planted as compared with last year is 93 in the state, 94 in the southern counties, 95 in the northern counties and 93 in the upper peninsula. The condition of potatoes in the state and central counties, 85 in the southern counties, 83 in the northern counties and 97 in the upper peninsula.

Cabbage and Celery.—The condition of acres of cabbage planted or to be planted so far as reported in the state, the number and area of acres as of August-May is 17,760,000, in the central counties 3, in the northern counties 98, in the upper peninsula.

Sugar Beets.—The acreage of sugar beets planted or to be planted as compared with last year is 93 in the state, 94 in the southern counties, 95 in the northern counties and 93 in the upper peninsula. The condition as compared with an average in the state, 93 in the southern counties, 85 in the central counties, 83 in the northern counties and 97 in the upper peninsula.

The condition of the various kinds of fruit in the state was 91, in the southern counties, 92 in the central counties, 83 in the northern counties and 97 in the upper peninsula.

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MICHIGAN FARMS.

The Canton Culvert & Silo Co.

551 Jackson St., Detroit, Mich.

The frame on each is open and sanitary. The hinges swing open and shut easily. The hinges are asked the Harris Line of labor saving, being air-tight, the better the silage and the less the loss. Beet material is readily filled from western points.

The Canton Culvert & Silo Co.

551 Jackson St., Detroit, Mich.

Sectional sheets are easily fattened in the form of a perfect ladder. Beet material is readily filled from western points.

The Canton Culvert & Silo Co.

551 Jackson St., Detroit, Mich.

Beet material is readily filled from western points.

The Canton Culvert & Silo Co.

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Beet material is readily filled from western points.
Rouge Rex Shoes are economical, as they are made of materials that are as good as they can be. They may sometimes seem to cost just a little more than some others but the difference will be seen when they have been worn only a short time.

No. 442 is a shoe for summer wear, it is tough and sturdy, just the kind of a shoe for a man who isn’t particular where he puts his feet down. And it's comfortable as can be.

Let us send you the booklet about Rouge Rex shoes and the name of your nearest dealer.

Hide-to-Shoe Co.

Ionia, Mich.
Range for Poultry

As we went into the barn the chickens flew past us in all directions. "I don't know what to do with those fool hens of mine, they are always in the barn and in the way," said their owner. As we passed the hen house we saw an old shed that had a covering of green slime and moss in its front yard and the hens were roosting all over the machinery and wagons in the yard and were generally doing their best to mess everything up.

How easy it would have been for this man to remedy this condition of affairs by providing his hens with an open range of green fresh pasture offered in abundance by any of his fields either near to or farm from the house as he should choose.

Out on the pasture or free range, his chickens could have picked up a living from the hays, insects, and worms, together with the grass and weed seeds that abound in the field, and at the same time they could have been increasing their health and vigor every day that they lived under such conditions.

The Advantages of Free Range.

Free range is of importance in the handling of all kinds of farm poultry and especially so in the case of chickens. The old hens that are being kept over to supply eggs for the family during the summer and to be used for breeding purposes in the spring should receive the best of the range nearest the house. This is because, they are more bolder in handling and care, and during the summer it is necessary to gather the eggs very frequently in order to keep them in a fresh condition. This range is best found in the old garden patch or orchard near the house.

The Colony House Best.

After deciding to put the hens out on pasture the next thing to consider is the shelter that they should receive. This is best supplied by the colony house that will shelter from fifty to one hundred hens in a bunch. The former number is preferable but the latter is more convenient to handle while feeding and requires less labor per hen. Then when the hens are taken off of the range the houses can be bunched together for the winter in one place near the barn. Besides the house the hens will require all the shade that it is possible to give them. If there is only a small number of hens kept on the farm say up to a hundred, these can all be kept in one house in the orchard. If there are more than this the bunch should be divided and separated in two houses in the orchard, if this is big enough, or the others can be placed in an adjacent corn field or clover field. A corn field is an ideal place for the summer hen house as here the hens receive all the shade necessary.

On poultry farms where large numbers of pullets are raised every year it is the best practice to rotate the pullets from field to field and so all of the pullets get a chance at each field. This tends to increase their health and vitality to some extent but not enough to make it practical for the average farm practice.

The best plan for the small farm is to have a large colony house to hold all of the hens on the place. This should be arranged on runways so that it can be drawn from place to place and from the free range back to winter quarters again in the fall. This house is best placed in the orchard or in the corn field if the latter is close enough to the range to make it easy to get to take care of the fowls. Here are kept all summer, receiving only a little care if they appear to be wanting food. When fall comes it will be found that the farm has a better bunch of healthy, thrifty, vigorous fowls from which to select the winter layers than it has ever had before.

Indiana.

W. E. WIChING.
FOR SALE — One heifer bull, James A. Fayer - Simplex - Guernsey, owned by F. E. Foes, Bay City, Mich. 3-4 years old. Good milk. Will be sold at auction at Our BIDWELL SHORTHORNS For “BEEF and Milk” with guaranteed fertility for BIDWELL STOCK FARM. N. A. Huge, Hiram, Michigan. \n
Guaranteed, t.-f. G. B. BENJAMIN, R. I.

Shorthorn Cows for Sale: New registered, good price, 60 days old. Write your address, A. S. W., Marlton, New Jersey.

Shorthorn Cows for Sale: All red, 8 months old. D. F. SPARKS, Hiram, Michigan.


North Dakota. If you need one, please write. C. W. J. DURNOCK,飞机,曼彻斯特,密歇根州.

SWIGARTDALE FARM BRED BERSK IRES

HOGS


Berkshire Hogs

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Good wheat farming!

Land Brought Up — Crops Increased

with “A. A. C.” Fertilizers

42 Bushels per Acre

Are You getting as much?

T HIS GREAT CROP, one of 36 entered in our Great $1000 Contest, was $100 but was not large enough, however, to get first place, which was taken by a crop of 59.85 bu. per acre, also grown exclusively on our fertilizer. Ask us for the story.

The American Agricultural Chemical Company
129 Lewis Street, Buffalo, New York

We have a factory near you. We ship from 27 different factory points East of the Mississippi. Agents wanted in unoccupied territory.

CANCELED

BUTTER CUP DAIRY FARM SALE

The Auction Sale of Holstein Cattle, and other personal property of the estate of the late W. W. Steele, of Gladstone, Mich., advertised in this space last week for June 21, 1916, has been canceled, owing to the sale of the entire property, including the personal property advertised.

DISPERSION SALE

Having decided to get out of the dairy business I will sell my entire herd of 69 HEAD 69

at the State Fair last year. Our sows are great big, prolific, and much in demand. June 21, 1916, has been canceled, owing to the sale of the entire property, including the personal property advertised.

Duroc Jersey Herd Boars

Special Offering of High Class Full Blood Pigs, Breeding and Individuality good enough for breeders who appreciate the best.

Also some good farmer’s boars. This is the best lot of full pigs we have ever had to offer. A corral invitation is extended to visit the farm and inspect the stock. If you want one of the best January sows you need no more. M. R. MILLER, Owner, Brookwater Farm, Swine Dept., Ann Arbor, Mich.

Brookwater Farm, Swine Dept., Ann Arbor, Mich.

BUTTER CUP DAIRY FARM SALE

C. BUTLER, Portland, Mich., Bell Phone.


HORSES

Percherons, sale by weight, Jesse Sheen, Owners Dorr D. Bell, Elma, Mich.

FOR SALE—Registered Percheron Stallions. All stallions have white heads. W. K. CHAPMAN, Camp Jackson, Mich.

"Dolly" Given to Ernest
Ernest L. Beekman, of York County, Pennsylvania, saw my advertisement and sent in his name. This is the pony "Dolly," and the buggy and harness that I gave him. Ernest is driving here in the Memorial Day parade.

"Fritzie" given to Marie and Margie
This is Marie and Margie Cole, of Knox County, Illinois, who also sent in their names. They are twins and 6 years old. They take turns about riding in front on the beautiful little black Pony, "Fritzie," that I sent them.

"Flo" Given to Lloyd
This looks like a happy family, and it is since I sent "Flo" to Lloyd Thomas of Allen County, Ohio. Lloyd's mother saw my advertisement in the paper and sent in his name, and he got one of the finest ponies I ever gave away.

"Sonny" Given to Elmer
Elmer Hoth of Allamakee County, Iowa, sent in his name and I gave him "Sonny." Elmer and his friends have great times. He says he took an old vinegar barrel and made the little cart you see in the picture.

"Mogul" Given to Roy
This is Roy and "Mogul" at work. "Mogul" isn't as big as his name, but he is quite a pony after all—Roy thinks. Roy Podewells of Rock County, Wisconsin, is another boy to get one of my free ponies.

"Moilul" Given to Roy
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"Snap" Given to Jennie
Can you guess which girl is Jennie Nadeau? Jennie should be the happiest-looking, because she sent in her name and I sent her "Snap." By the way, "Snap" is very fond of a bath, being unlike many people. Jennie and "Snap" live in Ionia County, Michigan.

"Roine" Given to Clarence
"Roine" is certainly the most popular citizen in Adams County, Indiana, since he sent me his name. I sent "Roine" to Clarence F. Busick.

"Dapple" Given to Ernest
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