

# MICHIGAN FARMER

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VOLUME CLX

NUMBER TWENTY-FOUR

DETROIT, JUNE 16, 1923

## CURRENT COMMENT

We have had a recent demonstration of the saying, "When it rains it pours."

Agricultural optimism is now being hatched. It will grow to maturity if nourished with agricultural prosperity, which economists say is on the way.

## A Forestry Experiment Station

NO longer do we think of the timber shortage as a thing of the future. It is a definite reality this very hour, and because of the shortage, the great mass of the American people are already paying tribute to our lack of foresight; hence, our present interest in forestry development.

At its last session congress appropriated fifty thousand dollars for two forestry experiment stations. One of these is to be located in the New England states and the other in the lake states. Each of these stations is to receive one-half of the above appropriation, or twenty-five thousand dollars.

We are particularly interested in the station to be located in the lake states. A provision in the act gives Secretary Wallace, of the Department of Agriculture, authority to decide where this station is to be established.

An effort is being made to show that Michigan is the logical place in which to locate headquarters for this very commendable line of experimental work. Two other states, Wisconsin and Minnesota, are bidding for the project.

Of the three, Michigan has had the most aggressive forestry policy. She has a larger area on which forestry service is urgently needed. The list of soils and conditions to be met are equal to or greater in variety here than in the other two states. Her splendid forest nurseries, her laboratory equipment at the Agricultural College, and the personnel of her present forestry staff, all are real factors which make it appear most logical that this work should be located in Michigan in connection with our M. A. C.

What can we do to help in securing this forestry experiment station for Michigan? Undoubtedly our letting Secretary H. C. Wallace, of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., know that we are really anxious for this station to be located at East Lansing would materially aid toward that end. Therefore, we should

write or wire our appeal to him at once, since the decision must be made within a comparatively few days.

## Michigan Leads Again

Holstein-Friesian Association of America at Cleveland.

At this sale, Michigan contributed the animals bringing the top prices, and also her breeders brought back to this state the animals for which the highest prices were paid. Dudley Waters, of Grand Rapids, paid \$4,100 for Avon Pontiac Echo Lad, consigned by Carnation Farms, while the Detroit Creamery bid off a cow offered by the Battle Creek Sanitarium for \$1,850. A bull offered by the Loeb Farms brought \$3,750. The 107 animals sold at an average price of \$603. Michigan was the largest buyer, taking forty of the offerings. Pennsylvania was second, buying thirty-three; and Ohio third, with seventeen.

This is simply another indication of the progressiveness of Michigan Holstein breeders. Not only are these men producing superior stock on Michigan farms, but they are likewise going out into the Holstein herds of the country and taking the best that money can buy.

## The American Home

A N event took place in Washington last week which has peculiar significance to the American people. This was the dedication of a model American home patterned after a cottage on Long Island, the home of John Howard Payne. This particular home was the source of an inspiration which resulted in that immortal song, "Home, Sweet Home!"

President Harding in his address dedicating the model home said, "The home is, at last, not merely the center but truly the aim, the object, and the purpose of all human organization. We do not seek to improve society in order that for better homes we may

bring forth better servants of the state, more efficient cannon fodder for its armed forces. Rather, we seek to make better homes in order that we may avoid the necessity for conflict and turmoil, in our world.

"The home is the apex and the aim, the end rather than the means of our whole social system. So far as this world knows or can vision, there is no attainment more desirable than the happy and contented home."

If we seek to go farther in our analysis, we are certain to conclude that the rock foundation of good homes is the individuals of which the family is composed. In order to realize, therefore, better home relations we should seek to be what we would have others to become. We have nothing really worth while to give to others but our own selves. This means simply that to contribute most to home building we must be the kind of persons that we ought to be, and if we succeed to any degree in this we are certain to discover that the best American home is built upon the rocks of self-control, unselfishness and love.

## The Wet Reaction

BOOTLEGGING has held a prominent place in our newspaper columns for some time, perhaps because it is a human failing to find interest in reading of someone who dared to do something he was not supposed to do.

Those who live in cities see evidences of booze parties and see packages delivered which have the unmistakable clinking of bottles as evidence that there is bottled foolishness therein. However, in our block we may see one or two such instances, remember them and comment upon them. But we are almost certain to forget all about the large number of bottles of milk left each morning.

The action of the governor of New York has again brought the booze question to the front pages. In fact, it has brought it forward for immediate consideration as a political and social question. The action in New York shows that the wet crowd has again gained control of the state's political machinery. And in Wisconsin, where

a certain city was made famous by beer, the wet political forces have O. K'd the New York action.

In the meantime England is being ruined by strong drink. Women may be seen sipping booze in public saloons, while their children are in want. Other European countries are also suffering under the load. While in Kansas, a part of the great normal American mid-west, and a pioneer prohibition state, has sixty-seven county and city jails without occupants, has the most homes owned per capita, had the best fit men in the draft, and is one of the five states showing the lowest per cent of illiteracy, according to the United States Census figures.

The liquor curse is a disease of individuals and nations. The passing of the Volstead Act did not effect a cure. It takes time to cure diseases of long standing, and in convalescence there are likely to be relapses, for the fever comes and goes. But the patient, when in good hands, is continually on the way to recovery.

So let us not be too alarmed at these relapses. Prohibition is going to win, for the predominant thought in this country is for moral and physical cleanliness and decency.

It is well for us to remember that scum always comes to the top, and it is good it does, for then it can be skimmed off.

## Forgettin'

THERE'S lots of folks what kin learn you how to fix up your rememberer, but there ain't nobody what is makin' a specialty of makin' your forgetter better.

Now, the forgetter is just as important as the rememberer. For inst., Jim Hudson remembers for two years that I owe him ten dollars. If he would forget all about them ten dollars, both he and I would feel better about it. Then there's Caleb Simpson and George Hale, who's been on what you call enemy-ly

terms for over five years, 'cause their forgetters ain't workin' just right. An' it's all 'cause Caleb sold a horse to Geo. what died two weeks after Geo. got him. Then

Geo. goes and sues Caleb, and makes him spend more'n he made outa the horse.

The consequences of not forgettin' is sometimes greater than not rememberin'. For inst., when I was gettin' me a new tire, Sophie wanted me to buy her a new pair of stockin's so she could go to the soshul. Well, my rememberer worked all right on the tire, but my forgetter was busy on the stockin's. The consequences was that when I got home I couldn't help rememberin' stockin's and forgettin' tires. I got tired hearin' about stockin's and her havin' to "wear them darned old ones."

If the kaiser could a forgotten that he wanted to rule the world, he wouldn't be takin' so long a vacashun sawin' wood in Holland, and lots a other families would be happier now.

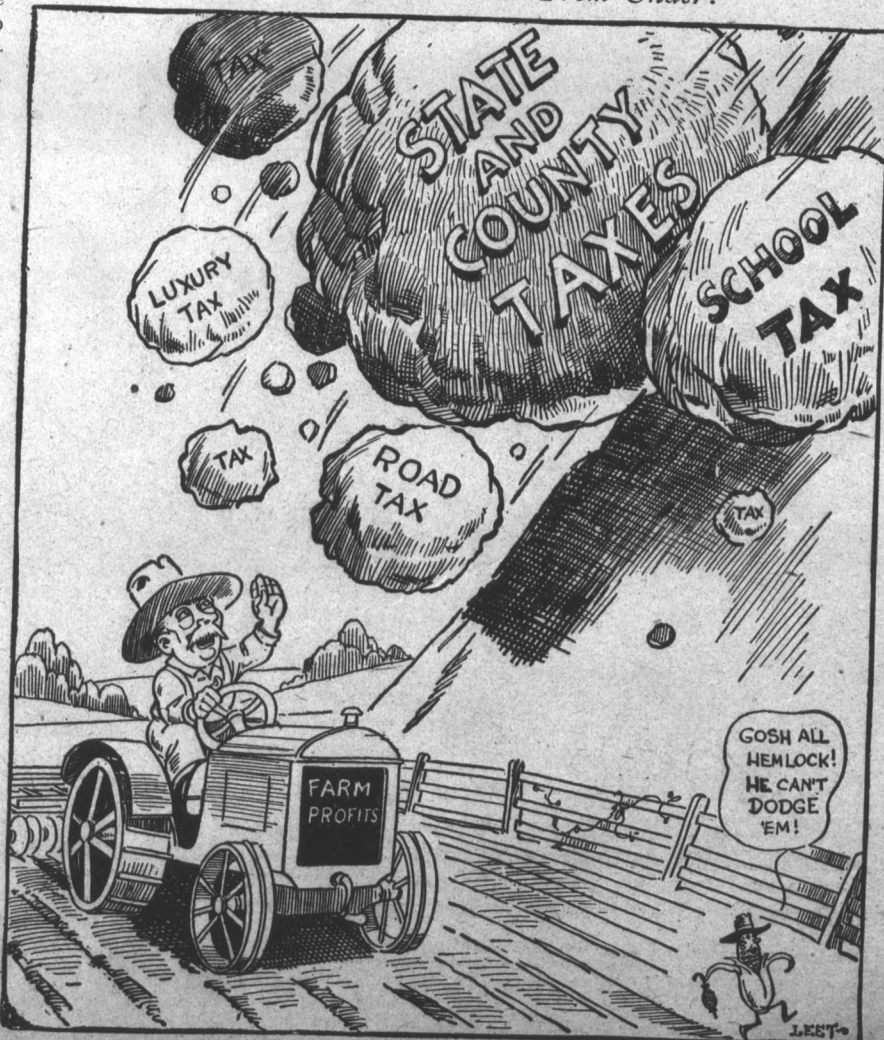
It just seems most of us ain't made right. It's too easy for us to remember the bad things and to forget the good ones. Now, if we just could go somewhere and have ourselves fixed so it would work the other way, we could look forward to life with greater happiness and anticipashun.

It's the rememberin' of grudges what has made feuds and wars. And it's the forgettin' of kindness what has hurt many a heart.

Right now Sophie is tryin' to make me remember to fill the woodbox. If she would do it herself both of us would forget it. HY SYCKLE.



## How will He Get Out From Under?





# What Did It Cost You?

*This is About as Easy for the Farmer to Answer as It is to Put Your Finger on a Flea*

By J. T. Horner,

*Dept. Economics, M. A. C.*

**I**N order for a business enterprise to continue in operation from year to year it must yield the proprietor at least as much as is expended to keep it going.

In other words, unless the amount of income is equal to the costs of production the business will eventually go bankrupt. No one can operate a business and keep it self-supporting unless the income is sufficient to pay all costs of production.

It is a difficult task to determine the true costs of production in even the simplest types of business. There are the items of direct payments for labor, materials, taxes, interest, repairs, supplies, and other materials. There are, also, costs in the nature of interest on capital invested and the wear and tear—or depreciation—of equipment used.

In a manufacturing business producing one principal type of goods the unit costs can be fairly accurately determined from year to year if proper accounting methods are followed. The merchandising enterprise can also determine costs to a fair degree of accuracy.

Costs of production must be met

in agriculture, as in other lines of enterprise, if farming is to continue as a prosperous business. Agriculture can not be permanent unless income is sufficient to cover all costs.

It is very difficult to determine unit costs—that is, the cost of a bushel of wheat or beans, or 100 pounds of milk, beef or pork, or a ton of hay—because the farm is a complex unit producing a great number of products.

There are many of the farmer's costs which are joint costs. For example, the costs incurred in the production of sheep and wool cannot be separated and apportioned accurately to the wool and the mutton. The best that can be done in arriving at these costs is to make an estimate. To a certain extent, the costs of almost all the things farmers have to sell are very difficult to determine.

Agricultural costs are, also, difficult to determine for the reason that so many of them are not "out-of-pocket" costs. The greater portion of the la-

bor on the average American farm is performed by the farmer or some member of his family. It is very difficult to determine just what this costs. Feed for animals is grown upon the farm. Live stock is raised on the farm and fed on the farm pasturage, and grain from the fields. The nature of such a cost accounting problem is decidedly different from that of an enterprise which buys everything it uses.

A portion of the return from the farm is in the form of food produced on the farm, fuel from the wood-lot, and shelter. It is as difficult for the farmer to determine his real income as it is for him to determine his true costs.

It is impossible, because of the very nature of agriculture, to determine unit costs of production on the average general farm. Under such conditions it is quite useless for the farmer to state that he must have a certain price for a certain lot of produce because it

cost him this amount to produce it. He does not know what these costs are.

The farmer operating a general farm can not determine his true cost of production for any single product. About all he can accomplish is to determine his total out-of-pocket costs, interest on invested capital, and make an estimate of the value of his labor, and the depreciation on his equipment. These costs must be pro-rated to the different products produced. This will result in only a very rough approximation of true costs per unit and are not definite enough to be used as a base for price, even if it were feasible to do so. The nature of agriculture is such that a return sufficient to cover costs over a period of years and for the farm as a whole instead of for each product each season, is the only thing to be hoped for.

(Good readers, the editors wish you to know that next week Mr. Horner will hold up to our view that much-talked-of and oft-repeated statement that "The cost of production should

# Do We Cultivate Too Much?

*Some Experiments Which Shed New Light on the Value of Soil Mulch*

By C. E. Millar

**I**F you ask a farmer why he cultivates corn there is no hesitation about his answer. Cultivate? Well, he cultivates to remove the weeds and to conserve moisture. To him the question is absurd. He has always cultivated his corn, as did his father and grandfather before him.

The idea that his crop might get along just as well with somewhat less cultivation is preposterous and he demands an explanation. But the idea is not really absurd and it is just the question we are going to raise in this article.

To care for forty acres of corn is considered about all one man can do even in the corn belt. To produce an acre of corn requires about twenty-four hours of man labor and forty-two hours of horse labor, according to the Missouri Experiment Station, which has made a careful study of the time required to produce various crops. Wheat, on the other hand, requires only twelve hours of man labor and twenty-one and a half hours of horse labor per acre, while an acre of oats may be grown with approximately

eleven hours of human labor and nineteen and one-half hours of horse time. Approximately one-third of the labor required to produce a crop of corn is expended in cultivating, according to the Missouri data. If this item could be reduced the cost of growing corn could be materially reduced.

### Is Corn Benefited by Cultivation?

The benefits arising from the cultivation of corn have been the subject of much discussion and a considerable amount of experimentation. The results of 125 experiments distributed over twenty-eight states were reported by the United States Department of Agriculture in 1912, and this publication probably first called general attention to the problem.

These tests were necessarily conducted under a great variety of soil and climatic conditions for the states in which they were located extended from coast to coast and from Maine to Florida, seven of the fields having been located in Michigan.

When corn was kept free of weeds by scraping with a hoe without stirring the surface soil or in any way producing a mulch, the yield was practically the same as on land cultivated several times during the growing season. In summing up the results of the experiments the writers say in part: "That cultivation is not beneficial to the corn plant except in so far as removing weeds is concerned."

### Results of Experiments Questioned.

The findings reported in the government bulletin referred to above, are quite contrary to the opinion of the majority of farmers and many experiment station workers. Much confidence in the benefits of cultivation are usually expressed by farmers. Increased aeration, promotion of growth of desirable bacteria, and the conservation of moisture are some of the beneficial results claimed to arise from stirring the soil. So firm is the belief that cultivation conserves moisture by creating mulch, thus preventing capil-

lary rise of water and protecting the moist soil below from wind action and the direct rays of the sun, that the term "horse-leg irrigation" has been coined in some sections.

### Illinois Experiments.

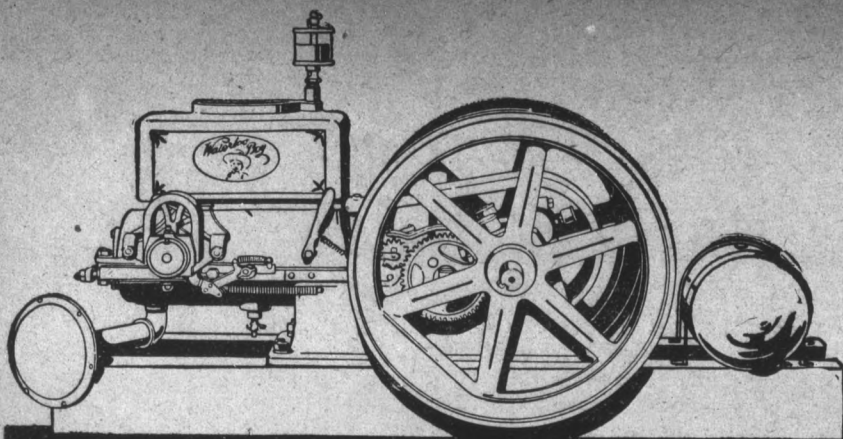
Since it represents a great corn-growing state the Experiment Station of the University of Illinois took up the investigation of this problem. As an average of nine years results they obtained a yield of 43.4 bushels of shelled corn where the soil was cultivated three times at such a depth as to maintain a mulch two and one-half to three and one-half inches deep. When the weeds were removed but the soil left undisturbed so that no mulch was produced, the average yield for nine years was 48.9 bushels of shelled corn. On another field where a similar experiment was conducted the yields were practically identical when a five-year average was made.

That the proper preparation of the seed-bed for corn is extremely important was well brought out by the Illi-

(Continued on page 797).







## Have More Time for the Bigger Farm Jobs

Think of the time that is spent every week in the year by you, your help, or the women folks, pumping water, churning cream, separating, washing and many other minor, but necessary, jobs. All this work, and much more, can be turned over to a Waterloo Boy engine with real economy and save this valuable time for the bigger jobs on the farm.

### Waterloo Boy Engines

The Waterloo Boy in the larger sizes will grind your feed, shell your corn, operate the grain elevator, and do many other time- and muscle-taking jobs.

When you consider the years of service the Waterloo Boy gives you, the total cost per day is only a few cents. Many letters come in from users who have operated their Waterloo Boy engines for twelve, thirteen, fifteen and sixteen years with practically no repair expense.

The design and care used in their construction, and the quality of the materials

is responsible for this unusual service. For example, the valve-line operating parts and the governor parts are hardened to resist wear; the engine is perfectly balanced—practically no vibration at any speed; the mixer is simple and automatic—the right mixture of fuel and air is supplied under all weather conditions. The magneto furnishes a hot, fat spark—the engine is easy for the women folks to start. In every particular, the Waterloo Boy comes up to the John Deere standard of quality.

You can get Waterloo Boy engines in 2-, 3-, 5-, 7-, 9-, 14- and 25-H. P. sizes—mounted or on skids. See your John Deere dealer and write us for special literature. Address John Deere, Moline, Ill., and ask for Booklet CW-422.

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## The Handy Man's Corner

### How They Would Help Mother

*By the Handy Man*

TO make the best use of our space this week I am going to bring to you in this little story some of the various important suggestions on ways to help mother which were given in the many letters received from our wide-awake readers.

These readers wish to make home a place where mother enjoys her work. Neat premises, with shrubbery covering up unsightly rubbish heaps, walks

home, the kitchen, certain things can be had which, according to these assistants of mother, will lend material aid. The first of these is to have the kitchen arranged compactly to eliminate extra walking. Then ample cupboard room, with glass doors, an oil stove, a roller table, an ice box, a sink with drain boards at the right height to make work easy, a cabinet, properly located windows, and a fuel box.

To this mother's friends would add hard and soft running water, gas or electric lights, power washer and wringer, water heater, drains, bath tub, indoor closet, dumb waiter to the basement, furnace, a good, well-lighted basement with plenty of storage room for fuel, fruit and vegetables, self-heating flatiron, sewing machine, good floor coverings, including rugs.

Again, they would see to it that a little kitchen garden is located near the house, that plenty of perennials as well as annual vegetables and fruits are provided, that mother has the cooperation of the hands of everyone in the family to do the numerous tasks of dishwashing, dusting, caring for the dependent children, looking after the chickens, etc.

Finally, there is fair unanimity of opinion among these helpers, that mother should have at least a few days of recreation. There should be a little time each day for family play, picnics, reunions, and a few days spent camping on the shores of some stream or lake, an auto or train trip to get the mind off the daily home duties, and to renew interest in life in general.

Mothers, do you not think the fathers and boys and girls have given a very fine list of suggestions? The prizes for the week go to G. M. Stanek, of East Jordan; A. L. Bush, of Caro; L. Davies, of Vassar; E. Parcell, Marlette, and John DeCou, of Fenton.

### Looking Ahead

JUST now I have in mind a hired man who has his farm work all up to the minute, and who is helping a neighbor shingle his barn in order to have the services of that neighbor later when it is needed to get in the hay. This is planning ahead.

Thousands of Michigan farmers have saved time and money by planning ahead. Your experience along this line will be of real interest to other farmers. Describe briefly on a postcard or letter how forethought or planning saved you time and money, and send to me, The Handy Man, Michigan Farmer, Detroit. A pair of those popular combination pliers goes out promptly to each of the five sending the best suggestions in reply to this call. Mail your letter not later than June 20.

which do not become muddy in wet weather, a well-kept lawn and a few well-placed, shapely trees, the ample use of paint, these are among the things mentioned to make the home enjoyable for mother to continue at her endless tasks.

In that most important room of the

## Holstein Men at Cleveland

*Many Matters Laid Before Annual Meeting*

AT the thirty-eighth annual meeting of the Holstein Association of America, held in Cleveland, the Hon. Frank O. Lowden was re-elected president, John M. Kelley was re-elected vice-president, and four members of the board of directors, whose terms expired, were re-elected unanimously by a roll call vote. Of the 120 voting delegates elected by states, eighty-four were present. By count of the audience, 300 members attended the meeting.

A committee was appointed to make suggestions on the revision, simplification and harmonization of all rules to the end that full authority shall be contained in the constitution and rules of the advanced registry so better application and administration of work of the association may be made and carried on. This committee will submit its recommendations to the next annual meeting.

### "True Type" Hosteins.

For the first time the statues of True Type Holsteins were on display. These models with the paintings, to be a guide or a standard of perfection for breeders, were praised many times during the convention. A new scale of points for judging Holstein cattle was approved by the board of directors.

The new members admitted to the

association totaled 690, of which fifty-eight were from Michigan. Wisconsin led in this respect with 129 members added to their total.

The board approved the report of the special prize committee calling for appropriations of \$21,000 for prizes at fairs and dairy shows. Two Michigan men, Prof. O. E. Reed and H. W. Norton, were approved as judges.

### New Ruling on Long-time Tests.

A new ruling to the effect that cows entered in the 305-day division may continue on test for a 365-day record, and are entitled to advanced registry certificates in one or both divisions providing they meet all requirements, was reported approved by the board of directors.

The legislative committee reported that filled milk laws had been passed in fifteen states, making a total of twenty-two states now prohibiting the manufacture and sale of filled milk. Also, nine states have enacted laws prohibiting manufacturers of butter substitutes from using dairy names and terms in advertising products.

When replanting, it always pays to keep a ball of dirt around the roots of the plant you move.

When a bird is killed, bugs rejoice.





## INSECT INFORMATION.

**I**F you are in doubt about control measures of any pest which may be bothering you, either consult your county agent or the entomologist at East Lansing.

Arsenicals have been in use since 1859. The ravages of the potato-bug caused the rapid development of an efficient poison that would kill the insects quickly and at the same time would not injure the vine.

Most of our birds eat insects for a part or most of their diet. Even the despised sparrow takes a generous helping of insect food. The downy woodpecker is continually hunting for hibernating insects under the bark or in crevices.

To make a gallon of arsenical spray

early spring application does not do, so it would seem that a fall application is also beneficial, in that it might help to bring a crop on the off-bearing year.

## GARDEN NOTES.

**S**EEDS of many biennial and perennial flowering plants such as Foxglove and Canterbury Bells may be sown now for flowers next summer.

The striped beetle may be kept in check by keeping melon and cucumber plants well dusted with tobacco dust or air-slaked lime. This makes the plants distasteful to the insects and they disappear.

Be sure to pinch out the tips of all new black raspberry canes. This should be done when the shoots are



The Rich Have Gardens Because they Realize the Value of Fresh Vegetables. The Farmer Should Have One for Health and Economy's Sake.

material take three level tablespoonfuls of arsenate of lead and put it in a cup. Then add a little water and stir until you have a smooth paste, after which add to a gallon of water and it is ready for use.

An ordinary spray will not stick to the leaves of cabbage and so a sticker must be added. One of the best, cheapest and most easy to procure is soap. Add enough so that the spray liquid is slightly soapy and the poison will stick much better. It lessens the surface tension of the water so that it will form a film instead of gathering in drops.—Don B. Whelan.

## NITROGEN FOR APPLE TREES.

**F**IFTEEN York Imperial apple trees in an orchard at McBaine, Missouri received three pounds of sulphate of ammonia apiece on March 19, the result being a yield of 25.1 bushels per tree as against 19.7 bushels per tree for fifteen trees without fertilization. This was a gain of 5.4 bushels per tree. One of the fertilized trees bore so heavily that it was split to the ground with the weight of the fruit. Practically the same yields were obtained from nitrate and dried blood in equivalent quantities.

Several tests of this type are described by Dr. H. D. Hooker, Jr., in Missouri Experiment Station Research Bulletin No. 50, his chief conclusions being that the spring application of nitrogenous fertilizer to healthy apple trees in bearing increases the set of fruit, associated with a greater nitrogen content in the spurs during the period of fruit setting. He also concludes that a fall application of quickly available nitrogen will bring about a higher starch content of the fruit spurs the following June, and aids in fruit bud differentiation. This the

eighteen to twenty-four inches high, to insure low, stocky, well-branched plants.

Keep all blossoms picked from the newly set strawberry plants. They should not be allowed to bear fruit the first season, except the everbearing varieties which are usually allowed to bear a crop of fruit during the fall months.

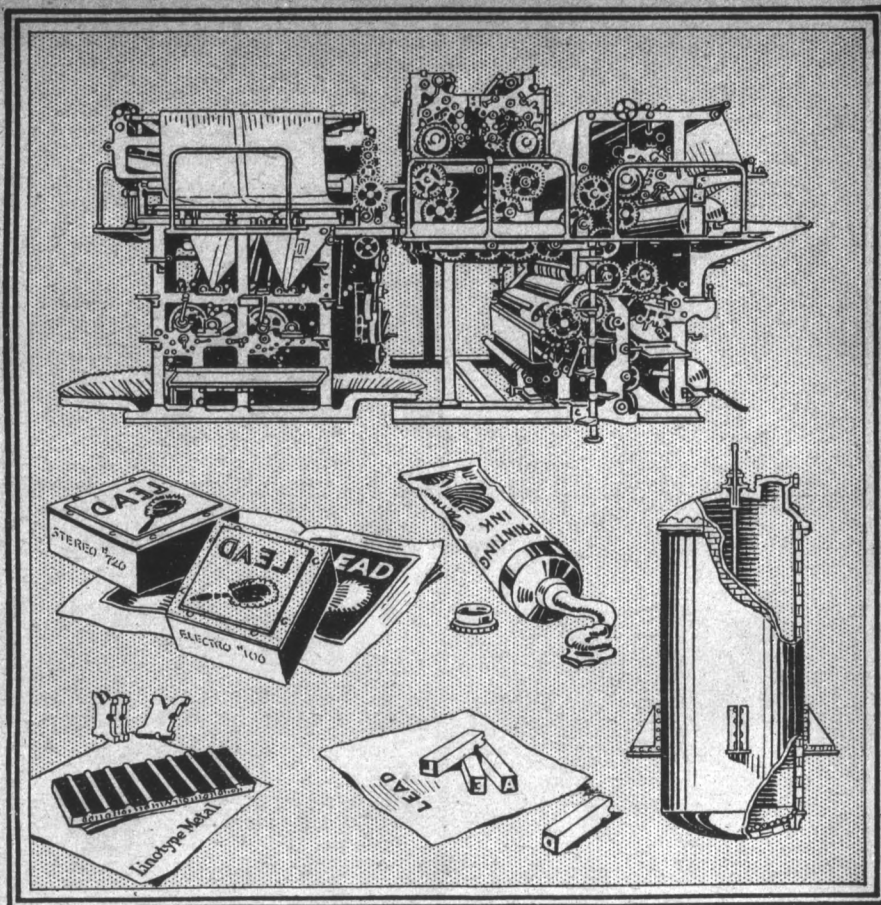
Only two or three plants should be left in each hill of melons, cucumbers and squashes. Wait until the work of the striped beetle is over, then thin the plants, leaving only the best to produce a crop.

## CONTROL OF TOMATO BLIGHT.

Please print a spray formula for blight on tomatoes.—G. H.

Leaf spot or blight on tomatoes can be controlled by spraying the plants before and after setting in the field with Bordeaux mixture. For spraying young plants in the seed-beds or boxes, a weak Bordeaux mixture, as the 2-2-50 formula, may be used to avoid injury to the tender foliage. After the plants are well started in the field or garden, spray about every ten days, using the 4-4-50 strength Bordeaux mixture. The number of applications which are necessary will depend upon the severity of the attack and seasonal conditions. In damp weather the disease may spread very rapidly but in dry seasons it spreads very slowly and may do very little damage. Three or four sprayings in the field are often sufficient to keep the disease well under control.—R. E. Loree.

Boys' and girls farm and home clubs in America are known to have sent 2,100 youngsters on to college last year.



## Lead makes its mark on every printed page

**D**EPRIVE the printer of lead, and his presses would be costly, useless junk. Not a newspaper, not a book, not a magazine would appear until some substitute could be found. And it might take some time to discover such a substitute.

## Making modern type

Type-casting machines used in printing shops everywhere have done more to expand the printing industry than any other invention. And lead is directly responsible for the type these machines produce. In them a molten alloy, mostly lead, is forced against matrices, or type molds, to form the printing type, or slug.

Large editions are not printed directly from the type face, but from plates cast from the type. Magazines and books are usually printed from electrotypes, newspapers from stereotypes. Stereotypes are made from lead alloys, and electrotypes are thin shells of copper filled or backed with lead.

## Lead in paper making

Lead even has a part in manufacturing the printing paper from wood pulp. The cut-up wood is acted upon, or digested, by a solution containing sulphurous acid. The steel tanks and boilers, in which the wood and solution are placed, are lined with a special brick, set in a cement made partly of litharge, an oxide of lead. Ordinary mortar or cement would be attacked by the acid.

Lead is even used in yellow and green printing inks, and in making the collapsible tubes which contain the ink.

## Where you know lead best

Despite the importance, however, of lead in the printing industry, the use of lead you are most familiar with is as paint. White-lead paint is known and used the world over to protect property from the ravages of weather.

Never has this idea, "Save the surface and you save all," been so firmly established as now. As a result many more property owners are saving the surfaces of their houses by painting them with white-lead paint. It is the best, the safest, and the most economical way to preserve wood and similar materials from decay and destruction.

## Look for the Dutch Boy

National Lead Company makes white-lead and sells it, mixed with pure linseed oil, under the name and trade-mark of *Dutch Boy White-Lead*. The figure of the Dutch Boy is reproduced on every keg and is a guarantee of exceptional purity.



Dutch Boy products also include red-lead, linseed oil, flattening oil, babbitt metals, and solder.

Among other products manufactured by National Lead Company are came lead, type metal, lead oxides, lead castings, lead washers, and die castings.

## More about lead

If you use lead, or think you might use it in any form, write us for specific information.

Save the surface and you save all—*Dutch Boy*

## NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

New York, 111 Broadway; Boston, 131 State St.; Buffalo, 116 Oak St.; Chicago, 900 West 18th St.; Cincinnati, 659 Freeman Ave.; Cleveland, 820 West Superior Ave.; Pittsburgh, National Lead & Oil Co. of Pa., 316 Fourth Ave.; Philadelphia, John T. Lewis & Bros. Co., 437 Chestnut St.; St. Louis, 722 Chestnut St.; San Francisco, 485 California St.



## Herold-Bertsch Michigan Shoes

Favorites with Michigan families for over 30 years. Look for the H-B circle trademark.

**All leather—**  
and all good leather

Stylish, long-wearing Men's and Boys' oxfords and shoes for dress and business wear



At \$5 to \$6

Made in a great modern factory by skilled Michigan workmen. Sold by a good shoe store in almost every town and village in Michigan. Ask for them by name. Built on special lasts to give roomy comfort and yet look stylish.

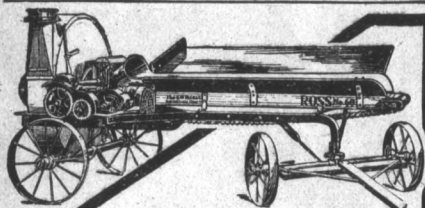
Herold-Bertsch Shoe Co.  
Grand Rapids  
Send for Booklet



## Paint \$1.19 a Gallon

This is a good barn paint, choice 5 colors—Red, Light Brown, Dark Brown, Maroon, Gray. Get Factory Prices on All Paints. House paint, choice 20 shades, \$2.08 gal. Better grade, choice 30 shades, gallon cans \$2.28, 5 gallon cans per gal. \$2.25. We pay the freight. Save money. Write today.

FRANKLIN COLOR WORKS  
Dept. M Franklin, Ind.



## ROSS Ensilage Cutters

**BEFORE** you decide on any Ensilage Cutter—at any price—mail the coupon, or a post card, for full information regarding the Ross. This sturdy, low-speed, smooth-running machine has led the field for years—and it is *better this year than ever before!*

**BETTER SILAGE**  
Less Power Needed—  
and Built for Heavy Duty.

The Ross stands right up to the work. No matter how heavy the corn, it runs smoothly, steadily, *cutting every piece slick and clean*—saving all the rich juices. No mashing. No chewing. No shredding. The Ross is a real cutter!

Write at once for catalog—prices—full information. Find out about the Ross boiler plate steel blower, and cutting apparatus—ball-bearing end-thrust—positive knife adjustment. *Get all the facts—and then decide.*

**E. W. ROSS ENSILAGE CUTTER CO.**  
AND SILO

Successors to The E. W. Ross Co.  
Dept. 214 Springfield, Ohio

**E. W. Ross Ensilage Cutter Co.**  
and Silo  
Dept. 214 Springfield, Ohio

Send full information regarding Ross Ensilage Cutters.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

## OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

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

### DAMMING WATER-WAY.

I own a piece of low land which drains culvert under railroad into a creek. A big company dams creek and makes a regular lake for water supply, making my land unfit to put horse on. It is worthless for anything. What right have I? Have I the right to charge so much a year, like rent?—W. B.

W. B. may sue in an aciton and recover repeatedly for the damage or he may maintain suit in a bill of chancery and have the nuisance enjoined.—Rood.

### RIGHT OF CITIZENSHIP.

I am a born citizen of the United States, but have been married thirty years to a British subject. Do I have a right to vote at school meeting or town election?—E. G.

By the marriage to a British subject thirty years ago, E. G. loses her American citizenship; and the statute of 1922 applies only to marriages after it took effect. Therefore, she has no right to vote.—Rood.

### LIME AS A FILLER.

Can I use lime as a filler for fertilizer containing nitrogen, phosphorus and potash?—R. H.

Ground limestone can be used as a filler for fertilizer if you wish. But never use caustic lime (burned lime, hydrated lime, building lime), because chemical action will take place if any nitrogen is present and some of it will be lost.

Sometimes fertilizer manufacturers use ground limestone as filler; however, usually they can get a cheaper filler in the form of sand or muck, etc.

### THE RIGHT-OF-WAY.

Please tell me the law regarding the right-of-way on public highways.—F. C.

Replying to the inquiry concerning the right-of-way of motor vehicles meeting at an intersection of two highways, you are advised that Section 18, of Act No. 302 of the Public Acts of 1915, which is Michigan Motor Vehicle Law, reads in part as follows:

"Any person so operating any motor vehicle shall at the intersection of a public highway, keep to the right of the intersection of the center of such highway when turning to the right, and pass to the right of such intersection when turning to the left. When vehicles approach an intersection of two or more public highways, the vehicle approaching from the right of the driver shall have the right-of-way."

Analyzing the above quotation from the statute it appears to be clearly the intent of the legislature that the rules of the road would apply as well at a three-corner road as where there is a complete intersection of two lines of road and applying this rule it is the opinion of the writer that a car traveling from west to east on a through road would have the right-of-way at the intersection over a car approaching from the north on a road that ends at the intersection of the east and west road.—H. H. Partlow.

### A SILO QUESTION.

Will you please tell us if it is true and possible that if an earthen jug is placed in the center of a silo at the time of silo filling, that when the silo is emptied the jug will contain a liquid which has seeped through the walls of the jug? The jug, of course, being corked tight. Will you kindly explain it very fully why it could or could not? We wish to settle a very heated argument in this locality.—L. M.

Earthenware jugs are usually glazed

and are impervious to water. It would therefore, be impossible for liquid to get into a tightly corked jug.

The juices in silage are slightly acid but an earthenware jug would not be attacked by the acid. Under ordinary conditions silage would not contain enough juice so that any quantity of liquid would get into the jug if it was not corked. In case the corn was put in very green more juice would be present.

In case the silo pit was not well drained, it might fill up with liquid more from the outside than from the silage. In such a case, if the jug was not corked tightly, it might fill up with liquid.—F. E. Fogle,

### NO LICENSE NECESSARY.

Do I have to pay a license fee for the manufacture and sale of salve? If so, where can I get it? What should it cost?—A. S.

There is no license fee for the manufacture and the sale of a salve at the present time. It is necessary, however, to comply with the provisions of the Pure Drug Act, which is Act 146, Public Acts of 1909, and refers to adulteration and misprinting of medicines.

### LIABILITY OF VILLAGE FOR TORT.

Has a village council the right to dig a ditch across a main street to prevent fast driving through the town? Could anyone collect damages caused by such a ditch, providing they were driving under the speed limit?—J. L.

There was a doctrine that corporations can have no malice. This notion that a corporation cannot be liable for a tort involving malicious injury has been exploded in this state so far as private corporations are concerned. It is believed the same rule would apply to public corporations. In neither case would the corporation be liable if the officer did the act with intent to injure the corporation.—Rood.

### ELECTION BOARD.

Should an election board be appointed and nominated? Can they be sworn in without being nominated? Is such a board simply sworn in, not being nominated, unlawful?—H. L.

The provisions relative to the selection of election inspectors and clerks are found in Chapter 8 of Act 203 of the Public Acts of 1917.

Sections 3, 4 and 5 of this chapter provide in substance that in a township which comprises No. 1 election precinct only, and in Precinct No. 1 in a township which comprises more than one election precinct, the supervisor, township clerk and justice of the peace whose term of office will first expire, when eligible, shall be the inspectors of election. In precincts other than Precinct No. 1, three electors of the precinct shall be appointed by the township board to act as inspectors.

Section 6 provides that in case three inspectors shall not attend at the opening of the polls or shall not remain in attendance during the election, the electors present may choose, viva voce, such number of electors as with the inspector or inspectors present shall constitute a board of three in number and such electors shall be inspectors of that election during the continuance thereof.—S. W. Pepper, Deputy Attorney-General.

A weekly change of water in the radiator of a tractor is good for the cooling system.

## A Good Record for Automobile Insurance

Starting Ninth Season

Total Assets on May 25th of  
Over \$300,000

The Citizens' Mutual Automobile Insurance Company, of Howell, is continuing its remarkable record. The company is now starting its ninth season and has met all of its claims promptly, having paid over 12,600. It is a Michigan company and has carried insurance for such men as ex-Governor Rich, the late Governor Warner, ex-Governor Sleeper, and many of the leading bankers, lawyers, county officers, business men and farmers. It has saved its policy holders, in comparison with stock rates, many million dollars since its organization.

Mutual insurance has proven a success in America. The first American fire insurance company was a mutual company organized by Benjamin Franklin in Philadelphia in 1752. It has been continuous in operation and highly successful and now has net assets of more than six million dollars. Professor John A. Gilmore of Virginia, after careful study, announces that there were about 1550 stock fire insurance companies started business in the United States and 1300, or 84%, have either failed, retired or reinsured. He announces further that there has been about 2900 mutual fire insurance companies organized and 700 of these have failed, retired or reinsured, leaving about 2200 still in existence and doing business today. 84% of the stock companies have failed or retired and only 24% of the mutuals, a splendid showing for the mutuals. An authority on insurance has said that no mutual company that accumulated gross assets of \$200,000 or a cash surplus of \$100,000 has ever failed in the history of the country.

You can insure your Dodge car for fire, theft and liability for \$10.50 and collision at a small additional cost.

See local agent or write to

The Citizens' Mutual Automobile Insurance Company  
Howell, Mich.

## Prevent SOUR MILK!

Just Use—



Simplest way:—cleanse and sterilize your pails, milkers, cans, separator, etc., with B-K. 1 oz. B-K in three gals. rinse water kills the germs that sour milk.

B-K.—the standard, dependable germicidal cleanser made by the well known General Laboratories, Madison, Wisconsin. Ten years of successful use by the leading dairymen. Sold by all high class dealers. *None genuine without our big blue label and trade mark. Write for bulletin 320A.*

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Twice the Wear  
at Same Cost  
No Rubber  
More Stretch

**Nu-Way**  
STRECH

Suspenders Price 75¢

Year's Wear guaranteed. Slip-loop back and easy-spring stretch give lasting comfort.

**Nu-Way Wide Web Garters**  
Comfortable and easy. No metal touches the leg. Long wear guaranteed. No rubber—more stretch. Price 50¢.

**Nu-Way Hose Supporters**  
and Corset Sew-Ons give comfort and long service to women and children. Price, pair, 25¢. Child's Supporter Harness—can't slip off shoulders—easy spring stretch. Price 50¢.

The Nu-Way Line is sold by 40,000 dealers. If yours hasn't the complete Nu-Way Line, send direct, giving dealer's name.

**Nu-Way Stretch Suspender Co.**  
Dept. 1106

There's  
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Comfort  
for the  
Whole  
Family

Adrian, Mich.





## You pay for a DeLaval whether you buy one or not

If you are using a worn-out, inferior cream separator, or skimming cream by hand, you are surely wasting enough cream to pay for a De Laval in a short time.

The selection of a cream separator is more important than that of any other machine on the farm, for none other can either save or waste so much, twice a day, 365 days a year.

A De Laval Separator will:

—Skim cleaner for many more years than any other;

—Skim milk clean at lower temperature than any other separator;

—Deliver a higher testing cream, which is more acceptable to the creamery, and easier and less costly to ship,

—And deliver a cream which will make better butter.

Mechanically a De Laval Separator is the best that fine materials and skilled workmanship can make.

—It lasts longer than any other separator, many giving good service for 15 to 20 years.

—It is easier to turn.

—It is easier to clean.

—It is so simple that one tool will set it up or take it down.

—It has the most perfect lubricating system.

You can get a De Laval for \$50, and up, depending on the size, on such easy terms that it will soon pay for itself. Why not see your De Laval agent at once or write us for full information?

### The De Laval Separator Co.

New York Chicago  
165 Broadway 29 E. Madison St.

Sooner or later you will use a  
**De Laval**  
Cream Separator and Milker

**Why Not PUT THIS NEW MILL ON YOUR OLD TOWER**

**ALBION**

Albion steel and wood mills are quiet and powerful. One-third the working parts of any other mill. Only main Pitman bearing subject to wear. This is oilless, and easily replaceable. Gears by dependable weight without springs. Fits any 4-post steel tower. Why not shorten your chow house now with a good Windmill? This is your chance—F. O. B. Albion. Erect it yourself. Ask your dealer, or write direct to

Union Steel Products Co. Ltd.  
Dept. 44, Albion, Michigan, U.S.A.

**CABBAGE PLANTS** 2,000,000 25th May  
var. Prepaid. 100, 400, 500, & on. Early & late  
Express 5,000, \$7.50; 10,000, \$12.50. Cauliflower &  
Sure to please. List free.  
W. J. MYERS, R. 2, MASSILLON, OHIO.

### PYRAMIDDING DAIRY PROFITS.

EFFICIENT high average production month after month from all of the cows in the herd means that the best management, breeding, selection and feeding have been followed by the proprietor for many years.

Such herds don't just happen. Constructive effort and thought for many years have developed them. Likewise these herds and their owners and caretakers should be highly commended for their successful effort.

It is an interesting fact that herds in which the cows have made an average of a pound or better of fat a day for 300 days in the year, return their owner for each dollar's worth of food consumed, from \$2.50 to \$2.75. Some herds show a return of \$3.00.

Individual high cows may make excellent returns above feed cost, but the best results and greatest profits come when all cows in the herd are making efficient high average production.

In the words of a student of dairying: "As the production of a cow is doubled—profits increase three times; as production is trebled, profits increase six times."

### TAKEN IN KOREA.

THIS picture was taken in Korea. There they have dual-purpose cattle, but as compared to the American or European dairy cow, these animals



of the Orient lack much. However, in America there are hundreds of thousands of cows that might be more profitable to their owners as burden-bearers than as milk producers.

### SPOTTING THE GOOD ONES IN OCEANA COUNTY.

THE Oceana Cow-testing Association, L. D. Leisenring, tester, completed its year's work with 220 cows averaging 6,257 pounds of milk and 303.7 pounds of fat. The average returns above the cost of feed were 71.91 and the cost per pound of butter-fat was twenty-four cents.

The high cow in the Oceana Association was Jenny Lou of Mulberry, a seven-year-old pure-bred Jersey owned by Mr. F. C. Sherman, of Hart, Michigan. This cow made 11,230.6 pounds of milk and 610.6 pounds of butter-fat. She was kept under ordinary farm care, milked twice daily, had all the alfalfa she wanted, supplemented with grain.

Mr. George Rager, of Montague, had the high cow in milk production, a grade Holstein making 12,073.5 pounds of milk, and 415.2 pounds of fat. A herd of seven pure-bred Jerseys owned by Henry Myers, of Rothbury, led the association in production of butter-fat with an average of 7,232.6 pounds of milk and 383.33 pounds of butter-fat.

In the list of ten high cows, eight are pure-bred Jerseys, one a grade Guernsey and one a grade Holstein. Thirty-eight cows produced more than 365 pounds of butter-fat. Twenty-one of the thirty-eight were Jerseys, while seventeen of the thirty-eight were grade cows.—B.

Insects have been known to eat rock salt while others eat lead pipe.

When you photograph live stock, always stand the animals with their heads uphill.

## Ship Your Cream Direct to BLUE VALLEY

You produce real money on your farm. Everything you raise is capital. If you don't get all the money your crops are worth, you are not getting the money you actually should harvest.

### Don't Pay Too High a Price for Your Money

You own your cows—you produce the cream. If you don't get all the money that cream is worth, you are giving away money.

### What Concerns Your Pocketbook Concerns You

Your pocketbook is close to your heart, and should be. The profits you make mean your pleasure—the happiness of your loved ones—the education of your children. The future of yourself and family depends upon these profits—ALL the profits your energy and skill produce. Why let someone else make an easy living off your hard work?

### Your Best Cream Market

Butter price makes cream price. Everybody knows that. Blue Valley has its own high, long established butter market—always separate and distinct from the open wholesale markets. Blue Valley Butter is sold direct to retailers in the trade-marked Blue Valley package at a higher price. It has taken us 23 years to build the Blue Valley Butter market and now the demand for Blue Valley Butter is much greater than the supply. It is the one market that cannot be glutted. That's why Blue Valley gives you the best cream market with consistent high prices every day in the year. This market is open to you—all the advantages of direct cream marketing and direct butter distribution with all pioneering work and organizing expenses paid for long ago.

### Easy to Ship Direct to Blue Valley

Start shipping to Blue Valley today. Just leave your can of cream with your railroad agent, addressed to nearest Blue Valley Creamery shown below. Ask him to ship for you. That's ALL—no trouble, no worry. We are responsible the minute you leave can with him. Our guarantee protects you absolutely.

### Cash at Once for Your Can of Cream

We send full value cream check, including correct weight and test, day your cream is received and return can direct to you clean, sterilized, dried and tagged, ready for your next shipment.

### Decide for Yourself

You are a thinking man—same as all Blue Valley shippers. Ship a can of cream and let our check show that you get more money for your cream. You will remain a Blue Valley shipper because money talks, and you will know Blue Valley pays you most week in and week out. Just ship a can and see.

## BLUE VALLEY CREAMERY CO.

Detroit, Mich.  
Columbus, Ohio  
Sioux City, Ia.  
Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Grand Rapids, Mich.  
Kansas City, Mo.  
Milwaukee, Wis.  
Louisville, Ky.  
Chicago, Ill.

Indianapolis, Ind.  
Parsons, Kansas  
St. Louis, Mo.  
Clinton, Ill.  
Duluth, Minn.

Cleveland, Ohio  
St. Joseph, Mo.  
Hastings, Neb.  
Springfield, Ill.

Which one is nearest to you?

### We Guarantee

That our check in payment for each and every can of cream you send us will satisfy you.

We guarantee the safe return of your empty cans.

If for any reason whatever you are not satisfied we expect to hear from you.

We guarantee to satisfy you perfectly.

### 30 Days' Free Trial Cream Can Order

#### BLUE VALLEY CREAMERY CO.

Gentlemen: Please send me \_\_\_\_\_ gallon cream cans without obligation, on your 30-day FREE TRIAL, plan.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Post Office \_\_\_\_\_ R. F. D. \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

Shipping Point \_\_\_\_\_

When You Write to Advertisers Please Say "I Saw Your Ad. in The Michigan Farmer."

### NO OTHER CUTTER LIKE IT



## 10 Big Special Features

1. Lowest Speed — 600 r.p.m. for 40't. silo.
2. Largest Capacity, Fast, clean cutting.
3. Light Draft—means less power, less fuel and oil, less vibration, less repair expense.
4. Large Feeder Rolls and Feed Web—saves one man's work in feeding.
5. Cleanest Cutting, knives set close to cutter bar.
6. All Steel Construction—no wood used anywhere.
7. Feed Table and Cutting Device—practically one unit construction.
8. All Gears Enclosed—all gears mounted in cast iron drums, dust and oil tight.
9. All Parts Easy to Oil—takes only a minute to oil parts. Gears run in oil.
10. Length of Cut Easily Adjusted—Simple, positive set screw adjustment made in a minute. No gears to change.

**BEST SELF-FEEDING CUTTER MADE**  
Investigate the construction that makes the Gehl-Champion the best, most durable, most efficient cutter. Write today for ensilage cutter facts and valuable information.

Gehl Bros. Mfg. Co., 411 So. Water St., West Bend, Wis.

## Purebred Bulls Increase Yield

Repeated demonstrations under practical conditions have proved the value of the purebred dairy bull in increasing milk and butter-fat yield.

### Buy a Purebred Bull—

Generally these increases are 100 per cent for both milk and fat in two generations—many very much higher.

Let him be a good individual of any of the dairy breeds, but he should be from ancestors whose ability to produce has been proved.



Naturally, we would like to tell you about Holsteins.

**EXTENSION SERVICE**  
The Holstein-Friesian Association of America  
230 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.

## USE PUREBRED BULLS



Goodyear  
Means  
Good Wear

## Quiet—Long-Wearing—Economical—Safe

The beveled All-Weather Tread on the new Goodyear Cord is made from an improved rubber compound.

*That means longer wear.*

The sidewalls of this new tire are thicker and heavier than before.

*That means greater curb and rut resistance.*

The clean-cut rugged blocks of the tread are reinforced at the base by heavy rubber ribs.

*That means a stancher tread, and quieter, smoother running.*

The blocks which line the tread on either side are beveled at the outer edge.

*That means less vibration and strain.*

The carcass is made from high grade long-staple cotton, and embodies the patented Goodyear principle

of group-ply construction.

*That means maximum strength, endurance, resilience and serviceability.*

The tire as a whole is the finest that Goodyear has ever sold.

*That means extreme quality and economy.*

It preserves without sacrifice the advantages of the famous All-Weather Tread.

*That means slipless, slideless, skidless travel, and safety.*

You want this new Goodyear Cord with the beveled All-Weather Tread—ask for it by name.

Get it from your Goodyear Service Station Dealer, who will help you get from it all the mileage built into it at the factory.

The new beveled All-Weather Tread Cord Tire is made in all sizes for trucks and passenger cars

# GOODYEAR

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Brood sow, 25 hens, farming implements, growing crops, pleasant drive over good roads to R. R. town with factories, high school, churches, elevators, fine stores, many other advantages, 1 mile to bus line, school across road mail delivered; 70 acres productive level loamy tillage, excellent drainage, balance spring watered wire fenced pasture and woodland; 1/4 acre strawberries, 30 apple trees, pears, plums, cherries, peaches, grapes, etc., 2 story 10 room house, 25 ft. porch, well water, maple shade, near neighbors, 48 ft. barn, ties 15 head, granary, hen house, ice house; buildings rodged; aged owner makes sacrifice price of \$6400 for all, less than 1/2 cash down, immediate possession. Write or see Harold Merritt, 106 Center St., Bay City, Mich., or MICHIGAN FARM AGENCY, 628 Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

### \$1500 Gets So. Michigan Farm 80 Acres Fully Equipped

110 bu. corn, 26 bu. beans, 60 bu. oats, 18 T. sugar beets grown to acre; convenient RR town; 70 acres tillable, wire-fenced pasture; apples, pears, plums, cherries, peaches, berries; comfortable 2-story 8-room house, 70-ft. basement barn granary. Owner unable to operate, \$6,600 gets it, 3 horses, 100 hens, vehicles, tools, implements, crops, hay, straw, corn, oats, rye, wheat included if settled soon. Details page 19 Illus. Catalog Bargains—many states. Copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 427KH Marquette Bldg. Chicago, Ill.

### 350 Fruit Trees on Farm Overlooking Sparkling Lake.

25 Acres on improved road in delightful section only 2 miles city; 20 acres loamy tillage, spring watered pasture, between 200 and 300 apples, 100 cherries, pears, plums, peaches; over 300 berries from 1/2 acre last year; good 6-room house, 50-ft. cement basement barn, poultry house, Only \$3000 and to settle immediately cows, horse, calf, poultry, vehicles, tools, implements, crops included, part cash. James & Trude, 153 1/2 E. Front St., Traverse City, Mich.

**Own a Farm** In Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Crop payment or easy terms. Free literature. Mention state. H. W. Byerly, 71 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

WANTED—To hear from owner of land for sale  
O. K. HAWLEY  
BALDWIN, WIS

**IF you have a Farm or Farm Land for sale, let the Michigan Farmer find you a buyer through an advertisement in its columns.**

**FARMS—SUNNY SOUTHERN JERSEY** Many bargains Catalog Just Out! Copy Free. Stocked and equipped. Some require only \$300 cash. Income producing homes. Vineland Farm Agency, 549 A. I. Landis Ave., Vineland, N. J.

**Poor Man's Chance** \$5 down, \$5 monthly cash. 160 acres improductive land near town. Some timber. Price \$225. Other bargains. Box 425-Z, Carthage, Mo.

**80 Acres Improved** \$65 per acre \$1000 cash. 160 acres improductive land near town. Some timber. Price \$225. Other bargains. Box 425-Z, Carthage, Mo.

**WANT TO HEAR** from owner having farm for sale. Must be a bargain for cash. ALBERT J. SHIRLEY, 703 South Rose St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

**CHOICEST FARM LANDS** \$25 to \$75 per acre Eastern Colorado. Opportunity awaits Home Seekers and Investors. Do not delay. Photographic Evidence FREE. Carson F. Wolfe, 66 Piquette, Detroit, Mich.

**CASH YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY.** location immaterial. Give best price. Universal Sales Agency, Box 43, N. Topeka, Kans.

**Want to hear from party having farm for sale.** Give particulars and lowest price. JOHN J. BLACK, Capper St., Chippawa Falls, Wis.

**IF YOU WANT TO LIVE** in California write Kings County Chamber of Commerce, Hanford, California, for free booklet.

**I Want Farms** in Mich. for cash buyers. Describe and state price. R.A. McNown, 324 Wilkinson Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

**On Account of sickness will sell my 16 acre Poultry Farm.** J. F. HANER, Ionia, Mich. R. 7.

**FOR SALE** Southeastern Colorado—irrigated ranches. Write for free information. Gregg Realty Company, Lamar, Colorado.

**Sell your property quickly** for cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 515 Brownell, Lincoln, Neb.

**Farm Wanted** Near school; at spot cash price. Mean business. Fuller, Wichita, Ks.

**Farm Wanted** Immediately. Send particulars. Mrs. BALDWIN, 1931 Forest, St. Louis, Mo.

## Gossip from Cherry Hill

By O. W. B.

FROM this week's letter of Henry O'Hope to Pete, you will understand that a new idea has been planted in Cherry Hill.

Twin Elms,  
Cherry Hill, Mich.  
June 9th.

DEAR PETE:

I plum forgot in my last letter to tell you about them plans an am sorry for that for I want you to be lookin' up some things before you come home. Now with examinations coming on maybe you won't have time.

You see by the top of my letter that I have added something to it. Well there was a chap up here from your school and gave a talk on Community betterment. He talked a lot about the word Community. Said it was better than the word Neighborhood. Community he said meant that it was an organized group, thinking alike, working together for the benefit of everybody.

He said we ought to have a motto, and suggested one, "Each for all, all for each." That suits me pretty well an I guess maybe we will adopt it if you don't suggest a better one. Seems to me that's good religion.

He said a Neighborhood was just a group of people who didn't know where they were going and didn't care. Well, he said we ought to name our farms and have them recorded. So we named ours after those two elms in the front yard. And over the gate that leads into the drive we have the name painted in neat letters with the name "Henry O'Hope, Proprietor." Then we put a blackboard at the right side of the gate where the mailbox is where we put our notices of things for sale.

Funny but the first week Vera sold \$25. worth of stuff that would have gone to waste. Rheubarb, Asparagus an you know we have a lot, Parsnips, Dandelion greens an I had an old mower that was standing out in the back lot an I advertised that for sale an a fellow from way down the crick came over an gave me \$8. for it. Say Pete that made me feel good an I needed that \$8. bad.

Well about them two elms. We trimmed them up so the lower branches didn't hide the view from the house and I cut out some of those trees on the other side of the road that opened up the prettiest vista down the valley to those cliffs on the other side of the crick. From where I set after dinner for a little spell to read I can look up an see them hills and it reminds me of the Psalmist who said "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills from whence cometh my help." Funny but Pete that verse has come to me so

many times since I got that vista opened up and I kinda think I've breathed a little prayer now an then that I didn't before that He might help me in my problems in the community. An I think He is.

Well as I was going to say. That fellow said we ought to have a Community Betterment Club. You know we haven't had anything cepth the Christian Endeavor since we haven't had preaching and can't exactly say the preaching put any club spirit into us.

A lot of fellers are suggesting some secret organization but somehow they only seem to be touching on the fringe of things. Well this Community Betterment Club strikes me as being the right idea and I want you to help set it up when you get home. Here are the ideas or points to cover.

Better homes, Better soil, Better Live Stock, Better Social Conditions. Gosh how we need that Pete! Give me your "reaction" as the Y. M. C. A. men say.

This young feller who was up here said that somers or other where they had such a club they had a debate, an the subject was—"Which is more valuable to a farmer a piano or a bathtub." He said the bathtubs won but the year that followed saw 6 new pianos installed in the farm homes and 5 new bathtubs. Well we got both the piano and the bathtub but I've got another scheme that I'm going to show you when you get home. If I forgit remind me of it.

I'm writin' this after supper on the porch, where I can see the hills. It's awful peaceful an fine just at this time with the chores all done and no mosquitoes to bother. They've been right bad this year too. So bad that Vera rebelled and said we had to have a screen porch.

So I got the porch on the northwest side all fixed up. We have our meals nearly all out there and there's a lounge out there where "I cork 'em off for a few minutes" as they used to say in the Navy when a man was taking his nap. I never knew what a fine thing a screen porch was. Maybe if times improve a little this year we can have a sleeping porch next year.

Well this is about all I have to write this time. Let me know what you think of this Community Betterment Club. It won't go easy here for this community takes an ideal slowly.

Sometimes I think it's like that train I heard about. The salesman said, "Is this a fast train?" and the conductor said "Of course it is." "I thought it was," replied the salesman, "Would you mind my getting off to see what it is fast to?" Hoping you are the same.

Yours  
HENRY O'HOPE

## Rates, Waterways, Co-ops

PROBABLY a slight reduction on freight rates may take place in July. These cuts will likely be regional, and will not apply to agricultural products, as most of the roads serving the agricultural districts are now earning less than the "fair return" allowed them by the Esch-Cummins act.

The great mass of farmers throughout the nation appear to be opposed to the attempted nullification of the eighteenth amendment to the federal constitution by Governor Smith, of New York.

The announcement by Canada's Premier that "when the American government has any further proposal to make in regard to the St. Lawrence

waterways, the Canadian government will be glad to consider it," has brought to life again this project. This country has been waiting for a proposal from Canada. The above statement may reopen the project.

A conference of representatives of cooperative organizations and non-affiliated associations has been called for Washington next fall. The hope is to harmonize the views of the two types of farmer organizations into a clean-cut program.

Scientists in New York state are preparing for an attack this year of the seventeen-year cicada. This insect is due to appear this month and already farmers are being advised as to methods of combating the pest.



## Francisco Farm Notes

By P. P. Pope

WE wrote two weeks ago about the nice gentle rain that was falling so quietly to soak the tiny seeds and coax out the sprouts. It soaked the seeds all right before it got through. The soil was saturated and a liberal surplus of water gathered in all the lower places.

The warm dry days that followed made the ground too dry and hard in spots before other places were dry enough to work. Too much rain is often as bad as too little. It has set the corn planting back to the latest date I have known in years, and has increased the labor of fitting materially. The tandem disc behind the tractor to break up the surface, and a double dragging with the four-section spring-tooth usually fits the seed-bed in fine shape, but some extra work is now required in spots since the big rain.

### Corn and Soy-beans for Hogging Off.

I took the tractor the other day while Bob was drilling the beets, and fitted up a small field near the barn for corn and soy-beans. This lot has been used for a hog pasture for a few years back, but as the clover and alfalfa had become pretty well exhausted, and the ground had become somewhat befooled, we have plowed the ground, fitted it thoroughly and planted it to corn and soy-beans to hog off this fall.

We have aimed to keep the mixture in the hoppers about fifty-fifty by

measure. This would make approximately two soy-bean plants to one of corn.

### Rape at Last Cultivation.

Corn and soy-beans make a good mixture for hogging off, but we have a feeling that the ration may be still improved by sowing rape at the last cultivation. Our experience would indicate that most of the food that the hogs secure from the corn and beans will be in the form of grain, the leaves being pretty well dried up and fallen off by the time, or as soon as, frost comes. Rape will give a first-class forage of a succulent nature until late in the fall, so we plan to make use of it on this field by sowing it broadcast just before the corn is laid by.

### Beet Rows Twenty-eight Inches Apart.

We have drilled the sugar beets this year in twenty-eight-inch rows. There is a reason. We are very short of help, with not very good prospects for relief, and by planting the beet rows the same distance apart as the beans, we count on saving some time and labor in the cultivation.

We do not expect much difference in the tonnage of the crop than if they were drilled in twenty-four-inch rows, as we will endeavor to see to it that the blockers leave the beets closer together, not over twelve inches in the row. The result will be about the same number of beets on an acre as in the closer rows, with beets spaced farther apart.

## Do We Cultivate Too Much?

(Continued from page 791).

nois experiments. A yield of only 35.2 bushels of shelled corn was obtained as a nine-year average on land that was not plowed, and a suitable seed-bed prepared even though weeds were not allowed to grow in the corn. On land plowed and properly prepared the yield was 48.9 bushels when the weeds were kept down in the same manner.

A summary of the Illinois experiments leads to the conclusion that cultivation is of little benefit to corn, aside from the keeping down of weeds. Results from a number of other experiment stations lend support to this conclusion.

### Soils Department Studies Sandy Soils.

The majority of the experiments cited above have dealt with heavy soils and since Michigan has a goodly share of light soil, experiments were inaugurated to determine the effect of cultivation on the yield of corn on such soils.

The results showed some variation from year to year, but as an average for the season 1917-18-19, the plots freed of weeds, but not cultivated, yields slightly more grain than those which were mulched by cultivation.

Potatoes were also grown on plots receiving similar treatment, and during the same seasons, with the result that the yields from the mulched or cultivated areas were very slightly better than from the uncultivated.

Moisture determinations were made every week during the growing season by Professor Gsantham, who was conducting the experiment. The results showed no increased moisture storage as the result of mulching either when a crop was grown or when the soil was bare of vegetation.

### Weeds Are the Goats.

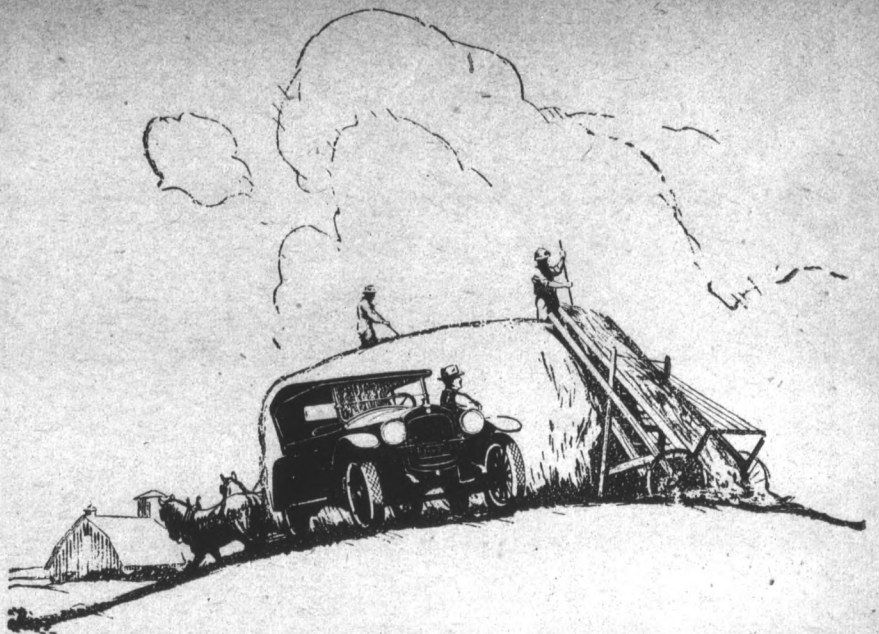
Weeds were allowed to grow in parts of the experimental fields from which the above data were taken. A marked decrease in crop production and in moisture content of the soil always

resulted, as is illustrated by the Illinois results. A nine-year average shows the yield of corn to be only 7.4 bushels on land properly prepared but not kept free of weeds after planting. Moisture determinations on soil growing weeds have always showed a very low water content and it may be truly stated that weeds are very effective dissipaters of soil moisture.

Taking into consideration all the data it seems that corn would get along quite nicely without cultivation if only the weeds would not grow. Control of weeds therefore seems to be the real question and so far as the writer is aware, cultivation is the quickest, most effective and most economical way of controlling weeds. If a field is especially clean, however, it is reasonable to believe that the amount of cultivation could be somewhat decreased without detriment to the crop, and if by concerted effort on the part of the farmers in a community the weed menace could be reduced there is every reason to believe that the labor required to produce some of our cultivated crops would be decreased.

### Water Intake Important.

The matter of getting water into the soil is another phase of the cultivation question which is very important in Michigan. On fields which are quite rolling there is a tendency for the soil to run somewhat during a rain and form something of a crust upon drying. If this crust is not broken there is a great tendency for the succeeding rains to run down over the surface of the soil in place of soaking in as they should. On land which is fairly heavy this is quite important and precautions should be taken to keep the soil in a receptive condition or the crops may suffer for the want of the moisture allowed to run off over the surface.



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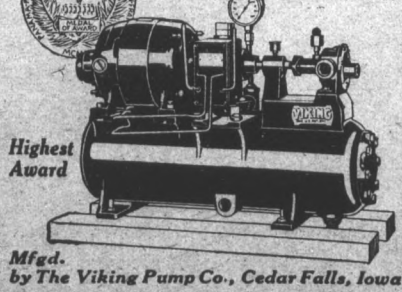
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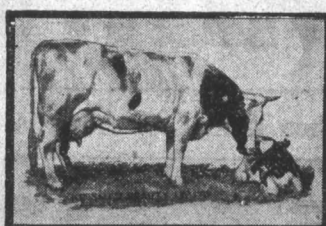
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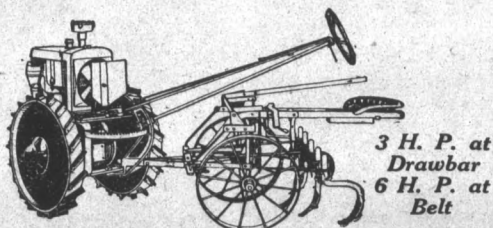
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## Cloverland News

### THE ANNUAL U. P. ROUND-UP.

THE farmers' round-up at the Michigan Agricultural College Experiment Station at Chatham, Alger county, is an important event, attended by many farmers and city people from all parts of the peninsula. This year the round-up will take place from August 6 to 11. There will be an encampment of boys' and girls' club members as usual. During the first four days club work will be given special emphasis. On Saturday, August 11, "Farmers' Day" will be featured, when farmers will visit the agricultural experiment plots on the station farm and consult with agricultural specialists from the college staff. It is planned to arrange farmers' tours from the various counties of the peninsula, timed to bring most of the farmers to Chatham on August 10. Professor O. E. Reed and assistants from the Agricultural College will provide an extensive demonstration, it is announced. Professor Cox will be in charge of experimental work. Plant pathology, poultry and sheep husbandry will have a place on the program, it is stated.

### DITCH BLASTING COSTS.

M. R. T. R. SHANE, agricultural agent of Schoolcraft county, has prepared a report on the cost of ditch-blasting, based on a demonstration recently held on the farm of Mr. Robert Arrowood, of Schoolcraft county. This demonstration was witnessed by 300 persons, it is stated. The ditch blasted was sixty rods in length and the estimated cost per rod for blasting it out is given at approximately eighty-six cents. The detail of costs shows that labor used in brushing the land cost \$3.75; that 310 pounds of dynamite cost \$62; that twenty caps cost \$1.00; that two men blasting one-half day cost \$2.50; which made a total cost of \$69.25. This statement was prepared in response to many requests for detailed information on costs.

### LAND CLASSIFICATION WORK.

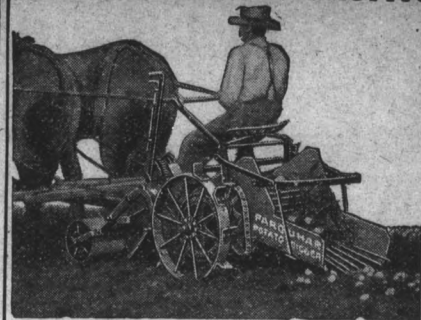
NORTHERN Michigan is particularly interested in the announcement from Lansing that the project of land classification will be actively pushed this season by the State Department of Conservation in cooperation with the State Department of Agriculture and a staff of experts from the University of Michigan and the Michigan Agricultural College.

It is understood that the work will proceed first in Ogemaw county and later on in Antrim county. When these two Southern Peninsula counties are out of the way, the work will go forward in the Upper Peninsula in the summer of 1924, if present plans are adhered to.

There will be a staff of forest and soil experts, while the State Department of Agriculture will be specially concerned with carrying out the provisions of the new land certification law, just enacted by the legislature, for which the proposed land classification is obviously an important prerequisite. The geological survey of Michigan is already in possession of considerable trustworthy information relating to soil and surface conditions generally in Michigan, and will be closely associated with this land classification project.

Ogemaw county, where the work will be carried on this summer, presents wide variance of soil and topographical conditions and will afford an excellent opportunity to demonstrate the value of the land classification that has now been undertaken.

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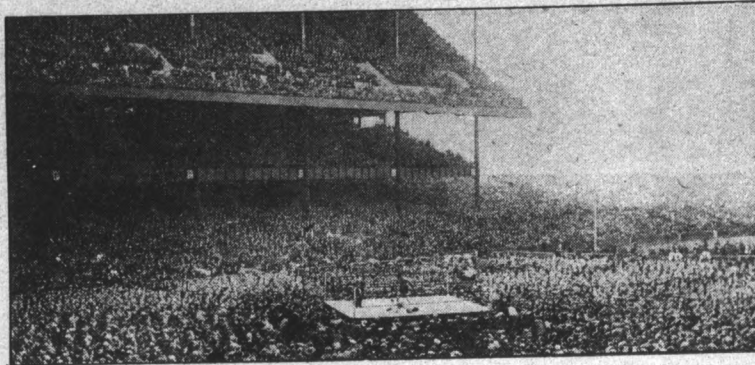
Hon. Manning Doherty,  
Minister of Agriculture,  
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Toronto.



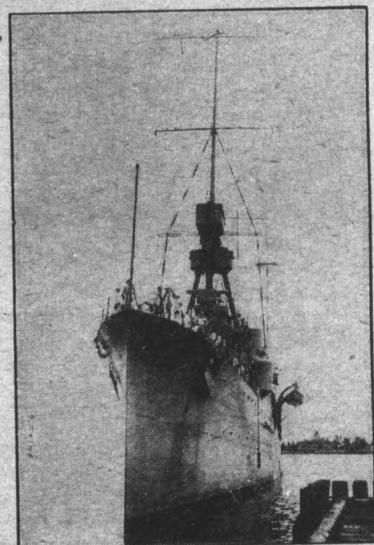
# WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



Fair co-eds of Cornell University are being trained in military tactics just as their fellow students of the other sex. The advanced women's rifle team is shown here giving a demonstration.



A general view, snapped at the new Yankee stadium just after Jess Willard knocked out Floyd Johnson in the twelfth boxing round for the benefit for the New York Milk Fund.



This speedy looking craft, "Omaha," is Uncle Sam's newest and fastest man-o'-war.



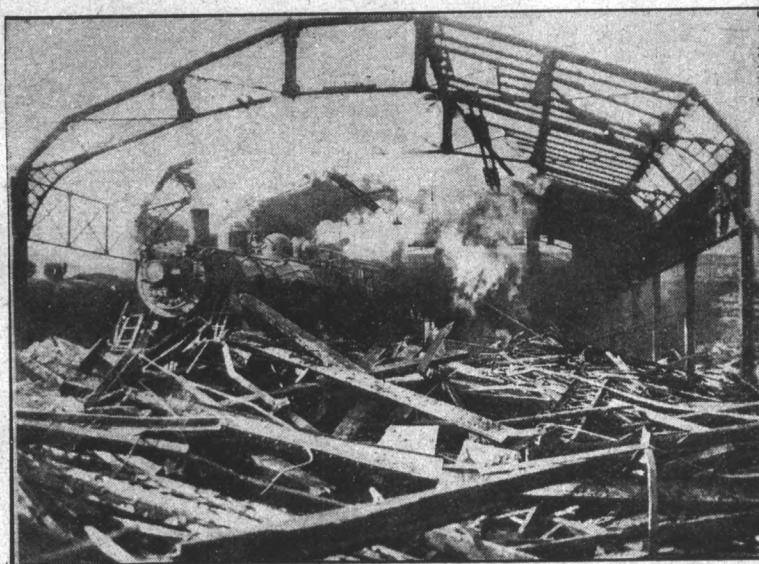
Vincenzo Miserendino, Italian-American sculptor, has just completed this heroic-sized statue of Theodore Roosevelt, as "Roosevelt the Orator," which will be unveiled at Mt. Vernon, N. Y.



Duly licensed, all that this donkey needs is headlights to qualify as a regular flivver.



The horse-shoe of victory draped H. F. Sinclair's brown colt, "Zev," when he won at the 1923 Kentucky Derby, which was held at Louisville, Ky.



Train service goes on uninterrupted as the historic old Union Station at Chicago is being demolished by hundreds of wreckers, to be replaced by a sixty-five-million dollar structure.



When President Harding sleeps in governor's mansion at Juneau, Alaska, it will be called the "farthest northern Whitehouse."



Edwin B. Parker will succeed Wm. R. Day as umpire of German-American Mixed-claims Com.



These remarkable specimens of Mongooses and snakes in combat were presented to the advertising men of this country.





WHEN she saw that the avenue had not closed on her, she walked in again. She went about a mile this time and spied a group of horses in one of these wiry enclosures. She started away in great haste, but soon stopped still. There was a man's shack only a quarter of a mile away from where the horses were and she was afraid to go. She called to them emotionally but besides raising their heads to look her way, they made no attempt to come to her, and when she called again a dog came out of the shack and started in her direction barking ferociously.

On her way out of the avenue through which she had come, she noticed half a mile from the furthest point she had reached, that the wires turned leaving her another open avenue through which she could approach the group of horses on the other side of the fence and very much farther from the shack. Very cautiously and very nervously she followed that avenue, stopping very often to make sure that she hadn't already been trapped, and when she reached the other side of the fence, some of the horses who had been watching her, came forward to meet her. Here the fence ended completely and when she saw the plains stretch from there unfenced, she lost a good deal of her fear and trotted in their direction, calling eagerly as she ran.

Queen was so excited when a dozen noses reached over the wires to greet her that she cut herself several times on the barbs without knowing that she had cut herself. Having greeted her, however, the confined horses went on grazing; while Queen capered about on the outside, calling again and again and reaching over the wires recklessly, to the consternation of the strangers who would just raise their heads a moment, look at her curiously and go on about their business.

White-black was not there and those whom she recognized were all horses that had but the fall before attached themselves to her herd. But she was happy to see them and to be with them and grazed with a better appetite than she had had for a long time. She grazed just outside of the fence, moving along as they moved within.

SHE spent the night there outside of the fence and though the group of horses kept walking away considerably they were yet near enough to dispel the gloom and the loneliness that had been hanging over her world since the herd had been taken from her. It was the pleasantest night she had had for some time. Queen intended to remain there outside that fence;

but she was discovered next morning by a man who came for some of the horses and his dog went after her. At first for fear of the man, she ran as fast as she could go, the dog at her heels; but when she got to where she was no longer afraid of the man, she turned upon the dog, striking at him with her lifted foot. She did not hit him but he did not wait for her second attempt. He fled surprised and badly frightened, yelping for help.

She experienced a good deal of satisfaction over his cowardly departure; but she was afraid of the man who

the outside, grazing as they grazed and lying down when they were near her.

She did not find those of her companions whom she was most anxious to find, and those that she did come upon, though they always replied to her, did not always come to her when she called. Queen began to feel vaguely and painfully that her influence was gone, but her regency was over. Like the dethroned leader that she was, she accepted the censure that was due her for having failed, with almost evident humility.

Her loneliness became harder to

the river—the loneliness grew heavier in her heart and Queen began to lose interest in life. Grass and water there was plenty, but the taste could no longer derive complete satisfaction from grass and water. After every mouthful she cropped she would lift her head and look so wistfully over the spaces that she would forget to chew the grass between her teeth. She would start off and gallop away over the prairie as if she had suddenly thought of some place where she was sure she would find her companions and just as suddenly she would stop and continue to graze.

Her loneliness became unendurable. It seemed to have peopled the solitudes with invisible creatures bent upon harming her. She was afraid to rest, afraid even to graze or drink. Once more she took to the labyrinthine avenues between fence posts, penetrating with impassioned eagerness the very heart of the homesteading district, seeing many homesteaders' shacks and fighting many dogs, becoming reckless as she became accustomed to them. Often as these remote farmers plowed their fields, they would hear her call, sometimes finding her only a few rods behind them; and their horses fettered as they were in their harness would turn their heads and reply to her. When a farmer set his dog upon her, she would fight him; but when the farmer himself started for her, she would lope away and he would not see her again for many days.

SHE came upon a small group of horses in an enclosed pasture, one day, among whom she spied the brown stallion and a little bay mare who had nestled close to her many a cold winter night. This pasture was farther in the area of wire fences than Queen had ever gone before. As soon as she called, the group started in her direction. She was so overwhelmed by the familiar scents of those she knew that she could not control herself. First she ran along the fence a while, then she deliberately trotted away from the fence. Going off a few rods and coming back at full speed she leaped over the wires. Though she was slightly cut on one of her hind legs, she landed safely in the midst of the group.

They were as happy to see her as she was to see them and the expression of their excitement and joy attracted the attention of the farmer and his dog in the shack a quarter of a mile away. She was sniffing noses with a grey horse whom she had mistaken in the distance for White-black, when she caught sound of the barking of the farmer's dog, and turned to see him coming toward her.

He was a big, ferocious-looking, wolf-like dog, much bigger than the

## THE FARMER BOY

By Geraldine Everett

HE was only a farmer boy," they say,  
When speaking of some great man of the day.  
"Only a farmer boy, and still

He has reached beyond, has mounted the hill,"  
Deeming that he had such a poor start,  
And only through great desire of the heart,  
Worked hard, and took his place with the rest  
Of those who stand with the very best.

"Only a farmer boy," oh, shame!

To the one who slanders this name,  
For where could this man who has worked his way,  
Find a better start for the world I say,  
Than on a farm, with the sweet-smelling soil,  
God's own land, and honest toil,  
Summer sunshine, flowers gay,  
Songster's music to gladden each day,  
All so fresh, and clean, and sweet,  
Why choose the city's crowded street?  
Long days, I'll grant, and weary, too,  
But the soul is kept fine, and strong, and true.  
The farmer lad is doubly blessed,  
And will take his place along with the best.  
And if I were to choose from this busy swarm,  
Here's to the lad with a start on the farm.

seemed to be coming in her direction and who was calling loudly to the dog; and so she ran away. The experience of the night was like a clue to her in her search for her companions. From there she went to other fences. Fences were hateful things but they were also hopeful affairs and she expected to find her friends in one of them. Thus she penetrated farther and farther into man's dominion. Over the endless, deviating roadways, between the endless lines of fence posts and the treacherous barbed wire, always alert, she went, confident that she could find her way out in case of danger. When she would come upon a group of horses in some fence she would follow them on

bear. She wearied of the life of interminable limitations and the fence posts on all sides of her began to hurt as if the roadways had steadily grown narrower and the barbs had penetrated her skin.

So she started back toward the west, toward the wilds she loved, hoping that there she might find the rest of the herd where the herd by the natural right of things belonged. When she was back again upon the unsettled wilds she was happier for a while; but as she went from one familiar spot to another—the pond where White-black had been trapped, the various patches and strips of woodland where they used to hide or spend their nights, and

## AL ACRES—Slim Says the Game Must be Played Fairly.

By Frank R. Leet





average coyote and many times as savage. At his approach, the other horses started away but Queen, who was not ready to part from her companions again so soon, stopped to fight him. He remained a short distance away from her, barking angrily, turning his head backward now and then as if he waited for reinforcement, his eyes glaring at her threateningly. The other horses had turned about and stopped to watch the battle, and Queen, feeling encouraged by their watching, waited for him to come nearer.

But suddenly taking her eyes off the beast for just a moment, she saw two men lead two saddle ponies into the barbed wire enclosure and she made a dash for the fence, hoping to jump over it before they arrived. Just as soon as she started off the dog rushed at her with a bark and a snarl. In terror of him, she turned to strike at him with her hoof, but as soon as she turned the dog sprang out of reach. When she turned once more for the fence the dog seized her tail. She struck him with a hind leg. He let go his hold of the tail and dug his fangs into her leg.

Had there been no men coming, she might have fought it out with him. As it was they were already racing toward her and in desperation, Queen

loped after the rest of the horses who were now stampeding away to the other end of the pasture. When she reached her companions she plunged into their midst as if she expected them to protect her.

The men first drove the entire group to the corner nearest to the shack and there setting the dog upon her they separated her from the other horses. They continued to urge the dog to go at her and his ferocious teeth and the nerve wracking noise he was making so confused her that she stopped to fight him, almost disregarding the two men, whose ropes as she faced the dog, sailed over and dropped upon her head.

The ropes so alarmed her that she paid no more attention to the dog. She reared in an effort to pull her head from the loops but this only tightened their hateful grip. While she was uselessly struggling the men slipped from their saddles and fastened the ends of their ropes to a fence post on each side of the corner. Then slowly they pulled the ropes in, forcing her back. Despite the pain it gave her, Queen tugged and pulled and reared. The men then got some more ropes, they first caught a front leg and threw her to the ground.

(Continued next week).

## How to Get the Dough

By E. E. Reynolds

(Concluded from last week).

The Iowa Agricultural Credit Corporation chartered under state laws, assumes that its paper will be eligible to discount like the banks' paper. Mr. Valgren says he cannot see how they can be refused if in good condition.

### Short-time Loans.

While these intermediate credit banks may not materially reduce interest rates, except in those states where interest rates and commissions are extremely high, they ought to enable the farmers to secure loans without the necessity of renewing before the product is marketed. These banks can give terms of credit ranging from six months to as much as three years.

The agricultural credits act is closely related to the United States warehouse act. In fact, the government warehouse receipts are the basis of security for loans on most of the products the farmer has to sell. The warehouse act originally limited licensed warehouse commodities to cotton, wool, tobacco and grain. It will be noted that four of the first five commodities selected by the federal farm loan board as a basis for loans as a try-out for the intermediate credit bank system, are the same as those permitted to be stored under the federal warehouse act. The farm loan board received some criticism from those who did not understand the situation, because of this limitation of products suitable for loans. It was not until February 23 of the present year that the law was so amended as to remove the limitations, and give the secretary of agriculture the right to license a warehouse for the storage of any products which he considers constitutes sound collateral. The farm loan board will undoubtedly extend the list of commodities acceptable for loans just as readily as the list of warehouse stored commodities is increased.

There are now 360 licensed cotton warehouses, 227 licensed grain warehouses, twenty licensed wool warehouses, and sixty-two licensed tobacco warehouses in the United States. The licensed capacity for cotton is sufficient to store at one time about one-fourth of a normal cotton crop, and for wool about one-sixth of the annual clip.

### More Warehouses Needed.

It will be seen from these figures

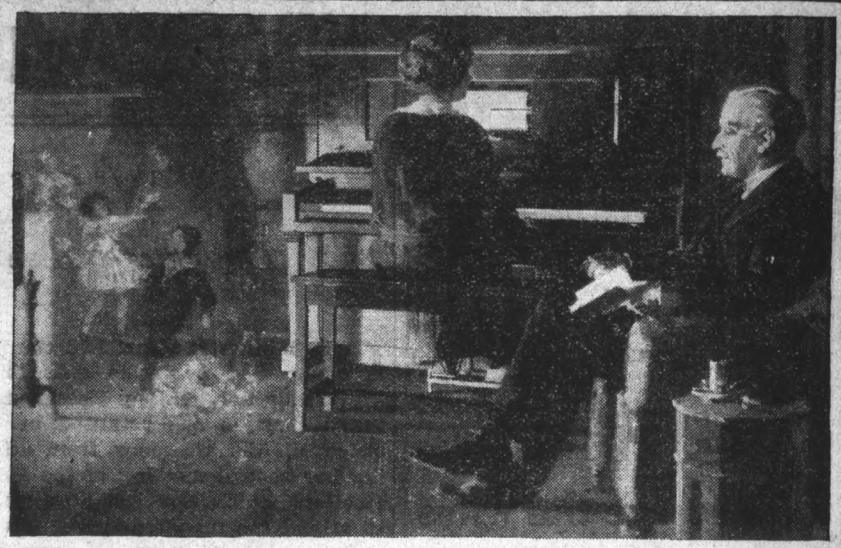
that if the farmers are to realize much benefit from the intermediate credit banks, beyond the aid the country bankers give them, there will have to be a vast extension of the federal warehouse system, not only in the warehousing of these four products, but the many other products produced on the farms. It will also require a large army of licensing inspectors, samplers, graders and weighers, and necessitate the general standardization and grading of farm products to conform to government regulations.

While properly expanded to cover all commodities in every community, the farmers' cooperative association-licensed warehouse system would solve the market financing problem, it would give no aid to production. The licensed warehouse cannot issue a receipt upon a crop that isn't planted or is still on the ground. The crop must be harvested and delivered to the warehouse before it becomes a basis for a loan.

### Production Finances Through Local Banks.

It is apparent that for production financing the farmer will still have to fall back on his local country banker, or in some way form a connection with one of those \$250,000 agricultural credit corporations, authorized under the law, to be financed by private capital. These corporations were designed to meet the needs of the live stock industry in the western range states; but, as suggested by Mr. Valgren, it may be feasible to extend their field to the general farming states, to cover production credits, if the farmers are not satisfied with receiving this aid through their local banks. The big farm organizations and cooperative marketing associations may be able to solve this problem.

I have found numerous authorities and credit specialists who can explain the agricultural credits act in general terms, but not even its framers are able to tell how it is going to work out in every detail. Its practical application to the particular needs of each farmer and locality will be developed as it is tried out by the farm loan board, the cooperative organizations, the individual farmer and country banker.



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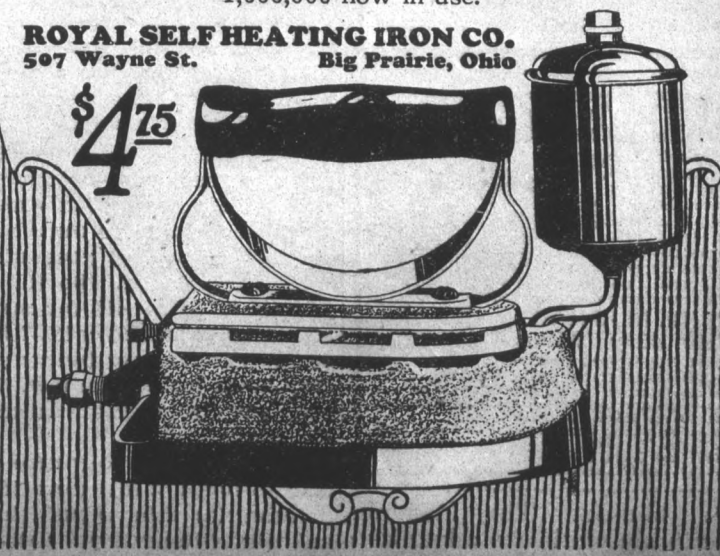
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Feel it between the thumb and finger; it should be pliable and velvety. Try to stretch it; it should be decidedly elastic. Look at the thickness; a thin rubber won't make a good seal.

But the best way to tell a good jar rubber is to look at the box, or, if it has come with new jars, look on the tag. If it is a **GOOD LUCK** Rubber made by Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co. it is worthy of your confidence. For over fifty years this company have been making high grade jar rubbers. They are the largest manufacturers of jar rubbers in the world.

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have been tested and approved for all methods of canning by the experts of the Home Canners' Association of America. They come packed with the following leading brands of fruit jars: Atlas E-Z Seal, Atlas Good Luck, Schram Ever Seal, Schram Acme.



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# Woman's Interests



## Mary and Her Mother

*Daughter's Achievements Surprise Mother When She Brings Home a New Method of Canning*

O H, Mother, we just had the most fun, and I am so glad that I really am a Happy Hustler now," sang Mary as she returned at four o'clock in the afternoon from attending her second meeting of the Happy Hustlers' Club. She had been invited to attend the meeting of the previous week by her little friend, Doris, that she might learn something of their summer project of canning. Her interest and enthusiasm had developed to such a degree that she had accepted an invitation to become an active club member.

It was from this initiation meeting that Mary was returning as she romped into the kitchen where her mother



This Makes a Convenient Device when Placing Jars in Hot Water Bath.

was canning the first surplus straw berries of the season. All ecstasy with her own accomplishment, for she was carrying in her basket three pints of canned strawberries which she had canned herself, she began to tell Mother of the wonderful things she had learned that afternoon.

Removing the jars from her basket to the kitchen shelf, she placed them beside those her Mother was just finishing. Immediately they both noticed the direct contrast between the jars of strawberries. Those that Mother had just finished canning by the open-kettle method were of a dark red, tending toward a brownish color. Already most of the berries were floating at the top of the jar, while the rich syrup was all at the bottom. The ones Mary had just brought back from the canning club were of a much brighter red, retaining most of their original hue, with the berries evenly distributed through the syrup.

It was with pain in her heart that Mother noted the failure of her long, hot afternoon's work. But this pain was somewhat tempered by the pride in her daughter's accomplishment.

"Mary, I had thought you girls were going to your club meeting to play, and perhaps talk a little about canning, but to have you come home with all this display of your afternoon's work surprises me. Do tell me how you did it? How did you make these strawberries look so red? I have canned strawberries for twenty years, but they never looked like that. What did you put in them?" asked Mary's Mother.

"We did have a jolly time together, and we found it lots more fun to can strawberries than to just play games and talk. We never put a thing in the

berries to make them red, though. It is all in the way you do it. Doris picked the berries yesterday, and after washing and hulling them, put them in a large pan with a cup of sugar to each quart of berries and let them stand over night.

"Just as soon as we girls got there, we sterilized and tested the jars, rubbers and tops. They were all put into boiling water for ten minutes, and then taken out with the funniest scissor-shaped forks and left to drain. We didn't dry them as we always do, for Miss Brown, our leader, said they wouldn't be sterilized then. Some germs that might cause spoilage would be on the dish towel and would cling to the cans.

"Then we tested all our jars and tops to see if they were perfect. With the screw-top jars we placed the top on the jar without the rubber and sealed it tight. Then if we could insert our thumb-nail between the top and the jar, the top was defective. Sometimes we fixed this by rimming them around with the back of a steel case knife. With the glass-top jars, we placed the top on the jar without the rubber and tapped the outer edge of the top. If the top rocked, Miss Brown would not let us use it, for it was imperfect and would likely cause the berries to spoil.

"Then we tested each rubber by folding it over half and then folding it back on itself at the same point. If it did not crack, it was safe to use. A good rubber will also spring back into shape when you stretch it.

"After we had adjusted rubbers on each jar, we filled them with the berries, adding the juice of the berries to fill the jars instead of water. We screwed the tops on only half way and placed these filled jars in the wash boiler on the stove with only enough water to come within an inch of the top of the jars. After counting fifteen minutes from the time the water started to boil, the jars were taken out and sealed tightly. Miss Brown called this processing. And that is all, only I am to wrap them in paper before I put them down cellar so that the light won't bleach them."

With the evidence of her daughter's

achievement and the proof of the method used, Mother spoke to Mary, saying, "I am proud of you, daughter, and I hope you will stick to the Happy Hustlers." But to herself she said, "Lost is the day in which we do not add to our fund of knowledge, but I have certainly learned a lesson from my daughter today. I think it is about time I woke myself up, jumped out of the rut and became aware of what other folks are doing around me."

### MAKE STRAW HATS WEAR LONGER.

To make straw work-hats wear twice as long, bind brims with black (or any color preferred) lining, or similar fabric. Cut a bias strip about two inches wide, long enough to go around brim without stretching. With the machine, stitch around on under edge of brim, turn over on top, turn edge of strip under and stitch down.

Be sure to allow good length of binding, or the hat will turn up too much. The work takes but very few minutes and pays.—Mrs. J. C. T.

### LAUNDERING YOUR NEW SWEATER.

YOUR dainty summer sweater will not shrink if laundered this way: First take measurements of sleeve, sweater and cuff lengths and shoulder width. Then wash in lukewarm soap-suds and rinse several times in water of same temperature. Add a tablespoon of glycerine to last rinse to make the yarn soft and fluffy. Squeeze out water, place sweater on flat surface and pull it back into original measurements as it dries.

### LAUNDERING SUMMER DRESSES.

WHEN washing gingham and other delicate fabrics that are apt to fade, I never apply soap directly to them. I place small pieces of bar soap or soap chips in a cheesecloth bag and then make my suds. This prevents small flakes of soap adhering to and spotting the material, and also every bit of soap is utilized.—G. S.



(Use this department to help solve your Household Problems. Address our letters to Martha Cole, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan).

### HOW MUCH SALT IN BREAD?

Can you tell me the correct amount of salt to use in each loaf of bread?—Mrs. R. C.

The quantity of salt to be used depends upon the personal taste. But one level teaspoon to each loaf is an average amount. Too much salt sometimes hinders the growth of the yeast plants and thus prevents the bread from becoming light.

### TO DESTROY INSECTS.

Can you tell me how to get rid of little red spiders? They are all around

the window casings and inside the house.—Mrs. G. S.

Hot alum water is good to destroy insects. Boil the alum in the water until it is dissolved and apply the hot solution with a brush or spray in all places where the insects are found. There is no danger of poisoning and its persistent use will soon get rid of the pests.

### NUT BREAD.

Can you tell me how to make nut bread?—Mrs. C. O.

Two and one-half cups sifted flour; four teaspoons baking powder; one cup sweet milk; half cup sugar; one egg; three-quarters cup nuts; quarter-teaspoon salt. Let stand fifteen minutes. Bake forty-five minutes.



**Did you strain your back pushing furniture this spring?**

House cleaning time tries one's patience and tires one physically, but a relief is found in

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on all your furniture. Save your floors and your temper. No more scratches if you replace wheel casters with

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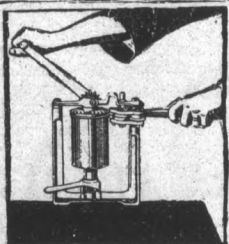
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It seals your foods hermetically in bright new sanitary tin cans, which cost only about 3c each. And our can-saver attachment, cuts off the cover and puts a new one on the same can, the next year—and the next.

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For full information, with free booklets and maps, write

**J. M. MacLachlan,**  
Desk 29, 10 Jefferson Ave. East,  
DETROIT, MICH.

Authorized Canadian Gov't Agt.

## Lower Consumption of Sugar

JUDGING from the hints I have received this week on how to cut down on the daily home consumption of sugar, the housewives of Michigan and our neighboring states are putting up no weak battle against Mr. Sugar Profiteer. With the sugar market quoted "steady to strong" they are executing the only means within direct reach to lower the price of sugar.

This lower consumption does not necessarily mean that we must go without sweets, for there are many substitutes. Below the first prize winner will tell you how she is doing it, and the others will appear next week.

—Martha Cole.

### First Prize.

Mrs. J. E. S., Buckley, Michigan.

Dear Martha:

It has been but such a short time since we housewives were asked to save sugar as a patriotic duty, that we have hardly become accustomed to any other method of doing.

One-fourth to one-half teaspoon of baking soda added to any sour fruit, as rhubarb, apple sauce, or gooseberries, tends to neutralize the acid and

## Canning Bulletin Ready

ARE you having difficulties with your home canning? Do your vegetables sometimes flat-sour or the berries sink to the bottom of the jar, with the syrup at the top?

These difficulties and others are explained in our new canning bulletin, which also contains a complete time-table and directions for canning fruits and vegetables.

For copy of this bulletin send stamped self-addressed envelope to Martha Cole, Desk A, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

requires less sugar to sweeten. But don't put in too much soda or your sauce will taste flat, and lack flavor.

When making jellies, boil the fruit juice until ready to add sugar, then can and seal. When wanted for use, open the can, heat the juice and add sugar to suit the taste, and proceed as though the juice had not been canned.

### Fruit Fritters.

Fritters are a welcome change at most tables, and require very little sugar. This is the recipe I use.

Heat one cup of milk till lukewarm, add well-beaten yolks of two eggs, one tablespoonful of sugar, two cups flour sifted with one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder, a pinch of salt. Stir well, and add the two stiffly beaten egg-whites and any fruit, fresh or canned, you may desire. They are very good, plain. Drop by spoonfuls into hot lard and fry a nice brown. Syrup is nice to serve with them, also honey.

### Molasses Fruit Cookies.

One heaping cup of lard, warmed until soft; one cup of molasses; two tablespoonfuls of milk or water in which dissolve one heaping teaspoon of soda, a little salt; one cup chopped raisins; spice to taste, and flour to roll out. Do not mix too stiff.

The second prize was won by Mrs. J. E. S., Buckley, Mich., while Mrs. E. A. L., Cass City, Mich.; Mrs. J. C., Metamora, Mich., and Mrs. I. L. D., Midland, Mich., each won aluminum sauce pans.

Madame Fashion dispensed with hoop skirts too soon to be economical. In these modern times they would make very satisfactory antenna for the pocket radio.



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## Greatest in Nutrition

Lily White Flour is milled from the finest wheats grown in America. The grain is thoroughly washed, scoured and cleaned and is milled by the six-break system which efficiently reduces to a uniform granulation the heart of the wheat kernel. This is the prime center of nutrition, and it is this healthfulness that is actually baked into every loaf of bread.

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**GREEN LAWN CHICKS SENT INSURED** parcel post prepaid. Barred Rox, White Rox, Rhode Island Reds and Black Minorcas, \$16.00 per 100. Brown Leghorns, English White Leghorns or Anconas, \$14.00 per 100. Extra Select \$2.00 per 100 extra. Heavy Broilers, \$14.00 per 100. Odds and Ends, \$13.00 per 100. 5% discount in 500 or 1000 lots. All varieties 17c each in less than 100 lots. Our 13th year producing high grade chick that please. Our method of shipping positively prevents chilling or crowding and we guarantee 100% live delivery. May, June, July 1c per chick less. Order now and state when you wish chick sent. A saving to cash customers. Deduct 5% if full cash is sent with order. Reference: Fenton State Bank. Green Lawn Poultry Farm, Route 3, Fenton, Mich. Gus Hecht, Prop.

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## Helping Out at Home

What the Prize Winners are Going to Do

By Gertrude Herman, Caledonia, Mich.

I like out-of-door life and so, of course, I expect to help draw in and unload the hay, wheat, oats and barley. In the evening I expect to help milk and feed the cows and horses. This fall I intend to help husk and draw in the corn and cornstalks.

Then again, when my father does not need me I intend to help mother pick and can fruit, help hoe the garden, pick the vegetables and do other things of use to her.

Now, do not you think I can be a great help this summer to my parents?

By Christine Endres, Mt. Pleasant, Michigan.

This summer I am going to do an

go into the poultry yard, fill all the buckets with water, and place the food for the day. Next, in the kitchen I will get the breakfast ready. After breakfast in the milk house I'll be busy, skimming the milk and washing the pans. Then back to the house I'll go, and get the house in order. After that comes whatever work will call me, the garden, washing, ironing or mending.

Dinner will be ready at twelve. After dinner, I will be busy with some work again, and when the sun will be getting low I'll be busy in the poultry yard, the supper will be gotten ready. After supper I'll be in the milk house again. I will also take care of the flower garden.

Mother does not like those jobs, so



Dorothy Motry Will Undoubtedly Help Out by Picking Strawberries Again.

awful lot to help out, anyway on the farm. I am going to hoe weeds, get the cows, take care of the chickens, and gather the eggs.

Father gave me a piece of ground that is about five acres, to do as I like with. I think I will plant some beans. I will plow it, drag it, and prepare it, all myself, and even plant my beans. When my beans come up I am going to cultivate them often, in order to keep the weeds out of them, to make them grow, and when they are in blossom it will show me whether I am going to have a good crop or not.

When the beans are ripe I am going to pull them and put them on piles, and turn them often. The money I will receive for them will be put in the bank until I need it for clothing or something, like school books, gym clothing, and my things needed in general science. I like to raise beans better than any other crop.

By Florence Smigelski, Cathro, Mich.

I am going to keep house, take care of the poultry, such as turkeys, ducks, and chickens, also care for the milk. Here is how I am going to do it. I'll be up at five o'clock in the morning,

I will do them, and let her spend her time in the fresh air.

I have done it last year, so will do it this year again, for it helps both mother and father.

By Eunice Bowers, Shelby Mich.

I am going to raise string beans this summer. I and my mother cleared the ground and she will also have a share. We burned the brush and then my father plowed the ground, it isn't dragged yet, but I hope it will be soon so we can plant the beans.

I will also pick strawberries and other fruit, as I live on a fruit farm, but the trees are young yet so there isn't much fruit to pick.

I drive the horse while my brother sprays the trees; that isn't very hard work.

I am going to work out and pick up potatoes this fall. I will also pick apples and husk corn.

I am going to help keep the garden clean. I have already planted some flower seeds. I cut and pull milk weeds and am going to cultivate this summer.

I am thirteen years old and in the seventh grade. I like to go to school but I am also glad vacation is here, as I can earn more money.



Dear Uncle Frank:

I would like to join your Merry Circle. I have been reading some of the letters about boys and girls who belong to clubs. I would like to belong to some kind of a club very much. This summer I am going to raise some chickens of my own. There are enough boys and girls around here to have a

good-sized club. It would be fun if we could start a poultry club. I remain your niece, Eva Cernek, Mt. Pleasant, Mich., R. 4.

Get in touch with your county club leader and county agent to see what you can do to start a club. It might also pay you to write to Mr. Ray Tur-

ner, state club leader, East Lansing, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I have been a silent reader of the boys' and girls' page for two or three years. I have tried in the contests but I have never written to you.

I am a girl thirteen years of age, and am in the eighth grade at school. I think you ought to put a picture in the paper of yourself as you look now instead of the picture when you were a baby. We don't know whether you are an old or young fellow.

I would like a Merry Circle pin. How can I get one? Your niece, Olga Lott, Howell, Mich.

I am glad you started visiting. I look the same as I did when I was a youngster—with the same two eyes. Maybe some day you will see my picture and be surprised.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I believe this is my fifth letter, and third answer to the reading contests. How tickled I would be to have my letter printed, or else earn a Merry Circle button.

I agree with Dorothy Smith on bobbed hair. I, too, have bobbed hair. It is much thicker than before.

Now about the heavy snow storm we had May 9. It was about two feet deep, but in some places three feet. It broke one of our nice pine trees in our front yard. Also some cherry tree limbs. It was one of the heaviest snowfalls we had.

Uncle, if you like the farm so much why don't you live on one? Your niece, Helen Kasczmarczyk.

I suppose you will be tickled upon seeing this. Bobbed hair seems to be getting quite a subject.

## A COUSIN'S LAMENT.

Dear old Unc, if I had the spunk,  
To write just how I felt,  
The air'd be blue, and so would you,  
My words would make you melt.

But Dear old Uncle,  
I'm not going to monkey,  
I feel no inclination,  
'Bout my views on the subject, I'm  
afraid you'd object,  
So I write with a bit of hesitation.

The subject that I mention,  
Tho I hadn't the least intention,  
Of ever letting on I felt this way;  
Are the letters I have gotten,  
Why, it makes me feel just rotten,  
To think they're still unanswered to  
this day.

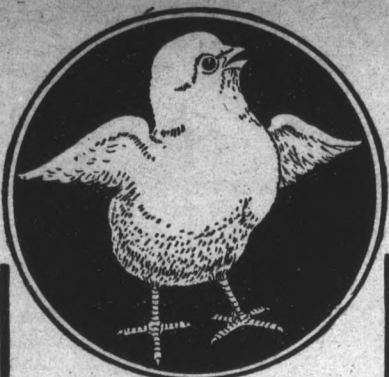
I've had letters of congratulation,  
And it beats the whole creation,  
How I ever let a thing go by like that,  
From uncle and from cousin,  
I've had about six dozen,  
Now I'm mixed up 'till I don't know  
where I'm at.

There were several letters from Anna  
McCann,  
If I knew she ever would write me  
again,  
(Tho why I'd expect it, I never could  
guess,  
I've gotten myself in this terrible  
mess),  
I'd sit me down and humbly beg,  
Her to forgive this "Rotten Egg."

And for Birdie Curren, of Ashley,  
Mich.,  
I'd stick my nose in the pickle dish,  
She sent me her picture, and I cher-  
ish it, too,  
When I think of Dear Birdie, it  
makes me feel blue.  
I wonder, if I'd ask her, she'd forgive  
and forget,  
I haven't answered her letters—yet.

So, Dear Uncle, it seems I alone am  
to blame,  
My neglect has at last driven me to  
shame,  
Dear cousins, pray heed, while I give  
you advice,  
Tho advice from a "slacker" may  
not seem quite nice,  
Answer your letters, whether many or  
few,  
If you don't you may feel some day  
like I do.  
—Rex Ellis Reed City, Mich., R. 2.





### Dickinson's Globe Chick Mash

Start your chicks right this season—make them grow fast—get early fryers and good layers.

When forty-eight hours old give them **Globe Chick Mash with Dried Buttermilk**—the most highly perfected chick feed on the market.

The lactic acid in buttermilk neutralizes the acids and gases in the chick's tiny stomach, acts as a mild laxative cleaning the intestinal tract, and keeps the chick in a healthy, growing condition.

**Globe Chick Mash with Dried Buttermilk** helps you to keep your chicks free from the life destroying White Diarrhea.

At the end of eight weeks give them **Globe Growing Mash**.

You can easily raise **95 chicks out of Every 100** if you start with strong, healthy chicks and feed them **Globe Chick Feeds** according to the **Globe System of Feeding**. Write today for free folder: **How to raise 95 chicks out of every 100.**

Ask your Feed Dealer for **Globe Chick Mash**.

**THE ALBERT DICKINSON CO.**

Globe Feeds, Pine Tree Brand Farm Seeds—Chicago, Minneapolis



## Carelessness

By the Prize Winners

By Ida Cryderman, Twining, Michigan.

Having put Baby Gail to sleep, his mother went to the kitchen, lifted a pot of boiling dye from the stove and was starting to set it down when the neighbor next door called to her. Still carrying the dye she went out on the porch, where she set it down and went to see why she was wanted.

Little Gail awoke and began looking for his mother. Not finding her, he toddled through the open door, out upon the porch.

The next moment his mother was startled by a terrific scream and turning saw the baby writhing in agony in that pan full of boiling dye.

She snatched him out and undressed him quickly, huge pieces of flesh

### Laugh Contest

ON this page we read of some the grewsome things carelessness has caused. They are instructive but not pleasant reading. So we will change the subject and have a contest on "The thing which made me laugh the most." The usual ten prizes, two pencil boxes, three pocket pencils, and five maps, will be given to the best and neatest papers. Also, Merry Circle buttons will be given to all sending in good papers, who have no buttons now. Send in your funny experiences so that we can laugh with you.

This contest closes June 27. Address all letters to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

coming off with his clothes as she did so. His sweet baby face, chubby body and bonny bright eyes, which would never see more, were one terrible burn.

He lived for three awful, pain-filled days, and then died—a victim to his mother's carelessness.

It spoiled her life. Many times she thinks of her lost darling and feels that but for her fatal act of carelessness he would be enjoying the life which God gave him.

By Rex Ellis, Reed City, Michigan.

I have seen many things caused by carelessness, among which were—a runaway whereby every strap of harness, also the wagon, was reduced to shreds, and when a man fell to his death from a balloon.

But I think the most exciting and careless thing I have seen was when I figured in it most conspicuously myself, and that was when I chopped off my little sister's finger with the axe.

Mother had cautioned me about using the axe, but thinking I was a pretty fair woodsman, I took a notion to split a block of wood while sister held it erect. You know the consequences. The miracle was, I didn't cut off her entire hand.

### THE OTHER PRIZE WINNERS.

THE writers of the essays given above will get pencil boxes. Those who will get pocket pencils are:

Mary Marais, North Branch, Mich.  
Marion E. Shaw, Armada, Mich.  
Beulah Herford, Elkton, Mich.  
Those receiving Michigan Farmer Maps of the World are:  
Roberta Brace, Grand Ledge, Mich., R. 4.  
Saima Karhonen, Keweenaw Bay, Mich.  
Martin Lerg, Lake City, Mich., R. 1.  
Nora Batchelder, Bitely, Mich., R. 2.  
Adith Rowland, Vassar, Mich.

## Sturdy Pure Bred Day Old Chicks



Buy Silver Ward  
choice chicks now  
for bigger profits

The famous Tom Barron English Imported White Leghorns and Sheppards' famous Anconas. Bred direct from our

selected stocks that are headed with pedigreed males of 250 to 280 egg strain. Carefully hatched in our large, up-to-date incubators. These high grade, high producing chicks will increase your profits.

Now is the most profitable time to buy baby chicks—least care and least loss. No more cold weather, no sudden changes in temperature. Free range can be given chicks at once. They mature quickly and lay when four or five months old.

Flocks culled by experts for heavy egg laying and coloring of birds. Also choice large pullets, one and two year old hens, cocks and cockerels.

Special bargain prices for June, July and August delivery if you order now. 10% with order—balance 10 days before shipment, or we will ship C. O. D. Satisfaction guaranteed or we return your money. Our illustrated catalog of chicks free for the asking—write for your copy tonight. Or order direct from this ad. We ship now at the following extremely low prices; extra selected stock, 25-\$3.00; 50-\$5.50; 100-\$10.00; 500-\$45.00; 1000-\$90.00. Write, wire, or phone your order today.

**Silver Ward Hatchery**  
Dept. D. Zeeland, Michigan

## The Worlds Famous RURAL STRAIN CHICKS

AT ASTONISHING NEW LOW PRICES

NEVER BEFORE have chicks of this famous strain been offered at such amazingly low prices. RURAL STRAIN chicks are from the best select stock in Michigan. The 240-280 egg type. Pullets reported laying at 4 months of age. We have sold thousands upon thousands of these unsurpassed chicks again this season and have on file letter after letter of praise and remarks on the wonderful success with our big, strong, healthy chicks.

Excerpts From a few of the Scores of Complimentary Letters in Our Files.

R. W. VROMAN, ALMA, MICH., writes: Rec'd the chicks Apr. 3 in fine shape. 306 live chicks. We have 300 yet and OH BOY! They are dandies. FRED G. OWEN, POXTILAC, MICH., writes: I rec'd chicks from you Apr. 25 and got the first egg Aug. 24, 1922. We think this is a pretty good record. Our chicks are admired by every one that comes here. MRS. W. L. NELSON, N. LIBERTY, IND., wrote when placing her order this year for 300: The ones I got from you last year are the best layers I ever had. EDW. ZAHORIK, CATO, WIS., an old experienced breeder, writes: Chicks came in first class condition. Not one was dead. You certainly hatch strong, large husky chicks. MR. ZAHORIK bought RURAL STRAIN chicks again this year.

MR. CHICK BUYER: Think these facts over carefully. Isn't it worth at least the price of the chicks to have good, dependable stock? You cannot afford to be without this noted, tested and tried strain. PRICES (Postpaid, 100% live arrival guaranteed) as follows:—JUNE DELIVERY, S. C. English White Leghorns or S. C. Brown Leghorns, 10c each; S. C. Anconas, 11c each; Mixed chicks 7c each. 5% discount on lots of 500 or over. JULY DELIVERY: 1c per chick less. A deposit of 10% books your order for shipment on any date you desire. June and July chicks develop into heavy winter layers and especially on account of the late season will they be in heavy demand. The time is getting short. Order direct from this ad. NOW! You will find yourself among the ranks of those that reap the golden harvest next winter. PULLET prices on request. BEAUTIFUL INSTRUCTIVE CATALOG FREE.

**RURAL POULTRY FARM, J. Janssen Proprietor**

Member: Michigan State Farm Bureau Dept. 79, R. 1. Zeeland, Mich.  
Michigan Baby Chick Association

## EARLY MATURING Baby Chix

From the home of the pure bred egg type breed. Our early maturing June Chicks from culled flocks which have been carefully mated will make you profitable winter layers.

PRICES FROM JUNE 10TH TO JULY 15TH

	100	500	1000
Barred Plymouth Rocks	\$14.00	\$50.00	\$100.00
Rhode Island Reds	11.00	50.00	100.00
Buff Orpingtons	13.00	60.00	120.00
White Plymouth Rocks	13.00	60.00	120.00
White Wyandottes	13.00	60.00	120.00
White Leghorns	9.00	40.00	80.00

EXTRA SELECT

	100	500	1000
Barred Plymouth Rocks	\$13.00	\$50.00	\$120.00
Rhode Island Reds	13.00	60.00	120.00

Our large capacity will enable us to fill your order promptly. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order direct from this advertisement and send full remittance to save time.

**THE MILAN HATCHERY, Box 4 MILAN, MICHIGAN**

### Big Value Baby Chicks

Are guaranteed to Live. Easy to raise, husky, healthy, vigorous. Write today for free catalog showing many breeds in full colors.

THESE PRICES EFFECTIVE JUNE 11th

White Leghorns	10	White Rocks	13
Brown Leghorns	10	Buff Rocks	13
Buff Leghorns	10	Buff Orpingtons	13
Anconas	10	Black Minorcas	13
S. or R.C. R.I. Reds	12	Heavy Broilers	9
Barred Rocks	12	Light Broilers	7
White Wyandottes	13		

5% Discount on all orders of 500 or more.

**OHLS POULTRY YARDS and HATCHERY**

Box 6 MARION, OHIO

### B-A-B-Y C-H-I-X

Order Now For 1923

WHITE LEGHORNS AND MOTTLED ANCONAS Also Black Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Buff Leghorns, Black Minorcas, R.C. Rhode Island Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, Silver Wyandottes, White Wyandottes. WE HATCH eggs from Hogenized flocks on free range on separate farms. Send for Price List.

CRESCENT EGG COMPANY

Allegan Michigan

### CHICKS 10c

For June delivery Barron S.C.W. Leghorns from trap nested stock 10c. Sheppards Anconas 11c. Barred Rocks 12c each. Special price on eggs for hatching. We guarantee safe delivery and prepay all shipments. Write for our new price list with reduced prices and catalogue before you buy. A card will bring it.

**BYRON CENTER POULTRY FARM**  
BYRON CENTER MICH.

## Kills aphis and similar insects

**HALL'S**  
NICOTINE SULPHATE  
HALL TOBACCO CHEMICAL CO.  
3951 Park Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

**HARDY NORTHERN BRED CHICKS**  
Reduced prices for June delivery. Barron S. O. W. Leghorns 10c each, \$90. per 1000. Park's strain Barred Rocks 13c each, \$82.50 per 500. Strong, healthy Odds and Ends \$8.00 per 100, \$35.00 per 500. Parcel Post paid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Quality is assured as we are owners and breeders of one of the leading pens at the Michigan Egg Laying Contest. 8 to 10 weeks old S. O. W. Leghorn pullets \$1. ea., \$90. per 100.

PINE BAY POULTRY FARM, R. 4, Holland, Mich.

## BABY CHICKS

Strong -- Vigorous  
Special prices

All first class, Pure Bred stock. Postage paid, 98% live arrival guaranteed. Send for our prices, it will pay you.

**The Monroe Hatchery**  
W. Third St. Monroe, Mich.

LOOK CHICKS \$9.00 and up. From highest quality, proven layers. Can ship immediately. Broilers 9c., White or Brown Leghorns, 10c. Anconas 12c. Buff Leghorns 11c. Barred Rocks or Reds \$12.50 per 100. White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons \$14.50 per 100. Black Minorcas \$14.00 per 100. Brahmas Black Langshans \$19.00 per 100. Add 35 cents extra if less than 100 ordered. Catalog Good Bank reference. Box 9. BECKMAN HATCHERY, 25 E. Lyon. Grand Rapids, Mich.

### CHICKS 10c EACH Prompt Shipment

Extra selected 11½c each. Postage paid. 100 percent live arrival guaranteed. English Type White Leghorns and Brown Leghorns. Heavy layers. Order direct to save time.

Royal Hatchery and Farms, R. 2 Zeeland, Mich.  
**RHODE ISLAND WHITES**  
win over all breeds at the egg laying contest. 30 eggs \$5. 50 \$8. 100 \$15 order from this ad. Some chicks H. H. JUMP, 175 Prospect Blvd., Jackson, Mich.

**CHICKS** from good selected heavy laying flocks of S. C. Buff Leghorns. We keep just the one breed. Write for circular. Willard Webster, Bath, Mich.

**S.C. Buff** Leghorn Cockerels, extra eggs laying strain, \$1.00 each. March hatch. MRS. FRED LAMBRIGHT, Manchester, Mich. R.R. 5.





## CHICKS \$7.50 per 100 and up

### The Best Laying Strains on Earth

Barron English White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, and Anconas. During 1923 we will sell 30,000 strong, healthy, super-hatched chicks weekly, bred from strains backed by 18 years of actual egg breeding on our farms. The enormous output of these quality chicks enables us to sell these money-makers at a price unequalled. Our flocks are culled out annually by poultry experts and are mated to large, vigorous 260-285 egg pedigreed males from Funk Farm direct.

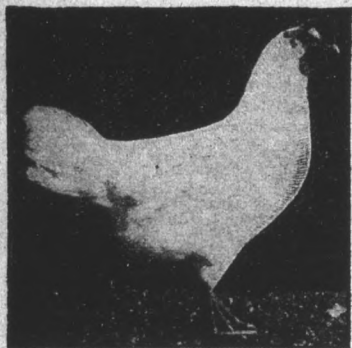
#### SPECIAL PRICES FOR JUNE 18 TO AUG. 1ST.

SELECTED MATINGS	EXTRA SELECTED MATINGS	SELECTED MATINGS
English White Leghorns	English White Leghorns	Brown Leghorns and Anconas
\$ 4.50 per 50	\$11.50 per 100	\$10.00 per 100
9.00 per 100	\$55.00 per 500	\$7.50 per 500
42.50 per 500	105.00 per 1000	\$5.00 per 1000

Broilers (Odds and Ends), \$7.50 per 100; \$35.00 per 500. The extra selected matings are closely culled flocks mated to large, vigorous, and pedigree males. The selected matings are from good profitable flocks, mated to large egg type males. These are superior to ordinary Leghorns and Anconas. Every shipment is sent by Parcel Post, prepaid to your door. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order direct from this advertisement, or send for our large illustrated catalogue.

**Wynyard Hatchery, Box M, Zeeland, Michigan**

## CHICKS at Reduced Prices



For June 5-12-19 and 26 delivery by prepaid parcel post, strong live chicks, guaranteed. Selected S. C. English White Leghorns and Anconas at \$3.00 per 25; \$5.00 per 50; \$9.50 per 100; \$45.00 per 500; Barred Rocks mated to Cockerels Blood Line; Hens that won the Missouri Egg Laying Contest in 1922, \$4.00 per 25; \$7.25 per 50; \$13.00 per 100; \$60.00 per 500. Broilers, odds and ends \$7.00 per 100. All indications are that eggs will sell for a very good price next winter and we assure you that our chicks will develop into heavy egg producers. Thousands of satisfied customers.

Mrs. M. Allen, Fairgrove, Mich. May 8, 1923. Book my order for 300 S. C. E. White Leghorn chicks. The ones I received from you last year in June and July developed into good winter egg producers.

Mrs. A. Sabourin, Milo, Mich. May 9, 1923. Chicks arrived in fine condition, all alive after a drive of 28 miles just after a snow storm.

Order direct from this advertisement to save time or send for our free catalog and testimonials.

Four and one-half months old Laying Sample of Stock sold by

**RIVERVIEW POULTRY FARM**

Route 2, Box 94 ZEELAND, MICH.

## DUNDEE CHICKS

### PRICE LIST FOR JUNE & JULY

	100	500	1000
Barred Plymouth Rocks	\$12.00	\$55.00	\$110.00
R. I. Reds	12.00	55.00	110.00
Anconas	10.00	45.00	90.00
White Leghorns	10.00	45.00	90.00

All first class pure bred stock. 100% safe arrival guaranteed. Prices prepaid.

Order direct from this Advertisement.

**THE DUNDEE HATCHERY, Box A. Dundee, Mich.**

## REDUCED PRICES-- CHICKS \$9.00 PER 100.

All hatched from select, heavy-laying, pure-bred flocks on free range. Postpaid and 97% live arrival guaranteed. Prices as follows.

VARIETIES	50	100	500
White, Brown, and Buff Leghorns	\$ 5.00	\$ 9.50	\$45.00
Barred Rocks, Reds, Anconas	6.50	12.00	58.00
White Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes, B. Minorcas White and Buff Orpingtons	7.50	14.00	68.00

Broiler Chicks, all varieties mixed 9.00 per 100 straight. 1,000 orders at same rate as 500 orders. Our capacity and immense production of Chicks will enable us to ship your orders on short notice. Remit in full by Post-Office or Express money order, bank draft or certified check. Bank Reference. You take no chances. Order right from this advertisement and save time.

**WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO., Dept. 106, Gibsonburg, Ohio**

### BUY HUBER'S

### RELIABLE CHICKS

## Special Summer Prices--Our 14th Year.

Don't fail to take advantage of these prices, for they will include our Number One Grade Chicks. Our Stock is Bred for Quality and Heavy Egg Production. They will be money makers. Will ship any number of chicks from 25 on up. S. C. White, - S. C. Brown Leghorns, - S. C. Anconas at 10c. - R. C. and S. C. Reds, and Barred Rocks at 12c. - S. C. Buff Orpingtons and White Wyandottes at 15c. - S. C. Black Minorcas at 13c. - S. C. Buff Minorcas at 20c. Odds and Ends at 9c. 40,000 Chicks Every Week. Order Direct From This Ad. Attractive Catalog Free.

Huber's Reliable Hatchery, East High St., Fostoria, Ohio

## BABY CHICKS Postpaid to your Door, \$11 per 100 Up

FROM HOGAN TESTED, FREE RANGE HEAVY LAYING FLOCKS. ALL VARIETIES.	
WHITE, BROWN and BUFF LEGHORNS and ANCONAS	\$13.00
BARRED ROCKS and R. I. REDS	\$14.00
WHITE WYANDOTTES, WHITE ROCKS, BUFF ROCKS	\$15.00
BLACK MINORCAS, BUFF ORPINGTONS	\$16.00
EXTRA SELECTED FLOCKS	\$20.00 per 100 higher

All lots of 500, or more discounted Large Price List for return mail. Postpaid full live delivery guaranteed. Hatched by the most modern method of incubation from good, vigorous, pure-bred varieties, carefully selected and safely packed. No catalogue. Order right from this ad and save time and disappointment. Reference, Chesaning State Bank or any business in Chesaning.

Address: BABION'S FRUIT AND POULTRY FARM, Guy L. Babion, Prop., Chesaning, Mich.

## "Special Sale of June Chicks"

Here is your opportunity to buy good quality Chicks at these remarkably low prices.

LOOK— Assorted lots of chicks \$70.00 per 1000, \$36.50 per 500, \$7.50 per 100, \$4.00 per 50, lot. Guaranteed live delivery to your door. Write for Special and regular price list and free catalog. Order early direct from ad.

**W. VAN APPELDORN, R. No. 7, Holland, Mich.**

## Buy "Better Quality" CHICKS

We are in a position to furnish chicks from some of the best flocks of ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS and ANCONAS to be had, regardless of price. We will be pleased to show any prospective customer the flocks from which we hatch our chicks and have them inspect our modern equipped hatchery. Chicks sent postpaid, 100% good live chicks and your absolute satisfaction guaranteed. Instructive catalogue and prices free on request.

**QUALITY HATCHERY, Lock Box 42, Zeeland, Mich.**

## June Poultry Notes

By R. G. Kirby

If you place too much faith in the eggs found in a stolen nest your egg customers may lose faith in you. It often pays to keep a "questionable egg basket" and place there any eggs that are found in stolen nests or in litter that may have covered them for several days. Such eggs may look fresh and not shake, but it is dangerous to mix them with strictly fresh-laid stock.

### Selling Broilers.

Watch the weights of the broilers and sell them at two and three-pound weights. A local dealer tells me that many cockerels are held until late fall and sold at low prices after their feed bill is large. A three-pound broiler at thirty cents per pound brings as much as a five-pound cockerel at eighteen cents per pound, and by sell-

farm the biggest nuisance is the Sunday business that may develop. The friend in the city who starts out coming after eggs on Saturday soon finds that Sunday motor trips are easiest and drops in at that time. Many farmers with roadside signs find that the only way to avoid requests for Sunday deals is to take down the sign and stay away from home all day. If you do not wish to do Sunday business it is best to go easy on the direct marketing.

### Furnish Plenty of Water.

Poultry needs an abundance of water. If you use small water dishes in hot weather they are always dry before you have time to fill them. In a short time the birds suffer for water and then fight and trample each other when the dishes are filled. It pays to use fairly large fountains and place them in the shade. Then make it a regular duty to refill them often enough so they will never be empty.

The use of dry mash increases the necessity of a large water supply. A hen with a throat full of dry mash on a hot day cannot be comfortable. The bird needs the mash for growth or egg production but not much mash can be eaten if no water is handy to wash it down. I find that warm water is best for young chicks, but after they are feathered out they will relish clear cool water and will drink more water when it is clean and fresh.



### It's the Eggs that Count.

ing them young you not only save feed but may avoid some losses from disease, auto collisions, theft and hawks.

### Chicken Collisions.

How much is a motorist to blame for running over a chicken? A careful driver will often slow down and avoid striking poultry in the road. A speeder will destroy a lot of good poultry in the course of a season. And sometimes the best of drivers cannot avoid striking a hen because the irresponsible bird never seems to know when she will want to cross the road. Nothing is gained by taking auto numbers and quarreling with drivers who strike chickens. Here is the only practical remedy. Fence the frontage of the farm near the poultry yards so that the birds will seldom range in the road. Since doing that we have saved enough poultry every year to pay for the fence. If your loss is only five hens and broilers per year their market value is enough to buy several rods of chicken-tight fence.

### Marketing Eggs.

When eggs are sold at roadside markets neat cartons are necessary. These can be purchased for about a cent each, the price depending on the quality and quantity ordered. A good-looking box worth one cent will readily increase the sale value of the eggs about five cents or more. Many manufacturers increase the value of their products by using attractive packages. The egg producer can do the same without being open to charges of profiteering.

There are many local dealers glad to pay a small premium per dozen for fresh eggs packed in dozen cartons already for them to deliver to their private customers. Such an arrangement gives the producer a chance to market eggs profitably without the work of canvassing for business. The time is gone when selling fresh eggs requires peddling from store to store hunting for a chance to trade eggs for other necessities.

When you market eggs direct at the

### POULTRY ASSOCIATION PLANNED.

AN attempt to organize the Michigan poultrymen into one great commercial body, will be made at a two-day meeting at the agricultural college on July 12-13.

The name of the proposed association will be "Michigan Poultry Association." Its main purpose will be to encourage and promote the poultry industry, to furnish poultrymen a good market for their product, and to assist holding poultry shows and establishing standard grades for Michigan eggs.

The tentative plan of the association calls for establishment of egg depots in Detroit, New York and Boston to which members will be able to market their eggs and poultry.

Among those who will speak at this two-day meeting will be Prof. W. R. Graham, poultry specialist of the Ontario Agricultural College; Prof. O. B. Kent, formerly of Cornell University; E. E. Hale, Chicago poultry judge, and Prof. E. C. Foreman, of M. A. C. Marketing Specialist Hale Tennant and R. H. McKenzie, as well as Clark L. Brody, manager of the State Farm Bureau, will assist in the formation of this organization.



## The Patriot Queen

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

IF Ruth represents woman as breadwinner in the Bible, and the Shulamite lass typifies woman as lover, then Esther stands for woman as patriot. For Esther is patriot, with no hesitating or slack hand. She is keen at intrigue, she is fearless, she is devoted to her people, and she is not willing to shed blood. When I was a youngster I used to hear Esther spoken of as the most wonderful woman of the Bible. More than once I have been held quiet and attentive while my father related the story of the beautiful queen. But of late years Esther has had some hard bumps. Her beauty and her boldness have been slighted and her desire for revenge has been brought forward.

Here are a few quotations from modern writers on this book and its chief character: "The name of God does not appear, and it is a non-religious book."



"Alone of all the books of the Old Testament he ascribes deliverance unto men instead of to God. Fastening is the only religious rite that the book mentions." The book

is the story of the sensual despotism of the king, of the selling of herself by Esther, of her relentless cruelty, and there is not one noble character in the book." It may be added that the book had difficulty in being admitted to the Old Testament. Centuries later when Luther made his memorable translation of the Bible into German, he expressed some doubts as to whether Esther should be in the Bible at all.

These remarks are made to show the modern man's attitude toward some parts of the Bible, as well as a scholar and Christian like Luther, who can hardly be termed a modern. It is simply the attitude of men who are on the lookout for the truth, and who hold the plumbline of truth as Christ proclaimed it, by which to measure. The book is a perfect portrait of a woman who thought first of her own kith and kin, second of her kith and kin, and last of her kith and kin. Its keyword would be, blood loyalty. And that is a wonderful loyalty, when it is not stretched beyond the bounds of honor and justice.

THERE are some passages in the lives of American heroines in colonial days, that have a ring like the of Esther. For instance, there was Elizabeth Dane, whose name is still on the lips of folk who live in some parts of West Virginia. In the early days the little fort near the Danes was surprised by the Indians. A few men defended it, while the Dane household nearby kept up a rapid fire from holes between the logs of its cabin. The fight continued all the first day and much of the night, the tired frontiersmen snatching bits of sleep in turn. The second day the powder ran out. Someone must run to the fort, twenty rods away, and get a supply. Who would go? One of the Dane brothers volunteered. "No," said Elizabeth, "You are needed here, and you have a family besides. I'm not as valuable as you, and if I do not come back, it won't matter so much." The door opened and she dashed across the open space between the cabin and the fort, the Indians' bullets flying thick around her. She was admitted, got the precious powder in her apron, and started back. This time the Indians were watching for her. It seemed as though she could not escape. Bullets passed on both sides of her and close to her head, while the defenders of the fort at the same time tried to cover her flight by keeping the Indians from run-

ning near her to shoot. Her husband in the cabin shouted cheering words as she flew across the twenty rods, while he furiously shot the muzzle loaders which were handed to him by the women within. And Elizabeth Dane got to the cabin, without a scratch and without losing a grain of the powder. Her name will long be kept in remembrance. The reason that Esther has been criticized has been because it does not seem to be a religious book. No one has ever questioned the power of the story itself.

The queen was in a tight place. Vashti, the former queen, had been divorced (perhaps executed) because she would not make a spectacle of herself before her drunken husband and his gay companions. As soon as the young and inexperienced girl had been taken as a wife, she was confronted with this plot to kill the people of her race. It was not the first time that wild and ferocious schemes had been made, in a state of intoxication. John, the Baptist, lost his life thus.

MUCH fun is made of prohibition by people who ought to know better. It is not perfect, but it is getting more perfect every day. One thing is certain, we are not using up liquor, for instance, as we did the year before the Eighteenth Amendment was passed. That year, America drank up every minute enough liquor to buy a working man's home—a house and lot every sixty seconds. If you put a piece of money on each word in the Bible equal to the money spent for liquor in 1917, how large a coin do you suppose it would be? Ten cents on every word? Ten dollars? No, it would have been \$2,852; \$2,852 on each word in the Bible, from cover to cover, to equal the sum spent for alcoholic refreshments. At least we are not doing that.

With whatever faults that we moderns attach to the Book of Esther, it contains without doubt one of the best pieces of story-telling to be found anywhere. The young Jewish queen found herself in a position where she, and she alone, could save her people from death by massacre. It was by no means certain that she could have them. The whole plot of going to see the king, inviting Haman to the banquet, and then accusing him, was a grand venture. It is not surprising that the queen asked the people to pray for her. The golden text of this lesson is an almost perfect motto for the young man or woman—"Who knoweth but that thou art come to the kingdom for such a time as this?" Everything hangs on the youth of today. Tomorrow is his. The world has not been saved yet, nor the people in it, saved from selfishness and hate and lust and the grasp for power and pleasure. There is much to do still. Who is going to do it? Who knoweth whether thou art come to the kingdom for such a time as this?

### SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR JUNE 17.

SUBJECT:—Esther, the Patriot Queen. The Book of Esther.

GOLDEN TEXT:—"Who knoweth whether thou art come to the kingdom for such a time as this?"

The potato is a lordly fruit. Drouth or downpour, it grows and grows all the same. It laughs at the weather, and will stand anything; only deal kindly with it, and it yields fifteen-fold again.—Knut Hamsum.

Says Sam: The man who plows knows eternity.



## CHICKS SPECIAL for JUNE & JULY

\$10.00 and \$12.00 per 100

The Smart, Sturdy and Fluffy Kind

OUR English type S. C. White Leghorns and S. C. Brown Leghorns, the greatest laying strains of today.

12 years of breeding has made this stock good. Long deep bodies and the large combs. They are a winter laying strain.

Our 12 year, experience, in hatching and shipping chicks gives you first class chicks. We Guarantee safe arrival and satisfaction or your money back. 17,000 chicks every Tuesday.

Chicks are all from good and profitable layers, and our extra selected are of the very best layers.

	Per 50	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
S.C. English type White Leghorns, extra selected	\$6.00	\$12.00	\$57.50	\$115.00
S.C. English type White Leghorns	5.00	10.00	50.00	100.00
S.C. Brown Leghorns, extra selected	6.00	12.00	57.50	115.00
S.C. Brown Leghorns	5.00	10.00	50.00	100.00
Broiler Chicks (Odds and Ends)	3.50	7.00		

Prompt Shipment. Order from this advertisement to save time and we will write you at once when to look for the chicks, and also will mail our catalogue, or write for our catalog before ordering.



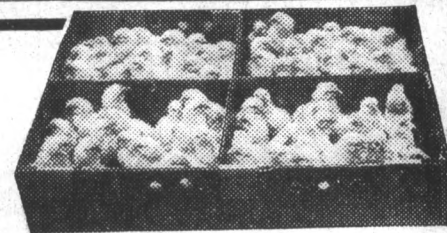
## ONE OF OUR BREEDERS

The many years of our careful selection of breeders having these smart swift heads, alert eyes and large smooth combs on a long deep wedge shape body, has made our strain one of the very best in the country today. You will keep more poultry if once you have our strain, of profitable layers.

## Wolverine Hatchery

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Absolutely the Finest Quality

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English S. C. White Leghorns

(Snowden's Highest Egg Pedigreed Blood Lines)  
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Our Famous Winter Laying Strains. The large deep bodied hens with large lopped combs. Real money makers. \$10.00 per 100; \$45.00 per 500;

S. C. Anconas

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Save time and money. Thousands of chicks ready for shipment May 28 and every Monday following in June and July. 100% live delivery guaranteed, postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Cash with order or C. O. D. Mail or wire your order. Act quick—Now.

Sheppard's 331 Egg Strain  
Large husky chicks, fine specimens of real heavy laying stock, \$10.00 per 100; \$45.00 per 500.

FREE Beautiful large illustrated catalog free. Send for prices on mature stock and 8 to 12 weeks old pullets.

FRANK A. VAN BREE, Monarch Poultry Farms, Box 32, Zeeland, Mich.

## MEADOW BROOK FARM

JUNE and JULY PRICES

CHICKS English White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns (American Strain) 50, \$5.50; 100, \$10.00; 500, \$45.00; 1,000, \$90.00; Barred Rocks, Reds, 50, \$6.50; 100, \$12.00; 500, \$57.00; 1,000, \$110.00; Buff Leghorns, 50, \$6.00; 100, \$11.00; 500, \$53.00; 1,000, \$100.00; White Wyandottes (Heavy Laying Flocks) 50, \$7.50; 100, \$14.00. Postpaid, full live delivery guaranteed. All flocks composed of Selected Heavy Layers. Order now from this advertisement and get them when you want them. I have been producing good Chicks successfully for the past 20 years and KNOW HOW. I want your business and will try hard to please you. Free Catalog. Bank reference. Meadow Brook Farm, Henry DeFree, Proprietor, Route 1 M. Holland Mich. Member Mich. B. C. A.

## PRICES CUT ON JUNE CHICKS

From selected, heavy-laying, vigorous hens. White and Brown Leghorns, Anconas, 50, \$5.50; 100, \$10.00; 500, \$45.00. Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, 50, \$6.75; 100, \$13.00; 500, \$60.00. Extra Select \$1.00 per 100 higher. Mixed Chicks, 50, \$4.00; 100, \$8.00; 500, \$40.00. Well hatched in modern machines. Carefully and correctly packed and shipped. Postpaid. Full live arrival guaranteed. Bank reference and this guarantee makes you perfectly safe in ordering direct from this ad. NOW. Get them when you want them. All orders have our careful personal attention. WE WANT YOUR BUSINESS. Catalog Free.

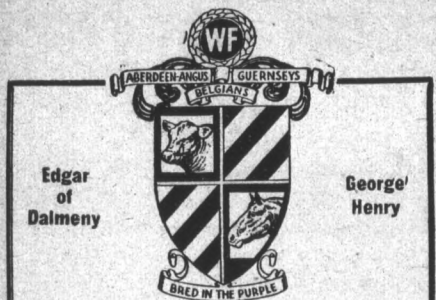
Windstrom Farm & Hatcheries, Box H-6, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN



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W. E. SCRIPPS, Prop. SIDNEY SMITH, Supt.

**Registered Aberdeen-Angus** 10 heifers, 6 bulls from eight to fourteen months. Best of breeding. The growthy kind that make good. Reasonable. Inquire of F. J. Wilber, Olio, Mich.

## Registered Guernseys

A fine Bull ready for light service, special terms if you wish. J. M. Williams, No. Adams, Mich.

## Wallinwood Guernseys

Young bulls from A. R. cows for sale. F. W. WALLIN, Jenison, Mich.

**Guernsey Bull** Richly bred, splendid type, clear nose. Heavy producing ancestors. Priced to sell. G. A. Wigent, Watervliet, Mich.

For sale Registered Guernsey cows. May Rose Breeding also bull calves \$50 each. Registered A. R. dams. JOHN EBELS, R. 2 Holland, Mich.

**FOR SALE** Registered Guernsey cows and heifers. One bull calf. Geo. N. Crawford, Holton, Mich.

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## WINNWOOD HERD

### Registered Holsteins

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Ask us about a Real Bull a  
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## The Traverse Herd

We have what you want in BULL CALVES, the large, fine growthy type, guaranteed right in every way. They are from high producing A. R. O. ancestors. Dam's records up to 30 lbs. Write for pedigrees and quotations, stating about age desired.

**TRAVERSE CITY STATE HOSPITAL**  
Traverse City, Mich.

**Must be Sold.** A Son of King Valdessa from a 31.95 Daughter of Funderne Pride Johanna Rue, one of the good bred bulls of the state, no further use for him. Pedigree on application. MURRETT RIDENOW, St. Johns Mich.

**Holstein** Friesian heifer and bull calves, purebred registered and high-grade. Price \$20 up. Splendid individuals and breeding. Write us your requirements. Browncroft Farms, McGraw N. Y.

**A Good Note** accepted in payment of finely bred registered Holstein bull calves. Qualities of the best, and at prices within reach of all. Write GEO. D. CLARKE, Vassar, Mich.

**Would Like to Buy** a few Reg. Holstein Heifer calves from cows that have a record. State price and record in first letter. Geo. Harrison, Clayton, Mich.

**If you want** practically pure HOLSTEIN or GUERNSEY calves, write Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis., before ordering anywhere.

## Polled Herefords

Extra good Bulls and Heifers of breeding age. Also young cows with calves at foot. Must reduce herd. Glen Golden, R. 1, Angola, Ind.

## HEREFORDS

10 extra nice Repeater and Fairfax heifers from 14 to 20 months old for sale, also 10 cows.

## ALLEN BROS.

616 So. West St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

## HEREFORDS

Young Cows with calves by side consisting of blood from the finest foreign herds at prices that enable them under Earle's Hereford Beef Plan to pay for themselves within a year to 18 months. Bulls including prize winners at the larger shows at practical prices. Herd headed by Straight Edge 118979, one of two sons of perfection Fairfax out of a daughter of the Famous Disturber, T. F. B. Soham & Sons, (Herefords since 1839), St. Clair, Mich.

**Meadow Brook Herefords** Fairfax and Disturber Breeding. Registered breeding stock for sale, both sexes, any age. Call, phone or write, Earl C. McCarty, Bad Axe, Huron Co.

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## BULL CALVES FOR SALE

From Register of Merit dams and sired by Majesty's Intense 127191 and Brookwater of Essex King 1680. Write for Prices and description. Herd is on federal accredited tuberculosis free list.

**BROOKWATER FARM**, Ann Arbor, Michigan  
H. W. Mumford, Owner, J. B. Andrews, Lessor.

**BUTTER BRED JERSEY BULLS** FOR SALE  
CRYSTAL SPRING STOCK FARM,  
Silver Creek, Allegan County, Michigan.

**FOR SALE:** Jersey bulls ready for service. All cows Register of Merit. Accredited herd. SMITH AND PARKER, R. 4, Howell, Mich.

**Registered Jersey** cattle, young bulls, for sale. Tuberculin tested. J. L. CARTER, Lake Odessa, Mich.

**30** Head of Jersey cows and heifers for sale. Chance to select from herd of 70. Some fresh, others bred for fall freshening. Colon C. Lillie, Coopersville, Mich.

## CLOVERDALE Shorthorns

Ruby's Knight 472893, winning 1st Wis. State Fair; 2nd Minn.; 3rd Ill. State Fairs, and a winner at International, Chicago; having retained all his heifer calves. We offer a bargain for some one needing a high class herd bull. Also have a red yearling, a roan 3-year-old and a red 7 months old, priced for immediate sale.

**Bellfeuil Bros., Wilson, Mich.**

**Shorthorns** Bidwell Revolution Jr. heads herd. Sire, Revolution, Dam, Maxwellton Rosewood 3d, 2d Dam, Imp. Rosewood 86th. Now offering one good roan two year old bull out of a Marr Marigold dam, also a few cows and heifers safe in calf. Prompt attention to correspondence—visitors welcome. State Accredited herd. One hr. from Toledo, O. N.Y.C. Ry. BIDWELL STOCK FARM, Tecumseh, Mich., Box 1

## Francisco Farm Shorthorns

and Big Type Poland Chinas. One 2 yr. old bred Heifer, \$200. Two choice yearlings, \$150. each. Three bulls, \$100. up. 3 boars, \$25 each. Lots of spring pig. of March farrow. P. P. Pope, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

**Maplewood Milking Shorthorns.** A few choice cows also roan bull calf two months old. Harter & Easton, Jenison, Michigan.

**Two Scotch Shorthorn Bulls For Sale**  
J. A. BARNUM, Union City, Mich.

## Richland Shorthorns

Special offer: Twelve Bulls from twelve to twenty four months old. Red, White, Roan, Good size, best of breeding from good milking dams. Priced for quick sale. Write for particulars.

## C. H. Prescott &amp; Sons,

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**FOR SALE** TWO extra good straight Short horn bulls ready for service. One a Village Maid, the other a Dutchess of Gloster, both roans and either of them a bargain. Address A. & F. PARMENTER, Durand, Michigan

**Milking** Shorthorns priced reasonably. An accredited herd selected for beef and milk. Beland and Beland, Tecumseh, Michigan

**Reg. Brown Swiss**, 6 females and 2 young bulls for sale. E. T. SPENCER R. R. 1, Sunfield, Mich.

## Steers for Sale

70 Herefords 700 lbs. 86 Herefords 550 lbs.  
48 " 500 " 42 " 600 "  
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Each bunch even in size, dark reds, dehorned, good stock condition. If in the market for real quality one load or more your choice. Write stating number and weight preferred.

V. BALDWIN, Eldon, Wapello Co. Iowa

## HOGS

**Woodlawn Farm** Duroc Hogs meet present day requirements, length, size and quality. Young stock for sale at reasonable prices and fully guaranteed. Write your wants. W. E. BARTLEY, Alma, Mich.

## I AM OFFERING BRED SOWS

fall yearling and spring gilts, bred for March and April farrow, that are tops. Mated to O. C. K. Col. 2nd and Orion Giant Col. Write for price list. W. C. TAYLOR, Milan, Mich.

**Duroc Jerseys** 12 bred gilts, also 50 registered black top ewes. CAREY U. EDMOND, Hastings, Mich

## Is It Worth While?

A real boar pig sired by Woodford Sensation, Dams of Defender or Pathfinder breeding.

If so, We have them of Sept. farrow, not only showing extreme quality, but greater size than you will expect to find. Follow M 29 to

**Kope-Kon Farms, Coldwater, Mich.**



## THE TREDWAY HOG RANCH.

**A** LONG a delightful concrete drive that parallels the state line between Michigan and Ohio, and near the little town of Metamore, lies the Tredway Hog Ranch.

It is but one department of the beautiful four-hundred-acre farm carved out of the wilderness by the elder Tredway. He has built himself a magnificent home by the side of the road where he may retire in comfort on his own land, if the winters be too severe, he is able to warm himself in the sunny climes of freezeless Florida.

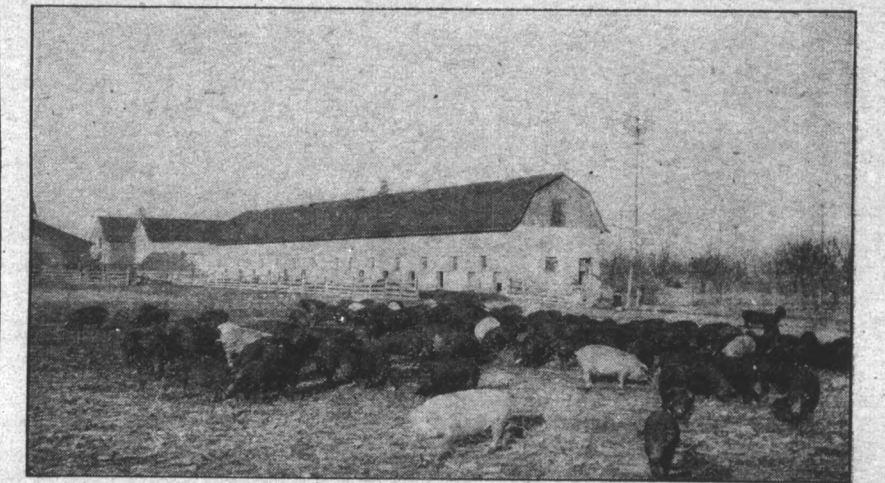
One of the sons, S. W. Tredway, lives in a cozy little new home nearby, and operates the farm and the hog

After castrating lambs apply a turpentine or kresol solution to disinfect and penetrate scrotum. This, in our experience, has proven the most efficient way of preventing infection.—M. N. J.

## PUMPING WATER FOR THE STOCK.

**T**HE windmill on a substantial derrick is a farm asset, and with a large supply tank is a most economical source of water supply.

With the big tank located upon a slight rise of ground so the water will flow by gravity to the stock tanks, is ideal. There should be a small gasoline engine to supplement the wind-



Here Are One Hundred and Seventy-Five Hogs on the Tredway Ranch, which were Lately Trucked to the Toledo Stock Yards.

ranch. He maintains around thirty brood sows, mostly pure-bred Durocs, and feeds off the product for the Toledo market.

There were 175 head in the last lot. These are shown in the accompanying picture, that were recently trucked direct to the Toledo yards in prime condition. The spring crop of pigs now going on feed contains about the same number.

The house in the illustration is a first-class feeding establishment. It is built 16x150 feet, with a loft overhead for the storage of feed and bedding. This is a great convenience in bad weather. The arrangement permits throwing two or more pens together, and every other pen is equipped with an automatic waterer and a unique system of built-in self-feeders which are easily set up or removed.

## DOCK THE LAMBS.

**T**HE advice regarding the docking and castrating of lambs at the ideal tender age oftentimes causes the sheep owner to neglect these operations entirely. No serious results happen, however, to the six or eight-weeks-old lambs by these operations. Docking is done easily by heating to a dark cherry heat (not a red heat) a docking iron, and cauterizing the stub with this iron at the same operation required to remove the tail.

Any piece of steel with a heavy back, like an old drawshave, will meet the requirements of a docking iron. This year we used old drag shoes. These were heated in a forge, and not one lamb in a hundred lost a drop of blood.

The iron must be sharp enough to cut and draw with some pressure across the tail. A neat, clean cut without the flow of blood is the result.

The advice to make the cut between the joints is well-meant, but unimportant. The operator and the lamb do not seem to agree long enough to locate the in-between joints.

mill; but the main service in such cases should come from the wind power.

Centrifugal pumps require more power than ordinary pumps. They are also short-lived. But when in good working order they raise the water much faster than cylinder pumps.

The capacity of the centrifugal pump is often too great for the inlet of the average well, and may prove unsatisfactory for this cause. The ordinary screened well point will coat over with a scale of lime and iron, and greatly restrict the inlet of water. Mildly heating the point in a blacksmith's forge or an open fire, and tapping with a hammer will remove the scale and give as good service again as a new point.

Where a large amount of water is required an extra or duplicate pump is advisable, just like the extra tire for the automobile. The farm water supply always seems to go wrong or fail at the most inopportune time.—J. McBride.

## BUSINESS WORLD REGAINING CONFIDENCE.

The belief that the present reaction in industry and trade means only a moderate setback, partly of a seasonal character, rather than the onset of a long period of business contraction has found assurance in many of the events of the last two weeks.

The decline in prices seems to have been checked. In compilations covering a wide range of commodities, advances have been more numerous than declines. Cotton, wool and sugar were in the advancing list and the declines in grains eggs, lambs and sheep were partly seasonal. The trend of the hog market is reflecting unexpectedly heavy production.

The security markets show that optimism as to the future is returning. Of the loss since the peak in March about one-third has been regained.



## LINING UP THE 1923 INTERNATIONAL.

At the annual spring or classification meeting of the International Live Stock Exposition directors, the following action was taken:

It was decided to abolish the grand championship classes in both the fat and feeder cattle carload divisions.

The class for barrows weighing from 450 to 550 pounds was also eliminated and in its place was established a class for "ten pure-bred barrows weighing 175 to 250 pounds," limiting each exhibitor to one entry.

The foreign judge will be required to pass upon all the single steer classes instead of upon only the grades and cross-breeds and championship classes as formerly.

Contestants in the non-collegiate judging contest will score sheep in addition to cattle, horses and swine.

The breed associations announced that they would offer practically the same special prizes as last year and in

some cases would increase their awards substantially.

The International directors voted to award cash prizes in the Spotted Poland and China breeding and barrow classes.

The offer of the Shorthorn Society of the United Kingdom to award a gold medal to the best Shorthorn bull exhibited at the 1923 International was accepted.

It was also voted to accept the offer of the Southdown Society of England to donate a silver cup valued at twenty-five guineas and a silver medal for the best flock of that breed at the next show.

A committee was appointed to investigate the feasibility of arranging the winners in the cattle and horse departments of the show according to ages and breeds as fast as the awards are made.

## LOEB'S FIRST LIVE STOCK SALE.

THE first sale of pure-bred live stock at the Loeb Farms just outside of Charlevoix took place last week. It was a great day for some 600 farm folks mostly from northwestern Michigan, who came to see the superior animals kept on the Loeb Farms and, in the majority of cases, to bid on the pure-bred stock offered for sale.

The bidders were largely men who are just starting in the pure-bred business. Naturally they were not inclined to bid up the stock as would have been the case with old breeders, considering the high quality of the offerings. However, the Loeb's were well satisfied with the showing, and are happy that this seed stock has gone out to improve the herds of northern Michigan.

The selling was handled by Colonel Andy Adams, of Litchfield, who was very ably assisted by W. E. Byers, a local auctioneer. Every animal catalogued was sold to the high bidder. The returns totaled for the thirty-four pure-bred Holsteins, \$3,120; for the six Belgians, \$640, and the twenty Durocs, \$877.50, or a grand total of \$4,637.50.

## DRAIN MEETINGS BRING RESULT.

MR. C. E. GUNDERSON, agricultural agent of Gogebic county, has recently reported the addition of a carload of pure-bred cattle to the herds of his county as a result of the dairy meetings recently held in Gogebic county by the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau. The cattle numbered eighteen Guernseys, three Holsteins, and one pure-bred Guernsey bull. The prices paid for these animals ranged from \$127.30 to \$157.30. They are described as all sizeable cows and capable of 300 or more pounds of butter-fat production. The purchase was effected with the aid of notes signed by four business men of the county and then banked. The cattle were then distributed among the farmers according to a prearranged plan and the allotment took place without a hitch, it is stated. A new cow-testing association has been formed here, with thirty members at the start, while club workers have been installed in Ironwood and Ewen townships.

Says Sam: A man can't be a real good farmer without being a good father. The best stock on the farm isn't in the barn.

Scrubs can multiply just as fast as pure-breeds, but they never get the right answer.

Sour milk fed chickens is said to cut down cannibalism. It furnishes animal protein which poultry seek in devouring one another.

Occasions, like clouds, pass away.—Arabian Proverb.

# Shoo-Fly

THE ANIMALS' FRIEND



Good-bye  
to  
Flies

Flies and other insects go elsewhere for their dirty work when you spray your stock with "Shoo-Fly." They can't stand "Shoo-Fly" any more than stock can stand them. Leading dairymen everywhere who have used "Shoo-Fly" for 38 years say cows sprayed with "Shoo-Fly" in fly season give one-third more milk. Cows won't hold back their milk when they're safe from pestering insect tormentors. Not only that, but "Shoo-Fly" is antiseptic and helps heal cuts and sores. It aids materially in keeping down lice and mites in poultry houses. It is harmless to man or beast.

If your dealer can't supply you, send \$1.50 now and we will send you enough "Shoo-Fly" to actually save you \$20.00 in milk and flesh. We will also include our Patented 3-Tube Gravity Sprayer.

This means that you will get enough "Shoo-Fly" to protect 10 cows for two weeks from maddening insect pests that set them crazy and cost you money.

Don't Accept Substitutes.  
Write today. Name your express office.

DOES ALL WE CLAIM—  
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SHOO-FLY MANUFACTURING CO.  
Dept. P 1310 N. 10th St. Phila., Pa.

Established 1885



1st fly: leaving?  
2nd fly: sure! nothing doing  
down here, they use  
Shoo-Fly



## RINGBONE

WHETHER it's ringbone, wind galls, quittor or grease, Gombault's Balsam is the reliable remedy for quick results. General directions and proper treatment on every bottle container.

Unequaled for most horse ailments. Super-sedeses firing and cautery. A million successful treatments given each year. \$1.50 per bottle at druggists or direct upon receipt of price. Good for Humans too. The Lawrence-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

WATCH YOUR  
HORSE'S HOOF & FETLOCKS



GOMBAULT'S  
Caustic  
BALSAM

## Hay and Straw WANTED

Write, ask for our weekly quotation and free Booklet.

"HOW TO MARKET HAY"

We are bonded and licensed, with thirty years experience.

JOHNE. MURRAY, Inc.

1658 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

**Sell TIRES**  
DIRECT FROM FACTORY  
We want one auto owner in each locality to use and advertise Armour Cords. You can make big money and get your own tires free by simply sending us orders from friends and neighbors. No Capital or Experience needed. We deliver and collect direct. Pay you daily. Most Liberal Tire Guarantee Ever Written. Armour Cords are Bonded against Accidental Damage, Wear and Tear, Tread Separation, Blistering, Blow-Outs and Rim-Cutting for 10,000 miles. We are actual manufacturers. Write today for Great Special Offer to Agents and low Factory Prices.  
ARMOUR TIRE & RUBBER CO., Dept. 698 DAYTON, O.

PURE BRED FOX HOUNDS all ages. Pups bred especially for Coon, Skunk and Rabbits. W. E. LECKY, Holmesville, Ohio.

## HOGS

Duroc Jerseys Spring pigs either sex of March April and May farrow, sired by three outstanding herd boars, if you want size type and quality combined come and see or write us. F. J. Drott, Monroe, Mich. R. 1

Duroc—Jerseys A few Pathfinder Gilts Bred to a good son of Foust's Top Col., E. D. Heydenberk, Wayland, Mich.

**Benjamin's BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITE'S** Early maturing, prolific, heavy weight, prize winner kind from bloodlines of Champions and Grand Champions, now making big money for thousands. I have started more breeders on road to success than any living man. Let me help you. Easy to start. Costs little. G. S. Benjamin R. F. D. 10. Portland, Mich.

**Chester Whites** Herd headed by The Monster and Iowan's Jumbo. Two great Big Type boars of the breed. FRED L. BODIMER, Reese, Mich.

**CHESTER WHITES** WATCH our ad for fall bred sows and gilts. WEBER BROS. 10 Mile Rd. West Royal Oak, Mich.

**Chester White Gilts** Sired by The Monster and bred to Colonel Denby for June farrow. F. W. Alexander, Vassar, Mich.

## PUBLIC SALE Wednesday, June 20, 1923

12:30 P. M.

### 52 — HEAD OF REGISTERED HOLSTEINS — 52

7 bulls, 18 cows in milk and 27 heifers, one and 2 years old, all straight, good individuals, strong in the breeding of Hengerveld DeKol, Pontiac Korndyke, King Ona and Maple Crest Korndyke Hengerveld. The sire to which these females are bred is Ona Sadie Vale Flint No. 333870, one of the best individuals and highest record bulls in Michigan. Herd under state and federal supervision for tuberculosis.

Sale will be Held at my Farm 7 Miles East of Fint on the Lapeer Road.

B. V. KELLY, Syracuse, N. Y., Auctioneer

SEND FOR CATALOGUES WHICH WILL BE READY JUNE 10th

J. E. BURROUGHS Flint, Michigan

### O. I. C's and Chester Whites

Gilts sired by Mich. State Fair Gr. Champion 1921, and bred for March and April farrow to Mich. State Fair Jr. Champion 1922, the common sense type and price.

ANDY ADAMS, Litchfield, Mich.

**O. I. C.** Big Type with Quality. A few fall pigs Extra good under yr. showherd. Sired by Grand Champion Michigan State Fair 1922. Also Spring pigs, Newman's Stock Farm, Marlette, Mich.

**21 Reg. O. I. C.** SOWS bred August farrow. 2 yearling Boars, 2 Boar Pigs, 10 weeks old. All stock shipped on approval. FRED W. KENNEDY, Plymouth, R. No. 2

**O. I. C's.** Orders booked for late farrowed spring pigs at \$10 to \$12 each. Registered free. C. J. THOMPSON, Rockford, Mich.

**O. I. C.** One last fall boar, 10 last fall gilts bred, 100 this spring pigs, recorded from 1/4 mile west of Depot. City's Phone, Otto B. Schulze, Nashville, Mich.

**O. I. C.** March pigs, single or in pairs, also bred gilts for August farrow. CLOVER LEAF STOCK FARM, Monroe, Mich.

**O. I. C's** One yearling boar and March pigs. Young Brown Swiss bull, Milo H. Peterson, Elmhurst Farm, Ionia, Mich. R. 2.

### RADIO GIANT

Represents the worlds largest strain of Poland China Hogs. Boars, Sows, Pigs at bargain prices from Mich. pioneer herd. We have bred them big for 30 years. We furnish what you want.

JNO. C. BUTLER, Portland, Mich.

Pig Type P. C. some very choice boars double im Bmune, out 1100 lb. sire and mammoth sows from Iowa's greatest herds. E. J. Mathewson, Burr Oak, Mich.

### L. T. P. C.

Choice Gilts \$25 to \$40. Boars \$30. Fall Pigs \$15. HART AND CLINE, Address F. T. HART, St. Louis, Mich.

### Large Type P. C. Largest in Mich.

A few fall pigs for sale. Sired by "The Wolverine" a grandson of "The Rainbow and Big Bob" the greatest yearling boar I ever owned has size combined with quality. Come and see the real kind. W. E. LIVINGSTON, Parma, Mich.

**LARGE TYPE** Poland China Boar and one Gilt bred for August farrow. I Seth Chinnock, Jonesville, Mich.

### Large Type P. C.

The Real Kind. A few of these big, smooth, stretchy, bred gilts for sale. Bred for March, April and May farrow. Priced right.

N. F. BORNOR, Parma, Mich.

### Large Type Poland Chinas

For sale Fall Boars, Gilts bred or open. Herd head ed by two Grand Champion boars.

A. A. FELDKAMP, Manchester, Mich.

**For Sale** Large type P. C. Two registered brood sows. Sired by Prices Prospect, out of Maude Belle and Miss Prospect. Both in spring 1920. Price 12 cents per lb.

W. J. JONES, R. F. D. No. 1, Frankfort, Mich.

**BOARS READY** for service, Spring boars at weaning time and gilts bred to (Ambition Again) for Sept. farrow. They are priced to sell and shipped on approval. Dorus Hover, Akron, Mich.

Walnut Alley Big Type P. C. Gilts all sold. Thanks to my customers for their patronage of the past, and all that inquired. A. D. Gregory, R. 3, Ionia, Mich.

**Large Strain P. C.** 2 nice gilts with pigs by side, also pigs at weaning time. H. O. SWARTZ, Schoolcraft, Mich.

### WEANED PIGS FOR SALE

5 to 6 weeks old, at \$5.00 each. Boxing for express, 1 pig 25c; 2 or more, 50c. Grand Rapids Live Stock Co., Grand Rapids, Michigan.

**Hampshires** A few bred gilts left. Place your order now for your boar pig. Pairs not akin, 10th year. JOHN W. SNYDER, R. 4, St. Johns, Mich.

**Lone Maple Farm** L. T. P. C. Spring pigs ready. Also yr. boar. Write for description and prices. F. R. Davis & Son, Belding, Mich.

**Hampshires,** Spring Pigs, Gilts bred for early fall litters. I. R. BAUSERMAN, Three Rivers, Mich. R. 1.

## HORSES

### Percheron and Belgian Stallions

of size and quality, including first prize winners. If your locality is in need of a good draft stallion, write me for my breeding plan, which will interest you. Fred G. Stevens, Breckenridge, Mich.





# THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



## GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, June 12.

### Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 2 red \$1.29½; No. 2 mixed \$1.29½; No. 2 white \$1.29½.  
Chicago.—No. 1 hard \$1.12½ @ 1.13; No. 2 hard \$1.13; July \$1.10½.  
Toledo.—Cash \$1.29 @ 1.30.

### Corn.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 yellow at 90c; No. 3, 89c.  
Chicago.—No. 2 mixed 83c; No. 2 yellow 83c.

### Oats.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 white 48½c; No. 3, 47½c.  
Chicago.—No. 2 white 44 @ 45c; No. 3 white 43 @ 44½c.

### Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipments \$6.65.  
Chicago.—Choice \$7.90; red kidneys \$8.25.  
New York.—Choice pea at \$7.75 @ 8; red kidneys \$8.25.

### Rye.

Detroit.—Cash 75½c.  
Chicago.—No. 2, 73½c.  
Toledo.—Cash 73½c.

### Seeds.

Detroit.—Prime red clover cash at \$10.75; alsike \$9.75; timothy \$3.30.  
Toledo.—Prime red clover cash at \$10.70; alsike \$10.25; timothy cash at \$3.30.

### Barley.

Detroit.—Malting 74c; feeding 70c.  
Chicago.—62 @ 68c.

### Hay.

Detroit.—No. 1 timothy \$17.50 @ 18; standard \$16.50 @ 17; light mixed at \$16.50 @ 17; No. 2 timothy at \$15.50 @ 16.50; No. 1 clover \$13 @ 14; rye straw \$11 @ 11.50; wheat and oat straw at \$10.50 @ 11 per ton in cartons.

### Feeds.

Bran \$35; standard middlings \$35; fine do \$38.50; cracked corn \$39.50 @ 40; coarse cornmeal \$38 @ 38.50; chop \$34.50 per ton in 100-lb. sacks.

### Fruit.

Strawberries, cases 16 qts., Michigan, good \$2.25 @ 2.75; fair \$1.50 @ 2.

## WHEAT

The winter wheat crop was forecast officially as of June 1 at 581,000,000 bushels, or nearly the same as a month ago, and compares with a final yield of 586,000,000 bushels harvested last year. While winter wheat did not make as favorable a showing as expected, the decrease in spring wheat acreage was placed at only 5.1 per cent, or considerably less than unofficial estimates and the crop was forecast at 236,000,000 bushels, compared with 270,000,000 bushels last year. The yield of all wheat was forecast at 817,000,000 bushels, or 39,000,000 bushels less than last year, and 62,000,000 bushels less than the five-year average. A change in crop conditions for the worse in the next few weeks may put prices higher. Otherwise, lower prices are likely to arrive with harvest, since the probable wheat surpluses in exporting countries for the next crop year appear substantially larger than the prospective needs of importers.

## RYE

The rye crop was estimated at 72,000,000 bushels, against 95,000,000 harvested last year, and a five-year average of 77,000,000 bushels. The large carryover as measured by the visible supply, means that the total available supply at the beginning of the new rye crop year will be of nearly record size. Most of the weakness in the position of rye probably is discounted in present prices, however.

## OATS

The June oats crop forecast was 1,256,000,000 bushels, compared with 1,215,000,000 bushels last year, and a five-year average of 1,378,000,000 bushels. Barley was estimated at 196,000,000 bushels, as against 186,000,000 bushels last year.

## CORN

Corn prices were strong again last week because of light receipts at primary markets and a steadily fading visible supply. Demand is rather broad but shows occasional signs of becoming filled up. Corn is substantially higher than rye and in some cases is costing feeders more than is being offered to producers for wheat at the same local point. Argentine clearances averaged about 500,000

bushels weekly in March but increased to 3,784,000 bushels last week, supplying nearly all the export needs.

## FEEDS

Bran and oil meals are reflecting the lighter demand from dairymen and cattle feeders as pasture becomes more fully available. Prices are the lowest of the spring. Offers of bran for future shipment are lighter than a short time ago.

## HAY

The department of agriculture forecast the total hay crop, based on June 1 conditions, at 99,000,000 tons, a decline of 2,000,000 tons from a month previous and 14,000,000 tons less than last year. Owing to an increased acreage, the total yield is about the same as the average of the five years, 1917 to 1921. The condition of pastures was placed at 84.8 as compared with a ten-year average on June 1 of 91. Larger receipts of good hay caused advances at most markets last week and poorer grades were fairly steady. Demand is limited and will not withstand greatly increased arrivals.

## BUTTER

While the butter storing season is not yet in full swing, considerable quantities are moving into storage at the four leading markets. Production and receipts are gradually increasing but still are below last year's figures. This, together with a large consumptive demand, has kept storage holdings substantially under last year. The holdings in the entire country on June 1, according to the preliminary report, were 10,039,000 pounds, or 3,163,000 pounds below those of a year ago. Imports of foreign butter at low prices early last week weakened the prices of domestic butter, but as foreign markets advanced and domestic markets dropped to lower levels, confidence returned and prices advanced slightly.

Prices were: 92-score fresh butter, Chicago 39c; New York 39½c. In Detroit fresh creamery in tubs sell for 38 @ 38½c.

## POULTRY AND EGGS

Receipts of eggs are above the average for this time of year so that the surplus for storage remains large. Many operators are skeptical of too large stocks so that prices for fresh eggs have been weak.

Chicago.—Eggs, miscellaneous 22½ @ 23c; dirties 20 @ 20½c; checks 20 @ 20½c; fresh firsts 22½ @ 23c; ordinary firsts 20½ @ 22c. Live poultry, hens at 21c; broilers 43 @ 44c; roosters 12½c; ducks 23c; geese 20c; turkeys 25c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 24½c. Live poultry, broilers 45 @ 50c; heavy hens 25 @ 26c; roosters 15c; geese 14 @ 15c; spring ducks 32 @ 34c.

## POTATOES

New potatoes now predominate in the movement to market. Total receipts increased last week but were not above the average for the corresponding period in the two preceding years. Prices declined with northern round whites quoted at 70 @ 85c per hundred pounds in Chicago, and \$1 @ 1.25 in the other consuming markets. South Carolina Irish Cobblers, U. S. Grade No. 1 are quoted at \$6.50 a barrel in northern markets.

## FRUIT

Strawberry prices were steady to firm last week as the total shipments from the producing sections declined sharply. Kentucky and Missouri Aronas are quoted at \$3.75 @ 4.75 per 24-qt. crate in consuming markets, and \$2.85 @ 3.50 in producing sections. The department of agriculture reports prospects of a fairly good fruit crop. Peaches are showing improvement in spite of the loss from freezing earlier in the season. Apples are promising well although Atlantic Coast states now report a heavy crop. The peach crop is forecast at 47,000,000 bushels, based on June 1 conditions, compared with 57,000,000 bushels last year and an average of 43,000,000 bushels in the five preceding years. The apple crop forecast is 187,000,000 bushels as com-

pared with 201,000,000 bushels harvested last year and an average of 160,000,000 bushels from 1917 to 1921.

## WOOL

Boston reports a sluggish wool market with prices easy except on fine wools which are becoming increasingly scarce. Mills have provided for their most pressing needs and buyers generally are disposed to be more cautious. In the west buying proceeds slowly as prices have been reduced and growers are selling reluctantly and in some cases are rejecting bids.

## GRAND RAPIDS

Home-grown strawberries began moving to this market in limited quantities this week. The first cases sold around \$4 per 16-quart case, but prices later worked down toward \$3. The crop is good in some sections and poor in others. The hot-house tomato shipping season was expected to open the last of the week but this depended upon whether the supply exceeds the local demand. Prices follow: Wheat \$1.15 @ 1.16 bu; beans \$6.50 per cwt; potatoes 30 @ 40c bu; asparagus \$1.25 @ 1.50 per dozen; radishes 20c dozen; spinach 50c bu; rhubarb 50c bu; beet greens 75c @ \$1 bu; leaf lettuce 12 @ 15c lb; head lettuce \$1.50 bu; Leghorn broilers 25 @ 30c lb; Rock broilers 30 @ 40c lb; Leghorn fowls 15c lb; heavy fowls 18 @ 22c lb; cocks and stags 10 @ 12c lb; eggs 18 @ 19c dozen.

## DETROIT CITY MARKET

Twenty cars of old potatoes on the track brought \$1.25 @ 1.50 per 150-lb. bag on Wednesday. On the city markets old potatoes brought 65 @ 90c per bushel, mostly 80c. Market steady. Apple offerings light, mostly Ben Davis at \$2.50 @ 3 for best. Veal sold at 15 @ 17c per pound. Last week the hot weather spoiled 76 veals out of 400. These should be killed in afternoon and trucked in the following morning to insure safe arrival. Eggs are wholesaling at 27 @ 30c and retailing at 30 @ 38c; supply good, demand fair. Poultry light with hens at 28 @ 30c; roosters 25 @ 29c; broilers 40 @ 58c. Michigan strawberries now coming and sold on Wednesday at \$6.50 @ 7.50 per 24-box case. Green stuff is slow. Asparagus, radishes and onions rule good to strong.

## TIME TO CUT ALFALFA.

The best time to cut alfalfa is when the new shoots first appear at the crown. Ordinarily these shoots make their appearance when the alfalfa is one-third to two-thirds in blossom. The blossoming period, however, varies greatly with differences in season. This year it has been very much delayed. New shoots are coming on and the alfalfa is ready to cut in practically all Michigan fields before any of the blossoms are showing up.

## COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

### Holsteins.

June 20—J. E. Burroughs, Flint, Mich.  
Shorthorns.  
June 22—C. H. Prescott & Sons, Tawas City, Mich.

## Live Stock Market Service

Wednesday, June 13.

### DETROIT

#### Cattle.

Receipts 515. Common cows and canners very dull; others steady.  
Fancy light yearlings.... \$9.00 @ 10.00  
Best heavy steers ..... 8.50 @ 9.25  
Handyweight butchers ..... 8.00 @ 8.50  
Mixed steers and heifers ..... 7.00 @ 8.00  
Handy light butchers.... 6.25 @ 7.00  
Light butchers ..... 5.00 @ 6.00  
Best cows ..... 6.00 @ 6.50  
Butcher cows ..... 4.50 @ 5.50  
Cutters ..... 3.00 @ 3.50  
Canners ..... 2.50 @ 3.00  
Choice bulls ..... 6.00 @ 6.50  
Bologna bulls ..... 5.00 @ 5.50  
Stock bulls ..... 4.00 @ 4.75  
Feeders ..... 6.00 @ 7.25  
Stockers ..... 5.50 @ 6.50  
Milkers and springers.... 45.00 @ 90.00

#### Veal Calves.

Receipts 680. Market strong to 50c higher.  
Best ..... \$12.00 @ 12.50  
Others ..... 6.50 @ 11.50

#### Sheep and Lambs

Receipts 270. Market steady.  
Best lambs ..... \$15.50 @ 16.00  
Fair lambs ..... 11.00 @ 14.00  
Light to common ..... 10.00 @ 11.00  
Fair to good sheep ..... 5.00 @ 6.00  
Culls ..... 1.50 @ 3.00  
Yearlings ..... 12.00 @ 13.00

#### Hogs.

Receipts 2,950. Market slow and 5c lower.  
Mixed hogs ..... \$7.10  
Pigs ..... 6.00

### CHICAGO

#### Hogs.

Receipts 28,000. Market, good to choice, light; butchers are mostly 5c higher; up more in spots. Bulk 180 @ 240-lb average at \$6.85 @ 6.90; 260 @ 350-lb butchers at \$6.60 @ 6.80; packing sows \$5.75 @ 6.15; bulk of good pigs at \$5.25 @ 6.25.

#### Cattle.

Receipts 12,000. Market slow; better grades of beef steers, yearlings, and she stock steady to strong; in-between grades weak to lower. Early top steers \$11; several loads of yearlings at \$10.50; bulk steers at \$8.75 @ 10.50; bulls steady to weak; others steady; bulk calves and packers \$9.10.

#### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 8,000. Market fairly active; spring lambs steady to strong; sheep steady; bulk of good native springers \$15.75 @ 16; few \$16.25; strong weight culls mostly at \$11; good heavyweight ewes around \$5.50; bulk of heavies at \$3.25 @ 4.

All cows are not alike - Jerseys produce the richest milk and are Nationally known as "The Profit Breed"

FOR HIGH CLASS PROFITABLE

Registered Jersey Cattle

Attend the

Brookhurst Farm DISPERSAL SALE!

Wednesday, June 20, 1923

FARMINGTON, MICH.

The entire herd is rich in the

SOPHIE TORMENTOR BLOOD

(The greatest producing family of the breed)

Only 25 head to be sold but they are ROYALLY BRED and should be a credit to any good herd

Federal Accredited Herd

MRS. CAROLINE B. SARMIENTO, Owner

Write for a catalog to

TOM DEMPSEY, Sale Manager, Westerville, Ohio



## 1923 POTATO TOURS.

THE annual tours of the Michigan potato growers will be held under the joint auspices of the Michigan Potato Producers' and the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange. It will be in three divisions and will take three weeks time.

The first week, starting August 7, will be spent in the Upper Peninsula in Dickinson, Menominee and Delta counties. This week will close with a two-day midsummer farmers' round-up at the Chatham Experiment Station.

During the second week the potato tourists will be in the northeastern counties, beginning in Cheboygan county on August 14. The tourists will go through Presque Isle, Alpena, Otsego, Charlevoix and Emmet counties. The third week will start in Antrim county and will be spent in Kalkaska, Wexford, Osceola, Mecosta, Montcalm and Kent counties.

The potato growers of Mason, Benzie, Grand Traverse and Manistee counties are planning a separate trip to be held September 6-13.

## LAND CLEARING MEETINGS WELL ATTENDED.

THE series of land-clearing meetings arranged for northeastern Michigan by the land-clearing section of the college, with the cooperation of the M. C., D. & M. R. R.'s, and the Northeastern Development Bureau, was completed when the last meeting was held at Omer. The series included stops on the M. C. and D. & M. R. R.'s between Bay City and Cheboygan. These meetings were arranged as a follow-up for the land-clearing schools conducted in northeastern Michigan last fall to assist the farmers in ridding their cultivated fields of "tramp" stumps.

All phases of land clearing were covered either by lectures or moving pictures. The operation and construction of home-made devices were explained, and methods of rock, ditch, and stump blasting were illustrated by charts and movies. A part of the lecture consisted of cautions as to the use and storage of explosives. The danger of investigating "hangfires" without the lapse of sufficient time, crimping caps without cap crimpers, and the improper storage were particularly stressed. The lack of care of ten-times practiced in the latter was mutely evidenced at several meetings by youngsters with mutilated hands acquired as the result of playing with blasting caps which had not been "safely" stored out of their reach.

The average attendance on the M. C. R. R. was seventy, and on the D. & M. R. R. fifty-four. The latter figure does not indicate the interest shown on the D. & M., as the weather prevailing at that time was very stormy and the highways were almost impassable. At Aloha, Cheboygan county, a caucus scheduled for the same afternoon was delayed until after the meeting, and at Omer, Arenac county, the business places were closed while the meeting was in session. Turner, with an attendance of eighty-five, has the record on the D. & M. R. R., while Arenac has the record for counties with an attendance of 365 for five meetings.

In addition to the land-clearing talks was a talk on Dairy Cattle, by E. J. Leenhouts, assistant agricultural agent for the New York Central Lines. Mr. Leenhouts showed how profits could be increased by building up a herd through the use of group or individually owned pure-bred sires, proper feeding, and cow-testing associations. The Woodlot Act of 1917 was also explained, and many of the farmers expressed their intention of taking advantage of this act immediately.

The meetings were conducted by L.

F. Livingston, Land-clearing specialist for the Michigan Agricultural College, and N. A. Kessler, his assistant.

## Veterinary.

CONDUCTED BY DR. W. C. FAIR.

Advice through this column is given free to our subscribers. Letters should state fully the history and symptoms of each case and give name and address of the writer. Initials only are published. When a reply by mail is requested the service becomes private practice and \$1 must be enclosed.

**Dead Calf.**—On May 25, 1922, I bred my cow; on March 4, 1923, she seemed to sicken, but no calf could be found; she was off feed for three days and up to date she has not calved. Our local veterinary dislikes to take calf from her, believing it might prove fatal. The cow runs in pasture. What shall I do? J. H., Horgu, Mich.—The duration of pregnancy in the cow is from 240 to 320 days. Perhaps you are mistaken in dates, or she may have been served on a later date than May 25. The fetus may be semi-mummified. In a case of this kind you must depend upon the advice of your veterinarian, or else let nature handle the case. If I had an opportunity to make an examination of her I could tell you what to do.

**Unthrifty Old Horse.**—I have horse about eighteen years old that seemed to grow thin and weak during the early part of last winter. He got down twice and had to be hoisted up with block and tackle. While down he was in filth and wet for some three days, and since then he has been troubled with bed sores on shoulder and hip. After considerable treatment shoulder sore healed but his hip is still sore. F. R., Burt, Mich.—His molar teeth may need floating. Give him one dram of fluid extract of nuxvomica, one dram of fluid extract of cinchona, one-half ounce of Fowler's solution at a dose in either drinking water or in soft feed two or three times a day. First apply hydrogen peroxide to sore, then ten minutes later apply equal parts of oxide of zinc and boric acid to sore twice daily.

**Feeding Linseed Meal to Horse.**—Kindly advise me how much linseed meal to feed to a horse and how often; also tell how often tonic medicine should be given to a horse. C. F. W., New Buffalo, Mich.—About half pint once or twice a day; however, it somewhat depends upon the process by which the oil has been extracted from the flax seed. When combined with other feeds the new-process gives about the same feeding results as the old-process does. Give tonic medicine three times a day with meal, or soon after feeding.

**Cow Not with Calf.**—Some time ago I purchased a cow at an auction sale; the owner of the cow said she was due to freshen on the fifteenth of April, but she is not with calf. What can I do about it? A. K., Edmore, Mich.—Doubtless the man you bought her from believed her to be with calf; if not, he would not have represented her to be with calf. If responsible, he must adjust the matter, by either paying you back the full amount of the purchase money, and you return the cow, or else pay the difference between what she is now worth and if fresh and calf by her side.

**A Breeding Question.**—Would a tendency to barrenness be caused in a cow, which dropped her calf in January, and then not served by bull until the following October or November, or does it make no difference? Cow about six years old, her fourth calf, and conceives readily. A. C., Hartford, Mich.—A healthy cow is most likely to get with calf when served the first time she comes in heat after calving, and perhaps the longer time she is allowed to go without service the more likely she is to become barren.

**Feline Distemper.**—Can you tell me what ails my cats? The disease seems to be catching; their eyes first become inflamed and the muscle of eye swells enough to partially cover the eyeball; besides, they have too much bowel action and mussy themselves badly. They are Angora cats. C. E. R., Galetown, Mich.—The infection takes place in the pharynx and tonsils, therefore you had better wash out mouth and nasal chambers with one part chinosol in 1,000 parts of water three or four times a day. In my practice I very often drench the cat with this same medicine, giving one or two ounces at a dose twice daily. I might add that this is rather a fatal illness in cats. Dissolve a teaspoonful of boric acid in one-half pint of clean water and flush eyes three times a day.

## Send No Money!

Send no money, but send your order quick for these smart 1-straps with wing tips, neat vamp ornaments, Medallion toes, Military Rubber Heels and Leather soles. Sizes 3 to 8. Wide lasts. Order Brown by No. E-5080. Black by No. E-5150. Tell us shoe size and we will include 2 pairs Hosiery to match FREE. When shoes arrive pay only \$1.97 and postage. If not satisfied return them and we will refund your money instantly. Rush your order today.

\$1.97 and Postage

Military Rubber Heel

Sizes 3 to 8

CHASE SHOE CO. Dept. Minneapolis

186 Minnesota.

Two Pairs Stockings FREE

Sizes 2 1/2 to 8

Baby Louis Heel

No. 5172

CHASE SHOE CO. Dept. Minneapolis

186 Minnesota.

Send no money, but let us send you these Swagger Venetian Satin Dress Pumps and include 2 pairs of fine stockings absolutely free! Order Military Satin Covered Heel by No. E-5178. Baby Louis Satin Covered Heel by No. E-5172. Sizes 2 1/2 to 8. When goods arrive, pay only \$1.97 and postage, and if not delighted return them and we will refund your money instantly. Order today! Send Quick.

No. 5173 and Postage

Military Heels

Sizes 2 1/2 to 8

CHASE SHOE CO. Dept. Minneapolis

186 Minnesota.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

This classified advertising department is established for the convenience of Michigan farmers. Small advertisements bring best results under classified headings. Try it for want ads and for advertising miscellaneous articles for sale or exchange. Poultry advertising will be run in this department at classified rates, or in display columns at commercial rates. Rates 8 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; for four or more consecutive insertions 6 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany order. Real estate and live stock advertising have separate departments and are not accepted as classified. Minimum charge, 10 words.

## Rates in Effect October 7, 1922.

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10.....	\$0.80	\$2.40	26.....	\$2.08	\$6.24
11.....	.88	2.64	27.....	2.16	6.48
12.....	.96	2.88	28.....	2.24	6.72
13.....	1.04	3.12	29.....	2.32	6.96
14.....	1.12	3.36	30.....	2.40	7.20
15.....	1.20	3.60	31.....	2.48	7.44
16.....	1.28	3.84	32.....	2.56	7.68
17.....	1.36	4.08	33.....	2.64	7.92
18.....	1.44	4.32	34.....	2.72	8.16
19.....	1.52	4.56	35.....	2.80	8.40
20.....	1.60	4.80	36.....	2.88	8.64
21.....	1.68	5.04	37.....	2.96	8.88
22.....	1.76	5.28	38.....	3.04	9.12
23.....	1.84	5.52	39.....	3.12	9.36
24.....	1.92	5.76	40.....	3.20	9.60
25.....	2.00	6.00	41.....	3.28	9.84

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

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MILLIONS "Frostproof" Cabbage Plants. Copenhagen, Wakefield, Succession, etc. 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.25, mailed prepaid. Expressed 10,000, \$15.00. Tomato and Sweet Potato Plants 300, \$1.50; 500, \$1.75; 1,000, \$3.00 prepaid. Expressed 10,000, \$20.00 cash. Guaranteed Safe arrival anywhere or money refunded. Don't take chances. Order from largest growers in Virginia. J. P. Council Company, Franklin, Virginia.

LEAF TOBACCO, five pounds chewing \$1.75; ten, \$3.00; twenty, \$5.25; five pounds smoking \$1.25; ten, \$2.00; twenty, \$3.50. Pipe and Recipe free. Send no money, pay when received. United Tobacco Growers, Mayfield, Ky.

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO. Chewing 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.00. Smoking 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.00. Pay when received, pipe and recipe free. Farmers Co-operative Tobacco Union, Paducah, Ky.

TOBACCO—Extra Smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.50; 20 lbs., \$2.75. Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75. Quality guaranteed. O'Connor Smokehouse, S-133, Mayfield, Ky.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARMS, 6% interest. No commission. No mortgage tax. Security Mortgage Corporation, 1018 Majestic Building, Detroit.

MONEY to loan on first class central Michigan farms. 5% per cent net to Co. amounts of \$5,000 and up. Convis & Smith, Ithaca, Mich.

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## POULTRY

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ROSE COMB Rhode Island Reds. Hatching egg \$1.25 per setting. Postpaid. Mrs. Albert Harwood, R. 4, Charlevoix, Mich.

BARRED ROCK Hatching Eggs, Parks 200-egg strain. \$2.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 50, \$10 per 100 by prepaid parcel post. R. G. Kirby, Route 1, East Lansing, Mich.

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS, Northrup Strain, Heavy Stock Eggs, \$1.50 for 15; \$8 per hundred. Baby Chicks \$20.00 per hundred. C. J. Deedrick, Vassar, Mich.

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CHICKS—White Wyandotte and White Rock, \$18 per 100; \$9.50 for 50 and \$4.75 for 25. R. I. Reds and Barred Rocks, \$17 per 100; \$8.75 for 50, and \$4.50 for 25. White Leghorns \$12 per 100; \$6.50 for 50 and \$3.25 for 25. Order from this ad. Terms cash, with order. Reference, Bank of Mt. Morris, Mt. Morris, Mich. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Meadow Brook Hatchery, Mt. Morris, Mich.

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BABY CHICKS—Reds, Orpingtons and Rocks, 11c. Leghorns 10c. Ivy Vine Hatchery, Maplehill, Kansas.

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SINGLE, middle-aged man, experienced for farm, all year round. State wages. John Mason, South Lyon, Mich.

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## RURAL HEALTH

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

### CHILDREN AND GROWN-UPS.

WE certainly do have a time getting the children to brush their teeth regularly, at least once a day, preferably after each meal. Lately the children are staging a comeback. "I clean my teeth as often as father and mother clean theirs," said one girl. "Oftener than dad does."

Could it be possible? Having opportunity to visit a few of the fathers and mothers I made some discreet inquiries which took the form of asking what make of toothbrush enjoyed their preference. Time and again I met the reply that the present equipment was worn out and no opportunity had occurred for its replacement. The toothbrushes that I saw in many cases were sorry specimens of ancient vintage, getting bald as to bristles and generally decrepit and discolored as to frame. No matter how conscientious father or mother might be in attempting to ply such an instrument it would be quite impossible for it to do good service.

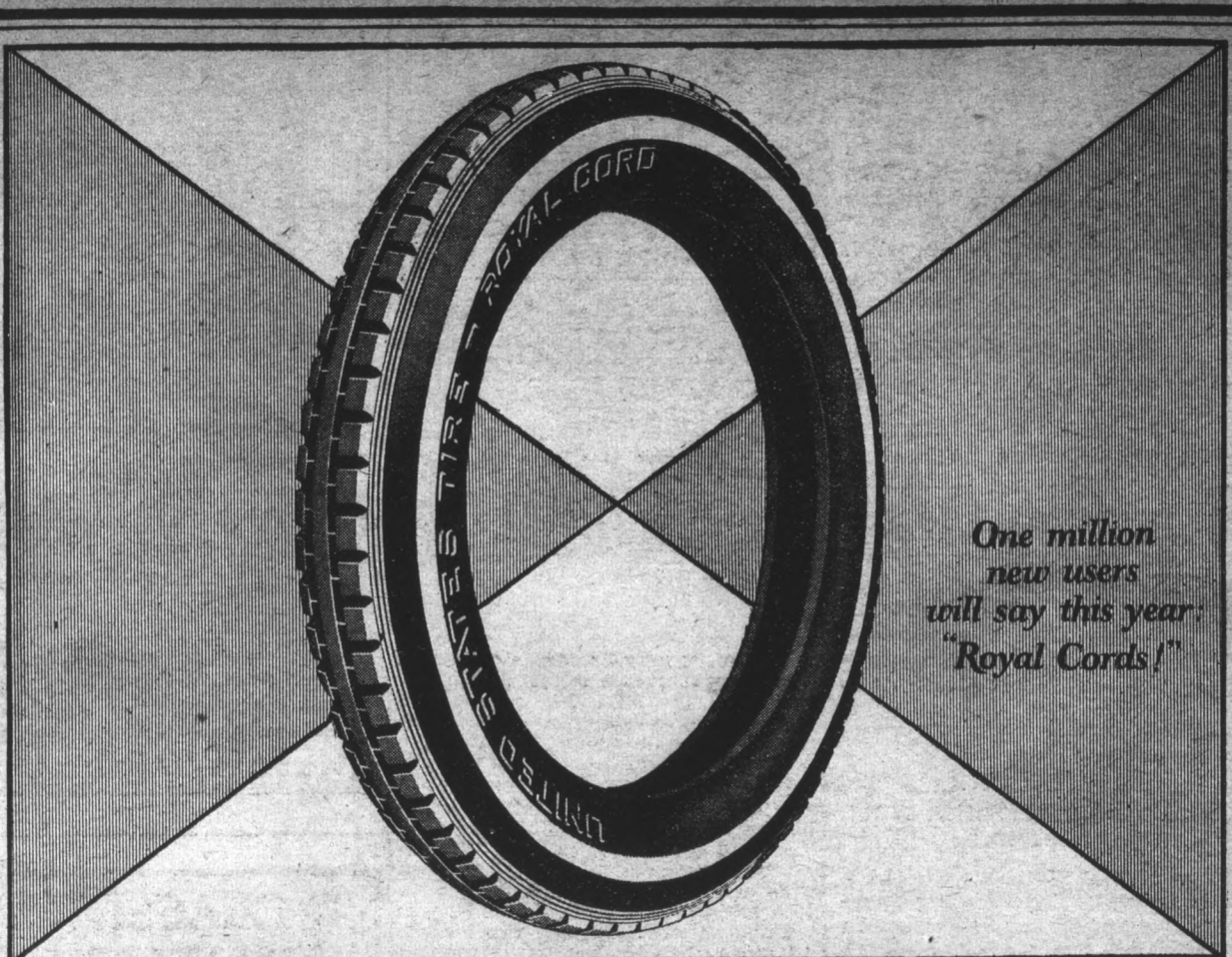
"One apiece" is the rule for toothbrushes, and it is just as important for grown-ups as children. The brushes should be well-bristled, large enough to give a good comprehensive stroke, yet not so large that it cannot be readily turned to reach all surfaces of the teeth. It should be flexible but not wobbly. It should stand up well under wear, but considering the fact that a toothbrush gives service three times every day it is not surprising that one wears out now and then. Fifty cents is a fair price for a good brush. If you use it faithfully you will put it through the toothbrush drill over five hundred times in six months and by that time it is not surprising if it clamors for retirement. Spending valuable time in applying a worn-out brush that does not get results is about as bad as wilful neglect.

Fathers and mothers, please take stock of your toothbrushes and see that there is a good one per capita through your family. Remember, that you are neither too old nor too young for the chore; the only persons excused are those who disdain teeth because they live wholly on a milk diet, and those who are not dependent upon the usual methods of cleanliness but can take out their teeth and wash them in a bowl. If you would avoid this latter unenviable distinction get a good brush and use it with persistent regularity, no matter whether young or old. Remember, that in brushing the teeth you not only cleanse them but you improve the circulation of blood through the gums, sweeten the mouth, prevent pyorrhea.

### BLACKHEADS AND SKIN TROUBLES.

My boy, eighteen years old, has a slight spin disease of some kind on his face, and he persists in "digging out" what he terms "blackheads." His skin was smooth and in a healthy condition until about five years ago. Never since the first appearance of "pimples" has he been free from them. The eruption extends over his shoulders and back. He appears languid much of the time.—R. T. N.

Your boy's skin trouble is one that is very common in young people of his age. It is called Acne. As a usual thing, it seems to have no bad effect upon the general health. The best plan of cure is to be rather abstemious in diet, especially as regards fats and sweets, to drink freely of water, to keep the bowel action regular and keep the skin active. The best treatment for the skin is a cool or cold bath every morning, followed by a brisk rubbing all over the body.



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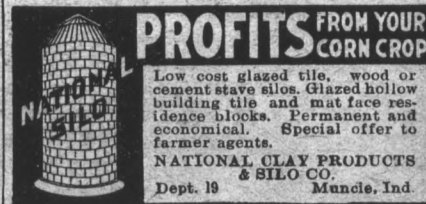
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