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Editors and Proprietors1632 LaFayette Boulevard Detroit, Michigan
Telephone Cherry 8384NEW YORK OFFICE 501 Fifth Ave.
CHICAGO OFFICE 109 No. Dearborn St.
CLEVELAND OFFICE 1011-1013 Oregon Ave., N. E.
PHILADELPHIA OFFICE 261-263 South Third St.ARTHUR CAPPER President
MARCO MORROW Vice-President
PAUL LAWRENCE Vice-President
F. H. NANCE SecretaryI. R. WATERBURY Associate Editor
BURT WERMUTH Editors
FRANK A. WILKEN Editors
ILA A. LEONARD Editors
P. P. POPE Field Editor

I. R. WATERBURY Business Manager

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VOLUME CLX

NUMBER TWENTY-SIX

DETROIT, JUNE 30, 1923

CURRENT COMMENT

A successful farmer is giving public service.

Public service is one of the country's greatest needs.

Any man who is progressive in a necessary occupation is adding his iota to the advancement of civilization.

During the past week or so, it has been apparent that the weather has been busy "averaging up" for the cold spring we have had.

A new sensation and a new life are in store for the farmer who has not yet had the pleasure of pressing the button and seeing his home, his barns and out buildings, and the yards, all springing from darkness into the light of day.

The Beef Cycle

WE learned by a study of the past that affairs move in waves or cycles. Prosperity is always followed by a period of adversity; civilization, like the earth, always keeps revolving, but ever advancing; the styles of the eighties are beginning to show in the latest dress of today.

These cycles may come as the result of economic conditions. They may be due to the habits of the people in wanting to buy when things are high and sell when values are low. Or perhaps it is the natural expression of each new generation as it succeeds its predecessor. But whatever the cause, it is a well recognized fact that history repeats itself, or moves in cycles.

A careful study of the production of beef leads us to think that the profitable end of the business may be rapidly coming around to the place from whence it started in our own state many years ago. Then it was the general practice to raise our own feeders. The great expanse of cheap grass of the west came along and outdid us.

We then turned to feeding steers which could be purchased cheaper than they could be produced at home. Next came the baby beef feeding industry. It is claimed by those who have had experience that two calves require little more feed than one steer, and the daily gains on each of them are nearly as great.

This has led to a keen demand for beef calves of quality, with the natural result that prices have soared and this high cost, coupled with high freight rates and heavy shrinkage, has reached a point where Michigan breed-

ers can now well afford to compete.

This condition is coming about at a time when cows capable of producing high-class beef calves can be secured at prices little above beef values and considered in the light of present-day conditions, indulging over-production of grain crops, shortage of farm labor and decreasing soil fertility, it is entirely probable that profits in the beef producing industry shall fall to the man who breeds good beef cattle on his own farm, as they did in days of yore.

Keep Up the Standard

AN old athlete who, in his college days, had established records in intercollegiate contests, was recently watching with keenest interest and much enthusiasm the athletic events between his alma mater and other colleges of the state. An old relay race record, which this man had helped to establish sixteen years before, was being threatened. While watching this event, he, now in his forties, was heard to remark, "I hope they do break that old record. It would bear out my belief that as a race we are improving physically as well as mentally."

Michigan has made a good record thus far in her certification work with seed potatoes. However, at the present time there is an active tendency on the part of some growers to urge and even demand that the standards of inspection now established be lowered in order to make it easier to get their crops in the certified class.

It is the opinion of thoughtful persons, however, that the greatest good to Michigan potato growers lies not in the direction of making the production of certified seed easier, but rather in making it more difficult.

Like the old athlete, who was more interested in sensing that the race was developing than in his personal achievements, our potato growers ought to go beyond the old records, set new standards, and then, with all the skill that they can bring to bear, attempt to grow the cleanest, most uniform and most vigorous tubers that can be produced.

Hold the Books Open

SOME attempts are being made to write into the by-laws of cooperative organizations a rule which takes from individual members the right to examine the books of the organization.

In some instances this attempt is the outgrowth of interference on the part of competitors. Frequently private concerns make it a point to have some friend become a member of a cooperative organization merely for the purpose of securing inside information.

Notwithstanding this strategy on the part of private enterprise to learn the business of a struggling cooperative, we do not believe it to be wise from the viewpoint of the farmers' organization itself to hold from any member the privilege of looking over the books of the organization, when he desires to do so.

In the first place, our courts will, without doubt, finally rule that such a by-law is contrary to public policy. Furthermore, since cooperatives find their reason for existence in a more efficient service, than private concerns can give, there could be no ultimate danger in competitors knowing the actual status of the cooperative. Finally, and more important of all, the open book is the golden way for retaining membership confidence, and this is the fundamental rock upon which mutual institutions are built.

Don't Keep Them Back

YOUTH is the age of wisdom, and of ambition to fulfill that vision. When these visions are unhampered and the ambitions directed into constructive channels, youth accomplishes things worth while. When interfered with the eagerness to do is either killed or used in destructive ways. Most of our criminals are young people whose energies have not had proper guidance.

It is, therefore, quite necessary that we, as parents, give due consideration to the ways of our young folks, and listen attentively to their hopes and desires. It is our most essential par-

ental duty to direct and encourage their energies along worth-while lines.

For this reason we regret to hear that frequently parents do not give permission when the children are eager to take up boys' and girls' club work. Perhaps the chief reason for such an attitude is that mature people hate to make changes, and think that the assimilation of new-fangled ideas by the young may disturb the parents' travels along their narrow, well-trodden paths of life.

This common human failing is probably keeping many boys and girls from taking an active interest in progressive agriculture and maintaining their interest in farming as a livelihood. It is likely to cause young folks to dislike their rural surroundings and to seek at the earliest opportunity the city's bright ways.

Therefore, we beseech all parents in behalf of their children, that at least they offer no barriers to the young people taking up club work. If they but knew the benefits which have come to thousands of boys and girls through club work, they would encourage their children to the utmost to become active in it.

About Thinkin'

THINKIN' is the hardest job on earth. Now, maybe some of us don't think so, but that's 'cause we don't think. We just think we think.

The world has been goin' ahead purty fast for the last few years, and so some of us must think we are some purty smart folks. But the real reason for the improvements we have been gettin' is that just a few hundred real thinkers thought about some simple things from which they got for us the 'lectric light, telephone, steam engine, oughto, radio, airship and such like. These thinkers give us these things and we use 'em without really thinkin' about 'em at all.

If it wasn't for the few folks what have thought these things out, we would still be livin' like the Indians, wearin' animal skins in winter, paintin' war paint on our faces.

But in what the perfessors call this enlightened age, our women has improved on the Indians' way and wear furs in summer and winter both, and use war paint to help them win in their war with men. The old scalpin' days ain't over either. Lots of these finanshull institushuns has got lots of scalps. Only they give their victims a nice lookin' stock certificate as a receipt for the scalp, which the Indians didn't do.

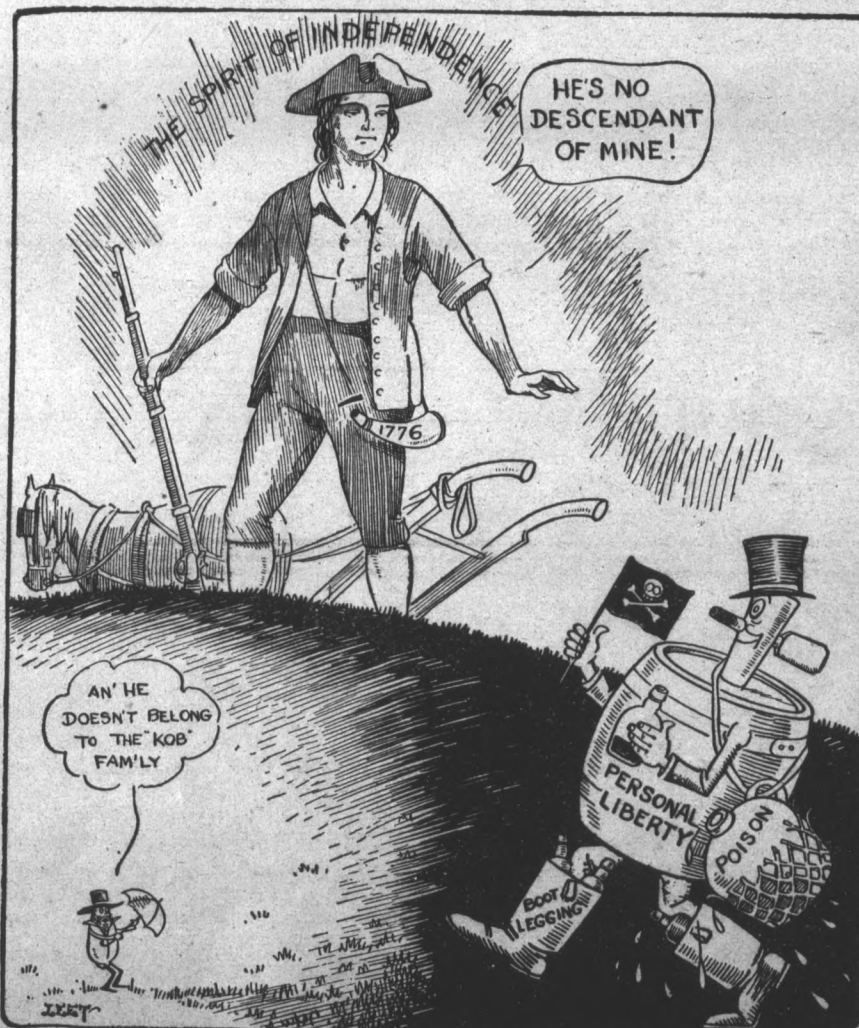
It seems like the Indians was smarter than us, 'cause they could make the women do all the work, and we can't.

Nine-tenths of us has got minds like lookin' glasses, 'cause we use them to reflect the thoughts what is floatin' around us. We think we are givin' out somethin' real when we are only sayin' things we read in the paper or heard someone else say. For inst., Jed Smith is one day a good republican and the next a fair democrat. It all depends on what paper he is readin'.

There's some of us what take the opposite side just 'cause we want to be diffrent and to show our original thought. But lots of times our diffrence of opinion is 'cause we are obstinate, not 'cause we are really thinkin'.

Seems to me that, bein' what you call a progressive people, with all the advancement we have been makin' in other lines, has got a real job before us tryin' to bring our minds up to date.

HY SYCKLE.



This is Not the Liberty Which the Partiotis of '76 Fought For.

Making Baby Beef at Blissfield

*The Last Word in the Production of Prime Beef as it is Practiced
by Lenewee County Specialists.—By P. P. Pope*

BLISSFIELD is the heaviest cattle shipping point between Chicago and Buffalo. Thus it is characterized at the Buffalo Stock Yards.

It is a neat little country town situated on the banks of the River Raisin, and in the heart of a rich farming section. Surrounding it on all sides are beautiful farms growing bounteous crops of corn and alfalfa; attractive, well appointed houses in which the owners themselves reside; and big red barns.

It is a common sight to see attached to these barns, and forming a part of them, a large roomy addition, or covered barnyard, often as large as the main barn itself. Close investigation will usually reveal within its walls a great bunch of fine fat cattle.

Cattle feeding is an old-established custom in this territory, the fathers of some of the men were feeding cattle on these same farms a generation ago. Heavy cattle have been the main reliance for many years past, and a great many of them still furnish a very satisfactory market for the vigorous crops of corn and clover so common on these farms that have fed cattle so long.

The fattening of cattle or baby beef is a branch of the business of comparatively recent development. In fact, it is still in the process of development with many of the men.

The problems of buying, of feeds, and methods of feeding, and of marketing, call for careful consideration. They differ from the methods employed with the older cattle, in that competition for the better grades is very keen, and the methods used in feeding must have more careful consideration.

To bring the high dollar on the market these little cattle must be fat, and cattle that will fatten evenly and at so early an age, must have an abundance of fleshing quality, otherwise they will have a tendency to grow instead of fatten. This class of cattle have offered almost invariably an attractive profit so that the strong demand for them makes the cost high at present.

The older cattle will give a good account of themselves if provided with a liberal supply of shock corn and clover. It is different with the calves. They are babies and need to be babied. The feed must be put in more attractive form if they are to consume a sufficient quantity for best results.

Corn shellers or choppers, feed grinders, and tight-bottomed feed

bunks are very much in evidence on baby beef farms. Among the oldest of these baby beef plants in this community is that of

Fred J. Wilk.

On his well-equipped farm of more than 200 acres, Mr. Wilk has fed baby beef for ten years. He now has fifty head in his barns that show the mark of an experienced hand.

He finds the larger calves take better care of themselves and require less humoring. Those now on feed weighed 460 pounds each at the beginning of the feeding period, and were purchased on the open market at Kansas City. At present they are getting two feeds daily of shock corn with chopped ear corn added. Ordinarily he feeds silage

barn, and he also has a bunch of heavy steers on another farm near by.

Among the babies are to be found a group of open market white-faced calves, a group of Angus cattle also purchased on the open market, and a group of calves from the Springer ranch in New Mexico, that are practically pure-bred Herefords.

This last group cost a little more, but Mr. Beamer says they are worth it. They are feeding out very uniform as to size, quality and condition of flesh, while the open market stock show more coarseness and some variation in the degree of growth and fatness.

He says, two babies can be fed on the same amount of feed that one

three different farms, Messrs. Burns and Uchelee are feeding upwards of a hundred head of S. M. S. cattle from Texas. About half of them are short yearlings, and the rest calves.

The calves are being fed ensilage, chopped ear corn, and alfalfa, and the yearlings ensilage, shock corn, and alfalfa. These cattle have size and weight and lots of quality, but lack the uniformity of the Springer calves.

Mr. Burns is rather partial to the S. M. S. cattle because of the Short-horn blood they carry and the greater scale, neater heads, and fuller quarters that it adds. It is the custom of the S. M. S. management to introduce Shorthorn sires every fifth year.

The next farm on the route was that of

R. C. Clement & Son.

I failed to find anyone at home here but the dog and the cattle, so I took possession. I understand Mr. Clement, Sr., lives in town and the farm is handled by "Vic," the son; but in the big barn I found as pretty a bunch of baby heifers as one could wish to lay eyes on.

There were half a hundred of them, carrying the S. M. S. brand, and with it a high degree of quality and uniformity. What a beautiful sight they would make out on some of Michigan's green hillsides this summer. Mated with a low-down, blocky, smooth-fleshed bull I am almost persuaded that this class of females might solve the problem of high costs, heavy shrinkage and excessive freight rates for Michigan feeders.

The indications were that these baby heifers had acquired their comfortable rotundity on a ration of ensilage, corn and cob meal, and alfalfa, or first-season sweet clover hay.

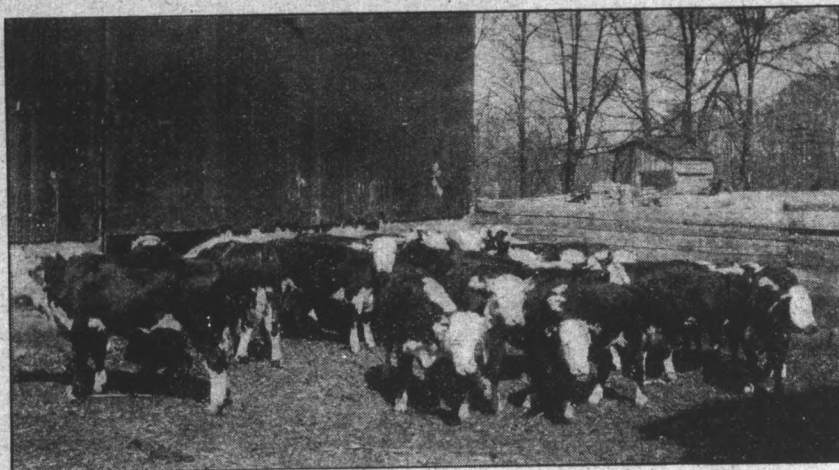
And There Are Others.

Space only permits mention at this time of the work of A. B. Feebach, who likens his baby white-faces to sheep; the Treadways, who fed the highest priced lot ever sold at Detroit; the Fatchetts and their ways of coaxing out a fine finish; Thomas J. Rixom, who feeds lots of babies; the Bruces, whose boys are interested in club work; and Mr. Maltman and his first year with Angus. No doubt there are also many others of whom we have not heard at this writing.

Does It Pay?

The baby beef industry is rapidly gaining in popularity. It calls for in-

(Concluded on page



A Few of the Eighty Head of Hereford Calves Being Fed by E. R. Porter, of Blissfield. Their Ration Consists of Silage, Shelled Corn, Cottonseed Meal and Alfalfa.

instead of the shock corn and likes it better. At noon they are fed shelled corn and cottonseed meal with alfalfa for roughage.

Mr. Wilk finds the feeding of calves more profitable than the heavier cattle, although in late years the high original cost eats deeper into the profits than formerly. The daily gains he is able to make on his calves are nearly equal to those of heavy cattle and the feed required much less. A mile or so down the road lives

E. A. Beamer.

Mr. Beamer is an exceptionally good judge of cattle and an extensive feeder and finisher. He is president of the Producers' Cooperative Commission Association at Buffalo, and plays an important role on the Michigan Stock Exchange.

There are around eighty head of baby cattle in the big basement of his

grown steer would require, and each of them make almost equal gains, yet they require more work as the feed must be better prepared. He is feeding shelled or chopped corn, some oats, cottonseed meal, alfalfa and a little shock corn. Around the corner lives a brother-in-law of Mr. Beamer whom the neighbors call

Elmer Porter.

He is feeding a bunch of eighty calves from the same draft as Mr. Beamer's, and with similar results, except that his black calves have not come along so fast, and are to be turned to pasture and be self-fed on cracked corn and cottonseed meal. His main ration is silage, shelled corn, cottonseed meal and alfalfa, but a light feed of shock corn is now being fed for the sake of variety.

Burns and Uchelee.

Over on the other side of town on

How to Exempt Wood-lots from Taxation

Suggestions to Farmers by Prof. Chittenden, M. A. C. Forestry Dept.

WOOD-LOT owners should be interested in the act passed by the state legislature in 1917 regarding the partial exemption from taxation of farm wood-lots.

The act provides that upon any tract of land not exceeding 150 acres, where at least one-half is improved and devoted to agriculture a portion, not exceeding one-fourth of the total area, may be set aside as a private forest reservation.

The land must be listed for classification with the county treasurer. The land so set aside may be either a mature forest, a newly-planted forest, or a combination of the two. In the case of a new plantation the trees must be planted so as to secure a spacing of approximately six-by-six feet over the

area, requiring about 1,200 trees to the acre. In the case of an established wood-lot any openings must be planted with trees so as to secure a spacing of approximately six-by-six feet in the openings. The tract must be used only as a wood-lot. No animals may be pastured upon the tract.

The area must be kept fully stocked with forest trees at all times and whenever any trees are removed provision must be made for complete restocking. When a plantation is ten years old there should be not less than 500 trees well distributed to the acre and when it is twenty-five years old there should be not less than 250 trees well distributed to the acre.

When cutting is done openings so made may be filled with seedlings that

come in naturally from the trees left standing. If such natural growth of trees does not come in within two years after cutting, small trees must be planted.

The owner or his tenant may cut wood for their own use at any time, but if any wood is cut for sale the owner must pay a cutting tax of five per cent of the appraised stumpage value.

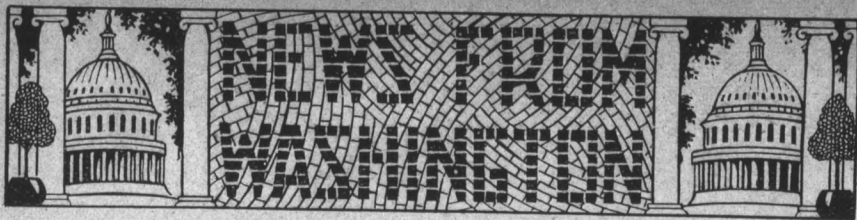
Before cutting timber or wood, except for the domestic use of himself or his tenant, the owner must notify the tax assessor of his district and after the trees are cut and before their removal from the land the owner must make an accurate measurement of all trees cut and file with the assessor a true return of the variety and value

of the trees cut so that the cutting tax can be properly assessed.

The wood-lot is taxed annually at the local rate on a valuation not to exceed \$1.00 per acre. Provision is made for withdrawing lands from under the act at any time. This may be done by having the tax assessor of the district estimate the cash value of the standing timber. The owner then pays a fee of five per cent of the appraised valuation and the land is withdrawn from classification.

If the owner fails to comply with the provisions of the act the same procedure applies.

Applications for listing lands under this act are made to the county treasurer upon forms that may be obtained from the secretary of the M. A. C.



REPORTS ARE GENERALLY FAVORABLE.

SEVERAL reports have been given out by the federal government which should tend to hearten the farming people.

A summary of the reports to the Federal Farm Loan Board made by the presidents of the twelve land banks who have recently been in conference here, indicates that the agricultural situation throughout the country as a whole has improved considerably within the past year.

However, Edward H. Cunningham, the new farmer member of the Federal Reserve Board, says that in Iowa the farmers were now able to pay taxes and interest and live, but there would be no general prosperity until farm prices of what the farmer sells, labor wages and the prices of commodities the farmers buy, reach the same level, either up to the present labor wage and industrial products prices, or down to the level of farm prices. Which end of this proposition the farmers should unite upon Mr. Cunningham regarded as the big question of the hour.

He called attention to the hopelessness of the effort to secure better prices through larger exportation of farm products, and the need for a readjustment of conditions here in this country, which will place the farming business on a level with other business.

GOVERNMENT EXPENSES ARE REDUCED.

PRESIDENT HARDING announces a surplus for the year of \$200,000,000 in receipts over expenditures, instead of an apparent deficit of \$92,000,000 in sight in January. An actual reduction of \$256,000,000 in government expenses from the corresponding expenses of last year is the President's cheering statement.

This reduction, according to the President's statement, has been due to greater economy and efficiency in all departments of government.

FARM BLOC TO RENEW ACTIVITIES.

THAT the farm bloc is going to be a very active factor in shaping issues in the coming election and in promoting legislation in the next session of congress is the opinion of Gray Silver, the Washington representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

The present vacation spent with the people back home will give congressmen a better, more accurate first-hand understanding of what the farmers want and need, enabling them to speak with greater authority and definiteness upon legislation affecting the agricultural interests.

FARMERS WANT LOWER FREIGHT RATES.

TRANSPORTATION rates will be one of the big issues for discussion in the coming election campaign. It is Mr. Silver's belief that the farmers have a keener interest in railroad freight rates than any other group of citizens. They pay fifty-five per cent of the four billion dollars representing the cost of transportation in the United States. The total annual value of American farm products amounts to twelve or fourteen billion dollars. Of

this amount, eight to ten billion dollars worth leave the farm. Thus it will be seen that the transportation question is a real farm problem, beginning at the farmer's gate and extending to the city terminal.

As the farmers pay more than two billion dollars of the four billion dollar freight transportation bill, it is seen that one-fifth of the farmer's gross income pays freight bills.

CO-OPS NEED MORE INFORMATION.

THE growth of cooperative organizations has created a necessity for more comprehensive information dealing with the facts of production, distribution and consumption, and also for more up-to-date market and crop news, says, J. Clyde Marcus, director of information of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

To meet this need the facilities of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for disseminating information will be

greatly increased after July 1, by the extension of the leased wire and radio systems. The principal markets from Boston on the east to San Francisco on the west, and Austin, Texas, on the south, will be connected and each day vast quantities of market information will be collected and distributed. The leased wire which will be extended to San Francisco will be supplemented by eighty-five radio stations, each distributing market information.

During the war the leased wire system covered 18,000 miles, touching every important market, and was an

effective factor in gauging food supply. Following the war, curtailment of appropriations by congress made it necessary to cut the service down to 2,200 miles. Since then the need for market information has been so strongly felt that extensions in the leased wire service have had to be made to meet this demand.

Under the new plan it will be possible for eastern agricultural interests and commercial centers to obtain daily information on western sources of supply of live stock, poultry, fruits, vegetables and dairy products.



WANTS GOOD ROADS.

I DO not have to look back many years to when it was impossible for us to get about during the freshets season. The roads here were simply impassable.

Now it is different. While the roads are not ideal during the early spring, it is possible for us to get about. Because of this we can do team work before we go to work in the fields. This saves us labor, and to me, at least,

makes it seem desirable to demand a reasonable road program.—S. D. Renton, Gratiot County.

ASKS PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

ARE we right in thinking that more production, better distribution, and economical marketing are all more or less marking time until the farmer as a thinking, capable, agricultural specialist can catch up?

If farming is our great basic industry, should it not be good democratic procedure to help the farmer secure a square deal? Are we wrong in assuming that the rural problem can never be settled until time and investment, well handled in the country, are entitled to their share of compensation?

Are we right in thinking that the slogan, "The Boobs to the City," has reversed the facts and that the country has instead given its best labor as well as its best sons and daughters to city interests, until the rural field is robbed of initiative and push it must have to keep up the farm forces?

Are we right in thinking that, unless there is a change in the program, pretty soon the independent freeholder of the country must give way to a less desirable sort of farmer that knows little and cares less about the future of country life?—Frank Williams, Oakland County.

TAKE POLITICS OUT OF POLITICS.

WHEN Dr. Burton told the large class graduating from the University last week that a big problem of this age is to take politics out of politics, he gave us a thought that we can well afford to meditate over very carefully.

Politics are like time, they go on in spite of anyone and anything. We cannot rid the community or country of them by keeping away from the polls or refusing to mix into the affairs of township, county, state or nation.

There is just one thing that I see we can do. That is what the doctor has advised: Take politics out of politics. If our political equipment is run for the service that can be rendered and not primarily to entrench the office holders, our tax dollars would buy more, yes, many times more, than they do at present.—R. S. Smith, Monroe County.

NOT FAVORABLE TO PRICE FIXING.

ALTHOUGH there will be agitation for government price fixing so long as there is a discrepancy in the price of manufactured products compared with farm products, this issue will not be fostered by the farm bloc and this question will probably prove a boomerang not only to the farmers but to the politicians who champion it.

Fruit Men Organize to Sell

State Organization of Co-ops Formed at Benton Harbor

LAST Tuesday Michigan's State Fruit Exchange graduated from the temporary class into the rank and file of permanent marketing organizations competing for the best trade in fruits.

Commencement exercises marking further advancement in the cooperative marketing movement in Michigan were held in the Peace Temple here where delegates from twenty-five of the leading local shipping associations in the state ratified the by-laws and articles of association of the Michigan Fruit Growers, Inc.

The Exchange will begin doing business just as soon as the executive committee can find office space in Benton Harbor and make other arrangements necessary in the handling and marketing of the state's \$30,000,000 fruit crop. Headquarters are to be located in this city while temporary offices will be opened in Grand Rapids during the winter apple shipping season.

Indications were that the Exchange probably will not begin distributing fruit until the early apple crop starts moving. Should any delay be encountered in obtaining office space, it might not begin functioning before the grape season comes.

One of the most important problems the executive committee will have to work out is the establishment of a sales service. Some of the local associations are already under contract to sell through the Federated Fruit & Vegetable Growers, Inc., and will therefore be forced to use that service which the Exchange can readily obtain. Other locals want the Exchange to set up its own sales service.

F. L. Bradford, of St. Joseph, a package manufacturer and extensive grower of fruits, will become manager when the Exchange begins operation.

Seven major purposes are outlined in the articles of association for the Exchange to accomplish. They are:

1. Develop an efficient and economical system of selling and distribution of Michigan fruit.
2. Collect and disseminate information on crop and market conditions.
3. Investigate the demand for fruit

and adjust claims on shipments.

4. Establish uniform grades and standards for Michigan fruit.

5. Strive to increase consumption of Michigan fruit by judicious and scientific advertising the same as western growers are now doing.

6. Assist in establishing cold storage warehouses and more packing plants.

7. Foster ways and means for the utilization through by-products of waste and surplus fruit.

The exchange will begin doing business here with the solid support of the Benton Harbor and St. Joseph Chambers of Commerce pledged to it. The secretaries of these two agencies appeared before the delegates Tuesday, assuring them of their aid and even offering them office space in their rooms until they find permanent quarters for the Exchange.

E. L. Ewing, of Grand Rapids, appeared before the meeting and emphasized the need of a state organization in order to obtain adequate refrigerator car service for Michigan. He pointed out that Michigan is facing a very critical situation in that none of the railroads serving the state have made ample provisions to care for the \$30,000,000 crop now growing to maturity upon trees and vines. No time should be lost, he declared, in bringing the necessary pressure to bear upon the transportation companies to prepare for the 1923 fruit crop.

"The railroads admit that the fruit tonnage originating in Michigan is going to double in the next five years, yet they are only making a feeble effort to meet its transportation needs," declared Mr. Ewing.

President James Nicol, of South Haven, referred to alleged discriminatory rates enjoyed by western shippers of fruits.

Officers of the Exchange are: President, James Nicol, of South Haven; vice-president, M. D. Buskirk, of Paw Paw; secretary-treasurer, F. L. Bradford.

The officers and Henry Weltman, of Stevensville, and Herbert Nafziger, of Millbug, constitute the executive committee.—Runnells.



SWEET CLOVER MAKES GOOD PASTURE.

SWEET clover makes excellent pasture. Recently I saw a herd of fifty-seven three-year-old steers which on June 1 had been pastured on twenty-five acres of biennial white sweet clover for about a month, the farm being that of Mr. F. Sias, Midland. The steers were doing fine and there was plenty of pasture for some time to come, particularly with refreshing rains to help along.—Rather.

MARKET SEED POTATOES ON SHARES.

THAT potato farmers in northern Michigan are resourceful is shown by their recent move in distributing certified seed potatoes. Some of the growers near Vanderbilt, Gaylord, Boyne City and Traverse City have let seed out to neighbors with the understanding that one bushel be returned next fall for one delivered this spring, providing they pass certification. Or, if they fail to pass, then one and one-half to two bushels are to be returned for the one. This plan is resulting in many farmers starting with certified seed.

THE SUGAR BEET ACREAGE IS INCREASED.

FARMERS are growing more beets for sugar factories located in the state this year than for a few years past. The Holland-St. Louis Sugar Company reports contracts aggregating 20,103 acres this year, as compared with a total of 13,600 acres for 1922. The St. Louis factory has 6,300 acres contracted, and the Holland factory 3,603. The remainder of the acreage is in Indiana.

BLACK FOX FARMING.

DRIVING through the little town of Rodney over in Mecosta county recently we noticed over in the edge of the woods a new high board fence. The first thought was that it was a ball park or fair grounds, but the big sign above the fence satisfied our curiosity by reading "Crescent Silver Black Fox Company." Now, we had heard about this new industry and the sensation it is creating, so we put on the brakes and walked over to get some first-hand information.

We found the manager, Fred Shuberg, in charge of twenty pair of pure-bred, registered big black fox, imported last fall from Prince Edward Island in the St. Lawrence Gulf. They are kept in separate cages, a pair to each cage, and all, occupying slightly more than an acre of ground, is under a high guard fence of boards built tight. No one but the keeper is allowed inside this guard fence at this time, which is whelping time on the fox farm, and visitors must enter the little house on the guard line and be content with the view through the windows.

The food for this new variety of domestic animal, or this wild animal raised in captivity, whichever it may be called, consists principally of fresh meat, cereals and fruit. A great deal of veal is fed, and the foxes' menu is not complete without some chicken. They are also very fond of fruit, especially wild fruit, and also eat some vegetables.

Fox farming is not a business for every farmer to tackle. The first investment of around \$1,500 a pair is enough to stop most of us, and besides this, a goodly supply of faith is re-

quired, in view of the special care and attention to details that is essential, and the risk of sickness, and disease, and loss from parasites that may be involved.—Pope.

MAKES USEFUL WEED SPUD.

I WANT the many readers of the Michigan Farmer to know how I utilized an old worn-out hoe in making a burdock spade. First I straightened the neck of the hoe so the plane of the blade was in line with the handle. Then with a file I cut off both sides of the blade, leaving it about three inches wide at the bottom and slightly wider at the top, as is shown in the accompanying illustration. I next took the handle from an old broken manure fork and fastened it firmly to the remodeled hoe. I have found in the use of this implement that it makes a very convenient tool when one is lined up to put the burdocks out of commission.—C. E. Langdon.



NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD.

THE farmers of Leelanau have engaged J. W. Chapin, superintendent of the schools at Suttons Bay, to act as their agricultural agent for the summer, following the refusal of the supervisors to provide for the office last spring.

A large cold storage plant will be built at Holland. It will have a capacity of fifty cars.

This year fruit growers of southwestern Michigan will have the advantage of refrigerator car service between Dowagiac and Detroit over the Michigan Central Railroad. Three cars will be sent weekly. This service has been granted by reason of a big increase in fruit shipments from southwestern Michigan to the state's metropolis.

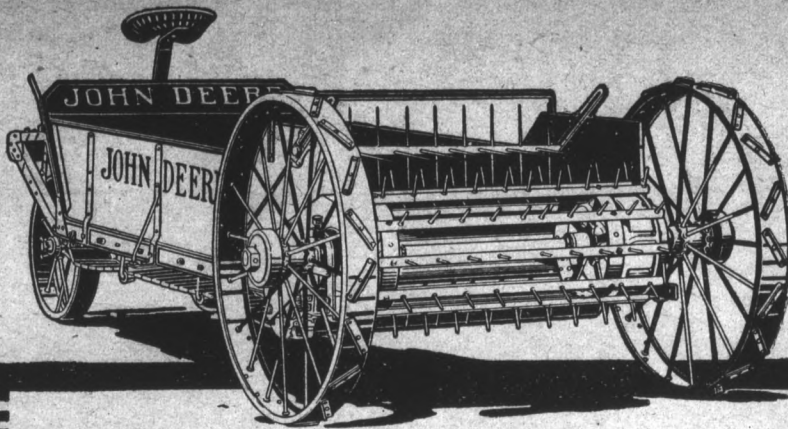
About twenty men are working hard to clean up the herds of Wayne county by July 1. The average infection in this county is now six per cent, which is four per cent less than it was two years ago.

The backward spring has proven a real detriment to Michigan's truck crops. The acreage is smaller and the condition of the crop is slightly below the ten-year average.

H. E. VanNorman, president of the World's Dairy Congress, declares that the consumption of dairy products today almost equals the production in the United States. He indicates that prohibition may have had something to do in starting our nation on the road to become a nation of milk drinkers.

Granges of Manistee county are increasing the effectiveness of their work by outlining a year's program ahead. This policy is certain to make for better meetings and to interest a wider circle of farmers.

Prof. O. E. Reed, of the Dairy Department of the Michigan Agricultural College, is leaving for Scotland and the Guernsey and Jersey Islands to purchase pure-bred cattle for some of the large owners of dairy herds in Michigan.



Mr. Comstock Buys an Additional John Deere Spreader

Near Hinsdale, Illinois, is Four Pine Farm. Mr. E. D. Comstock, Jr. manages it. He needed an additional spreader. After eight years of experience with his first John Deere Spreader his choice again is the John Deere. Below is a copy of his unsolicited letter which contains mighty sound, logical reasons for buying another John Deere Spreader. Take the time to read this.

Mr. Comstock's Letter

700 Loads Spread Per Year for Eight Years and Still Working

Less Than \$2.00 Per Year for Repairs

Spreader Tripled Crop Production

50 Bushels Per Acre Instead of 17

"Eight years ago we purchased one of the Deere Spreaders, and it has been in constant use ever since. During that time we have spread on an average of 700 loads per year, and they were big loads, too. This year we have spread 891 loads during the past twelve months.

"As we have a covered pit, the spreader has been under cover when not in use, but to haul and spread around 5,000 loads of manure, any spreader has got to be busy. Our bill for repairs during that time has been under \$15. Rather a remarkable record, I think. We have had careful operators and careless ones on the seat, for hired men are the operators. This spreader has tripled the production of our land in this period. For example, this was a dry season here, and a field that was seeded to oats to be used as a nurse crop for alfalfa, yielded fifty bushels per, and only three-fourths the normal rate of seeding. Just across the fence the neighbor's field, with normal seeding, yielded seventeen bushels. He does not own a spreader. Silage corn went fifteen-ton silo measure. All the credit is due the JOHN DEERE."

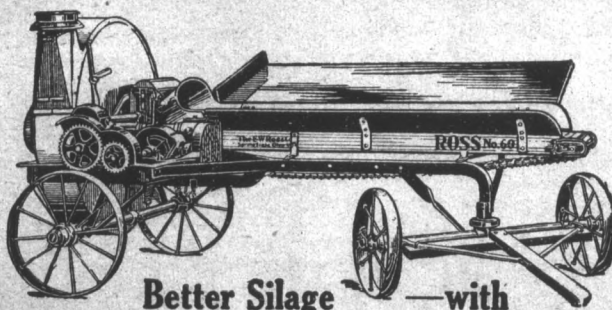
Hundreds of other users, having had similar satisfactory experience with the John Deere, are now using more than one of these easier-loading, lighter-draft, better-built spreaders. Profit from the experience of others. See your John Deere dealer and get your John Deere Spreader, the spreader with the beater on the axle, now.

"Soil Fertilizers"—Valuable Book—Free

A postcard will bring this book on farm manures and fertilizers; also illustrated literature on the John Deere Spreader. Address John Deere, Moline, Ill., and ask for Package SC-422.

JOHN DEERE

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ROSS has built silo filling equipment of the very highest quality for nearly three-quarters of a century. The name is a guarantee of **absolute dependability**. You can safely rely on the Ross.

If you are going to need an Ensilage Cutter this year, write at once for all the facts regarding the Ross Line for 1923. Find out why the exclusive Ross features positively insure better silage than you can get with any other outfit. Find out about the boiler plate steel blower and cutting

apparatus, adjustable bearings, and the positive knife adjustment.

Get all the facts regarding the powerful, low-speed, smooth-running Ross. No obligation. Simply tell us what size power you have. Our prices will interest you. Write today.

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Successors to The E. W. Ross Co., Est. 1850

OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

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

EXTERMINATING RATS AND MICE.

Do you know of a sure remedy to exterminate rats and mice?—S. H.

Like most everything else, prevention is worth much by way of cure. If there are no hiding places and breeding places for rats and mice, one is not troubled very much, only occasionally by those that are driven from some other place, and they don't usually stay very long.

Cement floors are a great safeguard against rats and mice. Avoid hollow walls in the construction of buildings, etc.; also collection of rubbish or any hiding places. If buildings are carefully constructed with this in view, it lessens the waste from this source materially.

Where you are already infested with them and they have breeding places, the only way is to poison them. Get rat poison at the drug store and don't stop by once distributing it. Keep at it persistently. Every week give them a dose. Change the bait every time; use bread and grease, cheese, scraps of meat, etc. You can get them if you persist.

I have read that if you attach a hose to the exhaust of your auto and put the other end to a rat hole and run the machine that the gas will exterminate whole colonies of them. It might be worth trying.

LONG PERIOD OF LACTATION.

I would like to know how long a cow can be milked which you cannot get with calf, and the milk still be good?—E. A.

If the cow doesn't get pregnant her milk is good just as long as she will give it. There are numerous instances where cows have been known to give milk for two or three years after their last calf before they became dry, and their milk was good all the time.

It is only when the cow is preparing for parturition that the milk becomes unfit for food. Then it is because she is preparing the food to be used as the first food of the young calf—colostrum—that her milk becomes unfit for human food.

There is one instance where a cow gave milk for four years continuously, but the last year she was not profitable, only giving a very small mess.

IDLE LAND.

I have twenty acres of land of light sandy soil which we have not worked. Will it hurt the land to lie idle for a few years? It is very weedy, but I am unable to work same.—J. L.

If the land is to lie idle for a year or so, would recommend clipping the weeds two or three times during the season to prevent the formation of seed. If the land is to lie idle for several years, it would be better to seed down to a good grass mixture rather than to allow it to grow up to weeds.—C. R. Megee.

DRILLS AND CIDER.

Am planning on buying a grain drill soon. Can you tell me which is best, a drill that drills seven inches, or one that drills four inches apart? I have some barrels of cider in the cellar for vinegar. It does not "turn" very fast. Can you tell me what to do to have it turn to vinegar faster?—A. I.

Quite careful experiments seem to indicate that it makes but little if any difference whether grain is sown in drills four inches or seven inches apart.

Your cider should be "racked off" to make vinegar of it quickly. In other words, it should be exposed to the air, which will turn the cider into vinegar.

This can be done by allowing the cider to drip slowly from one barrel

to the other. If it does not run a stream, only goes in drops, all the better.

RENTAL QUESTION.

A. rents his farm, furnished, to B. B. is to get one-third of all crops, both stock and grain. Can B. sell his share of straw and cornstalks? There is nothing mentioned about straw and cornstalks in contract. A. has broken

contract in several ways. What can B. do?—Mrs. B. B. T.

Unless otherwise stated in the contract, B. has a right to sell his share of the crops. However, the live stock should be fed out of the undivided feeds first.—F. T. Riddell.

PENALTY FOR OPENING MAIL.

Is there a penalty for wife taking mail out of box and taking it to neighbor's and letting them read it, not letting husband read it? It was a business letter.—J. H.

Penalty for tampering with the mail in a rural delivery box, under the federal statutes, is fine and imprisonment. How far the relations between the husband and wife might affect this is probably debatable.—Rood.

FORECLOSURE ON MORTGAGE.

There was a mortgage on an estate. It had been past due for years, but parties paid the interest. Administrator foreclosed the mortgage. Party could find no money to pay off, and pled for time, and asked if a payment could not be made on it. Administrator would not accept it. Party wrote for an itemized account of all owed. Administrator sent a partial list, saying some bills had not come in, added \$100 more than it figured and said the owner would take that amount. Can the party still get the land back by paying what is due the holder of the mortgage? If so, how would he have to go about it?—S. P. K.

The mortgager is entitled to redeem on paying the balance. How much is due, is a matter of proof. If suit to foreclose is brought, the defendant may put the plaintiff to his proof and oppose by counter proof.

RECOVERY ON JUDGMENT.

If brother and sister hold jointly a mortgage against the former homestead and the brother enters into a contract buying other land, and gives notes in payment of same, and through circumstances he is forced to give up land contract, but cannot secure outstanding notes, can the holder of the notes attach mortgage on the other land and put judgment against it, and would the sister's part become liable?—A. C.

Only the interest of the brother would be liable to satisfy a judgment recovered against him.—Rood.

SEARCH FOR PERSON.

How could I find out about my niece living in the west? I receive letters signed in her name, but it isn't her writing. I believe that something is wrong. Where and to whom could I write to have death record searched to find if she has passed away? She is an heir of an estate, and to settle same must be found.—A. E. S.

Have someone at her supposed address search for her, armed with photographs and descriptions, and make inquiries among her acquaintances and associates. Deaths are recorded at the place where they occur and without other information searching of such records would be almost futile.—Rood.

PRIVATE USE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

What can an individual tax-payer do to a township highway commissioner who has taken township property and converted it to his own use and the township board refuses to act?—J. L. See the prosecuting attorney.—Rood.



WILD FRUITS PROMISE WELL.

LUMBERMEN report unusual prospects for wild berries this season. Raspberries, blackberries, blueberries and huckleberries, if the plentitude of their blossoms is an indication, will bear very heavily.

These abound in the slashings, which are usually readily accessible from the highways. In the season the home consumption of these fruits and their export to southern markets is very large.

WILL TRY FRUIT SCHEDULE.

LIGHT fruit tree pruning and grafting demonstrations were held on farms close to Ironwood and Bessemer, early in June, under the direction of Professor H. A. Cardinell, of the Michigan Agricultural College. To receive the maximum output of fruit, Professor Cardinell pointed out, a regular summer spraying schedule is necessary. A three-fold increase of the apple crop is possible under such a schedule, the expert declared. One farmer has agreed to follow this schedule to determine how far this belief is justified.

THE NEW "LUMBER-JACK" IS DIFFERENT.

HOW farmers and artisans from the Lower Peninsula and elsewhere seek the north Michigan woods for employment during the winter was described by Rev. William Poyseor, farmer preacher, who owns a fine farm near Crystal Falls, but who describes his address as the "Whole Upper Peninsula."

Eight or ten dollars a day in the woods looks good to men who find work on the farm slack and income falling off. Mr. Poyseor has visited most all of the lumber camps in northern Michigan, this winter, coming in close personal contact with the men, whose total number he estimates at twenty thousand while the winter continued.

These men represent a very different type from the roystering "lumber-jack" of thirty years ago and he thinks that towns' people have a very erroneous idea regarding their character and conduct. Most of them, he says, have a good heart and want to do the right thing. Sometimes, when they go to town, they are beguiled and misled, especially if they have

extra spending money in their pockets.

During the thirty years or so that he has been visiting northern lumber camps, Mr. Poyseor also finds a great improvement in the living conditions for the men. These conditions are not confined to any particular employer, although there are variations in kind and degree of improvement. Steel beds, mattresses, baths, electric lights, phonographs, and such like, have greatly ameliorated living conditions in the camps.

In the spring many of these men return to their families and to the farm and shop, and probably with cash in pocket to pay at least debts and taxes.

BOYS AND GIRLS BUY GOOD CALVES.

TWENTY-SIX pure-bred or high-grade Guernsey and Holstein calves have been brought to the Upper Peninsula to be distributed among boys' and girls' club members. Of these, sixteen go into Marquette county, six to Menominee county and four to Baraga county.

The purchases were made by Mr. G. E. Bishop, of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau, at prices ranging from \$30 to \$90 each. The boys and girls pay these actual cost prices plus the cost of the tuberculosis test and express charges to point of destination.

Funds for the aggregate purchase were in the first instance secured from one of the Marquette banks, but when the boys obtained their calves, they executed an individual note, with the parent's endorsement, which, it has been agreed, will be taken up by the local bank in each locality where the calves are to be placed.

CONTINUES DAIRY CLEAN-UP WORK.

THROUGH the medium of Dr. F. K. Hansen, assistant state veterinarian, Marquette, two new accredited dairy herds have been established in the Upper Peninsula. One is a Holstein and the other a Guernsey herd and both are located in Chippewa county. The second annual inspection of the herds of Gogebic county for tuberculosis eradication was due to start June 1. Gogebic has been freed from this disease. Dr. Hansen announces that he has considerable free literature relating to hog cholera which he is prepared to distribute from his Marquette office.



Poultry

CAN MATURE TOO EARLY.

OUR record pullet began laying when she still had her chick feathers," stated Prof. E. C. Foreman of the M. A. C. Poultry Department. "In order to get her adult plumage," he continued, "she had to make a complete body moult. This required a vacation of two and one-half months, costing us seventy-five eggs. But even at that, she produced 194 eggs in her pullet year. Early maturity is very desirable, but five to six months is soon enough."

POSSIBLY TUBERCULOSIS.

In my flock of chickens about five per cent seem to be half blind and weak. Some sit around for several weeks, don't die or get better. On one I examined I found a big bug like a bed bug, but not so wide. I also opened one and found everything nat-

pens the eggs do not hatch so well. When the hens have an abundance of green food and sour milk the eggs hatch better than when the milk and greens are lacking in the ration.

CHICK WITH BOWEL TROUBLE.

I have one chicken in my flock which seems to have bowel trouble. The droppings cling in hard pieces to its body but are of a normal color. Otherwise it seems healthy except that it doesn't grow as fast as the others. It is a month old and has always been affected. What is the trouble and what should I do with it? All the others are in fine condition.—Mrs. H. L.

If the remainder of the flock are in a healthy condition the fact that one chick shows signs of bowel trouble might indicate nothing wrong with the management. A chick of that type might be low in vitality and not grow as rapidly as the others. Sometimes



The W. H. Chilson, of Grandville, Find that Having their Modern Coop in Partial Shade Adds to the Comfort of the Fowls.

ural, but only about one tablespoonful of blood. I feed mostly corn, one part, oats, three parts, ground, also are on range.—A. D.

I do not think the large bug was a poultry pest. The fact that only one was found would indicate that it was probably causing the hen no great injury. If the hens are very weak and emaciated there is danger of tuberculosis. This is usually indicated by the light weight, lameness in one leg, and spots on the liver.

If you have a large flock and suspect tuberculosis it would pay to have a veterinarian inspect the birds. A balanced dry mash and plenty of sour milk may help to tone up the flock and prevent further losses.

CHICKS DIE IN THE SHELL.

Why do chickens die in the shell? I have set my incubator twice with 250 eggs and have had, out of that number, fifty to seventy-five chickens die. Some pick the shell but never get any further.—Mrs. S. M. G.

Chicks die in the shell because of weakness of the breeding stock, too low or too high a temperature, unsatisfactory moisture conditions, and poor ventilation. Some chicks have enough life to grow until the last day but their spark of life is not strong enough to help them emerge from the shell. In artificial incubation there are always some that die in the shell. Many successful incubator operators are well satisfied if they obtain hatches averaging fifty to sixty per cent for the season.

Many of the large hatcheries reported very poor hatches early in the season, though their machines were undoubtedly operated as skillfully as possible. I think a large part of the losses from chicks dying in the shell are due to the management of the breeding stock. When the hens are on free range the eggs hatch the best. When birds are closely confined in breeding

a chick may have had white diarrhea and still have enough life to keep on growing at a fair rate. Give the chick a small dose of epsom salts. If it is in very bad condition it might better be put out of the way to avoid infecting the healthy chicks.

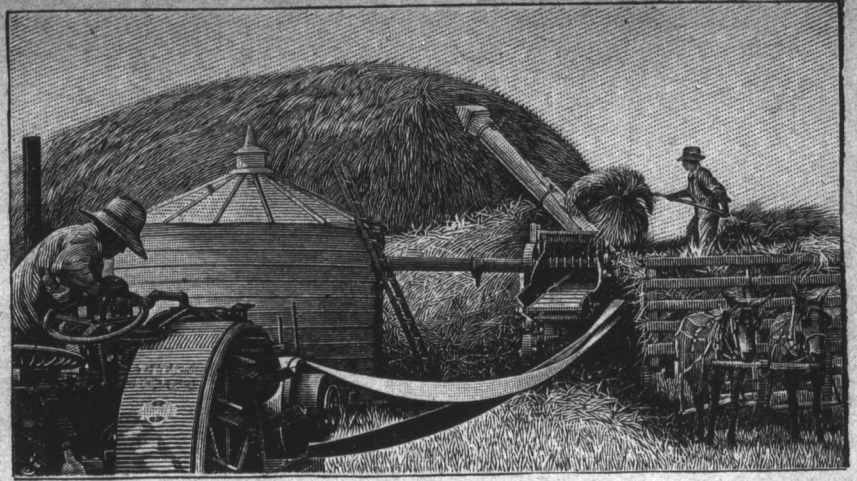
TIPS ON BEE-KEEPING.

EVERY bee-keeper knows that some colonies are much easier to handle and more profitable than others. The good qualities found in certain colonies should be encouraged and in building up the apiary become the predominant characteristic.

Colonies differ markedly in disposition to swarm. Some colonies spend most of their time during the working season swarming. Swarming of course, can be held in check, but it is not advisable to encourage this tendency in the apiary. I consider it a good plan to divide colonies that manifest a good working disposition with only moderate tendency toward swarming.

Colonies possessing an active working characteristic to gather honey and store sufficient up for their own use and surplus production, should be encouraged. There are colonies in every apiary that are lazy and slothful and should be destroyed. Such colonies are unprofitable, beside are likely to breed robbers and disease carriers.

Colonies meriting a disposition to rear strong healthy queens and drones should be an essential factor in upgrading the apiary. Weakness in the queen or drones is very likely to breed laziness, impotency and disease. Nothing but strong, vigorous colonies should be selected from. The queen and drone colonies that are chosen as the foundation for upgrading the apiary should be active worker, resistant of disease, and good honey gatherers.—L. C. R.



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"In three years' use I have threshed about 20,000 bushels of grain with my Goodyear Klingtite Belt, without a sign of trouble. Other belts kept me busy applying tar and rosin to prevent slipping."

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Goodyear Klingtite Belts are made in endless type for heavy duty and in cut lengths for lighter drives. They are sold by Goodyear Mechanical Goods Service Station Dealers and by many hardware dealers

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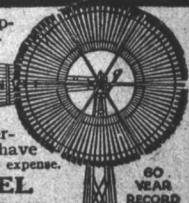
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Dick's principle of "Knives and elevating fans on fly wheel, makes Blizzards lightest running. Had power to spare" writes C. O. Ogle. "We doubted if our tractor would pull the Blizzard, but it did to full capacity, without using all the power."

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B-K, the recognized standard, kills the germs that sour milk and cream. Sterilizes cans, pails, milkers, etc. Purifies cows, stalls and milk house. Keeps down bacteria count. Used and recommended by best authorities for ten years.

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TRY a Michigan Farmer Classified Liner. They bring results.

The Handyman

JUST FARMS THE GOOD ACRES.

HERE is how I plan to keep things going satisfactory. My farm consists of both level and hilly soils. I have confined my cultivated fields to the level land and have given over the hills to grazing. I can work the level land more easily and secure much greater returns for each day's labor for both men and teams than on the hilly part. On the other hand, the hills with the scattering trees makes a much better place for the live stock to secure the forage during most of the season. A little swampy land serves to supply some grasses when that on the hills is poor.—R. Tinkerman, Saginaw County.

WORK HORSES IN COOL OF DAY.

THE plan I use in getting work done fast is to use the horses in the forenoon and evening, then do the tinkering work and run the tractor in the heat of the day. I find that the

Rope on the Farm

THE rear axle of a loaded wagon showed signs of giving way some twenty rods from where the load was to be deposited. The driver took an inch rope, fastened it truss-like under the axle, put in a twist and made the rope very taut. He then proceeded safely with the load.

No doubt you have found many uses for rope around the farm. Describe one or more of these uses in a letter or on a postcard and mail to me, the Handy Man, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, on or before July third. To each of those sending the five best suggestions I shall send a pair of those much praised combination pliers.

horses can do more work in the cool hours than when working in the hot sun. At first they object to being used in the evenings, but once accustomed to it, they appear to like that way the best.—Gilbert Ferris, Allegan County.

FALL PLOWING SAVES TIME.

EACH fall after the crops are in, I plow oat ground for the following spring. This not only saves time in the spring, but I have discovered that I grow a larger yield on fall-plowed ground. A test one year showed an increase of 9.4 bushels per acre. The early oats are usually the best. Often we can get the fall-plowed ground seeded as much as two weeks earlier than spring-plowed land. This plan often gives me opportunity to work my team on the road at fifty cents per hour for a couple of weeks.—Claude Mosher, Barry County.

PLANS TO HAVE GARDEN.

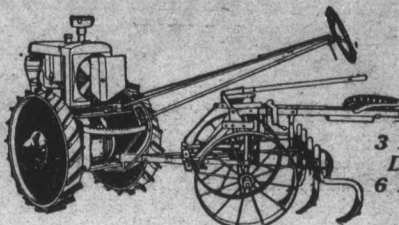
EVERY farmer should plan to have a good garden. The soil should be rich, and the plot located near the kitchen. My garden is sandy loam, fourteen rods long and wide enough for six rows of vegetables which can be cultivated with a two-horse cultivator. We apply plenty of good manure to this plot each fall. The amount of vegetables raised is surprising, at times furnishing more than half the food we consume.—J. T. Daniels, Clinton County.

14-Year Boy Cultivates 190 Acres with the ARO TRACTOR

MR. GEO. E. LINN

Williamston, Mich.—Writes:

"I purchased this tractor for cultivating purposes on my farm of 230 acres and it has been handled almost entirely by my 14 year old boy who has cultivated about 190 acres of crop and has used the tractor for many other purposes. It has proven indispensable and more than satisfactory."



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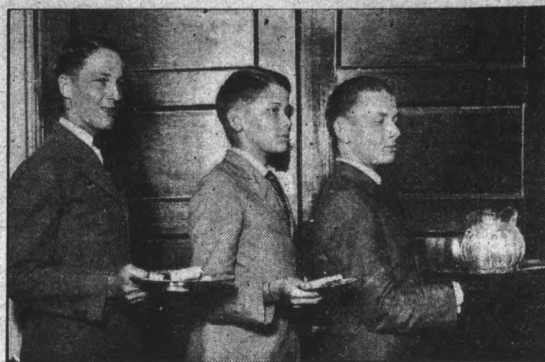
WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



It was a precarious moment for both rider and horse when "Down East" stumbled at the first jump, throwing Miss Becky Lanier.



Mrs. Sarah Farley saw her four children through college, then earned bachelor degree herself.



These three senators' sons will be ocean "bell hops" on the S. S. George Washington, bound for Bremen, to vacation in Germany.



A defective rail is believed to have caused the wreck of the Knight Templars' train at Durand, Michigan, in which five persons were killed and twenty-five injured.



Officers, Commissars and privates of the Red Army of Russia are seen passing in review before Trotsky and have taken the oath of allegiance to military duty.



This massive monument will be erected at Santa Rosa, Cal., to commemorate Luther Burbank.



A bolt of lightning struck one of the 200 oil tanks belonging to the Atlantic Refining Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., causing explosions which resulted in \$500,000 property damage.



Gen. Pershing congratulates cadet Francis Johnson, honor graduate of West Point.



Four promoters of the Dempsey-Gibbons heavyweight championship fight were injured when this plane struck a telephone pole when taking-off at Livingston, Montana.



Twenty-two of the prettiest Sophomore girls of Vassar College, of Poughkeepsie, New York, carried the famous Daisy Chain at the annual Class Day parade.



THUS they got her into a stall and tied her securely. One man got into the manger and against all her fearful protestations managed to force a halter upon her head. With double ropes tied to the ring of the halter they tied two rope ends to each side of the manger, then removed the ropes with which they had first tied her; and she almost killed one of the men in the process. Finally, they left her alone.

It was so dark and damp and dirty in the barn. The foul smells were revolting. When her eyes became accustomed to the gloom she made out a horse, chewing contentedly a short distance away, and the sight of him relieved her immeasurably. She called to him but he went on chewing and ignored her call. Queen was hurt. She looked at him sadly, then half closed her eyes. But in a few minutes she called to him again and more forcibly. This time the old glutton replied to her but with little enthusiasm, rather with annoyance, for he didn't like it a bit that she made him take time from his chewing to reply to her.

The ropes did not allow her to see him very well, but she watched him a moment out of the corner of her eye and felt as she watched him that somehow he was in league with man, the usurper of her liberty. She hated him and looked no more in his direction. Over her came full force the horror of her bondage and the fearful realization that her every effort to escape it would prove futile. Yet her thoughts contradicted each other and where some images came out of her memory and experience and supported her fears, others came just as strongly and allayed it. She remembered, for instance, White-black tied in his stall in the sod barn where her colt had been imprisoned and then she saw him coming over the plains tied to the old sorrel work-horse. So she saw him in many happier moods on the open plains, long after that. Together with the endless stream of sensations of pain, from the wound on her shoulder and from other wounds on her body, came visions of familiar nooks on the prairies and in the woods. Like ghosts these visions came through the smelling darkness and haunted her.

At times these visions drove her frantic and she would pull and tear and kick till her energy was spent and after every momentary storm there was some new wound to torment her. There was a deep gash on her upper lip that bothered her almost as much as the burn on her shoulder, for blood kept trickling from it into her nose and mouth and the taste and the smell of blood were as tormenting as the pain.

The man came back. She heard him

coming and her eyes began to blaze again and her sides throbbed for fear. He walked around to the front of the manger and approaching her head, extended a hand carefully. She pulled her head back as far as the ropes would allow her and snorted with fright. He said something to her angrily and she listened in terror to the sound of his voice. He made another attempt to touch her with his hand, but this time she threateningly bared her teeth. He withdrew his hand quickly and lifting the long end of one of her ropes he struck her with it. It hit the sore on her upper lip and

previous emotions, Queen shamelessly begged him to return and the terror in her voice seemed to break up the shadows that filled the barn into monstrous creatures which she felt were surrounding her. She called again and again till the fear of the sound of her own voice finally hushed her. She hoped that the horse would return, and waited and listened for his coming, but he did not return. Faint queer sounds of scratching came from above and behind her. Chickens roosting somewhere in the darkness tortured her with their sleepy peeping. And a bat flying around the barn, buzzing

the first sense of gratefulness came over Queen; but it left her with the man's going out and gave way to the puzzle of his strange light, which for some time obscured every thing else in her mind.

The night dragged horribly and when dawn came at last she was exhausted. She saw the barn door open and was relieved by the shower of daylight. Though the man came into the barn and seemed to have much to do there, he did not come near her. Chickens moved around her, some of them even jumping up on her manger to pick the grains of oats that she had refused, and Queen watched them with interest. For a while she was afraid of them, but their contented sing-songs as they ceaselessly searched for food bespoke their harmlessness.

The man had gone out and Queen was dozing from sheer exhaustion when the boy appeared. He came over to Queen's manger and seized the ropes, drawing her head toward him. She resisted as best she could and because she bared her teeth when he tried to touch her with his hand, opening her mouth as with the intention of biting him just as soon as the hand was near enough, he let go his hold on the rope and picking up a stick began to prod her with it. At first she just struggled to pull her head out of reach of the stock but when he persisted she became furious. Snorting and whinnying she kicked right and left against her stall and the boy, afraid that his father would come in, quietly sneaked out of the barn.

All day she stood stolidly without touching the hay, drinking a little of the ill-tasting water only when alone and when she could not resist the desire for it. When night came again Queen began feeling most uneasy about the shadows and the strange nocturnal sounds; yet she seemed more able to endure this night than the first. When the second dawn appeared she was partially resigned to her evil-smelling confinement; but the monotony of standing on her feet in one place, standing, standing, standing endlessly, like a new kind of pain was far more distracting than bodily pain.

The pain of the brand seemed to grow dull and then it bothered her only when the healing wound touched something. The other pains in the many places about her body also kept growing less tormenting; but these tortures of the first days of her captivity gave way to the less perturbative, more gnawing anguish of imprisonment.

Calls of distant horses sometimes penetrated her prison and Queen would make the very walls surrounding her tremble with the agony of her aimless

VISION---By Teresa G. Morri

The Night is cloudy and cold;
The waves are angry and bold.
I watch the spray come dashing along,
It sings a roaring, raging song—
Water like ice, and wrathfully roiling,
Looks as tho it were bubbling and boiling.

The Evening Spirit looks down and smiles,
She knows the sea and its changing wiles;
Today as calm as a mirrored lake,
Tomorrow the crests and troughs will break
And tear and lash at the friendly pier,
Watching o'er many a good man's bier.

The foam leaps high and rushes along,
It sings a lonesome, dreary song.
But now it stops, and whispers low—
The stars peep out, and the Moon's soft glow
Illumines the night as the seas subside.
Calmly awaiting the morning tide.

O, Night of Darkness and Raging Sea!
Your moods are all entrancing to me.
I love your anger—adore your peace;
And when the turbulent waters cease
Their mournful lament and gently roll
Along Life's way, my grappling Soul,
Imbued with newly-rapt suspension,
Seeks to build a loftier mansion!

Queen pulling on the ropes with all her might, cried out for pain.

Then the second man appeared and the boy and dog came behind him. Queen expected a new battle, but they only brought her hay and water. They stood near the manger watching her and talking. They took handfuls of hay and touched her lips with it but she only shook her head violently and whinnied fearfully. So, too, she disdained the water they gave her. The man seemed to know that she wanted the water, however, and so he set the pail down into the manger. When they finally went out Queen looked after them anxiously.

Night came down. The man came back again and offered her some oats in his hands; but even if she had desired to eat the oats, the smell of his hands would have destroyed that desire. Seeing that she had touched neither hay nor water he threw the oats into the hay and walked away. Suddenly as she looked sideways, she saw the man lead the horse out of the barn. It was too dark to see clearly but she could feel that the horse was going out and she could hear the tread of his heavy feet. Forgetting all her

every few moments near her head, kept her nerves on edge. But when the dog came into the barn, Queen went mad. She had fought coyotes and dogs but she had never been helplessly tied before. She pulled at her ropes and kicked with her legs till she shattered one of the crate-like sides of her stall and tore the top board of her manger loose at one end.

THE frightened dog ran out of the barn and barked so loud that he brought the man from the house. Queen heard him coming and when she saw rays of light break through the cracks in the walls, she almost jumped over the manger. He opened the door and a flood of light poured into the barn and when he began to talk to her she calmed down a bit.

He retied her and fixed the broken board of the manger. She seemed to fear him less now than before and as he talked she listened, her eyes fixed as if fascinated on the lantern he had hung up not far from her head. Suddenly the dog reappeared. Queen jumped involuntarily. The man kicked the dog and the dog ran out of the barn crying for pain. It was then that

AL ACRES—Slim Says that Al Deserves a Tin Bust in the Hall of Fame for This.

By Frank R. Lee



replies. So, too, wafts bearing familiar fragrance often strayed into the smelling atmosphere of the barn, rekindling smouldering fires. The love of the plains, the desire to lope over them with the freedom she had retained so long would at those times seize upon her with maddening hold and she would kick and pull till she hurt herself or until she realized once more, each time more forcefully than the last, that all her storming was as futile as it was hurtful.

SO Queen began to learn. She learned to eat the dead hay even though the dirt often mixed with it was revolting. She learned to drink the water though the taste and the smell of it was nauseating. "You'll get over your fussiness," the man often said to

her when he came into the barn. Fortunately Queen did not understand what he said and the resentment she would have experienced, had she understood, never interfered with her "getting over it." It was really better for Queen, as it is in similar circumstances sometimes better for us, to "get over it."

But her "getting over it" was always a matter of weights and measures. Every pain set itself against some other pain and the stronger pain conquered her aversions. When so weary standing that her legs ached in the joints carrying the weight of her body, she lay down for the first time. The smell of the floor was so loathsome that she got up again after a few minutes.

(Continued next week).

Gossip from Cherry Hill

By O. W. B.

IT is odd, indeed, how some of the little things in life get us out of our regular mood, and seemingly make us quite different persons than we are reputed to be. Well, some news came to Cherry Hill last week which got Henry off on a mental tangent, resulting in a letter with an unusual tone to his friend Pete. Read it:

Twin Elms
Cherry Hill
Sunday evening

DEAR PETE:

I been sort of counting on seeing you until today when I saw your Pa and Ma at church an they told me an Vera that you had decided to take that place that was offered you Commencement week an that you would make a lot more money so that it would be easier sledding next fall when you went back.

I don't want to make you feel bad Pete but I think you are making a mistake. I couldn't help but feel that your Pa was mighty disappointed spite of the fact that he was proud of your success and your Ma had a tear in her eye when she said that you wouldn't be home all summer.

They been counting an awful lot on seeing you and on the help you would give this summer. Your daddy's getting old and its a little harder for him to do the work than it used to be. Besides he will need an extra man an theyre hard to get this year. Besides I was sort of looking and hoping you'd lend a hand in the forming of that new Club.

Things are going nicely but we need someone with a little more power of leadership. Gosh Pete that's what we need awful bad in this community. Leadership! Somebody who will do something without expecting too much pay for it and someone to tell us all what to do so that we can do it. You wouldn't lose nothing by spending the summer with your folks and you'd gain a lot in practical experience which is what you will need if you expect to spend your life on your daddy's farm which will be your farm some day.

But sometimes I wonder if you really intend to come back. This sort of thing worries me and I'm a little afraid you're thinkin the other way. Mary Martin left for the College last night. Mary's brother Bill went off you know an won't have a thing to do with farming. He's working in Ossivo in a store an I saw him one day with a crowd that didn't look good to me. What a chance he's passing up in not backing his father.

Sometimes I think we are all to blame for him getting away. Life isn't always rosy out here but it's a heap better in the end than his will be if he goes the pace hes now going. Remember Pete that night we were in Bologna, the Tommies always called it

"Boloney."

I'm always glad we missed that train to Paris that time, cause if we had we never would have seen that air raid and the Cathedral. You remember them bombs that the Jerries tried to drop on the docks. Say if they had ever hit that Cathedral I think Ida been mad at them for life. I was looking out to the hills this evening between those two elms and the picture between those trees and where the branches met, with the valley and the cliffs in the distance made me think of that one window in the cathedral. Of all the things in France that window is the finest memory. I'm glad of course we didn't get hit and that you and I came through whole.

What were we doing over there, Pete? Making money? Mighty little! and we had a lot more fun than if we had for maybe we would have spent it foolishly. No sir, we were working an doing a mighty lot of dirty work to hold up wat we called an Ideal. Now the war's over and the Lord knows that there is just as much need for high ideals; an wen I think of your taking a job that has just a little more money in it than you would have here, why Pete I'm ashamed of you.

Mabe it's too late to get out of your contract now but I'll say youre making a mistake to stay away from Cherry Hill cause the more you stay away the less you'll be in sympathy with the folks that you know an the folks that think a heap of you.

We're planning on a picnic here the 4th. down in Charley Gilkeys pasture in that grove by the creek. Charley's fixed the grove all up with swings an all kinds of gilguys an gadgets, tables an a drinking fountain leading from that spring out of the rocks. Charley sure knows how to make things nice.

We had the Sunday school picnic there too and the County Agent was over an made a speech on Christian Education. Say Pete that feller sure is a fine one. He says the State ought to teach Religion as well as Agriculture cause Religion is as much a necessity in man as Bread and Butter is and that the State will some day come to it. Then he says when he speaks of Religious Education he don't mean Dogma or Sectarianism but the truth as Christ taught it in the Golden Rule.

He says the day is coming wen we'll have Consolidated Rural High Schools, Community Churches with ministers trained in Agriculture as well as Religion an that these ministers will promote Religious Education in the school an teach classes and the Church an School will work together. Say Pete that was a fine speech and I says Amen. Time to go to bed. Come on home Pete an get into the game of Better Country Life.

Your Old Pal

HENRY

A Man's Man

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

IN the army the soldiers say of a man that he is "a real he man," when he shows certain qualities. John the Baptist was a "he man." There are a number of men who occur to one as he reads about the stern prophet of the desert. For instance, there was John Knox, of Scotland. If you want to know about him, ask any well-informed Presbyterian, for Knox was the founder of the Presbyterian faith. He had stormy times in Scotland, but fought for his ideals of righteousness to the end. At his death it was said of him that he had never feared the face of man. And, of course, there was Martin Luther. He, too, had the stern unbending qualities that John had, and which a reformer must always have.

If you go to Denmark, they will tell you about Bishop Grundvig, the apostle of the new Denmark and the leader in the revolutionizing of its agriculture. He believed in tying the Bible to the plow handles. In England one finds Wesley, the little



sharp-nosed man who rode thousands of miles each year on horseback and who continued his herculean labors until he was eighty-eight. In the United States one thinks of Jonathan Edwards and Charles G. Finney, as men of this type. Edwards preached a sermon still read, "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God," and so terrified his hearers that they clung to the seats or fell to the floor. Finney changed the face of whole communities by his preaching. I mention these to show that John-the-Baptist type of man is not extinct.

JOHN the Baptist played the game to the end. Loyalty is one of the highest virtues. Perhaps there is none higher. In the beginning he was loyal to the young rabbi, whom he called, "The Lamb of God." As time went on, he saw that Christ's popularity was increasing while his own was decreasing, and he uttered one of the noblest statements ever made—"He must increase, but I must decrease." Finally, John was imprisoned. The days wore into weeks and the weeks slowly stretched out into months. John became wearied and doubtful. Was this really the Messiah, as he had formerly believed? Or perhaps he had been mistaken. Perhaps Christ was only a good teacher and the real Messiah was to come later. "Art thou he that should come, or look we for another?" In this we see the human John the Baptist. He had his doubts at times.

It isn't wrong to doubt. But it all depends on what you do with your doubts. Some people roll their doubts under their tongues, as if they were sweet cherries. How do you face your doubts? Do you ever attempt to get answers to them? Anyway, the only satisfactory way of settling religious doubts is by action. Religion is deeper than mere thought. Thinking leads the way, but only life itself can settle one's fears and doubts.

A CHILD is afraid to go up stairs in the dark, lest a black bear jump out from a corner and grab him. The only way to prove that no bear is hiding there is for him to go up stairs and prove it. And often our doubts are as silly as the cooing of a dove. One man says he can't be a Christian because the Bible doesn't say where Cain got his wife. Leave it to Cain

He evidently got a woman that suited him. Another man says he can't believe the Bible because it says a great fish swallowed a man. Well, most people have swallowed bigger fish stories than that.

Does believing on God and doing your duty make you better? That is a good start. Never mind about the things that never can be settled. When a good piece of apple pie is set down before one, he doesn't need to know whether the cook that made it was single or married, had black hair or red, or whether she was born in Michigan or Poland. The pie speaks for itself. Half the doubts that people hug to their breasts have but little foundation.

WHAT makes a man a man? Is it not his moral qualities? We have all known big fellows who could not stand up to life's tests. On the other hand, small and frail men have hero qualities, often. It is not a matter of the size of one's collar band, or the number of pork chops he can eat at one sitting. A boy was once riding in a farm wagon across the prairie. The ground was frozen and as the wagon went over a bump, he fell out. The driver did not know it and the wind was blowing so hard the boy could not make him hear. A blizzard came on. The boy crawled under a straw stack. His feet were frozen and had to be cut off. But in spite of that he has made a success in life and is a most cheerful citizen.

An invalid in Michigan some years ago, who never left his wheel chair, wrote a book called, "Old Saws with New Teeth." Alexander Stephens, the vice-president of the Confederacy, was a frail man, never weighing much over one hundred pounds, but he was a mountain of moral strength. When he said a thing, people believed him. Saint Paul was probably a small man. He had some physical affliction, we do now know exactly what. He called it a thorn in the flesh, to buffet him. All his days he carried it, yet he did a mighty piece of work.

JOHN the Baptist had that moral quality that stands the test of time. He was above all sincere. A sincere person is a good kind of person to have around. "Generation of vipers, who hath warned you to flee from the wrath to come!" was his greeting to the "four hundred" who came to see him. One night the late Senator Mark Hanna gave a banquet in honor of General Booth, founder of the Salvation Army. The guests included Vice-President Fairbanks, Speaker Henderson, Uncle Joe Cannon and many others. Hanna was teased considerably because he had invited such a queer individual as General Booth to be the guest of honor. When he introduced General Booth, he appeared to be embarrassed. The old general was tired with much travel. When he began to talk he could scarcely be heard. Someone called, "Louder!" "O, I can shout if necessary," said he. Then he appeared suddenly aroused and for an hour he poured forth his message, and he was the hero of the occasion. The atmosphere was changed. The statesmen crowded around him to shake his hand.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR JULY 1.

SUBJECT:—John the Baptist—Mt. 3: 1-17; 11:2-15; Mark 6:14-29; Luke 1:5-30.

GOLDEN TEXT:—Blessed be the Lord the God of Israel, for He hath visited and wrought redemption for His people. Luke 1:68.

Michigan Farmer Pattern Service

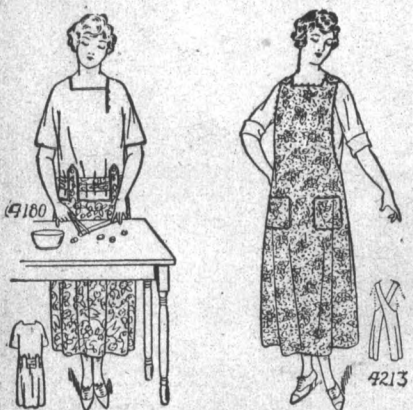
Send fifteen cents either in silver or stamps for our up-to-date spring and summer catalog, showing color plates, and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses' and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating thirty of the various, simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

All orders for patterns and catalogs should be addressed to Pattern Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich., and be sure to state the size wanted.



No. 4369—Misses' Dress. Cut in three sizes, 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18-year size requires 1½ yards for the blouse and 3¾ yards for the skirt, of 40-inch material. The width at the foot of the skirt is 2¾ yards, with the plaits extended. Price 12c.

No. 4367—Ladies Coat Dress. Cut in seven sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 6¾ yards of 32-inch material. The width at the foot is 2¼ yards. Price 12c.



No. 4180—Ladies' Apron Dress. Cut in four sizes: Small 34-36; medium 38-40; large 42-44; extra large 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 4½ yards of 32-inch material. The width of the skirt at the foot is 2¼ yards. Price 12c.

No. 4213—Ladies' Apron. Cut in four sizes: Small, medium, large and extra large. A medium size requires 3¾ yards of 36-inch material. Price 12c.



No. 4108-4340-4378—Ladies' Costume. Blouse 4108 cut in six sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The jacket 4340 cut in seven sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Skirt 4378 cut in six sizes, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33 and 35 inches waist measure. To make skirt and jacket of one material will require 5¾ yards of 40-inch material. The blouse will require two yards of 32-inch material. To make jacket of contrasting material will require 2½ yards. The width of the skirt at the foot is 2¼ yards. Three separate patterns, 12c for each pattern.

No. 4277—Ladies' Bathing Suit. Cut in three sizes: Medium 38-40; large 42-44; extra large 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 4½ yards of 40-inch material. Price 12c.



Woman's Interests



Tested Uses for Graham Flour

Gems and Muffins will Tempt the Lagging Summer Appetites

FIRST of all, I want to thank our readers for the generous response to the contest this week. The response was unusually large and beyond my expectation. This is pretty warm weather that Mr. Weather Man is dealing out to us now (perhaps he is trying to make up for his deficiency last month), and it is not very conducive of letter writing.

Each letter is greatly appreciated because of this fact and, from experience, I fully realize just what a busy time this is for the housewife on the farm. The care of the chickens, the garden, the extra farm help, the canning season, and numerous other things occupy her every spare moment during this season of the year.

One lady said she thought I had a "busy name" and that I must be busy most of the time. Mr. Webster tells us that Martha means "ruler of the house," and we all must allow that when one is Ruler of the house, they are busy. This is a busy time, too, for everyone interested in the farm, and the farm home, with each one working and praying for a better and more staple solution of farm problems.

And as for the Cole, Mr. Webster's only definition is "a stem of a plant, especially a cabbage stalk." No further remarks.

In a large number of recipes received, there were many duplicated. In the final decision when the prize-winning recipe was duplicated, one was chosen from the group by a disinterested person. This seemed the only fair method of selection, as it was not possible to award a prize to each one.

So many failed to give a definite recipe. Some recipes read "flour enough to make stiff," and "sugar to taste." In the hands of an experienced cook, the results would undoubtedly be good, but when the young housekeeper attempts to follow a recipe of this sort, she is very apt to have her cooky dough to the consistency of bread dough. Always state your recipes exactly.

The first three prize-winning recipes follow here. The fourth and fifth prizes were won by Mrs. C. S., Gregory, Michigan, and Mrs. C. A., Grand Ledge, Michigan. The recipes they contributed will appear later.—Martha Cole.

First Prize.

Mrs. H. J. P., Marshall, Michigan.
Graham Nut Bread.

One cup brown sugar
Half cup molasses
One egg
Two teaspoons salt
Three cups sour milk
Three teaspoons soda
Three cups graham flour
Two cups white flour
One cup raisins
One cup nut meats.
Bake forty-five minutes in a slow oven.

Second Prize.

Mrs. Z. G. E., Lyons, Michigan.
Honey Graham Drops.

One cup extracted honey
One and one-half cups sour cream
Two cups graham flour
One cup white flour
One teaspoon soda
One teaspoon baking powder
One teaspoon ginger
Quarter teaspoon salt.
Heat honey, if granulated, let cool,

mix dry ingredients, add honey and cream, drop on tin and bake.

Third Prize.

Mrs. J. S., Grand Rapids, Michigan.
Graham Pudding.

One cup molasses
One cup sweet milk
Two cups graham flour
One teaspoon soda dissolved in two tablespoons of hot water
One cup raisins.
Steam two hours.
Dressing: One cup whipped cream with white of egg beaten stiff. Flavor to taste.

AS ONE FARM WIFE DID IT.

THE picture that has come to me the oftenest since reading the Michigan Farmer of May 12, has been one of comfort for the farmer's family by having the porch screened. It looks like too much expense and work for most of us, but we solved it by using the cloth netting. It has been up two years and looked last fall, when taken down, good for another year.

A frame was made for the door and a two-by-four put around just high enough above the railing to lean against when sitting down. Some use a width of poultry netting to protect the cloth. The netting was wide enough to run it around on our porch, so did not have to be sewed in strips. It was tacked in place with a light molding and No. 10 tacks, so is easily taken down.

Not only do we enjoy the porch more, but the flies do not get into the house either.—Mrs. E. H.

BROOMS SAG WEARILY.

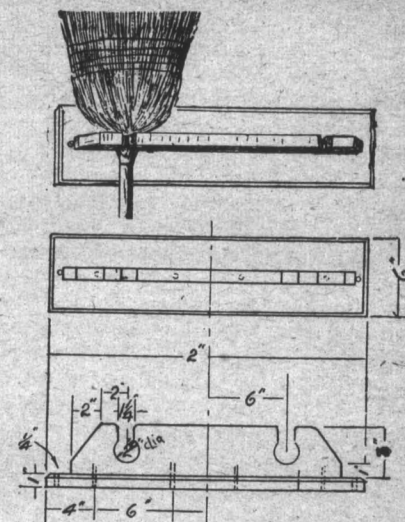
BROOMS get tired and soon sag if allowed to stand on their straws. Height enough to allow them to hang from the illustrated holder or from nails is the first requirement which extension specialists at the Ohio State University have worked out for a cleaning closet. This closet is meant to do for household cleaning utensils what a kitchen cabinet does for kitchen tools, to gather them conveniently together in one place.

A list of things which ought to go into such a closet includes two good corn brooms, one of them covered with a cotton-flannel bag for dusting walls,

mouldings, or floors. Also are included a dry mop for hardwood floors, and another mop and scrub bucket for floors that need mopping. A mop wringer is a recommended attachment for the bucket.

Shelves in the closet allow convenient storage space for bottles of such cleaning solutions as ammonia, and for soap solutions. A drawer or two comes in handy for cloths and dusters.

If the house is equipped with a vacuum cleaner, make room for that in the closet. In any event, make room for the carpet sweeper. If there are radiators, a narrow "radiator brush"



Convenient Rack for Brooms.

is well worth having. If the house has an indoor toilet, bath room tongs or a long-handled brush are recommended.

Generally, a closet the size of an ordinary door and about two feet deep will hold all this equipment, and not a few farmwives have found such closets of great value. They save time in looking for things, and they avoid having cleaning equipment, not always sightly, sitting around in odd corners all over the house.

MAKE SALMON PATTIES FOR SUPPER.

MY family is very fond of salmon patties, and this is how I make them. Flake one can of salmon with a fork and add two eggs beaten light, two tablespoonfuls flour, two tablespoonfuls of sweet cream, (milk and a little butter may be use), two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, salt and pepper to taste. Mix all together and drop in spoonfuls on buttered frying pan; brown and turn. One can use the cheaper grades of salmon very well when it is served in this way.—Mrs. I. M. B.

WHEN THE FLIES COME.

Where there are children there are sure to be flies in the house no matter how carefully one may screen. My stand-by is a long-handled, home-made fly-snapper. A two-foot piece of lath, or other slender stick, carefully split one inch at the end, and a four and one-half by six-inch piece of wire screen inserted, fastened by one or two tacks, long enough to head down on the other side, makes a fly-snapper long enough to reach ceiling or walls, and the children will delight to use it. Try it.—Mrs. H. N. P.

It is difficult to tell where some people stand, but easy to tell when they lie.



Miss Martha Van Rensselaer, famous specialist in home economics, is one of the dozen women selected as the "twelve greatest living American women who have contributed most in their respective fields to the betterment of the world," by the National League of Women Voters.



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

USE NEW CAN TOPS.

I am having trouble losing liquid from fruits and other products, canning with the cold pack method. I use the screw-top jars. Some of the covers come off entirely, losing all the contents; while others are in perfect condition. I use the home-made boiler type. How hot should the water be in beginning the process?—Mrs. R. P.

Perhaps your trouble with the cold pack method of canning, is that you do not use good tops. It does not pay to use a can top when it does not appear to be in perfect condition. If you have trouble with the tops coming off while the jars are still in the hot water bath, it may be that you do not use a rack in the bottom of the boiler. The movement of the boiling water might cause the jars to move enough so that the tops would come off. A good rack to hold the jars from resting completely upon the bottom of the boiler may be made by boring several holes in a thin board about the shape of the boiler. To the bottom of this board nail two small cleats that the water may circulate freely.

After blanching, fruits or vegetables are packed in hot jars and should be placed in the boiler when the water is hot, but not necessarily boiling. However, the time for processing is not

counted until the water comes to a boil.

MAKING COTTAGE CHEESE.

Can you tell me why my cottage cheese forms a hard, stringy ball at times, and at others is as nice as can be?—Mrs. W. W.

Your trouble may be that you do not always have the milk as sour as it is at other times. If the milk is left to stand too long after it has become sour, because of the acid formed, it may be stringy when cooked. The milk should also be heated very slowly to not more than ninety-four or one hundred degrees F.

There is a possibility, too, that the cows giving the milk may have eaten a certain kind of food that would cause the soured milk to be stringy when heated. Some weeds have been known to have this effect on the milk.

A HELP AT CANNING TIME.

WERE your tomatoes all cooked to pieces last year? Or did some of your corn flat sour? Suggestions to overcome these and other canning difficulties will be found in our new canning bulletin. Send stamped, self-addressed envelope to Martha Cole, Michigan Farmer, Deck A, Detroit, Michigan, and a copy will be sent to you.



PURE WATER.

A FARMER friend has written to ask me if there is any way in which he may have the purity of his well tested. He wants to know if it is good water for his family to drink, and is intelligent enough to realize that the mere fact that it tastes all right is no evidence.

My friend may secure a test of his water through a commercial laboratory of the State Department of Health. It will be necessary for him to secure from them an absolutely sterile container in which he may mail them a sample. Their analysis will tell him if it contains any appreciable number of colon bacilli. If it does not, he may consider it safe to drink just at present. If it does he must clean out his well. And that is about the extent of his gain.

A much better way is to clean out the well, and then put it in such condition that it will be safe from contamination. The test that he has made simply tells him the condition of the water at the time the sample is taken. Contamination may occur often.

Some of the faults about ordinary farm wells that permit drinking water to be contaminated are: (1) loose curbing, allowing surface water to run in; (2) leaky well platforms, permitting the filth that may have been left upon the platform by manure-covered shoes, or the droppings from chickens, cows or other animals to be washed down into the well; (3) dirty well ropes; (4) the handling of well bucket by dirty hands or depositing it upon dirty surfaces.

These faults may be remedied and this is a good time of the year to do it. See that the inside of the well is

laid up in cement down to the water-bearing portion. See that an impervious well curb extends at least ten inches above the ground. Make the cover absolutely tight, preferably using concrete. When the pump is in place be careful to protect any space that is left around it. With such a well you will find no need of sending water for analysis, provided that its location is far enough away from the privy and barns that it cannot be contaminated by underground seepage.

To disinfect a well against germ pollution you may use chloride of lime, commonly known as bleaching powder. Be sure that it is fresh. Mix a pound of the powder in a gallon of water thoroughly, pour a portion into the well and stir it by agitating the water in any manner most convenient. One pound of bleaching powder if thoroughly stirred into the well is ample to chlorinate any ordinary well. It is best simply to add the mixture until taste and odor are perceptible in the water, and then desist.

After this has stood for twenty-four hours you may pump it out and feel confident that the water that follows will be safe.

ADENOIDS COME BACK.

Do adenoids ever come back after once being removed by a skilled operator?—Mrs. T. R. P.

They may do so, especially if the removal was not complete. I have known them to recur after the work was done by a first-class specialist; it depends largely upon the patient, and is not always the doctor's fault. As a general thing, however, when adenoids have once been removed the patient is free for a lifetime.

Lily White

"The Flour the Best Cooks Use"

You'll Like it Better

So sure are we that you will like Lily White better for all general baking that we sell it only on a strictly money-back guarantee. We guarantee Lily White will produce better baking and give you greater satisfaction than any flour you ever used. If you are not pleased with your sack of Lily White simply return it to your grocer and he will refund your money. Read our guarantee.

We know Lily White is a quality flour—know what goes into it, how it is cleaned and milled—and what baking triumphs it will produce. No one is better qualified to recommend it or guarantee it. Thousands of women for three generations have used Lily White and seconded our recommendation.

Our Guarantee

We Guarantee you will like Lily White Flour, "the flour the best cooks use" better than any flour you ever used for every requirement of home baking.

If for any reason whatsoever you do not, your dealer will refund the purchase price. He is so instructed.



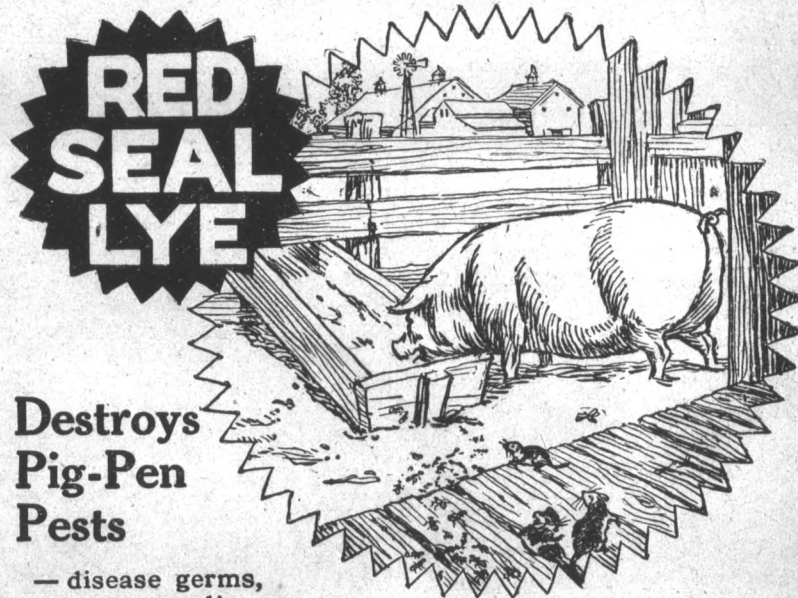
Waffles made with Lily White

Surprise the family with Lily White bread tomorrow.

VALLEY CITY MILLING COMPANY
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

"Millers for Sixty Years"

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



Destroys Pig-Pen Pests

— disease germs, worm-eggs, lice, insects, etc. Drives out rats and mice. Sweetens the swill. Kills odors. Makes hogs healthy.

RED SEAL Lye is the best farm-disinfectant to be used in stables, pens, poultry-houses; in fact, any place where vermin breed. Also makes a practical sheep-dip, tree-spray and cleaner for automobile transmission-cases, farm-machinery, etc. (Do not use on aluminum.)

Booklet containing complete list of uses, with description of each, sent on request. Full directions in every can. Be sure and buy only the genuine RED SEAL Lye.

P. C. Tomson & Co.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.





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 260-288 egg pedigreed males from Funk Farm direct.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR JUNE 18 TO AUG. 1ST.

SELECTED MATINGS	EXTRA SELECT 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	47.50 per 500
42.50 per 500	105.00 per 1000	95.00 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.

Wyngarden Hatchery, Box M, Zeeland, Michigan

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	\$11.00	\$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	\$60.00	\$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



EGG BRED BABY CHICKS Down goes the price of RELIABLE CHICKS

Special bargains for June shipment, chicks almost at cost price, from our greatest English Strain White Leghorns, and Park's Strain Barred Rocks, customers of last year state pullets started to lay at 4 1/2 months old, order your chicks right now for winter layers when eggs are high, from prices quoted below and save money. Satisfaction guaranteed, or your money back, handsome Catalog free.

English W. L. per hundred \$10.00. English W. L. per thousand \$95.00. Park's Strain B. R. per hundred 13.00. Park's Strain B. R. per thousand 120.00.

Reliable Hatchery & Farms, 92 E. 17th St. HOLLAND, MICHIGAN



"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.

Reduced Prices BABY CHICKS



Best Paying, Heavy Laying, Purebred Strains. Tom Barron English S. C. W. Leghorns—25, \$2.50; 50, \$5.00; 100, \$10.00; 500, \$45.00; 1000, \$90.00. Park's Strain Barred Rocks; S. C. Rhode Island Reds—25, \$3.00; 50, \$6.00; 100, \$12.00; 500, \$55.00; 1000, \$110.00. Good strong broiler chicks \$8.00 per 100. Place your order at once: avoid disappointment. Get your chicks when you want them. 100% live delivery guaranteed postpaid. Instructive catalogue free. Prices on mature stock, 8-12 weeks old pullets on request.

Brummer Frederickson, Poultry Farm Box 20 Holland, Mich.



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

CHICKS WITH PEP

BIG REDUCTION FOR JUNE AND JULY
Our Lively, vigorous chicks from our Bred-to-Lay exhibition hens will pay you in June & July Leghorns & Mixed. 10c: Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Minorcas, White Wyandottes 13c; Orpingtons & Sil. Wyandottes 15c. Safe Delivery. Postpaid Illustrated catalog free.

Holgate Chick Hatchery, Box M. Holgate, Ohio

CHICKS 10c EACH Prompt Shipment
Extra selected 11 1/2 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.

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.**

Whittaker's R. I. Reds

ROSE AND SINGLE COMBS

Michigan's Greatest Color and Egg Strain. Bred from Winter Layers for 13 years. One customer reports flock average 64 eggs per hen for December and January. A short poultry crop this season, better late chicks than none. Prices of chicks and eggs greatly reduced for June and July. Write for our free catalog and get your order in early.

INTERLAKES FARMS Box 39, Lawrence, Mich.

PULLETS

Now is your opportunity to buy laying and breeding stock for next season. 8 Weeks Pullets—White and Brown Leghorns, Anconas, Barred Rocks. These Pullets are all grown from carefully built up laying flocks. They will lay this fall and winter. Yearling Hens—White and Brown Leghorns, Anconas, Barred and White Rocks, Rhode Island Reds. First class selected hens, laying and breeding stock for next year. All stock is guaranteed to be satisfactory to you. Write to us for description and prices.

STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION Room 201 Chase Block, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

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

JUST-RITE Baby Chicks LOOK!

A Hatch Every Week All Year
POSTAGE PAID, 95¢ live arrival guaranteed. MONTH'S FEED FREE with each order 40 Breeds chicks, 4 breeds ducklings, select and exhibition grades. Catalog free, stamps appreciated.

NABOB HATCHERY, Dept. 15, Gambier, O.

Baby Chicks \$12.00 per 100 and up

Hatching eggs, \$1.50 per setting to \$15.00 per 100. We are listing 17 varieties of pure bred fowls: Chickens, Geese, Ducks & Guineas, also breeding stock. Send for prices and circular. Booking now for early delivery. **CLINTON HATCHERY & POULTRY FARMS, Wilmington, Ohio.**



What the Postman Brought

A Few Interesting Letters from Merry Circlers

Dear Uncle Frank:

I wrote a letter quite a while ago but didn't see it in print, so I am writing again.

I want to tell you what I think of life on the farm. We can enjoy the clean, fresh air, we can have electric lights, kerosene stoves to keep the house cool in summer, vacuum cleaners, and many other labor-saving devices. The best thing is the good water. But with all these comforts there is something lacking—neighborliness. Without neighbors it is hard to get along and to enjoy life. If the neighbors are not able to understand the ways of the people in this country, and to live like we do, it is still worse.

I would like to write more this time, but I must plant potatoes. Russell Lubke.—New Buffalo, Mich.

I think you have really said something. Because of the lack of neighbors, something special should be done in each community to develop the social side.

Dear Uncle Frank:

When these wonderful days of spring call for friendliness, we must respond. I am writing to you because I believe you have felt that same feeling of friendliness and brotherhood, too.

Oh! Uncle Frank, I lost my Merry Circle pin a while ago, but what was my luck when my mother found it again! I guess I had not been living up to my pledge, and it was to be my punishment, for I think we are all punished in one way or another, don't you?

I am certain that Winifred Wilson has the right idea of country life. For, O! how could anyone stand it to lie cooped up in the city this time of year? Never to hear those little birds announce the coming of spring, but only realize it when someone has told them it is here.

Uncle Frank, do you stay in the city all the while, or do you, when you have time, drive out to the country once in a while?

Sincerely your niece, Evelyn Brooks, Clarksville, Mich.

I am glad you had the call of friendliness. I often have that feeling. I get out in God's country whenever I can. It is so much better than man-made cities.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I will not tell

Just what my age may be,

(I fear that I'm a bit too old

To write to you, you see).

But when a chap like Harold Coles

Writes of the girls' bobbed hair,

I feel I must defend a bit

These maidens sweet and fair.

Why should they not shear off their locks

What harm, pray, can there be?

If they are happier that way—

They sure look good to me.

I love to see a sweet young miss

Whose hair is bobbed and curly.

Wherever I may chance to be

At eve or morning early.

And when I go to farm or town

For fodder or for coal

To see the bobbed haired damsels there

Brings joy into my soul.

I watch each girl I chance to meet

Cashier or bundle wrapper,

(Provided she's the type I love),

The pretty bobbed haired flapper.

—Earl L. Osterhout, Vicksburg, Mich. P. S.—But rouge or powder on the smiles

Of damsels I despise, And rather than behold them so I close tight both my eyes.

The bobbed haired girls will like you for coming to their defense. Regarding your P. S.—don't close your eyes too tight for you might bump into something.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Don't you think, Uncle Frank, that we have all said enough about "Girl," and had better choose another subject? Why not write about "Club Work?"

I go to the Rushton stone school Your ever loving friend, Gladys Kingsley, Rushton, Mich.

I am pretty well, thank you. Yes, let's change the subject. Club work will be O. K. Let's have some club experiences.

Merry Circle Doings

ACCORDING to my promise, this is the time I am to announce the

Merry Circle motto. The wishes of the Merry Circlers plainly show that Work-to-Win should be the club motto. Brighten the Corner Where You Are came a close second, but this is the second time Work-to-Win won, so it certainly is entitled to be selected. So, after this, we may consider Work to Win as the Merry Circle motto.

Every little while I receive some good suggestions. Rex Ellis came across with some a short time ago. He presented the idea of a club song and a contest to select such a song, similar to the one we had for the mottoes. In such a contest, words suitable for the Merry Circle should be written to the tune of some standard popular air, such as Yankee Doodle, Michigan, My Michigan, etc. Or if any Merry Circler can write a real live song, music and all, we would be glad to have it.

It would be fine if everybody would think this over and work up what they can, as we are going to have a Merry Circle song contest in a few weeks.

Rex also suggested a club color contest, which he thought should precede the song contest. We really have the club colors selected, so there is no need for such a contest. The membership cards state that the colors are blue and white, and that blue symbolizes loyalty, and white, purity.

I wish there were more like Rex Ellis, M. C., (do you know what that means?) as it takes the active interest of many members to make a real live club. Please do not hesitate to come across with your suggestions, no matter how unimportant you may think they are. They may be just what we want.

In two or three weeks we are going to have some more about Merry Circle doings.—Uncle Frank.



The Junior Kensington, a Real Live Washtenaw County Club.

Opportunity Calls from CANADA



Visit Canada this summer—see for yourself the opportunities which Canada offers to both labor and capital—rich, fertile, virgin prairie land, near railways and towns, at \$15 to \$20 an acre—long terms if desired. Wheat crops last year the biggest in history; dairying and hogs pay well; mixed farming rapidly increasing.

Homeseekers' Rates on Canadian Railroads

If you wish to look over the country with a view to taking up land get an order from the nearest Canadian Government Agent for special rates on Canadian railroads. Make this your summer outing—Canada welcomes tourists—no passports required—have a great trip and see with your own eyes the opportunities that await you.

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.

SAVE MONEY
WRITE FOR
FREE CATALOG
OF
AUTO SUPPLIES
MANY BARGAINS. POSTAGE PAID. Join Profit Sharing Club, no dues. Send for Membership Card.
HERMAN BUMILLER COMPANY
432 L MAIN STREET GINGINNATI

If You Can Sell

We Will Buy Your Full Time 6 Days per Week 52 Weeks Each Year

If you can devote your entire time to our sales work

We Have an Attractive Opening for You

One that will enable you to build a permanent profitable business for yourself. You need not have had sales experience in order to handle our work. Your own car and a willingness to devote at least eight hours per day of honest efforts is all we ask.

Fill in and send the coupon below. It involves no obligations and we will advise you of our sales plan that will enable you to have a permanent business of your own.

E. A. SHEARER,
MICHIGAN FARMER
Desk C. 1632 Lafayette Blvd.
DETROIT, MICH.

Gentlemen:—

Please tell me of your sales plan that will enable me to build a permanent business of my own.

Name.....

P. O.....

R. F. D. or Street.....

State.....

County.....

Funny Happenings

HERE are the best papers entered in the contest on the thing that made me laugh the most.

By Polly Svinicki, Stephenson, Mich.

During the winter we have services in the church basement to economize on fuel. Here we have seats which, because of the fact that they were not made for hard wear, are not very strong.

A big fat lady came in and was ushered to the last, and already overcrowded seat. She sat on the end and

Fear Contest

PRACTICALLY every one of us fears something. Many of us have numerous things we are afraid of. We may be afraid of snakes or rats, or getting up before a crowd to talk, or even darkness. I think it is good to tell our fears, for sometimes the telling of them helps to make us less afraid of them. So, in this contest, I ask you to tell "The Thing I Am Most Afraid of, and Why," in two hundred words or less. Also tell what you are doing to overcome that fear.

The two pencil boxes, three nickled pocket pencils, and the five maps will be distributed to the writers of the ten best papers. All sending in good papers who have not Merry Circle membership cards and buttons will get them. Those who are now Merry Circle members should not forget to put the letters M. C. after their names.

This contest closes July 5. Send your letters, to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

placed her back against the seat with a bang, and, horrors! the seat broke in the middle and slowly went over, taking with it several very astonished and frightened, venerable old men and ladies. Those that fell certainly experienced a thrill, as they fell among the ruins with their feet in the air.

By Theodore Jarvinen, Keweenaw Bay, Michigan.

The funniest thing that I ever have seen was my uncle looking for his pipe when it was in his mouth. This incident happened a few years ago while my uncle was visiting us on the farm. His name is Henry, but for short we call him "Hank." A few days after "Hank" gave us quite a surprise by popping through the door while we were at dinner, we found him busy looking for something. After inquiring several times, we found out that he had lost his pipe. We all joined in the search, but to no avail, the pipe could not be found. Then, all of a sudden, my younger brother spoke up and relieved us from the hunt by pointing with his little finger up at "Hank," and there, in the jaws of "Hank," was perched the faithful old brier pipe. "Hank" burst out laughing and we followed his example.

THE WINNERS.

The two above won the first two prizes in our laugh contest. Below are listed the names of the others winning prizes.

Pocket Pencils.

Josephine Wells, Pokagon, Mich.
Beulah Gale, Pontiac, Mich., R. 7.
Lola Court, Allen, Mich., R. 1.

Maps.

Rex Ellis, Reed City, Mich., R. 2.
Ida Cryderman, Twining, Mich., R. 2.
Anna E. Swanson, Daggett, Mich.
Adith Rowland, Vassar, Mich.
Elnora Wilson, Harbor Beach, Mich.



CHICKS For July 5th Delivery

Sent C. O. D.

\$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

H. P. WIERSMA, Prop. Desk No. 2 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; Banded Rocks, Red, 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.

North Western Ontario (Canada)

Comprising the District of Kenora, Rainy River and Thunder Bay.

A Great Opportunity For Intending Settlers

The land is easily cleared; grain and vegetables grow as well and in as great variety as in the older part of the Province. Wheat has been produced of as good quality as "Manitoba No. 1 Hard." Game is plentiful and of many kinds and fish abounds in the rivers and lakes.

The summers are warm and the winters cold and bracing but the dryness of the atmosphere makes the cold less felt.

Much of this land is within ten or fifteen miles of large cities or towns. With excellent railways and highways, good markets are assured.

If you are planning to own a farm of your own, you may have 160 acres of this rich agricultural land, in some Townships free, and in others at 50 cents per acre. Land closer to centres not owned by the Province may be purchased from \$2. per acre up.

For information write:

S. H. WILSON,

Ontario Government

Colonization Agent,

Port Arthur, Ont.

Hon. Manning Doherty,

Minister of Agriculture,

Parliament Buildings,

Toronto.

CABBAGE PLANTS Right varieties for late planting Per-

paid 170, 40c; 500, \$1.25; 1000, \$2.25.

W. J. MYERS, R. 2, Massillon, Ohio.

PEONIES 10 roots for \$3.00. Write for Special Offer.

NORTHERN NURSERY CO., Wausau, Wis.

POULTRY

RHODE ISLAND WHITES win over all breeds at the egg laying contest. 30 eggs

\$5.50; 50 \$8.00; 100 \$15.00 order from this ad. Some chicks

H. H. JUMP, 175 Prospect Blvd., Jackson, Mich.

HIGHEST QUALITY CHICKS

Michigan's Old Reliable Hatchery

(The most modern and best equipped Hatchery in the state)



Pure Bred English and American S. C. W. Leghorns; S. C. Anconas; Banded Plymouth Rocks and R. I. Reds. Strong, well hatched chicks from tested Hoganized free range stock that make wonderful winter layers. Chicks sent by Insured Parcel Post Prepaid to your door. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Fifteen years of experience in producing and shipping chicks has given absolute satisfaction to thousands. Write for illustrated free catalog and price list. Get lowest price on best quality chicks before you buy.

W. VAN APPLEDORN, R. 7, Holland, Mich.

SUPERIOR CHICKS

We hatch Leading Varieties Standard Bred, vigorous, heavy laying stock. Postage paid. Live arrival guaranteed. Lowest prices. Best quality. Prompt deliveries. Send for our large, illustrated catalog. Superior Poultry Co., Box 8-39 Windsor, Mo.

GREENLAWN CHIX AFTER JUNE 15th

White Rox, Banded Plymouth Rox, R. I. Reds, or Black Minorcas, 13¢ each. White Leghorns, Anconas or Broiler Chix 12¢ each in 100 lots. All chix less than 199 lot 14¢. Order now for June, July and August. Our 13 years producing chix that please. Sent Chix 15¢ straight. Greenlawn Poultry Farm, South of High School, Fenton, Mich.

MICHIGAN FARMER

Classified Liners bring results. They cost little. Try one.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Andy Adams
LITCHFIELD, MICHIGAN
Michigan's Leading Live
Stock Auctioneer
DATES and TERMS on APPLICATION



Our Product Is The Best

Painstaking, modern and scientific methods, coupled with the finest of breeding animals makes possible our enviable accomplishment.

You, Mr. Breeder, would enjoy and profit by a visit to this unique establishment of superlative breeding.

Your correspondence and inspection are invited.

WILDWOOD FARMS
ORION, MICHIGAN
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.

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 Bull Calves for \$35.00 each. May Rose breeding. E. A. BLACK, Howard City, Mich.

Wallinwood Guernseys

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

Guernsey Bull for sale. Registered. 2 years old. O. H. Hodges Farm, Bloomfield Center. P. O. address. R. 3 Pontiac, Mich. Phone 7183 F 12.

WINNWOOD HERD

Registered Holsteins

?

Ask us about a Real Bull a
Maple Crest or an Ormsby.

JOHN H. WINN, Inc., Rochester, Mich.

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.

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. Quality of the best, and at prices within reach of all. Write GEO. D. CLARKE, Vassar, Mich.

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

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 America's foremost 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 largest shows at practical prices. Herd headed by Straight Edge 1169796, one of two sons of perfection Fairfax out of a daughter of the Famous Disturber. T. F. B. Sotham & Sons, (Herefords since 1839), St. Clair, Mich.

BROOKWATER JERSEYS

BULL CALVES FOR SALE

From Register of Merit dams and sired by Majesty's Intense 127191 and Brookwater Veda's King 169515. 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.

Jersey Cows and Heifers. Having met with misfortune, I am offering my herd of Federal Accredited Jerseys at a sacrifice. They are of Oxford, Eminent, Flying Fox breeding, of the best type and very high production. If you can not come to see them, write. C. S. Bassett, Kalamazoo, Mich.

BUTTER BRED JERSEY BULLS
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.

Bellfeul 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 D

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 bears, \$25 each. Lots of spring pig. of March farrow. P. P. Pope, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

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 & Sons,

Office at Tawas City, Mich. Herd at Prescott, Mich.

For Sale at a Bargain, Cows and heifers from the Richland, Maple Ridge herd of Shorthorns, Representatives of the Oxford, Peri, Young Mary and Phoenix families, All T. B. tested. J. E. Tanswell, Mason, Mich.

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

For Sale, Reasonable

Roseline No. X12944-1028926 a Roan Polled Durham Heifer, 2 yrs. old. Sired by Sultans Standard No. X14118-526508; Dam Roselawn Hetty 2nd No. X1807-386017 and bred to Royal Pier No. X21473-886117. Both bulls have champion and grand champion honors of Mich. and Ind. Also a Roan Bull 5 months old, breeding and quality beyond question. Write, or better come and see. Warren Williams, R. F. D. Bronson, Mich.

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.

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.

Duroc Jerseys Spring pigs either sex of March April 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.

Durocs, Fall gilts, \$20. to \$35. breeding quality, Satisfaction or money back. B. E. Kies Hillsdale, Mich.

DUROC JERSEYS and DELAINE MERINOS.
CAREY U. EDMONDS, Hastings, 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. 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 WATCH our ad for fall bred sows and gilts. WEBER BROS. 10 Mile Rd. West Royal Oak, Mich.

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

Chester Whites Gilts bred for fall, also spring pigs, C. O. D. recorded free. Albert Dorr, Clinton, Mich.

Live stock AND DAIRYING

MORE TESTERS WANTED.

DAIRYMEN generally are beginning to see the advantage of cow-testing work. As a result, cow-testing associations are being formed in the state faster than our agricultural college can find competent men to serve as testers.

During the past year, forty-four new associations have been organized. This brings the total up to fifty-eight. Many others are in the process of organization and it is predicted that if good men can be secured to act as testers that in another year a hundred of these organizations will be operating in the state.

THEY INSIST ON GOOD MILK.

THE question of health appears each year to be of greater concern to the American people. The relation of clean milk to keeping fit is becoming better established as the rank and file of people get better acquainted with this universal food.

Our towns and cities are bringing about conditions which promise a higher quality of milk. The passing of ordinances making it compulsory that all milk sold shall be from cows free from tuberculosis, places a very definite responsibility upon milk producers and is resulting in much testing that otherwise would not be done. Only recently, the village councils of Beulah and Benzonia passed such ordinances.

MICHIGAN BULL ADMITTED TO SPECIAL CLASS.

REQUIREMENTS for securing the silver medal offered by the American Jersey Cattle Club, have been filled by Raleigh's Torono 9th No. 123-531, the herd bull owned by John Barron & Sons, of Fennville, Michigan. Besides this outstanding senior three-year-old bull, the Barron herd contains some very excellent cows which have made some enviable records.

ANOTHER TROUBLE FOR DAIRYMEN.

EMPHASIS is given to the havoc which may be caused in dairy herds where the disease called Johne's Disease gains entrance. This disease resembles tuberculosis in symptoms and effects. It is not a new trouble, but has been so confused with tuberculosis that the disease has been credited with comparatively little of the seriousness which it deserves. In Wisconsin where the trouble has been watched by officials, the loss in badly infected herds has amounted to as much as twelve per cent.

The disease is a contagious one, and the bringing of cows from infected herds into healthy ones is usually the origin of the trouble. The disease generally affects only young cattle. The spread is more rapid than in the case of tuberculosis. Prompt removal and isolation of all affected animals is the only prevention known. A test similar to that for tuberculosis has been found.

SIFTED FROM THE TESTING ASSOCIATIONS.

IN the summary of cow-testing work for the month of May, Wayne county, J. H. Mathiesen, cow-tester, has the greatest number of cows. It is interesting to note that this association

also has the highest monthly average for ten cows, namely, 75.59 pounds of fat and 1,774.5 pounds of milk. Van Buren county, with Mr. M. S. Thomas testing, was a very close second with 75.35 pounds of fat.

The distinction of having the highest herd average for the month of May went to Clare Bloss, of Genesee No. 2 Cow-testing Association. His herd is made up of six pure-bred Jerseys averaging 51.30 pounds of fat and 1,025 pounds of milk.

Two other interesting herds are those of Dr. T. C. Tidebohl, of Van Buren county, with eighteen pure-bred Holsteins averaging 49.77 pounds of fat, and Mr. Hugh Scott, of Northport, of Leelanau county, with eleven grade and pure-bred Guernseys averaging 49.6 pounds of fat.

The high cow listed for the entire group of associations for the month of May is owned by Lakewood Farm, of Battle Creek, Calhoun County Cow-testing Association, B. DeClaire, tester. This cow, a pure-bred Holstein four-year-old freshening on March 8, made 2,544.0 pounds of milk and 101.08 pounds of butter-fat, milked four times a day. The second highest cow was owned by Mr. John Buth, of West Kent County Cow-testing Association. This pure-bred Holstein made ninety-four pounds of fat and 2,473.8 pounds of milk.

CARE OF MILKING UTENSILS.

MILKING utensils during the hot weather should be kept clean. Cleanliness is not only essential to the production of high-grade dairy products, but also to the health of the family, especially if milk is used on the table and butter made on the farm.

At Forest Grove Farm we separate our milk. The separator is thoroughly cleaned daily. As soon as separating is finished we cleanse the bowl by running eight quarts of hot water (not quite to the boiling point through the separator. Boiling water will set the casein and make it more difficult to wash. The bowl is then taken apart and each part washed separately in warm water then scalded. We do not use any special preparations in washing our dairy utensils.

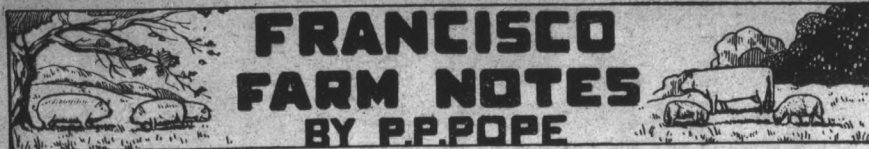
In hot weather the sun is one of the most effective germ destroyers we have. All dairy utensils used I hang or set in the sun for four or five hours. I know that it requires more time and labor to keep dairy utensils clean in hot weather, but it is time profitably spent.—Leo C. Reynolds.

MAKING BABY BEEF.

(Continued from page 835).

telligent and painstaking work on the part of the operator and a love for his cattle. It calls for a high degree of fleshing ability which is the result only of inheritance on the part of the cattle. It calls for good wholesome food of the proper kind, properly prepared, and plenty of it.

Given these things which, briefly stated, are good cattle, good feed, and a good feeder, and it is safe to say the industry will continue to flourish. It not only has held its own in the past but has continued to expand, which is the best answer to the above question. Whether it will pay this year it is too early to tell, but when the time comes that agriculture in general gets back on a paying basis the baby beef department will not be left behind.



A Little Recreation.

THE air is delicious this morning. The leaves of oaks and hickories rustle softly in the gentle breeze. The trees stand comfortably thick on both the high and low lands of these grounds, but not so thick as to prevent a somewhat sparse but healthy growth of grass.

On the ground beside a sturdy oak there is a rug and I am on it. The equipment is not the most modern in this office which lies so close to nature, but it offers the combined advantage of both rest and work.

In this particular state park, conveniences are plenty and it offers opportunity for rest and change without interfering seriously with the regular routine of work.

We pitched the tent last night, the wife, the little girl, now twelve years old, and I, and when we awoke this morning the brilliant sun was casting golden rays across the little lake, and like a gigantic mirror it in turn was sending its reflection up to us.

It has by this time warmed the water gloriously, and just now I see across upon the beach in brilliant bathing costume, the little girl that calls me "dad," trying to outdo her mother in the splash. At intervals their happy voices come to me upon the wind.

I long to join them, but while we persist in taking on just so much work to do, then the work must come first, though I must confess that under such environment there is a strong temptation to say with Rebecca of Sunnyside Farm, "When joy and duty clash, let duty go to smash."

Tractor Troubles.

We have written several times of how the tractor helps along the work. It is a fact that we do appreciate it, very much, both Bob and I, and with it we are enabled to accomplish much more in a given time. But now that it is four years old we are finding out that it is not infallible.

Work was in fine shape when the heavy rains came and set us back, about all the time we had to spare. Immediately following this, a bad break on the tractor, coupled with unavoidable delay in securing repairs, has necessarily made some of the work rather late.

Thus it is, that a system that often enables one man to do the work of three or four for a time, may also allow such a little thing as a plugged oil hole in the collar of a bearing, when combined with slow mail service to delay the corn planting for ten days.

A thorough overhauling at the proper time would have forestalled such trouble, had not lack of time and help made it easy to put off.

SHORTHORN BREEDERS' TOUR.

THE Shorthorn breeders of Michigan are a lively bunch of fellows. Proof of the fact was well demonstrated during the recent tour conducted by the Professor Edwards, state secretary. The entire trip covered some three hundred miles, occupying three full days, and was so arranged that people might join in at any convenient time or place and drop out whenever they wished.

The schedule, as announced in the Michigan Farmer, was carried through with little change and was enjoyed by upwards of two hundred people. Thirty automobile loads were gathered at one time, and were treated to a full dinner, served on the beautiful shaded lawn at the home of H. W. Hayes, near Chelsea. Here the breeders of

Washtenaw county, after listening to a number of short talks by prominent visitors, formed themselves into an association with Mr. Hayes as president, and Ferner Clemens, secretary.

The tour began at the Agricultural College and ended at Henry Ford's farm at Dearborn, where one of the oldest established herds of Michigan has recently found a new home. In the meantime twenty-three herds were visited, with a total of seven hundred registered Shorthorns passing under the inspection of the visitors.

It was an occasion that will long be remembered by those who were fortunate enough to be among the number that made the tour. There will be more to follow regarding some of the individual herds, in coming issues.

THE EGG-LAYING CONTEST.

THE contest hens made a remarkable showing during the week ending June 19. They broke two records. The total production for the week reached the high mark of 4,085 eggs, and the pen of White Leghorns belonging to J. T. Murphy made a new weekly record of sixty-three eggs.

The Leghorns are maintaining a 68.9 per cent production; the Anconas, 58.9 per cent, and the Barred Rocks forty-seven per cent.

Mr. E. E. Shaw's pen continues to lead the contest by a good margin. His best hen has reached a total of 185 eggs, thereby maintaining a slight lead over the Barred Rocks owned by L. W. Dunn, which finished the week with 183.

Brummers' Poultry Farm leads the Barred Rock division with 121 eggs. The Wyandottes are led by the Evergreen Poultry Farm with 1,076 eggs to its credit. The pen of Anconas belonging to E. N. Manning leads that breed with 990 eggs. The Rhode Island Reds belonging to C. N. Whittaker also has a total production of 990 eggs with which it is leading that breed.

The high pens of the contest are as follows:

E. E. Shaw, South Haven, Mich., (Leghorns)1,504
Northland Farms, Grand Rapids, Mich., (Leghorns)1,356
O. S. Thompson, Allen, Mich., (Leghorns)1,347
E. D. Taylor, Kalamazoo, Mich., (Leghorns)1,276
George B. Ferris, Grand Rapids, Mich., (Leghorns)1,271
Brummers' Poultry Farm, Holland, Mich., (Rocks)1,221
Mrs. W. H. Chilson, Grandville, Mich.1,158

BETTER MILK IMPROVES CONSUMPTION.

INCREASED confidence is what has resulted from the various campaigns conducted in many city and country communities looking toward the broader use of milk in the human diet. This confidence has followed not only a better understanding of the food value of milk, but has also been stimulated because of the care being taken in the production of milk, both as to the condition of the animals and the surroundings. In sixty campaigns, a twenty per cent increase has been noted. In these communities, fewer undernourished children are observed following the increased consumption of milk.

ANNOUNCE GRAIN PRIZES AT THE INTERNATIONAL.

AT a meeting of the agricultural committee of the Chicago Board of Trade and the management of the grain show, a cash premium list for the Fifth International Grain and Hay Show was set at \$12,000. In addition to this, a special appropriation was

made of \$500 to make possible the student grain judging contest. The following classes were approved:

Ten ear corn	\$ 5,000
Single ear corn	615
Flint corn	230
Wheat	1,535
Oats	965
Special early oats	90
Rye	360
Barley	400
Hay	800
Kafir and milo	250
Small seed	525
Soy-beans	430
Cowpeas and field peas	160
Field beans	74
Junior corn contest	336
For special ribbons and soy-bean trophy	230
Total	\$12,000

Creamery men at Jamestown have been fined for returning unpasteurized skim-milk to farmers.

Berrien county will, according to the estimates of experts, have ten thousand carloads of fruit to be marketed this season. This is a large tonnage for the section.

Bee men in Wexford county, under the direction of County Agent Johnston, recently made a tour of the apiaries of that section. The best methods of modern bee culture were outlined by Edwin Ewell, extension specialist.

Fruit growers in the vicinity of Onekama will have the opportunity this year of marketing their fruit properly graded, packed and trade-marked. The local growers are going after the extra profits by giving the market select goods.

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.

Old Horse Out of Condition.—Have a horse fifteen years old that seems to have about lost his appetite for food; I offer him equal parts of ground corn and oats, but he prefers hay. He is growing thin and is stiff in hind quarters. J. O. Hemlock, Mich.—His grinder teeth may require floating; give him a dessertspoonful of acetate of potash in drinking water twice daily; also give forty drops of fluid extract of nux vomica, and one-half ounce of Fowler's solution at a dose in drinking water three times a day, until he builds up and is well.

Feeding Orphan Colt.—Please tell me if I can raise a two-weeks-old colt on cow's milk. Also tell me what, if any, special care is required. J. F. G., Lake Linden, Mich.—Yes, an orphan colt can be raised by hand by the careful use of cow's milk. Select the milk from a fresh cow, one that gives milk low in butter-fat, also add a little sugar and perhaps some lime water. Lime water is made by dissolving lime in water, pour off first water, then refill with water and use. The water takes up so much lime and no more. Give a tablespoonful of lime water at a time, this improves the digestion. Of course, the milk should be heated to body temperature and a two-weeks-old colt fed six times a day. I need not caution you of how important it is to use cleanliness with regard to feeding utensils. As the colt grows older you may discontinue the sugar but give it some lime water and increase the quantity of milk and feed it four times a day. It is astonishing how soon a colt will learn to eat some ground oats, clover, alfalfa, bran and grass. If colt becomes constive, give mineral, or castor oil.

Enlarged Knee.—I have a driving mare that has a hard bunch on the inside of knee joint, and when she strikes a rough road she occasionally limps, but invariably travels sound. Can this bunch be reduced? N. C. H., Clare, Mich.—I suspect that this bunch is caused by striking knee with opposite foot; if so, wearing a knee boot will correct the trouble. Perhaps a change in shoeing will remedy this trouble. If you will apply one part iodine and ten parts fresh lard it will have a tendency to reduce bunch.

\$24.95 Upward **AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR**

On trial. Easy running, easily cleaned. Skims warm or cold milk. Different from picture which shows larger capacity machines. Get our plan of easy **MONTHLY PAYMENTS** and handsome free catalog. Whether dairy is large or small, write today.

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.
Box 7061 Bainbridge, N. Y.

PATENTS Write today for free instruction book and "Evidence of Conception" blank. Send sketch or model for personal opinion.

CLARENCE O'BRIEN, REGISTERED PATENT LAWYER. 952 Southern Bldg., Washington, D. C.

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

HOGS

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. and Chester Whites, Spring Boars sired by Monster Boy, Col. Denby and Hill's Big Buster. Bred gilts all big type reg. free. **J. W. Howell, Ovid, Mich.**

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

O. I. C. Spring pigs, single or in pairs. Price right. Satisfaction guaranteed. **E. C. Badgley, Jackson, Mich. R. F. D. 1.**

O. I. C. One last fall boar, 10 last fall gilts bred, 100 this fall, spring pigs, recorded free, 1/4 mile west of Dept. 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.

Line Bred Liberators

By Revelation and Peter, The Great, boars. The last word in Poland China Breeding. Bred sows and spring pigs of either sex. Prices right. Vaughan's Seed Farm, Ovid, Mich.

RADIO GIANT

Represents the world's 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 can furnish what you want. **JNO. C. BUTLER,** Portland, Mich.

Big Type P. C. some very choice boars double im Bruno, 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 P. C.

The Real Kind. A few of those 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 headed by two Grand Champion boars.

A. A. FELDKAMP, Manchester, 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 Hoover,** Akron, Mich.

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

WALNUT ALLEY Big Type Poland China Boar pigs ready for new homes. Give me a chance to tell you about them. **R. D. Gregory,** Ionia, Mich.

B. T. P. C. Fall Sows, Big Bob and Peace and Plenty strains. Bred to a son of Alaska. **M. C. Mount,** Mayville, 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.

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.

"Bacon Hogs and Large Litters"

Registered

Yorkshires

6 weeks old pigs of a litter of 16 beauties at the right price. A few 8 months old gilts and boars sired by Oak Lodge Sardis 61; out of Patricia Dort Sunnyside. Write

OAK CROFT, R. 7, Pontiac, Mich.



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Monday, June 25.

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 2 red \$1.16; No. 2 mixed \$1.16; No. 2 white \$1.16.
Chicago.—July at \$1.04½@1.04¾c; September \$1.04½@1.04¾c; December \$1.07½.

Toledo.—Cash \$1.15.

Corn.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 yellow at 93c; No. 3, 92c; No. 4, 90c.
Chicago.—July 83½c; September at 79¾@79½c; December 68¾c.

Oats.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 white at 48½c; No. 3, 47½c; No. 4, 46½c.
Chicago.—July 41½c; September at 37¾c; December 39¾c.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipments \$6.50 per cwt.
Chicago.—Choice \$7.50; red kidneys at \$8.15.

Rye.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2, 68c.
Chicago.—July 64½c; September at 67c; December 70¾c.
Toledo.—Cash 66½c.

Seeds.

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

Barley.

Detroit.—Malting 72c; feeding 68c.
Chicago.—62@68c.

Hay.

Detroit.—No. 1 timothy \$17.50@18; light mixed \$16.50@17; No. 2 timothy \$15.50@16.50; No. 1 clover mixed at \$14.50@15; No. 1 clover at \$13@14; straw \$11@11.50; wheat and oat straw \$10.50@11 per ton in carlots.

Feeds.

Bran \$31; standard middlings \$35; fine do at \$38.50; cracked corn \$41; coarse cornmeal \$39; chop \$35@35.50 per ton in 100-lb. sacks.

Fruit.

Strawberries, cases 16 qts., Michigan, good \$1@1.50; poor, soft \$1.

WHEAT

Wheat prices declined close to the dollar mark at Chicago last week, partly because of the wide advertisement of over-production. A small upturn followed and the undertone is stronger. Less favorable reports upon the new crop at home and in Europe and a revival of exports were the chief factors responsible for the change. Deterioration from rust, lodging and the Hessian fly was reported from Kansas and parts of North Dakota, Montana, Minnesota, Iowa, Northern Illinois and Wisconsin need more rain. More significant still was the change in reports from Europe where the crop has not maintained its early promise. Europe began to buy wheat in volume again last week.

CORN

Corn prices have acted independently of other grains owing to continuation of light receipts, a broad demand from industries and other buyers, and gradual fading away of reserves at terminals. New crop prospects are spotted also, although hot weather last week forced rapid growth and helped to make up for lost time. Export sales are small.

OATS

Last week's hot spell arrived at a critical period in the growth of the oats crop when wet cool weather is needed. No great damage has been reported thus far, however.

RYE

Rye prices have reached an unusually low level. A large quantity still exists in the visible supply and the financial condition of Germany, which is the chief foreign buyer, does not favor export sales. She has bought in the last year 70,000,000 bushels less than her calculated needs.

SEEDS

New crop clover seed for October delivery is quoted at Toledo about \$1 higher than old crop seed. The market appears to be treading bottom unless the prospects for the new crop improve.

FEEDS

Feed markets are dull and prices practically unchanged. Jobbers con-

tracted for large quantities of bran and absorbed offerings on the recent decline and prices are a shade higher. Cottonseed meal is quoted as slightly lower. Production and stocks of most feeds are in excess of present demand.

HAY

Hay receipts are light and prices are firm but the demand is limited to local needs at most markets and the undertone is unsettled. Quotations are unlikely to go higher. New alfalfa is quoted at Kansas City at \$10@16.50 per ton. Meadows and pastures have improved recently but they are not so favorable as last year.

WOOL

The wool market was dull last week with prices slightly lower, even on the finer grades, which have held up fairly well heretofore. Manufacturers are buying slowly in the belief that prices are not yet at bottom. Lower bids prevail in the west but growers are selling slowly and some western wools are being sent east on consignment. Some Ohio wools have been sold at 50 cents. Boston still quotes Ohio delaine at 57@58c. Foreign markets are firm, the last Liverpool sale showing an advance of five to seven and one-half per cent. Further sales for export from this country are being made. Woolen manufacturers predict higher prices for goods during the fall.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Offerings of eggs at the distributing markets were large last week, but as graded stock was not plentiful, prices were maintained. Storage holdings continue to increase over last year

faster than the difference in receipts would indicate, showing that current consumption is not equal to that of last year. All signs point to record holdings in the United States on July 1 and they may be as large as on August 1 last year.

Chicago.—Eggs, extras 28½@29½c; miscellaneous 21@21½c; dirties 19c; checks 18c; fresh firsts 22@22½c; ordinary firsts 20@20½c. Live poultry, hens 19½c; broilers 41@42c; roosters 11½c; ducks 23c; geese 20c; turkeys 20c per pound.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 23½@24c. Live poultry, broilers 48c; heavy hens 22@23c; light hens 18c; roosters 14c; geese at 14c; ducks 22@24c.

BUTTER

General hot weather caused smaller receipts of top scores of butter which are generally desired for storage so that prices were maintained throughout last week. Accumulation of lower grades which must find consumptive outlets was a weakening factor. That consumptive demand is very good probably accounted for the failure of the market to decline under the weight of these lower grades. June is rapidly drawing to a close with little headway made as yet in the storing line. Imports of foreign butter continue unabated.

CHEESE

Prices for cheese at country markets declined last week but the reduction was not reflected in asking prices of all dealers who refused to take losses on their holdings. Receipts were liberal and stocks of many dealers showed accumulation. Much cheese is going into storage.

POTATOES

The early and intermediate potato crops are not as good as last year and total shipments to June 16 were only 13,590 cars, compared with 20,249 cars to the same date a year ago. The difference has been partly made up by shipments of the old crop which for several weeks have been larger than ever known at the corresponding season.

PEACHES

The peach crop will be small in many areas this year, the late sections making a better showing than the early states in most cases. Ohio has a good crop and New Jersey and Pennsylvania will have as many if not more peaches than a year ago, but New York, Michigan and Missouri will fall behind last year. Only 1,109 cars were shipped for the season to June 16, compared with 1,565 cars a year ago. Prices have been declining recently.

APPLES

The apple crop has been cleaned up much better than expected as storage holdings of both boxed and barreled stock on June 1 were the equivalent of only 277,000 barrels, compared with 314,000 barrels last year and a five-year average of 251,000 barrels.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Of the 100 carloads of potatoes received last week, one-third were old, which sold at \$1.50@1.75 per bag. The market for good stock is steady with demand moderate. At the city markets, farmers are selling old potatoes at 70@90c, mostly going at 80c. Poultry supplies are light and demand fair, with hens wholesaling at 28c and roosters at 20@25c. On city markets hens retail at 27@30c; broilers 35@55c. Eggs are selling firmly at 29@30c wholesale for white and 28@30c for brown; they are retailing at 30@40c per dozen. Scarcely any veal is now being offered. Cherries are coming and are selling at \$4@4.50 per 24-quart crate; some black and white sweets are bringing \$8.50 per bushel. Green gooseberries are selling at \$4.50 per crate. Peas are now \$2@3 per bushel. Strawberries are all coming from Michigan, and at present the market is well supplied. The best were bringing \$4.25@4.50 per 24-quart crate on Monday. No. 1's \$3.50@4; No. 2's at \$2.50@3. Spring beets, carrots, and Swiss chard are now being offered.

GRAND RAPIDS

The sour cherry crop was being contracted here this week by canners at prices ranging from 4@5c per pound. These prices were lower than growers had hoped to receive, and some are reported holding out for 5½@6c per pound. Despite the drought a good supply of strawberries continued to come on the market, selling at prices ranging from \$1@2.25 per 16-qt. case. Gooseberries sold at \$1.75@2 per case. Other prices were: Hothouse tomatoes \$1.90@2.10 per 7-lb basket; leaf lettuce 7@10c per lb; head lettuce at \$1.25@1.50 per bu; spinach 75c@1.25 bu; new beets 40@50c dozen; new carrots 30@35c dozen bunches; old potatoes 35@40c bu; cauliflower \$1 flat; asparagus \$1.50 per dozen bunches; wheat \$1.02@1.03 bu; beans \$6 cwt; eggs 18@19c; broilers 25@35c pound; fowls 15@20c; stags and cocks 10c per pound.

LARGER RUN BREAKS LAMB MARKET.

Under an increase of about one-third in receipts, lamb prices crumbled at the close of last week. Values have been holding up exceptionally well as a result of small runs and some revision was logical. Louisville and Nashville are sending many southeastern lambs to northern markets and Virginia has kept Jersey City well supplied, although not flooded. Receipts during July and August are expected to be larger than a year ago when they showed an increase of about 25 per cent over the June level. Practically no western lambs have arrived as yet but the range crop is reported to be larger than last year. A broad demand for breeding ewes is springing up although the season is exceptionally early for this trade.

Live Stock Market Service

Monday, June 25.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Monday, June 25.

Receipts 464. Market opening slow and 25c lower.

Fancy light yearlings....	\$ 9.25@ 9.50
Best heavy steers	8.25@ 8.75
Handyweight butchers ..	7.50@ 7.75
Mixed steers and heifers	6.75@ 7.25
Handy light butchers....	6.00@ 6.25
Light butchers	5.00@ 5.50
Best cows	5.00@ 5.75
Butcher cows	3.50@ 5.75
Cutters	2.75@ 3.00
Canners	2.00@ 2.50
Choice bulls	5.25@ 5.75
Bologna bulls	4.75@ 5.00
Stock bulls	4.00@ 4.50
Feeders	6.00@ 7.00
Stockers	5.50@ 6.50
Milkers and springers....	45.00@90.00

Veal Calves.

Receipts 575. Market slow.
Best\$11.00@11.50
Others 9.00@10.50
Culls and common 5.00@ 8.50

Sheep and Lambs

Receipts 105. Market slow.
Best lambs\$15.00@16.00
Fair lambs 10.00@14.50
Light to common 9.75@10.00
Fair to good sheep 5.00@ 6.00
Culls 1.50@ 3.00
Yearlings 7.00@12.00

Hogs.

Receipts 1,692. Market 20c lower.
Mixed hogs and porkers...\$ 7.55
Pigs 6.75
Roughs 5.75
Heavies 7.00@ 7.25

CHICAGO

Hogs.

Receipts 64,000. Mostly around 10 @15c lower. Bulk good 150@300-lb average \$7.15@7.30; tops \$7.35; some held higher; bulk good sows \$6@6.35; pigs steady; good strong weight \$2.75 @7.

Cattle.

Receipts 23,000. Bidding 25@35c lower on most killing kinds. Few early beeves at \$9.25@10.50; others are 25c lower; some choice heavies held about \$11.25; Killing quality, plain light steers and yearlings predominating.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 11,000. Fat lambs are firm.

Others slow and steady. Tops \$15.50; bulk \$14.50@15; culls \$8.50@9; sheep steady.

CATTLE MARKET IS DIVIDED.

The cattle market seems to be running in two directions. Good, choice and prime steers were selling last week at \$10@11.50 at Chicago, gaining 15@25c, while under the \$10 level losses of an equal amount occurred. Butcher she stock behaved the same way, with severe losses on low-grade cows. Veal calves lost about half of their gains of the preceding week.

The decline on low grades is partly due to increased receipts of that kind especially at southwestern points and partly because of the loss satisfactory carcasses produced by grass-fed as compared with grain-fed cattle. Yearlings continue to do better than a few weeks ago, reaching a top of \$11.40.

The vacation and convention season combined with urban prosperity, make a broad outlet for good beef, much of which goes to supply hotels, restaurants, dining-cars and steamboats. The cheapness of pork seems to exert but little effect.

The recent advance on fat steers has revived interest in thin steers at a season when they usually are neglected. Feeders are reporting good margins on cattle recently finished and are ready to reinvest. Few suitable steers are available and prices advanced again last week. If fat steers go much higher, there is danger that cattle feeders will overdo this fall and winter unless the high price of corn is an adequate warning.

UPTURN IN HOGS CHECKED.

Ten days of light receipts forced a recovery of 75c@1 in hog prices but the market turned downward again and ended last week about where it began. Supplies at eastern markets particularly were lighter and orders for eastern shipments were a big factor in the middle west. Even packing sows made some gains and pigs, which have been ridiculously low-priced, advanced sharply. Well-finished hogs of all weights are selling close together. Producers are trying to save grain as underfinished hogs are numerous and are discounted sharply in price.

CROPS SHOW IMPROVEMENT.

A GENERAL improvement in crop conditions is noted in most sections of the state since the first of the month, owing to the occurrence of good rains in nearly all sections. The temperature during the first week was above normal and promoted a more rapid growth.

Wheat and rye are headed and in blossom, but the straw is shorter than usual. Favorable growing weather has improved the condition to some extent.

Oats and barley have also made some improvement, although quite backward in growth. Until recently the ground has been dry and crusted.

Corn planting is completed and a good acreage is general in most sections but not as large as would have been the case if labor had been plentiful. The stand is fairly good but small for this time of the year.

Potato planting is well advanced with a general tendency toward a smaller acreage than last year.

Bean planting has been under way since the first of the month, and a large acreage has been put in. Some planting is yet to be done in central and northern sections.

Haying is commencing in southern sections. There is a large acreage of alfalfa and a decreased acreage of timothy and clover as compared with last year. Old clover meadows were badly winter-killed in the southern part of the state, and some new seedings suffered considerably. There are many poor hay fields in southern Michigan and a rather poor growth has been made. On the other hand, there are some excellent stands, especially in the central counties.

Fruits in general have bloomed heavily and prospects are excellent. Sweet cherries and plums suffered quite severely from the freeze in May, and dry weather has shortened the early strawberry crop in some sections. The marketing of the strawberry crop began about the tenth in the southern districts.—V. H. Church, Agricultural Statistician.

WANTS CROP INSURANCE.

ARBITRARY price fixing for farm products by legislative enactment is neither desirable nor necessary, according to Ray Silver, of the American Farm Bureau Federation. In a letter addressed to Senator Capper, Mr. Silver thanked the farm bloc for the constructive legislation passed by the last congress to aid prostrate agriculture. He believes that by adding a system of crop insurance, which he urges the next congress to provide, a complete scheme of credits for production and marketing of farm products will then be had. The farmer, by using his crop insurance policies and warehouse receipts, says Mr. Silver, could market his products in an orderly manner through out the twelve months of the year, instead of dumping them on a glutted market following the harvest season.

FRUITS COME FROM SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.

AGENTS of fruit-producing sections of the southern hemisphere are in the United States arranging for markets for their products. At the present time, Mr. Camacho, of the Chilean government, is investigating the possibility of increasing the market for Chilean fruits, such as grapes, melons and peaches, in our cities.

FINDS A SUBSTITUTE FOR LABOR.

WHEN William Walter Smith, of Ingham county, discovered that it would be impossible to secure much-needed labor this year, he decided up-

on the following program: A smaller acreage of oats, corn and beans was planted, but on ground that had been enriched by a heavier application of fertilizer than he had been in the habit of applying. While the corn and oats could look better, the fertilizer has given them a much better start than neighboring fields show, with the probable result that, at harvesting time, the returns will approximate what he might have grown had he been able to secure an extra hand and plant a larger acreage. His net returns, no doubt, will be substantially increased by this new program.

LEGUMES SAVE CULTIVATION.

I FIND that by planting corn after alfalfa, or where a good growth of sweet clover has been plowed down, that very little cultivation is required to make a bumper crop of corn or beans. These legumes seem to keep the ground in an excellent mechanical condition. This plan saves labor, a thing which we farmers have got to look forward to unless conditions change.—J. Robertson, Genesee Co.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

Emmet Co., June 20.—Crops of all kinds doing fine. Fruit looking particularly well. There is a larger bean acreage than usual. Dairy butter is selling at 35c a pound. Potato acreage is smaller than last year. Normal acreage of corn is growing rapidly this hot weather.—F. W. B.

Hillsdale Co., June 19.—Having a nice rain today. Wheat, oats and corn are looking good. Farmers are busy planting potatoes and beans and cultivating corn. Fewer acres of potatoes are being planted than last year, while the bean acreage has been increased. Farmers are not talking much about the outlook, but are curtailing expenses and hoping for a good productive year. Fruits of all kinds promise a large crop.—E. R. G.

Missaukee Co., June 18.—Fruit looking good. Grain promises eighty per cent of a normal crop. Sugar beets are getting a good start. Some fields of potatoes are up, while others are just planted. Cream brings 34¢@41¢. Farmers in this section are generally optimistic but if prices should go sliding this fall, there will be a lot who will go bankrupt.—E. A.

Kalkaska Co., June 18.—The fruit crop is looking fine. Grain does not look as well as usual. There is a smaller acreage of potatoes than last year. The bean acreage is being increased. Farmers are busy planting and cultivating. Some are a little discouraged.—M. O.

Marquette Co., June 18.—Potatoes are up and corn just through. Apples are in heavy bloom and promise a large crop. Farmers have cleaned up the old potato crop. It is now a little too dry in this section.—H. E. P.

Huron Co., June 18.—Crops, while a little backward, are looking good. Blocking of sugar beets has started. A large acreage has been planted. Many beans still unplanted, but farmers will continue until June 30 this year. Farmers are hoping for good prices this fall. There has been a large exodus to the cities.—A. W. C.

Jackson Co., June 18.—The spring is backward, but grains are rapidly catching up. Land is a little too dry at the present time. Fruit trees did not blossom very full. With the exception of alfalfa, hay crops will be light. Farmers here are discouraged because of the scarcity of help and high wages being paid by factories in the cities.—J. L. K.

Kent Co., June 18.—It is dry here. Work is delayed. Those who got their plowing done early are in luck. Crops that are up look fine. Hay is short. All kinds of fruit are looking excellent.—W. M.

Oakland Co., June 16.—Wheat and rye are looking fair. Some are still selling potatoes at 30¢@75¢ a bushel. Hay is bringing \$8@10. Help is very hard to get. Haying is at hand and many have not planted potatoes or silage corn yet. We are much dissatisfied with the milk situation. We feel that the distributors are getting the cream.—D. D. W.

Monroe Co., June 17.—Beets looking fine, also corn and grains. Strawberries are bringing \$5.75 per case. Raspberries will be a short crop around here. Oats are short. Farmers are busy working their corn and getting ready to cut alfalfa.—S. S. L.

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

All advertising copy must reach this office ten days in advance of publication date.

MISCELLANEOUS

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.

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-138, Mayfield, Ky.

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

BUY YOUR CIGARS DIRECT—50 Lacolumnas, prepaid, \$1.75. Agents wanted. Havana Smokehouse, Homeland, Ga.

FREE CATALOG. Carpenter's Auction School. Largest in world. Hall Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—Several bushels of Thomas Laxton, English peas. Williams Plant Co., Baxley, Ga.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE Up-to-date Meat Market, will sell or lease the building for same. Doing a good business, reason for selling is on account of health. Box 352, Mason, Mich.

DOGS

GERMAN Shepherd. Airedales, Collies; Old English Shepherd dogs; Puppies; 10c illustrated instructive list. W. R. Watson, Box 35, Macon, Mo.

RATTERS—Hunters, Watch and Stock Dogs puppies a specialty. Carl Poos, Dearborn, Mo.

The Real Estate Market Place

Special discount given when used in combination with 7 other Capper Publications. Write for special real estate advertising rates on these papers which reach over a million and a half families

PAY NO ADVANCE FEE; don't give option or tie up real estate for any kind of contract without first knowing those you are dealing with are absolutely honorable, responsible and reliable.

\$1000 Secures 50 Acres, Stock, Tools, Crops

1 1/2 mile to live town with all advantages, near large lake resort. 42 acres productive tillage, 8 acres stream watered pasture, woven wire fenced; wood home use; 6 room house, painted, cistern and well, screened porch, cellar, mail and telephone, fruit home use, near neighbors; 40 ft basement barn, ties head, 16x40 lean-to hen house, hog house; quick buyer gets horse, cow, brood sow, poultry, farm tools, growing crops of oats, potatoes, corn, alfalfa and hay. Price \$4500, \$1000 cash, terms to suit. Shown by George Wickwire, 24 Sun Bldg., Jackson, Mich., or MICHIGAN FARM AGENCY, 628 Ford Bldg., Detroit.

So. Michigan Bargain 80 Acres with 4 Cows

Growing crops, horse, sow, poultry, full implements; excellent advantages; 65 acres tillable near lake, 40 apple trees; comfortable 2-story, 8-room house, 60-ft. basement, barn, silo, poultry house, granary. Widow must sell, \$6,000 gets all, part cash. Details page 19 Illustrated Catalog Bargains, many states. Copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 427 K.H., Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

160 ACRES, 100 acres cleared, clay loam soil, small orchard. Six miles to market. Barn 40x70, 8 room frame house, good drive well, small trout stream through pasture. Land lays slightly rolling. Can be worked with all machinery. Plenty of fuel for life time. Excellent dairy farm. Price \$4,000.00, \$2,000.00 down and 10 years time on the remainder. Write W. F. Humphrey, Ewart, Michigan.

FARMS—SUNNY SOUTHERN JERSEY Many bargains Out. Copy Free. Stocked and equipped. Some require only \$500 cash. Income producing homes. Vineland Farm Agency, 549 A. I. Landis Ave., Vineland, N. J.

Farm for Sale, 122 Acres 3 miles from Lansing. Best of soil and buildings. Equip. with stock and tools. Not able to farm, must sell. S. W. HEMPEY, Owner, Lansing, Michigan, R. 7.

Sell Your Farm by my quick and easy method. It brings cash buyers. Send for particulars. Albert J. Shirley, Box 386, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Send for new land bargains. We have what you want. Jenkins and Jones, Ava, Mo.

POULTRY

PULLETS. Barron English White Leghorns, eight weeks to maturity. May to October breeding flocks repeatedly culled by experts. Extra large and vigorous, wedge shaped bodies, big lopped combs. "Lay hill" in every way. Also breeding cockerels. Satisfaction and more, or money back. Morse White Leghorn Farm, Belding, Mich.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—Rose Comb Cockerels, hatched, farm raised. Big, thrifty dark colored birds from prize winning strains, \$4 to \$7.50. Two specials at \$10 each. Careful attention to mail orders. Bidwell Stock Farm, Tecumseh, Michigan.

FOR SALE—Bred to lay White Leghorn Pullets. The kind that will appeal to you at first sight, strictly pure bred stock, for particulars inquire of O. L. Yerty, Route 3, Belding, Mich.

PULLETS—English White Leghorns, eight to ten weeks old. Write for latest prices. Pine Bay Poultry Farm, R-4, Holland, 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.

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS bargain prices. Barred Rocks, White and Brown Leghorn. Guarantee full 100% alive, free delivery. Hillview Poultry Farm Hatchery, R. 12, Holland, Mich.

BABY CHICKS, 15 Leading varieties. 2 1/2 Million for 1923. The kind that lay early. Large, vigorous, fluffy kind. Lowest prices. Send for large catalog. D. T. Farrow Chickeries, Peoria, Ill.

BABY CHICKS—Remarkable for size and strength. Reasonable prices. Leghorns, Anconas, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas, Spanish, Brahmas. Tyrone Poultry Farm, Fenton, Mich.

BABY CHICKS—Six leading varieties. Reduced prices for June. Special attention to small orders. Free catalog. H. H. Pierce, Jerome, Mich.

BABY CHICKS—White Wyandottes, White Plymouth Rocks, Barred Rocks, Buff Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, R. I. Reds, White Leghorns. Durand Hatchery, Fenton, Mich., Box 404.

STERLING QUALITY CHICKS—14 varieties. Strong liveable chicks. Catalog free. P. F. Clardy, Box 6, Ethel, Mo.

SELECTED CHICKS from best strains. Extremely low prices after May 25th. Write for circular and price list. Litchfield Hatchery, Litchfield, Mich.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—In Cloverland, man and wife to work farm and build up dairy business, on profit-sharing plan. 400 acres cleared, machinery, silo, good dwelling, telephone. Prefer man with some help. Other work available for surplus help at off seasons. Write B. J. Goodman, Ishpeming, Mich. References required.

MAN with help to take charge of large stock farm on shares by Sept. 1. Half interest in Registered Holstein Cattle. Good references required. Maple Summit Stock Farm, R. 3, Cadillac.

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Poor Man's Chance \$5 down, \$5 monthly buys 40 acres productive land near town. Some timber. Price \$225. Other bargains. Box 425-Z, Carthage, Mo.

80 Acres Improved \$65 per acre \$1000 proved \$67.50 per acre \$1000 cash. THE ALLEN COUNTY INVESTMENT CO., Iola, Kansas.

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., Chippewa Falls, Wis.

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

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.

FOR Rent—Farm, furnished, 115 acres, good buildings, fruits, meadows, joining Raby siding on Interurban two miles East Lansing, Mich. Fall possession. Arnold, Box 64, Lansing, (or might hire)

I Want Farms in Mich. for cash buyers R. A. McNow, 324 Wilkinson Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

Farm Wanted Near school, at spot cash price. Mean business. Fuller, Wichita, Kas.

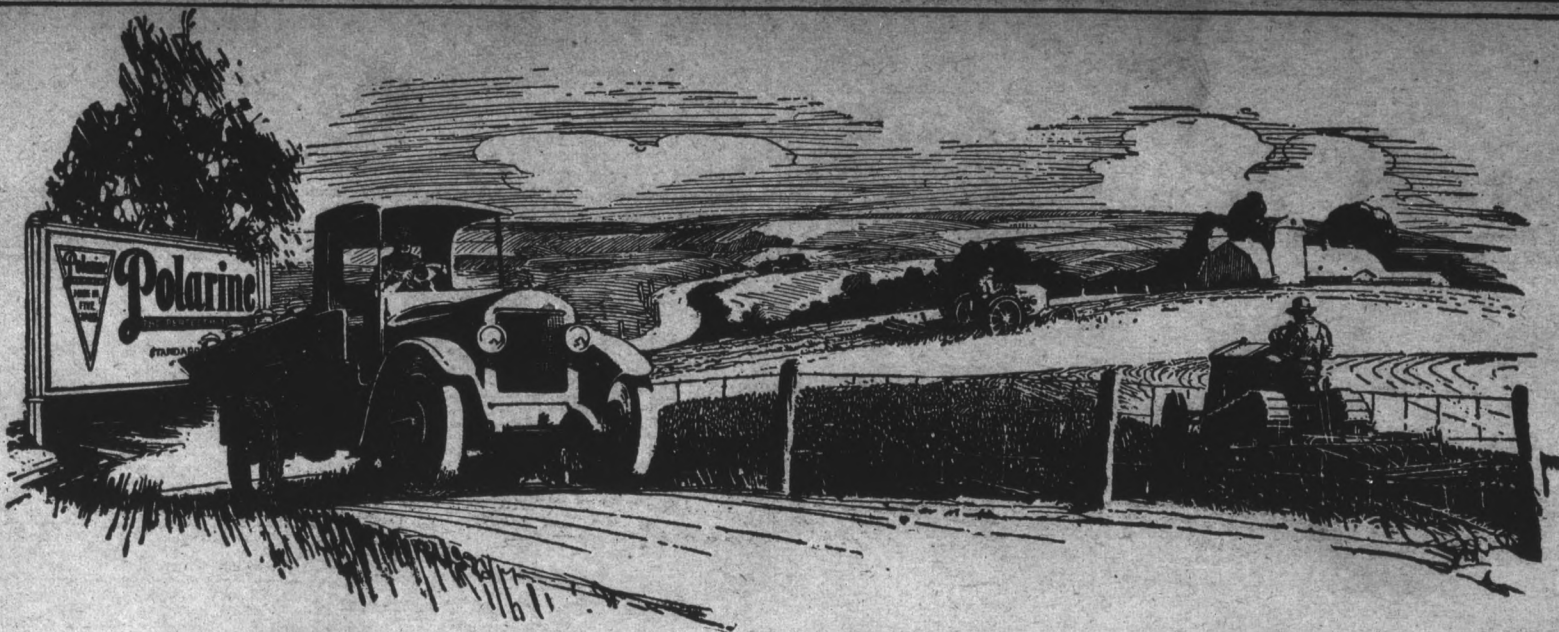
Farm Wanted, Immediately. Send particulars. Mrs. BALDWIN, 1931 Forest, St. Louis, Mo.

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

Wanted to hear from owner of farm for sale. Mean business. J. W. Houck, Tiffin, O.

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Drivers of Tractors

Tractor Chart of Recommendations

Trade Name	Motor Oil	Trade Name	Motor Oil
Adaptable	H	Linn	S. H.
Allie-Chalmers, 6-12	H	Little Giant, A & B	S. H.
Allie-Chalmers, 15-25	S. H.	Magnet, 14-28	S. H.
Allie-Chalmers, 18-30 and 20-35	S. H.	Mark VI	S. H.
All Work	S. H.	McCormick-Deering, 15-30	H
Andrews-Kinkade	E. H.	Minneapolis, 12-25 and 17-30	S. H.
Armington	S. H.	Minneapolis, 22-44 and 35-70	E. H.
Aultman-Taylor, 15-30	S. H.	Mogul	S. H.
Aultman-Taylor, 22-45 and 30-60	S. H.	Moline Universal	S. H.
Automotive	S. H.	Monarch	S. H.
Avery, Model C	H	Montana	E. H.
Avery, 8-16, 12-20, 12-25, 14-28, 18-36, 25-50, 40-65, 20-35	E. H.	Nelson Junior and Senior	S. H.
Avery Track Runner	S. H.	Oil Gas, 20-42 and 25-50	E. H.
Bates Steel Mule, All Models	S. H.	Peoria	E. H.
Best Tracklayer, All Models	E. H.	Pioneer, 18-36 and 30-60	E. H.
Big Farmer	E. H.	Port Huron	S. H.
Big Four E-B	E. H.	Quadpull	S. H.
Buckeye Trundar	S. H.	Reed	S. H.
Burnoil	E. H.	Rex	S. H.
Capitol, All Models	E. H.	Rogers	E. H.
Case, 10-18, 10-20, 12-20, 15-27, 9-18	H	Rumley, Oil Pull, 12-20, 16-30 and 20-40	E. H.
Case, 22-40	S. H.	Rumley, Oil Pull, 30-60	E. H.
Case, 12-25, 30-60, 40-72	E. H.	Russell "Junior", 12-24	S. H.
Case, 20-40	E. H.	Russell Boss	S. H.
Cletrac, All Models	S. H.	Russell "Giant", 30-60	E. H.
Coleman	E. H.	Sampson, Model M	H
Dart Blue "J"	S. H.	Savage A	E. H.
Dill Harvesting	H	Shawnee, 6-12 and 9-18	H
Eagle	E. H.	Shelby, All Models	S. H.
E-B, All Models	S. H.	Square Turn	E. H.
Ellwood	S. H.	Stinson	S. H.
Farm Horse	E. H.	Tite	S. H.
Farquhar, 15-25	S. H.	Topp-Stewart	S. H.
Farquhar, 18-35 and 25-50	S. H.	Townsend	E. H.
Fitch Four Drive	E. H.	Traylor	H
Flour City Junior	H	Trundar	S. H.
Flour City, 20-35	S. H.	Twin Ports	E. H.
Flour City, 30-50, 40-70	E. H.	Twin City, 12-20 and 20-35	S. H.
Fordson	H	Twin City, 40-65 and 60-90	E. H.
Fox	E. H.	Uncle Sam All Models	S. H.
Frick, All Models	S. H.	Wallis	S. H.
Good Field	H	Waterloo Boy	S. H.
G-O	S. H.	Wellington, 12-22 and 16-30	S. H.
Grain Belt	S. H.	Wetmore	S. H.
Gray	S. H.	Wheat	S. H.
Great Western	S. H.	Western	E. H.
Hadfield-Penfield	S. H.	Wisconsin	E. H.
Hart-Parr, All Models	E. H.	Yuba Ball Tread	S. H.
Heider	S. H.		
Holt Caterpillar, All Models	E. H.		
Huber, All Models	S. H.		
Indiana	H		
International, 8-16	H		
International, 15-30	S. H.		
Klumb	E. H.		
Lauson, All Models	S. H.		
Leader	E. H.		
Leonard Four Wheel Drive	S. H.		
Liberty	E. H.		
Lincoln	H		

KEY

- L.—Polarine Light
- M.—Polarine Medium
- H.—Polarine Heavy
- S.H.—Polarine Special Heavy
- E.H.—Polarine Extra Heavy

N. B. For recommendations of grades of Polarine to use in automobiles and trucks consult chart at any Standard Oil Co. (Indiana) station.

POLARINE is made for you. The harder you use your tractor, the more hours a day you work it—the more you need Polarine. The shorter the planting season—the more essential that you use Polarine.

WHY? Because a tractor, being run for profit, undergoing hard use, simply cannot afford the piling up of damage and the waste incidental to wrong lubrication. Polarine reaches and protects every friction point. The grade of Polarine indicated in the Chart as the correct lubricant for your machine has been determined scientifically *after* study of the oiling system in your particular make of tractor. Pump—screen—oil pipes—grooves of the bearings—piston clearance—all these factors have been considered.

Use **Polarine**
THE PERFECT MOTOR OIL
Made in Five Grades

Polarine does not break down. It maintains at working temperatures a complete oil film between piston and cylinder walls, avoiding "scored" cylinders and assuring perfect compression. Change your motor oil very frequently for greatest economy.

Because Polarine is perfect in body it maintains the piston seal perfectly. This means that the grade of Polarine which our engineering staff has recommended for your tractor will correctly lubricate your machine, insure its satisfactory performance under all working conditions, prevent overheating of cylinders with the resulting radiator troubles. It is heavy enough to minimize fluid friction.

Polarine is a primary product of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana). It is manufactured by trained men in the finest refineries in the world. The high quality of Polarine is invariable and always maintained.



Standard Oil Company, (Indiana) 910 S. Michigan Ave. Chicago, Illinois