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A Barn Where Gravity Works

Wise Planning Makes Gravity One of the Best Chore Helpers

By I. J. Mathews

APPROXIMATELY 30 per cent of the cost of producing milk is labor, therefore, any labor saving arrangements in the barn are just that much reduction in the cost of producing milk. The writer has studied many barns with special reference to how certain arrangements save labor but he has no hesitancy in saying that the dairy barn of E. E. Hunter of Steuben County, Indiana, contains the largest number of labor saving ideas. This barn is located but five miles from the Michigan line and we would advise anyone to travel three or four hundred miles to see this barn before putting money into a new barn.

This barn of Hunters is remodeled, using as much as possible of an old barn that had served for years, so some of its suggestions will be found available to those who are remodeling. There is much about the barn that challenges our admiration but we can give space only to describe the most salient features.

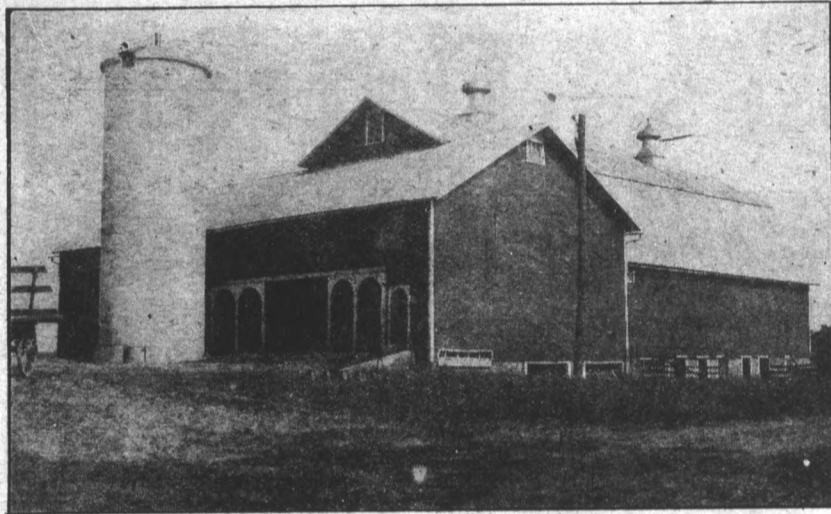
Ice Bin In Basement.

It is a partial bank barn and we will describe the basement first. The horses occupy the "L" to the east. There is but one row of cows, 18 in the herd, and the cows face the east with feed alley between the cow's mangers and the east wall. Directly behind the cows are the calf pens,

each pen double the width of the cow stall. There are two tiers of pens so the two calves are penned right behind their dams. The bull pens also have a trap door in them opening into the barn. So when a buyer comes, he looks at the calf, then he can turn

about and view the dam, another turn and he sees the sire—all without ever stirring out of his tracks. Hunter says that this one feature alone has been worth considerable in disposing of surplus Jerseys.

One appliance on the calf's hay man-



The big door in the near gable is lowered when the separator is set. Bundles slide off of it into the feeder. Blower is inserted through window under eaves on south upright.

ger is worth while. Young calves always root out the hay but here this is forestalled by a slide made out of buggy tire. When the hay is put in, this slide glides down over the hay and keeps it from being pushed out into the alley.

Every barn man Hunter consulted told him that he couldn't have the bulls in the same barn with the cows and still have the run of outside conditions all times of year. But the impossible was done. The bull pens inside the barn are tightly boarded and a trap door hinged at the bottom is folded down beside the front of the manger when outside conditions are such that they can be. Hunter thinks the bulls are a little better natured when they can see into the barn and are fed when the cows are fed. When the weather becomes cold, the bulls are given their feed and then the big trap doors are raised and shut. Thus they are fed without going outside the barn and still are kept under outside conditions.

On the north end of the west side of the basement are three rooms worth speaking about. The separator and cooling room is screened in and fresh water pumped by engine at each milking time. There is also boxed in a toilet flushed by a gravity tank on the the grinder and the engine, the grind-

(Continued on page 127.)

Some Successful Air-Cooled Storages

Types of Houses In New York Which Have Proven Efficient

By Roy E. Marshall

FOR the benefit of those not familiar with the principles of construction and operation of air-cooled storages, a brief description may be desirable before giving our observations of some of the New York storages. The walls and ceiling are built in such a way as to be frost proof during the coldest of winter weather. This is accomplished by building very thick walls of masonry or thinner ones of either masonry or lumber supplemented with such insulation materials as cork, dry mill shavings, hair felt, or mineral wool or by providing a number of dead air spaces. Cooling of the fruit is accomplished by allowing cold air from the outdoors to enter the storage rooms whenever the outside air is colder than that inside the storage and permitting the warm air in the storage to pass out through flues which usually extend through the roof.

The rate of cooling of the fruit is proportionate to the quantity of cold air passing through the room and also to the difference in temperature of the fruit and the outdoor air. In the operation of the storage the cold air intakes and the warm air outlets are kept tightly closed when the air outside the storage is warmer than that inside and open when the reverse condition obtains. This operation also

allows the gases formed in the storage to pass off. Sufficient moisture must be supplied to prevent shriveling of the fruit. A detailed description of one of the best storages in Michigan is given in the M. A. C. Experiment Station Quarterly for August, 1923.

Most of the New York storages are old and rather crude affairs, but because they have been successful in spite of certain violations of construction principles, they make us more optimistic of results that may be accomplished with properly built houses. The descriptions that follow are of a few storages typical of most of those we had an opportunity to study.

Storage A, located at Albion, consists of a basement and one story and has a capacity of about 12,000 bushels. It is operated by one of the co-ops. of the Western New York Fruit Growers' Packing Ass'n. The basement walls are of stone and are about 20 inches thick. About two-thirds of the basement is below the ground level. Above the ground level are six windows, each about two by three feet, that serve as cold air intakes and since warm outlet flues were not provided, the warm air of the storage room also passes

out through the upper portions of these windows. The floor is dirt. The above ground story is of frame construction. Outside the eight inch studding are boards, then paper and then siding. There are also two thicknesses of boards with paper between on the inside of the studding. The space between the studding are filled with kiln dried sawdust. The ceiling is constructed in the same manner. The ventilation system is supplemented by four 5-inch tile which extend from the surface of the ground downward and through the basement wall just above the floor level. These provide a small amount of ventilation throughout the storage period.

Storage B is 44 by 100 and has a capacity of 35,000 bushels in both the basement and first story. It was built in 1905 by the same party that built storage A and is still operated by him. The basement walls consist of two distinct walls, one of stone and the other of brick with a four inch air space between the two. The total thickness is about 18 inches.

The walls of the above ground story are as follows: eight inch concrete block wall on outside, then inside that

wall a three quarter inch air space, water-proof paper, boards, three-quarter inch air space, water-proof paper, boards, three-quarter inch air space, water-proof paper and boards, making a total thickness of about 13 inches. The ceilings for each room are made by using waterproof paper and boards above and below the 12 inch joists and filling in between the joists with kiln-dried saw dust. All doorways are fitted with both outside and inside doors. The outer ones consist of three layers of boards with water-proof paper between each layer and the inner doors are of two layers of boards with paper between. There has been no freezing in this 18-year-old storage.

Cold air is admitted to the basement through ten windows, each about 20 by 36 inches in size and further ventilation is provided by means of eight 6 inch tile which extend downward from the ground level to the basement floor level and through the stone walls. No special warm air vents are provided, but a large elevator shaft at one end of the building incidentally carries warm air from the basement to the upper storage room. The above ground room is provided with several six by eighteen inch cold air intakes

(Continued on page 124.)

The Deep Water Project

MR. CHARLES P. CRAIG, Executive Director of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association, has sent to Mr. George E. Bishop, Secretary-manager of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau, a statement regarding the present status of the St. Lawrence Deep Waterway project which should be of general interest. I have been permitted to see his letter and to summarize its contents for the readers of "The Michigan Farmer." President Coolidge has appointed the St. Lawrence Commission of the United States, the International Board of Engineers, to review the former engineers' work. The scope of their work has been laid out. The final report of this board will not be complete before the second half of next year, writes Mr. Craig. Occasional reports to the commission are provided for in advance of the final report. Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover, is chairman of the American commission.

Mr. Craig believes that the most serious and important work of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tide Water Association and the friends of the project lie ahead. "Nothing but the sustained and increasing demand of the states

comprising our association," he says, "will ever put this project through inside of twenty-five years." With this support, we should have it completed in eight years, he avers. Mr. Craig thinks the critical period of the project is at hand because the folks "back home" suppose that, because the government has taken up the project and the commission is appointed, there is nothing left for them to do. All sorts of projects are demanded of the government by this that interested section of the country. "Those things only can be put through," says Mr. Craig, "which have behind the driving force of public demand. The most meritorious project on earth will languish and be side-tracked for an inconsequential one if there is no wide pressure of public sentiment back of it." Present inertia may kill the undertaking. Mr. Craig has an advantageous position for gauging the possibilities and probabilities of the situation, and he assures us that we have two years of real fight ahead of us to accomplish our purpose. We have the government behind us and with us but we must not let up our efforts, he warns. During November and December it will be

necessary to set before the people of the states that are interested in this enterprise the true situation and the need of getting additional legislative aid for putting over the campaign. Mr. Craig hopes that he or Mr. Pardee of the association can attend a meeting relative to this project to be held at Marquette in October.

ANTRIM CERTIFIED POTATO MEN MEET.

ON July 31st, the Certified Seed Potato Growers of Antrim county met at Central Lake for a banquet and informal talkfest.

Sixty three were present of whom fifty seven were growers, representing one quarter of the acreage of certified seed grown in Michigan this year, and the other six were warehouse managers or otherwise interested.

R. C. Bennett of Alba, President of the Michigan Potato Producers Ass'n. was toastmaster. "Dug" Steere, inspector for certification assigned to this area, was called upon.

He made a strong plea for improvement all along the line, stressing the point that, while potatoes from this section were leading, that it is only through hard work in merciless roguing and better methods of seed selec-

tion that the growers may hope to hold that lead. He urged neighborly co-operation in overcoming difficulties.

In other talks made by growers throughout the evening, the predominant note was, Service, in giving to the man who will grow potatoes from this seed, just as near as possible the kind of seed that he wants.

A number of growers expressed themselves as being dissatisfied with present yields of three hundred to three hundred and fifty bushels per acre and told how they were working, through better methods of hill selection, for a strain of potatoes that will yield five hundred bushels.

The spirit of these seed growers is magnificent, almost unbelievable. The game is fascinating and the competition keen and these men are on their toes every minute, ready to meet any contingency.

The writer had occasion to call on one of these men the other evening. We asked the lady of the house as to his whereabouts and were told that he probably had gone out to see if those potatoes had grown any since supper. —J. A. Brown.

MEAT EXPORTS INCREASE.

WHILE there was a falling off in the total exports of grain and cereal products from this country during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, over the preceding twelve months, the value of such exports being \$245,643,069 in 1924 compared with \$452,341,156 in 1923, the exports of meat and meat products from the United States during the twelve months ending June, 1924, amounted to 1,004,864,644 pounds, an increase of 85,833,675 pounds, or more than 9 per cent over the same period ending June 1924, was 13.78 cents per pound, as 1923. Increased exports of hams and shoulders, bacon, and fresh pork are largely responsible for the gain in the volume of the total meat exports. The average export value of meat products for the twelve months ending June, compared with 15.59 cents per pound for the same period ending June, 1923.

DAIRYMAN'S PICNIC.

AUGUST 22nd. will be Dairymen's day at the Michigan Agricultural college. This will be the summer picnic of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association and Allied Dairy Association which will be held on the college campus.

Some of the best speakers in the dairy industry will be there to take part in the program. The dairy work at the college will also be shown and explained.

As these associations have a membership of 20,000, it looks as if it would be a big day. If you are interested in dairying, head for East Lansing and step on the gas so that you will get to the college on August 22nd.

VEGETABLE GARDENER'S DAY.

THOSE who are interested in vegetable gardening will get together at the Michigan Agricultural College on August 20th to look over some of the interesting work which Mr. Geo. Starr of the horticultural department, is doing.

Mr. Starr has developed some new varieties, especially of sweet corn and tomatoes, which seem certain to become popular commercial varieties. The morning will be spent in looking over his work and in the afternoon there will be a program at which able speakers will discuss vegetable growers' problems. A good attendance is expected as vegetable growing is no longer a regional affair but can be carried on anywhere because the motor trucks makes distant markets available.

On August 19th., the Michigan Pickle Packers will meet with Mr. Starr to look over the interesting work he has done with cucumbers.

Hudson's — Detroit



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(Now Under Construction)

Erecting a New 15-Story Building

This new 15 story building now under construction, added to our other buildings, will give Detroit and Michigan one of the largest and finest retail establishments in America.

It is concrete evidence of our faith in the future of Detroit and Michigan—and of our determination to keep pace with their remarkable growth.

We are building "A Greater Store for Better Service for a Greater Detroit and a Greater Michigan."

We Reach an Important Milestone in our History This Year and Will Celebrate with our 43rd Anniversary Sale

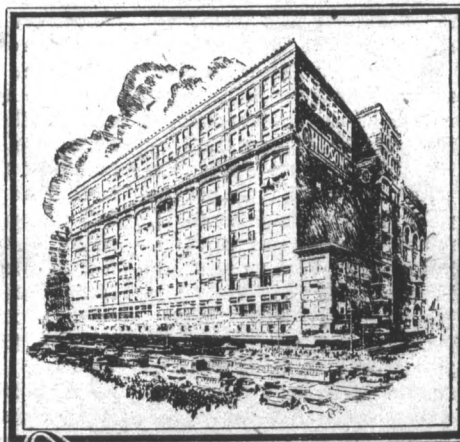
Beginning Tuesday, September 2, this great annual sale will offer you the opportunity to supply your Fall and Winter needs in merchandise of good quality for home and family at very remarkable savings.

The Hudson Anniversary Sale Starts During State Fair

Visit the fair (August 30 to September 6). Do your buying for Fall and Winter at the same time at the Anniversary Sale, (beginning September 2).

You will find every convenience of this great store at your service while in the city and you are cordially invited to make full use of it.

Further Details of the Anniversary Sale will appear in the August 30th issue of this paper and in the Detroit Daily Newspapers



The Woodward Ave. Building

The J. L. HUDSON CO.
WOODWARD & FARMER AT GRATIOT ~ DETROIT

Where Ideals are Formed

Agricultural Ideals Assembled at Fair

ALL is the time of agricultural accomplishment; it is when man and nature are completing their season's task in producing food for man and beast. Is it not therefore, fitting that the autumn should be fair time so that the best of the season's accomplishments may be shown?

Fairs have been an institution of civilization for a long time. They have been that because it is natural for man to take pride in his good work and to desire to show it to others. He likes the spirit of contesting the accomplishment of good things and he likes relaxation after he has accomplished. The fair offers him an opportunity for all these things.

Fairs have grown in size and purpose. From temporary tented villages many have grown to places of spacious grounds and many large buildings especially fitted to show to advantage the things they are constructed to show, where thousands of people are entertained during "fair week."

Such a place is the Michigan State

to health and happiness in life. Even the baby contest brings to one ideals in those precious objects of love who are in the day-break of life.

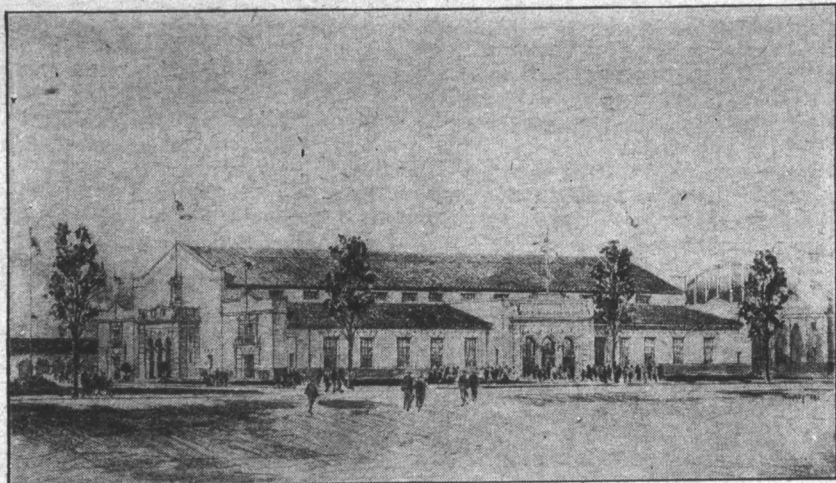
There is no place where one can see so much, learn so much or gain so much inspiration as at the fair. The Michigan State Fair is one of the most complete agricultural institutions in country for it is one of the best fairs. Rarely can one find assembled in one place all those things which are such inspiration that they help form ones ideals in life and life's work.

Service Department

CAN GET NO DEED ON SQUATTER'S RIGHTS.

I have about five acres of land which I have had for thirty-three years. I am told I am the owner of this land and have squatter's rights on same. Can I get deed on same and where, or do I need one?—J. W.

Squatters do not acquire title



New Dairy Cattle Building at the State Fair, one of the finest in the world.

Fair, credited with being one of the best in the country. It has become a place where ideals are formed by the viewing of products which are the results of ideals in agriculture.

Here are gathered superb animals which show what man can accomplish by following well known lines of endeavor in breeding and feeding. The grains and hays indicate the results of these extra efforts in farm work which bring so much in results. And the fruit has perfection even in these times of numerous insects and diseases which Adam and Eve never knew in the days of paradise.

Then there are the College and Experiment Station exhibits which give one the opportunity to learn how to do those little extra things which bring the accomplishments the exhibitors have gained.

Exhibits of farm machinery and barn equipment show one the working tools of the accomplisher of ideals. They are often the means of doing better work at less cost.

Nor should we forget the work of the boys and girls who in their club activities have had these ideals of agriculture brought to realization. The results these young folks get should put to shame those who just farm, for their work often wins out in competition with experienced men.

Even in the grand stand where one is likely to seek entertainment he comes in contact with ideals—ideals in auto speed, fleet-footed horses, physical perfection in athletes and acrobats and patience and persistency in the training of animals.

In the women's departments there are also many things in which to gain inspiration. Products of the culinary art, which the practical feminine skill has joined with science to produce, show the possibilities in the preparing of food which is so fundamental

against the title owner unless the possession was under claim of right, and this is so regardless of the length of period of the possession. No deed can be obtained by the squatter without agreement and purchase from owner.—Rood.

DAMAGES FOR POOR SEED.

I bought grass seed through a local organization last year. Now my hay field is white with white cockle and another weed. This seed was guaranteed. Can you tell me what I can do with the party that sold the seed?—W. W. T.

Ordinarily the measure of damages in suits by the buyer against the seller is the difference between the value of the thing sold and the thing delivered; but where special damages have been suffered by the buyer he is allowed to recover them on proof that they were a natural result of the use of the thing contemplated by the seller. Thus the purchaser of stock warranted to be sound, but which in fact had a contagious disease, has been allowed to recover the damages suffered by reason of the communication of the disease to the buyer's other stock. The remedy is an action by the buyer against the seller for damages.—Rood.

MAPLE LEAVES AFFECTED BY SUN.

Would you kindly advise me what the trouble might be with the maple leaves enclosed?—B. T. G.

The trouble is sun scorch, brought on by excessive evaporation of water, in a tree which probably has a crippled water drainage system. Rotting of the roots or location of a tree where rapid drainage after rains takes place, or rotting of the trunk of a tree will make any individual tree more subject to sun scorch than the trees in the immediate neighborhood.

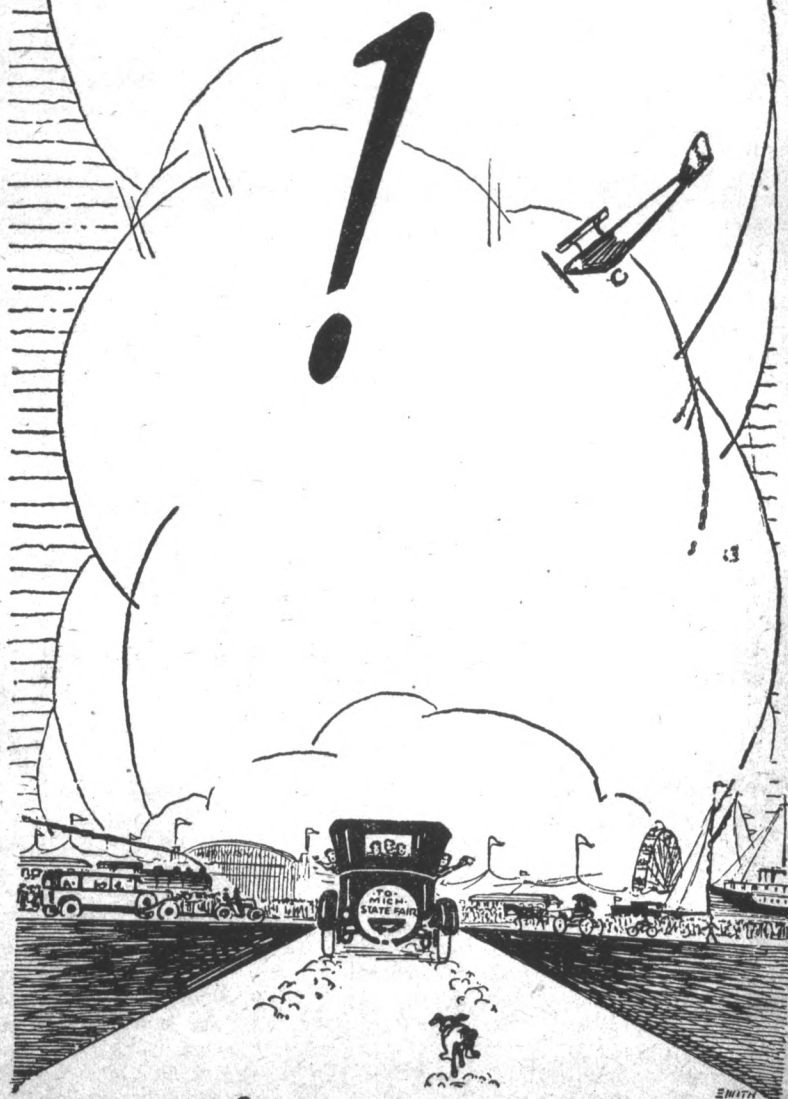
MICHIGAN STATE FAIR

DETROIT

AUG. 29 SEPT. 7



COWBOYS
FIREWORKS
AUTO RACES
REAL INDIANS
THRILLS and LAUGHS
EVERY DAY



EVER'BODY COMES

MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS



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CURRENT COMMENT

Use The Hoe

HERE is one sure way of getting the weeds, that is with the hoe. If the cultivators have done every bit that they are capable of doing, and the plowing and fitting have also been done well and timely, the hoe will have light work. But one of the most difficult things the farmer has to contend with these times is the timeliness of his work. He must work against the weather and mostly shorthanded. There are few indeed who are able to do every task on the farm just when it should be done and in the best possible manner. It is a question of doing the best he can under the circumstances.

The circumstances have been such on the farm this year as to leave many rather weedy fields. After the weeds get big it is too much for the cultivators to produce the desired effect, and the hoe must be resorted to. It is indeed a very efficient implement. It would be well if it came into more general use on many Michigan farms. It is greatly needed as a supplement to the cultivators.

Perhaps you cannot find time; there are too many more important tasks that must be done, and you are very much averse to hiring it done. We all are, after these last few years experience. But it will pay to hire, if it is necessary, and get the weeds before they get the crop. The increased yield of corn on beans or potatoes that we can expect if the plant food and moisture that would otherwise go to produce weeds, be diverted to the benefit of the crop will more than offset the cost of cutting out the weeds. And besides, there is more satisfaction to be had from a clean field than from a dirty one.

Things As They Are

ARE you living to-day or in the past? We hear much complaint about the affairs of the world as we find them today. To hear some people talk they apparently must think that our political life is all corrupt, religion no longer a great influence for good, and business strictly on the blink. They laud the good old days when land and labor were cheap and confidently declare that the automobile has been the ruination of the country. They will tell us the sacredness of the home is in the balance because our women wear short skirts or knickers and bob their hair.

Such people are to be pitied. The attitude they choose to take is both humorous and tragic. They are mentally lazy. Their hindsight is all the sight they have. They refuse to look intelligently at the present or with confidence into the future. The reason we hear so much about "those good old days," is because we have lived through them and understand them. Especially do we remember the good things about them. It takes little mental effort to see what has been. If those same conditions were with us now we would know just what would be best to do. We could quickly become rich.

It is not given to we humans, however, to control time. We cannot go back and live the years over. Neither can we go ahead and foretell what the future holds. But we are always sure of the present day. It is the only day that is really worth anything to us and it is always full of opportunity. It is the man who lives his life to the fullest each day as he comes to it that gets the most out of life and that gives the most to others.

The business man who does not grapple with conditions as they present themselves each day soon goes by the board; the best preachers we ever knew found a way to apply their texts to present day life; farmers today who cannot or will not apply up-to-date methods and practices are doomed.

In spite of the Volstead act, high taxes and bobbed hair, the country we live in today is the richest, the happiest, and the freest of any major country on earth. There is more real life to be found in a good American summer day now than some of our forefathers knew in a month. Opportunities in business, in industry or in agriculture are the greatest today that any normal period in the world's history has witnessed. Grasping them requires but the application of sound sense and energy to things as they are.

Boosting Their Own Game

SINCE farm folks have become a subject of general interest and comment, we have learned many things about them, some of which are not true. For instance, cub reporters have passed around many a story telling how the farmer complains of the price paid for butter and, at the same time, has butter substitutes served in large quantities upon his own table.

This may be true in a certain few cases, but it is not a general practice, according to data just gathered. A survey made by the department of agriculture and covering the entire country shows the per capita consumption of milk on farms now to be 80.8 gallons as compared with 53 gallons for the entire country. The same authority also shows the average consumption of butter on the farms to be double the per capita for the whole country.

We cannot say that this increased use of milk is a sort of a subconscious following of the scriptural injunction "to let your light shine before men." But, we do feel that in future campaigns for urging other classes of our population to use a larger volume of dairy products, its generous use by farmers should prove a most valuable piece of news in making such a campaign effective.

The Turn Of The Tide

IT certainly is encouraging to read that tenant farmers are buying autos in Kansas due to the recent advance in prices of wheat and other farm commodities. We hope that they will doubly enjoy the pleasures which this turn of affairs has brought them for there have been several years in which most farmers, tenants or owners, did not have the price of gasoline to say nothing of the purchase price of an auto.

Michigan is not a wheat state but what wheat, corn and other grains she grows will benefit by this recent increase in price. She can not make the spectacular come-back that Kansas is reported to be making because that is not necessary since she did not have as great a set back.

We have been particularly fortunate in this state in weathering the depression. We stand high among states in this regard. For instance, government reports show that only three percent of the co-ops in the state have failed, whereas Minnesota which is a more strongly organized co-op state shows 11.2% failures. And California, famous for its cooperatives, has even shown more failures than we have, or 3.9%.

With its 700 co-ops and only a little over three percent failures, this state shows a very good indication of the stability of its agriculture, and the soundness of the principles upon which these co-ops are founded.

With its diversity of crops, and its proximity to markets, Michigan can make equally as good a showing in the flow of the tide of prosperity as it did in the ebb.

Self vs Brotherhood

THE dominant thought at Farmers' Day was that times are changing—that we are living in a great day—its greatness few of us realize.

Mechanical, or material, accomplishment has been responsible for much of this change. It has been an influence to us physically, mentally, spiritually, for it has enabled us to devote more time with other people. It has broadened our visions; our farms and our back yards are no longer our border lines. It has even helped us to look into ourselves and to know ourselves better.

It is in the better knowing of ourselves that we come to the realization that the other fellow and we are much alike. We become more charitable and feel a brotherhood toward him because of the realization that fundamentally we have so much in common.

One who confines himself to self-hood is in ignorance; he who thinks of brotherhood is on the way to happiness. Civilization's next greatest advancement will be a realization of the value of brotherhood, and this will bring to us the solution of many of our present-day problems.

The Labor Situation

LAST spring there was commotion in camp. The planting season was rapidly approaching and, out on ye editor's farm the force was one man short. Six weeks of inquiry had resulted only in the application of one old man for a job. He lasted nearly two weeks and then by strenuous rustling a boy was found to help. We tried hard to persuade a good man whom we had tried out the previous season that the farm was the place for him and offered extra inducements but, no, he was "pulling down" seventy cents per hour as a rough carpenter in the city and, although he was only assured of an hours' work ahead he could hardly think of "coming down" to a farm job and a monthly wage for the season.

All this happened three months ago. The other day he was over to the farm looking for a "job that he could depend on." He says, "the wife and I have both concluded that we would be better off on a farm." Recently he had been compelled to spend more time looking for work than in working so had come home for a while to "help" the old folks. This man would like to rent a "good, well-equipped farm, with everything furnished, where he could be his own boss," and let the other fellow take all the responsibility. We could not resist the suggestion

that perhaps he was asking a good deal of the other fellow.

The next day a big, well dressed, fine looking man drove in with a new red sedan. We thought we had a good customer looking for some fine stock for his country place, but we guessed wrong. He wanted "work, one day or fifty," desperately in need of money. We showed him the work and told him what the farm could offer. Either the work was too hard or the dollars too few for he spoke of the nice rain we had and moved on his way.

We can hardly expect these soft handed, hard hearted folks who have been badly spoiled by high wages and high living to take kindly to the work and wages that the farm affords, even though they may be idle and "broke." But the labor bubble is surely loosing some of the luster of its bright colors, and floating lower, and in all probability the time is at an end when the farm shall not have a monopoly upon gloom and discontent. Time alone can heal the sore spots and bring about a proper adjustment of the value of things.

Birds O' Sacrifice

BIRDS is a interestin' study 'cause they is so care-free. I onct heard a two-hundred-pound lady say she wished she was a bird 'cause she admired 'em so. I ain't got much imaginashun but it looks ta me like it would be kinda hard on the limb she set on while listenin' ta her man-bird singin' the song o' love.

Now there is two classifacashuns in birds. The one has feathers and the other wears 'em 'cause they wanta



look like the ones that has 'em. Both o' them like ta chirp and sing and set on limbs, but the one kind likes ta set on a man's limb. There's some o' them what is sweet and nice like the wren and the martin, but there's others what is dressed up like that bird o' paradise but is really birds o' sacrifice 'cause they has sacrificed so much ta put warmth in their clothes and coldness in their hearts.

But, what I wanta talk about is birds o' a feather. There is bird o' sacrifice 'mongest them too. Fer inst. I was tourin' the other day seein' if I could make my oughto keep up ta the speed limit requirements, and I see lots o' birds o' sacrifice along the road. There was enuf chickun dinners spoilt along that road ta make a hundred preachers cry. I kin tell you, that just shows any kinda chickun is in danger when she gets in contact with speed.

There's some talk about the poultry market bein' over done. But I'm convinced there ain't no danger so long as they have oughtoes and public highways. A chickun is a nice and handy thing ta have around but it looks ta me like she ought ta go ta a school fer jay-walkers. She ain't got no traffic judgemunt but, just like all chickuns when she makes up her mind ta do a thing, she does it. So regardless o' consequences, she crosses the road in front of a oughto even when she is on the safe side o' the road. Now that is a what you call economic waste 'cause a preacher coulda et that chickun instead o' killin' it with his oughto.

I am goin' ta write the presidunt sayin' that fer the benefit o' the poultry populashun o' this country he should start a poultry traffic school. If he puts that across, he'll have some-thin' ta crow about, and maybe I kin get a job in his sweat cabinet.

HY SYCKLE.

When your competitor is beating you in price, it is a wise plan to look into his methods.

Idle forest lands have brought to America a real shortage of timber.

A Come-back on Crows

Indicating that the Crow Appreciates Certified Seed Corn

IN a recent issue of The Michigan Farmer, your Mr. Harv Hess threw a few compliments at Mr. and Mrs. Jim Crow and family. I think I read the same article that Mr. Hess did about that gunpowder company arranging a shooting contest on the Crow Family and at the time I was duly and properly enraged at the company for using such means of enlarging their profits—as if they didn't earn enough in the last war to keep them in bread and butter until Mars got into a fit again.

Well, to come back to Mr. Crow, I think your Mr. Hess never planted any corn in his haven for crows up north—wherever that is. I just hail fresh from the city and this is my first year on the farm, but I am prepared to fight the crow until the best man wins. Why? Well, sir, I bought some very nice seed corn—paid \$2.00 per bushel and planted it nice and even in my land. When my certified corn began to shoot up from the ground I noticed quite a few crows came to visit us and at the time I never knew what tricks they were up to until early one morning I had the pleasure of enjoying the sight of about 100 of Mr. Hess's crows enjoying my certified seed corn. A scarecrow will not scare them away and a gun only shoots a few and they still kept on coming. Mr. Crow is unusually wise in that he is on the job long before we are out of bed and waits until evening again to get his supper when he knows that we are up

at the house doing our chores.

And Mr. Hess, what else does Mr. and Mrs. Crow and family say but "Cawn" when he caw-caws so much. And when one starts calling "Cawn" the rest of the Crow population hear it even though they be miles away—ah, Mr. Hess, they have their own radio outfits. A friend of mine had a nice patch of crow-feed far from his house and believe me he hasn't got a precious corn left. Who did it—your crows did it, Mr. Hess, and please do this favor for us in your next appearance—give us full and specific directions how to reach your Crow Farm and I will put up road signs—and put them close together showing all curves and dangerous crossings so that Mr. and Mrs. Crow and family can easily locate your haven. And I hope you will plant several hundred acres of certified seed corn at \$2.00 per bushel so that Mr. and Mrs. will be satisfied to stay until they die a natural death—probably from being overfed on Mr. Hess's corn field.

I caught a few young children of Mr. Crow's and don't you believe that junk about the crow eating worms—at least not when corn is in season. Nothing but my dear old \$2.00 corn. Next year, I'm going to plant my corn in the front parlor—no doubt Mr. Hess has been doing that right along—if not, he'll have to after he lets us know where his haven for crows is.

That's all! (I apologize—Mr. Hess.)
Geo. Krizov.

M. A. C. Plays Host

Thousands Attend Farmers' Day

THE Michigan Agricultural College had open house on the first day of this month, at which it was host to thousands. Some who have attended many farmers meetings said that it was the greatest gathering of its kind. Estimates of the number in attendance ran as high as ten thousand but 7,500 is considered a fair and conservative figure.

The morning was spent in following the various "tours" one was especially interested in. If one was interested in dairying, for instance, he would follow the arrows indicating the dairy tour and would see many things of interest along his line. All of the tours had their crowds of interested people but the big attraction was the old timers mowing contest where thousands watched demonstrations of the use of the scythe in cutting hay.

About 27 were entered in this contest. P. F. Walton, 68 years old, of Ionia, did the best all around work. I. P. Mosley, of Onondaga, aged ninety, was the oldest contestant. E. Judson, Durant, aged 58, cut the neatest swath and E. S. Goodhue, of Bath, did more acceptable work than any one. He cut 737 sq. ft. in the allotted time of fifteen minutes.

Display showing the right and wrong methods of curing hay, the life history of the corn borer, the use of fertilizers and many other things which are problems to the farmer, were very popular.

The afternoon programs started promptly and ended promptly, a thing which rarely occurs at such occasions. The parade of College live stock started the doings. This gave all an excellent opportunity to see what good breeding, feeding and care will do. President Shaw told of the animals as they passed.

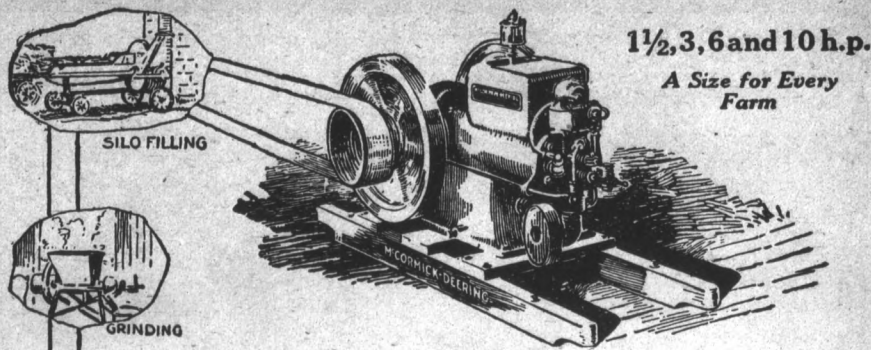
Mr. A. M. Brown, of Schoolcraft, formerly Secretary of M. A. C. opened the program with a talk on Progress in Agriculture. He said all progress has been made in the last hundred years. When his father and others migrated from the east to the School-

craft prairie they found no trees to cut but broad acres of fertile land ready for the plow. This meant different methods had to be used and consequently the cradle, fanning mill and other conveniences became realities. Transportation also became a factor because the grains had to be transported to the consuming markets in the New England states. We need now a more orderly farming which will insure increased fertility instead of the methods common now which often make our soils infertile, said Mr. Brown.

Prof. J. T. Horner, Market Specialist of M. A. C., well known to our readers, spoke on Effective Marketing. The gist of his talk was that we should take prejudice and opinion out of our marketing plans but instead base our systems of marketing on facts uncovered by thorough investigations. We have gone through an emotional period in our marketing methods and now it is time to base them on cold, hard facts. Prof. Horner's thoughts on this broad subject have and will continue to appear in these columns.

G. I. Christie, Director of Extension Work at Purdue, gave an interesting talk on Agricultural Thought. The big thing, he said, is that we should realize that times are changing. Farmers used to be independent but now in this age of specialization he is almost as dependant upon other folks as the city man is. There needs to be greater cooperation between the city and the country. Often town people think of their town as a thing apart whereas the town would not exist if it were not there for the convenience of the farmers in the surrounding territory. The farmers are as much a part of the town as the people who live in it, and the city is as necessary as the farm for the success of the farm according to Mr. Christie.

Good weather, good roads and a good spirit among the people cooperated with the college people to make this day one which will go down in history because of its success.



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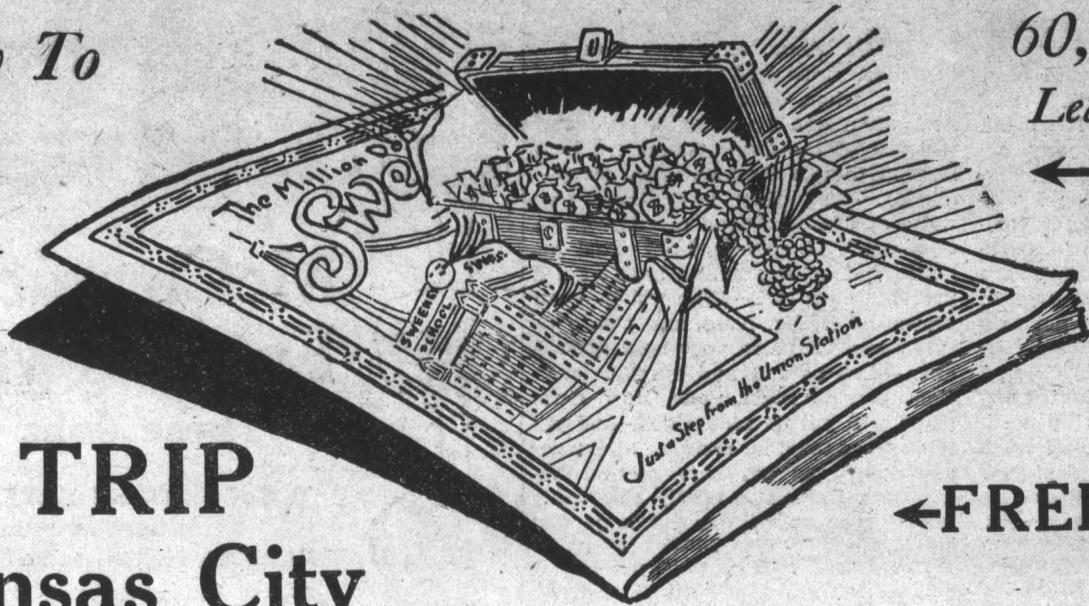
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Dear E. J.:—
All I can say is I was broke when I left Kansas City—had only 25 cents over my ticket to Meridan; came here—went to work in the Dodge Service Station. Then in N. East Service Station—then opened up a service place of my own. Now moved in a larger place—1/4 block square. Keeping six mechanics busy. Just built a nice home for over \$5,000. Own my own car and wife has hers—sedan. Owe no one, have good stock on hand and money in the bank! I can honestly say—it was Sweeney's wonderful training that did it. Before I went to Sweeney's I worked in a dry goods store as clerk—drawing one of top salaries, \$22.50 a week. Now the expenses of my three kids in boarding school are more than the \$22.50 a week I used to make. I am still with you in the air at night—using an eight tube set. Western Electric amplifier.
A. J. Hawkins, Meridan, Miss.

The First Step is to Send for this FREE Book

Just send me your name and I will send you my 64-page big illustrated book. I have put into this fascinating book a lifetime of mechanical experience. It is full of real pictures—shows how mechanics do all kinds of expert jobs. Lists the opportunities in the business. Tells just what to do—where to go—to make good. Explains step by step how to learn to be a skilled mechanic. Answers every question. Many a mother and father reading this book have been inspired to make sacrifices and help their sons out. Tells about the world famous Sweeney System—adopted by U. S. GOVT. during the war to intensively train soldier motor mechanics. Shows how easy it will be for you to FIT YOURSELF for a real job, independence and prosperity. I will send this to you free—no cost—no obligation. Write for it today. No colored students accepted. Answer this NOW to get Free Kansas City Trip.



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You have a right to make a success of your life. Make a start now. I'd like to show you what thousands of men just in your position have done as a result of the Sweeney System of Practical Instruction. It's a shame for you to stick in a rut or work at jobs you don't really like. Ask any Sweeney Man. They are in good positions all over the country. Repairing and selling autos. Driving cars and trucks. Mechanics, running Garages, Tire Shops, Battery Shops, Welders. Handling Radio Supplies. Learning is a real pleasure in the Sweeney School. World's finest equipped. Fine Associates. Healthful surroundings. Entertainment after working hours. Instructors who take a personal interest in you. Free Radio Course—and a number of jobs now open.

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WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



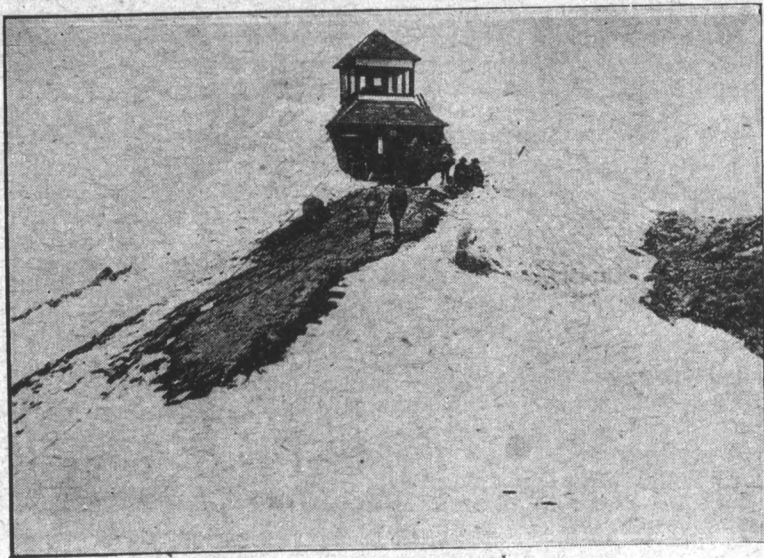
The Maharanee, of India, with her family, is visiting America. Note the diamond nose studs.



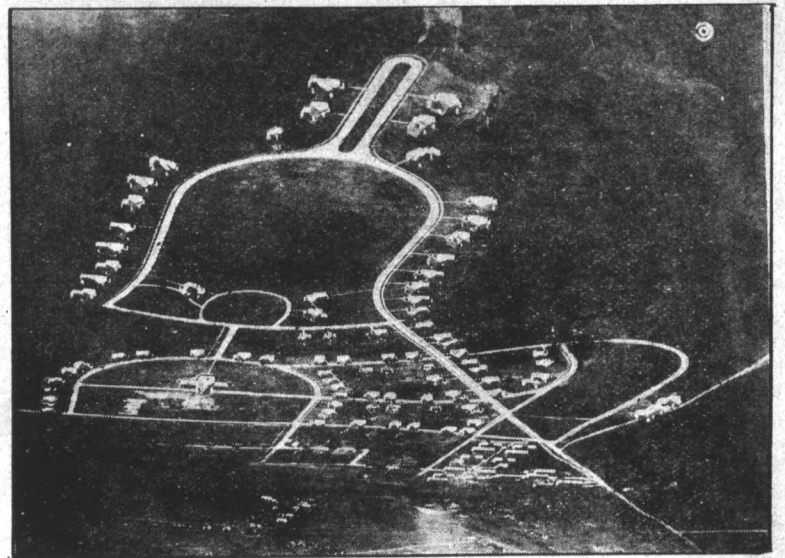
Premiers and plenipotentiaries of ten nations met in London to agree on methods of placing the Dawes's plan of securing reparation payments from Germany.



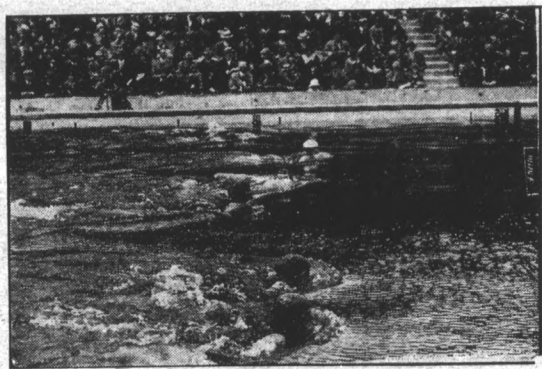
Senator Robert M. LaFollette on right is the Progressive nominee for president.



At the forest ranger's cabin on the summit of Mt. Hood, Oregon, the mountain climber is welcomed with hot coffee. The rangers spy the surrounding country for forest fires.



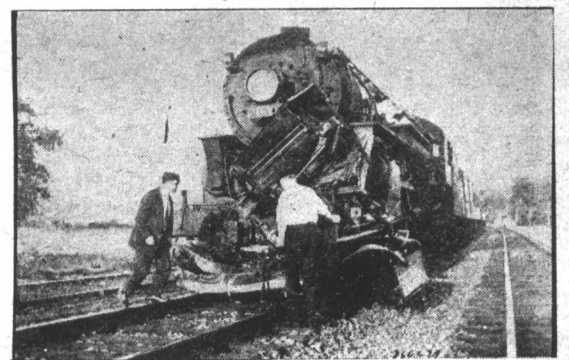
A Liberty Bell that does not ring! Unique indeed is this aptly named community, Liberty Bell Village, at Nitrate Plant, No. 1, Muscle Shoals, Sheffield, Alabama.



American swimmers won most of the Olympic events. This shows the close finals in the women's races at Les Tourelles, France.



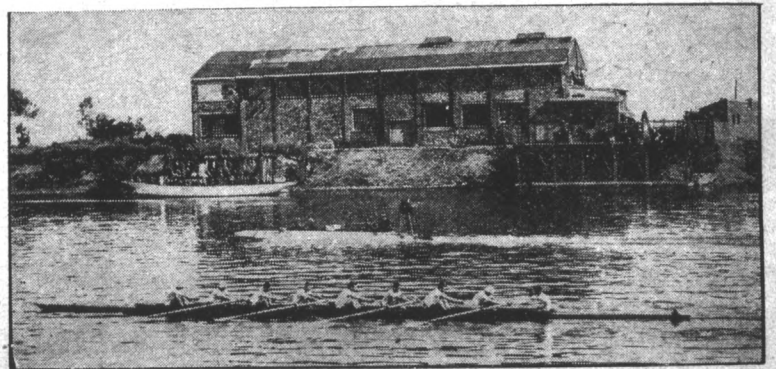
Sybil Bauer, of Chicago, set new world record when she won the 100 meter backstroke.



Ten were killed near Toledo, Ohio, when a New York Central passenger train struck a motor truck containing 27 high school pupils.



The three American boys on the right comprise the champion dairy cattle judging team of the world. In a contest at Hayward Heath, England, they defeated these three English lassies.



After a good warming up on the Seine near Argenteuil, France, the American Yale Varsity crew won the Olympic championship in splendid fashion.

The Yellow Streak

By Helen Topping Miller

BLITHE JORDAN came in, crying out at the murky swirl of smoke above the stove. She had put on a straight little white frock, with a sailor collar and tie. Her hair had dried in little waves above her ears. She came to the window, and standing beside Ames looked out at the struggling freighter battling the shore and the hollow, steely bowl of the rain circling overhead. The siren bellowed continuously and the window shook under the weight of the rain that dashed against it.

"It's pretty bad, isn't it?" she said. Is it like this, often?"

"It's worse than this, often," returned Ames. "Usually at this time of year we get snow. And sleet freezing on the decks and rigging till the men can't stand. Later on, it's ice. The tugs blast a way through it with dynamite. But as long as there's channel water the boats come down."

"And you,"—she looked at him with that direct look she had, which sent the blood leaping into Ames's brown face—"you are a sort of deity watching the destinies of reckless crafts, aren't you?"

"I'm a piece of wreckage floating in this backwater," declared Ames. "A man eighty years old could keep this light. The heroes are out yonder, fighting the lake."

"Sometimes there are things harder to fight—than storms. Isn't that true?"

She was thinking of his maimed body, he knew, sorry for him. Ames stiffened, a hollow ache in him. He could not stand pity—and he did not want pity from her. But he saw her eyes, saw that she was looking at him as another man might have done, with understanding. He grinned and drew his breath slowly:

"This, for instance."

He gave the offending limb a hollow rap with his knuckles.

She smiled, and straightened with a little military salute. Ames gripped his lip between his teeth. Life was getting just a little hard on him.

"The potatoes are scorching," said the girl.

It was when he had made himself a bunk on the kitchen floor that night, that Ames looked himself sternly in the eye and knew he was falling in love with Blithe Jordan—a girl far above him as his light, a girl whom he had known less than a day.

Ames abused himself scornfully. "You fool! You poor demented casualty! Even if she would look at you—what are you? Nothing! Less than nothing! She'll marry Frayle, probably. He'll give her a little lavender town car—diamonds probably." The picture hurt so he thrust it away. But he could not sleep. The siren rent the air with its monotonous moan. But the siren had never kept him awake before.

For three days the storm tore off the Canadian shore. It lifted great gray bulks of water and crashed them against the wall of the light, wrapping the island in a drab sheet of rain.

Great strings of barges caught in the Soo wallowed down, snatched along by desperate little tugs. Ames saw little of his guests. He was busy; and in the short intervals of rest that he had he kept away from them. He could not help seeing how Frayle was bending all the force of his coldly brilliant personality upon the girl, and on old David Jordan. Ames could feel the tenseness of the situation, a sort of strain, as though Blithe were fighting off a denouement.

"She's not in love with him," Ames

he said. "Her port screw is not working. See now—where the light moves—off shore. It's a gasoline tanker." His voice shook a little. She was very near. And she was so dear! He could have kissed the curl that hung in front of her ear.

"Are you going to help her?"

"Not unless she calls for help. She's making it alone now. I'll notify the stations farther down—if the telephone works."

She looked out over the little island, rocky and grim, where night was al-

TO GAIN HAPPINESS

By C. A. Brunais

We strive for happiness as though it were

To come as our reward for labor done
As though it were a prize to be received

After the race is won.

With muscles set, eyes on some distant mark

We strain to what we think will win the day,

Yet find upon arriving there the tape
Another pace away.

All this avails us not for happiness
Comes not in a lump sum to anyone,
But comes in small installments every day,
Some comes with every sun.

Until we learn this truth and learn to glean

The little joys which go to make the whole,

We can press on and on without success,

We'll never reach the goal.

told himself doggedly; and got a certain dubious comfort out of the telling, "She's not sure. And Frayle is so darn confident."

He knew that, together, Frayle and Jordan controlled more than a third of all the tonnage on Huron. Probably Jordan, battered old lake man that he was, was thinking of this—seeing the future and a great lake power developed, an invincible combination.

Toward Ames, Blithe maintained an attitude of friendly comradeship. But to a man whose dreams have begun to be filled with a sort of poetic despair, friendliness is poor meat. Ames shut himself on the bridge as much as he could to escape it. Up there, where the light burned now night and day, he could keep his mind on the angry menace of the lake, and upon the grim emptiness of his own life. It was a stern job, and he needed solitude for it. But even the steel door did not always bar Blithe out.

She came up with a little rubber cap pulled over her hair, and stood beside him, that third evening, lifting her face into the dash of the rain. They stood without speaking, while the light sent its ray of white over the struggling lake. Under that white finger a moving shadow was limned, close under the rain. Ames showed it to Blithe, with a gesture.

"There goes one of Frayle's boats,"

ready falling, as though it were a shawl of charity covering the starkness of it.

"It's lonely here in winter, isn't it?" "Sometimes," Ames answered. "The men leave in December. Then the ice sets in and it gets pretty quiet. But then I build a big fire and study. I don't intend always to keep this light."

"Study? Law?" "Maritime law. Navigation mostly. I belong to these lakes. My father was Josh Ames of the Great Superior Company. He lost all he had in ninety-nine. Some of these days I'm going to have my own boat."

"Father was a mate on a lumber barge when I was born," mused Blithe suddenly. "And when I was little he bought a little ore boat—Mother helped him sail her. She used to take the wheel when they were short-handed and the weather was rough, and bring them through channel water. Father would lash her fast, with an old tarpaulin over her back. He adored Mother. He's never been the same—he can't forget. He called her Comrade."

Ames knew then what the desolate light in old Jordan's eyes meant—when he looked out over the loneliness of the lake.

"A man couldn't forget a woman like that," he said softly. "That's the biggest thing in life—comradeship."

"Storms especially," she said.

"Storms especially," repeated Ames. "A man who had a woman to fight for, a woman like that, a woman to keep him in channel water—Any man could win out—like that! But—what woman would trust to a crippled craft like I am?"

Blithe turned her eyes upon him. Her chin was lifted a bit.

"Don't you think," she suggested, with a casualness so studied that Ames missed the portent of it, "that you are a trifle pessimistic?"

They stood silent. Ames's brain was racing, like the torn clouds before the wind. He ached to extract a little essence of hope from the level sweetness of her voice, but he dared not delude himself. Then suddenly the lightning played around the tower, lining the lake in a sudden blaze of whiteness. Ames saw a new light in her eyes then—or thought that he did. It set his blood leaping and singing. But in that instant there sounded across the welter of the lake a drowned, melancholy bray.

Ames snapped taut. "It's the tanker," he said. "She's in trouble."

Almost instantly there was a flash on the beach, a hail and a rocket. Ames was plunging down the stairs, with Blithe following meekly after.

They brought in the crew of the tanker at dusk, eleven of them, worn and hungry. They made them comfortable at the barrack; but Ames's mouth set a bit grimly. At noon the next day he went into the big firelit room and interrupted a three-handed game of bridge.

"I'm sorry," he said; "but this storm threatens to last longer than we expect—and we've got eleven more people to feed. From now on we'll have to eat potatoes."

Jordan sat back with a grin. "Potatoes it is," he said cheerfully.

But Frayle rose, and Ames saw a synical distaste on his face. "How about the tender?" he inquired, looking out the window where the lake mounted in fury. "When is she due?"

"She isn't due—this weather!" "You haven't got a steel launch, I suppose?"

Frayle's perceptible air of patronage infuriated Ames. "Yes, I have," he replied; "but it won't go out on a lake like that. Not if we have to eat potato peelings! Sooner or later they'll put wireless in at these stations. But in a storm like this that wouldn't do us any good. There's no remedy but patience."

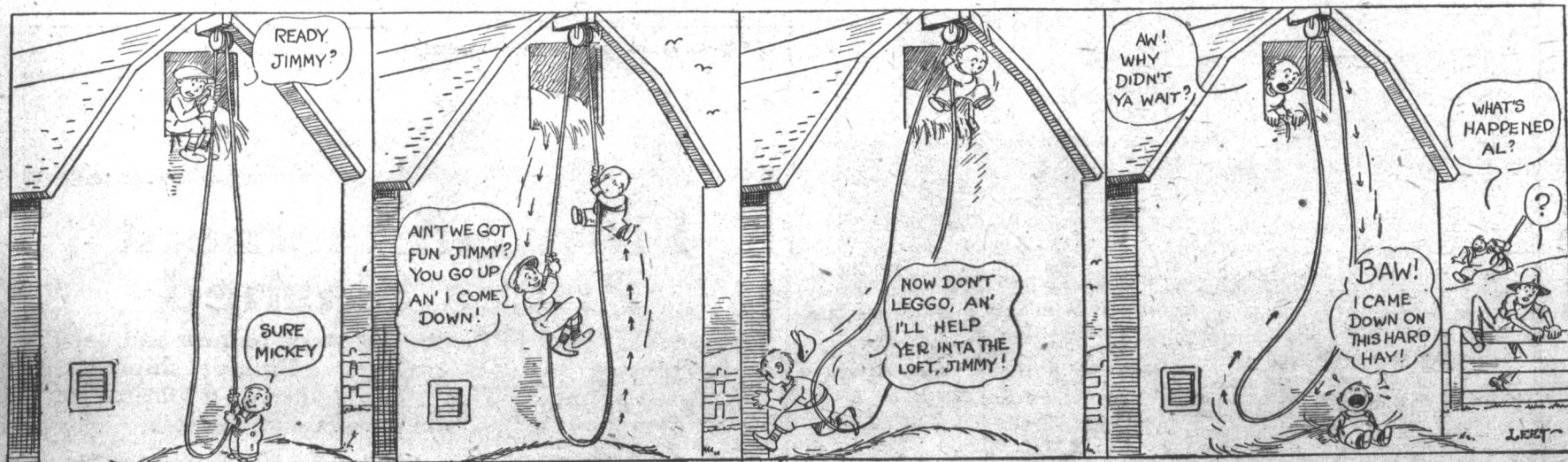
"Would you refuse to let me take a launch out?" persisted Frayle. "We have a— a lady here, you know. Men can stand roughing, but Miss Jordan—"

"I'm sorry to be hard on Miss Jordan," said Ames; "but I should certainly refuse to let the launch go out. I'm responsible for all the people of this island. While this storm continues, no boat will go out, no matter who handles it."

(Continued next week.)

AL ACRES—Al May Have to Hire A Policeman to Watch His Charges

By Frank R. Leet



Cleansing the Temple

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

SOCIAL Christianity is not new, yet the emphasis on it is more emphatic now than it was, say, twenty-five years ago. And yet it follows from the life and teachings of Christ, that if there are cleansed individuals in the world there must come also a cleansed society. The driving out of the money-changers from the temple is an emblem of this. The temple which Herod had built—was still building, for it was not finished, though workmen had been working on it for nearly half a century—was of enormous size, larger than the one built by the people when they returned from the Exile, four hundred off years before. In fact it was larger than Solomon's temple, on which site it stood. All around the south end of it was the Court of the Gentiles, and in this the trading was taking place.



The worship of the Jews required sacrificing large numbers of animals. People might bring an animal for sacrifice, but those who came from a distance could not do this, hence animals or pigeons must be on hand for them to purchase. As the pilgrims came from different countries, they would have different kinds of money which would have to be changed into the coin of Judea. That made necessary the presence of "money-changers," who, we may be sure, charged a pretty rate for the exchange. The cattle men would charge for the animals, and so on. This was being done within the temple area itself, and it was all a sordid business, the making of money out of religious custom. It was these fellows that Christ drove out.

It is believed there were two such temple cleansings, one at the beginning of Christ's ministry, as told in John, and one at the close as told in the synoptics. This would be natural, as such men would not learn goodness and honesty by one such drubbing. There was money in the business! That explains it all.

Now it is no joke, this getting of an honest society. We folks of the twentieth century have not done it, and we know it. Read the newspapers and count the thefts, defalcations, embezzlements, bootlegging and murder. We know what is the matter, but how to effect a remedy is a very different thing. That is one reason why people of various sects tend to group themselves in neighborhoods and communities, such as the Seventh Day Adventists, the Dunkards, Amish and Mennonites. They feel that, by getting a community of their own people together they can live in greater peace and harmony, than when all varieties of religious belief and no-belief form the community.

It is the day when we must all be idealists. Do we believe that IT IS POSSIBLE to have a good society? Have we faith enough in God, in the teachings of Christ, to hold that, thru thin and thick? It is the folk who are fearful, and faint of heart who make it so difficult for others to create a good social order. Timid, thin skinned people make it almost as difficult as the lawless themselves. One day I visited Toynbee Hall, in East London. A young man but a little past thirty founded that settlement. There the best people in the land come and live for a few weeks or months, and get to know the problems, hardships, tragedies, that are the lot of the poor and downtrodden. Not far away is the church of Canon Barnett. Such men are literally the salt of the earth. Without them society would putrefy

and sink in degradation. And these men are always men of faith, vision, vital religion. They believe that society can be cleansed. They have courage.

WHY is it that our Lord met with no opposition that day? They cowered, they dodged the stinging lash, they slunk away in shame. Why did they not resist? Why did not Ahab arrest Elijah at the gate of Naboth's vineyard? Says Dr. D. J. Burrell, "Why did not the people mob Moses when he hurled the golden calf from its pedestal in the midst of the idolatrous multitude? 'Conscience makes cowards of us all', and, 'he is thrice armed that hath his quarrel just.' There is unspeakable power in a transport of righteous indignation."

Business had made these traffickers insensible to the holiness of God's house. They did not care, so long as they got revenue out of it, whether the temple was defiled or not. That is not the only way to defile the temple of God. Your body, says Paul, is the temple of God. People now are engaged in a gigantic traffic that defiles these bodies, undermines their strength, vigor and poise. Several times of late there have been unearthed the existence of a dope traffic, extending even to school children. Could any human descend to more black and stinking depths than to engage in such a traffic? Bootlegging is bad enough, but this is worse. Look, too, at the purveyors of evil literature. Others blast at the bodies of men, but these would destroy their minds and hearts. That there is a trade in salacious literature there can be no question. "Keep thy heart with all diligence," says the sweet old proverb, but these literary jackals would reduce heart and imagination to offal and carrion. There is a need for cleansing the temple now.

BUT turn to good men. Are they not evidences of a good and great God? The thing created cannot rise higher than its source. During the heat and passion that developed in the Democratic National Convention something took place in striking contrast to much of the atmosphere of the convention. A Michigan editor says, that it is one of the greatest moments in the history of national conventions. Says this editor, "When the Democratic Platform Committee had struggled through a long day and a futile night, wrestling with controversy, the dawn shone upon weary statesmen unable to bring their consciences into harmony. From their scarred midst rose William Jennings Bryan and commanded them to prayer. One by one these senators and congressmen and former cabinet members and other high leaders of a great cause dropped to their knees. Bryan's voice rang clear: "O Lord, in this hour of extremity, when the future of the party and even our government seems to rest in the balance, look upon us in Thine all-understanding. Calm our passions. Free us from our prejudices. Restore harmony in our councils. Give us wisdom to see the right and courage to do the right. Help us, we humbly beseech Thee, to solve this problem for the good of our party and our country. In Jesus' name, Amen."

Is not this an indication that there are still good men who have simple and sincere faith when it is sorely needed? With enough such men any nation can be cleaned.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR AUGUST 17.

SUBJECT:—Jesus cleanses the Temple. John 2.13-22.

GOLDEN TEXT:—My house shall be called a house of prayer. Mt. 21.13.



Safety at the Crossing

PROTECTION of life at railroad crossings is a work that the New York Central Lines, through its Safety Bureau, has been aggressively engaged in since the coming of the automobile.

While the records show that only a small proportion of automobile accidents occur at railroad crossings, loss of life at crossings is a cause of deep concern to railroad managements.

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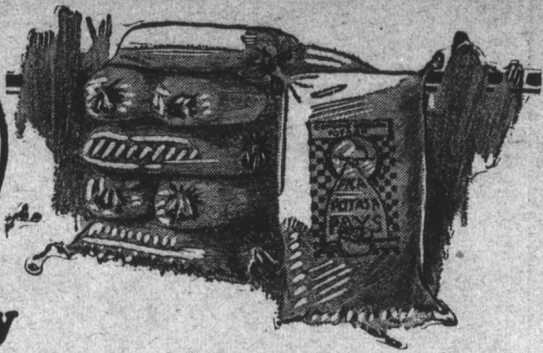
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OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Taken from Our Letter Box

Some Merry Circle Messages

Dear Uncle Frank:

I have just got through reading Mildred Holmes' letter about riding a horse as fast as you want to. Well, one day I went to town with an old slow horse in a buggy. On my way I met a woman stuck in the sand with a car. I went all the way to town and back and the car was there yet. So you see, a horse can go faster than a car sometimes. I like to ride horseback as well as anything.

Well, I will close. From your M. C. niece, Frieda Schneider, R. 2, Box 79, Farwell, Mich.

Yes, I like to ride horseback, too. It is good exercise and real fun. Are some of our Merry Circle riders, too?

Dear Uncle Frank:—

Well, how are you now-a-days? I hope you don't feel like I do, or like I have been feeling. I have had small-pox from vaccination (not very bad) and the doctor wouldn't let me have anything to eat, that was awful. I want to tell you.—Bye, Your niece, Ione Ward, M. C., Fowlerville, Mich.

Isn't it awful to not be allowed to eat when you feel like it? But often it is best for one not to always follow his eating inclinations. I am sorry vaccination affected you so. It sometimes does that.

Dear Uncle Frank:—

I have just been reading Margaret Gravelle's letter in your excellent paper.

As Harold Coles and I have about the same opinion on this subject I arise in defense.

I do not agree with Margaret as to Harold being timid, for I think he is a very brave boy to take his bold stand for the right. If the girls want to take the boys customs away from them I guess we had better start wearing kilts. Maybe that would satisfy them.

I also warn you, Harold, that you might better spend your life as an old Bachelor, than to be married to one of those that you would take Margaret to be.

I think that Harold likely likes decent girls all right, because he never has said that he didn't, so far. I agree with Zetta Graves on both subjects for I know other girls who are trying to get their hair to grow out too.

Now, Uncle Frank, if I see this in print you are sure of a half dozen eggs for your breakfast some morning the following week.—From another nephew, Claude W. Mitchell, M. C., R. 2, Dicker, Mich.

I am not using this because of the half dozen eggs but because I think you have said something. I sincerely hope that you do not think that bobbed haired girls are indecent. If you do I thoroughly disagree with you.

THE JUMBLE UNJUMBED.

The jumbled question two weeks ago was:

What will a singth soil do these?

The correct question is:—

What three things will a silo do?

The answer is:

Lower the cost of the ration, make sure a profit from the live stock, and greatly increase the value of the crops.—page 9-81.

THE JUMBLE WINNERS.

The following are the names of the ten who unjumbled the jumble, having correct answers and the neatest papers:

Fountain Pens.

Erma Moore, East Lansing, Mich., RR 1.

Emil R. Pfister, Lake City, Mich.

Flashlights.

Anna Carlson, Ishpeming, Mich., RR 1, Box 192.

Nora Severance, Grand Blanc, Mich., RR 3.

Helen E. McKee, Constantine, Mich., Candy.

Charles O. Obert, Big Rapids, Mich., RR 3.

Leta Pearson, Bloomingdale, Mich., RR 1.

Beulah Iehl, Allegan, Mich., Box 62.

Mabel Hodges, Evart, Mich., RR 2.

Helen Stafford, Central Lake, Mich.

What you learn from bad habits and in bad society you will never forget and it will be a lasting pang to you—J. B. G.

The Merry Circle Fund

A Chance to Spread Happiness

Dear Uncle Frank and M. C.'s:—

I see by the letters that the M. C.'s want to do something more than write letters. A lot want to send in a little money each month to help someone out. This I think is all right. Now here is my suggestion.—In the June 28th issue of the Michigan Farmer I read where an M. C. was going to spend her summer earning money to give to a cripple girl that some poor neighbors were trying to take care of. Why not write a cheery letter to the cripple, put in a dime or nickle, then send it to the Merry Circle to deliver. Think what that little nickle would amount to if all M. C.'s sent one. As there are so many members you will all be repaid a hundredfold, I am sure. Perhaps the little cripple will write to the Michigan Farmer and thank you and all.—A mother of four.

Dear Uncle Frank:—

As I was reading the M. C. letters, I saw the ones about the suggestions of what to do with M. C. money. I think it would be nice for poor crippled children as the one Viola Brunais is going to save money for. I think it is a nice idea.—Veda Scott, Bergland, Mich.

Viola Brunais' vacation vocation prize letter brought quite a few responses like those printed above. I am glad it did for Viola's vocation is a very unselfish one to put oneself to.

Many, many times I have had letters suggesting that we start a M. C. Fund which should be used to help those in need. It is well that we should as

there are many opportunities to do good with such a fund. A fund of that sort would also be entirely in keeping with the Merry Circle's duties of spreading happiness for it would give us a practical means of fulfilling that requirement.

However, I have not announced such a fund because it might require more space and add to duties to those which are already crowding. But with such frequent requests I feel that I can no longer put off announcing one.

So lets use this, which we will call the Merry Circle Fund to accumulate money toward helping some who are in the need of help to get them back to normal, healthy lives.

I will investigate every case which we help and will make frequent announcements in our department as to what I find and how the fund is growing. I have several cases in mind now but will not act on them until we have some indication as to what the fund will make available for use.

Every time you feel that you have a nickle, a dime, or more, that you can give toward the help of others, send it to the Merry Circle Fund in care of the Michigan Farmer and I will see that it is put to good use.

This fund is open to all Merry Circle and Merry Circle friends.

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Woodward at Grand River Detroit, Michigan



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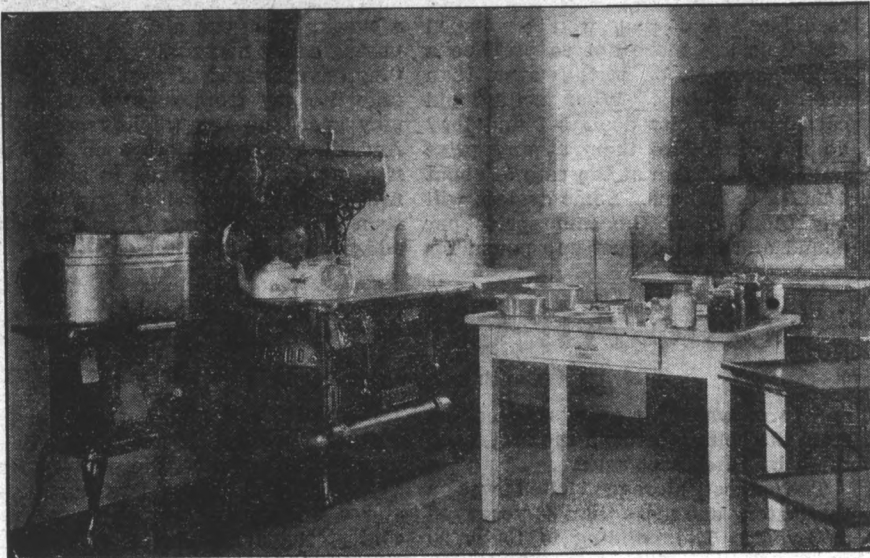
Will Keep the Bloom in the Housewife's Cheeks Longer

AFTER twenty-five years as a farmer's wife, I find the greatest help I have ever had was to replace our old wood range with a four-burner oil stove," writes Mrs. A. B., of Kent City. Numerous other letters have been received expressing similar experiences regarding this cooler cooking convenience, and others seeking the whys and wherefores of the many kinds of oil stoves now on the market.

When it comes to deciding what kind of an oil stove one should purchase, it is entirely a matter of personal opinion—the one thing to keep in mind is to be sure you get one. The wood range is excellent for cooking during the winter months, but it is an

select a cheap one, for in the end it is most expensive. The oil stove oven must be well insulated to do efficient baking. See to it that your oven door does not become bent so as to leak heat. It is possible to do any kind of baking in a well insulated, close fitting oil stove oven.

The carbide lighting plant also furnishes a cooler and still more convenient means of doing the summer cooking and ironing than the wood range. It is recommended as economical and efficient by many of our readers who have installed these plants. Thorough cleaning is also essential for the efficient operation of a carbide gas plate. All refuse that falls down in the burner must be removed daily and the



A farm kitchen is not properly furnished unless it has an oilstove or gas plate for summer use.

economy in fuel and housewife's comfort (which cannot be measured in dollars) to use an oil stove or gas plate for cooking as the sun begins to creep northward. Your hardware friend will gladly give you a demonstration that will help you decide which kind merits your selection to suit your individual needs.

The general classes of oil stoves are resolved into two, those with wicks and those without, each efficient, and lasting if properly cleaned and operated. The daily cleaning is essential if you desire your oil stove to do its most efficient work. If you use the kind with wicks, don't trim them and cut them. They are sure to be uneven and "run up" when lighted. With a paper or cloth wound around the forefinger, break off and pat down the charred surface. A circular rimming will tend to make it uneven also.

With the wickless oil range, remove the chimney and spreader if there is one. With a small brush, clean the burners and asbestos collars. Occasionally remove collars to dislodge any carbon that adheres to it.

The feeder pipe of your oil stove needs cleaning regularly, about every two weeks. To do this, unscrew the nut at the end of the pipe and flush it with clean oil. A small wire will help to keep the feed pipe at the end of the burner free from obstruction.

By all means, see to it that your oil stove is level, and particularly so if it is wickless. When the oil stove slopes, the oil feeds too fast and a surplus of oil will gradually creep up on the collar and smoke. If your oil stove is kept properly cleaned, you need have no worry about disagreeable fumes and smoke.

Choose a one or two burner oven for your oil stove, according to the amount of baking you do; but do not

openings kept clean that the gas may feed freely.

Just an extra last-minute precaution—see to it that when you turn out your oil stove or gas plate that the flame is entirely extinguished. This extra forethought will add to your peace of mind, safety and to your pocketbook.—Martha Cole.

CAN ALL YOU CAN.

IT is a big saving in the family food budget to have the surplus of fruits and vegetables from the summer garden preserved for winter use. The precautions needed and the time table for canning fruits and vegetables are contained in our bulletin, "Canning Fruits and Vegetables in the Home." For a copy of it send five cents in stamps or coin to Martha Cole, Michigan Farmer, Desk M., Detroit, Mich.

GARNISH THE SALADS.

AGARNISH makes the appearance of the salad much more attractive. Too much garnish spoils the effect.

With vegetables, meat or fish use beets, finely chopped; cabbage, shredded, or heart leaves used in place of lettuce; carrots, chopped fine for border; eggs, slices, grated yolk, chopped, etc.; parsley; radishes.

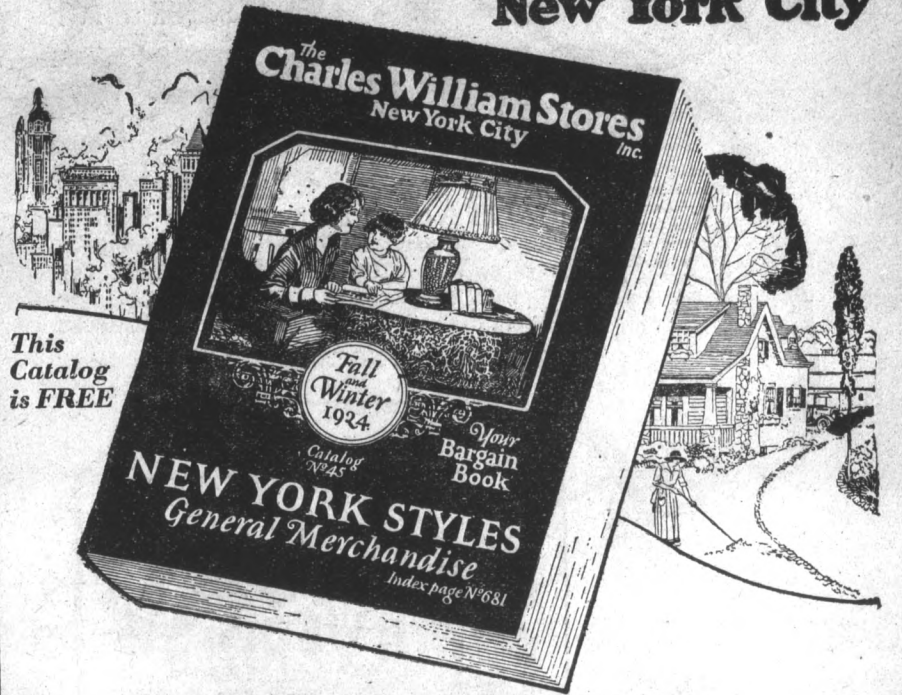
With all salads use carrot tops; celery; celery tops, must be crisp in place of lettuce; cucumbers; lemons; lettuce; olives; pimento; nuts.

Potato, vegetable and meat salads are generally improved in flavor if mixed with dressing and allowed to stand some time before serving. They should be kept as cold as possible, to avoid becoming soaked or soggy.

He who aspires must perspire.

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Poultry

SELLING OLD ROOSTERS.

If you have a steam pressure cooker try using the old roosters at home. About an hour at fifteen pounds pressure will make an old rooster, in our cooker become about as tender as a springer. The meat drops from the bones and is fine for chicken pies and pressed chicken. When you sell old roosters to private customers without steam pressure cookers they may half cook the birds and claim they were tough, which is the case. A few meals of tough chicken sicken them of poultry and soon the beef steak market is benefitting while the poultry market loses a customer.

Unless old male birds are unusual breeding value I think it is best to kill them as this reduces the summer and fall feed bill. Of course they must be replaced by cockerels which also take feed but I find that well developed cockerels are more apt to produce a large per cent of fertile eggs than older male birds. When selling old cock birds to city dealers I find they do not often like them at any price but will buy them at the rate of about 2 males to 20 hens. Some dealers will buy them all at the same price per pound and then deduct one pound for

each cock bird in the crate. This saves using a separate crate for the male birds and saves some time in weighing in the consignment at the market.

It often pays to trade with the dealers to whom you wish to sell poultry meat. After buying a pound of sirloin and half a dozen pork chops, the dealer smiles and asks if there is anything else. Then you say, "Yes sir. Would you be able to use four old roosters and forty hens next Thursday morning? They are fine plump birds and we will deliver them at the back door at exactly the hour your man wants to dress them." This often results in obtaining an order slip to bring the birds and fair payment.

Some dealers seem to like to keep a farmer standing on one foot while they visit with salesman, kid the clerks and do almost anything but write out a check. This can also be avoided by buying a few necessities of them after they have bought of you. Have them take the pay from your check and it may speed up the whole transaction. And then such dealers soon find out if a producer is anxious to give them first class goods and be friendly and soon they become more friendly which adds satisfaction to the job.—K.

Some Air-Cooled Storages

(Continued on page 115.)

and three warm air outlets, extending from the ceiling through the roof, each three by three feet square.

The oldest storage visited was a three story one more than 30 years old at Lyons. The building is 40 by 90 feet and each room is nine feet high in the clear. The walls are 20 inches thick, the basement being stone and the other two stories of brick construction. Each story is provided with twelve 24 X 36 cold air intakes. These intakes are unfortunately located above five feet above the floors of each room. There are six 12 X 24 inch warm air exit flues built in the walls and located near the ceiling of each room. These flues extend upward in the walls to the roof of the building. A very large fan was installed in the cupola of the building to "pull" out the warm air, but it has not been used during the past three seasons.

Large concrete sills extend the length of the basement floor and boards are laid on top of these sills to support the fruit, thus permitting the air to circulate underneath and rise up through the apples.

Five thousand barrels of apples have been stored on each of the three floors. This storage has kept Baldwins in good condition until March.

Descriptions of other storages would not be greatly different from the three above described. New York air-cooled or common apple storages, as a whole, may be described as being about two-thirds below ground level, with 18 to 20 inch solid masonry walls and having eight to ten 24 X 36 inch windows to provide for the admission of cold air whenever the outside temperatures are lower than those inside the storage room. The storages are all located at shipping points and are usually at points also well equipped with cold or mechanical refrigerated storage plants. For instance, in addition to the two common storage buildings described as A and B, there is another of similar capacity and three cold storage plants having space for 90,000, 35,000, and 30,000 barrels respectively at the same shipping point. Then in the next town there are two air-cooled and three cold storages.

Air-cooled and cold storages are frequently operated by the same concerns. For instance, the western New York Fruit Growers Packing Ass'n stores apples in both air-cooled and cold storages at its several shipping stations if the storages are available. Shortly after the picking season they begin loading apples from the air-cooled storages. This will continue until the common storage apples are all shipped, possibly into January or February, when movement of cold storage apples will start.

The air-cooled storage not only provides a safe short season storage, but is invaluable as an aid in securing a better class of grades and packers and in handling the fruit during rush periods. These are usually periods when fruit comes into the packing house faster than it can be graded and packed. If air-cooled storages are available, such apples as cannot be packed during a rush week may be placed in the storages tree-run and left until after the picking season, or until time of shipping when it may be brought to the packing house. New York graders and packers know that this provides a longer packing season and therefore the packing house with common storage in connection usually obtains the services of a better class of workers.

It is not hoped that any of our fruit growers will attempt to duplicate all the details of the described storages, because there are more economical construction materials available now and furthermore, none of the storages described herein have provision for the most satisfactory ventilation. The idea has been to show that common or air-cooled storage is a decided commercial success in New York and has been so for many years in spite of the rather crude construction principles employed. Whatever lack of optimism may have possessed the writer regarding our recently constructed Michigan storages with their provision for greater ventilation and consequently greater number of air changes per hour, certainly faded away after studying those in western New York.

Embury SUPREME OIL LANTERNS

We think they are the best lanterns on earth. Next time you buy a lantern, compare every detail of the Embury with any other. Look for improvements like the solid dome, rain- and dirt-proof; the big brass oil filler; the short globe; the extra strong construction throughout.

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Now \$1.75

LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING

CATTLE GRUBS.

ONE of the professors of the Michigan Agricultural College, Prof. Pettit of the Entomology Department, has discovered a method of ridding cattle of grubs. Most farmers are familiar with the large yellow grubs found in the backs of cattle in the spring time. These things are a great nuisance, are annoying to the cattle, and spoil the best part of the hide if it is to be sold.

These pests can be gotten rid of cheaply and with little trouble. The method is to mix one part of iodoform with five parts of petroleum jelly and rub into the lumps on the cattle's back. The grub will die and fall out. Only one application is needed. The ingredients may be gotten at any drug store.—H. L. Thomas.

KEEPING THE HOG COOL.

HOT weather occupies a prominent position in the hogs chamber of horrors. During the season when the sun is at its best, hogs suffer greatly unless they are provided with protection from its direct rays. Hog mortality often runs high on the sultry days of summer, especially when shipping or hauling time comes on such days. Severe losses may often be prevented by taking due precaution, such as, icing cars or trucks providing

shade, or moving them so far as possible at night or during the cool of the day.

The heat discomfort of hogs on the farm may be alleviated by giving the hogs access to plenty of shade and by providing a substantial concrete hog wallow of adequate proportions. Arrangements should be made for draining the wallow at frequent intervals and filling with fresh water in order to maintain conditions as sanitary as possible. It is best if the wallow can be kept shaded, artificially or otherwise, and if a gallon of hog dip, crude oil or used tractor oil is added occasionally the problem of skin disease and lice will be properly and easily solved.

HOG SURPLUS IS FADING AWAY.

THE surplus of hogs in leading foreign markets has been steadily decreasing. As a result prices of pork products in British markets have been steadily rising since April. Compared with 1922 the number of hogs in exporting countries in 1923 increased in Canada, Denmark and Ireland, but these increases made up less than half the decrease in the United States.

In our supplications we should render thanks for the cow, the hen and the sheep; since they have kept a little change in the worn-out purse through a very strenuous period.

Save the State Corn Crop

By A. L. Haecker

THE corn crop is from two to three weeks late this year, and with a cool summer and early frost we will be sure of losing much of the crop. It would be well at this time to plan ways and means to handle this immature corn.

The silo is without doubt the best way to take care of corn which is unripe, since it can be made into silage at almost any stage of growth. It is generally admitted, however, that matured corn, just before it turns dry, makes the best silage.

In many of our northern states the growing period is short, which generally means the corn is frosted before it ripens. The silo is used in most sections to take care of the crop, and it is seldom put in until the first frost, thus giving it all advantage of the growing period.

Occasionally we have a year like this one, when the corn goes in late or is re-planted and has a late start. Unless we have a specially warm and favorable summer with a late frost, a good deal of our corn will be caught by first freeze in the fall which always damages the most valuable grain, but invariably the crop makes sufficient growth to warrant from ten to fifteen tons of excellent silage. I have seen excellent silage made from corn planted the first of July, and corn which has been frosted can be put into the silo unless it has turned dry.

Too many of our farmers have an idea that they are losing the value of the corn crop when they put it in a silo. There is every proof available to show that the crop thus harvested will yield from thirty to forty per cent more than it will in any other way. With the average crop, forty per cent of the food value of the corn plant is found in the stalk and leaves. The grain with the best crop amounts to only about sixty per cent. It often happens that with the earless stalk and many suckers, sixty per cent of the food value is in the stalk and leaves.

By putting the corn in the silo at the time of maturity or when the corn is in the dough stage and the leaves are still green, all of the nutriment of the plant is in its best stage for harvest, and in the silo it can all be saved. Farmers who do not have live stock naturally will not be as much interested in this subject as those who do; but even the farmer without stock can afford to put up silage to save his crop, and often can turn a failure crop into one of profit by this method.

The silo has always stood as our greatest corn insurance for whatever we grow, we can save by the silo. Every man who keeps ten head or more of stock should have the silo as a matter of economy and production. This is not a debatable question. It has been proven by hundreds of thousands of farmers.

It is important at this time to carefully consider our corn crop, and the silo is certainly one way to solve the problem of soft corn.

A Personal Word of Warning before you buy your Fertilizer

In my forty years experience, conditions in the fertilizer field have never been so uncertain or so threatening to the careless buyer.

Too much talk is being given to what fertilizer costs and not enough to what goes in it. Cheap fertilizer can be as expensive as a cheap lawyer in a big lawsuit. I have given the best years of my life to the development of high grade fertilizer, and these years have taught me one fact I want to pass on to you; and that is, that I can make a given analysis to sell pretty nearly as cheaply as I want, if that's what I want to do!

In the early stages of the fertilizer business I saw that the real future lay in trying to make the best fertilizer I could, and that there were always enough good farmers willing and anxious to pay a fair price for the best. Because, after a few seasons of experiment with cheap fertilizers, the sensible farmer realizes that fertilizer is cheap or high only according to the results it brings, and that therefore, any fertilizer short of the very best is dearly expensive in the long run. My ambition, therefore, became fixed on working out formulas and processes that would every year improve the quality of my goods.

FRIENDS FOR 30 YEARS

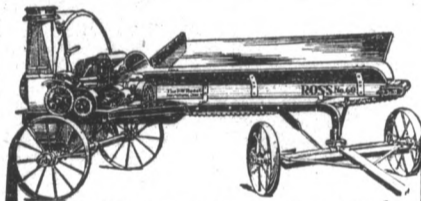
Every year my business grew. More and more farmers discovered the cheapness of high quality fertilizer. Some of my customers have been using nothing else but my "Royster" fertilizer for 30 odd years. Many seasons I have been unable to make enough to supply all my orders. Last season I had a record-breaking sale, yet in some states farmers who wanted "Royster's" high grade fertilizer had to go without it, even tho they were glad to pay more for it than for ordinary fertilizer.

It takes time, care and experience to make "Royster's" fertilizer. For instance, every ton of it is "cured" or aged for at least three months, after mixing, to insure perfect chemical and physical condition, and no pressure of orders on hand will make us shorten this curing period just in order to sell more goods. This sort of care for the "Royster" reputation for unsurpassed quality has won me the confidence and trade of millions of farmers, which I value and esteem zealously.

THEY'LL ROT FIRST

This personal word of warning is written to tell you that I am out of the competition now going on to see who can make the cheapest fertilizer. I am going to plug along making the finest quality goods I can, to sell at a few cents a ton profit above cost of manufacture. Before I consent to change the quality standards of the F. S. Royster Guano Co., I would shut every door of my factories, pay off every employee, and see the buildings rot away in idleness. For your own sake, deliberate carefully this season before you buy your fertilizer. If you decide to invest in "Royster's" quality fertilizer, you have my personal promise that you will never regret the purchase after you see the results. It isn't so much what you put into it, but what you get out of it, that counts in buying fertilizer. F. S. Royster Guano Co., Norfolk, Va., Baltimore, Columbia, Toledo, Montgomery, Atlanta.)

F. S. Royster,
President



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Save Soft Corn in Hoosier Silos

Turn your late soft corn crop into a big money-maker by saving it in a HOOSIER SILO for winter feeding. Prompt shipments certain. Your order placed now insures delivery by the time corn is ready. HOOSIER SILOS in Oregon fir or glazed vitrified tile. Best materials and construction on the market.

Write Today for SPECIAL BULLETIN

We have prepared a special bulletin covering this year's corn situation, showing how you can turn late corn into big profit. Sent free on request. Write today.



Hoosier Building Tile & Silo Co., Dept. M-99, Albany, Ind.

TRAPPERS,—ATTENTION!

Send for our new catalog of the Gibbs "TWO TRIGGER TRAP" and the new GIBBS HUMANE TRAP. They are the only traps that absolutely prevent "WRING OFFS."

Catalog also contains useful information to TRAPPERS

W. A. GIBBS & SON, Dept. BB-8, Chester, Pa.
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WANTED —100,000 TONS of late un-matured, frosted CORN to be put into the SILO to be used for feed this winter, instead of being wasted. To store this amount of ENSILAGE will require 1,000 ONE HUNDRED-TON METAL SILOS.

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Your Bank Reference is all we require.

E. W. ROSS ENSILAGE CUTTER AND SILO CO. Dept. 427 Springfield, O.



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Wednesday, August 13.

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 1 red \$1.32½; No. 2 red \$1.31½; No. 3 red \$1.28½; No. 2 white \$1.33½; No. 2 mixed \$1.32½.
Chicago.—Sept., \$1.28½@1.28¾; December \$1.31¾@1.31½; May \$1.36¾.
Toledo.—Cash \$1.31@1.32.

Corn.

Detroit.—No. 3, \$1.20; No. 4 yellow \$1.15.
Chicago.—Sept., \$1.15¾@1.15½; December \$1.08¾@1.08¾; May \$1.08¾@1.09.

Oats.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 white 59½c; No. 2, 57½c.
Chicago.—Sept., 50c; December at 52c; May 55c.

Rye.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2, 97c.
Chicago.—September 91c; December 95c; May 99¾c.
Toledo.—93c.

Barley.

Barley, malting 98c; feeding 93c.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$4.90@4.95 per cwt.
Chicago.—Navy \$5.60; red kidneys exhausted.
New York.—Choice pea at \$5.60; red kidneys, \$9.15.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Prime red clover cash at \$11.80; alsike \$10.25; timothy \$3.65.

Hay

Strong.—No. 1 timothy \$23@23.50; standard and light mixed \$22@22.50; No. 2 timothy \$20@21; No. 1 clover \$17@18; No. 1 clover mixed \$20@21; straw \$12@13; new hay \$17@20.

Feeds.

Bran \$34; standard middlings \$35; fine do \$40; cracked corn \$55; coarse cornmeal \$54; chop at \$47 per ton in 100-lb. sacks.

Fruits.

Apples, Transparents \$2.25; Duch-ess \$2; red raspberries, fancy \$2.50 per 24-pint case; do black \$2 per 10-qt. case; huckleberries \$3 per 16-qt. case; blackberries \$1.75@2 per 16-qt. case.

WHEAT

A heavy movement of wheat is under way at the present time with primary receipts at a near record level. The large crop in Kansas and Oklahoma has been flooding the markets in that territory and storage capacity at southwestern terminals is approaching the overflow stage. Crop reports still show improvement in the United States and the August forecast was 814,000,000 bushels, or 28,000,000 bushels more than were produced last year. Crop forecasts on the Canadian yield are crystallizing at around 250,000,000 bushels. Black rust is reducing the yield in Manitoba and, in addition, the Canadian crop is running the risk of frost as growth is not up to normal. The drought in the Argentine has been relieved and since it is still early in the growing season a good crop may be produced in that country.

CORN

The corn crop forecast for August was 2,576,000 bushels. This is 2.5 per cent more than a month ago, but the gain was due to the higher par yield used as the condition was lower than a month previous in spite of fairly favorable growing weather in July. It is believed that some improvement has taken place since the government's returns were gathered, but poor stands, weedy fields and abandoned acreage make a small crop certain. The high level of cash corn prices has called forth a larger movement of corn from the country than usual at this season of the year, but it has been disappearing in a rather surprising fashion and the visible supply remains small. Pacific Coast demand is absorbing a substantial share of arrivals at western primary markets. Some corn industries also are using fairly large amounts every day.

The high level of cash corn prices has called forth a larger movement of corn from the country than usual at this season of the year, but it has been disappearing in a rather surprising fashion and the visible supply remains small. Pacific Coast demand is absorbing a substantial share of arrivals at western primary markets. Some corn industries also are using fairly large amounts every day.

OATS

The oats crop forecast is 1,439,000,000 bushels, or ten per cent more than last year's production. Harvest was late and rains are delaying it still further so that primary receipts are not picking up as rapidly as usual. Buyers of oats have been holding back in anticipation of lower prices when the movement started so that demand will probably expand as the supply increases.

SEEDS

Clover and timothy seed markets are quiet, with prices holding at about the same level as a week ago. Price movements will probably continue narrow pending more definite information as to the condition of new crops. Nearly 1,500,000 pounds of alfalfa seed were imported during July, compared with 520,000 a year ago.

FEEDS

The demand for by-product feeds is light at the present time. Offerings of wheat feeds, especially from re-sellers and southwestern mills, have increased recently as accumulation of feeds in transit has occurred and these are difficult to move at present quotations. Linseed meal is firm. The cottonseed meal market is quiet, with an easy undertone because of slow demand.

HAY

The tame hay crop forecast of 89,000,000 tons is slightly smaller than last year and the same as a year ago, but it is 3,000,000 tons above the average for the five years from 1918 to 1922. Owing to the last spring and the drought along the Pacific Coast, the last crop was more closely cleaned up than usual. The average condition of pastures on August 1 was 84 per cent, compared with 87.6 per cent a month previous, 77.6 per cent a year ago and 83 per cent as the ten-year average.

In the past week rains have interfered with hay harvest and retarded the movement. The south has been a fairly active buyer of new hay, stockyards are taking more than usual because of the rise in cattle receipts, and the suction created by drought along the Pacific Coast is drawing hay from adjoining states. Prices at most market centers have been firm.

POULTRY AND EGGS

The supply continues to be the dominant factor in the egg market. Fresh egg prices sought a new high level last week. Although receipts at the large distributing markets are above

normal at this season, the supply of fancy stock continues to diminish, the country collections are falling off, and demand is still good. The shortage of high-grade fresh eggs caused some drawing on storage holdings for quality during the week. The advance in distributing markets is being reflected in prices paid producers. Farm prices of eggs advanced 1.3 cents per dozen from May 15 to June 15, compared with a 0.9 per cent decline in the same period a year ago.

Chicago.—Eggs, miscellaneous 27½@28c; dirties at 22@24c; checks 23@24c; fresh firsts at 28@30c; ordinary firsts 26½@27c. Live poultry, hens 22½c; broilers 29c; springers at 30c; roosters 15½c; ducks 20c; geese 13c; turkeys 20c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 28@30c. Live poultry, broilers 34@35c; heavy hens 24c; light hens 16c; roosters 15c; geese 15c; ducks 18@24c.

BUTTER

The butter market strengthened slightly last week as supplies were less burdensome and buying was more active. Hot weather defects were apparent in many instances so that the quantity of high quality butter was scarce. Production reports indicate a slight seasonal decrease each week under its predecessor, but a continued substantial increase over corresponding weeks a year ago. With conditions generally favoring a continued heavy production of butter and the enormous surplus of cold storage holdings still being materially added to, the recent strength may be only temporary and still lower prices are probable. Prices for 92-score creamery were: Chicago 36¼c; New York at 38½c. In Detroit fresh creamery in tubs sell for 35@36¼c.

POTATOES

The August forecast of the white potato crop was 399,000,000 bushels. This is an increase of seven per cent over a month ago, and three per cent less than last year's harvest. The sweet potato crop, however, at 81,000,000 bushels is about 17 per cent less than in 1923.

For the season to date, carlot shipments of new potatoes have been about 22 per cent heavier than a year ago. The market has been helped slightly as a result of a more moderate movement and Kansas and Missouri stock is quoted at \$1.25@1.50 in Chicago. Prices are much lower than a year ago, however, especially for Eastern Shore Virginia Cobblers which are

bringing only \$1.50@2.25 per barrel in eastern cities.

APPLES

July proved to be a hard month on the apple crop as the estimate of the commercial yield was reduced 3,000,000 barrels in the August forecast, which was 29,400,000 barrels, against 34,300,000 barrels last year.

WOOL

While mills are taking less wool than two weeks ago, they are still buying moderate amounts. Prices remain firm with further small advances noticeable in parts of the list. The goods market is still sluggish but livelier demand seems to be fairly close at hand. Most of the wools in first hands are firmly held and wool dealers in some cases are disposed to withhold offerings in expectation of still higher prices. Reports suggest a better Australian clip this year than last. Foreign markets are quite strong.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Supplies of apples, cucumbers, squash and corn were heavier, while fewer berries were offered. Sweet corn was in good demand. Large slicing cucumbers were taken easily, but pickle size found slow sale. Squash was a slow seller. Yellow Transparent and Red Astrachan apples were in good supply and prices varied widely, according to quality. First-class tomatoes had ready sale but the big supply of second-rate ones moved slowly. Few black raspberries were offered, and red ones were slow sellers due to poor condition. The small supply of sour cherries sold readily. Celery supplies were quite heavy and the prices dropped a little. Fancy cauliflower and peas were in demand, and clear, smooth potatoes were fair sellers. Beans, beets, carrots, cabbage, onions and radishes were slow to move. Lettuce and other greens tended to lower prices. Eggs and poultry were in good demand.

Prices were: Apples, No. 1, \$2@2.50 bu; No. 2, \$1.25@1.75 bu; beans 75@90c bu; beets 35@40c dozen bunches; local celery, Jumbo \$1 dozen; No. 1, 50@65c dozen; cabbage, white 40@50c bu; red \$1.75 bu; currants \$3.50 24-qt. case; cherries \$4.50@5 24-qt. case; carrots 35@40c dozen bunches; cucumbers, slicing \$2.50@3.50 bu; pickles \$2 @5 bu; gooseberries \$3.50 24-qt. case; leaf lettuce 40@60c bu; head lettuce 75c@\$1 bu; green onions 40@50c per dozen bunches; potatoes \$1.25@1.50 a bu; radishes 50@75c dozen bunches; red raspberries \$5@6 per 24-qt. case; black raspberries \$5@6 24-qt. case; rhubarb at 50c dozen bunches; sweet corn 25@30c dozen; yellow Bantam at 38c dozen; summer squash \$1@1.50 a bu; tomatoes, outdoor \$1.75@2 basket; turnips \$1@1.25 bu; blackberries \$5@6 case; dewberries \$6 case; old hens, wholesale 24¼c; retail 25@28c; broilers, wholesale 30@33c; retail 35@40c; veal 15c; ducks, retail 25@30c.

GRAND RAPIDS

Michigan's big early potato crop is gradually pressing prices downward on this market. Tubers of excellent quality were selling early this week around 75c a bushel. From 1,000 to 3,000 bushels are being offered daily. Other vegetables are in liberal supply and low in price, while fruit of all kinds continue steady to firm. Paying prices early this week were: Raspberries, red \$3@4 16-qt. case; blacks \$2.25@2.50 case; dewberries at \$1.75@2 case; blueberries \$3@4 case; gooseberries \$1.75@2 case; currants \$1.35@1.50 case; cherries, sour \$2@2.50 case; apples, Duchess 75c@\$1 bu; Transparent and Astrachans \$1.50@2 bu; carrots, turnips, beets, rutabagas 75c@\$1 bu; celery 20@50c dozen; cauliflower 80c@\$1.50 flat; head lettuce \$1@1.50 bu; celery cabbage \$1@1.50 box; yellow onions \$1.25@1.50 bu; tomatoes, hothouse \$1.25@1.40 per 7-pound basket; outdoor \$1.25; cucumbers, hothouse \$1.25 dozen; outdoor 50c@\$1 a dozen; pickles \$1.50@2 bu; pork 11½@12c lb; veal 14@15c lb; cattle, steers 6@7c; poultry steady; fowls, heavy 18@20c; light 14@17c; broilers, light 14@18c; heavy 20@23c; eggs 28@32c; wheat \$1.13 bu; beans \$4.50 cwt.

LIVE STOCK SALES.

October 24—Complete dispersal sale. Spring Valley Stock Farms, Elisha Bailey & Son, Pittsford, Mich.

Live Stock Market Service

Wednesday, August 13.

CHICAGO

Hogs.

Receipts 32,000. Market moderately active, generally 25c lower than Tuesday's average. Few sales of light weights 25@35c off; tops \$9.65; bulk of good 180 to 240-lb. weight \$9.50@9.65; good 140 to 170-lb. average \$9@9.40; better 250 to 350-lb. butchers at \$9.40@9.55; packing sows at \$8@8.35; strong weight killing pigs \$8.25@8.50.

Cattle.

Receipts 13,000. Market on fed steers and yearlings slow and steady to 15c lower, mostly 10@15c off; the weighty kind show most decline; killing quality good; liberal sprinkling of choice offerings; medium weight steers \$10.90; heavies \$11; she stock very dull, unevenly lower; vealers are steady and \$11@11.50 to packers for good to choice kind.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 15,000. Market is active. Fat lambs strong to 25c higher, most advance on natives. Sorting is light. Early sales of natives are \$13@13.25 to packers, \$13.50@13.75 to outsiders. Good range lambs \$13.25@13.75, some held higher. Sheep and feeders are steady. Choice rangers to killers are \$7.75. No early sales of feeding lambs.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 721. Market on bulls, canners and feeders steady; all others slow and 25c lower.
Good to choice yearlings \$ 8.50@ 9.00
Best heavy steers 8.00@ 8.50
Handyweight butchers .. 7.00@ 7.50
Mixed steers and heifers 5.75@ 6.25
Handy light butchers ... 5.25@ 5.75
Light butchers 4.50 4.75

Best cows	5.00@ 5.25
Butcher cows	3.50@ 4.25
Cutters	3.00@ 3.00
Canners	2.00@ 2.75
Choice bulls	5.00@ 5.25
Bologna bulls	4.50@ 5.25
Stock bulls	3.50@ 4.50
Feeders	5.00@ 6.50
Stockers	4.00@ 5.50
Milkers	\$45.00@85.00

Veal Calves.

Receipts 600. Market 50c higher.
Best \$12.00@12.50
Others 5.00@11.50

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 563. Market slow.
Best spring lambs \$12.75@13.00
Fair 10.50@12.00
Light to common 7.00@ 8.50
Fair to good sheep 5.00@ 7.00
Culls and common 1.50@ 3.00

Hogs.

Receipts 1,119. Market 25c lower.
Mixed and heavy yorkers \$ 9.90
Roughs 7.75
Pigs 9.00
Stags 4.50@ 5.00
Light yorkers 9.50

BUFFALO

Cattle.

Receipts two cars. Market slow.
Calves \$12.

Hogs.

Receipts 20 cars. Market is lower.
Heavy and yorkers \$10.50; pigs and lights \$9.50@10.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts two cars. Market steady.
Top lambs \$13.50; yearlings at \$9@10.50; wethers \$8@9; ewe \$6.50@7.50.

WHERE GRAVITY WORKS.

(Continued from page 113).
second floor. The next room contains the grinder and the engine, the grinder being so placed that the feeds that are drawn in on the first floor can be let down into the grinder by gravity. Then there is the root bin for storage of roots, filled by driving in on the second floor, opening a trap door and pushing the mangels out of the wagonbox. The ice bin which holds as much as many ice houses is also in the basement. This is also filled from above, the floor over it being arranged so the joists and boards can be taken out for filling.

On the second floor are two driveways with the granary and storage bins between them. The folks make use of a clever device for mixing the rations for the cows. Four triangular shaped strips are set into a frame with the pointed side up. There are five of these frames with the pieces so spaced so that no one is directly above another. This device is placed over the chute that empties into the feed cart below. Say one wants to feed ground oats, ground corn and linseed meal. Simply empty the sacks in the corner of the room and shovel the mass through the mixer. Hunter says this is as good as shoveling over four times. The corn crib is on the west side of the west driveway. A chute in the bottom of it leads to the basement.

The north upright is separated by tight boards from the south upright and this for an excellent reason as I found out. The space over the granary and west driveway is ceiled and the bundles are stored here. When the separator comes, it "sets" on the west end of the barn. A big trap door has been arranged, hinged at the bottom and secured at the top with logchains. When this is lowered, the bundles slide right off it into the feeder of the machine. A window in the south upright makes way to thrust the blower in here. Thus the straw never goes out doors again nor does the dust stifle the bundle pitchers because there is a tight board partition separating the two lofts of the barn. Some of these ideas could be adapted to almost any barn; others apply specifically to dairy barns.

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.

Cow Fails To Come in Heat.—I bought a Jersey cow last Oct. owner didn't know when cow freshened. I have watched cow but she does not come in heat. She is 7 years old and I would like to get calf from her. F. F., Newago, Mich. Give her one dram ground nux vomica, one dram ground capsicum at dose in ground feed twice a day. Kindly understand you may not obtain satisfactory results as certain cows are barren and will never breed.

Lumpy Jaw—I have a young cow which has lumpy jaw. Is there a remedy for this ailment? C. L. L., Lansing, Mich. Surgical removal of the moveable bunch is best practice; however if you will apply tincture of iodine to the bunch daily and give her one dram doses of potassium iodide night and morning for ten days it might effect a cure. If the bunch adheres firmly to bone and if the bone is affected she will not recover. If she has to be beefed and her jaw does not suppurate, the carcass can be safely used for food.

Suppurative Sore Shoulder—I have a horse troubled with sore shoulder. The shoulder swells, then opens and discharges pus. Will you please tell me how to effect a cure? E. E., Benzonia, Mich. Enough cutting should be done to allow the abscess to drain, apply hydrogen peroxide to remove pus, then apply a dusting powder composed of equal parts oxide of zinc and boric acid three times a day. If caused by working in a bad fitting collar, the collar must be exchanged for one which fits properly, besides the horse should be rested until he recovers.

Lack of Exercise.—I have six spring pigs that weight about 75 lbs. each. I have been feeding them skim milk, unground oats and they run in a field of rape. There are three of them that have swollen joints and their eyes are some inflamed. They have good pen with dirt floor and they do not appear to be sick. G. D., Blanchard, Mich. Give them potassium acetate in drinking water, milk or in swill. Fifteen grains is dose for 75 lb pig and it should be given as often as necessary to keep the kidneys active. Perhaps if they were given more exercise their joints might swell less. Apply tincture of iodine to enlarged joints three times a week, and if their bowels are constive give castor oil.

Heifer East Wood—What can be done for a yearling heifer that eats wood? She pulls splinters off the fence and seems to be fond of wood. M. C., Gagetown Mich. Mix equal parts powdered gentian, baking soda, powdered wood, charcoal, and common salt together, give her a tablespoonful at dose in ground feed a day.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

Genesee Co., August 1—Catchy weather for haying with a heavy crop has kept farmers anxious. Wheat harvest is well along. Oats are heavy and in some places badly lodged. Beans and potatoes looking fine. Corn is even in stand, but now coming on nicely. Sugar beets are an average crop. Berries are heavy and apples scarce. Poultry is very plentiful with prices for eggs and fowls moderate. Weather clearing after period of showers.—E. E. R.

Branch Co., July 28—Beans look good. Corn late but growing fast. Early potatoes look the best in years. Winter apples will be a short crop. Fall apples heavy. Chicken crop large. Labor scarce and high. Poultry bring 18 to 25c; eggs, 23; wool, 35c; lambs, 10c; cattle, 5c; wheat, \$1.15; potatoes, \$2; Alfalfa is fast coming to the front in this community.—G. M. T.

Bay Co., July 26—Labor crop good. Not troubled much with crop diseases. Haying completed. Wheat harvest well along. Sugar beets look fine. Beans \$4.10; raspberries \$6@8 per bu; eggs, 20@22c; poultry, 22@30c.—J. N.

Ogemaw Co., July 28—Beans favorable; corn poor; potatoes fair; fruit scarce; very little trouble from insects; chick crop large and labor scarce. Eggs, 23c; butter, 35c; poultry, 16c; cattle, 5@6c; hogs, 8c.—J. T.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Change of Copy or Cancellations must reach us Twelve Days before date of publication

Registered Guernseys

LONE PINE RANGER our new Herd SIRE has a Dam with an A. R. O. record 936 fat. When in the market for better Guernseys, write GILMORE BROS., Camden, Mich.; J. W. WILLIAMS, No. Adams, Mich.

Guernseys For sale, Reg. yearling heifers, bull calves, May Rose breeding, prices very reasonable. W. W. Burdick, Williamston, Mich.

BULL CALVES

Desirable son of Sir Charlesvoix Ormsby 35,339.5 lbs. of milk and 1,278.56 butter in 365 days out of short and long time record cows. J. B. JONES FARMS, Frank Book, Herdsman, Romeo, Mich.

FOR SALE Our entire herd of 15 Reg. Holstein cows. Young. T. B. tested. Riverdale Farm. J. E. Gamble & Sons, Hart, Mich.

HEREFORD BULLS

We are offering some exceptional bargains in young Hereford bulls. HARWOOD HEREFORD FARMS, Six miles south of Ionia, on M-43.

15 Cows, 4 bulls from R. of M. Cows. Chance to select from herd of 70. Some fresh, others bred for fall freshening. Colon C. Lillie, Coppersville, Mich.

Registered Jersey Cattle

Herd accredited. J. L. Carter, Lake Odessa, Mich.

For Sale Ten head registered Jersey cows and one bull. Price \$1400 for lot. B. E. Keyt & Son, Lakeview, Mich.

FOR SALE

A few choice young Shorthorn bulls. Write for delivered prices. H. B. PETERS & SON, Elsie, Mich.

FOR SALE One cow, two heifers, and one young bull of best beef breeding. Young cattle sired by Revolution, Jr. Cheap if taken soon. Also a few young cows of strong milking inheritance. BELAND & BELAND, Tecumseh, Mich.

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

RED POLLED CATTLE

Best of Michigan's Leading Herd, Owned by L. F. WESTBROOK BROS., Ionia, Mich.

Feeders For Sale 100 yearlings, mostly grade Durhams. Driving distance to central state points. Farm two miles off M66. W. A. Doherty, Fife Lake, Mich.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

This classified advertising department is established for the convenience of Michigan farmers. Small advertisements bring best results under classified headings. Try it for want ads and for 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	25	\$2.00	\$6.24
11	.88	2.64	26	2.16	6.48
12	.96	2.88	27	2.24	6.72
13	1.04	3.12	28	2.32	6.96
14	1.12	3.36	29	2.40	7.20
15	1.20	3.60	30	2.48	7.44
16	1.28	3.84	31	2.56	7.68
17	1.36	4.08	32	2.64	7.92
18	1.44	4.32	33	2.72	8.16
19	1.52	4.56	34	2.80	8.40
20	1.60	4.80	35	2.88	8.64
21	1.68	5.04	36	2.96	8.88
22	1.76	5.28	37	3.04	9.12
23	1.84	5.52	38	3.12	9.36
24	1.92	5.76	39	3.20	9.60
25	2.00	6.00	40	3.28	9.84

Special Notice

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

MISCELLANEOUS

CORN HARVESTER cuts and piles on harvester or windrows. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal Corn Binder. Sold in every state. Only \$25 with bundle tying attachment. Testimonials and catalog FREE showing picture of Harvester. Process Harvester Co., Salina, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Dick's S-31 Blizzard Silo Filler in good condition, mounted on trucks. Will work on 36 ft. Silo, has distributor pipe for inside. \$125.00 cash, no trade. S. D. Stover, Route 2, Grand Rapids, Mich.

FOR SALE—Complete Tractor outfit, 8-16 International Tractor Type E, 13-inch Enslage Cutter with 42-ft. blower pipe, 14-inch two-bottom P/O plow, 50 ft., 6-in. belt and buzz saw. Write Joseph Aldin, Moline, Mich.

MAIL YOUR KODAK FILMS to us; we develop roll, make 6 good prints and return for 25c coin or stamps. Cowie Studio, 12 Fountain Ave., Springfield, O.

SECOND-HAND Whirlwind Silo Filler in good condition. This is unusual Value. The McClure Company, Saginaw, Mich.

ALL WOOL YARN for sale from manufacturer. 75c to \$2.00 per lb. Free sample. H. A. Bartlett, Harmony, Maine.

TRY BIGFORD'S Maple Syrup (imitation.) You'll be delighted with its excellent quality. Price \$1.90 per gallon. S. L. Bigford, 2022 Lena St., Flint, Mich.

AMAZING TRIAL OFFER! Any one Kodak Roll Film developed; 6 fine Glossy Prints; only 15c. Associated Photo, Box 1463-AB, Cincinnati, O.

PEDIGREED RED ROCK WHEAT. Write C. D. Finkbeiner, Clinton, Mich.

REAL ESTATE

MICHIGAN FARM, Brick House, Stock, Tools, Crops; \$1,000 Cash. Owner with distant interests, sacrifices all for amount insurance; 80 acres in fertile district. Fine cooperative creamery; splendid high school; close 2 depot towns; 3 noted lakes; 33 acres loamy fields, 10-cow pasture, woodlot, 55 fruit trees, grapes, berries; excellent 2-story 9-room brick house, porches, 2 barns, granary, windmill, etc. \$3,600 gets it, horses, 3 cows, poultry, tools, implements, vehicles, crops, etc. included if taken now. Part cash. See details and picture, page 34 illus. Bargain Catalog money-making farms. Copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 205BC Kresge Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

HOGS

DUROCS Our SENSATION DUROCS at 4 mo. old, are 24 inches tall and weighing 125 to 140 lbs. We can sell you a real boar now. J. M. WILLIAMS, No. Adams, Mich.

DUROC fall and spring boars of the best breeding and quality, at prices to sell. Fall pigs at bargain prices. W. C. Taylor, Milan, Mich.

DUROCS Stock for sale at all times, write for breeding and prices. F. J. Drott, Monroe, Mich., R. No. 1.

Chester White Boars Size, type, quality and price will please you. Registered free. F. W. ALEXANDER, Vassar, Mich.

O. I. C. & Chester White Big type with QUALITY. All the Grand Champion, O. I. C.'s at Michigan State Fair, 1922 & 1923, were bred at Newman's Stock Farm. Also a few Choice Spring Pigs Cheap. Newman's Stock Farm, Marlette, Mich.

O. I. C.'s Spring pigs, Sired by "Giant Boy" and "Jumbo Bell Boy," also Brown Swiss bulls. MILO H. PETERSON, R. 2, Ionia, Mich.

Francisco Farm Poland Chinas

Our spring pigs are the best ever. 75 head to choose from. Outstanding herd boars at \$25; pairs \$40; trios, \$50. \$5.00 off if you come and get them. P. P. POPE, R. 3, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

Fall Pigs either sex, by the great Boar, The Wolverine. Priced reasonable. Best of dams. W. E. Livingston, Parma, Mich.

LARGE TYPE Poland Chinas Spring pigs, either sex from Michigan's Champion herd. A. A. Feldkamp, Manchester, Mich.

Hampshire Bred Gilts and Boar Pigs, not akin, 12th year. Write your wants. John W. Snyder, R. 4, St. Johns, Mich.

SHEEP

LAMBS --SHEEP--LAMBS

Feeder sheep or lambs for Sept. and October delivery, direct from our Montana and Dakota ranges to your home station. We pay the freight. Ask for our delivered prices. Write NORTHWESTERN SHEEP CO., Hettinger, N. Dakota.

400 BREEDING EWES

For sale in lots of 50 or more. Also 300 yearlings. ALMOND B. CHAPMAN & SON, South Rockwood, Mich.

POLLED (Hornless) Delaine Rams having size and quality, for sale. HOUSEMAN BROS., R. 4, Albion, Mich.

Am Closing Out my entire flock of ninety breeding ewes. Laurence Kilpatrick, Ovid, Mich.

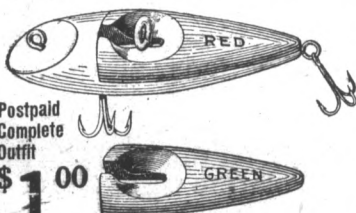
50 Delaine Rams as good as grow. Photos free. F. H. RUSSELL, R. 3, Wakeman, Ohio.

Fish with A-B-C MINNOWS

Changeable Backs

You will never want to use the old kind of minnow when you once use Bolton's "A-B-C." Only one body. You never remove the bait from the line, simply change the back in a jiffy—carry extra backs in vest pocket.

2 Baits at the Price of One



Postpaid Complete Outfit \$1.00

Including (as shown) one white body with hooks, one red back, one green back—extra backs including luminous 35c each, postpaid. Money-back guarantee.

DETROIT SPORTING GOODS CO. Manufacturers. 186 Corland Ave., H. P. Detroit, Mich.

SHIP YOUR WOOL

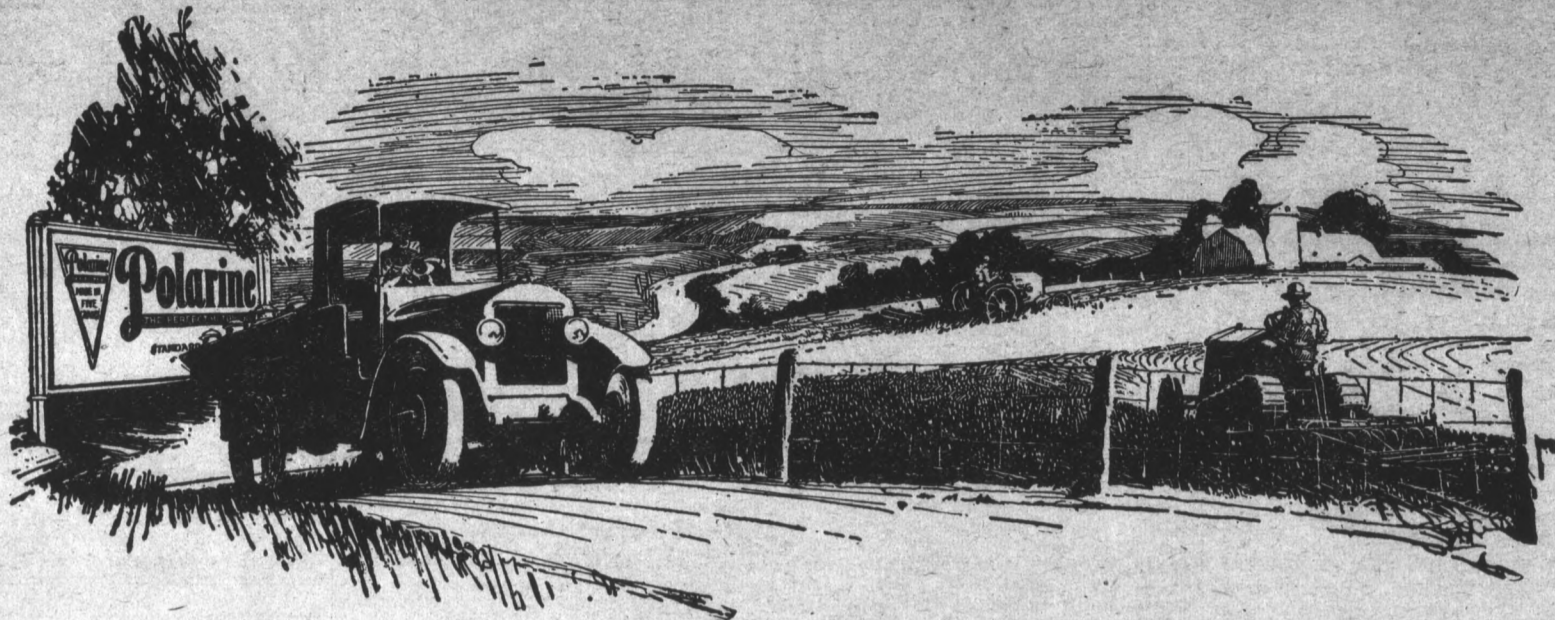
To TRAUGOTT SCHMIDT & SONS, 508 MONROE AVE., DETROIT, MICH.

And Get the Following High Prices F. O. B. Detroit

FINE DELAINE	47c	FINE CLOTHING	37c
MEDIUM	45c	REJECTION	35c

HELP WANTED

TRY a Michigan Farmer Classified Liner. They bring results.



Tractor Owners Prove Polarine Best Oil

THE PERFECT MOTOR OIL

Made in Five Grades

TRACTOR owners are among the heaviest users of Polarine. They are compelled to use a lubricant that saves parts, because a breakdown in the midst of agricultural activities is costly. The experiences which many tractor operators have related to us prove that Polarine is a superior lubricant for tractors.

Merriman Brothers of Deckerville, Michigan, write:

"We own and farm over 500 acres of land, and we have used Fordson tractors during the last 4 years.

"We have done a great deal of shopping around on tractor oils, trying all of the well-known brands, and have now proved to our satisfaction that your Polarine Heavy is the best oil obtainable for the lubrication of the Fordson Tractor."

There is a correct grade of Polarine for your car, tractor or truck, no matter what make it may be. And when you use this grade, you will note both a marked saving in fuel and a marked drop in repair cost and renewal of parts.

Polarine actually makes tractor fuel go further. This is because Polarine is scientifically made. It forms a perfect seal about the piston to conserve the power your engine develops.

Polarine saves parts because it reduces friction to a minimum. It maintains its body under all working conditions. It does not break down.

Don't experiment. Don't risk layoffs in your busy season. Use the correct grade of Polarine throughout the season. Then compare your tractor's performance under these new conditions with its performance last year. You'll be pleased with the improvement.

Tractor Chart of Recommendations

TRACTORS		Trade Name	Motor Oil
Trade Name	Motor Oil	Mogul	S. H.
Adaptable	H.	Mohine	S. H.
Allis-Chalmers, 6-12	H.	Monarch	H.
Allis-Chalmers, Other Models	S. H.	Nilson	S. H.
All Work	S. H.	Oil-Gas	E. H.
Andrews-Kincade	E. H.	Peoria	E. H.
Appleton	S. H.	Pioneer	E. H.
Aultman-Taylor, 15-30	S. H.	Reed	S. H.
Aultman-Taylor, Other Models	S. H.	Rix	S. H.
Automotive	H.	Rumley, Oil Pull, 12-20, 16-30 and 20-40	E. H.
Avery, C. & Road Razer	H.	Rumley, Other Models	E. H.
Avery, Track Runner	S. H.	Russell	S. H.
Avery, Other Models	E. H.	Samson	S. H.
Bates Steel Mule, Midwest Motor	S. H.	Shawnee	H.
Bates, Other Models	H.	Square Turn	E. H.
Bear	S. H.	Stinson	S. H.
Best Tracklayer	E. H.	Titan	S. H.
Big Farmer	E. H.	Topp-Stewart	S. H.
Case, 10-18, 12-20 and 15-27	H.	Toro	H.
Case, 22-40	S. H.	Townsend	E. H.
Case, Other Models	E. H.	Traylor	H.
Cletrac, F.	H.	Trundaar	S. H.
Cletrac, W.	S. H.	Twin City, 12-20 and 20-35	S. H.
Coleman	E. H.	Twin City, Other Models	E. H.
Dart	S. H.	Uncle Sam	S. H.
Eagle	S. H.	Wallis	S. H.
E.B.	S. H.	Waterloo Boy	S. H.
Ellwood	H.	Wetmore	S. H.
Farm Horse	E. H.	Wisconsin	S. H.
Fitch	E. H.		
Flour City, Junior and 20-35	S. H.	CULTIVATORS	
Flour City, Other Models	E. H.	Aeae	H.
Fordson	S. H.	Aro	H.
Fox	E. H.	Avery	H.
Frick	S. H.	Bailor	H.
Gray	S. H.	Beeman	H.
Hart-Parr	E. H.	Bolens	H.
Heider	S. H.	Boring	H.
Holt, 2-Ton	H.	Centaur	H.
Holt, Other Models	E. H.	Do-It-All	S. H.
Huber	S. H.	International	H.
Indians	H.	Kincade	H.
International	H.	Merry Garden	M.
J. T.	E. H.	Motor Macultivator	S. H.
Klumb	E. H.	New Britain	H.
La Crosse	E. H.	Red E.	H.
Lauson	S. H.	Spry Wheel	E. H.
Leader	S. H.	Utilator	H.
Leonard	S. H.		
Liberty	E. H.	KEY	
Lincoln	S. H.	L.—Polarine Light	
Little Giant	S. H.	M.—Polarine Medium	
McCormick-Deering	H.	H.—Polarine Heavy	
Minneapolis, 12-25 and 17-30	S. H.	S.H.—Polarine Special Heavy	
Minneapolis, Other Models	E. H.	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 Company (Indiana) Station.



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

3490B