

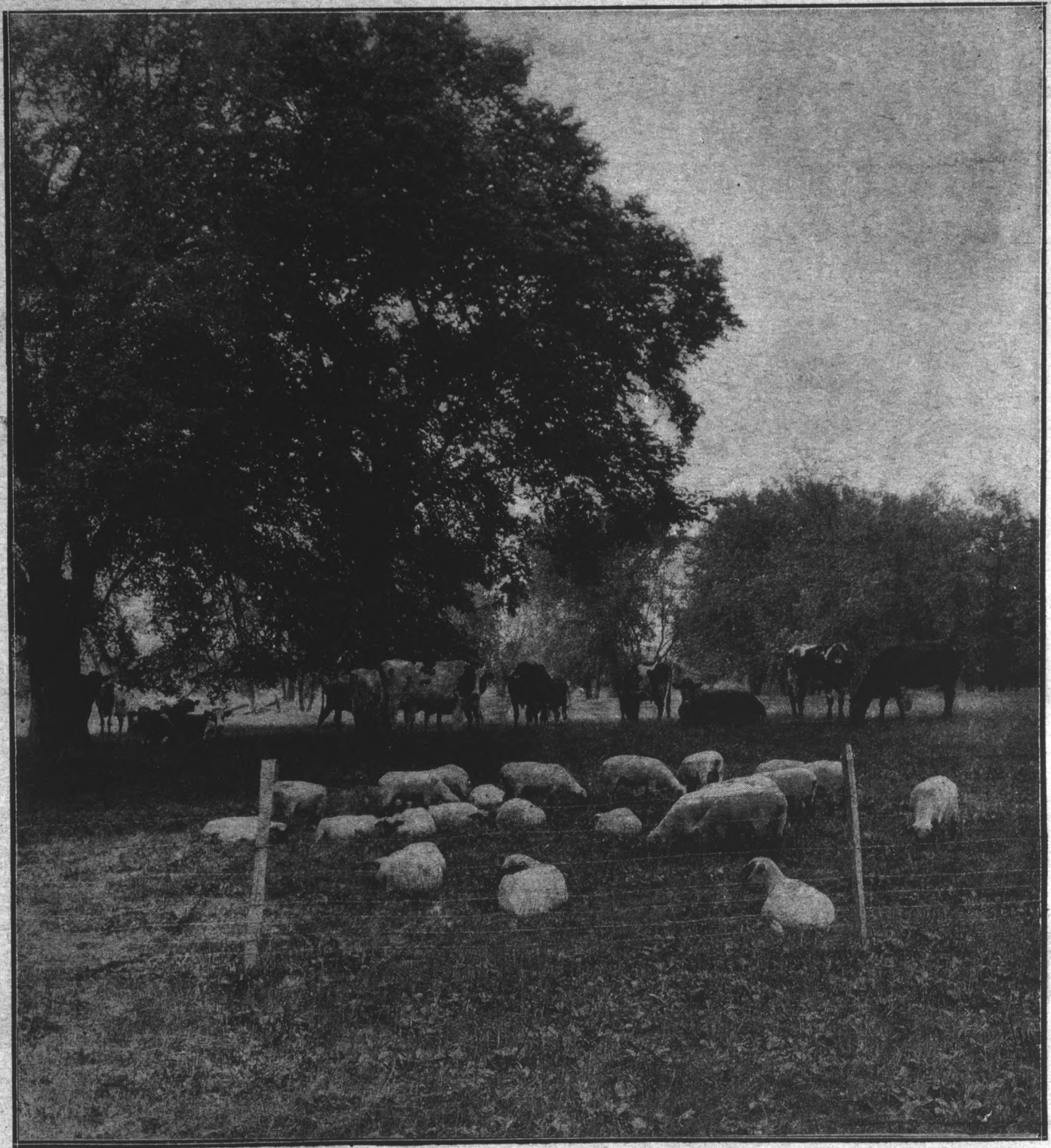
MICHIGAN FARMER

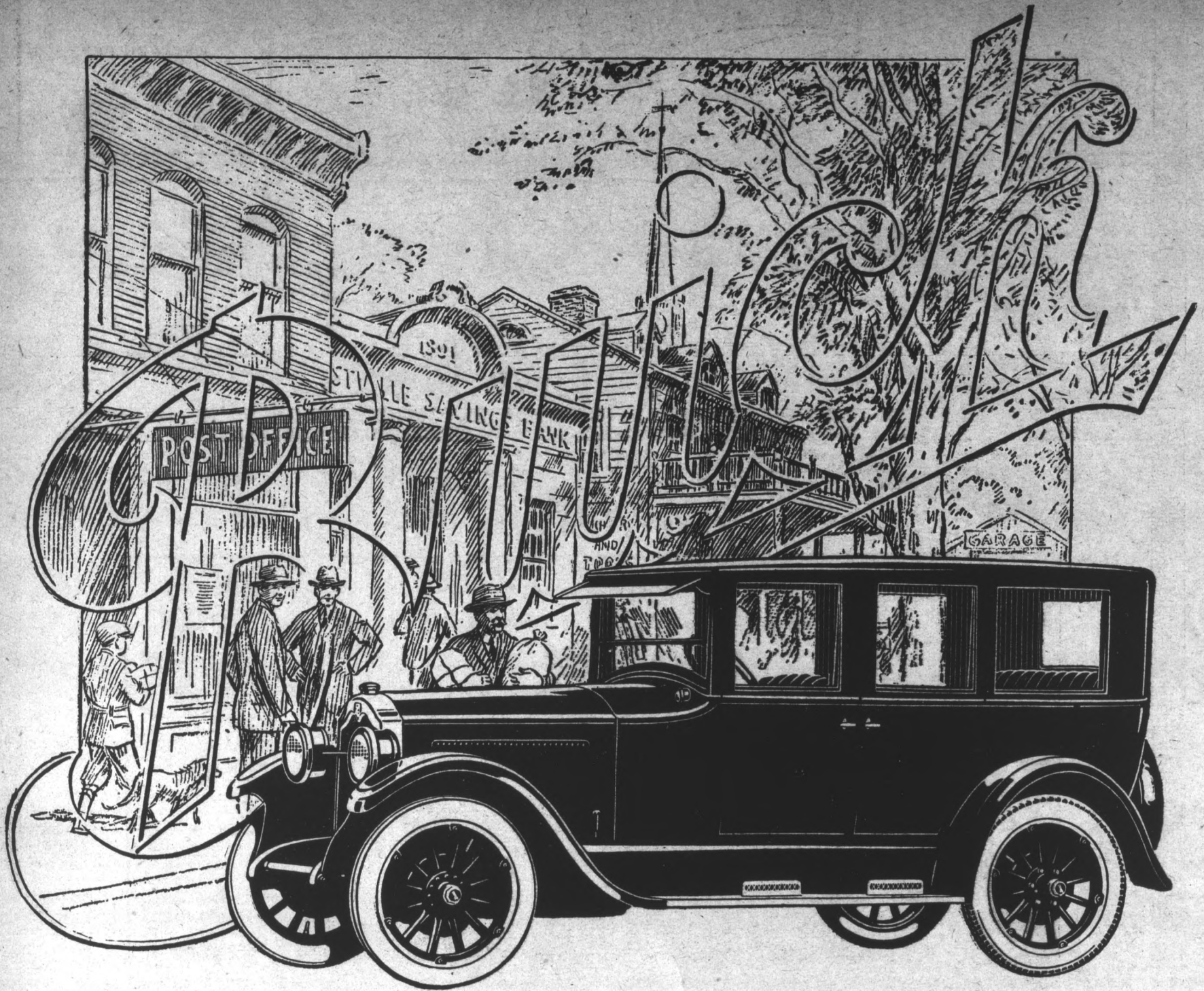
AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ESTABLISHED 1843.

VOL. CLXII. No. 18
Whole Number 4601

DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1924

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After owning several other cars, I purchased a 1921 Model Coupe, and the service and satisfaction justified my purchasing a 1924 Model for a family car, and I must say that of eighteen automobiles which I have owned, some of which cost more than twice as much as the Buick, it is a wonderful performing car. The engine is powerful and quiet; the riding qualities cannot be beaten; the four-wheel brakes give you that feeling of safety which is so much appreciated in this day of congested traffic.

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(Signed) M. H. Hardesty
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VOLUME CLXII

MICHIGAN FARMER

NO. 1 **LIVE STOCK** *JOURNAL*
PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ESTABLISHED 1843.
A Practical Journal for the Rural Family
MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE
NUMBER EIGHTEEN

When The Clover Fails

A Few Suggestions as to the Use of Substitute Crops

By D. F. Rainey

YOU have read a lot about soybeans; so have all of us. A few have tried the crop out experimentally using the hay for the cows or the grain for the hogs and they were more than pleased with the results. Surely there is a place for more soybeans in Michigan. Our average has been increasing quite rapidly and it is bound to continue to increase for some time as more men become familiar with the culture and uses of this legume.

Soybeans should especially interest the farmers on our lighter soils. Sandy soils so often are deficient in humus that they dry out during the summer droughts. Soybeans are one crop which can withstand this condition much better than corn, clover or oats. Somehow, they keep their bright green color and continue to grow during the dry hot spells. Soybeans planted for hay during the last half of May or early June will seldom have a failure charged against it. Would that our red clover were as dependable!

Some of our soils are too acid to grow red clover; very few need lime to grow soybeans successfully. Although soybeans will, no doubt, produce a better crop if some of the acid soils are limed, yet it is not imperative as with alfalfa. And for this season, it will be a boon to many farmers who have been unable to apply lime and get some alfalfa started. Instead, they can plow the ground this spring, inoculate the seed, sow the

soys and know that they will have a hay high in protein (about the same as alfalfa,) and if the soys are inoculated, they will secure the large amount of nitrogen from the abundant supply in the air.

Some men sow soys in 28-inch rows and cultivate as much as necessary to control the weeds. This requires about 35 to 40 pounds of seed. On clean ground some sow broadcast, while others plug up every other hole in the drill and sow the soybeans in 14-inch rows. Broadcasting requires about 90 pounds of seed. On foul or very light soil, it will probably be

most satisfactory to row in rows and cultivate.

To get the most hay, the soys should be cut when the pods are well plumped out and before losing its leaves; this will be just before the lower leaves begin to turn yellow. They can be cut with a mower, raked in windrows and cocked. The soys have large leaves and do not dry out very fast, so they will need to be left in the cock several days, probably. One bad feature about making soybean hay is that when left out in this way, it may get caught in a rain.

According to "The SoyBean," by

Piper and Morse, the leaves of the soybeans constitute over 40% of the hay and contain 19% of protein, hence the importance of handling so that very few leaves will be lost.

The Farm Crops Department of the Michigan Agricultural College has tried out many varieties of soybeans in many parts of the state and it is indeed a poor soil or an adverse season when soybeans do not yield a ton of hay per acre and yields have been as high as three tons per acre. The accompanying picture shows a test of soybean varieties grown in 28-inch rows. One row of each variety is planted side by side so that each will have an equal opportunity.

Of the many varieties of soybeans which have been tested the Manchu, Ito San and Black Eyebrow have proven dependable. They can be used for hay or allowed to mature grain which may be fed to the stock, cattle, sheep or hogs, or may be sold for seed.

Another variety, the Wilson, has given even larger yields of hay, during the time it has been tested. The Wilson does not mature seed in Michigan, however, so will be a little more difficult to cure as it will be less ripe when cut for hay than the other varieties mentioned.

The man who fears he may be short of hay this summer should consider the desirable characteristics of soybeans before sowing Sudan Grass, Millet or some similar crop.



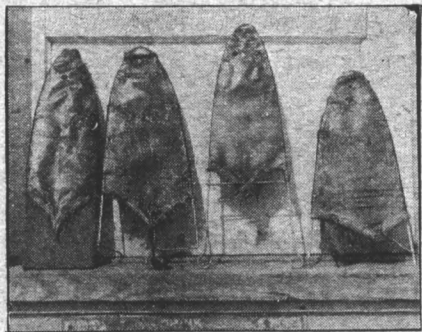
A Field of Black Eyebrow Soybeans.

Muskrat Farming Has a Future

There Is a Demand for the Pelt of the Plebian Muskrat

By Edwy B. Reid

VARIOUS events and circumstances have combined to make the chubby rodent of the swamp, the muskrat, with its smooth beaver-like coat a choice investment. The world war brought the price of its pelage up to \$4.00 and allowed some of the hired trappers to



Board and Wire Type Stretchers.

pocket \$300 a day. It was only an omen of the less miraculous but more lasting and influential change in the world fur market that was to follow. Up to that time England and Germany had held the world trade. Now the United States has it. It used to be that American fur buyers took an ocean journey and went to London or Leipzig and brought back to this country its native pelts that had been shipped some months before to the world fur centers. But now these American fur buyers stay at home

and attend the St. Louis and New York sales where they meet foreign buyers from the farthest parts of the globe. At these international auctions there are more tables of muskrat fur than any other. It seems as if these marsh and pond inhabitants, who produce from 18-40 young a year had consciously undertaken the task of making America first in the fur business. The fur sale held in St. Louis in 1919 totalled nearly \$8,000,000 and this is only a partial measure of the fur business. This amount is more than eight times that of the 1915 St. Louis fur sale and the increase is typical of the growth of the entire fur trade in the United States.

The fur manufacturer is using the muskrat fur to imitate the finest, silkiest and most pleasing furs found in the best fur stores. It's an honest effort on his part for wholesale dealers in fur have as good ethics as are found in any business. When he has produced from the muskrat pelage something beautiful to see, and as durable as the natural wearing qualities of the pelt make it, he gives his manufactured article a name. Thus it is that muskrat fur parades as Aleutian Seal, Hudson Bay Seal, Hudson seal, Mole, Real Seal, Red River Seal, River Mink, River Sable and Russian Otter. About the only time its own name ap-

pears is when the manufacturer dealing in rabbit fur, compliments his output by calling it muskrat.

In Washington, D. C., the Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture is sponsoring muskrat farming and Mr. Frank G. Ashbrook, an expert in fur bearing animals has gone into the region where muskrats are thickest and made a study of the whole situation. The owners of the marshes employ trappers to make the catch and market the hides. Let the supply of trappers be too few or too greedy for gain and a dissatisfied wave runs through the whole fur trade. The ultimate wearer of the fur shares it. What's the cause? Some of the trapping has been done out of season, too early in December, or too late after the middle of March. Unprimed skins get into the market and everybody grumbles. Extending the trapping out of season lessens next season's crop of animals and the continuation of this practice will finally have the effect of killing the rat that grows the golden fur. The superiority of fur taken in midwinter shows in the thickness and the fresh oily gloss. A new owner of a muskrat farm likes to see a large first year's income, and if his tract has not been trapped for sometime he can have it. An instance of this is the man who paid \$2,200 for his marsh

farm and netted an income of \$1,600 the first year from trapping muskrat. There are two kinds of inspiration to progress in this business; the one good, the other bad. It is bad to spur increased output at the expense of the future output of the animals and of (Continued on page 654.)



Carcasses sell for 15 to 20 cents each.

MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS



Published Weekly Established 1843 Copyright 1924

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CHICAGO OFFICE 608 So. Dearborn St.
CLEVELAND OFFICE 1011-1013 Oregon Ave., N. E.
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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

One Year, 52 issues \$1.00
Three Years, 156 issues \$2.00
Five Years, 260 issues \$3.00

All Sent Postpaid
Canadian subscription 50c a year extra for postage

RATES OF ADVERTISING

55 cents per line agate type measurement, or \$7.70 per inch (14 agate lines per inch) per insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than \$1.65 each insertion. No objectionable advertisements inserted at any time. Entered as Second Class Matter at the Post Office at Detroit, Michigan. Under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Member Audit Bureau of Circulation

VOLUME CLXII NUMBER EIGHTEEN

DETROIT, MAY 3, 1924

CURRENT COMMENT

The Safe Way

IT is said that several years ago when a garment maker's league was established, one of the leading garment makers had a resolution put through to the effect that all garment cutting should stop for six weeks in order to relieve the market of a surplus. Immediately he went back to his factory and ordered his force to work at full speed. The other garment makers being crafty did the same thing. As a result the market was flooded.

A plan for restricting the production of farm crops works somewhat in the same manner. The actual restriction is always less than what was planned, because it is human nature to try to take advantage. However, while artificial restriction does not work, the law of supply and demand does. Nobody can, more than temporarily at least, go contrary to its trend without suffering the consequences. It would seem therefore that to study the trend of supply and demand should profit one in making his future farming plans.

Watching The Taxes

WHAT is everybody's business is nobody's business. We can find in our own personal experiences scores of instances proving the truth of the thread-worn saying. But is there any one place where it can be more generally applied than to our tax situation?

For this reason, the little gathering at Port Huron last week, called by the local grange to give consideration to local, county, state and national tax questions, may be of greater significance than it first seems. In the first place, this meeting was a part of a nation wide program, every state in the union having already called similar gatherings. Then, the citizens there are going to make it their business to know about local tax matters as well as county, state and national tax questions, and, further, to interest their neighbors along the same line.

The importance of the move is emphasized by the statement of Dr. Richard T. Ely, internationally known economist, who at the recent Tri-State development congress at Duluth, called attention to this situation, that while taxes are continually tending to increase, farm land values have dropped about twenty per cent from the peak in 1920, according to estimates

by the department of agriculture. In some sections of the country it has been found that taxes are absorbing as high as sixty-six per cent of the rent of the land.

By graphs Dr. Ely shows that in some of our best agricultural states the line representing the upward trend of taxes is gaining so rapidly on the line representing land values that it will not take long for the two lines to meet. He concludes with this significant statement, "If land values are absorbed by the state and if the drift continues unchecked, land owners will become state tenants."

If this be true, and we can hardly question the words of so great an authority, the little meetings called at Port Huron and elsewhere throughout the states of the union should be multiplied ten thousand times until every person (for everyone pays taxes whether he owns land or not) is thoroughly awakened to the crisis we face and those having the spending of public monies are made to lay awake nights to plan government economies.

Fulfilling Our Dreams

ARE you a dreamer? Very well. Connect up your dreams with your will and push them out in the open. That

is the way to make dreams come true. All worth-while things in life were once dreams. They were the ideals, the aspirations, the visions of what men hoped to do, or to be, or to have.

Dreams are the stuff that life and character are made of, and yet, dreams alone never accomplish anything. Foolish fancies and idle dreaming, if not properly backed up, may oftentimes snap and destroy the real fiber of one's being. If a dream is put into action, if it is made concrete, it may become a fine farm, a beautiful home, a college education or a good business. All these fine and useful things that we see so commonly about us were once dreams.

The ideal is first necessary before any really worth-while thing can be realized. There will be times when this ideal, this dream, this vision of what we want to do, or to be, or to have, will come to us clearly and we will be sure we are on the right track. We must stick to these ideals. It will take some courage to stick, for there will also come times when the object of our dreams seems hopeless, and we apparently lose our way.

It is at these off-times that there is difficulty in holding to the great visions before our eyes and in working

steadily toward it; and many of us who have dreamed great things for the farm are going through such a period today. But faith is always rewarded in some way, and we will not fall if we work to the pattern we have laid out for ourselves and let that pattern inspire us to do our best.

The County Agent System

OCCASIONALLY we hear of certain Michigan counties taking on a streak of economy which includes the elimination of the county agent.

The county agent is not holding a soft political job, but generally works hard for what he gets. He has been an economic asset to most of the counties who employed him, because he has gotten the farmers, by personal contract and demonstration, to do those things for their own good they should have done a long time ago.

While we in Michigan are occasionally dropping the county agent, other states are supporting the movement stronger than ever. Illinois now has some ninety-seven county agents out of a possible one-hundred and four. Indiana is also strongly established in this respect. Even those mid-western states which have suffered so strongly from an agricultural depression through over-production, are backing the county agent diligently with the realization that he is a great factor in guiding them from agricultural poverty back to prosperity again through economical production. The agricultural states, who are down to a financial rock bottom with heavy taxes to pay, consider it a necessity to include the maintenance of a county agent as part of their tax budget.

Of course, there may be local or personal factors which make it advisable to eliminate the county agent, but in the majority of cases it has been demonstrated that the county agent system properly conducted more than pays for itself.

The Old Teeter Totter

HOW much like a game is life? When we were children we used to put a plank across the top rail of the fence and with someone on the other end, play teeter totter. Ever do it? 'Course you have. "Teeter-totter—bread and water." Good sport. Especially when you could get the other fellow on the short end of the plank and keep him tottering in the air for a spell.

That is just where industry has had the farmer for some time—tottering on the short end of the plank. He has had to brace himself with all his might to hold on. Some have fallen off and run away, complaining and nursing their bumps, others have slid down the plank to the fence to make their tottery position secure but have accumulated enough slivers to make them uncomfortable for some time to come. Still others have taken a firm grip and by Herculean efforts have actually backed up the "water" end of the plank that they might force their turn to teeter, get their feet on solid ground and a little of the bread that is now long past due.

All along we have had faith that the farmer's turn to teeter would come again, and there are signs that the time may not be far distant. For the fourth year in succession now one farmer writes, "we are planning on going ahead with the work on our farm just the same as if there was a sure enough profit in it. It has been up hill business, but occasionally we have been able to pucker up and whistle and it has helped to keep up our courage. This spring the whistle comes easier, is louder and lustier than usual and it is with no misgivings whatever that we stake our economic future upon the comeback of the old farm."

Spring Fever

MY! but how I kin sleep these nights, and my! how I could sleep these days too if Sophie would only let me. Sophie says it taint right that I should wanta sleep all the time when natshure and everythin' is wak-in' up. I says I can't help it, guess it must be what you call spring fever. Then she says, you come right here and take a dose of sulfur and molasses. I've taken so much o' that sulfur stuff that I am afraid to strike a match near my mouth fer fear the sulfur'd go off. Then I sure would spit fire, wouldn't I?

The other day Sophie made a accomplishment; she got me ta spade the garden after supper. I says I didn't like ta spade on a full stomach but she says you ain't; your goin' to spade out behind the chicken coop. It ain't no use arguin' with Sophie so I went behind the chicken coop.



Well, about the first shovel full I took I throwed up the nicest fattest worm you ever saw. Say, you know that just made my hands itch fer fishin'. So I just got a can and put that worm in it, and then I went after some more worms and before I had that can full of nice juicy ones, I had the garden all dug. That's the way Sophie got her garden dug but she don't know it 'cause I got them worms in a private place in the barn; the opportunity fer fishin' is comin' some of these days.

You know this world ain't made right, or I ain't made right, either one. I don't see why a fellow is gotta plow and plow and plow and etc., when the poppies is poppin', the birds is singin' and etc. It ain't right fer a man to have ta work when everythin' is enjoyin' itself, and just workin' fer the privileges of payin' taxes so he kin have the privilege of workin'. Robins don't work and don't pay no taxes and see the fun they have.

Sophie says, alright go and be a robin if you kin, but I think you'd make a better crow 'cause you're always doin' a lot o' kawin' about nothin'. As I says before it ain't no use o' arguin' with Sophie.

HY SYCKLE.

Spray Without Ceasing



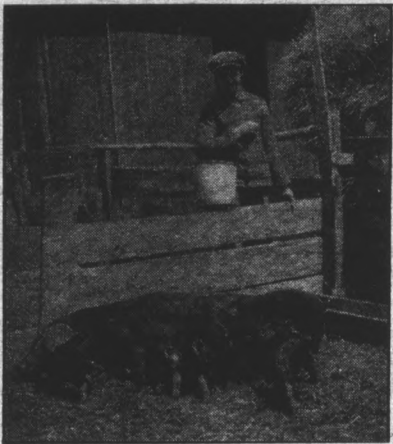
The Progress of a Pig Club

Club Work Makes Better Boys and Better Farmers

By R. W. Tenny

THREE years ago this spring, a half a dozen Eaton County boys living north of Eaton Rapids decided they would like to form a pig club. The matter was taken up with County Agricultural Agent R. W. Tenny (then County Club Leader,) and it was decided to call a meeting of the boys and their fathers. At this time, after some discussion, it was decided to select the Poland China breed. Mr. W. F. Jordan was elected local club leader. He and Mr. Tenny were appointed as a committee to select the pigs.

After considerable writing, looking, and pricing, the pigs were purchased in Kent County near Alto. Crates were made for both sides and rear seat of the little old Ford, which proudly bore its load back to Eaton County. The next day the boys met at Mr. Jordan's home. After making out notes for the purchase price to the bank at Eaton



Russell likes to watch them grow.

Rapids, numbers were marked on the pigs, and the same numbers on slips of paper were placed in a hat. The boys each drew a number, selected the pig to correspond and took her home.

That fall a carload of Eaton County club livestock was taken to the State Fair. One of these pigs was selected to make the trip, and won third honors in the open class and second in the club class.

The following poem was written by Claire Brunton, the owner of the gilt:

THE CLUB PIG.

Claire had a little pig,
It's hair was black as coal;
And every day upon the hill,
She took a little stroll.

This pig, she came from Alto, Mich.,
All on one summer's day;
And when we let her out the crate,
She was bound to run and play.

She had all that she wanted to eat,
And received the best of care;
And was a very lucky pig,
To go to the State and County Fair.

She's kind and gentle as a lamb,
Just where I go she follows;
And though it's cheap, I'll let her go,
She's yours for fifty dollars.

Mr. Jordan is a Poland China breeder, keeping a very good sire, and helps the boys to carry on a constructive breeding program. The next spring these boys sold several pigs to some Muskegon County boys with which to start club work. The boys began to

study herd management and livestock judging, so as to help them in feeding and growing their pigs up to make the most profit, and the judging work helped them to select the most desir-



Claire wins state honors.

able individuals to keep in the breeding herd.

Russell Jordan was selected as county-wide club champion, and received a scholarship to the short courses given at M. A. C.

The third year Claire Brunton was awarded state championship honors in the Sow and Litter work, and also received a scholarship at the Michigan Agricultural College.

These boys are very much interested in the livestock judging work, and never lose an opportunity to get into a judging contest. Two of the boys from this club have been on county teams at the State Fair, and three of the members from this club have won free trips to the International Live

Stock Show for winning in contests.

A judging contest was arranged for visiting farmers at the Farmers' Week program at M. A. C. last February. These boys decided they were farmers; that while a little younger than some others, nevertheless they should be eligible to the contest. Upwards of three hundred entered this contest, the winners of which were to be presented with silver cups by the President of the College. When the winners were called, two of the boys from this club were awarded cups.

Floyd was awarded high honors in judging beef cattle, and Russell was awarded high honors in judging hogs.

The club boys are rapidly developing into purebred livestock breeders, and were instrumental in getting a purebred sheep club started at Eaton Rapids in which there are fourteen members.



Floyd Cavedy and Russell Jordan.

Pros and Cons on Cooperation

It Is Not Always a Panacea for Agricultural Ills

By J. T. Horner

FARMERS are interested in agricultural organizations insofar as they aid in improving the economic and social conditions of country people. Society in general—or the nation—is interested in these organizations primarily for the purpose of maintaining agricultural production and assuring us an adequate food supply. There is also the interest of the well-being of farmers as a class just the same as the nation has an interest in all other classes of society. In considering the cooperative movement, which is one phase of the agricultural organization movement, these two interests—the nation and the individual farmer—should be kept in mind.

When prices decrease and profits are threatened most of us turn our efforts toward the problems of increasing prices even though profits might be just as effectively returned by decreasing costs. Price seems to be the central idea in the minds of farmers. The prices of farm products have decreased more, relatively, than the prices of most things the farmer buys. In order for agriculture to return to its former position it is necessary for farm prices to increase or other prices to decrease.

During the past few years farmers have consistently worked to increase the prices of farm products. The farmer has been told that he was not using "business methods" and that by the regulation of his business along such lines prosperity would be returned to him. Upon such advice, and because there was really no other way to turn, the farmer has studied "business

methods." In making such a study he has found that many products are allowed to go to market at such a rate that prices would not be forced down. In many instances he found the policy of controlling supply consistently followed. Agriculture has borrowed this policy of combination from industry and is attempting to make it bring back its lost profits.

This is the period of combination in agriculture which aims at price control. This is the ideal set forth by certain agricultural leaders who have been prominent in farmers' cooperative organization work.

Cooperation is the term used to designate many different movements and carry forward many ideas about farmers' organization work. Not many years ago the chief function of cooper-

ation was thought to be that of eliminating the middleman and returning to the farmer the profits the middleman made. Experiences of farmers' cooperative marketing organizations have shown that profits which the average middleman took as pay for his services were not as great as was commonly supposed and that, in a great many instances, the costs of doing business cooperatively were greater than the profits formerly taken by the private trader. We have been making a study of marketing during the past ten years and have discovered that there are certain essential market services which must be performed by some one. We have learned that the mere existence of a cooperative marketing organization does not assure that these essential services of marketing

will be efficiently and cheaply performed.

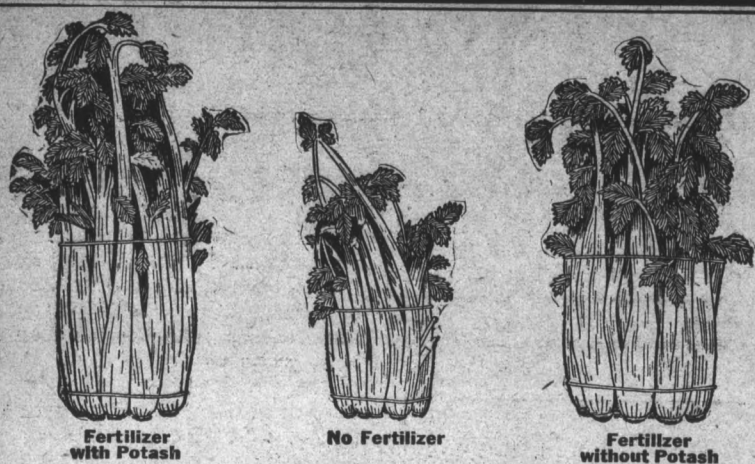
There has been a change in the popular mind as to the real service the cooperative marketing association is capable of rendering. Very little is now heard about the "elimination of the middleman." The popular function of these associations appears to be that of "having something to say about the price we shall receive for our product." It is this price control or price-setting service which farmers are expecting the cooperative marketing association to perform for them and thereby cause prosperity to return.

We are told that through properly organized cooperative marketing associations the farmer may "merchandise his product" instead of following the present practice of dumping it and that if the farmer will "regulate the flow of produce to market he can have something to say about the prices he will receive." This theory of cooperative marketing is, indeed, a form of agricultural combination for the purpose of monopoly control and is essentially the same as that upon which the great industrial trusts have been organized.

In the past, farmers have been loud in their condemnation of trusts and all forms of organization which aimed at price control. The espousal of this plan whereby farmers attempt to take for themselves privileges they deny to others, does not necessarily indicate insincerity, for the farmer has not seen another way out of his difficulties. Also, he reasons that in spite of laws industry is actually combining to



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All muck soils need potash

MUCK soils are deceptive—they have the dark, mellow appearance that is generally associated with a soil that is rich in plant food.

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control price and that there is no alternative other than using the same means, if possible, for his own protection.

If it were possible for farmers to join together into a large cooperative marketing association—or combination—and influence price to the extent that industry does there would probably be no appreciable bad effects felt by consumers. If such a policy could be put into effect and cause a return of agricultural prosperity it would be to the benefit of the nation as a whole as well as the farmer. While agricultural conditions are not as bad as represented by some they are serious enough to justify sincere consideration of every rehabilitation plan which seems at all feasible.

This monopoly, price-setting, combination, "merchandising" type of agricultural cooperative marketing is not going to bring the farmers of America the relief they are expecting, for the reason that it cannot be effectively carried out. Before any industry can control the flow of goods to market and thereby control—or influence—price it must control the supply of the product. Industry can control the quantity of production very effectively. Agriculture cannot do this because production is so dependent upon nature and because no organization can be perfected which will have sufficient control over all farmers to regulate

or control acreage. There is, also, the problem of the farmer who produces just a little of this crop or that crop as a side-line. Even if it were possible to organize effectively all farmers who produce potatoes, for example, as their main crop there would still be the competition of the farmer who would grow potatoes only when he considered it profitable to do so.

The more profitable a business the greater the invitation to competition. The organization successful in raising the price of a product will have to bear the competition of other farmers. Increased price is usually an incentive to increased acreage and production. For example: The high price for potatoes in the spring of 1920 caused production to increase to the extent that potato farming was profitable only to the best farmers; the great mass of potato producers lost money. The price of cotton has been very high in relation to other farm product prices, with the result that the cotton area will be extended this year into regions which never produced cotton before.

Economic reasoning and experiences of the past seem to indicate quite clearly that the cooperative marketing organization which hopes to control supply, "merchandise farm products," and set prices will fail just as surely as did the one which aimed to bring prosperity to the farmer by "eliminating the middleman."

LATE AGRICULTURAL NEWS

MICHIGAN POTATO GROWERS HOLD ANNUAL MEETING.

THE use of Michigan certified potato seed is increasing rapidly as shown by Secretary Moore's report at the annual meeting of the Michigan Potato Producers' Association at Traverse City last week. In 1921, according to this report 3,500 bushels were planted, then next year 18,000 bushels and last year 65,000 bushels.

Returns justify this growth for the same report shows that the acre yields from Michigan certified seed for the past four years are respectively, 138, 142, 167 and 192 bushels for the seasons from 1920 to date. The corresponding state yields are 105, 80, 106 and 114 bushels per acre.

Twenty states are now giving attention to the growing of certified seed. Michigan growers are aware of this competition, but feel that their natural advantages in growing the best of seed stock will enable them to gain and keep the cream of the market. On the other hand, some see a cloud in the existence of two selling agencies in the field, while others hold that this should promote healthy competition.

The financial statement was encouraging. The total receipts for the year being \$9,454.12 plus a balance from last year of \$4,132.19, which made the year's total assets \$13,586.31. The disbursements were \$8,601.03, leaving a balance on hand of \$4,985.28.

The election of officers resulted in the selection of the following as members of the board of directors: J. Fred Brudy, Cheboygan; E. S. Brewer, Presque Isle; Claude Schmalzried, Emmet; Wm. Bower, and R. C. Bennett of Antrim.

Space in this issue does not permit a detailed report of the good papers and addresses, but later we shall publish reviews of these for the benefit of those who did not attend. Among the features were the addresses on the practical side of the business of growing good spuds by Daniel Dean of Nichols, New York and Jason Woodman, Michigan's veteran grower. Other features included the consideration of the "Parent Seed Farm" idea by J. W. Weston; The storage house, how to construct and ventilate, by F. E. Fogle; Storage conditions as affecting quality in seed and table stock by J. E. Kotilla, all of the M. A. C., and

grading for quality by W. P. Hartman of the state department of agriculture.

WOULD PROVIDE BEAN WAREHOUSES.

GOVERNMENT licensing of bean warehouses under the provisions of the United States warehouse act is planned in a series of public hearings to be held by the Federal Department of Agriculture, the first at Rochester, N. Y., April 30, followed by hearings at Lansing, Mich., May 1, Denver Col., May 5, and Twin Falls, Idaho, May 8. The hearings will be conducted by H. S. Yohe in charge of the Warehouse division of the Department of Agriculture. It is planned to extend the provisions of the warehouse act to several other commodities soon.

STILL A MENACE.

REPORTS that come to the Department of Agriculture indicate that the foot and mouth disease is still a menace to the livestock industry of the Pacific coast states. Appropriations of \$2,500,000 have already been made by Congress to aid the state of California in stamping out the disease.

THE LAYING CONTEST.

DURING this contest which has now been running for over five months, the Leghorn pens belonging to W. C. Eckard, of Paw Paw, have consistently maintained the lead in production.

His first pen now has 1233 eggs to its credit while his other pen, which comes second in the contest, has laid 1,136 eggs. The Leghorns belonging to L. F. Heasley, of Dorr, comes third with 1124 eggs to its credit.

The fourth pen is the Evergreen Poultry Farm White Wyandotte layers, from Greenville. They have laid 1012 eggs. And next to them is the pen of Leghorns belonging to Chas. Hefferan, of Newaygo. The contest thus far has maintained a much higher average laying record than the contest last year.

Opinions have never produced a thing; facts have been the basis of the world's progress since the beginning.

Fordson

Many a fine load of hay will reach the barn in perfect condition this summer because Fordson power helped out-run the quick coming showers.

This is but one of scores of instances where the Fordson is adding to the profits of thousands of farms by making it possible for work to be done at just the right time.

Haying over, the Fordson pulls the grain binder, then turns the thresher or the hay baler. Through the entire year it never ceases to be a dependable source of power.

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ADOPTED CHILD'S SHARE.

I am an adopted daughter and my adopted father has married again. They have some property. She has a boy she raised, but did not adopt. Would he share the same as I would if they should die?—J. C.

The husband's property would descend only to his children after paying the widow's third. Her property would descend only to her own children or other relatives.—Rood.

POISONING CROWS.

Is it against the law to poison crows? There are about a hundred or more that feed on my field where I have hauled manure. I believe I could get most of them without killing any song birds if done now. Could you tell me what to use? Would like something that would kill them on the spot or near by. Is there a bounty on crows?—F. B.

Crows are not protected by law. (Session Laws, 1919, No. 62.) We do not find any provision for bounty for killing crows. The statute above mentioned provides that prisons shall not be used in the capture or killing of any birds protected by law, but the provision is made inapplicable to crows.—Rood.

ASPARAGUS, GINSENG, GLADIOLI.

When is the best time to transplant asparagus? We have some growing in a sod. It was there when we came on the farm. How would you proceed to transplant?

Can you tell me something about Ginseng? I have seen it advertized. Also Gladioli. I should like to try and raise some this summer.—C. K.

The best time to plant asparagus is early spring. I would suggest that instead of trying to transfer old plants that you secure new, one year roots and set them where you desire a new patch. Attempts to take up old crows and reset them usually are not successful, as a good productive patch can be grown much quicker by setting young plants. The plants should be set eighteen inches apart in rows three or four feet apart. Set the plants deep so that the crows will be six or eight inches below the surface of the soil. The Washington is the best variety.

Profits from ginseng culture are usually on paper and I would suggest that you devote your time and money to the growing of some cultivated crop which you know will produce profitable results. If you can gather wild plants at little cost you may make something from them, but the purchase of plants and the necessary expense involved in caring for them is seldom profitable.

Gladioli are easily grown. The bulbs may be secured from any reliable nurseryman or seedsman. Set the bulbs several inches deep, keep the plants well cultivated and you will be rewarded by the handsome flowers this summer and fall. It is a good plan to set the bulbs at various times during the spring in order to have a succession of bloom.—R. E. Loree.

PROFIT IN FEEDING COWS.

Can one make any profit by feeding cows cotton-seed at \$3.10 per hundred with milk selling at 3.00 per cwt. delivered. I would feed from 1½ to 2 lbs. a day. A declares there is no profit and B says there is.

Also wish to know if, where you have no silage, are sugar beets a good feed for cows giving milk? Have been told they were injurious on account of the sugar in them.—J. L. O.

No doubt A and B are both right. A doesn't make any profit, but B does.

Unless good cows are properly fed and cared for there is little chance to make any money. If you have good cows and know how to care for them, they will bring a reasonable profit

from their feed. One thing is sure, you cannot make a profit unless the cows are well fed. The old saying that "You can't get something out of nothing" is quite true here. The cow makes milk out of her feed, and she must have the feed. No one can tell whether you could make any profit by feeding cottonseed meal or not. It is a question that rests almost solely with you.

There are very few common cows, but what will make a little profit if they are treated kindly, made comfortable and fed liberally and on the other hand, the best bred cow will make no profit unless so handled.

Sugar beets are a most excellent feed for cows when fed as part of the ration, say 20 to 30 pounds per day. The more sugar in them the better feed they are. Some people feed molasses and get fine results, which shows that sugar is not injurious.

LEGAL MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

What must a marriage certificate and a marriage license consist of to be legal? What must a divorce bill consist of to be legal?—E. M.

A marriage license is not necessary to a valid marriage. A marriage license is issued by the county clerk upon written application by one of the contracting parties, stating the name, age, residence, nationality, parentage, etc., of the applicants.

A bill for divorce must state legal grounds for divorce under the statute; be sworn to and contain many allegations for the drafting of which an attorney is necessary.—Rood.

SOWING ALFALFA ON RYE.

Would it be advisable to sow alfalfa on rye ground this spring? A crop of wheat was harvested from this field last summer, the soil is quite heavy.—W. H. C.

Excellent results are being secured with alfalfa seeded on rye and wheat provided the ground is fairly fertile and not in need of lime. Would suggest making seeding in late March or during April just as soon as ground is in proper condition for drilling or harrowing. If drill is used, drill crosswise of rows, planting seed to depth of one-half to three-quarters of an inch. If seed is broadcasted, follow with harrow with teeth slanting slightly backwards. Eight or ten pounds of northern grown Grimm is sufficient or from twelve to fifteen pounds of common should be used.

Culture for inoculation may be secured from the Department of Bacteriology of the Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing, Mich. The price is 25c per bottle and one bottle contains sufficient material to inoculate a bushel of seed. Directions for application accompany the material.—J. F. Cox, Prof. of Farm Crops.

WARRANTEE NECESSARY FOR REMEDY.

C bought a cow on sale last fall and the man selling the cow said that the cow was due January 15. The cow didn't come in yet, and doesn't look as though she is to come in soon. He had a bull in the pasture with the cow. Could I collect for her feed? She is dry now and will be for the next 2 or 3 months.—W. K.

If the seller merely represented the facts and made no warranty there is no remedy. If there was a warranty the purchaser may renounce the contract on learning that the thing is not of the nature he supposed he was buying. If he keeps the article after discovering the facts his only remedy is an action for damages, the difference between the value of the thing as it is, and its value if as represented.—Rood.

Turkey Gobble

A Market Scheme that the Consumers are Gobbling

By Harry Hess

Oh, there's turkey in the hay,
And there's turkey in the straw,
But give me lots of turkey
Underneath my upper jaw.

A SHORT while back or, to be exact, the 25th. day of last Christmas, me and the wife invited a dozen or so of our city friends out to our country mortgage for dinner.

The festive board was warped with the customary holiday knockout drops and, right at my end of the table, there reposed the 15 pound corpse of the nicest bronze gobbler you ever seen, garnished and embellished inside and out with the stuff that makes the hospitals prosper. Well, after that wrecking gang of city vegetarians had worked on the tonneau of Mr. Turkey for a couple hours and had him stripped right down to the chassis so there was nothing left on him in the way of nourishment outside of a couple choice pieces of neck, one of them wants to know how we come to be raising turkeys, was it easy, etc.

To begin with, if it hadn't been for an odd coincidence that old Mama Nature pulled a few years ago, why I suppose we'd still been serving Wyandotte rooster for our Christmas piece de resistance. It seemed that, during that particular year, our Northern Michigan vegetation developed quite a attraction for a certain species of fauna known as grasshoppers and, for a while, it begun to look like we wouldn't have nothing left but sand. All kinds of patent contraptions from rat traps to putting salt on their tails was resorted too but the hoppers kept coming and our crops kept going until, finally, one of our local geniuses got desperate and suggested trying turkeys.

Personally, I couldn't see what good a few turkeys would be toward knockin' the hop out of grasshopper but I was willing to give it a whirl and, I'll tell the world, if old Pharaoh had had a few flocks of them birdies scattered over Egypt he'd of give the locusts a good run for their money. Next to a black bass they's nothing fonder of hoppers than a turkey, and if one ever lights in our community nowadays he don't last no longer than a high-ball at a Elk's convention.

So that's one advantage in having them around and another is that they don't cost a awful lot to produce. Just as long as they's a few insects, some blades of grass, and as long as your neighbors raises plenty of grain, their upkeep won't come very high.

You take the average city fellow, who thinks the natural habitat of this barnyard warbler is a platter, and he figures that all you got to do is sneak out to the turkey some dark night, grab one by the hind foot, cut it's tail off right behind the ears and, presto, you've got the makings for a bowl of gravy. But me and you know what a long hard pull it is from the pipped egg to the oven, and we know that they are harder to raise than a borrowed umbrella.

However, it ain't the object of this thesis to tell you folks how to take

care of young turks. I'll leave that to the Sultan, or to your agricultural college. Besides, any positive data that I could give you regarding the rearing and management of a flock, I could write on a gnat's cuff. What I started out to say, was a few words about the selling end of the game and we're coming to that real soon.

The marketing possibilities is another reason why I like to handle them. With a crop of spuds or short-horns it sometimes taxes the imagination of a good many of us hay-shakers as to when is just the best time to sell but, with turkeys, all that worry is done away with. Several falls ago, it seems, a bunch of immigrants from the other side of the drink landed the good ship Mayflower on our stern and rockbound coast and, since then, the turkey has been to Thanksgiving what the eagle is to the dollar. You mention Thanksgiving to any of your friends and it ain't the landing of the pilgrims that comes to their minds. It's turkey.

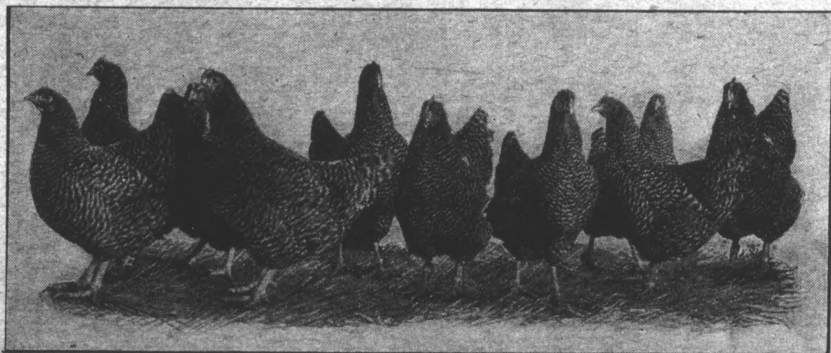
Then, a little later on, there was a shift made at Christmas from goose to turkey; and now, since prohibition has come in and the boys have a little more left after seeing the old year out, why they's getting to be quite a brisk demand for gobblers on New Years. As far as we're concerned we can generally manage to make our Christmas bird hold out till then.

Now it seems to me that, with a little propaganda and encouragement, the great American family could be made to develop a passion for this delicious fowl on occasions like Washington's birthday, the Ides of March, or even go so far as to run the rabbit right off the Easter bill of fare. The fruit growers has got everybody eating apples now by adopting the slogan: "An apple a day keeps the doctor away." Why couldn't us turkey-trotters get one like: "If it's health that you seek, eat a turkey each week."

Just one more word and we're done. The best way, to my notion, of marketing turkeys is to sell direct to the consumer and last year we disposed of all ours to individual customers in different parts of the country. Want to hear how we done it?

We started three years ago, got a list of about 30 names of reliable Chicago people, and wrote them a short, snappy note, telling them we had the finest home-grown turkeys they ever threw a lip over and that we'd like to send them one for Thanksgiving or Christmas. We explained that they would go forward by special delivery, insured, parced post to reach them in ample time, would be all dressed ready for the oven and the price, delivered, would not exceed their local market.

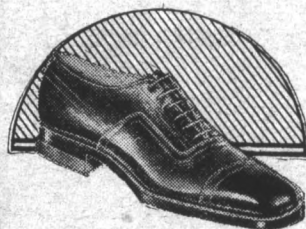
The first year we landed 11 clients. The next year, by using their names as references and by increasing our mailing list, we sold 68 and this past season we made 145 homes happy. Next year we'd like to be able to do enough business so as we'd have to hire a couple trains to haul the packages out of town.



The leading Barred Rock pen in the first Michigan International Laying Contest, owned by Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Chilson, Grandville, Michigan.



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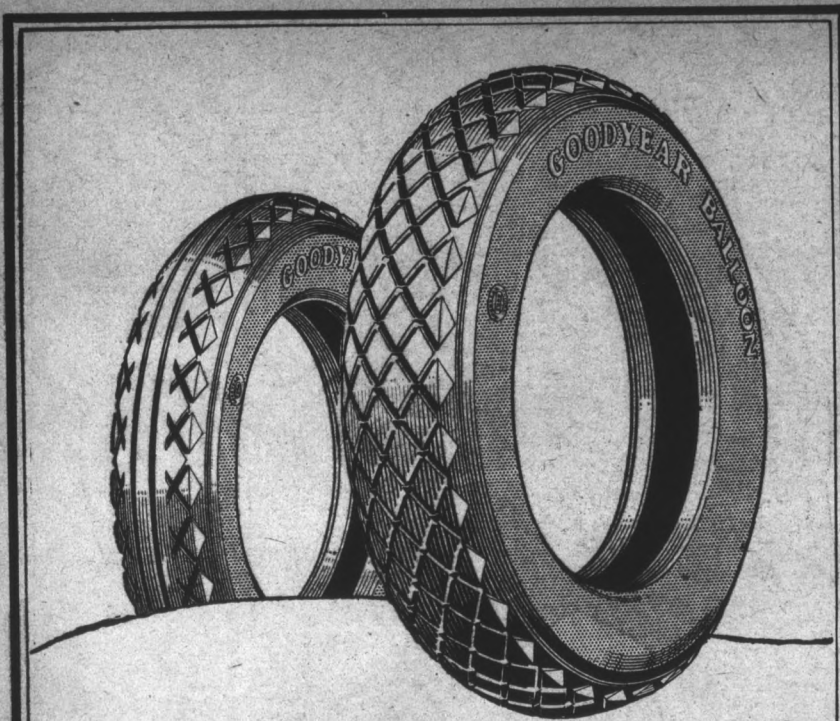
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NEWS FROM CLOVERLAND

TOO MANY DOGS.

THE "Calumet News" recently published the story of the killing of a young buck deer in Keweenaw County by three dogs which had been running it and to which the deer at last fell a victim. The intervention of a near-by wood-chopper was too late to save the animal. Such instances of dogs running deer are by no means unique. This with the destruction of sheep in this territory by the same marauders, points to the conclusion that there are too many dogs and that the laws against dogs running at large in pursuit of sheep and protected game animals, are not being strictly enforced.

Marquette County has recently had an experience with rabies from dogs and ten of its townships and two of its cities (Ishpeming and Nagaunee) have been under a dog quarantine for some weeks. Marquette was similarly quarantined but the need for this measure was deemed to have passed and the quarantine has been raised. The State Department of Agriculture placed these quarantines. There are apparently many stray dogs—Marquette was estimated to have had 150 of them before the city officers, carrying out the recent quarantine,—sent most of them to the dog heaven. It would be well if a general cleaning up of these superfluous canines was effected.

FIRE PROTECTION.

FIFTY-EIGHT commissioned fire wardens will protect the woods of Marquette County, it is announced from the office of the district fire warden, Marquette. There will be a fire warden commissioned for every Congressional township. This township warden is responsible for fire suppression in his township. There will be forty-six of these keymen in Marquette County, which is the largest county in Michigan, covering nearly twice the area of Rhode Island. There will also be four special fire-wardens and three game-wardens which will have designated a certain portion of the county to patrol. The township wardens will be under their supervision.

In addition a fire-fighting company has been organized at Champion and one at Princeton. A fire-boss is placed in charge of each company. The companies are said to be composed of experienced woodsmen. There are twenty men in each company and these companies will fight fire where the local men are insufficient. Fire-towers have been erected at Princeton, Skandia and near Ives Lake, and another tower will be erected this year at Republic. Each tower, it is stated, will have a phone and watchman during the fire-season. The whole force is subject to the district warden and he to the chief warden.

There are nearly one million acres in Marquette County which requires such fire protection as is here indicated. The program here outlined seems to resemble that recently outlined for Houghton County. If carried out as planned it should do something to reduce the fire-loss frequently suffered in this section. It goes without saying that public co-operation is required for its full effectiveness. The plan is interesting as indicating the increased insistence on better fire conditions in the cut-over and timber sections of the state.

WATER-FOWL MIGRATE TO U. P.

THAT the drainage operations carried on in Minnesota and the Dakotas, are drying up the water haunts of the water-fowl in those states and forcing their migration eastward into

upper Michigan, is the opinion of Dr. John N. Lowe, head of the department of Biology of the Northern State Normal School, Marquette, as expressed at the meeting of the Marquette County Sportsmen's Association, April 15. During the past four years, Dr. Lowe estimates there has been a fifty per cent increase in the wild duck population of this region. This leads sportsmen and conservationists to make provision for the subsistence of this duck population.

Dr. Lowe gave the assembled sportsmen and conservationists (175 in number) an instructive lesson on duck-foods suitable to this section and the best way of planting them. Water plants serve not only as food for water-fowl but for certain fish, such as the carp, they provide a place of attachment for small algae which provide food for small animals; they provide spawning-places for certain fishes such as bass; they protect the pond bottom from the direct rays of the sun, which destroys fish eggs, and protect the bottom from the effects of wave action; they protect young fry from their enemies; they provide food for insects, which in turn provide food for minnows and thus food for game fish; they afford protection covering for marsh birds, such as marsh hen, rails, ducks, etc.

The pond-weeds are the chief duck foods and are of about fifty varieties. Tubers, seeds and buds are eaten. The Sago pond-weed is one of the best, the whole plant being eaten. This can be planted at any time in spring or summer. Wild-celery is also a favorite duck-food, all parts being eaten, but the root-stalks are preferred.

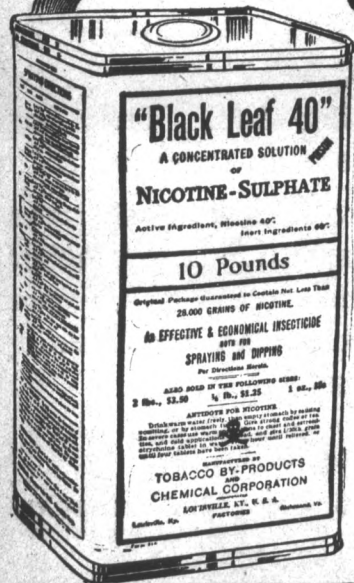
U. P. DAIRY ACTIVITIES.

CHIPPEWA COUNTY dairymen are urging merchants of that county not to handle substitutes for butter but to patronize the local dairy product as a means of building up the dairy industry in Chippewa. The Ontonagon County Cow-testing Association, after a three-months' recess, will resume operations about May 1, it is announced. Plans are under way for the establishment of a cow-testing association in Menominee County. A recent series of meetings in that county brought out the fact that Menominee farmers are much interested in alfalfa and it is stated that the alfalfa acreage there will double this year.

Gogebic County has been running, a series of twenty farmers' meetings, participated in by Mr. J. G. Wells, M. A. C. dairy specialist, L. D. Kurtz, M. A. C. crop specialist, and Agent C. E. Gunderson, in which are shown films relating to better dairying and to club-work, and the poultry industry. Farmers are reported to have manifested much interest in alfalfa and root-crops.

Along with the dairy advance in Dickinson County, Arthur Lonsdorf, county agent, reports a prospective doubling of the alfalfa crop there. In 1923, 34 farms in Dickinson grew alfalfa; this year 61 more will plant the crop. Chippewa County is the twelfth Upper Peninsula county to enroll officially in the anti-scrub, bull campaign which is being pushed here this year by the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau and the M. A. C. extension service. It is reported that so far in the peninsula, 30 pure-bred sires have replaced as many scrubs, this year. It is stated that outside breeders' associations are furnishing the Bureau with literature for distribution to farmers relating to the benefits of high grade dairy stock. The Bureau announces that the campaign has developed considerable rivalry among some districts and that some districts are trying to establish a 100 per cent status for their dairy stock.

? Why be satisfied with dwarfs and culls



Protect your fruit and rid your orchard and garden of Aphis and similar destructive insects at a cost of only a few cents a tree. "Black Leaf 40," the "Old Reliable" nicotine spray, is recommended by Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. Spray singly or in combination with solutions for scale, codling moth and other orchard pests.

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LARGE SUGAR CROP FORECAST.

A FORECAST of world sugar production places the prospective crop for 1924 at 21,600,000 short tons. Production for 1923 was 20,400,000 short tons. The previous high record was 21,000,000 tons for the crop year of 1913-14. As a result, sharp competition for markets is to be expected within the next few years between producers of cane and producers of beet sugar, according to the department of agriculture.

GRANGERS, ACTIVE.

DURING the first quarter of 1924 there were forty-one subordinate granges and twenty-three juvenile granges organized, while nine subordinate and two juveniles were reorganized in the country. Of this number, five subordinates and six juveniles were re-organized.

ADVISES SMALL SEED POTATOES.

IN tests made at Geneva, New York, whole small seed potatoes yielded at the rate of 529.13 bushels per acre, while seed pieces of large tubers from the same plants which produced the small potatoes, yielded 511.83 bushels per acre, or an increase of 17.3 bushels per acre in favor of the whole small seed potatoes.

That the small potatoes did not materially affect the proportion of small potatoes in the crop is shown by the fact that the proportion of potatoes weighing less than two ounces was 9.18 bushels per acre for the small, uncut seed potatoes and 8.07 bushels from the pieces of large seed tubers. This leaves a difference of nearly seventeen bushels of marketable potatoes in favor of the crop grown from whole small seed.

FEWER POTATO VARIETIES.

THROUGH ten year's work in standardization, Michigan has been able to cut her list of potato varieties in half. Varieties that were not well adapted to growing conditions in the northern counties, and for which there was a slim market demand, were discarded, leaving only six standard varieties. They are Triumph, Early Ohio, Irish Cobbler, White Rurals, Russet Rurals and Green Mountain.

In this list there are three early and three late varieties that are adapted to various localities, when they are grown under proper cultural conditions, and they sell well either for table use or for seed purposes.

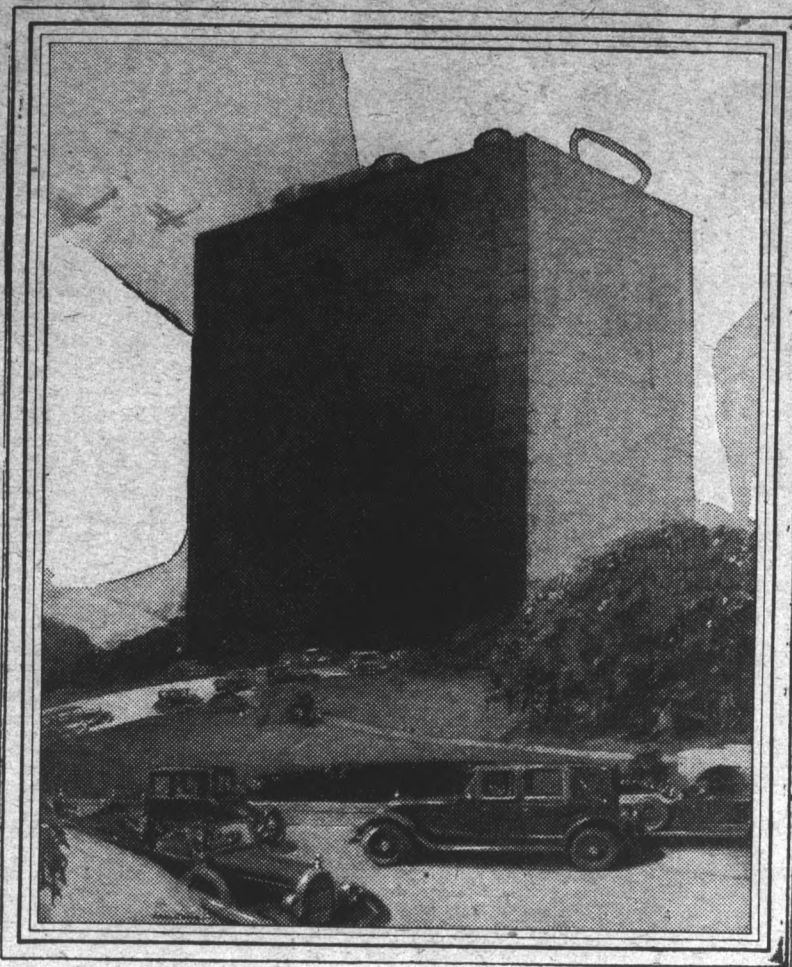
Of the early sorts, Triumph is the earliest. It is small, round and red in color, a light yielder and subject to drought. Early Ohios mature about two weeks later than Triumphs, and have pink skins, round-oblong, shallow eyes, often slightly bulging, and the skin is marked with light, corky dots; the quality is excellent.

Then the Irish Cobbler matures a few days later than Early Ohios. This potato is round, creamy white, with rather deep eyes and a deeply notched stem end. White Rurals include Rural New Yorker No. 2, Carman No. 3, Sir Raleigh and other white skins and shallow eyes. The Russet Rurals like light soils. The Green Mountain is a little earlier than the Rurals. It has a creamy white skin, round to oblong in shape, and does not thrive as well as Rurals.—Mills.

A survey of potato marketing shows that Michigan potatoes brought an average of \$2.17 per cwt. Of this amount the growers received forty-nine cents, country buyers thirty-one cents, railroads thirty-eight cents, and city distributors ninety-nine cents.

While foreign clover seed is much brighter than domestic seed, it winter-kills badly in our northern states and is practically a waste of money to buy it for seeding purposes in Michigan.

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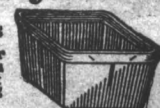
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Produce Better Potatoes

Grow the Kind the Market Wants

By H. C. Moore

IT is estimated that Michigan potato growers lose better than \$1,000,000 annually due to placing on the market potatoes of poor quality. Furthermore, the loss sustained by many growers because of the high percentage of cull potatoes in their crops is enormous. Profitable potato production depends upon securing high yields of good quality stock. Large yields lower the production costs per bushel; and high quality potatoes can be marketed to the best advantage. More better potatoes to the acre should be the goal aimed for by the producer.

Careful grading is essential in bettering the market quality of potatoes, but grading alone is not the only factor in improving the market quality of potatoes. Marketing quality potatoes is essentially a production problem. Michigan growers must realize this point if they are to compete successfully with potato growers of other states.

The market demands potatoes that are bright, sound, smooth and free from serious blemishes. It discriminates against dark, hollow hearted, rough and ill-shaped stock that is diseased or mechanically injured. Growers should now study the factors essential in growing good quality potatoes and this season produce the kind that the market wants.

Climate and Potato Quality.

Climate is one of the most important factors in growing a good crop of potatoes. The potato demands a fairly cool moist growing season for its best development. Due to the location of Michigan with respect to latitude and proximity to the Great Lakes practically all sections of the state have sufficiently cool growing seasons for satisfactory potato production, and in the more northern sections of the state the temperature conditions are nearly ideal.

Rainfall is often a limiting factor in potato production. Nearly every year droughts in one or more sections of the state are of common occurrence and the potato crop suffers. These dry periods followed by periods of heavy rainfall were largely responsible for the high percentage of hollow hearted potatoes that were produced last season.

It was observed, however, that even in those sections where weather conditions were the most unfavorable last season, that those growers who were following the best cultural practices were producing potatoes of good quality and relatively free from hollow heart. The grower has no control over climate but he does have control over such factors as soil, seed, planting, spraying, etc. all of which can be used to good advantage in overcoming the effects of adverse weather conditions.

No one factor alone will solve the quality problem, but a combination of all the good cultural practices will put the grower on the right road to quality production.

Importance of Good Soil.

The soil furnishes food and water to the plants. If it is lacking at any time during the growing season in available plant food and moisture the development of the plants is checked and the quality of the tubers is injured. It is, therefore, very important to prepare the soil so there will be an abundance of plant food and moisture in it. One of the most economical ways of doing this is to plant the potatoes on alfalfa, sweet clover or clover sod that has been top dressed the summer or fall previous to planting with 10 or more loads of stable manure to the acre. The sods and manure when plowed under decompose and furnish plant food, and the humus that is formed increases the moisture

holding capacity of the soil. Such soil is able to produce good quality crops even in dry seasons. Potato growers should pay more attention to the growing of leguminous crops that will better prepare their soils for potatoes. In some cases, fresh stable manure applied shortly before planting favors the development of potato scab.

Commercial fertilizers are becoming more generally used by the potato growers. On good loam soils that are well supplied with organic matter sixteen per cent acid phosphate used at the rate of 400 to 600 pounds per acre is usually beneficial. Generally on the lighter loam soils that are not so well supplied with organic matter a complete fertilizer analyses approximately 3 per cent nitrogen, 12 per cent phosphoric acid and 4 per cent potash gives excellent results when used at the rate of 400 to 800 pounds to the acre. Plant potatoes on soils that are of a foamy type and well drained. Light sands and heavy clays are not suitable for potato production. Sandy loam, gravelly loam, and silt loams are excellent types.

Early Fitting of Seed Bed Important.

It is quite general for many growers to delay the plowing and fitting of their potato land until a week or so previous to planting. In order to conserve soil moisture the land should be plowed in the fall or early in the spring and the seed bed should be worked over several times with a harrow or drag before the potatoes are planted. This early working of the soil kills grass and weed seedlings and put the seed bed in a fine state of tilth. Potatoes planted on an early fitted seed bed will withstand droughts better and will average higher in quality than will those planted on a seed bed that has been plowed and fitted just before planting time.

Planting for Quality.

On fertile, well prepared soil the yield of good quality potatoes can generally be increased by closer plantings. Some varieties of potatoes particularly the Rural types have a tendency to set but few tubers to the hill and when the hills are far apart the tubers may grow too large and rough. The practice of planting the hills 36 x 36 inches apart is not generally recommended. Planting distance tests that have been conducted and observations that have been made in the field show that the best results are usually secured where the rows are approximately 36" apart and the hills from 15 to 24 inches apart in the rows. Practically all of the men who won membership this year in the 300 Bushel Potato Club follow the closer planting practice. Inspection of their potatoes in the bin showed the percentage of hollow potatoes to be practically negligible.

The time of planting is very important from the quality standpoint. Good quality potatoes should be matured sufficiently at harvest time so that their skins are not easily bruised. Immature stock is easily bruised and when shipped or placed in storage it turns dark. This color factor is very important—the market wants bright potatoes—it does not want the dark immature kind.

Late varieties such as Green Mountain, Russet Rural and White Rural require 120 days or more from date of planting to maturity. In the northern and central sections of the state where the growing season is comparatively short the later crop should be planted during the latter part of May or the first week in June. In the southern part of the state and in the lake shore sections where killing frosts are not of common occurrence before October the planting date is usually about the

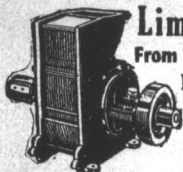
(Continued on page 655.)

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The Efficient Farm Garden

By Charles Chesley

THE value and importance of the farm garden cannot be over-estimated. It is a money-saver and it is a health-giver and no farm should be without one. A good garden means one that will provide all the fresh vegetables the family can consume during the summer, all that is needed for canning and drying and some for storing in the root cellar for winter use. Garden products should be available the year around upon the general farm.

The home garden is somewhat in disrepute among farmers, who seem to think "tending the garden sass" is a job for the kids and the women folk. This idea is largely due to the fact

Turnips, except of the rutabaga class, need not be planted until August for winter use.

A good crop of celery for late fall and winter use may be grown having the plants ready and setting them in the trenches in July, after a crop of early potatoes or peas have been removed from the ground. The main thing is having good plants. Sow the seed early in the spring and transplant the plants twice, clipping roots and leaves each time. This will give sturdy plants to set out early in July.

Some products should be grown in succession. Radishes grow quickly and should be planted every week. A row at a time will furnish a bounteous



Many garden seeds lack vitality and trueness to name as indicated by this cabbage patch at M. A. C. It pays to buy quality seed.

that old-fashioned garden methods were not very efficient. The garden, today, can be planted and grown with little more labor than is required to grow a crop of corn or potatoes.

The piece of land selected should be of a sandy texture and it should be plowed deep and thoroughly prepared for planting. Land that has been planted to corn one year makes a good garden, at least, it is better to select a spot that has been cultivated the previous year, as it is much easier to work. Rotted manure is the best fertilizer for most garden crops, although some vegetables respond readily to fresh manure. Most vegetables feed heavily, hence plenty of plant food should be incorporated into the soil.

The whole secret of working the garden easily and efficiently lies in planting it so it can be worked with the horse cultivator. Hand work, in any large degree, is out of the question. Plant the different kinds of products in long rows, about three feet apart, then run the cultivator as soon as the plants show above the ground. A small amount of hand work will, of course, be necessary in weeding and thinning but it should be reduced to the lowest minimum. The hand cultivator will also be found useful as the various plants become large and partially cover the ground.

One should grow in the garden the crops that are particularly relished by the family. There is no sense in growing crops that are not desired. I confine my own garden to the vegetables I know we can use advantageously. We use lots of green products and we have a pressure cooker and canner, which takes care of a lot for winter use. For canning, perhaps the best crops are tomatoes, string beans, green peas, sweet corn, beets and cauliflower. All of these are grown, and there are also cucumbers, salad plants, carrots, parsnips, radishes, turnips, celery and many other things.

We plan to keep the garden busy all the season. When the early crops are removed, plants are ready to set in the ground to take their place. Root crops for winter use should not be planted until about midsummer, anyway. Beets planted at that time will not grow as large but they will be of much better quality. The best carrots I ever raised were planted in July.

supply. Lettuce is another crop that should be planted several times so a supply may be assured for the entire season. Some of the heading varieties like Salamander will withstand the summer heat. Cos lettuce also grows well during the warmest weather. Good summer lettuce may be grown in the shade of trees and where partially shaded by tall growing corn or pole beans. For summer and fall salads, the plant known as Chinese cabbage serves as an excellent substitute for lettuce and is easier to grow. The seed should be sown in July. Endive also makes an excellent salad plant when planted in midsummer and the leaves tied up and blanched.

In the ordinary garden, cauliflower will grow well during the fall. It is little use to try to grow a spring crop. Set the plants in the ground in July and get them started so when the cool weather of September comes on they can head up quickly. The whole secret is to have the heads ready to grow when cool weather comes. Cauliflower and late cabbage will not grow during the heat of midsummer.

Sweet corn and string beans should be planted for a succession. In addition to the spring plantings, there should be several others, the last as late as the middle of July if early varieties are chosen. Golden Bantam sweet corn is about the only kind worth growing. After once gaining a liking for the yellow sorts the older white-kerneled corns are rather out of the running. Peas seldom do well as a fall crop. Somehow, the vines grow well but they do not pod out much. I have never been able to grow good peas later than August. Sometimes a few pods will appear but never to any extent. String beans will do well as a late crop unless there is a lot of wet weather and rust becomes prevalent.

Cucumbers grow quickly. If plants are started and set in the ground the first of June, fruits will be large enough to use in five or six weeks. Later plantings should furnish a succession until the vines are killed by frost. If cucumber wilt bothers, grow the Japanese Climbing variety and provide a trellis for the vines.

The man behind the spray rod has as much to do with results as the dope he shoots out of it.



Let's spend a few moments - thinking of Mother

Mother works too hard. Why?

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Wouldn't it be fine if devotion such as this, the very finest in the world, could be rewarded, here and now, with some of the modern, labor-saving devices that some mothers are already enjoying?

Maybe we do love mother as much as we say we do—but when we allow her to toil, day after day, her hands work-hardened, her once-youthful form growing stooped, her beauty of face giving way to lines of care—well—

Actions do speak louder than words, and our neglect may speak so loudly as to drown out, utterly, all our protestations of love.

Wouldn't it be fine if that splendid spirit that makes us glad to observe Mother's Day would just lead us to give her the modern equipment that would lighten her load and restore her health and youth?

Maybe the mother in your home is working too hard. If you are inspired to do something for her, talk to your local Delco-Light man about the labor-saving qualities of Electricity and Running Water for the home.

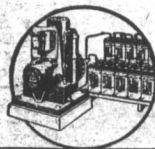
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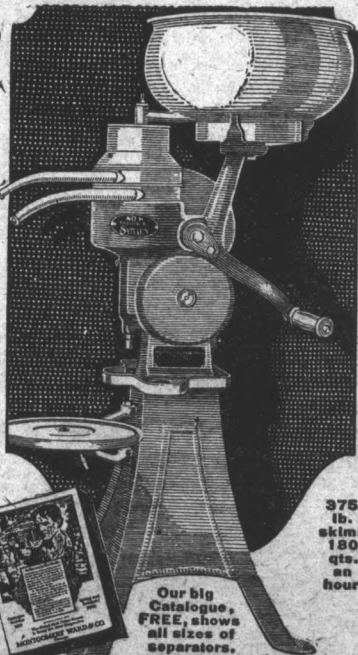
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RURAL HEALTH

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

THE name "Bright's Disease" has long been one to strike terror to heart of almost any patient, for several generations have learned to associate it with calamity and death. It is rather a loose term and is applied in general to any disease of the kidneys in which the urine is found to contain albumen. A doctor who permits himself to classify a disease under such a general head is practically admitting that he is not informed as to its exact nature, or else he is trying to speak in terms that he thinks the patient will understand. The general public thinks only of two kidney diseases—one is diabetes and the other Bright's Disease. The first is usually associated with a waste of sugar through the urine, the second with a discharge of albumen.

Bright's Disease is much more easily prevented than cured; in fact, the chronic form is always incurable when sufficiently advanced to be recognized. If parents will insist on keeping their children in bed until fully recovered from such diseases as measles, scarlet fever and influenza, the coming generation will know very little Bright's disease. In a measure this is equally true of adult patients. The person who stays in bed long enough to make a good recovery from his influenza, pneumonia, acute nephritis, or bad cold does not invite Bright's Disease. The one who fears that the world will not continue its cycle unless he is pushing, and rushes back to school or business while still weak and tender, is shouting an invitation to Bright's Disease at the top of his voice.

Those already afflicted with chronic Bright's Disease need not surrender. There is much that can be done. The skin must be made to do its full work at all times, thus easing the load of the kidneys. Cold, penetrating winds should be avoided much more particularly, than steady cold weather. Woolen underwear should be worn at all seasons, and the dressing of the feet must always receive care. Avoid dry, hot rooms, also those that are chill and damp. If finance will permit, the patient with Bright's Disease should winter in a favorable climate such as Florida, or California.

Certain medicines are helpful in the treatment of Bright's Disease but there is no one specific. Much more may be gained by careful attention to clothing, habits of living and diet. In general the intake of nitrogenous food must be reduced; strong tea, coffee, highly spiced foods, anything that adds to the difficulty of the kidneys in their work of elimination is unwise. Let the patient use good judgment as to dress, diet and drink and he may live to a good old age.

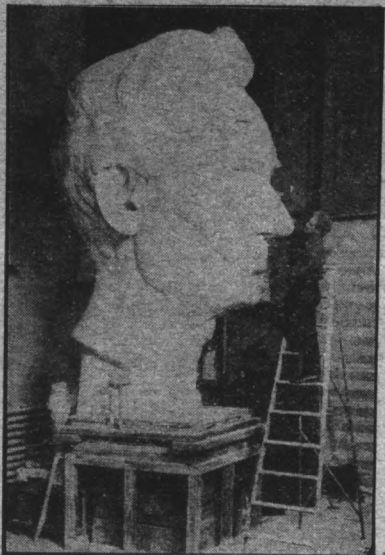
HOW WOULD YOU TREAT STYES?

My little grandson, five years of age, is troubled with styes on his eyes. What treatment would you advise?—C. L. H.

In a young child, styes often come from a mild infection. This condition may be helped by a mild antiseptic, such as boracic acid. At night apply a little borated vaseline to each eye. You can buy this in a small collapsible tube. Through the day bathe the eyes twice daily with a solution composed of one teaspoonful of boracic acid powder in a half pint of warm water.

Clover failures may result from improper soil conditions, diseases, non-adapted seed, improper methods of seeding, or the use of harmful nurse crops.

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



Four of these heroic pieces of sculpture, cast in bronze, are to mark points on Lincoln Highway.



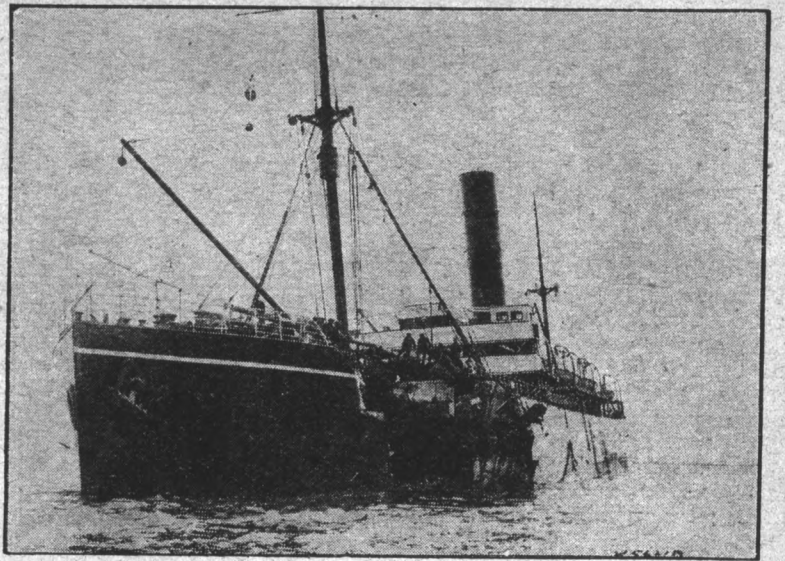
"Here for action, not for words," says Harlan F. Stone, as he is sworn in as attorney-general of the United States by Charles Sornberger at the Department of Justice offices at Washington.



Senator Wheeler, Montana, prominent in senate oil investigation, is seen here with his family.



In the world's greatest steeple chase held on the Aintree course at Liverpool, this was the hardest jump of all. It was won by Earl of Airlie's "Master Robert."



The S. S. Matutua received this gaping gash in her steel side when the S. S. American Merchant crashed into her, bow on. Eight sailors, asleep in their berths, were killed by the collision.



Frank B. Gilbreth, of New York, has been given the highest scientific honor in Czechoslovakia. His wife is an accomplished engineer.



Patrick Edward Crowley is the newly elected president of the New York Central Railroad.



Margaret Wylie has been chosen as the Queen of the May at the annual Elizabethan May Day festival at Bryn Mawr.



Owen Young, Charles Dawes and Henry Robinson, three American international finance experts, have just completed their investigation of Germany's ability to pay her debts and reparations.



Captain Ugo Vernier d'Annunzio, whose famous father, Gabriele, recently became Prince of Italy, has taken out American citizenship papers, and is now an automobile salesman.

YOU'LL tell about what?" came with sudden incisiveness.

The man stared, suddenly aware that he had spoken of a thing that had been mentioned by neither Ba'tiste nor Houston. His lips worked crookedly. He tried to smile, but it ended only in a misshapen snarl.

"I thought you fellows were looking for something. I—I—wanted to get the dog off."

"We were. We've found it. Ba'tiste," and Houston forced back the tigerish form of the big French-Canadian. "You walk in front of us. I'm—I'm afraid to trust you right now. And don't turn back. Do you promise?"

The big hands worked convulsively. The eyes took on a newer, fiercer glare.

"He is the man, eh? His conscience, eet speak when there is no one to ask the question. He—"

"Go on, Ba'tiste. Please." Houston's voice was that of a pleading son. Once more the big muscles knotted, the arms churned; the giant's teeth showed between furled lips in a sudden beast-like expression.

"Ba'tiste! Do you want to add murder to murder? This is out of our hands now; it's a matter of law. Now, go ahead—for me."

With an effort the Canadian obeyed, the wolf-dog trotting beside him. Houston following, one hand locked about the buckle of the thinner man's belt, the other half supporting him as he limped and reeled through the snow.

"It's my hip—" The man's mind had gone to trivial things. "I sprained it—about ten days ago. I'd been living over here with her up till the storm. Then I had to be at camp."

"That was your child, then?"

Fred Thayer was silent. Barry Houston repeated the question commandingly. There could be no secrecy now; events had gone too far. For a third time the accusation came and the man beside him turned angrily.

"Whose would you think it was?"

Houston did not answer. They stumbled on through the snow-drifted woods, finally to reach the open space leading too the sleigh. Thayer drew back.

"What's the use of taking me into town?" he begged. "She's dead and gone; you can't harm her now."

"We're not inquiring about her."

"But she's the one that did it. She told me—when she first got sick. Those are her things in there. They are—"

"Have I asked you about anything?" Houston bit the words at him. Again the man was silent. They reached the sled, and Ba'tiste pointed to the seat.

"In there," he ordered. "Ba'teese will walk. Ba'teese afraid—too close." And then, in silence, the trip to town was made, at last to draw up in front of the boarding house. Houston called to a bystander.

"Is the 'phone working—to Montview?"

"Yeh. Think it is. Got it opened up yesterday."

"Then call up over there and tell the sheriff we want him. It has to do with the Renaud murder."

The White Desert

By Courtney Ryley Cooper

The loafer sprang to the street and veered across, shouting the news as he went, while Ba'tiste made hurried arrangements regarding the silent form of the lonely cabin. A few moments later, the makeshift boarding-house lobby was crowded, while Barry Houston, reverting to the bitter lessons he had learned during the days of his own cross-examinations, took his place in front of the accused man.

told me she did it—that those were Mrs. Renaud's things."

"Ah! Then you have nev' see that ring, which my Julianne, she wore on her finger. Ah, no? You have nev' see, in all the time that you come to Ba'teese house, the string of bead about her neck. Oui! Eet is the lie, you tell. You have see them—eet is the lie!"

And thus the battle progressed, the

THE RADIO BEE

By James E. Hungerford

Pa claps the receivin'-set onto his ears,

An' listens to "market reports;" The latest that's doin' on Wall Street, he hears—

An' also the latest in "sports;" We live on a farm, in the wildwood an' sticks;

Pa's job it is rakin' the hay, But he's got to be one of those "radio ticks"—

An' radios half the day.

Ma gets the receivin'-set once in a while,

An' "listens-in," happy with awe, An' anyone lookin' can see by her smile—

She's "stung" with same "bee" as Pa!

She hears all the gossip—society an' such;

The songs from the opera shows; "Way down on the farm"—is she lone— some? Not much!

Whatever is "doin'"—she knows!

"Sis" clips the receivin'-set on her "cute" ears,

An' hears all the "air-spielers" talk; Sometimes she's in laughter; again moved to tears,

By songs that are sung in N' Yawk! "Big Bud" is right there with the radio, too;

What's doin' he gets it—you bet!

In fact, the whole family is all in a stew, Because of that radio set!

"In the first place, Thayer," he commanded, "You might as well know one thing. You're caught. The goods are on you. You're going up—if for nothing else than an attempt to murder Ba'tiste Renaud and myself."

"I—I thought you were robbers."

"You know that's a lie. But that's a matter for the court room. There are greater things. In the first place—"

"About that other—" Still he clung to his one shred of a story, his only possibility of hope. Conscience had prompted the first outcry; now there was nothing to do but follow the lead. "I don't know anything. She told me—that's all. And she's dead now."

"Ah, oui!" Ba'tiste had edged forward. "She is dead. And because she is dead—because she have suffer and die, you would lay to her door murder! Eet is the lie! Where then is the ten thousand dollar she took—if she kill my Julianne? Eh? Where is the gun with which she shot her? Ah, you cringe! For why you do that—for why do you not look at Ba'teese when he talk about his Julianne! Eh? Is eet that you are afraid? Is eet that your teeth are on your tongue, to keep eet from the truth? Oui! You are the man—you are the man!"

"I don't know anything about it. She

old man storming, the frowning, sullen captive in the chair replying in monosyllables, or refusing to answer at all. An hour passed, while Tabernacle crowded the little lobby and overflowed to the street. One by one Ba'tiste brought forth the trinkets and laid them before the thin-faced man. He forced them into his hands. He demanded that he explain why he had said nothing of their presence in the lonely cabin, when he had known them, every one, from having seen them time after time in the home of Renaud. The afternoon grew old. The sheriff arrived,—and still the contest went on. Then, with a sudden shifting of the head, a sudden break of reserve, Thayer leaned forward and rubbed his gnarled hands, one against the other.

"Al right!" he snapped. "Have it your way. No use in trying to lay it on the woman—you could prove an alibi for her. You're right. I killed them both."

"Both?" They stared at him. Thayer nodded, still looking at the floor, his tongue licking suddenly dry lips.

"Yeh, both of 'em. One brought on the other. Mrs. Renaud and John Corbin—they called him Tom Langdon back East."

CHAPTER XXV

IT was staggering in its unexpectedness. A gasp came from the lips of Barry Houston. He felt himself reeling,—only to suddenly straighten, as though a crushing weight had been lifted from his shoulders. He whirled excitedly and grasped the nearest on-looker.

"Go get Medaine Robinette. Hurry! Tell her that it is of the utmost importance—that I have found the proof. She'll understand."

Then, struggling to reassure himself, he turned again to the prisoner. Two hours later, in the last glint of day, the door opened, and a woman came to his side, where he was finishing the last of many closely written sheets of paper. He looked up at her, boyishly, happily. Without waiting for her permission, he grasped her hand, and then, as though eager for her to hear, he turned to the worn-faced man, now slumped dejectedly in his chair.

"You understand, Thayer, that this is your written confession?"

The man nodded.

"Given in the presence of the sheriff, of Ba'tiste Renaud, of myself, and the various citizens of Tabernacle that you see here?"

"Yes."

"Of your own free will, without threats or violence?"

"I guess so."

"And you are willing to sign it?"

The man hesitated. Then:

"I'd want to know what I was signing."

"Certainly. I intend to read it to you—so that all witnesses may hear it. It is then to be filed with the district attorney. You can signify its correctness or incorrectness after every paragraph. Is that agreeable?"

"I guess so."

A pause. At last:

"My name is Fred Thayer. I am forty-four years of age. Prior to about a year ago, I was employed by the Empire Lake Mill and Lumber Company as superintendent. I had occupied this position for some fifteen or twenty years, beginning with it when it was first started by Mr. Houston of Boston. Is that right?"

A nod from the accused. Houston went on:

"I figured from the first that I was going to be taken in partnership with Mr. Houston, although nothing ever was said about it. I just took it for granted. However, when years passed and nothing was done about it, I began to force matters, by letting the mill run down, knowing that Mr. Houston was getting old, and that he might be willing to sell out to me if things got bad enough. At that time, I didn't know where I was going to get the money, but hoped that Mr. Houston would let me have the mill and acreage on some sort of a payment basis. I went back to see him about it a couple of times, but he wouldn't listen to me. He said that he wanted to either close the thing out for cash or keep on running it in the hope of making something of it. That's all right, isn't it, Thayer?"

"Yes."

"I tried about two or three times to

AL ACRES—Slim Says That All You Have To Do Is to Catch 'Em Young

By Frank R. Leet.



get him to sell out to me, but we couldn't get together on the terms. He always wanted cash, and I couldn't furnish it—although I pretended that I had the money all right, but that I simply did not want to tie it all up at once. About this time—I think it was three or four years ago; I am not exactly clear on the dates—a nephew of his named Thomas Langdon came out here, under the name of John Corbin. He had been a black sheep and was now wandering about the country, doing anything that he could set his hand to for a living. I had known him since boyhood and gave him a job under his assumed name. He pretended that he was very close to Mr. Houston, and I thought maybe he could help me get the plant. But his word was not worth as much as mine. Have I taken that down correctly, Thayer?"

"Yes. Except about Langdon. He told me when he came here that his uncle had sent him out to straighten him up. But I don't guess it makes much difference."

Houston, nevertheless, made the changes, glancing up once to assure himself that Medaine still was there. She had not left his side. He went on with the reading:

"By this time, the mill had gotten to be a sort of mania with me, and I almost had myself believing that Houston had promised me more than he had given me. Then, a woman came out here, an Agnes Jierdon, a stenographer, on her vacation. I met her and learned that she was from Boston." A slight pressure exerted itself on Houston's arm. He glanced down to see Medaine Robinette's hand, clasped tight. "She spent nearly the whole summer here, and I made love to her. I asked her to marry me, and she told me that she would. She was really very much in love with me. I didn't care about her—I was working for a purpose. I wanted to use her—to get her in Houston's office. I wanted to find out what was going on, so that I would know in advance, and so that I could prepare for it by having breakage at the mill, to stop contracts and run things farther down than ever, so the old man would get disgusted and sell out at my terms. I knew there would be a mint of money for me if I could get hold of that mill. At the end of her vacation she went back to Boston and got a job with Houston, as an office clerk. Almost the first thing that she wrote me was that the old man was thinking about selling out to some concern back East."

Houston looked toward the accused man for his confirmation, then continued.

"While she had been out here, I had told her that Houston had promised to take me into partnership and that he had gone back on his word. I put it up to her pretty strong about how I had been tricked into working for him for years, and she was sympathetic with me, of course, inasmuch as she was in love with me. Naturally, when she heard this, she wrote me right away. It made me desperate. Then I thought of Ba'tiste Renaud."

"Ah" The word was accompanied by a sharp intake of breath as the big French-Canadian moved closer to hear again the story of a murder. But the sheriff motioned him back. The emotions of the old trapper were not to be trusted. The recital went on:

"Everybody around this country had always talked about how rich he was. There was a saying that he didn't believe in banks and that he kept more than a hundred thousand dollars in his little cabin. At this time, both he and his son were away at war, and I thought I could steal this money, place it in other hands, and then work things so that if I did get hold of the mill, people around here would merely think I had borrowed the money and bought the mill with it. By this time, a cousin of Miss Jierdon's, a fellow named Jenkins, had gotten a job with Houston and was

working with her, and of course, I was hearing everything that went on. It looked like the deal was going through, and if forced me to action. One night I watched Mrs. Renaud and saw her leave the house. I thought she was going to town. Instead, after I'd gotten into the cabin, she came back surprising me. There wasn't anything else to do. I killed her, with a revolver."

"Diable!"

"Easy, Ba'tiste. That's the way you gave it to me, isn't it, Thayer?"

"Yes. I shot twice at her. The first bullet missed."

Again the door of the tiny lobby opened and closed, and a form edged forward,—Blackburn, summoned from his mill. Thayer glanced at him, then lowered his eyes. Houston made the additional notation on the confession and went back to his reading:

"When I found the deed box, there was only ten thousand dollars in it instead of the fortune that I had supposed was there. I was about to take it out and stuff it into my pockets, when I heard a noise outside the window. Thinking it was Renaud's wolf-dog, and that he might give the alarm, I pushed the box under my coat and ran out the back door. The next day, Corbin—or Langdon—came to me and demanded his share of what I had stolen. He said that he had seen me at the deed box after I had killed the woman, that he had made the noise outside the window. I put him off—denying it all. But it wasn't any use. At first he threatened that he would go to the sheriff at Montview, and for several days he came to me, telling me that this was the last chance that he would give me if I didn't let him have his share. I played him for time. Then he began to beg small amounts of money from me, promising to keep still if I gave them to him. I guess this kept up for two or three months, the amounts getting larger all the time. At last, I wouldn't stand it any longer. He threatened me again,—and then, suddenly, one day disappeared. I hurried to Montview, thinking of course that he had gone there, hoping to catch him on the way. But on one had seen him. Then I went to Tabernacle and learned that he had bought a ticket for Boston, and that he had left on a morning train. I knew what was up then; he was going back to tell Old Man Houston and try to step into my shoes when I was arrested. But I beat him there by going over the range in an automobile, and taking an earlier train for Boston. I picked him up when he arrived and trailed him to young Houston's office. After that I saw them go to a cafe, and from there to a prize fight. I bought a ticket and watched them from the rear of the hall. I had my gun with me—I had made up my mind to kill them both. I thought Langdon had told. After the fight, they started out, myself in the rear. Young Houston had gotten a mallet from the time-keeper. On the way home, I could hear them talking, and heard Houston asking Langdon why he wanted to see the old man. By that I knew that it hadn't been told yet—and I felt safer. Then they got in a quarrel, and my chance came. It was over the mallet—Langdon took it away from his cousin and started to fight him, Houston ran. When he was well out of sight, I went forward. No one was near. Langdon still had the mallet in his hand. I crept up behind him and clubbed my revolver, hitting him on the head with it. He fell—dead—and I knew I was safe, that Houston would be accused."

Barry looked earnestly at the man before him.

"That's all true, isn't it, Thayer?"

"I haven't made any objection, have I?" came surlily.

(Concluded next week.)

Still water runs to mosquitoes. Coat stagnant pools with coal oil.



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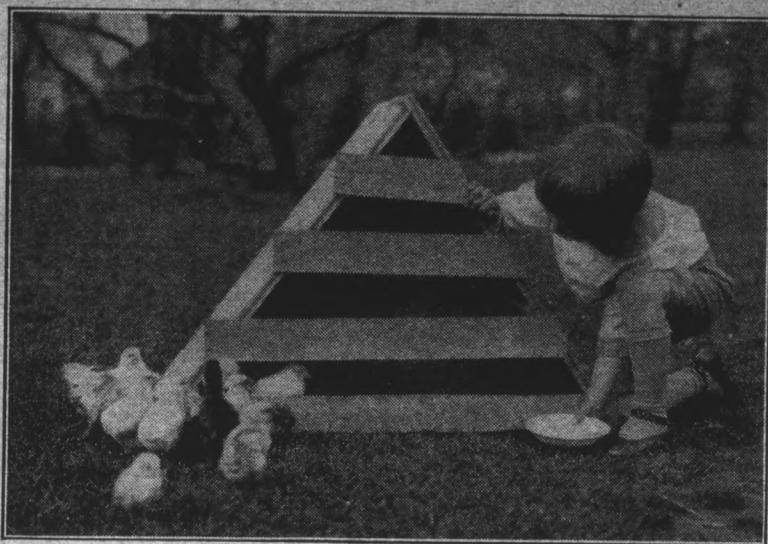
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The Assyrian Exile

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

WHEN we learned the multiplication table we did not appreciate what a mighty instrument it is. We said, three times three is nine, and it is. It is always nine, summer and winter, rainy days and fair, when multiplied by a white man or a black one, a vegetarian, a Republican or a Democrat. Three times three is nine. It is nine as far as we know, on other planets. At least we cannot imagine what three times three would be, if it were not nine. Now that sounds simple, but it is not.

Lots of people do not believe that in actual practice three times three is nine, or that twice two is four. They secretly hope, and outwardly give the impression, that when you want it to be so, twice two can be five, and thrice three can be eight. They do not believe that all causes have effects, and that every effect comes from a cause. They believe that they can do a wrong and somehow get a right out of it, that one can lie and still be telling the truth; that a community can neglect the religious training of its children, and still produce honest men and women; that a young man can sow wild oats without having a crop; that nations can practice deception in politics, imperialism in commerce, ambition in armament, and never have a war. But it does not work that way. The multiplication table holds, and the ten commandments will not budge. As Kipling puts it:—

In the Carboniferous Epoch we were promised abundance for all, By robbing selective Peter to pay for collective Paul; And, tho we had plenty of money, there was nothing our money would buy. And the Gods of the Copybook Maxims said, "If you don't work you die."

Then the Gods of the Market tumbled, and their smooth-tongued Wizards withdrew.

And the hearts of the meanest were humbled, and began to believe it was true.

That all is not Gold that Glitters, and Two and Two, make Four—

And the Gods of the Copybook Maxims limped up to explain it once more.

And the Gods of the Copybook Maxims limped up to explain it once more.

And the hearts of the meanest were humbled, and began to believe it was true.

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heathen power, they awoke too late to release the long lines of captives from the dreary march across the desert. There is no getting around it, the hour does come that is too late for the application of any remedy.

THE 17th chapter of II Kings gives the reasons why the nation was broken up and its best citizens carried away as captives. They practiced in secret customs that were not right. They built images everywhere on high hills, so that idolatry became easy. They became worse than the nations about them, for those peoples knew no better than to practice idolatry, while Israel had been taught for generations: "The Lord testified against Israel, and against Judah, by all the prophets, and by all the seers, saying, Turn ye from your evil ways, and keep my commandments, and my statutes, according to all the law which I commanded your fathers, and which I sent to you by my servants the prophets. Notwithstanding they would not hear, but hardened their necks."

Now why was idolatry as such so bad? Why is no allowance made for the people, in this thing? Because idolatry is an insult to the name and person of Almighty God. If a man forsook the Stars and Stripes for another flag, while continuing to live under the Stars and Stripes, it would be considered the acme of unpatriotic baseness. The people lived under the protection of God. Every rain that fell, every shaft of sunshine that lit up the day, every crop of grain, existed by virtue of the beneficent Creator.

ALL the idols in the catalog could not do in an age what God was doing every day. Idolatry was all a desperate and terrible mockery. It would amaze us to learn that the nation did continue in its follies, did we not know many people of our own day. For idolatry is not necessarily falling down before a metal image. It is putting any thing before God. "Thou shalt have no other gods before me." That the worship of idols has not passed away is apparent to any one who will look over the figures for luxuries spent any year, as against the money spent for religion, education, charity. At the time of the death of Mrs. Hetty Green, she was reported to have left to her son and daughter one hundred million dollars. The same month a negro mammy who had worked in the same family for fifty years, died at the age of eighty-nine. She left the savings of a life time, \$2,300, to two negro schools, for the improvement of her race. Which of these two American women showed the less idolatry?

In the seventeenth chapter of II Kings we are told that the king of Assyria placed Assyrians in some of the towns that had lost their people by the deportations. These Assyrians became thoroughly mixed with the Hebrew population in race and religion. As a result they became neither Jew nor Gentile, but Samaritans, who reject much of the Old Testament and all the New. They gave the Jews much trouble in Christ's time, even attacking Jewish pilgrims on their way to Jerusalem. "The Jews have no dealings with the Samaritans." A remnant of the Samaritans still exists in Palestine, though the race is nearly run out. Americans a few years ago were helping them with food and other necessities.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR MAY 4.

SUBJECT:—The Assyrian Exile of Israel. II Kings chaps. 11 to 17.
GOLDEN TEXT:—"I will delight myself in thy statutes; I will not forget thy word," Ps. 119:16.

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Doings In Woodland

Bruin Goes Fishin'

BRUIN had his work all finished and it was only three o'clock in the afternoon. The lawn was all mowed, the new fence built around the flower bed, and the garden hoed so carefully that a weed would not dare to show its head for a week.

"It's just the kind of a day to go fishin' down by the old creek," said Bruin to himself. "The work's all done, too, so I guess I'll go. Oh, Rolly, Rolly," he called.

Rolly did not answer, but Bruin soon found him way out in the barn making a little bird house. Rolly was so anxious to get the birdhouse finished, for



Kerplunk! went Bruin into the creek.

he thought the little bird that had had the broken wing and had eaten up all the cabbage worms might come back and build a nest in it, that he didn't want to go fishing. So Bruin went alone.

With his crooked fishing pole, which was really only the branch of a hickory tree, and his can of big wiggly worms, he climbed out on a big stone in the old creek where he always fished.

With his hook baited with the biggest wiggly worm in the can, he wait-

ed and waited for a fish to come along and bite it. But no fish came, not even one nibbled it.

"If I was only out on the next big stone," thought Bruin, "I could catch a big fish there. But it's farther than I can step. I'll just get a log and make a little bridge."

So he climbed back to the shore, got a piece of an old log and placed it between the two stones. Soon he was out on that farthest stone where he could fish way out in the middle of the creek.

Then, "Whee—ee—ee—ew." Down went his bobber with so much force that Bruin thought a whale was biting his hook. He pulled and pulled on the pole. Oh, how hard he pulled!

"Oh, ho, I have a big one this time. My, won't Rolly Rabbit be surprised," said Bruin. "He'll make a fine supper for us," and Bruin kept on pulling.

Now the big fish was just at the top of the water. Bruin was so excited thinking what a big one he was, what a nice supper he would make, and how surprised Rolly would be, that he forgot to be careful. His foot slipped and kerplunk! went Bruin into the water. What a splash! Water was in his eyes, in his ears, in his pockets, in fact he was just soaked.

He went scrambling up the bank, water dripping at every step. He shook himself and rubbed the water out of his eyes just in time to see the big fish, pole, line and all drifting right out into the big lake.

"Oh, there goes my pretty new red bobber," said Bruin, "and just look at my clean overalls. I guess this is what I get for counting my chickens before they are hatched."

He went limping back to the house with some very wet clothes and with a resolution to be more careful when he went fishing again.

Books You'll Enjoy

LEAVE IT TO SMITH.—By P. G. Wodehouse, \$2.00—Geo H. Doran, New York City.

The author of "Mostly Sally," the English humorist, has written another explosively humorous story. If you like rollicking and supremely ridiculously rich and clean humor, you must not fail to read this book and then, too, the hero of the story is a most interesting character study.

LIVING THE CREATIVE LIFE.—By Joseph H. Appel, \$2.00—Robert McBride Co., New York City.

If you want to live life more fully, to do more, to know more, to grow and be more, you cannot mistake this volume as the best possible guide. Living The Creative Life is not merely a guide to material success, but to the richer life which involves our well being.

The author is what we might term a hard headed business man, since he has been for twenty years one of the managers of a large department store.

Among its interesting chapters are: Finding the Creative Power in Man; First Steps Toward Efficiency; Failure of Efficiency; The Beginning of Creative Life; Understanding, Action, Endurance; Hospitality, Carefulness, Thoroughness, Concentration, Observation, Reading and Study, Intuition, Memory, Imagination, Application to Practice; Practice as a Habit, Ability, Dependability, Interest, Self-reliance, Tenacity, Good Friends, Peace and Contentment, Happiness, Thrift, Conservation, Vision, Ambition, Loyalty,

Faith, Initiative, Good Thoughts, Good Habits, Self-control, Individuality, Realizing the creative power in living it, Creative Doing, Creative Growing, Creative living and Being, A sense of humor, Reverence and Worship, Living the Creative Life in its Fulness.

WHAT TO EAT AND HOW TO PREPARE IT.—By Elizabeth Monaghan, \$1.50—Geo H. Doran Co., New York City.

Do you serve the great American meal, meat, bread and potatoes for dinner? Then you are feeding yourself and your family entirely on acids.

Do you know which foods neutralize acids? This is the simplest and most practical book written on the method of choosing your meals and the way to cook food so that none of the nutrition elements are wasted. The book explains the basic rules of a balanced diet, provides menus, recipes and special diet for special cases. A chapter is devoted to weight control, and diet for children.

Health and ill-health depend on what we eat. Intelligent use of the practical advice given in this book will give you and your family the incalculable advantage of physical fitness.

Some ancient wise fellow said that farming was nothing but working in a circle. First you sow that you may reap and then you reap that you may sow. The trouble during the past few years is that the sowing has brought much better results than the reaping.



*It's here at last—
Your ideal cook stove*

**ALBERT LEA
KITCHEN KOOK**
THE IDEAL COOK STOVE

Convenient, quick, clean, safe—all the good features you want in your next cook stove are brought to you in the Kitchenkook. It's different—the greatest modern improvement in liquid fuel stoves and 50 to 100 percent faster by actual test. Makes its own gas from ordinary gasoline with one or all burners going full speed in less than two minutes. Faster than city gas and just as convenient; permanently free of smoke, soot and odor.

The Albert Lea Kitchenkook has no wicks or chimneys, nothing to burn out, no parts to replace; requires no cleaning, no delicate adjustments—anyone can secure perfect results.

Made in several styles to meet all needs at very attractive prices. There is a Kitchenkook dealer near you who will be glad to give you a demonstration in his store or in your home just as you prefer. Folder showing the complete line sent on request.

AMERICAN GAS MACHINE COMPANY, Inc.
38 Clark Street Albert Lea, Minn.



This safety test proves the safety of the Kitchenkook. The illustration is a reproduction of an actual photograph made while the stove was burning.

**Ford Runs 57 Miles on
Gallon of Gasoline**

A new automatic and self-regulating device has been invented by John A. Stransky, 926 Fourth St., Pukwana, South Dakota, with which automobiles have made from 35 to 57 miles on a gallon of gasoline. It removes all carbon and prevents spark plug trouble and overheating. It can be installed by anyone in five minutes. Mr. Stransky wants distributors and is willing to send a sample at his own risk. Write him today.

HIGH POWER LESS GAS



PERMANENT POWER NO GRINDING

EVERFIT VALVES

MAKE FORD CARS BEAT SIXES

PERFORMANCE AND ENDURANCE GUARANTEED
CHARLES SILK & SON, Distributors
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PATENTS

Write today for free instruction book and Record of Invention blank. Send sketch or model for personal opinion. CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, Registered Patent Lawyer, 653 Security Savings & Com'l Bank Bldg., directly across st. from Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

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Shingle Stains
Automobile Finishes
Creosote Wood Preservative

Over 6800 gallons were used by Michigan Farmers last year. Why send away when you can buy cheaper at home?

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Lansing, Michigan



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and Safe for Summer.
Exercise in

ZEPHERIZED Knit Underwear

Light in weight and BLEACHED, it absorbs perspiration quickly, dries readily, ventilates the skin, but protects from chill—keeps you comfortable in hot weather.

Being very elastic, ZEPHERIZED Underwear gives freedom of movement for every form of exercise. Easily washed—no ironing.

Sample of fabric and "Home Tests" folder on request to—

Roy A. Cheney, Sec'y
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Wonderful relief for backache

DON'T suffer from backache when the penetrating power of Gombault's Balsam so quickly conquers the most stubborn ache and pain. It's the one liniment that brings sure relief. Try it once and you'll never be without it.

Soothing, healing, antiseptic—Gombault's Balsam is the 41-year-tested remedy used in thousands of homes for sprains, bruises, burns, cuts, muscular and inflammatory rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, sore throat and chest colds. At your druggist or pre-paid upon receipt of \$1.50. A bottle lasts a long time—a few drops go a long way. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

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HEALING and ANTISEPTIC

New Recipes—

Make the old ones new wit:

MAPLEINE



Solves the problem of "something different." Mapleine gives a new distinctive flavor to puddings, sauces, cakes, candies, etc. Makes delicious syrup—economically!
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Made of fine quality pillow tubing. Sizes 36x42 inches and 36x45 inches. Guaranteed. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Order Now. We pay postage.

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Woman's Interests



Putting On and Taking Off Curves

By Guarding the Diet Fat Folks Get Thin and Thin Ones, Fair

PEOPLE who are over-weight or under-weight are not as efficient and do not resist disease as readily as those who are strictly normal. There should always be a reasonable amount of exercise, stopped short of exhaustion. The thin people should eat freely of fat forming foods, such as milk and cream, potatoes, graham and whole wheat bread, rice, cereals, and other starchy vegetables; butter, cheese, bacon, olive oil, juicy meats, ice cream, malted milk, hot chocolate, eggs and plenty of green vegetables. Cut out worry, eat slowly amid pleasant surroundings, and grow fat.

On the other hand, if you're too stout and wish to grow thin, do not take any liquid with meals at all. Take a full glass an hour before each meal, and a little liquid half an hour after each meal. Cut down on the starchy foods. If you are twenty pounds or less over-weight, you may have a thin slice of bread a day in addition to one thin slice of dry toast in the morning. If you are more than twenty pounds overweight, the toast is all that is allowed. Eat freely of fresh fruits, except bananas, and fruits cooked without sugar or sweetened with a very little molasses. Lettuce with oil dressing and plain salads of fruit and vegetables may be taken—even potato, for while potato is a starchy food, it is so largely made up of water that it is not now considered nearly as guilty of fat-making as used to be the case.

Spinach or lettuce should be taken every day, fish substituted for much of the meat, and when meat is not eaten, nor fish, one or two eggs may be allowed. A half a potato may be taken whenever meat is eaten. Chicken, roast lamb, and a little bacon which is thoroughly crisp are allowed, also corned beef which has been cooked six hours and not allowed to cool in the liquor in which it is boiled. Cranberries are desirable. All sweets, pastry, ice cream, and sugar and cream in coffee and tea must be forgone.

To diet properly calls for persistence, a reasonable amount of exercise, and a hopeful expectation of gaining results. Dieting in the right way means getting stronger day by day, in place of being weakened by the effect. A cool sponge bath each

morning with a little soda in the water, and two warm baths a week for cleanliness will also aid in cutting down superfluous flesh.—Emma Gary Wallace.

PASS IT ON.

IF you are troubled with your lantern chimney breaking, just take a hammer and sharp nail and punch four or five holes in the top of the lantern to let the heat escape and you will have no more trouble with them.—Mrs. M.

BONE FOR THE BORDER.

BONE is one of the best decomposing fertilizers and this makes it especially valuable for the border. If you will use a good portion of coarse bone meal, or better yet, crushed bone in the border when it is made, it will



Start your shrubs and borders early and have a front yard like this.

keep on becoming available for many years and your shrubs will respond remarkably to it. Bonemeal may be used as a top-dressing as well. It contains nitrogen to some extent, though phosphorus is the element for which we use it especially. I have had splendid results giving the rose bushes a sprinkling of bonemeal around the plants about twice a month during the summer. I stir it into the surface soil. It is carried down by the rains. Bonemeal contains some lime, also, and this is often needed to keep the soil

sweet. As this fertilizer is valuable in the garden as well, it should be kept on hand always and used freely on many flowers as well as garden crops.—Agnes Hilco.

TEMPTING THINGS TO EAT

Egg Salad with Asparagus.

6 hard-cooked eggs or veal
Cress or shredded lettuce 1/2 cup asparagus puree
tuce Mayonnaise dressing
3 tbs. minced chicken Salt

Boil the eggs until hard-cooked, placing them in cold water, and then after coming to a boil cook for about 20 minutes or more. When cool, peel off and cut into halves lengthwise. Remove the yolks, and with half of this work in the minced chicken, moistening with a little thick cream. Put this filling into the halves whites, which should be placed together to form the whole eggs. Arrange nests of cress or

shredded lettuce on individual salad plates, and lay the eggs in these, one to a nest. Surround with some of the asparagus puree made by adding the asparagus puree to the thick mayonnaise, also the remainder of the powdered egg-yolk. Season with salt and a dash of paprika.

Poached Eggs with Asparagus.

6 eggs 3 tbs. flour
6 slices toast 1/2 tsp. salt
1 cup asparagus tips 1/2 tsp. grated cheese
1 1/2 cup milk 1-8 tsp. pepper
3 tbs. butter

Remove crusts from toast. Make the sauce, melting the butter and adding flour, seasonings and milk. Cook until thick then add cheese and keep hot over water. Poach the eggs in the usual way and head the asparagus tips. Place the toast on a platter or individual plates, cover with part of the sauce and on it place the eggs. Pour the remaining sauce over the eggs and serve asparagus tips between the eggs. Sprinkle with paprika.

Butterscotch Pie.

1 1/2 cups milk 2 tps butter
3 level tablespoons 1 cup sugar
cornstarch 1 1/2 tsp. maple flavoring
1/4 tsp. salt 1 baked pie shell
2 eggs

Scald one cup of milk in a double boiler. Stir the cornstarch in remaining half cup of milk; add the salt, and mix with hot milk. Let cook to smooth consistency, stirring constantly until thick. Cook the butter and sugar just long enough to make sugar soft throughout, add the maple, and stir into the cornstarch mixture. Then add the lightly beaten egg yolk. Cook a few minutes longer, and put in pie shell when slightly cooled. Make a meringue of the beaten whites of eggs and 1/4 cup sugar. Spread over top of pie and bake ten minutes. Serve this pie when partly cold.

Rid Winter Clothes of Moths

ALTHOUGH clothes moths may become destructive in warm rooms at any season of the year, the summer months offer the most favorable conditions and therefore winter clothing stored for the summer becomes most subject to moth infestation. A little care in storing woolen stuffs and furs now or later when winter clothing is laid away may prevent much damage and remove the fear and anxiety of anticipating moth-eaten garments as next winter approaches. Brushing, airing, cleaning and careful and proper storage are the best safeguards against the clothes moth.

Garments to be stored for the summer should be brushed thoroughly and hung out-of-doors for a day exposed to the sun and wind. Be sure to brush under lapels and cuffs, in pockets, and other places where dust may collect. The closet in which the clothes are to be kept should be thoroughly clean. They should then be wrapped care-

fully in strong brown paper and placed in pasteboard boxes sealed with gum paper, in paper bags which are sold for storage purposes, or in a cedar chest. Naphthalene flakes sprinkled over the clothing before wrapping offers one of the best protections from moth infestation and this insecticide which evaporates slowly does not harm fabric. A cedar chest provides additional safety since the cedar odor is itself repellant to the clothes moth.

Once a garment becomes infested with the clothes moth immediate measures must be taken to destroy the insect. This may be accomplished by several methods. Immersing in water at a temperature of 140 F. for ten seconds, steam pressing, or placing the garments in an oven or elsewhere at a temperature of 100 F. for 30 to 45 minutes kills all stages of the insect. Placing the infested clothes in a tight box and sprinkle liberal with naphthalene will kill many of the insects.



HOUSEHOLD SERVICE

Use this department to help solve your household problems. Address your letters to Martha Cole, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

BUTTER FOR WINTER USE.

Could you tell me of some way to put up butter for later use?—Mrs. D.

The best way to put down butter for winter use is before the grass has gone in the fall. But it may be packed any time, if kept in a cool place.

Work the butter over well, being sure that every particle of buttermilk is worked out. Pack the butter into earthen jars within five inches of the top of the jar. Be sure that all air spaces are excluded. Then fill the rest of the jar with a brine strong enough to hold up an egg. Cover the jar tightly, and keep the butter at an even, cool temperature. Butter may be kept all winter this way.

THEY ARE SUGAR PEAS.

The peas Mrs. M. E. E. inquired about are sugar peas. When you plant them you want to plant 2 rows so they will be close together, about 2 ins. apart so one row can lean on the other. It will be easier to kick them.

As soon as the pod gets about 1/2 inch in width you start to pick them, as the more you pick the more comes up.

To cook them boil them with pork if convenient, if not put in butter, salt and pepper. Most seed stores keep them.—Mrs. J. V.

KEEP EATS COOL IN SUMMER WITHOUT ICE.

Will you please tell me how to make an iceless refrigerator?—L. F.

An iceless refrigerator depends for its efficiency on the cooling effect of evaporating water. An open framework of shelves is surrounded by a cloth kept moist by means of a large pan of water on the top. A good current of air to evaporate the water is essential. The refrigerator will work wherever the cloth will dry readily, but it must be kept in a shady place since a low temperature is the main object.

Make a strong set of shelves open on four sides with a solid top and bottom. Raise it on short legs. Screen this on three sides, and fit a screen door to the fourth side. The efficiency

will be greater if the shelves and the bottom are made of reinforced screening to allow freer circulation of air.

Cover the four sides entirely with canton flannel, smooth side out, buttoning it closely to the frame. It will be necessary to unbutton and button this flap when opening the case. Make buttonholes in the flannel covering corresponding to the buttons on the case. Around the top of the covering sew four flaps of canton flannel a little narrower than each side of the case and large enough to extend up over the top and dip into the pan of water. These will serve as wicks to keep the entire surface of the flannel moist. If the refrigerator is to be set on the porch, a pan must be placed underneath the refrigerator to catch the water that drips down.

An extra flannel covering should be made for the case so that one may be washed each week.

It is well to paint the case with enamel paint. A non-rusting wire must be used for the screening.

These suggestions may help you to make one of average size.

Height: 4 feet, 8 inches. Base: 24 inches square. Space between shelves: 11 inches.

Materials: 3 yards of 24-inch opal zinc screen wire, 1 pint of flat coat white paint for first coat, 1 pint of white enamel paint for second coat, 50 feet of board 3/4 x 3 inches for frame and door, 16 feet of board 1 x 12 inches for 4 shelves, 4 feet of board 1 x 24 inches for top and bottom, 46 feet of screen molding, 2 hinges, 1 cabinet catch, 2 1/2 dozen white china buttons, 10 yards of white cotton tape, nails, tacks, 13 yards of 20-inch canton flannel, (two covers.)

REMOVING FINGER MARKS.

My piano and piano bench have finger marks and tiny scratches on them. They are oak. Can you tell what is best to remove same?—Mrs. L. C. D.

If you will polish your piano and bench with the following furniture polish, it will remove the finger marks and scratches.

To one cup of turpentine, add a piece of beeswax the size of a walnut. Into this stir one and a half pints of paraffin oil. Mix and shake well and apply to the piano and bench with a soft cloth, being careful not to use too much.

Drive Away the Bogey Man

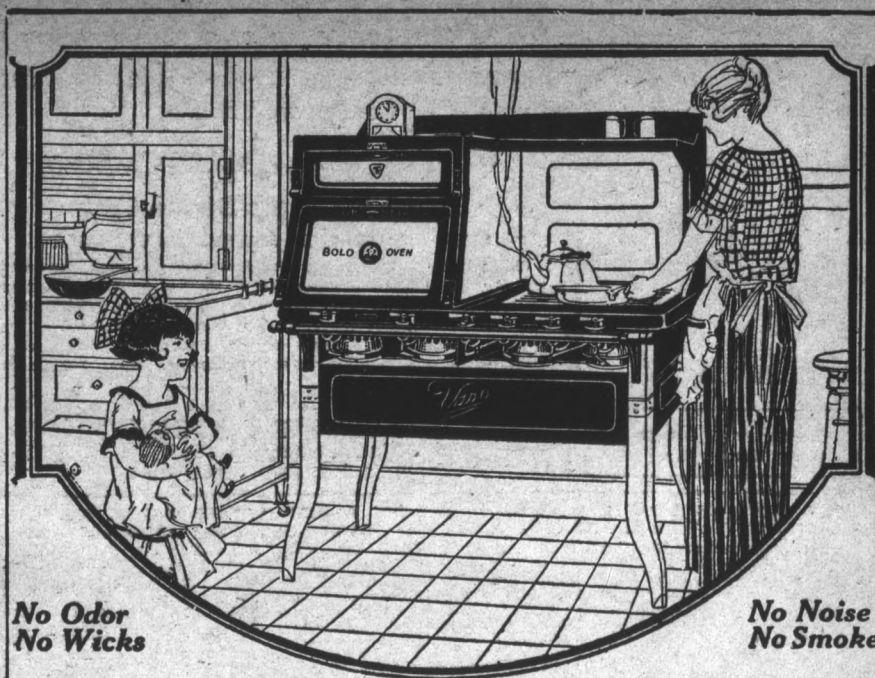
IT has been said that fear is our friend, but in an abnormal state, it becomes our worst enemy. Especially is this true with children. When a child is possessed of abnormal fear, much of the natural spontaneity of child nature, his conception of life, and his self-confidence is fettered.

In this problem, that many mothers have to solve, the old saw, that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure obtains. The child who has the seeds of unwholesome fear planted in his mind by exaggerated and perfidious threats, alarms, and imaginary inhabitants of bogeyland, can not grow up with a childish spontaneity of self expression. At all ages, it is best to be sensible and reason with children. The process is slow, but it will have lasting results.

The movie craze of today puts before the child terrifying situations, even those untrue to life. On the impressive child mind, these become deep seated. Wise is the mother who sees to it that her children attend only the movies that give to the child constructive ideas and impressions and who directs his reading toward wholesome channels that will deepen his insight into life.

To help the child in overcoming any abnormal fear, we must keep his body fit. A healthy body makes for mental as well as physical resistance. Fatigue, malnutrition and physical defects each have their part in weakening the nervous system. Often a warm bath and a glass of milk will prevent the development of acute stages of abnormal fear.

Normal everyday living is undoubtedly an influential agent in expelling morbid fear. If the child is not deceived by bogey men, goblins and ghosts and other monsters, and enjoys the thrill of success in his work and play, he will develop a confidence in himself. Nourish a child's trustfulness in life, and you build a foundation to fortify him against abnormal fear.



No Odor
No Wicks

No Noise
No Smoke

Beautiful Vapo Oil Range looks and acts like a gas range

32-36 hours of smokeless, odorless heat from a gallon of kerosene

Vapo is to the ordinary oil stove what the electric light is to the candle. It solves every cooking problem. You can bake, roast, boil, fry or stew with a Vapo. Everywhere, people proclaim it the cleanest, most convenient, most beautiful oil range ever seen. At state fairs thousands saw it pass tests out of the question for ordinary oil stoves. Any Vapo will duplicate these tests.

Burns gas made from kerosene

Each Vapo burner is a miniature gas plant. It generates hydro-carbon gas from kerosene and burns it with a hot, clean, blue flame ideal for cooking. Good baking and roasting are easy with the Vapo because the flame can be regulated from a low simmering heat to a heat intense enough for quickest cooking needs. Vapo has lever valves like a gas stove and these are provided with automatic safety locks preventing accidental shifting or moving by children.

Wickless, chimneyless and troubleless

Nothing on a Vapo to fuss with. No wicks to trim or adjust. No chimneys

to burn out and fall into the burner. If kettle boils over, the liquid can't get into the burner and choke the flame. The Vapo burner is guaranteed for the life of the stove. Vapo heat does not smart the eyes nor soot up utensils.

Bake slow and fast at same time in Bolo oven

Adjustable Bolo plate makes oven big or little as you wish. It concentrates the heat and gives you two ovens in one. Odors from one oven do not permeate the other oven. Perfect ventilation insures light baking and pastry. Vapo is the only oil range with the built-in Bolo oven. You can have right or left hand oven. Ask dealer to show you Vapo. Write for booklet.

THE VAPU STOVE COMPANY

M.F. LIMA, OHIO.

Please send me complete information about Vapo Ranges.

Name

Address

Dealer's Name

The Vapo Stove Company, Lima, Ohio

Vapo
LIMA OHIO

Oil
Ranges
Heaters
Hot Water
Heaters

Michigan Farmer Pattern Service

4711. Girls' Dress. Cut in 4 Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10 year size requires 2 1/4 yards of 40 inch material. Price 12c.



4496. Girls' Dress. Cut in 4 Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12 year size requires 3 1/2 yards of 36 inch material. Price 12c.

4716. Ladies' Dress. Cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. To make the Dress for a

38 inch size will require 3 1/2 yard of 40 inch material. The Guimpe will require 2 yards. The width at the foot is 1 1/2 yard. Price 12c.

4725. Misses' Dress. Cut in 3 Sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18 year size requires 4 1/4 yards of 40 inch material. The width at the foot is 1 1/2 yard. Price 12c.



WOLVERINE CHICKS

Always Good - - - Easy to Raise
Improved S. C.

White Leghorns

Bred for Eggs Since 1910

ONCE A CUSTOMER, ALWAYS A CUSTOMER

Chicks from this high-grade laying strain will give you bigger profits, and absolute satisfaction. They have 13 years of careful selection and breeding direct behind them, and mature in the shortest possible time. You will be benefited by our 13 years' experience in hatching and shipping chicks, for they grow up uniform in size. They possess great vitality. Let us mail you our catalog with prices. 100 per cent safe arrival guaranteed.

WOLVERINE HATCHERY

H. P. WIERSMA, Prop.
R. 2, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN

ONE MILLION READY MADE GOOD LUCK CHICKS

This season get our Big, fluffy, healthy, vigorous, "Good Luck" chicks and REAP BIG PROFITS.



Varieties.	Prices on	50	100	300	500
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns.....	\$ 7.00	\$13.00	\$38.00	\$62.00	
Barred and White Rocks.....	8.00	15.00	44.00	72.00	
R. C. & S. C. Reds, Anconas.....	8.00	15.00	44.00	72.00	
White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas.....	8.50	16.00	47.00	77.00	
White & Buff Orpingtons.....	8.50	16.00	47.00	77.00	
Silver & Partridge Wyandottes.....	11.00	20.00	58.00	95.00	
Light Brahmas, Buff Minorcas.....	11.00	20.00	58.00	95.00	
Speckled Sussex.....	11.00	20.00	58.00	95.00	
Mixed Chicks, \$10 per 100, Mixed, all heavies, \$12 per 100 straight.					

Postpaid. Full Live Delivery Guaranteed. Bank Reference. The Neuhauser "GOOD LUCK" chicks are prized by thousands of customers everywhere for their Beauty, Type and Heavy Egg Production. We hatch only from the best selected parent flocks. We send you BIG, STRONG, STURDY CHICKS. Order right from this ad with full remittance. Get them when you want them. You take no chance with Neuhauser's Good Luck Chicks. Catalog Free. Member I. B. C. A. and Ohio Association.

NEUHAUSER CHICK HATCHERIES, Box 72, NAPOLEON, OHIO.
Greatly reduced prices after May 24th Write for them.

CHICKS From World's Greatest Layers

If you want pure bred chicks that are bred right, hatched right, and shipped right, that grow and will make you a profit, get our new low prices and free catalog before you buy.

Tom Barron White Leghorns Heavy Type Brown Leghorns
R. C. & S. C. Rhode Island Reds Park's Barred Rocks

Flocks are carefully culled and developed on free range. All chicks are hand picked and inspected, no cripples or weaklings. Every one strong and healthy. Satisfaction and 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postage paid. Write now for our low prices and free catalog. White Leghorn and Barred Rock pullets after May 1, at low prices.

KNOLL'S HATCHERY, R. R. 12, Box M, HOLLAND, MICH.



Royal Egg-Bred Chicks

S. C. English Type White Leghorns and Brown Leghorns

You want strong, healthy chicks that grow fast into heavy producing Leghorns. You can have these chicks from us at a very reasonable price. Old customers took over 65 per cent of our chicks last year. H. A. Burke, of Green Bay, Wis., writes he had 70 per cent production during Dec. and Jan., 22 below zero, of chicks bought from us May 1st, 1923. 12 years of breeding for heavy egg production. Carefully selected breeders, headed by large, vigorous males and many years of successful hatching and shipping chicks, gives you chicks that will bring you success. 100 per cent live arrival guaranteed. Catalog price list free. Write today. ROYAL HATCHERY AND FARMS, S. P. Wiersma, R. 2, Zeeland, Mich.



750,000 CHICKS \$10.00 PER 100 AND UP

Select, culled flocks of heavy layers on free range and properly cared for to produce vigorous, sturdy chicks.

Varieties.	25	50	100	500	1,000
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns, Anconas.....	\$3.75	\$7	\$13	\$60	\$120
White & Barred Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas.....	4.25	8	15	72	140
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons.....	4.50	8.50	16	77	150
Buff Minorcas, Silver Laced Wyandottes.....	6.00	11	20		
Mixed chicks \$10.00 per 100 straight.					
Postpaid, 100 per cent live arrival guaranteed. Order right from this ad.					

Bank references. Circular Free. Box 533 ARCHBOLD, OHIO



CHICKS

We can save you money on Ancona and White Leghorn Chicks. Send at once for catalog and prices. We insure your chicks for one week.

M. D. WYNGARDEN

R. 4, Box 80 Zeeland, Mich.

BABION'S QUALITY CHICKS



Varieties.	Postpaid Prices on	25	50	100	500	1000
Pure English White, Brown & Buff Leghorns.....	\$4.00	\$ 7.00	\$13.00	\$62.00	\$120.00	
Barred Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Minorcas.....	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00	
Wh. & Buff Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes.....	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.00	150.00	
Sil. Wyandottes, Orpingtons.....	5.50	10.00	19.00	92.00	180.00	

Prices quoted are for chicks hatched from OUR GOOD UTILITY FLOCKS. Chicks from OUR EXTRA SELECTED FLOCKS will be \$3.00 per 100 higher and Chicks from our Fancy Stock of BLUE RIBBON PENS will be \$5.00 per 100 higher. Postpaid, 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Bank references. You cannot go wrong. Order from this ad. Thousands satisfied. Ten years' experience. Our slogan: the best chicks are cheapest, not the cheapest chicks the best. Also 8 week pullets \$1.25 up.

BABION'S FRUIT AND POULTRY FARMS, Flint, Michigan.



Pure Bred Selected Flocks 100% Live Delivery

Strong, Sturdy, Northern-grown Chicks. Selected, pure-bred stock. Healthy Flocks on free range insure strength in every chick. Order from this ad.	Prices on	50	100	500	1000
Leghorns (S. C. White and Brown).....	\$7.00	\$13	\$38	\$62	\$120
Barred Rocks.....	8.00	15	43	72	140

Mixed Broiler Chicks, \$12 per 100 straight. Hatched under best conditions in Newtown Incubators. Every Chick carefully inspected. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Reference, State Commercial Savings Bank, this city. Write for prices on special matings. GREAT NORTHERN HATCHERY, Box 56, Zeeland, Michigan.



Highest Quality Certified Baby Chicks

From Michigan's Old Reliable Hatchery, the best equipped and most modern Hatchery in the State. Pure-bred Tom Barron English and American White Leghorns, Anconas, Barred Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Reds. Strong, well-hatched Chicks sent by Insured Parcel Post, Prepaid to your door. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Sixteen years of experience in producing and shipping Chicks, giving absolute satisfaction to thousands. Write for valuable illustrated free catalog and price list. Get lowest price on best quality chicks before placing your order.

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

Whittaker's Reds Chicks

And eggs for hatching. Rose and Single Combs. Michigan's greatest color and egg strain. Bred from fourteen generations of winter layers. Write for free catalog. Interlakes Farm, Box 39, Lawrence, Mich.

BABY CHIX

PEDIGREE SIRED Eng. W. Leg. (Barron Strain), direct from our farm, delivered 100 per cent alive at your door at \$13.00 per 100; \$60 per 500; \$110 per 1,000. Chix sold from our own flock only. Send for circular. Model Poultry Farm Zeeland R. 4, Mich.

POULTRY LIKES SHADE.

DURING the heat of summer I find that the hens with a shady range keep up their appetites the best and lay more summer eggs. When the hens dust they select cool moist soil in a shady place rather than hot dry dust in an exposed position. Young stock like to rest during the heat of the day. I note that hens with a cool summer range seem less apt to stop egg production and start a summer moult.

Fine shade can be provided every year with corn and sunflowers. After the plants are up a few inches they grow so fast that very little injury will be done to the foliage by the hens. Fruit trees make a fine permanent shade on the range. My plum and cherry trees in the poultry yards are seldom troubled with curculio although it has not been necessary to use much spraying to control that pest.

Evergreens like Norway spruce are good for shade and windbreaks. I have noticed that a still warm day does not retard the hens from ranging like a hot windy day. The wind blows the feathers away from the hen's warm body and makes ranging uncomfortable. A windbreak on the range increases the number of days each summer that the hens will continue foraging.

Colony houses for young stock can be raised on skids providing a cool shady place beneath where the poultry can dust and rest during the heat of the day. In furnishing artificial shade with boards or canvas be sure they are well built or sudden storms may blow the shelter down on the poultry and cause a serious loss.

CHICK FEEDING HINTS.

This is baby chick season. With commercial hatcheries running to full capacity, millions of chicks are going out to commercial poultrymen and farmers.

We are taking this opportunity of drawing to your attention the importance of vitamin rich foods and mineral matter for your growing chicks. Two per cent ground limestone or pure calcium carbonate will aid materially in supplying this element often found lacking. Canned tomatoes used to moisten one mash a day will aid when green feed is scarce. Leg weakness is often the result of a deficiency in diet. Cod Liver Oil used to the extent of two per cent of the ration will often correct this deficiency. This may be mixed into the dry mash.

FERTILITY OF DUCK EGGS.

How long after one mating will duck eggs hatch, and how long after mating before they are fertile? My neighbor and I are trying to get along with the same drake and we were wondering how often we should put the drake with the hens. We only have five hens between us.—Mrs. G. F. F.

The production of fertile eggs might continue from several days to two weeks after mating. The time will vary with the individuality of the birds. I think the eggs will show a fair per cent of fertility if the drake is changed from one flock to another every six or seven days. However, this method of frequently changing the mating is seldom practiced, but it might be successful.

SWARM OF BEES STARTS BOY IN BUSINESS.

ONE hot day is the summer of 1920, Gerald K. Hutton, 14, went swimming with his pals in the Shiawassee river at Chesaning. The day was no different from many another and doubtless it would have been relegated to oblivion in Gerald's memory had not a swarm of bees, driven by some unknown urge, chosen that particular afternoon to seek a new home. They paused on a fence post by the side of the road. There, after leaving his playmates, Gerald found them.

White Diarrhea

Remarkable Experience of Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw in Preventing White Diarrhea

The following letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses from White Diarrhea. We will let Mrs. Bradshaw tell of her experience in her own words:

"Gentlemen: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many from this cause, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 507, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail.—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea is caused by the Bacillus Bacterium Pullorum. This germ is transmitted to the baby chick through the yolk of the newly hatched egg. Readers are warned to beware of White Diarrhea. Don't wait until it kills half your chicks. Take the "stitch in time that saves nine." Remember, there is scarcely a hatch without some infected chicks. Don't let these few infect your entire flock. Prevent it. Give Walko in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you lost hundreds before. These letters prove it:

Never Lost a Single Chick

Mrs. L. L. Tam, Burnetts Creek, Ind., writes: "I have lost my share of chicks from White Diarrhea. Finally I sent for two packages of Walko. I raised over 500 chicks and I never lost a single chick from White Diarrhea. Walko not only prevents White Diarrhea, but it gives the chicks strength and vigor; they develop quicker and feather earlier."

Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shennandoah, Iowa, writes: "My first incubator chicks, when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally, I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Waterloo, Iowa, for a box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."

You Run No Risk

We will send Walko White Diarrhea Remedy entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is for White Diarrhea in baby chicks. So you can prove—as thousands have proven—that it will stop your losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 50c for package of Walko—give it in all drinking water for the first two weeks and watch results. You'll find you won't lose one chick where you lost hundreds before. It's a positive fact. We guarantee it. The Leavitt & Johnson National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of this guarantee. You run no risk. If you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used, your money will be instantly refunded.

WALKER REMEDY CO., Dept. 507, Waterloo, Iowa

Send me the [] 50c regular size (or [] \$1 economical large size) package of Walko White Diarrhea Remedy to try at your risk. Send it on your positive guarantee to instantly refund my money if not satisfied in every way. I am enclosing 50c (or \$1.00). (P. O. money order, check or currency acceptable.)

Name.....

Town.....

State..... R. F. D.....

Mark (X) in square indicating size package wanted. Large package contains nearly three times as much as small. No war tax.

White Diarrhea Stopped in 48 hours

If chicks are "pasted up", weak, wobbly, with no appetite, don't waste a minute!

White diarrhea kills half of nearly every hatch of chicks. It's strange how many people do nothing either to prevent the trouble or end it, thinking this loss can't be stopped. But it can be stopped, without extra work, without troublesome dosing, and at almost no cost. For years, thousands have saved their sick chicks and raised nearly every chick in every hatch, by merely dropping an Avicol tablet in the drinking water. Successful poultry raisers say there is nothing else like Avicol for this purpose.

Trouble gone in 2 days

Chas. N. Kittinger, Willows, Calif., writes: "Twelve of my chicks had diarrhea by the time I received my Avicol. I immediately gave them some, and by the second day, the trouble disappeared and now they are all as lively as crickets. If I had only known of Avicol sooner, I would have saved lots of chicks."

It is wonderful how sick, droopy, chicks, within 48 hours after they get Avicol, become just as lively as Mr. Kittinger says. No matter how rapidly the trouble is spreading, they stop dying almost the very day Avicol is put in their drinking water.

"Stopped dying at once"

"Last spring I bought 25 baby chicks," writes Mrs. John Shaffer, Owen, Wis. "When about a week old, they began dying, would get droopy and in a few hours would die. When I had 15 left, I began giving Avicol and they stopped dying at once. I did not lose another one."

Costs nothing to try

Why should anyone sit back and let baby chicks die? It costs nothing to try Avicol. Readers are urged to write to the Burrell-Dugger Co., 642 Allen Ave., Indianapolis, Ind., sending 50 cents, as a deposit, for a package by mail prepaid (or pin a dollar bill to your letter for the extra large size holding nearly 3 times as much). If you prefer, send no money, but deposit the money with the postman on delivery. Either way, you won't risk a cent. If Avicol doesn't stop your chick losses immediately, if it isn't superior to anything else you ever heard of, if it doesn't satisfy you in every way, every cent of the money you have deposited will be refunded by the manufacturers.

Burrell-Dugger Company,
642 Allen Avenue Indianapolis, Indiana

Chicken mites
and lice

HOFSTRA
Kills 'em
also kills—

Flies, Ants, Roaches,
Fleas, Mosquitoes, bed-
bugs, potato bugs and
worms. Refill 15c load-
ed metal guns from
80c, 60c or \$1.20 pack-
ages; at Grocers and
Druggists.
15-25

NOT A POISON

GERMOZONE

FOR

SICK CHICKENS

25 years the one dependable remedy and preventive. Millions use it for WHITE DIARRHOEA and other bowel troubles; colds, canker, roup, cholera, chicken pox, etc. Don't experiment. Get GERMOZONE, (55c & \$1.25 sizes) and FREE book, "The Lee Way," worth a dollar to every poultry raiser. At drug or seed stores or sent postpaid by GEO. H. LEE CO. OMAHA, NEBR.

LEE'S LICE KILLER

The Old Reliable Has proven itself year after year the one sure way to rid poultry of lice, mites, bedbugs, body lice and such vermin. Paint or spray on roosts, etc. No dusting, dipping, greasing, handling. Get it at your drug or seed store, or write us for particulars and valuable free book. GEO. H. LEE CO. Omaha, Nebr.

POULTRY

QUALITY CHICKS AT REASONABLE PRICES

English White Leghorns, Parks' Strain Barred Rocks, S. C. Black Minorcas, Reds and Anconas. My pen (16) at the 1923 Mich. Contest finished third among all heavy breeds, four hens making records over 200 eggs each, and one with a record of 254 eggs was seventh highest individual for the entire contest, 800 birds competing. Catalog free.

PINE BAY POULTRY FARM, HOLLAND, MICH.

Wishbone Hatched CHICKS

The finest day-olds money can buy. Strong, big from free-ranged stock. All popular varieties. Shipped by parcel post. Write for moderate price list.

Wolf's Hatchery, R. 1, Holland, Mich.

Borrowing an old beer case, he put the bees in it and took them home.

That was the end of a great adventure for the bees, but it was the beginning of one for Gerald. He bought a patent hive, to which he transferred his new charges. Thus started his career as a beekeeper which was not without misfortune.

Unfamiliar with the tastes and habits of the furry, winged creatures, he did not give them the proper care or food, and during the winter the entire swarm, undernourished, succumbed to the cold.

But in the spring he chanced upon another swarm in an apple tree. He transferred it to the same patent hive in which he had kept the first. This time he determined to let nothing keep him from success. He bought five more swarms and a book on beekeeping, and began to study the art in earnest.

The Swarms Increase.

After the disastrous winter of 1920-1, Gerald had no serious setback. By the spring of 1923 the six swarms had increased to 14 and now there are 27. In 1922 the bees produced about 400 pounds of honey, and in 1923 they produced 2,750 pounds. He sold his honey last fall for 25 cents a pound, or a gross return of \$687.50. He figures the cost of production, exclusive of labor, at 8 cents a pound, or a total of \$220. His labor, figured at 50 cents an hour, was worth \$53.50.

Including labor, his total cost was \$273.50, leaving a net profit of \$414 for what he terms his "summer pleasure." The bees and supplies cost him \$507.75. His profit, therefore, was about 70 per cent.

Gerald is now 18 and a senior in Chesaning high school. At the second annual community fair and institute, his exhibit of bee equipment and honey was one of the features.

—MILLS.

BLOOD CLOTS ON YOLKS.

Our hens' eggs have small blood spots on yolks. What is the cause and the remedy.—A. E. V.

Blood clots on the yolk of eggs result from the clot becoming attached to the yolk when it passes through the oviduct. Later it is surrounded by albumen. It most often occurs when pullets are starting to lay or during the spring when production is heavy. Flocks that are heavily forced with concentrated feeds are apt to produce the largest per cent of eggs with the blood clots on the yolks.

The only remedy is to candle the eggs if they are being shipped to a high class trade. Then all the eggs with clots can be removed and used at home or sold to a trade that will pay less money per dozen, but not discriminate against the clots. When the clots are removed, of course the eggs appear normal and are alright to use. The most unfortunate factor in this trouble is the fact that inexperienced buyers may think they are receiving partly hatched eggs when the poultryman is not to blame for the condition.

FEEDING BUCKWHEAT.

Is buckwheat recommendable as chicken feed?

We are living in a part of Michigan where the raising of corn is not always successful but buckwheat generally is. The raising of chickens is profitable in this locality. But we are often handicapped for feed.—G. G. H.

Poultrymen do not generally consider buckwheat a good poultry feed. Because of the black woody hulls this grain does not seem appetizing to hens. It contains a lot of indigestible fiber. Buckwheat is low in mineral matter and digestible organic matter although it contains some heat and energy. If you have home raised buckwheat it might be used as top per cent of the scratch ration if your birds appear to like it. But I think it will pay you best to sell the buckwheat and buy wheat and corn which are more economical producers of eggs and better liked by the hens.



HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS
OUR 15th. YEAR
1000000 for 1924

POSTPAID, 100 PER CENT LIVE DELIVERY. Give us your order for OUR RELIABLE CHICKS and we will prove to you, IF BETTER CHICKS COULD BE HATCHED FOR THE MONEY WE WOULD BE HATCHING THEM.

FLOCKS PURE BRED CULLED BY EXPERTS

FINE ILLUSTRATED CATALOG FREE. Tells how we produce RELIABLE CHICKS that have pleased thousands of customers. We hatch 13 Varieties. COMBINATION OFFERS. VALUABLE BOOK GIVEN FREE with each order. HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, East High St., Fostoria, Ohio.

PURE BRED BIG VALUE CHICKS



Best paying standard varieties from healthy free range utility flocks, carefully inspected, culled, and Hogan tested. Quick maturing, High Egg Production. Each

	25 Chicks	50 Chicks	100 Chicks	500 Chicks	1000 Chicks
S. C. White L. B. L. Buff L.	\$3.25	\$6.25	\$12.50	\$60.00	\$120.00
S. C. B. Minorcas, S. C. M. Ancon- as, Barred Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds	3.75	7.50	15.00	72.50	140.00
White Rocks, R. C. R. I. Reds	4.00	8.00	16.00	77.50	150.00
White Wyandottes	4.25	8.50	17.00	82.50	160.00
S. C. White, S. C. Buff Orpingtons	2.50	5.00	10.00	50.00	100.00
Mixed, All Breeds					

Wolf Hatching & Breeding Co., Dept. 5, Gibsonburg, Ohio

Keystone Quality Chicks

From Early Maturing Stock. Bred in Michigan—Hatched in Michigan

Prepaid Prices for May Delivery on	50	100	500	1,000
1. Foreman Strain B. P. Rocks	\$9.50	\$18.00	\$85.00	\$160.00
2. Extra Select B. P. Rocks and R. I. Reds	8.00	15.00	72.50	140.00
3. Select B. P. Rocks, S. C. & R. C. R. I. Reds	7.00	13.00	60.00	115.00
4. W. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons & W. P. Rocks	8.00	15.00	72.50	140.00
5. Utility & English S. W. Leghorns	5.50	10.00	47.50	95.00
6. Special American S. C. W. Leghorns	6.00	13.00	60.00	115.00
Mixed, all varieties \$10.00 per hundred.				

Full live delivery guaranteed. Order direct from this ad. and save time. Send P. O. Money Order, Bank Draft, or Certified Check. Member International Baby Chick Association. Ref.: Milan State Savings Bank.

The Keystone Hatchery and Poultry Farms, Box 8, Lansing, Michigan

New Low Prices On Dundee Pure Bred Chicks

	100	500	1000
Barred Rocks	\$12.00	\$55.00	\$110.00
R. C. R. I. Reds	12.00	55.00	110.00
Anconas	10.00	47.50	95.00
White Leghorns	10.00	45.00	90.00

Get your order in early. All birds culled by M. A. C. Graduate, 100 per cent live delivery, postpaid. Reference Dundee State Savings Bank. Order direct from this Ad or write for catalog.

THE DUNDEE HATCHERY, Box A, Dundee, Michigan

EARLY MATURING BABY CHICKS

From Carefully Selected Pure-bred Stock

Quality	Type	Dependability	Production		
	Prepaid prices for May Delivery on	50	100	500	1,000
1.	Foreman Strain B. P. Rocks	\$9.50	\$18.00	\$85.00	\$160.00
2.	Extra Select B. P. Rocks and R. I. Reds	8.00	15.00	72.50	140.00
3.	Select B. P. Rocks, S. C. & R. I. Reds	7.00	13.00	60.00	115.00
4.	W. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons & W. P. Rocks	8.00	15.00	72.50	140.00
5.	Utility & English S. C. W. Leghorns	5.50	10.00	47.50	95.00
6.	Special American S. C. W. Leghorns	7.00	13.00	60.00	115.00

Full live delivery guaranteed. Order direct from this ad. and save time. Send P. O. Money Order, Bank Draft, or Certified Check. Member International Baby Chick Association. Ref.: Milan State Sav. Bk. MILAN HATCHERY, Box 4, Milan, Mich.

MEADOW BROOK

One Of The Founders Of The Chick Industry

Henry DePre & Sons. 21 years in business

Pure-bred stock carefully developed for years. Order from this ad and get chicks just when you want them.

Prepaid prices on	50	100	500	1,000
White and Brown Leghorns	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.50	\$125.00
Rocks, Reds, Buff Leghorns	8.00	15.00	72.50	140.00
Wh. Wyandottes	11.00	20.00	95.00	190.00

Mixed Chicks (all varieties), \$10 per 100. You take no chances. Ref: First State Bank, Holland. 97 per cent live delivery guaranteed.

Wh. Leghorns headed by male birds of 285-303 eggs record strain. Other breeds highly bred. Circular free.

MEADOWBROOK FARM, Holland, Mich.

BETTER CHICKS AND MORE OF THEM

Barred Rocks 50, \$7.00, 100 \$13.50, 500 \$65.00; S. C. W. Leghorns 50, \$5.75, 100 \$11.00, 500 \$52.50; S. C. Anconas 50, \$6.75, 100 \$13.00, 500 \$62.50. Our Chicks are from well kept, well fed, free range, heavy producing flocks, looked after by ourselves. Chicks from those flocks we have sold for over nine years to hundreds of satisfied customers. "I have the best hens out of the chicks I got of you last year that I ever had," writes James Bogart, Charlevoix, Mich. Order direct from this ad or write us. Still better, call on us if possible, and let us talk things over. We are located on the M-11 cement road 2 miles north of Holland. Visitors always welcome.

DILIGENT HATCHERY, Holland, Mich. H. J. KNOLL, Owner.

HUNDERMAN'S First-Class Chicks \$10 AND UP

We are heavy producers of pure-bred Chicks. Flocks on free range. Culled by an expert. 100 per cent Live Delivery Guaranteed. Order today from this Ad. and get Chicks when you want them.

Varieties	Prices on	25	50	100	500	1,000
Eng. White Leghorn	\$3.25	\$3.00	\$6.00	\$12.00	\$52.50	\$105.00
Barred Rocks, R. C. & S. C. Reds	3.75	7.00	13.00	26.00	127.50	255.00
Odessa and Anconas	2.50	4.50	8.00	16.00	80.00	160.00

Blue Hen Incubators. Reference: Zeeland State Bank. Order today. You take no chances. Orders booked for 10 percent down balance 10 days before chicks are to be shipped. Catalog free. HUNDERMAN BROS. POULTRY FARM, Box 25, Zeeland, Michigan.

CHILSON BARRED ROCKS

1922-23

Won Mich. International Egg Contest

at M. A. C. over all heavy breeds. We have chix and eggs from sisters and daughters of this pen at reasonable prices. May we send you our Mating list.

MR. and MRS. W. H. CHILSON, R. 1, Grandville, Michigan.

"EGG-BRED" BABY CHICKS

S. C. English White Leghorns

\$11.00 per 100 Postpaid

EXTRA SELECTED STOCK

\$13.00 per 100 Postpaid

100 per cent live arrival guaranteed. Hatched from strong vigorous stock that will lay and PAY. Circular free.

OTTAWA HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Holland, R. 10, Mich.

Baby Chicks

Laying and standard qualities combined. 13 years' experience in breeding, hatching and marketing. Also high quality Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds. All flocks culled and inspected. Modern hatching plant. 2 hatches weekly. Quality chicks at commercial prices. Write for prices and circular.

DEAN Egg Farm & Hatchery, Big Beaver, Mich., R. 4.

FREE FEED "Just-Rite" with CHICKS

Most Profitable Varieties. Trapnest-Exhibition, Pedigree, and Utility Matings, direct from prize-winners at New York, Chicago, Nat'l Egg Laying Contests. Nabob Quality. None better at any price. Satisfaction and 97 per cent live arrival guaranteed. Postpaid. Low Prices. Big Catalog FREE. Stamps appreciated. NABOB HATCHERIES, Ave. 20, Gambier, Ohio. Ohio Chicks are Better.

Breckenridge Chicks Are Winners

Day-old chicks from strong, vigorous flocks which have been carefully culled and extra selected standard male birds—Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds and White Leghorns. We guarantee 100 per cent safe arrival. Write us for price list and circular.

BRECKENRIDGE HATCHERY, J. C. Barnes, Prop. Box 351, Breckenridge, Mich.

Baby Chicks \$12.00 per 100 and up. We are listing 12 varieties of pure-bred fowls, chickens, ducks and guineas. Send for prices and circulars. Clinton Hatchery & Poultry Farms, Wilmington, Ohio.

Wingarden Strain WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHICKS

EGG BRED for 18 YEARS

Here's what you get when you buy
**Guaranteed Wingarden
BABY CHICKS**

(1) Pedigreed stock, sired by males whose dams had records of 260 to 289 eggs per year, and grand-dams 298 to 304 eggs. (2) 100 per cent live delivery. (3) Chicks guaranteed to be healthy. (4) Absolutely pure-bred. (5) Absolutely no culls. (6) Stock that withstands winter cold as well as summer heat. (7) Free entry in our annual flock performance contest, whereby you may obtain 200 of our best Barron English White Leghorns free.

We know the quality of our stock because we maintain 42 hatchery farms of our own, instead of buying eggs wherever available. Sired by Hollywood and Funk Farms Males.

White and Brown Leghorns, Anconas.

Send for our catalog and read full particulars of the Wingarden Strain.

Wingarden ZEELAND, MICH.
HATCHERY & FARMS Box M

Certified White Leghorn CHICKS

HOLLYWOOD

MATED \$15 per 100

Sired by Hollywood males whose dams had egg records of 260 to 290. Stock certified by Michigan Baby Chick Ass'n.

Rural Strain, \$13

Brown Leghorns, \$14-\$13

Anconas, Barred Rocks,

Large illustrated catalog free

RURAL POULTRY FARM

Box 109, Zeeland, Mich.

PURE BRED CHICKS

What our

Customers say—

Elmer Arnold—801

eggs in 14 days in

December from 85 June

hatched White Leg-

horns; Herman Bro-

geier—Bought 100

Anconas chicks, raised 69

pullets, 30 cockerals, F. R. Wallis—

Ordered 100 chicks, received 103,

raised every one. This wonder-

ful vitality and laying ability

shows why, as this is written, our S.C.W. Leg-

horns lead in Michigan's international laying

contest. Our strains are Tom Barron Imported and

Hollywood S. C. White Leghorns, Sheppard's Famous

S. C. Mottled Anconas and Park Bred to Lay Barred

Rocks. Chicks shipped postpaid, 100¢ live delivery

guaranteed. Big illustrated catalog sent free.

Silver Ward Hatchery, Box 29 Zeeland, Mich.

EGG BRED CERTIFIED CHICKS

from our Free range flocks of Hollywood and Barron Improved English White Leghorns, 250-300 Egg-bred line, Sheppard's Strain of Anconas direct, Parks strain Barred Rocks & Br. Leghorns. Quality and high egg yield due to 11 years careful breeding on our 65 acre farm. Cullled, mated, rated by experts. Strong vigorous chicks. 100 percent live delivery. Extra selected chicks 100, \$14; 500, \$65. Barred Rocks 100, \$18; 500, \$85. Write for catalog and prices on selected Special Star matings. Postage prepaid.

Joun Line
POULTRY FARM
ZEELAND MICH.

Veri-Best Chicks

Postpaid to your door. 100 per cent live arrival guaranteed. From Pure-bred Select, Heavy Layers. Reference: First National Bank. You can order right from this Ad. with perfect safety.

Varieties.	Prices on 50	100	500
Wh. Br. Buff Leghorns, Anconas		\$7.00	\$13.00 \$60.00
Barred Rocks, Reds, Blk. Min.			
Orcas		8.00	15.00 72.00
White Rocks & Wyandottes		8.50	16.00 77.00
Buff Orpingtons		8.50	16.00 77.00
Mixed chicks, 10 cents each, straight. All Heavies, 12 cents each. You take no chances. Only 3 hours from Detroit. QUALITY CHICK HATCHERY, Box A, Wauseon, Ohio.			

BRED TO LAY CHICKS

Certified

100,000 Highest Quality Certified Baby Chicks. Improved Sheppard Strain S. C. Anconas—hard to beat. Winter and Summer. English Strain S. C. White Leghorns. All our Leghorns mated with Cockerels from E. E. Shaw Champion winning pen at M. A. C. 1923 laying contest. Personally culled and rated by experts and certified by Michigan Baby Chick Association. Guaranteed 100 per cent live delivery. Catalog Free. Take no chance with just as good, but get your best foundation pure-bred stock from The Reliable Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Paul De Groot, Mgr., R. 1, Dept. P, Zeeland, Mich.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

North Canton Girls' Clubs

By Louise Spicer

N May 1920, about seven of the girls of North Canton Community organized a club known as the Clover Leaf Canning Club. We held our meeting every two weeks at the home of some member of the club. At these meetings, we discussed our work and sometimes had demonstrations given by some member or by the Wayne County Home Demonstration Agent who with the County Club Leader attended our meetings occasionally.



Louise Spicer.

About the only form of recreation enjoyed that year, aside from the regular meetings, was a Fourth of July picnic at a lake.

At the time of the Wayne County Fair, all contributed to a club exhibit from which each received several prizes. During the week of the Fair, at least one member stayed in the booth to answer any questions which the public might wish to ask. At the end of the season's work, all finished the project by making out a report and story of their year's work and experiences.

At the County Round-up I received County Championship, having canned four hundred seventeen and one half quarts of fruits, vegetables, meats, jellies, jams and pickles. This championship gave me a free trip to M. A. C. during Club Week the following summer. Later I learned that I had also received State Championship which gave me a scholarship at M. A. C.

In June 1921, we again organized a club known as the Blue Bird Cooking Club. At each meeting of the club two girls gave a demonstration on the lesson we were to work on at that time. That year our local leaders took us to a cottage at the lake where we spent a few days. During the time we were there the girls did all of the work, each girl having a certain part to do each day.

At Fair time, we had a demonstration team consisting of three girls who gave demonstrations at both the State and County Fairs. They demonstrated how to use junket as a dessert, and how to make Marshmallow Tapioca Cream, and cottage cheese sausages. Judging from the number of people around the booth a great many seemed very much interested.

That year four out of six of the members finished the project and our club again achieved something worth while. Clara Hauk, one of the members, won both County and State Championship which also meant a free trip to M. A. C. and a scholarship there.

In June 1922, we again reorganized

our cooking club and took up second year work. That year we held our meetings and had demonstrations the same as the year before. We again enjoyed a few day's camping trip at our local leader's cottage following the same plan used the year before. At fair time, we again had a demonstration team consisting of two members who demonstrated Baking Powder Biscuit Dough and its variations at both the State and County Fairs. That year we also entered baked goods in the open class for women at both Fairs.

Everything entered at the State Fair received a prize and nearly everything entered at the County Fair received a prize. Out of seven members five finished the project and our club was again successful. Clara Hauk again won the County and State Championship gave her the usual free trip to M. A. C. club week, the State Championship meant only the honor for her and the Club as a scholarship

can not be awarded the same person twice.

This year we did not reorganize our club as several of the girls having finished high school and wishing to go to college, felt that they must work during the summer. I, not wishing to give up the work, am still planning on working out my third year cooking project without being in a club.

Having won, through my canning work, the trip to M. A. C. during club week I became so much interested in the instructions and entertainments given by the club workers there that I have, rather than miss this annual event, taken the trip by driving my own car and assisting the County Club Leader in taking Wayne County Champions.

I hope to finish high school next year and start in school at M. A. C. the following year.

Besides the certificate of achievements and other individual prizes won by each member, I know we have all learned a great deal about canning and cooking, which besides the experience in organization work will prove of great value to us in later years.

OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Uncle Frank:

I have been reading the club experiences of other boys and girls so I'll tell some of mine. Our canning club sent three teams to contest for the trip to the Mich. State Fair at Detroit from our county and a girl friend of mine and I won the trip. We had just loads of fun. We met Miss Robb while we were there. Each member of our club took a dozen jars of fruit and vegetables (mixed) to the county fair, I got second prize, six dollars for mine. I was sure tickled.—Your would-be-niece, Mildred Jutkins, Grand Junction, Mich., Van Buren County.

The next time you come to Detroit you should call and see us. Of course, I know you were kept quite busy while at the fair.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I have a suggestion to put before the M. C's. and you, of course. Why couldn't each M. C. give a small sum of money and buy some better M. C. pins? It would only be a small cost to each one as there are so many M. C's.—Your Niece, Elaine Schug, M. C., Schoolcraft, Michigan.

I would like better pins too, especially the kind that won't be lost. I am thinking of a plan whereby the M. C's. can win better pins.

Dear Uncle Frank:

There are six M. C's. in this locality and we are planning to make a club house and have a "treasury," etc.

Say, Uncle Frank, why don't we have a joke contest?—From another Nephew, Frank Kaniarz, M. C. Pellston, Mich., R. 1, Box 30.

I am glad the M. C's. in your neighborhood are going to get together. Perhaps next fall I will have plans for the organization of local clubs.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Say, Uncle Frank, what do you think of chain prayers? I've received two this winter. I didn't answer them though. I think it just a waste of time and money to send them. Well, as my letter is getting long I'll close.—Zetta Graves, M. C., Billings, Mich.

I agree with you about chain prayers and letters. I don't like the threats they make if you don't send out your allotment of letters. Such threats do not come true.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Say, Uncle Frank, when are you going to fix it so we can form branch clubs? There are quite a few girls

around here who are willing to join. If we were to have a club could we call it, "M. C. Branch Club No. 1?" And would we have to pay dues?

I hope Mr. W. B. isn't hungry now. Well I will close.—Your niece, Elaine Markey, Bay City, Mich., Route 4.

I think local clubs will make the M. C. much more valuable. I am not sure as to whether we should have mixed clubs or separate clubs of girls and boys. What do the M. C's. think?

Dear Uncle Frank:

We are just having our first snow storm this month (March), and the wind blew so hard that it blew our silo over, and took the top over the barn. It was built ten years ago and my father's father got up on the silo and put a ball on the top when he was seventy-nine years old.

The people around here got their cars out on the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth and had to put them back the twenty-nine of March because a snow storm came. I will close.—Wayne Van Camp, M. C., Rapid City, Mich., R. No. 2.

Your grandfather did quite a stunt for a man of his age. These unusual snowstorms are rather discouraging, aren't they?



A freehand drawing by Paul Harris of Dryden, Mich.

THE READ AND WINNERS.

I CAN tell spring is here as the number who replied to the Read and Win dropped some as compared to the contests we had in the winter.

A good number had the answers correct this time and wrote neat papers. Therefore they were included in the finals which consisted of putting the whole bunch of good papers in a basket and drawing out the ten lucky ones. By this method those who are naturally neat do not stand any better chance of winning a prize than

Money Making Contest

QUITE a time ago we had a money making contest which brought out some good thoughts for boys and girls on making money. The Merry Circle membership has so enlarged that I think the new members should now have a chance to tell their money making stunts. So, this time our contest will be on, "My Most Profitable Money Making Stunt."

Tell in about two hundred and fifty words what this stunt is, writing on one side of the paper only. Also please put your name, address and age in the upper left hand corner of your paper.

If you are a Merry Circler write M. C. after your name. All who send in good papers and are not M. C.'s will get pins and cards.

The ten who give the best stunts will get prizes as follows: The first two, fountain pens; the next three flashlights; and the next five, little boxes of candy.

Please send your papers to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich., by May 8th at which time the contest closes.

those who try to be neat but can not do quite as well as the best.

There are still some who forget to put their names and addresses in the right place, and a few misunderstood my directions by putting their names and addresses on entirely separate sheets. I want the names and addresses on the contest papers, but do not want letters written on the same sheets as I separate the letters from the contest papers.

The prize winners are as follows:

Fountain Pens.

Frances J. LeForge, Ypsilanti, Mich., R. 5.

Chas F. Miller, Capac, Mich., R. 2.

Flashlights.

William Van Timmeren, Lowell, Mich., R. 1.

Carrie Miller, Harrison, Mich., R. 2.

Alma McCully, Deckerville, Mich., R. 1.

Candy.

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

Ruth Gross, Ann Arbor, Mich., R. 3.

Edna H. Dirker, Saginaw, W. S., Mich., R. 1.

Gerhard Grieger, Auburn, Mich., R. 1.

Frances Houtz, Montgomery, Mich., R. 3.

READ AND WIN CONTEST.

Here are the correct answers to the questions in the last Read and Win Contest.

1. No. Allow it to rest first.—598-32.

2. About \$5,000,000—580-14.

3. Using lime—590-14.

4. In poor condition—568-2.

5. Yes—5-571.

6. Yes—590-24.

7. Bronze—592-26.

8. Adam's—3-569.

9. Two and one-half million dollars worth of goods—3-569.

10. Tax collector—588-22.

The other day an M. C. boy sent in a copy of a cartoon he found in a last year's farm journal. It was exactly like one of the drawings sent in, in the recent drawing contest.

I am sorry that boys and girls are so dishonest as to send such drawings in for a contest. Even if they do win a prize, they won't enjoy it because they get it unfairly.

92 New Threats Against Service

It may surprise you to know that the present Congress of the United States has already before it for consideration no less than ninety-two bills, each proposing to further restrict Railroad activities.

So wide is the scope of this proposed legislation, and so serious are many of its threats, that the Railroads have been forced to shape their affairs accordingly, as mariners take in sail when storm clouds the horizon.

Michigan's 24 steam railroads are today holding in suspense plans for the expenditure of large sums of money, pending legislative action on these ninety-two bills.

These expenditures, if released, would go into labor and materials—into Prosperity and Better Service.

Is it wise or just to thus threaten and impede the efforts of any honest business?

How would you welcome ninety-two additional threats against your independence of action in the pursuit in which you are yourself engaged?

We invite any thought on this matter which you care to express.

Michigan Railroad Association

506 Railway Exchange Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

(7-27)



DAY OLD CHICKS
HOMESTEAD FARMS
Pure breed poultry, bred and culled for years for egg production.
Barred and White Rocks: R. C. and S. C. Reds; White Wyandottes; White and Buff Orpingtons; Anconas; American and English White Leghorns; Brown and Buff Leghorns.
This is practical production stock that will make you money. Send for description and price list, and note egg records reported by our customers.

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Eight weeks and 3 mos. Pullets and Cockerels in the different breeds. Send for New Pullet Circular. STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION
307 N. Rose St. Kalamazoo, Mich.
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Member Michigan State Farm Bureau

BEST CHICKS at Low Prices

Send for free catalog describing best bred chicks in the country. Tom Barron and Fancied White Leghorns, Michigan's Champion Winter Laying Barred Plymouth Rocks and S. C. R. I. Reds. No better chicks anywhere at any price. Satisfaction and 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed.

Bummer-Fredrickson Poultry Farm, Box 20 Holland, Mich.

Buy Your Baby Chicks

from us this year and guarantee your profits. Purchasers of our chicks raise 95 percent instead of only 50 percent, because our flocks are culled for disease as well as highest egg production and because we hatch only in tested mammoth machines. Rocks, W. Leghorns, Reds, Anconas, Buff Orpington 9c up. Our large free catalogue tells all about our superior, egg pedigree stock.

MICHIGAN HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM.
Box 1 Holland, Mich.

BABY CHICKS
Strong healthy chicks. Flocks culled by M. A. C. graduate.
50 100 500
E. W. Leghorns, Tom Barron Strain, Anconas, \$7.00 \$13.00 \$60.00
Barred Rocks & R. I. Reds 8.00 15.00 72.00
Order from this ad. and get your chicks at once, or send for literature. Reference McLachlin State Bank, Petersburg, Mich. PETERSBURG HATCHERY, Petersburg, Mich.

Barred Rock Baby Chicks

We hatch only Barred Rock Chicks from choice selected stock, shipped by prepaid parcel post to your door, satisfaction and alive delivery guaranteed Circular on request.

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R. R. 3 Kalamazoo, Mich.

White Leghorn Baby Chicks

TANORED-BARRON 200 to 300-egg bred line. Wonderful layers of large white eggs that bring premium prices. Over 2,000 selected breeders on free range. Get quality chicks from these tested layers, mated to the choicest pedigreed sires, 11½ cent and up. 100 percent live arrival guaranteed by prepaid parcel post. Write at once for valuable illustrated catalog and latest price list.

J. PATER & SON R. 4D, Hudsonville, Mich.

Highest Quality Chicks Can ship at once. Heavy broiler chicks 12c; Barred Rocks or Reds 15c; Anconas 14c; Black Minorcas, 15c; White, Brown or Buff Leghorns, 12c; White Rocks 15½c; White or Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, 16½c. May Chick ½c less each. Extra selected chicks, built directly from contest winners, 4c per chick more. Add 30c if less than 100 wanted. Hatching eggs. Catalog. Good reference. Beekman Hatchery, T.M.F., 26 Lyon St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

CHICKS BARRED ROCK, English Strain White Leghorns and Brown Leghorns. Guarantee full 100 per cent alive. Free Delivery. Hillview Poultry Farm & Hatchery, C. Beven, Prop., R. 12, B. F. Holland, Mich.

SUPREME-CHICKS
LAYERS! That's what you want. Standard Chicks are from just that kind of flocks. Our strain of Supreme Laying White Leghorns is the result of our many years experience, breeding and selection. They are large sized, long deep wedge shaped bodies, keen alert eyes, large lopped combs. The kind you will be proud of and eventually buy. Shipped postpaid. 100% Live delivery guaranteed. Illustrated catalog sent Free. STANDARD HATCHERY, Box A, Zeeland, Mich.

Chicks with Pep
Try our lively and vigorous chicks from bred-to-lay and exhibition hens. They will make you money for they have the quality and egg-laying habit bred into them. A trial will convince you. All leading varieties. Safe delivery. Prepaid. Prices right. Bank reference. Big, illustrated catalog free. Holgate Chick Hatchery, Box M, Holgate, Ohio

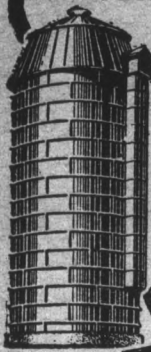
QUALITY CHICKS
Strong Vigorous, Pure-Bred. The kind that live to produce a profit. From heavy producing English S. C. White Leghorns, (Baron Strain), carefully culled and mated to pure-bred males. Priced 10c and up. Price List Free. Postage and live delivery guaranteed. Reference: People's State Bank, LAKE BLUFF HATCHERY, R. No. 1, Holland, Mich.

Leghorn B-A-B-Y---C-H-I-X Heavies
Black, Brown, Buff, White, Brahmas and Orpingtons, Anconas and Minorcas, Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, Allegan Hatchery on Highway No. 89. Send for 1924 price list. Crescent Egg Company, Allegan, Mich.

CHICKS White and Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, White and Buff Orpingtons, White Leghorns, Reds, Live Arrival Guaranteed. Postpaid Order from this ad. and get the best. DURAND HATCHERY, Fenton, Michigan.

Additional Poultry Ads on Page 655

ROSS "In-de-str-uct-o" Galvanized METAL SILO



ERECT it easily—in spare time. Screw-driver and wrench only tools needed. Low in first cost—and no silo built gives better service. Freeze-proof—fire-proof—storm-proof. If you want to know just how good the genuine Ross "In-de-str-uct-o" Silo really is, write for new book, written by Ross Owners in every corn-growing state. Forty pages of convincing proof! Mail the coupon for prices and full information.

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You can make money by using Ryde's Cream Calf Meal. Sell the Cow's Milk and Cream, and buy Ryde's Cream Calf Meal for one-third of what you get for the milk and cream. Two-thirds of the price you get for the milk is clear cash profit. Ryde's Cream Calf Meal is an unequalled substitute for milk. It contains every element necessary for rapid and thrifty growth, for calves and other young live stock. Build better calves with Ryde's Cream Calf Meal, at your Dealers, or write

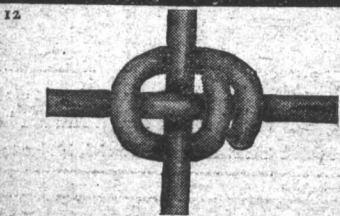
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Make every last cow produce to full capacity by providing succulent, nourishing food—good silage. A cheaper, a more profitable way. Testimony of scores of users and 30 years' success prove worth of

Kalamazoo TILE AND WOOD SILOS

Make perfect silage—many valuable silo facts in our big free book. Proves the economy of glazed tile for all buildings. Special terms to early buyers. Free estimates. Write at once.
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Prices on all farm and household implements, tools, etc., if sold by weight would range from one dollar down to 13¢ per pound, while EMPIRE fence, BEST OF ALL, sells for about 4¢. SEND card today for free catalogue.

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Write today for my Money-Saving Catalog of Fence, Gates, Steel Posts, Roofing and Paints. My Direct-from-Factory Plan will save you 1-3¢ or more. Don't buy until you get my Bargain Book and see for yourself the money you save. Quality and satisfaction guaranteed. (3)
BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO., Dept. 2803 Cleveland, O.

Glazed Building Tile



DAIRY FARMING

Plenty of Roughage Needed

By W. F. Taylor

HIGHPRICED labor and expensive feeds are new factors in the dairy problem. Labor is not better paid in Northern Michigan, than elsewhere in the state. But grain and roughage bring considerably higher prices, except where hay is grown in excess of the local demand, and must be shipped out. In such localities, hay is often very cheap.

Relatively high prices of grain are due to cost of transportation over long hauls. When one receives a car of feed with a freight charge of anywhere from three dollars to ten dollars per ton, he realizes what cost of transportation means, both to the shipper and the ultimate buyer. However, the greatest reason for the generally high price of dairy feeds, may be found in the fact that the demand increases much faster than the supply.

The greatest increase in the volume of feed stuffs, within the past three or four decades, has come by way of certain by-products, once of little or no value, but now eagerly sought after. The time when bran from the great western mills, was thrown away because it was not worth the freight charge to points where it could be fed, and when cottonseed rotted in great piles because the public was ignorant of its value, is easily within the memory of many of the readers of this paper.

Today conditions are very different. Every ton of by-products resulting from the manufacture of flour, linseed oil, cottonseed oil, and peanut products, finds a ready market, and the supply is not sufficient to meet the demand. The manufacture of beet sugar has also added large quantities of feed to the sum total. This, too, is in great demand, and the quantity is much less than is desired.

But what has built this big demand for dairy feeds? Why has bran retailed around thirty-five dollars a ton, all summer? Why are the best of the prepared dairy feeds selling now at from fifty-five to sixty dollars a ton? As we have said before, the cost of transportation is a large factor, but the chief reason may be found in the change in practices of feeding.

Probably, not one man in ten fed his cows grain regularly during the winter, forty years ago, and not one in a hundred fed a balanced ration. Less than twenty-five years ago, the Michigan Farmer included in its report of the state Roundup Institute, a paper on feeding the dairy cow. The writer read dairy literature then with as much interest as now, but looking back, over those years, that number of the Michigan Farmer shines as light in a dark place. Within the past two decades, an intensive campaign of dairy education, has been carried on, and the change in methods of feeding has amounted almost to a revolution.

A short distance from the home of the writer, lives a young man, who two or three years ago, rented his father's farm, and began to keep cows. He is milking only eight this winter, all but one are Jerseys, and he recently purchased a splendidly bred bull calf at a hundred and fifty dollars. He is a member of our cow testing association, and six of his cows produced over fifty pounds of fat each, in the last month. But this young man feeds more grain to those eight cows, than was fed to all the cows in the township, when his father was a boy. Everywhere, dairymen are feeding grain. They are feeding it more and

more heavily as time goes on. And the supply is not increasing to any great extent.

The demand for feed stuffs is largely increased, too, by the change in the methods of poultry feeding. Advancement in this particular incident is quite as evident as in the dairy field, and the direct tendency is to sustain and stimulate the prices of feed.

What is the best course for the dairyman in northern Michigan to pursue? In our judgment, there is but one thing for him to do. He must feed more, and if possible, better roughage. Sweet clover, alfalfa and soy beans, with good ensilage, will go far towards solving the problem. The farmer of the north cannot afford to raise hay, and pay high freight charges to distant terminal markets. He cannot afford to raise feeders to sell at nominal prices, nor can he profitably ship in grain with which to fit these animals for the market—because in that case, he must pay the freight both ways. But he can afford to grow good ensilage, alfalfa, sweet clover and soy beans, and alsike clover on the lower lands, to feed to good dairy cows, provided, his farm is not too large.

It is high time that dairy writers and speakers gave more emphasis to roughage.

These are the conditions toward which dairying and poultry-keeping are both tending; and it is high time, that the poultrymen and dairymen should stop, and, in the language of our good old friend, the late George B. Horton, "Take a broad, general survey of the field."—W. F. Taylor.

JUDGING COWS WITH THE EYE.

A NEW line of investigation is being undertaken by the dairy division of the department of agriculture. A study of the relation of the outward appearance of the dairy cow to her production is now being made. Scientific data will be gathered to determine, if possible, whether the appearance of an animal has any relation to production.

A light application of sodium nitrate at the rate of one pound for every one thousand square feet applied once a week all summer and early fall, will greatly improve the beauty of the lawn. This application can be made by dissolving the nitrate of soda in water and applying with a sprinkling can.

SEPARATOR WASTED CREAM.

EDWARD LAISY, former farmer and cream buyer, and now dairy and produce buyer for the Onkama Farm Bureau local, also known as the biggest man in the county, has turned detective. One of his customers didn't seem to be getting enough cream in proportion to the amount of his milk, so Ed investigated and discovered the criminal. It was the producer's separator, which was wasting twenty-seven cents worth of cream in every 100 pounds of milk.—C. V. S.

The German government hopes to increase its agricultural production through the better utilization of waste land, particularly adapted for pasture.

Another outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in California is reported, and the department of agriculture has been obliged to increase its force of veterinarians to care for the situation.



Clean Threshing

You work hard to raise a crop and you cannot afford to put a part of your grain into a straw stack. You can save all your grain and have it perfectly clean if your threshing is done with a

Red River Special

It's different because it beats out the grain—instead of waiting for it to drop out as other machines do.

Its big cylinder throws the intermingled straw and grain with terrific force against the "Man Behind the Gun." 90% of the grain is separated right there at the cylinder. Beating shakers then beat the straw until all of the grain is saved.

No other threshing machine has these features.

The Small Red River Special

The small 12-bar cylinder Red River Special will operate successfully with any tractor developing 18 to 26 belt horse power.

Free catalog and literature tells all about the Red River Special and what users say about it. You will be interested whether you have your threshing done for you or want to do it yourself. Write today for your copy.

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Builders Exclusively of Red River Special Threshers, Wind Stacks, Feeders, Steam and Oil-Gas Traction Engines.

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Tells how to raise better calves for less money, how to proceed each day from birth to maturity. Handsomely lithographed, in six colors. PROFIT BY THESE VALUABLE TESTED FEEDING DIRECTIONS. Praised by leading breeders, Agricultural Colleges, etc. Compiled by experts of world's oldest feed manufacturers. Send your name today. Copy sent postpaid. No cost, no obligation. BLATCHFORD CALF MEAL CO. Dept. C23 Waukegan, Illinois.

MAN WANTED

by largest concern of its kind. Part or full time. EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY. OUR MEN GETTING UP TO \$200.00 WEEKLY. Lowest Prices. RED SEAL COAL COMPANY 297 Coal Exchange Building, Chicago, Illinois

MORE CASH to MILKING FARMERS



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Write Today for Cash cream prices and shipping tags, or ship a trial can of cream at once to the nearest Blue Valley Creamery. For 24 years Blue Valley has given thousands of farmers a high direct market price for their cream. We guarantee to satisfy you.

Our Check to You is our only agent to urge you to ship again. That is why we must satisfy you every time.

Another Blue Valley Booster

"Will any of your checks have all been O. K. with us?" J. F. McClure, Alto, Michigan.

Thousands of B. V. B's (Blue Valley Boosters) will tell you if pay to ship your cream yourself direct to Blue Valley.

For Bigger Cream Checks

Write for shipping tags and prices, or

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BLUE VALLEY CREAMERY CO.

Ship to Blue Valley Creamery in City nearest you

Detroit, Mich. Grand Rapids, Mich. Milwaukee, Wis. Duluth, Minn. Also creameries in 17 other cities General Office: CHICAGO

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is good butter that's why millions use it

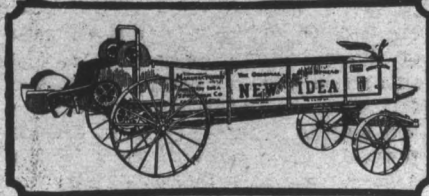
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THE New Idea has led the spreader field for twenty-five years. No other implement of any kind has ever established itself more firmly in first place—or been more widely imitated.

And NOW—a new New Idea Spreader—our Silver Anniversary Model—which emphasizes more strongly than ever before, the outstanding leadership of New Idea in the spreader field.

Steel-built throughout—except sides and bottom. Lighter, stronger, longer-wearing. Sturdily built for smooth, steady operation and minimum of work for team and driver. See this vastly better spreader at your dealers—or write direct for complete description.

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FORDS—34 Miles

on Gallon of Gasoline
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And we guarantee all other cars nearly double present mileage, power and flexibility, make hills on high formerly difficult on low. Models for any car, truck, tractor, marine or stationary engine. Makes old cars better than new.

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Stidklr 16 23 mi.
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If your car is not mentioned here send name and model for particulars and our guarantee on it. Agents wanted.
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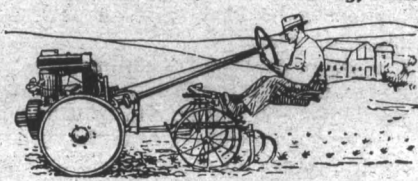
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does all kinds of cultivating while you ride! Fits any row, any crop. Easily handled, turns in short radius, has power reverse. Does the work of a riding cultivator and two horses—**at less cost!** An all round power plant. Write for ARO folder.

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Low round trip fares, five or more on one ticket, from Cincinnati, Louisville or St. Louis TO THE SOUTH. Tickets sold on first and third Tuesday of each month, April 1st until December 2d, 1924, inclusive. Return limit 21 days.

Splendid opportunities for money making orchards, dairy, truck and general farms at low cost. Home and factory sites. Long crop seasons. Short mild winters. Good markets.

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Passenger Traffic Manager Passenger Traffic Manager
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Southern Railway System

MYERS HONOR-BILT DOOR HANGERS

"MYERS" MEANS MERIT!
CAN'T get off the track. They stay on—always. This, with patent adjustable feature make Myers Door Hangers absolutely superior. Roller bearings permit easy "push and pull." Twelve styles to fit every need. Myers dealers everywhere handle Myers Door Hangers and the world-famous line of Myers Pumps and Hay Tools. Be sure it's a Myers. See your dealer. Let him point out the Myers improvements. Or write us for catalog.
THE F. E. MYERS & BRO. CO.
296 Church St., Ashland, Ohio

MAKES STRONG SHOWING ALTHOUGH HANDICAPPED.

THE North Kent Cow Testing Association finished its first year's work, March 13th. None of the six Cow Testing Associations in Kent County have had quite the vicissitudes that this association has gone through. Three testers were employed during the year and in spite of this eleven of the old members went back for their second year's work and the association is filled up to full quota.

One hundred and seventy-five cows finished the year with an average production of 7,546.8 pounds of milk and 4.02% fat, and 303.6 pounds of fat. Honors for high cow and high herd went to the herd of grade and purebred Holsteins owned by Harry Williams. This herd of seven cows had an average production of 12,469 pounds of milk, 3.57% fat and 446.5 pounds fat. This record also stood for high herd in milk production. The high cow in milk and fat production was Piney Grove Segis Elzevere, producing 17,477 pounds of milk, 4.11% test and 719 pounds of fat. Ed Alles with a herd of nine grade Holsteins had an average production of 11,233.2 pounds of milk, 3.6% fat and 408.2 pounds of fat.

The report of this association shows the need of better dairy practices in the territory covered. An improvement will be seen in the near future as there has been added several Guernsey and Holstein bulls of excellent breeding. Throughout the testing year there has been an improvement in feeding practices, more interest in alfalfa and a demand for the locating and excavating of marl from various sources in that region. At the annual meeting at Edgerton on March 17th, the following officers and directors were elected: President, Fred Andrus, Cedar Springs; Vice President, M. Rector, Rockford; Secretary-Treasurer, Glenn Davis, Rockford. Maurice Post and Ora Young of Rockford, directors. Herbert Hansen of Big Rapids who did the testing the last five months of the past year has been retained on the job for the coming year. Mr. Hansen took the association when it was not in the best of hopes and put it on its feet.

GOOD COWS IN INGHAM.

THE Leslie-Ingham Cow Testing Association has completed its first year. The summary completed for the past year and drawn up by Leroy Foster indicates that J. H. Underwood had the high herd. His seven grade Holsteins average 10,114 pounds milk and 411 pounds fat.

The high cow in both the milk and butter fat was owned by Whitney Brothers. This purebred Holstein, five years old averaged 14,439 pounds milk and 670.9 pounds fat. There were sixteen cows that made better than 400 pounds of fat during the association year. Mr. Underwood, G. B. Wheeler, F. J. Brownlee, Milford Ridley, John Duesterbeck, Robert Brownlee, A. B. Rice and Whitney Brothers had the cows making above this amount of butter fat for the association year.

The following herds also made creditable showing: G. B. Wheeler with ten grade Holsteins averaged 396 pounds fat; Robert Brownlee, five grade Holsteins, 373 pounds fat; Milford Ridley with six grade Holsteins averaged 343 pounds fat; Roy Wood with nine grade Holsteins average 336 pounds fat; Whitney Bros.' seven P. B. Holsteins averaged 332 pounds fat; Anson Miner with four grade Holsteins, 318 pounds fat and H. B. Metcalf with four grade Holsteins, 302 pounds fat.

The Leslie Ingham C. T. A. has reorganized. A. Z. Bushnell is doing the testing work. Mr. Bushnell is an experienced dairyman. He has successfully carried on cow testing association work—B.

See and Try A New 1924 DE LAVAL Cream Separator Side-by-Side

with any other machine any clever sales talk may have caused you to think of buying because it is said to be "just as good," cheaper, or for any other reason.

And if merely SEEING the two machines SIDE-BY-SIDE does not convince you, go a step further and TRY them side-by-side. Not one buyer in a hundred ever does that and fails to choose the DE LAVAL.

If your local De Laval agent is not anxious to give you every opportunity to thus avoid making a mistake in the purchase of cream separator, the use of which means a saving or a loss every time it is used twice-a-day every day in the year, please drop us a line to the nearest general office address below and we will be glad to do so directly.

The De Laval Separator Co.

NEW YORK

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165 Broadway

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Imagine!
A MANURE SPREADER
2 Horses **\$135.00**
can handle this new United, light draft, light weight, low down spreader with ease. Can be easily loaded from the rear. Capacity 55 to 65 bushels. Only 36 in. to top of box. Write for descriptive folder. **UNITED ENGINE COMPANY** Dept. B-3 Lansing, Mich.

EQUIPMENT FOR DIGGING

MARL

out of Lakes or Marshes

If you want to dig 25 or 500 yds. per day we can furnish you the equipment at a price that will suit you.

American Mfg. & Engineering Co.
Kalamazoo, Michigan.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

\$3 per 1,000. Black Raspberry \$12; Red \$13. 20 Iris \$1. 8 apple trees \$1; 15 grapes \$1; 1,000 grapes \$25. We grow the best plants in Michigan. Free Catalogue. **THE ALLEGAN NURSERY, Allegan, Mich.**

FOR SALE Senator Dunlap, Dr. Burrell and Gibson Strawberry Plants. None better at any price. 50¢ per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000. delivered. John J. Williams, Fremont, Mich.

BAKELITE

THE MATERIAL OF A THOUSAND USES

The Bakelite Socket Pipe



HERE's the pipe that you can always keep dry and cool.

The bowl is removable, so that cleaning is merely a matter of seconds.

It's the pipe that has made possible one cool, clean smoke after another.

Select one that you want from a full line of Bakelite Socket Pipes, made by leading Pipe Manufacturers.

At your tobacco dealers!

BAKELITE CORPORATION, 247 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y.

Sweetened Swill Insures Healthy Hogs

RED SEAL LYE

HERE'S a valuable tip for farmers who desire healthy, sturdy hogs. (Sweeten the swill with a little Red Seal Lye.)

It stops fermentation and destroys germs. The hogs gain weight rapidly because their food is made more wholesome. Ordinary garbage forms injurious acids.

Begin tomorrow and notice the improvement in your stock.

Be Sure and Buy
only the genuine
Red Seal Lye

Write for
FREE booklet,
"Home Helps"

P. C. TOMSON & Co.
Philadelphia, Pa.



FACTS FOR FARMERS

Things Our Readers Want to Know

Did you know that you could clean farm machinery and tools of accumulated dirt and grease with Red Seal Lye? You will be surprised how quickly and effectively these dirty jobs may be done with boiling water and a little Red Seal Lye.

At fruit-drying time a boiling 1 per cent. solution of Red Seal Lye will make the drying process easier and quicker.

For cleaning stables, churns, dog-kennels and milk cans, Red Seal Lye is undoubtedly the most inexpensive and dependable product.

Red Seal Lye is used in making soap at home. It's easy to do and saves a lot of money that is ordinarily spent in buying soap.



TEACHING YOUNG LAMBS TO EAT.

I FIND it a good practice when the lambs are two weeks old to encourage them to begin eating some additional food along with that obtained from nursing their dams. Ewes usually fail to supply all the nourishment the lambs require after the third or fourth week and some provision should be made to meet the needs of the rapid growing youngsters.

A small pen called a "lamb creep" should be constructed in a convenient corner of the sheep barn or pasture with a small opening just large enough for the lambs to pass in and out, but too small to admit even the smallest ewe in the flock. A low trough with slats across to prevent the lambs from getting into the trough and spoiling the feed should be constructed. I find if this trough is built eight inches at the bottom and a foot at the top and mounted on cross pieces up ten inches from the floor the lambs find it convenient to get the feed, and it keeps clean and wholesome.

Nursing lambs possess delicate appetites and any food placed before them should be sweet, palatable and easy to digest. My experience has been that wheat bran should constitute the base of the ration for growing lambs. I compound a ration of three parts bran, two parts finely ground oats and a one pound of oil meal to ten pounds of the course feed.

The feed should be kept constantly in easy reach of the lambs. As soon as the lambs discover that the feed is there available to them at any time, there is very little danger of their over eating. They will visit the creep frequently and eat only a small amount at a time thereby eliminating the danger of indigestion.—Leo C. Reynolds.

the trapped victim fall into water and be drowned. The number of the catch is important for each day because the trapping season is short.

After the collection of the animals caught has been made the trapper takes off the skin. He begins at the heel, splits up the middle of the hind leg to the tail, around it and then down the other leg to the heel in the same way. He then works the skin back over the body, the fur side inward. It is then immediately stretched keeping the inside out over a thin board of proper shape and lightly pinned with a small tack or two to hold it in position. While the sun dries the skin the trapper watches for rain. Because of the devotion to the job, that the successful muskrat trapper must have, following the fur to the very doors of the market, sometimes even dressing them, he often likes to work for himself. To do this, in lieu of owning a "muskrat estate" he leases or rents a marsh where his prey abound, and does business for himself. His proprietor usually gets half the fur output and it is common in some tracts for the land to bring trapper and owner each a yearly income of \$10, \$15 or even \$20 an acre. The brown fur skins are usually sold for 35 cents to \$1.25 cents each and the black 60 cents to \$1.50 cents. Practically a third of a million dollars worth of furs were sold in Dorchester county Maryland in one year, and many of the recipients from this income were small tract owners or trappers who leased. In that county the humblest citizen may climb upward through muskrat farming. This new business aristocracy is thus making a democratic debut offering invitation to any who are resourceful and able to succeed.

STOMACH WORMS IN SHEEP.

THE presence of worms in a flock is indicated by the lambs becoming dull and listless, the wool dry and harsh; the skin, which should be a bright pink, becomes pale, and the eyelids when turned back show the membranes to be clear instead of a net work of blood vessels. In the last stages, a dropsical swelling appears under the jaws. When worms are present, the lambs should be drenched with some vermifuge and changed to fresh pasture. Copper sulphate, commonly known as blue vitrol, is an excellent remedy, but one that must be used with extreme care owing to its poisonous nature.

Sheep to be treated should be kept off feed and water for eighteen hours before treating. Just before treating dissolve one ounce of copper sulphate in three quarts of water and administer doses as follows: For a three months old lamb, one ounce of the solution; for a six months old lamb, two ounces; for a yearling, three ounces and for a mature sheep, four ounces. Any of the solution left over should be destroyed, as it is not safe to use unless fresh. A solution can best be obtained by suspending the ounce of copper sulphate in a cloth and lowering it in the water only far enough to submerge the copper sulphate. In measuring out the doses, the size and strength of the lamb should regulate the amount, rather than the age. A weak lamb, somewhat small for its age should not receive as large a dose as indicated above.—Geo. Brown, Prof.

The waiters at the hotels in our fashionable southern winter resorts who are making thousands of dollars on tips, can affirm the truth of the saying that everything comes to him who waits.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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



United
States
Accredit-
ed Tuber-
culosis
Free Herd

WILDWOOD FARMS

ORION, MICHIGAN

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

Registered Aberdeen-Angus 6 heifers, 5 bulls from eight to fourteen months. Best of breeding. The growthy kind that make good. Reasonable. Inquire of F. J. Wilber, Clio, Mich.

Reg. Guernseys Two Nice Bulls, nearly ready for service. Special terms if desired. J. M. Williams, North Adams, Mich.

Guernseys 2 cows fresh, 3 heifers, 3 bull calves. Dr. Baker, 4800 Fort St. West, Detroit, Mich.

Guernseys Want some Reg. Heifers or young cows. Guernsey, Care of Michigan Farmer, Detroit.

Wallinwood Guernseys

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

Michigan State Herds

Offer a grandson of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac, about ready for service.

Ear Tag No. 512:

Born June 18th, nearly all white, and a mighty good one. A son of Echo Sylvia King Model, whose dam is a 36-lb. daughter of a 37-lb. cow. He has 34 A. R. O. daughters, two and three years old, including a 32-lb. junior three-year-old. The dam of this young bull is a 28.3-lb. junior, four-year-old daughter of Admiral Walker Colantha, sire of nine daughters from 30 to 38-lbs., and she will be tested again. From the famous Traverse City State Hospital herd.

Pedigree upon application to

Bureau of Animal Industry,
Department C Lansing, Michigan

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

I have more females than I can house or pasture and which I wish to dispose of, and I will give worthwhile persons who desire to engage in pure-bred live stock breeding an opportunity to make these animals pay for themselves.

I also have three bull calves from Maple Crest Korndyke Hengerveld and King Ona breeding whose dams in each instance have better than 30 pounds of butter in seven days. These calves are of exceptionally fine type and suitable for heading any herd. They will be ready for service early in the fall and should be in good hands.

I believe any man of good intelligence who is willing to work can take pure-bred Holstein cows of good production and make them pay for themselves in two years and at the same time pay for all the feed they have had, and I am willing to bank on it in selling these animals.

Herd Federal and State accredited.

D. D. Aitken, Flint, Michigan

DISPERSION SALE Reg. Holstein Cattle. Tues. May 20. For catalog address. M. L. McLaurin, Redford, Mich.

HEREFORDS



Registered Breeding cattle. T. R. Tested at practical prices for production of Hereford Baby Bevers profitably, all ages. T. F. B. SOTHAM & SONS (Hereford since 1899) St. Clair, Mich.

Hereford Steers

88 Wt. Around 650 lbs. 30 Wt. Around 800 lbs.
44 Wt. Around 600 lbs. 38 Wt. Around 700 lbs.
48 Wt. Around 500 lbs. 40 Wt. Around 500 lbs.
All dehorned, deep reds, good stocker order. Real quality Herefords are usually market toppers when finished. Anxious to sell, your choice one car load or all. Give number and weight preferred.

Van Baldwin, Eldon, Wapello Co, Iowa

FOR SALE Jersey bulls ready for service. All cows Register of Merit. Accredited herd. Would take a bankable note. SMITH AND PARKER, R. 4, Howell, Mich.

Brookwater Jerseys

Bull calves for sale. Majesty breeding. Herd tuberculosis free. Come or write. Brookwater Farm, Ann Arbor, Mich.

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

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, Coopersville, Mich.

Francisco Farm Shorthorns and Big Type Poland Chinas

Now offering three good bulls and a few choice gilts bred to Elvetrand Revelation 2nd. P. P. Pope, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

BIDWELL SHORTHORNS

Revolution Jr. 573938 heads accredited herd 28917. Now offering 2 January roan bull calves of exceptional merit, reasonably priced. BIDWELL STOCK FARM, Box D, Tecumseh, Mich.

Milking Shorthorns: Wildwood farm will send five young cows and heifers and two bulls to the N. W. Ohio breeders, sale at Napoleon, June 18th. All interested urged to attend. Write for catalogue. Beland & Beland, Tecumseh, Mich.

When In Need of Red Polled Bulls, Cows or Heifers, Buy from Michigan's leading herd, owned by Westbrook Bros., Ionia, Mich.

FOR SALE Herd of milking shorthorns. 3 cows, calves by side, 3 coming fresh. 2 yearling heifers, and herd bull. Price right. E. H. KURTZ, Mason, Mich.

SHORTHORNS 3 Bulls, one ready for service. Two 8 months. Write for prices. BARR & CURTISS, R. No. 2, Bay City, Mich.

Milking Shorthorn Bulls Best Clay breeding up to 11 mo. old. \$75 to \$200. Herd tested. Iryin Doan & Son, Croswell, Mich.

HOGS

Berkshire Pigs of good type and breeding eight weeks old at \$10.00 each for either sex. Boars ready for service at \$15.00 each. Sows bred to farrow in June at \$18.00 each. B. B. Reavey, Akron, Mich.

Registered Durocs

FOR SALE—Young boars and gilts bred from the best herds in Michigan and Ohio, at reasonable prices and fully guaranteed. W. E. Bartley, Alma, 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.

Duroc Jerseys Extra choice bred gilts at reasonable prices. CAREY U. EDMONDS, Hastings, Mich.

POULTRY

GUARANTEED PURE-BRED
CHICKS AND PULLETS

Special Star Mating Aristocrat Strain Barred Plymouth Rocks
Breeding Stock, Chicks and Eggs. Only a limited number of these. Write for prices.
Barron S. C. White Leghorns, Sheppard's Strain Anconas, Special Star Matings.

May	Per 100	500	1000
Grade "A" Matings	15.00	72.50	140.00
May	12.00	57.50	110.00
Utility Bred-to-lay Rocks	Per 100	500	1000
May	15.00	72.50	140.00

Pullets of Quality at Moderate Prices.
5 Wk. 8 Wk. 10 Wk. 3 Mos. 4 Mos.
60c ea. 85c ea. \$1.00 ea. \$1.25 ea. \$1.50 ea.
Reference: Two Banks, 100 per cent live delivery.
Don't wait. Order from this ad or write today.

FAIRVIEW POULTRY FARMS, R. 2, Box E,
Zeeland, Michigan.

PURE BRED
BABY CHICKS

We have been carefully developing our flocks for eight years. Every chick pure-bred and from stock carefully culled, for type and production. Our chicks give satisfaction. Order today for May Delivery.

Wh. Leghorns	50	100	500
Bd. Rocks, R. I. Reds	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.00
	8.00	15.00	72.00

Postpaid, 100 per cent live delivery. You take no chances. Ref. Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank, this city. No catalog. Order from this ad.

WASHTENAW HATCHERY, R. 5, Ann Arbor, Mich

--CHICKS--

Investigate



Our chicks are the kind that make good. Every flock is carefully culled and mated. We have been in business seven years and have been building carefully and consistently to a place where we can offer chicks more than worth the money we ask. SINGLE COMB, ENGLISH STRAIN, WHITE LEG, HORNS, BARRED ROCKS, ANCONAS, 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Investigate our proposition before buying. A postal will bring full information. STAR HATCHERY, Box 22, Holland, Mich.

Certified Chicks

at popular prices. We won 1st and 4th prize this year on English strain White Leghorn Hen at the National Poultry Show, Chicago. Also first at Zeeland Poultry Show. Other breeds have had same careful supervision in developing and breeding. Pure-bred stock carefully culled. 100 per cent live arrival guaranteed. Our chicks are money makers and will improve your flock. Write for catalog and prices. A trial will convince you. All flocks certified. AMERICAN CHICK FARM, B. 115-A, Zeeland, Mich.

Baby Chicks S. C. W. Leghorns

—Only—
Pedigreed Certified

Michigan's Largest S. C. W. Leghorn Farm, over 2000 Birds. Hatch our own eggs only. Supply limited. Order early. One trial will convince you. Free Circular.

SIMON HARKEMA and SON,
R. 1, Holland, Michigan



BOS Quality: Class A Chicks Only:

Strong, healthy. From heavy layers. S. C. Tom Barron Eng. White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns 12c. Shepherds Anconas 13c. Assorted 10c. No money down with order. 100 per cent live delivery. Postpaid. Catalog free. Zeeland, Michigan, R. 2M.

SELECT Chix. Hollywood, Tarcord and M. A. C. W. Leghorns, Tormohlen Everlay, Brown Leghorns, Rocks, Red and limited number Wyandottes. Guaranteed. Catalog. Haight Hatchery, Cedar Springs, Mich.

HOGS

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

DUROC SPRING PIGS

Fine thirty fellows at 8 wks.; boars or sows. Orders booked now in advance; an economical way to get into thoroughbred stock. Every Pig guaranteed satisfactory when you receive it. Send for description, photos and breeding. STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION, Kalamazoo, Mich. Member Michigan State Farm Bureau.

Rambler Durocs Herd headed by Pilot Orion 4th, national. Herd founded from best blood in Michigan. March pigs \$15 and down as to grade. Rambler Farms, Harold Widdis, Bareda, Michigan.

\$10 for a Duroc Sow pig, farrowed in March, paid. Registered free. M. A. C. breeding. Write for pedigree. D. W. Sutherland, Gd. Ledge, Mich.

F or sale. One Registered Duroc-Jersey Boar, 2½ years old. Price \$40. G. Hine, 419 Washington Ave., Bay City, Michigan.

O. I. C's 15 fast spring gilts due to farrow in April and May. Wt. 250 to 375. Also this spring's pigs. Otto Schultze & Sons, Nashville, Mich.

25 Reg. O. I. C. Sows Bred for April and May Farrow. All Stock Shipped on Approval. Priced Right. Fred W. Kennedy, R. 2, Plymouth, Mich.

O.I.C's Sept. pigs. Sired by "Giant Boy," Senior Champion at West Mich. State Fair, 1923. Milo H. Peterson, R. 2, Ionia, Mich. "Elmhurst Farm."

Additional Stock Ads. on Page 657

PRODUCE BETTER POTATOES.

(Continued from page 638.)

middle of June. Many growers, however, even when favored with a long growing season find it a good practice to plant early. Late planting in some sections has been resorted to in order to lessen the amount of cultivation and spraying required. The expense thus saved does not compensate one for the resulting crop of immatured potatoes which cannot be sold to good advantage.

Plant Certified Seed.

It has been conclusively shown by means of over 2,000 tests that have been conducted in Michigan during the past 3 years that the planting of high quality seed is a big factor in producing the kind of potatoes the market wants. In these tests, Michigan Certified Seed which is the best seed obtainable was planted in comparison with uncertified seed. Last season in 500 test, certified seed outyielded uncertified stock by an average of 68 bushels to the acre of marketable potatoes. The average quality of the crop grown from certified seed was far superior to that from ordinary seed.

Michigan certified seed is available to Michigan farmers. It is believed that nearly 80,000 bushels of it will be bought by Michigan growers this season. Approximately 180,000 bushels of it, however, will be bought by growers in other state who are alert to the fact that high quality seed is essential in growing potatoes for market.

Certified seed of the Russet Rural, White Rural, Green Mountain, Early Ohio and Irish Cobbler varieties is now available for sale and can be procured from the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange, Cadillac, Michigan. Care should be taken to select the variety that is best adapted to the grower's soil and climatic conditions and that is well liked on the market. As far as possible in any one community only one late and one early kind should be grown. The promiscuous growing of several varieties is to be discouraged since this practice makes it very hard to keep seed stocks free from varietal mixture, and cars of mixed varieties do not sell as well on the market as do cars of one variety.

The Russet Rural, White Rural and Green Mountains are all late varieties. The Russet Rural and White Rural have practically the same characters of growth and limits of adaptation. These two are the most important varieties in the Lower Peninsula. They withstand droughts quite well and are as immune to insect and disease troubles as any other varieties. The Russet Rural produces at its best on the light loam soils. Where, when grown and harvested under good conditions, its quality is good and its color a bright russet. On the heavier soil its color is apt to be dark and for this reason on heavy soils it should be supplanted by the White Rural which is a smooth white skinned potato.

The Green Mountain thrives best in the Upper Peninsula where the growing season is cool and moist. It does not withstand drought and insect injury as well as the Rural types and is therefore not well adapted to most sections of the Lower Peninsula where droughts are of frequent occurrence.

The Early Ohio and Irish Cobbler are early varieties that can be grown profitably near good markets where the potatoes can be sold during July and August. In the northern sections of the state there is an opportunity in producing certified seed of these kinds. Both varieties require fertile loamy soil that contains plenty of organic matter. They are very susceptible to leaf hopper injury and must be sprayed thoroughly. The Irish Cobbler has a somewhat wider limits of adaptation as far as soil and climate are concerned. It is also a general favorite of most markets, since the potatoes are round and white and are oftentimes preferred to the red medium long potato of the Early Ohio.



In Stables



In Poultry Houses



In Hog Pens

Use It
Everywhere
on the Farm

Use Carbola, the Disinfecting White Paint, in dairy barns, horse stables, poultry houses, hog pens—in every building where live stock is kept. Put it on the interiors of creameries, cellars and garages. Use it on garden plants. Apply it to trees.

Carbola is a white paint and a powerful disinfectant combined in powder form. Just mix it with water and it's ready to be applied to wood, brick, stone, cement or over whitewash. It dries white and will not flake or peel off. Does not spoil if left standing—once mixed, always ready to use.

Carbola will increase the light in your buildings, improve their appearance and make them more sanitary. It will help to prevent the start and spread of contagious diseases among your animals, and to keep your stock free from lice, mites and other parasites. The dry Carbola makes an excellent louse powder—and an equally effective dusting powder for fighting insects and worms on garden plants.

Get Carbola from your hardware, feed, seed, poultry supply or drug dealer. He has it or can get it. If not, order direct. Satisfaction—or money back.

5 lbs. 75c and 10c postage 10 lbs. \$1.25 and 15c postage 20 lbs. \$2.50 delivered
50 lbs. \$5.00 delivered 200 lbs. \$18.00 delivered

CARBOLA CHEMICAL CO., Inc.,
326 Ely Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.

CARBOLA
The Disinfecting White Paint

SELLING

Reduction Sale

Winnwood Herd

SELLING

Reduction Sale

MAY 15, 1924

At Winnwood Farms, Rochester, Michigan

Sale begins 11.00 a. m. Fast Time

60 Head Choice Registered Holsteins 60 Head

25, with A. R. O. Records up to 34.93 in seven days and 305 days record made on 3-times a day milking. 19 daughters of Flint Maple Crest Boy.

16 daughters of Sir Ormsby Skylark Burke.

1 34.93 lb. daughter of Maple Crest Korndyke Hengerveld.

3 daughters of Winnwood Ona.

4 young bulls of type and real breeding. Daughters of other bulls of Royal Blood. If you are looking for open heifers there will be some in this sale and you will not be disappointed on type. We breed them for the show ring as well as for production.

60 or 90 Day Retest Guarantee.

WOOD—in the Box

Bob Heager, Selling

JOHN H. WINN, Inc.

Rochester,

Michigan

DISPERSAL SALE

57 Pure-Bred Registered Holsteins 57
35 Cows 22 Heifers

Herd sire, grandson Sir Pieterje Ormsby 37th
will also be sold.

ALL TUBERCULIN TESTED

BEST BLOOD LINES

HERD FEDERAL ACCREDITED

Sale at farm one mile south of Utica, Michigan
(17 miles from Detroit) on Saturday, May 10, 1924
—12 o'clock rain or shine in comfortable quarters.

In the years that it has taken to develop this herd only the best have been retained on account of producing Class "A" milk for one of the large city hospitals, with the result that in this sale there are a great many tops that possess both type and big production.

W. C. Stark,
Superintendent

John F. O'Hara,
Owner

UTICA, MICHIGAN



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Wednesday, April 30.

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 1 red \$1.11½; No. 2 red \$1.10½; No. 3 red \$1.07½; No. 2 white \$1.11½; No. 2 mixed \$1.10½.
Chicago.—May \$1.03¼@1.03¾; July \$1.05½; September \$1.06½.
Toledo.—Cash \$1.11@1.12.

Corn.

Detroit.—No. 3, 84c; No. 4 yellow 81c; No. 5, 75¢@77c; No. 6, 72¢@74c.
Chicago.—May at 76¼¢@76½¢; July 78¼¢@78½¢; September 78¼¢.

Oats.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 white at 54½¢; No. 2, 52½¢.
Chicago.—May at 46¼¢; July 44¼¢; September 40¢.

Rye.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2, 69¢.
Chicago.—May 63¼¢; July at 66¼¢; September 68¼¢.
Toledo.—69¢.

Barley.

Barley, malting 85c; feeding 80c.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$4.40 per cwt.
Chicago.—Navy \$5.10; red kidneys \$7.25.
New York.—Choice pea \$5.25@5.35; red kidneys \$7.35.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Prime red clover cash at \$10.75; alsike \$9.50; timothy \$3.60.

Hay.

Strong.—No. 1 timothy \$23.50@24; standard and light mixed \$22.50@23; No. 2 timothy \$21@22; No. 1 clover at \$21@22; No. 1 clover mixed \$21@22; wheat and oat straw \$12.50@13; rye straw \$14@14.50.

Feeds.

Bran \$31; standard middlings \$30; fine do \$32; cracked corn \$35; coarse cornmeal \$34; chop \$30 per ton in 100-lb. sacks.

Apples.

Chicago.—Barrels, "A" grade, Jonathans at \$5.50@6; Spies \$4.50@5.50; Baldwins \$3.25@3.50; Steele Red \$4@4.50; Winesaps \$4@4.50.

WHEAT

Wheat prices lost part of the recent advance and fluctuated within narrow limits in the last few days with some indications of resuming an upward trend. Numerous conflicting influences are at work and until one or the other of these assumes a dominant position the market is not apt to show a decisive trend either way. Although growing weather shows up the bad spots in the new crop in stronger relief, no fresh damage of consequence is being reported. Abandonment has been heavy in parts of the Ohio River Valley but Kansas reports a loss of only 4.2 per cent. Hessian fly infests about 17 per cent of the area in that state. The spring wheat belt is in good shape but most of it is beginning to need rain. European crop conditions are not as good as a year ago but seems to be improving. Indications of reduced acreage for the next crop in Australia are reported. India's crop recently harvested is estimated at about 10 per cent less than last year. Canada's crop is getting started a little later than in 1923. Semi-famine is again reported in Russia. In general, the coming world crop looks smaller than that of 1923 and the world carryover of wheat on August 1, although heavy, will not be as large as seemed probable six or eight months ago. World demand in the next crop year should be as broad as in the present year. If this proves to be the case, prices should average higher in the next twelve months than in the last twelve and the approach of the new harvest should not cause as much weakness as it usually does.

CORN

Corn is still moving from terminal markets in rather heavy volume but the after-planting run of corn will soon start, demand is rather slow, eastern dairy districts are buying little, competitive feed prices are low, exports are falling off and are lighter than last year while consumption by hogs, which, in the long run, is the main factor in determining corn prices, is declining. A reversal of some of these tendencies may occur during the summer, but if they continue as they are now going, they will prevent as much of an advance in corn prices in the next three months as usually occurs at that time. Argentina's crop just harvested is estimated officially at 274,000,000 bushels, the largest on record, from which the exportable surplus will be about 200,000,000 bushels. Argentine clearances of new corn have become heavy already.

OATS

Oats prices are fairly stable as the demand is broad enough to absorb the receipts and draw upon the terminal stocks. New crop prospects are not well defined but some of the seeding was late. Acreage seems to have been increased, however.

SEEDS

Demand for clover and grass seed is dropping off rapidly as the sowing season is practically over. Prices show but little change and are slightly weaker. The demand for alfalfa seed has improved and is fairly broad in all sections of the country. Prospects for the new clover crop are not especially favorable.

FEEDS

Most feed markets are inactive, although shipments of wheat feeds from western markets are larger than last year. Canadian bran and middlings are still being offered in the east below domestic prices, and western markets are also easier.

HAY

Hay markets are irregular, with the choice grades of timothy hay selling at prices firm with a week ago, while alfalfa, clover and prairie are trending downward as demand is diminishing as it usually does at this season.

BUTTER

Butter prices regained most of their recent losses last week as the demand picked up among dealers whose stocks were fairly well depleted. The undertone was weak, however, and when the demand fell off toward the close of the week, prices declined sharply again. Receipts at the four markets were heavier than in the previous week and showed a material gain over the same a week ago. Reports from the American Creamery Butter Manufacturers' Association also indicated an increase in production. With prospects of an increased output both here and abroad, it is doubtful if prices will show material advances from the present level. Prevailing prices of domestic butter have checked the buying of foreign butter.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago 36½¢; New York 37¢. In Detroit fresh creamery in tubs sells for 36½¢ per pound.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Egg prices ruled steady last week. Receipts are increasing and the movement thus far in April is in excess of last year. Consumption last week continued good. Distribution of eggs into consumptive channels this spring shows a gain of about five per cent over the corresponding time in 1923, production, a more material gain would seem essential if present prices are to be maintained. Storage holdings of eggs are running slightly behind a year ago but now that the holiday demands are over, consumption will probably slow down and the movement into storage be accelerated.

Chicago.—Eggs, miscellaneous 20@20½¢; dirties 19@19½¢; checks 19@19½¢; fresh firsts 21½¢@22¢; ordinary firsts 20@20½¢.

Live poultry, hens 26; broilers at 48@56¢; springers 29¢; roosters 15¢; ducks 27¢; geese 16¢; turkeys 22¢.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 22@23¢.

Live poultry, heavy springers 29@30¢; light springers 20¢; broilers 60@65¢; heavy hens 30¢; light hens 24@25¢; roosters 18¢; geese 18¢; ducks 34@35¢; turkeys 28@30¢.

POTATOES

Potato prices declined last week with northern round whites reaching \$1.10@1.25 per 100 pounds sacked, and \$1.15@1.30 in bulk in the Chicago carlot market. Carlot shipments have fallen off about 25 per cent in the last two weeks as new potatoes are not coming forward fast enough to make up for the lighter movement of old potatoes. Shipments of new potatoes have not been delayed as much by cold weather as expected, however.

APPLES

Apple markets have declined rather sharply, especially on barreled stock. Storage holdings as of April 1 amounted to \$3,200 cars more of barreled apples and 3,350 cars more of boxed stock than a year ago in addition to 1,000 cars of bushel baskets. Total holdings were about twice the five-year average for that date. The prospect for cleaning up before new apples become available looks rather discouraging and dealers have been pushing their holdings on the market. New York Baldwins are quoted at \$2.75@4 a barrel in eastern markets, while the midwestern Northern Spies are bringing \$5@5.50. Baldwins \$3.75@4.25; Greenings \$4.50@5; Ben Davis \$2.50@2.75 in Chicago.

WOOL

More activity is reported in the wool market, both at the seaboard and at country points, although concessions

from recent prices are necessary to close sales in many cases. Pulled wools have been offered two to three cents lower than a short time ago. Dealers show a little more desire to sell and the amount of new clip wool coming forward is increasing. Orders for goods are slightly heavier and mill stocks of wool have been allowed to run down so that some buying is necessary although manufacturers remain extremely cautious. Foreign markets are quiet as the last clip has mostly been sold but values are firm at 18 to 20 cents per scoured pound; higher than last year, while our markets are about the same as a year ago. Total imports into this country in the eight months from July to February totaled only 92,000,000 pounds against 242,000,000 pounds a year ago. In the same period, imports by the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany and Belgium combined were only 930,000,000 pounds against 1,428,000 pounds a year previous.

BEANS

There is nothing new in this market. Trading last week continued slow and easy, with conditions rather favorable to buyers. On the Chicago market, Michigan navy beans are jobbing at \$5.10 per cwt. Quotations at shipping points for carlots is \$4.60. New York trading is slow at easy prices. Pea beans are quoted there at \$5.25@5.35 and red kidneys at \$7.25.

GRAND RAPIDS

Offerings of farm produce were larger on the city wholesale market this week but a strong demand for most vegetables sustained prices around last week's level. Prices were as follows: Rhubarb 10c lb; spinach \$1.50 bu; parsnips \$1.70@1.80 bu; hothouse radishes 75¢@80¢ dozen bunches; leaf lettuce 18@20c lb; cabbage 50c bu; turnips 50c bu; dry onions 50c bu; green onions 12@15c bunch; potatoes 50@55c bu; carrots 1.25 bu; apples, Spys, 75¢@82.50 bu; other winter varieties 50¢@1.10 bu; price depending on quality; wheat 94c bu; beans \$4@4.15 cwt; poultry, lower, fowls 18@22c lb; broilers 45@50c lb; eggs 10@20c.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

The market was the largest so far this spring, with a good supply of most vegetables. Selling on the whole was quite active. The demand for parsnips and carrots was strong and prices still holding high. Horseradish, cabbage and parsley were in moderate demand. Potatoes had a moderate movement at 80@85c a bushel, and apples were fair sellers. Sorrel sold readily at \$2.50@3 a bushel, but dandelions and spinach were slow to move. The small supply of poultry was cleaned up readily and eggs moved moderately well. Veal had slow sale.

Prices were: Apples, fancy at \$2@2.50 bu; No. 1, \$1.25@1.75 bu; beets, round \$1.25@1.75 bu; cabbage \$1.25@1.50 bu; carrots, fancy \$2.50@2.75 bu; No. 1, \$2@2.25 bu; horseradish, No. 1, \$4@4.50 bu; onions, dry \$1@1.25 bu; parsley \$5@5.50 bu; parsnips \$2@2.50 bu; potatoes 80@85c bu; root celery \$1.50@1.75 bu; rutabagas 75c bu; turnips \$2@2.25 bu; vegetable oysters at 75c dozen bunches; eggs, wholesale, at 25@26c dozen; retail 25@30c; live hens, wholesale 30@33c lb; retail 32@35c lb; dressed veal 16c lb; dressed poultry 35@38c lb.

CHEESE

Cheese prices advanced last week in line with the sharply higher country prices, but trading was slow at the new level and at the close of the week dealers were again offering liberal concessions. Prices on held cheese were irregular with the demand slow. Production of cheese is large and receipts are liberal.

Prices on No. 1 American cheese were: Chicago.—Twins 16¼@17c; single daisies 17@17¼c; double daisies 16¼@17c; Longhorns 17@17¼c. Swiss, round, selected fancy, 38c; choice 33@34c; limburger, fancy 27c; brick, fancy 14¼c; No. 1, 13¼c.

COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

Guernseys.

May 6.—Berrien County Guernsey Breeders' Association, Eau Claire, Mich. Earl Hemingway, Secretary, Sodus.

Live Stock Market Service

Wednesday, April 30.

CHICAGO

Hogs.

Receipts 19,000. Market slow, mostly steady to 5c higher. Killing pigs steady to 25c higher. Bulk of good weighty butchers \$7.25@7.40; tops at \$7.40; bulk good 160 to 225-lb. weights \$7.10@7.30; bulk packing sows \$6.60@6.75; bulk weighty killing pigs at \$6@6.50.

Cattle.

Receipts 8,000. Market on most killing classes 10@15c higher, largely 25c higher than last week. Matured steers \$11.60; some held higher. Best yearlings \$11; bulk fat steers \$8.50@10.50; packers and feeders are very scarce, firm at \$6.50@8.50; vealers \$7@8.50, mostly at \$8.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 9,000. Market active and generally steady. Few good fat wool lambs at \$16; good clipped \$14; heavy kinds down to \$3.25; fat woolled ewes \$8.50; clipped \$7.50.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 305. Market strong. Good to choice yearlings \$9.00@10.00. Best heavy steers 8.25@9.50. Handyweight butchers 7.50@8.50. Mixed steers and heifers 7.25@7.50. Handy light butchers 6.50@7.00. Light butchers 5.50@6.25. Best cows 5.50@6.50. Butcher cows 4.50@5.50. Cutters 3.50@4.00.

Canners 2.50@3.00. Choice bulls 5.00@6.50. Bologna bulls 4.50@5.25. Stock bulls 3.75@4.50. Feeders 6.00@7.00. Stockers 5.25@6.50. Milkers 45@85.

Veal Calves.

Receipts 1,066. Market is steady on good; slow on common. Best 10.50@11.00. Culls and heavies 5.00@10.00.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 207. Market steady. Best lambs 14.50@14.75. Fair to good 7.00@7.50. Light to common 8.00@10.00. Culls and common 3.50@5.00.

Hogs.

Receipts 3,630. Market steady. Mixed and heavies 7.50@7.55. Pigs 6.60@6.75. Roughs 6.25. Yorkers 7.50@7.60.

BUFFALO

Cattle.

Receipts eight cars. Market slow. Calves at \$11.

Hogs.

Receipts 40 cars. Market is slow. Heavy and yorkers \$7.75@7.85; pigs \$7.25.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts five cars. Market strong. Wool lambs \$17; clipped \$15.25; yearlings \$10@12; wethers at \$8.75@9.25; ewes \$7.50@8.50.

MAKES SEEDS GROW

\$1.95



The HARRISON GARDEN PLANTER plants seeds properly in all soil. Result—better, quicker growth. Plants all seeds, bean and pea, to radish, with right depth and spacing. Laborious thinning is seldom necessary.

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HARRISON MFG. CO.
Dept. D. Versailles, Indiana

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Service Overalls are strongly stitched. Guaranteed rip proof. Fast colored. Denims. Guaranteed withstand hardest use. We prepay postage. Mention waist and inseam measurement for Overalls and chest measurement for jackets. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Catalog upon request.

578 Heavy weight white back Indigo Denim Bib Overalls. Two seam legs. all seams double stitched, six pockets. Elastic railroad suspenders. Sizes 32 to 44. **\$1.38**

579 Same as No. 578 except has attached high back suspenders. Made of heavy weight white back Indigo Denims. Sizes 32 to 44. **\$1.38**

580 Heavy weight white back Indigo Denim jackets to match Overalls 578 and 579. Four large outside pockets. Sizes 36 to 44. **\$1.38**

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Send for attractive proposition to early buyers

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A grade Berry Baskets (wood) and 16 quart crates. 40% cash discount till May first. Send for price card. See supply catalog for the asking. General agents in Michigan for Root's goods.

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Prevent your milch cows from becoming suckers. Get full amount of milk from every cow. Self-suckers soon become beef cattle. Stop this loss. Also keeps breechy cattle from fence breaking. Saves crops, injury to cattle and prevents lawsuits. Made of rust-proof steel rods; lasts for years. Write for Special Introductory Offer 6 M. to first users. Be sure to give your dealer's name.

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FOR Hay Seed USE Med. Green Blk. Eycrow Midwest Manchur Oil

The Johnson Seed Farms
Growers of Select Farm Seeds
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Circular and prices on request.

Gives any speed you want instantly

Special lineshafting for farmer's use, with or without our patented speed governor. Let us help you solve your lineshaft trouble. Write today for our free booklet. S. G. C. R. Foundry & Machine Co., Dept. M, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

I Make the Best Chocolate Bars, Mints and Chewing Gum. Be my agent. Everybody will buy from you. Write today. Free Samples. Milton Gordon, 1210 Jackson St., Cincinnati.

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	\$.80	\$2.40	26	\$2.00	\$6.24
11	.88	2.64	27	2.16	6.48
12	.96	2.88	28	2.32	6.72
13	1.04	3.12	29	2.48	6.96
14	1.12	3.36	30	2.64	7.20
15	1.20	3.60	31	2.80	7.44
16	1.28	3.84	32	2.96	7.68
17	1.36	4.08	33	3.12	7.92
18	1.44	4.32	34	3.28	8.16
19	1.52	4.56	35	3.44	8.40
20	1.60	4.80	36	3.60	8.64
21	1.68	5.04	37	3.76	8.88
22	1.76	5.28	38	3.92	9.12
23	1.84	5.52	39	4.08	9.36
24	1.92	5.76	40	4.24	9.60
25	2.00	6.00	41	4.40	9.84

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CABBAGE PLANTS. Fullwood's Frost Proof plants will produce headed cabbage three weeks before your home grown plants and will stand a temperature of 20 degrees above zero without injury. I have twenty million now ready. Varieties: Jersey Wakefield Charleston Wakefield, Copenhagen Market, Succession and Flat Dutch. Prices by express any quantity at \$2.00 per 1000. By parcel post, postpaid, 200 for \$1.50 for \$1.75, 1,000 for \$3.00. First class plants and safe arrival guaranteed. P. D. Fullwood, Tifton, Ga.

FANCY Mixed Color Chlotola bulbs 1 1/2 to 2 inches. 50 for \$1.00; 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in. 80 \$1.00 postpaid. Martha Osmond, Vernon, Mich.

\$24.95 Upward **CREAM SEPARATOR**



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

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.
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300 STRAWBERRY PLANTS \$2 POST
New Ground Senator Dunlap
HAMPTON & SON, R. 3 Bangor, Mich

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For Quicker Returns, Better Prices, ship YOUR DRESSED Calves to the Largest EXCLUSIVE DEALER in Detroit Market. Tags sent on request. Established 1895.

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2478 Riepelle St. Detroit, Mich.
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Union Stock Yards, Toledo, Ohio. For Top Prices. Big Fills—Quick Returns. Correspondence solicited.

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

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1200 Fruit Trees—Equipment

Substantial reduction for early sale; 80 acres in excellent fruit, general crop sections; close village; 70 acres loamy tillage; pasture, woodland; 1,200 apple, pear, plum, cherry, peach trees; 8-room house, delectable bay view; basement barn, granary, ice and poultry houses. All \$4,400, part cash, and to settle quickly machinery tools included. Details and how \$3,200 farm brought farmer \$3,000 fruit income page 39 Illus. Bargain Catalog money-making farms, best sections United States. Copy free. **STROUT FARM AGENCY, 205 BC Kresge Bldg., Detroit, Mich.**

EDUCATE YOUR BOYS at the University of Michigan. We offer you at right price 188 acres of good farm land, 15 minutes ride to Ann Arbor on main paved road and carline. Good buildings, 20 acres timber, running water, close to good market. Terms very reasonable. This is a bargain. Do not delay. Write us to-day. **SCOTT & LYON, 715 Donovan Bldg., Duffield & Woodward, Detroit.**

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HOGS

O. I. C's. A few choice service Boars and spring pigs either sex. **CLOVER LEAF STK. FARM, Monroe, Mich.**

L. T. P. C. Bred gilts. Fall pigs, either sex. A. A. Feldkamp, Manchester, Mich.

10 weeks' old pigs, either sex, from grandson of Great Orion Sensation and Scissors dams, priced to sell at once. **Ralph Sherman, So. Haven, Mich.**

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

Hamp hire Bred gilts, spring and fall boars, at bargain prices. 12th year. Write your wants. **John W. Snyder, R. 4, St. Johns, Mich.**

HORSES

Farmers Attention

We have on hand a choice selection of Belgian and Percheron Stallions with size and quality and best of breeding, including some International and State fair prize winners, also Champion and Grand Champion. If your locality is in need of a good draft Stallion, let us know about it and we will try to place one on our breeding plan which will interest you. Write.

FRED G. STEVENS COMPANY, Inc.
Breckenridge, Michigan.

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Percherons Intending Buyers of Percheron Stallions, write me, have a list of 50 head. Price from \$350 up. None are far from Detroit. **F. J. Sullivan, 550 King Av., Detroit.**

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IMPROVED ROBUST BEANS—Heaviest yielding existing variety and latest improved Agricultural College Strain. Ninety-four per cent germination. Not polished or hand-picked. Ninety-pound bag, six dollars, freight prepaid. Will pick about three pounds to bag. **A. B. Cook, Owosso, Mich.**

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SILVER FOXES—I am offering 1924 pups at reasonable prices. Quality Guaranteed. **McCombs Silver Fox Ranch, Remus, Mich., R. 2.**

INCUBATORS and Brooders. Queen, Buckeye and Reliable at half manufacturer's price. Don't miss this opportunity. Write for list. **Bartels, 45 Cortlandt Street, New York.**

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FOR SALE—320-acre farm, partially improved, in Isabella County. Will sell or trade for income-paying property. **Brinton F. Hall, Belding, Mich.**

FOR SALE—Farm 113 acres, 8-room house, farm buildings, 14 acres hardwood, 2 acres orchard, clover land. Price \$4,000. **F. J. Edwards, Bath, Mich., R. 1.**

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GERMAN SHEPHERD—Airedales, Collies, Old English Shepherd dogs, puppies, 10c illustrated instructive list. **W. R. Watson, Box 35, Macon, Mo.**

A FEW Rat Terrier Puppies Left. Price Right. **H. C. Schrock, Shipshewana, Ind.**

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TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO, five pounds chewing, \$1.75; ten, \$3; twenty, \$5.25. Smoking, five pounds, \$1.25; ten, \$2; twenty, \$3.50. Pipe and Recipe free. Send no money. Pay when received. **Kentucky Tobacco Company, Paducah, Ky.**

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 lbs. \$1.75; Ten \$3.00. Smoking, 5 lbs. \$1.25; Ten \$2.00. Pay when received, pipe and recipe free. **Farmers' Union Paducah, Ky.**

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BRED TO LAY Barred Rock chicks, hens, all blood tested for White Diarrhea by Michigan Agricultural College Bacteriological Dept. Pedigreed males from high-record hens used. Circular free. **L. W. Aseltine, R. 1, Grand Rapids, Mich.**

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

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100,000 Hollywood Barron Chicks, 250-288-egg lines, 100, \$12.50; 1,000, \$120. Postpaid. Order from this ad. **Highland Poultry Farm, Holland, Mich., R. 9, Box C.**

CHICKS AND EGGS. Order now from my heavy laying strains. Rocks, Reds, Anconas, White and Brown Leghorns. **Frank Heinz, Comstock Park, Mich.**

BAF'S BIG, beautiful, brilliant Reds S. C. Chicks, Eggs, Stock, Quality at farmers' prices. **Babcock & Son, R. D. 6, Battle Creek, Michigan.**

BABY CHICKS—Barron S. C. W. Leghorns, 10c up. Park Strain Barred Rocks from 14c up. Sent by parcel post. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. **Waterway Hatchery, R. 4, Holland, Mich.**

STERLING QUALITY CHIX. 500,000. They have strong vitality, mature quick; from prolific egg producers, catalog free. **P. F. Clardy, Ethel, Mo.**

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STOCK and Eggs by 100 or 1,000 lots, all leading Varieties Chickens, Ducks, Geese, Bantams, Guinea, Turkeys, Fox Terrier Pups. Write your wants, **Jesse Burnside, Judson, Ind.**

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ROSE COMB REDS—heavy layers, winners 1st cockerel, 2nd young hen, Michigan Red meet. Order eggs now. Mating list on request. **L. B. Hendrickson, 81 Frisbie Ave., Battle Creek, Mich.**

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SNOWY WHITE ROCKS. Fishel strain. Eggs prepaid, 15—\$1.50; 50—\$3.75; 100—\$7.00. **Mrs. Earl Dehnhoff, Vanburen, Ohio.**

ROSE COMB Rhode Island Reds. Hatching Eggs \$1.25 per 15. Postpaid. **Mrs. Albert Harwood, R. 4, Charlevoix, Mich.**

PULLETS—5,000 Barron White Leghorns, Barred Rock, Brown Leghorns for June-July delivery. Write for prices. **H. Knoll, Jr., R. 1, Holland, Mich.**

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS. \$4.00 for 9. \$7.50 for 18. Sicilian Buttercup eggs, \$1.50 for 15. \$2.50 for 30, postpaid. **Caroline Kunkel, Boyne City, Mich.**

TURKEY EGGS from our famous pure-bred Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Rock, Narragansett, White Holland flocks. 15 reasons why we have the greatest bargains for you. **Walter Bros., Powhatan Point, Ohio.**

TEN EGGS—pure Toulouse geese \$5.00. Fifteen eggs, pure R. I. Reds, \$1.50. Insured parcel post prepaid. **Mrs. Amy Southworth, Cassopolis, Mich., R. 2.**

SINGLE COMB REDS—Hatching eggs, from all pens, will be half price, after May first. **Harry J. Thels, 283 Hunter St., Battle Creek, Mich.**

68 VARIETIES fine pure-bred chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, fowls, eggs, baby chicks. Large catalog 5c. **A. A. Ziemer, Austin, Minn.**

EGGS—From Mammoth Bronze Turkeys 45c each; Barred Rocks, show and utility stock, \$1.00 to \$1.50 a setting. **Dawson's Farm, Muskegon, Mich.**

TURKEY EGGS Mammoth Bronze, \$3.00 for 9 eggs or 6 baby Turks \$5.40. **Mrs. Walter Dillman, Dowagiac, Mich.**

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS—Addressed, stamped envelope for quick reply. **Alden Whitcomb, Byron Center, Mich.**

WHITE WYANDOTTES Exclusively. Eggs \$4.50 per 100. Prepaid. **Raymond Eash, Shipshewana, Indiana.**

SILVER LACED and White Wyandottes. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Prepaid. **C. W. Browning, Portland, Mich.**

SCILIAN Buttercup eggs. \$1.50 per 15. \$2.50 per 30. **Lloyd Frause, Maple City, Michigan.**

NARRAGANSETT Turkey eggs, pure blood, 10 for \$6.00, delivered. **Ernest Clement, Ionia, Mich.**

TURKEY EGGS—White Holland, 50 cents each, postpaid. **Mrs. Frances Lindberg, Hessel, Mich.**

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