

MICHIGAN FARMER

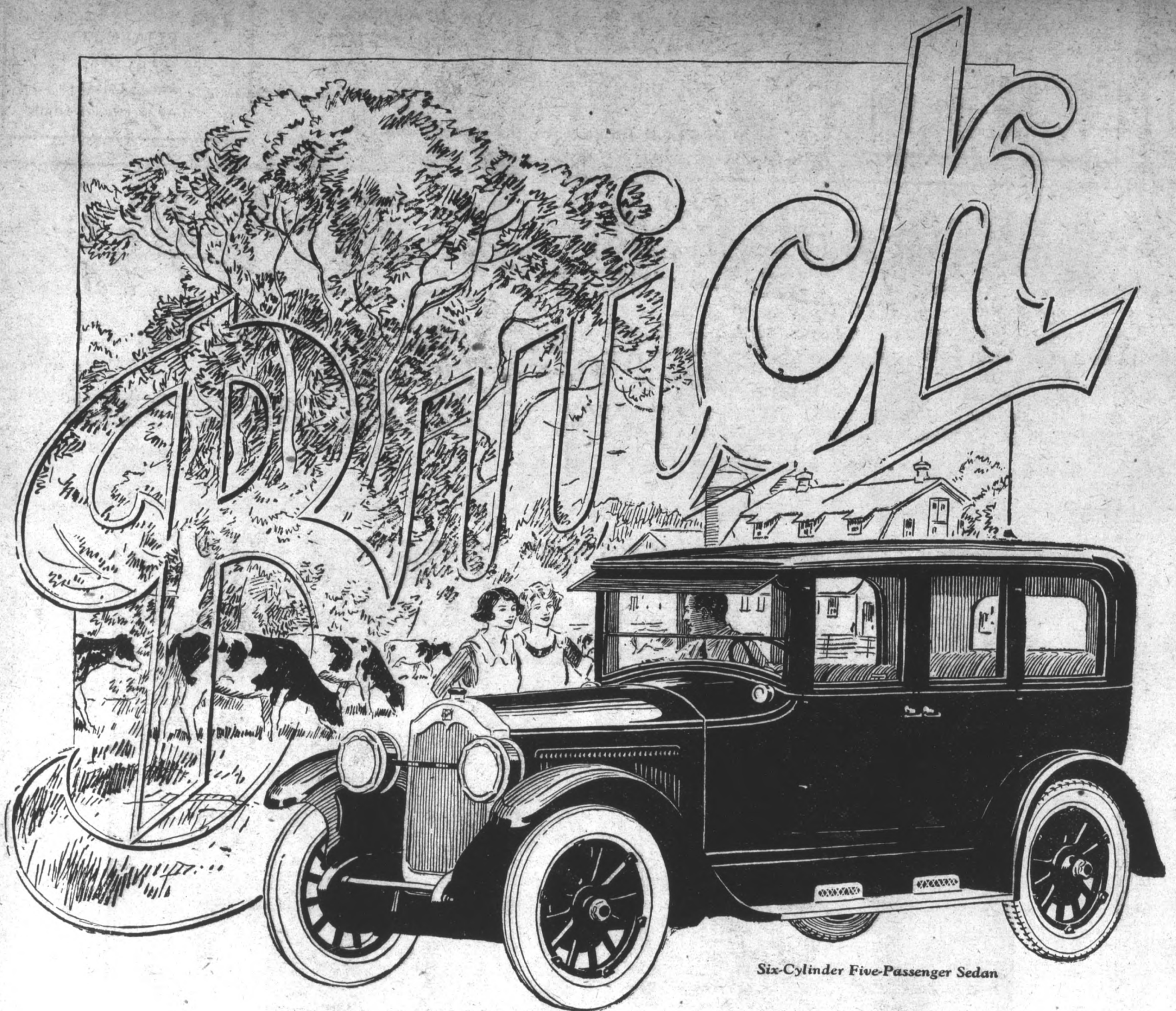
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DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1924

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Six-Cylinder Five-Passenger Sedan

It may please you to know that I am highly pleased with my new sedan. The four-wheel brake system to my mind is a great step forward, in at all times assuring perfect control, whether on the level ground or on a steep incline or decline. In going down a steep hill the car is easily brought to a complete stop.

And in traveling on a wet pavement, I find no difficulty in bringing the car to a very short stop without skidding, a thing I was not able to do with any of the other cars I have had in the past twelve years. To make a long story short I think the 1924 Buick is for power, beauty, comfort and ease of operation all that one can wish for in a first-class car.

E. W. Brockman
New York City

HOW often you hear: "It's almost as good as a Buick," or "It's not in Buick's class." Such remarks reveal how universally Buick is used to measure all automobile values. And what is particularly significant—people make these comparisons both consciously and unconsciously. Consciously, because they actually know Buick value either from their own experience or that of their friends. Unconsciously, because for twenty years Buick has been the accepted standard of the industry.

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MICHIGAN

VOLUME CLXII

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ESTABLISHED 1843.

A Practical Journal for the Rural Family
MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE

NUMBER TWENTY-THREE

What Happens In the Dark?

The Author, a Nationally Known Potato Grower, Wants More Light on What Goes on in the Potato Cellar

By Daniel Dean

WE have one problem of potato production of pressing importance upon which very little scientific work has been done. It is that of the storage of late main crop potatoes in the northern states through the fall, winter and spring months under commercial conditions.

Farmers and dealers have accumulated individually a mass of information upon the subject, but this knowledge has not yet been made available in the way that other practices of potato production have. And still more, while scientists have very carefully studied what happens inside the potato tuber in storage, with microscope and test tube, they have not as yet published bulletins of studies of potatoes stored in commercial quantities of thousands of bushels.

The profit or loss of a potato grower's year's labor may depend on his knowing just how to store to prevent "break-down" or rot in storage. The potato dealer might go bankrupt and leave a shipping station without a warehouse for lack of that knowledge.

Variation in Shrinkage.

Every one knows that a carload of potatoes placed in storage at digging time will shrink, and we all know that this shrinkage varies immensely under different conditions. Big Maine dealers have told me that in Aroostook county the average shrinkage from digging till the end of winter in March, is about ten per cent in above-ground heated warehouses. In a bad late blight and rot year the shrinkage may run twenty-five per cent, and in a year like last one, with late blight and rot entirely absent, the Maine carlot shipments will run very high in proportion to the total yield.

Importance of Storage.

From 200,000,000 to 300,000,000 bushels of late main crop potatoes are stored every fall for a longer or short-

er time in the cellars of hundreds of thousands of growers and in the potato warehouses of the great surplus states like Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Maine. That part of the crop which is stored in the possession of consumers and dealers in the cities is very small by comparison, and must remain small when the cost of building storage in the cities is considered, even if it was possible to move the whole potato crop from farm to city at digging time. While the records of the department of agriculture at Washington show that more potatoes are shipped in carlots at digging time, September and October, than in other months, there is a steady flow of the main crop from grower to consumer

every month till the following July.

Effect of Storage on Potato Prices.

The heavy shipments in the months of digging in late fall explain the reason for the fact so well known to farmers that potato prices average lower at that time than later. As with "distress cotton," as the southerner calls it, and with wheat farther west, the flooded market caused by farmers forced to sell, results in low prices. Here in New York state our department of farm management under Prof. G. F. Warren, has taken the records of fifty-four years of potato prices for our "state" potatoes at New York City. The tabulation shows that there were only six out of the fifty-four seasons in which the price was highest

at digging time. In all the other forty-eight the question of profit from holding depended on the rate of interest, the increased or lessened cost of handling later in the season, and the ability of the grower to store with the smallest possible shrinkage.

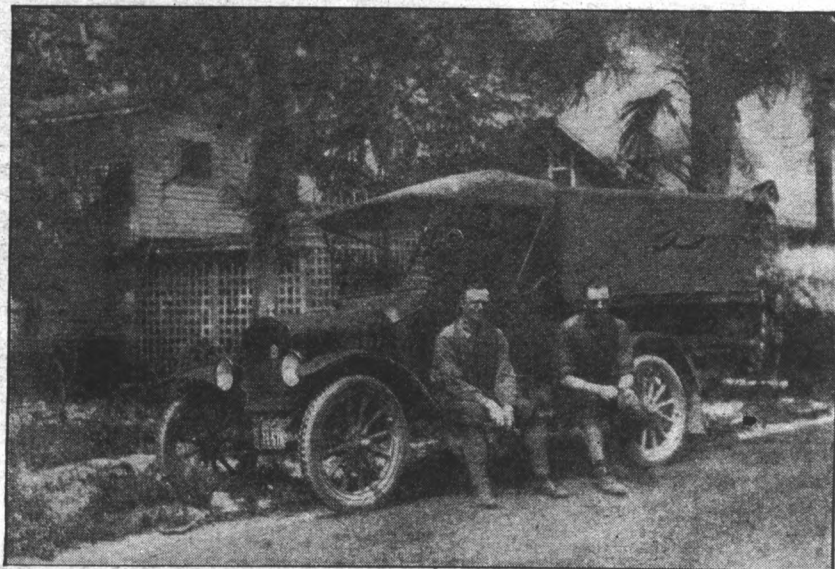
When Late Potatoes Go to Market.

Beginning with the heaviest shipments in fall at digging, the rest of the potato shipping season shows a rather steady flow to market till checked in April by the competition of the first early potatoes from Florida, and the rush of spring work on the farm. Usually March shows rather heavier shipments on that account. The months of April, May and June show a gradual change from the old to the new crop. In April the new is only a fraction of the old, in May it is coming faster and faster, and by June the old deal has fallen off to a fraction of the new, with a few straggling cars in July.

Need of Storage Knowledge for All.

Why, then, should producer, dealer and consumer all know more than we do now about what happens in the dark of the potato cellar? Because the price of potatoes is so largely set by what is going on there. If one state or one shipping section has heavy losses in storage from breakdown, rot, etc., the consumer suffers from a rise in price, but not nearly so much as the loss to the state or section affected. It is the grower who knows how to produce potatoes that will stand up well in storage, and how to keep them best, who will win out and make the money when the poor stock or poor storage conditions result in big shrinkage. If, as too often happens, the storage conditions affect the appearance or cooking quality of the tubers both good and poor grower and

(Continued on page 760).



These Two M. A. C. Graduates "Flivvered" Six Thousand Miles Around the United States in this Rig, which Contains their Bed and Full Equipment for Traveling.

Soy Beans on the Stage

What They Have Done in Many Widely Separated Counties of Michigan

By D. F. Rainey

THE favorable testimonials given by farmers who have raised soybeans for hay has been one of the big factors in increasing the acreage of soybeans. One man doesn't know what to put in for hay—his clover seeding again failed, he has no alfalfa yet and the old timothy field can hardly be depended upon another year.

It is getting late. He decides to try some soybeans. Even on the old sand field without lime or manure they make a very respectable growth. He feeds them out to his cows and horses. The stock like the soybeans. The cows do surprisingly well, as well, in fact, as on the best clover he ever fed. So this man tells his neighbors what soybeans did for him, and the next year we find one or two more men giving them a trial. Thus the acreage spreads.

Being a relatively new crop many men hesitate to plant not knowing what the soybeans will do. During the past four years the farm crops department has conducted several variety

demonstrations with soybeans out over the state. The yields obtained in these demonstrations should give an idea to a prospective grower of the harvest he may reasonably expect as his reward.

All of the demonstrations were planted in twenty-eight-inch rows and cultivated a couple or three times during the season; just about the same as field beans. The soybeans are usually sown with a grain drill. Plugging up all holes on an eleven-hole drill, except numbers two, six and ten, and then driving with the wheel in wheel track each trip across the field places the rows the proper distance (twenty-eight inches) apart. The drill should be set to sow about eighty parts of peas or corn per acre with all holes open. This should then sow around thirty-five to forty pounds of soybeans per acre. Care should be exercised that the soybeans are not planted too deeply. They

should be planted shallow yet thoroughly covered. If put down four or five inches a poor stand usually results.

All the yields given in this article will be for the Ito San variety. The weights are for hay dried down to twelve per cent moisture.

The average yield of all twenty-three demonstrations located in fifteen different counties and usually on sandy soil rather lacking in fertility was 2,635 pounds per acre. This is for an annual which may be planted from May 20 to June 15. Compare this with Michigan's average yield of hay, 2,780 pounds per acre for clover and timothy. Not bad, is it?

The poorest yield which has been harvested during the four years was on a very light thin sand in Cass county where the yield of hay was 1,074 pounds per acre in 1922. In this same field another variety which is giving

promise of doing even better than the Ito San, gave just twice as much, 2,178 pounds. On another farm in Cass county the same year the yield was 1,839 pounds per acre for the Ito San. This was also a sandy soil, rather light, but, of course, better than the first.

Up in Montcalm in 1920 the yield was 1,740 pounds. This was grown on one of their poor sand fields to see what soybeans would do for them. Pretty near a ton of hay to the acre, from a planting made on May 28 on spring-plowed ground. A volunteer crop of fye and vetch was plowed down here. No fertilizer of any kind was used on the Cass county fields mentioned in the previous paragraph.

On a thin light sand in Kent county without lime or fertilizer the yield was 1,139 pounds last year. Remember how dry it was? The same year on a sand which had been limed in Oceana county the yield was 2,009 pounds of hay per acre. Apparently the season was

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DETROIT, JUNE 7, 1924

CURRENT COMMENT

We Shall Look To Science

IN California, federal and state veterinarians are fighting to rid certain counties of the dread foot-and-mouth disease. The opinion is that they will succeed. To this end, much progress has already been made. However, the fact remains that a new outbreak in some remote place might show up at any moment.

In other words, this disease is to the live stock man what yellow fever or smallpox, has been to the human race. It hangs like a pall over his business. He cannot tell when the disease might deprive him of his entire producing equipment.

But, yellow fever has lost much of its terror and the scientists have found ways to avoid the dangers of smallpox. May we not expect that in time the horrors of the foot-and-mouth disease will be conquered. Even now we have information from Germany to the effect that two bacteriologists have succeeded in isolating the germ of this disease. With the germ located, the way to find some effective means of combatting the scourge should be easier. We shall not object if the experimenters work overtime in their search of remedial measures.

The Optimism Of Knowledge

There are times when we, individually or collectively, think we have reached the conclusion, or the end, of knowledge in certain lines, and we state with positiveness that so and so is so.

We deceive ourselves if we have such conceptions, for knowledge, like fashions in women's clothes, or anything in life, is ever changing. In fact, the only certainty in life is uncertainty. Even death, which we must all experience, is a great uncertainty for we know not what it is, or when it will take place.

It was only a few generations ago when folks seriously and sincerely believed in witches and evil spirits. (Some believe in spirits yet, in spite of the Volstead Act). Then when one became sick, tapping one's circulatory system and letting out some blood was the cure-all.

Since then we have gained a more plausible knowledge of life and things about us. Science has helped us to rid ourselves of a great many of our bug-a-boos and has made us face things as they are. It is the evolution in our thought world that has brought

to our civilization greater enjoyments, broader viewpoints and longer lives. It has made possible a more worth while life.

The purpose of these few thoughts is not to bring one to discredit our present knowledge, but to suggest that we keep our minds open to new things while we hang on to and make use of the good in the present-day thought.

Poverty And Farming

ABJECT poverty is not a feature of life on the American farm, as it is of the American city. This is true whether one thinks in terms of farm owners, tenants or laborers. Almost invariably there is on the farm something for the table, something over the head and always a job in the waiting.

True enough, luxuries may be found in abundance in the cities, but when in search of pauperism, distress, privation in the extreme, you will find it, not in the country, but in the cities; and the larger the city the more extreme will be the poverty.

Protecting Rural Health

THERE was a time when each rural community had its own resident doctor. He, usually, was the outstanding figure of the community. He not only prescribed for the sick but he advised on a great variety of matters. He was much honored and respected. His service was a notable one.

But his generation has largely passed to its reward, and his place has not been filled. Further, many of the public movements of the recent past for improving sanitary conditions and otherwise protecting health have not, to any extent, reached the country. These movements have been planned and staged almost entirely in the cities, with very little of their influence reaching to the isolated farm homes.

More recently, however, some emphasis by health officers has been given to the farm sections. The United States Public Health Service is now cooperating with the states in putting on demonstrating projects in about sixty counties in sixteen states. The attempt is to carry out a well-rounded, comprehensive service, including the salient features of health work applicable to the communities affected. This work is under the immediate direction of a whole-time health officer.

Besides this movement, we find here and there the rural nurse who appears to be finding a place for service in these rural communities. Possibly eighty or ninety per cent of the cases of sickness are such that she is qualified to handle them successfully. When a physician is necessary, she advises that he be called and he can be procured from the city.

There should be no hesitancy in the further prosecuting of this work in our rural communities. Campaigns looking toward the improvement of rural health should bring results, since conditions in the open country are most favorable for accomplishment along this line. There is plenty of pure air, sunlight, wholesome food in abundance, quiet, and a generally higher pitch to the moral and spiritual qualities, all of which should contribute to the effectiveness of this work.

The System Works

RECENTLY Michigan potatoes have been received on the markets much more favorably than earlier in the season. As a result the past season's crop is pretty well cleaned up.

This seems good, as it was but a few short months ago when we heard cries of the bad reputation Michigan potatoes had on most of the country's markets, and it was thought then that much of the stock would be left unsold. Apparently the efforts of Michigan growers to grade their stock

more closely is now proving effective.

The past season has been a hard one, but if it has taught the potato growers the value of a unified effort to maintain a high standard of quality, it will be worth the hardships experienced.

The indications are that this lesson has been learned. And we now hope it will be remembered so that in future years Michigan quality will mean top prices on all of our big markets.

Feeders' Day at M. A. C.

WEDNESDAY, June 18, has been designated as Live Stock Feeders' Day at Michigan Agricultural College. At this time several experiments which have been under way for the past six months to a year will be concluded, the results given out, and the animals on exhibit. The forenoon will be devoted to a trip of inspection about the barns where the animals are on display, and the experimental plots shown.

In experimental beef feeding work, three lots of Texas calves purchased last November, weighing 430 pounds and now weighing over 950 pounds, will be on display. One lot of these calves has had continuous access to a self-feeder in which at first corn and oats were offered and later corn alone. In addition, they have received silage and oil meal in the feed bunk, and alfalfa hay. Lot 2 have been fed the same feeds as Lot 1, except that all feeds were hand-fed and the amount of grain limited somewhat during the early part of the feeding period. Lot 3 has been hand-fed entirely upon farm-raised feed, consisting of corn, oats, silage and alfalfa hay. The three lots have all done well. There is, however, considerable difference in the finish and a marked difference in the cost per hundredweight of gains in the three lots.

The cattle will be valued by expert market men the week preceding June 18, and complete figures on cost of production and gains on each lot will be given out.

Eight lots of hogs have also been on experimental feed for several months, being fed as follows: Lot 1, corn and tankage, free choice in separate compartments of a self-feeder; Lot 2, corn and tankage, mixed and fed in the self-feeder; Lot 3, two parts rye, one part corn, and tankage, mixed and fed in a self-feeder; Lot 4, two parts rye, one part oats, and tankage, mixed and fed in a self-feeder; Lot 5, two parts rye, one part middlings, mixed and fed in a self-feeder. During the past year rye has been one of the cheapest hog feeds available in Michigan and an effort has been made to determine how it could be fed to the best advantage.

Lots 6, 7 and 8 of the experimental hogs have been trough-fed. Lot 6 received corn and tankage mixed and fermented with yeast for thirty-six hours before feeding. Lot 7 has received corn and tankage, mixed, with yeast added just before feeding; Lot 8, corn and tankage only, mixed and trough-fed.

The results with these different lots furnish much valuable information on the cost of pork production and methods which should be followed.

In experimental horse feeding, two lots of nine horses, each doing ordinary farm work, have been fed rations consisting of ear corn and alfalfa hay, against ear corn, oats and timothy. This work has been going on since November, 1923. The results have been somewhat in favor of the alfalfa-fed horses. This work has been particularly valuable because of the question so often raised by Michigan farmers with respect to alfalfa as a safe and satisfactory feed for work horses.

The horses may be seen at the College stables on June 18, with the results of the experiment posted and a

man on hand to explain the details of the work. In addition to this feature, the horses to be exhibited by the College at the fairs for the coming season may be seen. A special effort will be made to have these animals accessible and in presentable condition.

It is hoped that horse breeders will make a special effort to be on hand and for the dinner hour assemble in a separate group for a basket picnic dinner.

Two speakers of national reputation have already promised to attend. A complete program will be published next week.

A green salesman sells more than a blue one.

Some people grieve two dollars' worth every time they lose a dollar.

A Courtin'

WELL, the other day I went a courtin'. It was differant than my other courtin' days, 'cause it was brief and expensive. It wasn't brief 'cause it was love at first sight neither.

Well, it was like this: Like them other courtin' days, if you don't stop when you ought ta, you get into trouble. When they says "Stop," you should stop. Well, in this case they says "Stop" and I didn't stop, so quite natchurely I got into trouble.

You see, after I got that new battery in the old boat she run lickety scoot like. So, I thought I would take a trip to the big city. Well, in them big cities they have got some traffic regulashuns what takes a course in a collige education to learn.

I come to one of them streets they call a bullevard. It's what you call a through street, so I just hesitated a bit and went right through it. Well, when I get ta the other side, there is one of them speed cops on a motor bicycle what comes up and says, "Don't you know this is a stop street?"

I says, "No, I thought it was a through street."

He says, "Well, you gotta stop at all through streets."

I says, "Well, that's funny. I suppose you gotta stop at all through streets and go through at all stop streets."

He says, "Well, you won't think it so funny when you see the jedge."

Then he hands me a invitashun ta see the jedge, and goes away to find another sucker.

Well, there musta been about a thousand what also had invitashuns to the jedges' recepshun. Near me was a smelly negro, a garlicky Italian, a big-faced Pole, a woman what was cryin', another one what was laughin', and a young feller with shiney hair.

In a little while they call your name and you say "here." Then they invites you to stand in line like when you get tickuts fer to see the latest show, called Gertie's Garter.

I found it was one of them places where it don't cost you anything ta get in, but it costs you something ta get out.

The jedge was just a ordinary guy what just sets there and says, "Hy Syckle, you are charged with not stoppin' at the bullevard."

I says, "No, jedge, I didn't stop but I hesitated."

He says, "All right, five dollars," and talks ta the next fellow. I pays five dollars and walks out."

I says ta Sofie that it was alright but I didn't get my money's worth. I coulda seen "The Foolish Virgins" fer lots less and had more fun.

Sofie says, "Five dollars ta the judge will do you lots more good than fifty cents ta see the "Foolish Virgins."

Anyhow, there's one courtship over and I'm out five dollars.

HY SYCKLE



The Cost Plus Mirage

Why Fitting this Eutopian Idea Into the Farming Business Has Met with Difficulties

By J. T. Horner

THERE were probably one hundred farmers in the room. They had been listening to talks about cooperation and why they should join with their neighbors to bring about better conditions in agriculture. The advantages, possibilities and limitations of cooperation had been given by the different speakers.

This meeting was not the enthusiastic type so common a few years ago. It was more in the nature of a calm analysis of the farmer's problems and of the feasible ways of bringing relief.

After the meeting, a man came to me and asked the following question: "It is not possible for farmers to form an organization through which they can get cost of production plus a profit for their potatoes."

This man is one of the leading farmers of his community. He is intelligent. He is inspired by a desire to help the farmers of this country secure more for their efforts and thereby enjoy a higher standard of living. He makes a good impression. He inspires confidence and his opinions have weight in the community. He is anxious to learn, and has no desire to champion a policy or theory which will not really bring good results to agriculture. To take for agriculture any advantage he would deny other classes of society is not a part of his program. The idea of revenge or get-even is not prominent in his make-up. In short, the man who asked this question is an honest, influential farmer with the desire to better conditions in agriculture.

This man's question is an honest one. It is being asked by thousands of farmers daily. It is a question deserving of an answer. If our leading farmers could be set right on such problems the work of farm organization would be expended in eradicating the unsound theories which are being circulated.

The Answer.

A short and concise answer to this man's question is No! Farmers should not be led to believe that they can organize so effectively as to enable them to set the price of their potatoes at a certain figure above cost of production and be thereby assured of a profit. This is not a question of right or wrong. The fact that farmers, or any other class of producers, are entitled to cost of production plus a reasonable profit does not enter into the matter at all. The real question is whether farmers can actually form an organization to effectively bring about conditions so they can set the price at cost of production plus a profit. Is it feasible? Can it be done? Should such a goal be the ultimate one for farmers' organizations?

What is Cost of Production?

Such an organization to be effective must control the supply of potatoes. This control can not be secured unless all potato growers are brought into the organization, and there are some means to control acreage. Even this would not give absolute control of supply, for climate has a great influence on the quantity of production. Control of supply can not be absolutely secured because it is impossible to get enough farmers into the organization who will "stick." The time might come when this difficulty will be overcome; but at present the ideals of cooperation are not well enough known by farmers to expect them to stick to the organization regardless of what happens.

Suppose it were possible to start an organization which would secure con-

trol of the supply of potatoes, at what price would potatoes sell? The answer is cost of production plus a reasonable profit.

This is not as simple as it sounds. Anyone familiar with agriculture knows that there are various costs of production. Farmer Brown has good soil. He knows how to treat and select seed, how to plant and cultivate, what kind of fertilizer to use, and how to do things at the lowest possible cost. He gets big yields and therefore low costs. Farmer Smith is shiftless. He won't select or treat seed. He doesn't properly prepare his seed-bed, plant at the right time, cultivate properly nor often enough, nor spray, nor any of the other things necessary for good production and low costs. Farmer White is a hard-working man who does all the productive processes in the best known manner; but his land is poor and he can't get high yields of good quality potatoes and the resulting low unit costs.

Whose costs are going to be the basis on which prices are made? The answer is often that average costs must be the basis. But the average cost is nobody's cost. If the average cost was taken as the price basis the man with high costs who needs help more than any other farmer would not be taken care of. If the highest cost of production is used as the basis a premium is placed upon inefficiency and the man with low costs makes too much profit. If the lowest cost is the basis only the most efficient men on the best land could produce at a profit and all those with higher costs would lose money because the price would not be high enough.

During the war, necessity required the adoption of the cost plus a certain profit plan of awarding war contracts. All who are familiar with the results realize that only in cases of emergency is such a scheme at all permissible because it does not put a premium on efficiency.

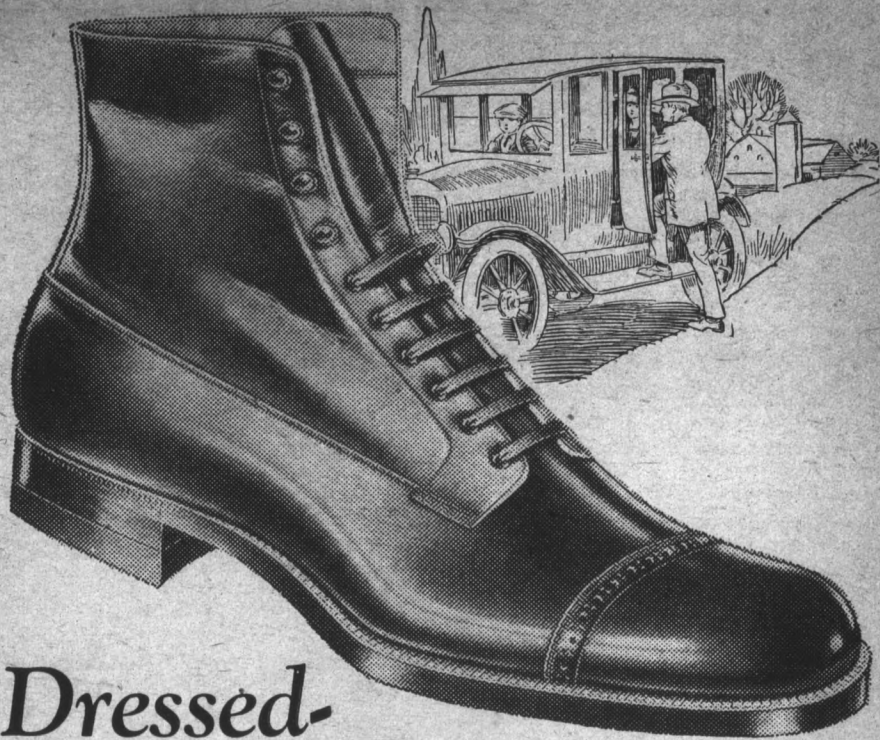
Some people think price can be controlled by farmers refusing to sell for less than cost of production plus a profit. How long are farmers going to hold out for such a price if the banker is pressing them for settlement on notes past due? Will the farmer who has low costs of production, and enabled to make a profit at prevailing prices refuse to sell because this price is less than enough to give a profit to his neighbor whose costs are higher? This ideal of determining costs and refusing to sell for less than cost, plus a reasonable profit, is fine theory, but very poor practice. It is poor practice for the reason that it won't work.

The plan of getting farmers into an organization to insure cost of production plus a profit is not practical because supply cannot be controlled, there is no way to determine a cost basis which would be equitable to all farmers and consumers, and farmers won't refuse to sell for less if market conditions justify lower prices.

Good Prices and Future Production.

The commercial potato growers would be the only ones who would be interested in joining such an organization. If this plan of price-fixing were successful and the price really raised to a point where very good profits resulted, farmers in other sections of the country would go into the business of raising potatoes. Farmers produce those things which give them the greatest profit. Ohio does not produce enough potatoes to satisfy the needs

(Continued on page 763).



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SUDAN GRASS A POOR NURSE CROP.

I have a ten-acre field that I want to sow to Sudan grass for pasture this summer. Is this satisfactory to sow clover with this Sudan seed? How much seed would I have to sow to the acre?—A. J. R.

Unless conditions are very favorable, you are not likely to secure a successful seeding of Mammoth clover when Sudan grass is used as a nurse crop. Sudan is not usually sown until late for best results with clover. Also, the Sudan grass makes a quick, rank growth, shading the young clover plants as well as drawing heavily upon the soil moisture. Occasionally under exceedingly favorable conditions clover seedlings survive when seeded with Sudan grass. During the majority of seasons, however, the seeding is very likely to fail.—C. R. Megee.

WHAT GRAIN TO FEED ON GRASS.

Will you please tell me what grain to feed to cows that are pastured? Grass is timothy but very short. My cows are Holstein and Durham.—Mrs. M. H. W.

We can be a little more economical on protein feeds on pasture than when feeding dry feed in the winter.

The reason is this: Green growing grass has a somewhat narrower nutritive ratio than the same grass when dried into hay at maturity. Timothy pasture has a nutritive ratio of about 1:13.3, while timothy hay has a nutritive ratio of about 1:19.3. Mixed pasture grasses have a nutritive ratio of 1:4.4.

This being the case it is not necessary to feed cotton seed or oil meal on pasture. The ration will be sufficiently balanced if we feed just plain ground corn and oats where the pasture is of mixed grasses and ground oats for timothy pasture. Or one-fourth corn and three-fourths oats would be ideal for timothy pasture.

HOW TO PREVENT HOVEN OR BLOAT.

Can anything be done to prevent cattle from bloating when pasturing on alfalfa? Is it because I pasture them only in daytime?—J. A. R.

Hoven, or bloat, which is caused by the fermentation of undigested food, can largely, if not entirely, be prevented by careful control of feeding. The indigestion is caused by the animals eating too ravenously and by over-eating. The food when eaten too hurriedly, is not properly masticated and this is usually the whole source of the trouble. Not being properly chewed and mixed with the saliva in the mouth it forms a mass in the paunch and ferments, forming a gas that distends the paunch to such an extent that in many cases it proves fatal.

Now, to prevent this ravenous desire for food, don't turn cattle into fresh clover or alfalfa when they are real hungry, and don't allow them to eat too much at first. If cattle are kept in the barn or in a close yard all night without food, and then allowed to have free access to alfalfa, they are quite liable to eat too fast and too much. If they had been fed a feed of hay or of grain in the barn they would eat more slowly and there would be no bad results.

When turning into alfalfa for the first time in the spring do not allow the cattle to stay in the field for only a short time at first. The length of time they are allowed in the field can be gradually increased until they are allowed the free range of the field with no bad results. This same caution should be observed in changing to any new feed.

When alfalfa is wet with dew or

rain it is more liable to ferment and cause hoven.

EMERGENCY PASTURE.

I have no pasture for my cattle this summer, so I would like to know what kind of grass I could sow that would make pasture about the beginning of June. How much must I sow per acre? I have heavy clay land.—J. H. S.

There is no kind of real pasture grass that you can sow this spring that will furnish pasture in May and June. These hardy permanent grasses do not grow quickly. Until they are well established, they do not furnish a great amount of feed.

About the best you can do is to sow a mixture of oats and rye, which will furnish early feed and at the same time sow clover, timothy and Dwarf Essex rape. Winter rye will prove as satisfactory here as spring rye.

Sow at least three bushels of oats and rye per acre. What you want is a thick growth of plants.

Mix the clover, timothy and rape equal parts by measure, and sow ten to twelve quarts per acre.

You should turn the cows in when oats and rye is six or seven inches high. Don't wait until it gets too long for they will trample down and waste much of it if you do.

HORTICULTURAL QUESTIONS.

How can worms be prevented from attacking rhubarb, or destroyed once they are on it, without making the rhubarb unfit for use?

Would Cooper or Chesapeake strawberries be profitable in southeastern Michigan? Soil is sandy with clay subsoil?

What flowers or plants would thrive planted close to the house on the north side? The sunshine does not quite reach the spot.—P. D.

The leaf stalks of rhubarb are often injured by the feeding and egg-laying punctures of an insect known as the rhubarb curculio. The sap exudes from the wounds and collects in gummy drops. Aside from this the stalks are not injured as the eggs never develop when deposited in rhubarb.

Nothing can be done to prevent the attacks of this insect when on the rhubarb. The beetles breed in the stems of dock, thistle and other wild plants. These should be destroyed in the vicinity of the rhubarb beds.

I do not know of any reason why the Cooper or Chesapeake strawberry should not do well in southeastern Michigan. Gibson Premier, Senator Dunlap and Dr. Burrill are excellent varieties for growing in Michigan and perhaps you might find them more suitable for your particular conditions.

The following shrubs and flowering plants will grow in partial shade: Snowberry, Indian Currant, ferns, Columbine, hydrangea arborescens, Japanese snowball, Astilbe (Goat's Beard). Many of the wild plants, such as trillium, blood root, and hepatica are excellent for naturalizing under such conditions.—R. E. Loree.

PRESUMPTION OF DEATH.

A husband leaves his family in poverty and is never heard from. His parents die. Do the children get their father's share?—A. M.

The children do not inherit while the father is living. Absence for seven years without being heard from by

immediate family and friends and without knowledge of whereabouts or evidence of continued life, raises a presumption of death.—Rood.

SLANDER.

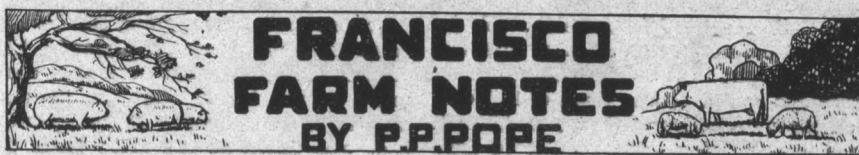
Recently I read in a certain paper an article about a certain organization. A person connected with the institution said the paper had slandered them and that what was said was positively not so. Does the law allow papers to print slanderous things about an organization? Can the organization do anything? What proceedings could said organization take?—J. O.

The writing and publication of false statements concerning another, with either express or implied malice, is a criminal offense as well as ground for a civil action.—Rood.

FOREST TAX EXEMPTION.

I have fifty acres of timber land, of second growth, which is not pastured and only the dead wood is removed. Is there an exemption of taxes on such land? If so, how many forest trees are required to the acre?—A. B.

There is no exemption unless a forest reserve is established; and there is no law enabling the establishment of a reserve on such land.—Rood.



FRANCISCO FARM NOTES

BY P. POPE

THE reader of the Michigan Farmer, if there be any who has taken the time to read these notes in past years, may have missed them these past few months. Perhaps he has taken it to mean that the farm had passed into the lists of the by-gones and been stacked upon the shelves of forgotten lore. These things, and worse, sometimes happen to farms and folks who are talked and written about a good deal.

The everyday affairs of Francisco Farm have always been placed ahead of the talk and the writing, however, and while the demands of Michigan Farmer service have kept our hands and feet from contact with her soils quite every day, still she has been subjected to the practices that we have continually preached. Today she carries on, and under the management

of yours truly, the daily capable supervision of Robert E. Pope, (Bob, the foreman), and with the assistance of George, the hired man, she flourishes. Truly, she has suffered, in company with most other farms the past few years, and it has been a struggle, and taken no small degree of faith to keep going as usual, but, like the practical, progressive, productive farm that she is, she keeps on top.

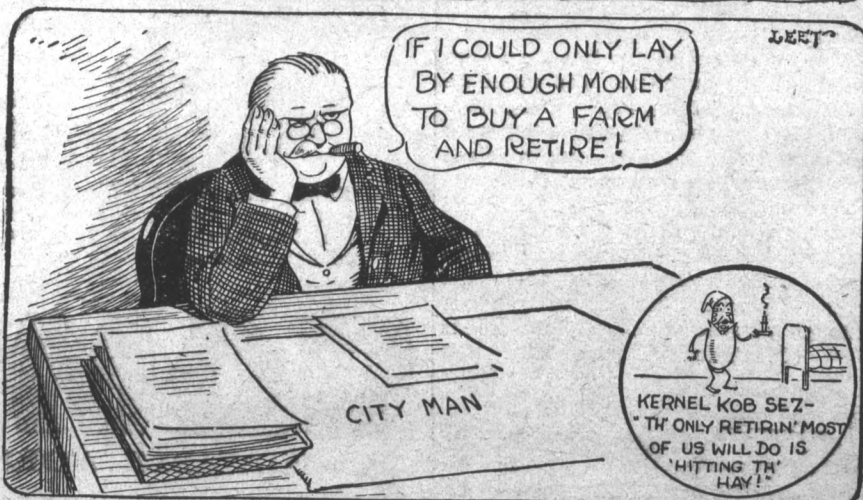
Making Plans in Advance.

We always aim to make our plans well in advance and when we decide upon a definite program for the year, we know very closely what will follow the next year and the next. Of course, written across the face of this program is always the familiar phrase, "subject to change without notice." This is a very necessary part of a farmer's program for the vicissitudes of weather, the eccentricities of hired help, or any one of a dozen other things may make changes advisable.

Two years ago, as we have previously stated in these columns, we secured from the Michigan Crop Improvement Association, enough seed of that celebrated variety of Hardigan alfalfa seed to plant an acre. Last year we harvested a heavy crop of hay and a bag full of seed. We successfully resisted the temptation to sell this seed at a long price this spring, and sowed it instead. It is growing very nicely now among the barley blades on the field that produced sugar beets last year. This field is good alfalfa soil, has been previously limed, drained and inoculated and is left very free from weeds by the thorough hand-working of sugar beets last year. Hardigan is a hardy variety, a vigorous grower and a prolific seed producer. If it fulfills its promise we will harvest a good crop of hay next year from the first cutting, and either a second good cutting of hay or a liberal yield of seed, and continue the annual harvest thereafter until we shall want the field for some other purpose.

The next field in order which is now germinating long rows of sugar beet seed will be treated in the same manner, and we expect this very promising variety of alfalfa to continue its progressive march from field to field over the entire farm. If this can be done successfully and from home-grown seed, the little stand-by, red clover, can look for a formidable rival on many Michigan farms.

Can You Beat It?



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Fordson power is particularly valuable for harvesting small grains.

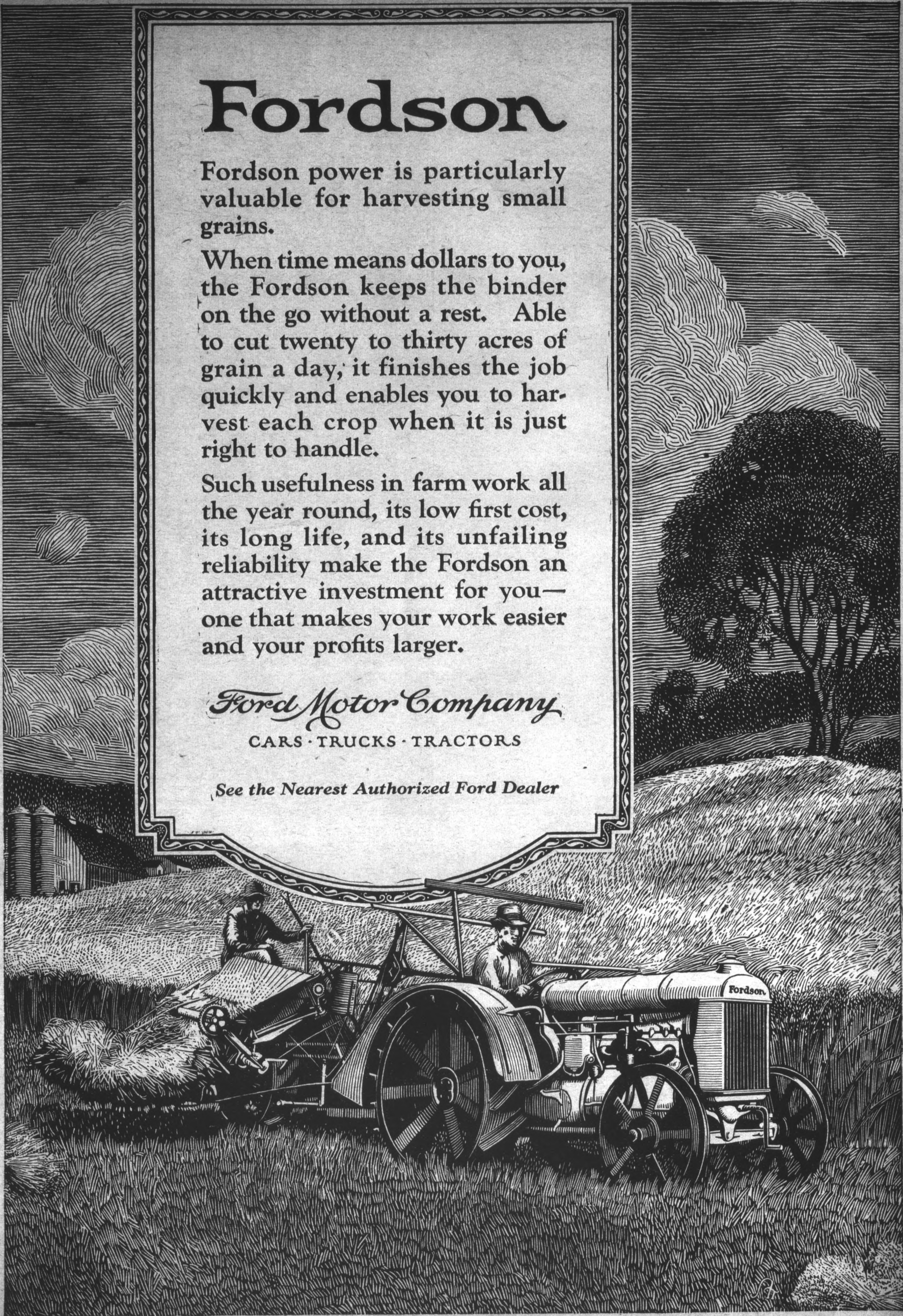
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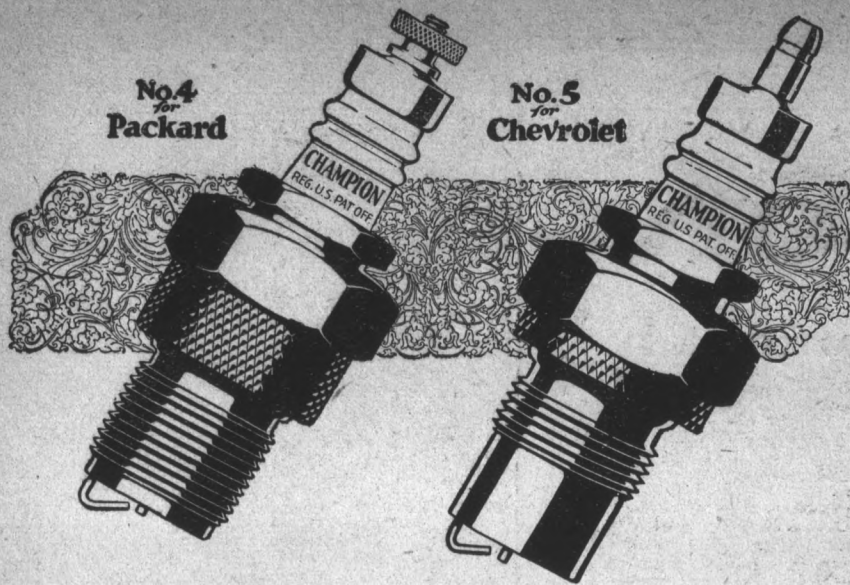
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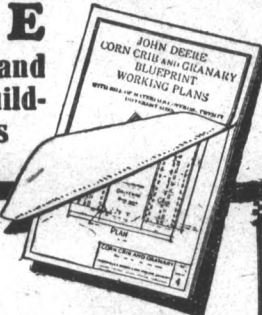
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NEWS FROM CLOVERLAND

CONDUCT CROP TESTS.

THE Michigan Agricultural College will conduct a series of crop and fertilizer tests in Menominee county, this summer, says Karl Knaus, agricultural agent. Corn, oats, cow-peas, potatoes and Grimm alfalfa will be made accessible to all who desire to observe them at any time. Corn, oats and soy-bean variety and fertilizer tests will be held at the county infirmary farm through an arrangement with the superintendents of the poor and of the infirmary. Potato-soy-bean and potato variety tests will be conducted by the Stephenson High School on ground near the school. An oat variety test will be held at the Menominee County Agricultural School and a soy-bean test on the farm of A. P. Kline, near Stephenson.

Two Menominee farmers have secured pedigreed Wolverine oats for this year's planting with a view to future distribution of the seed to other farmers. Another farmer is starting with Wisconsin pedigreed barley and these fields will be inspected by the Michigan Crop Improvement Association. The county agent hopes that through this method a reliable source of home-grown certified seed will be available to Menominee farmers.

Mr. Knaus states that variety tests during the past four years in the Upper Peninsula give the following results for three kinds of oats: Wolverine, 63.13 bushels for the four-year average; Worthy, 61.13; Swedish Select, 58.14. In no year of the four did the Swedish Select out-yield the Wolverine only in 1921.

In twenty tests in Upper Peninsula counties during the past four years, Black Barless Barley out-yielded Wisconsin pedigreed barley four bushels per acre, reports Mr. Knaus. The black barless averaged 38.3 bushels per acre during the test period. The Wisconsin pedigreed barley averaged 34.22 bushels.

PICK CLUB WINNERS.

THERE was held at the Menominee County Agricultural School recently the annual round-up of boys' and girls' club workers, representing the local champions in club-work throughout the county. Fourteen handicraft clubs were represented at this round-up, twenty-four garment-making clubs, and three hot lunch clubs. There were present 250 boys and girls in all.

A picnic featured the occasion. Everybody brought his own lunch and the school added its own refreshments. A program followed the dinner, consisting of games and contests for boys and girls. The girls had arranged for them an educational demonstration and display and the boys had a stock-judging contest. Then came assembly with moving-pictures, yells and songs. Each club had its part in the program, bringing out a song, folk-dance, playlet, and the like.

In the award of garment club prizes, Elma Londbloom got first in the first-year class. She came from the Harding School. Stella Nault took first in the second-year class, coming from the Harrison School. Ruth Sherman took first in the third-year class, coming from the Faithorn School. Vear Swanson took first in the fourth-year class, representing the Daggett School. The Hannah Monson School got first in the hot lunch award. These winners of first prizes get a free trip to the Chatham Experiment Station of the Michigan Agricultural College at the time of the annual round-up there in August.

In handicraft Irving Hansen, of Stephenson, took first in the consolidated school class; Walton Reichardt,

of Hayward Bay, took first in the rural school class, first year. In the second-year class, Clarence Winters, of Stephenson, took first in the consolidated school division, while Irving Billingham, of Ingalls, took first in the rural school division. Peter Wesolowski took first in the third-year class. He is from the Standard School. Carl Vorbau, of Nadeau, took first in the fourth-year class. These winners also get the Chatham trip. Clarence Winters got first in stock judging and his award was a pure-bred Duroc-Jersey pig. He judged cattle, sheep and pigs.

Menominee is reported to rank first among the counties of the Upper Peninsula in the number of girls enrolled in garment club and the county stands near the top in boys' handicraft according to Mr. A. G. Kettunen, assistant state leader.

NINE COUNTIES HAVE CLUB LEADERS.

DURING the present year, Alger, Delta, Gogebic, Houghton, Iron, Luce, Menominee, Marquette and Schoolcraft counties will have the services of a boys' and girls' club-work leader. Gogebic will have three such leaders and Menominee two. Iron county has engaged a club leader for the entire year, being the only county in the Upper Peninsula to do so. Dickinson county is also reported to be arranging for a leader. Plans are already being formed for the club camp at the Chatham Round-Up, this summer.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad will provide free trips for club members to the third National Boys' and Girls' Club Congress at Chicago, this year. Boys and girls from counties along the line of this railroad will be eligible for this trip. But to be eligible the county must employ a full-time extension agent, they must have the largest enrollment completing the prescribed work of the season.

The individual club members who are adjudged the most outstanding in the eligible counties will be awarded this trip. This offer embraces only transportation expenses. It is planned to add 200 calf club members to the 300 already belonging in this peninsula.

THE DAIRY SPECIAL SCHEDULE.

THE time of the sessions each day of the dairy special will be as follows: Morning stop, 8:30 A. M.; afternoon stop, 2:00 P. M.; evening stop, 8:00 P. M. The schedule for the remainder of the tour is as follows:

Monday, June 9—Morning, Trenary; afternoon, Cook; evening, Manistique.

Tuesday, June 10—Morning, Manistique; afternoon, Engadine.

Wednesday, June 11—Morning, Rudyard; afternoon, Sault Ste. Marie.

Thursday, June 12—Morning, Brimley; afternoon, Moran.

Friday, June 13—Morning, Newberry; afternoon, McMillan; evening, Munising.

Saturday, June 14—Morning, Chatham; afternoon, Skandia.

Monday, June 16—Morning, Negau; afternoon, Republic.

Tuesday, June 17—Morning, Chasell; afternoon, Houghton.

Wednesday, June 18—Morning, Pelkie; afternoon, Baraga.

Thursday, June 19—Morning, Covington; afternoon, Kenton; evening, Trout Creek.

Friday, June 20—Morning, Bruce's Crossing; afternoon, North Ironwood.

Saturday, June 21—Ironwood, Bessemer and Wakefield.

Time is gold.

If you have made a bad bargain, hug it all the tighter.

The optimist is the man who has a good time wherever he goes, because he carries his good time with him.

EFFICIENCY OF FARM LABOR INCREASES.

COMPARISONS of census figures made by George K. Holmes, statistician of the department of agriculture, indicate that farm labor became more efficient in crop production in the United States from 1910 to 1920, by more than eighteen per cent. This has been due to the use of more and better machinery.

Crop production grew in mass about thirteen per cent from 1910 to 1920, while farm workers decreased in number 4.2 per cent. Farm machinery increased in value per acre during that time from \$4.37 to \$6.41.

While land is more plentiful than labor, high production per worker is the economic objective instead of high production per acre. Hence farmers are displacing labor with machinery. The acreage of all crops increased twelve per cent, while grass and grain increased fourteen per cent.

The efficiency of farm labor has continued since 1920. The department of agriculture estimates a net loss of 1,120,000 persons of the agricultural population during 1922, or 3.6 per cent of the rural population, and the decrease in farm workers continued through 1923. The automobile, truck and tractor are given as pertinent reasons for the maintenance of production notwithstanding less labor.

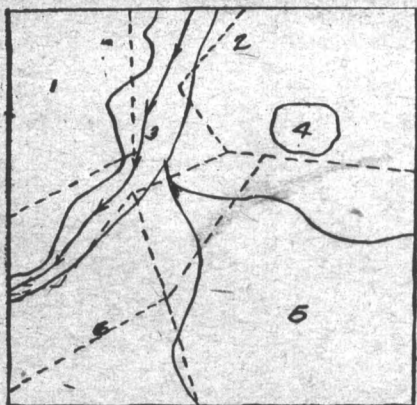
WHERE ARE AMERICAN POTASH DEPOSITS?

A BILL has been reported favorably by the senate agriculture committee authorizing the department of agriculture and the geological survey to determine the location of potash deposits in the United States, and study improved methods of recovering the potash and making it available for fertilizer use. The bill, introduced by Representative Sinnott, of Oregon, would promote the mining of potash on the public domain.

REQUEST LOWER FREIGHT RATES.

THE farm bloc has succeeded in having adopted by the senate a joint resolution requesting the Interstate Commerce Commission to lower freight rates wherever possible to relieve agricultural depression. It directs the commission to effect without delay such changes in the freight rates as will promote the freedom of movement by common carriers of the products of agriculture, "including livestock," at the lowest rate compatible with the maintenance of adequate transportation service. Members of the farm bloc predicted that this resolution would prove of great aid to the farmers in reducing freight costs.

MAP SHOWING LIME NEEDS.



Lime requirements map of an eighty-acre farm. Area No. 1 is silt loam, acid surface soil, alkaline within fourteen inches of the surface, lime requirement 1,200 pounds. No. 2 has a lime requirements of one and one-half tons of finely ground limestone per acre—sandy soil. No. 3 has no lime requirement—silt loam soil. No. 4, gravelly ridge—no lime requirement. No. 5, sandy loam soil—two and one-half tons per acre. No. 6, clay loam soil—lime requirement one ton per acre.

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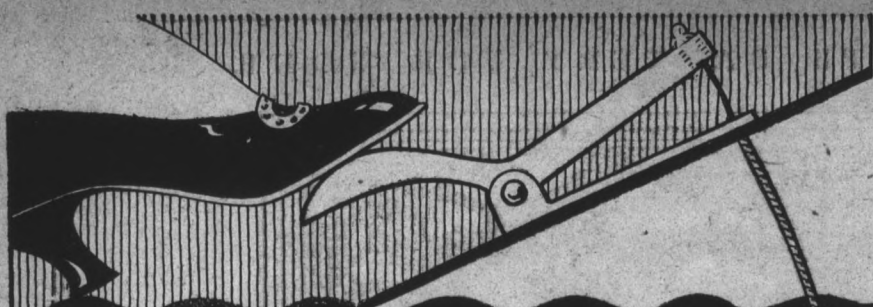
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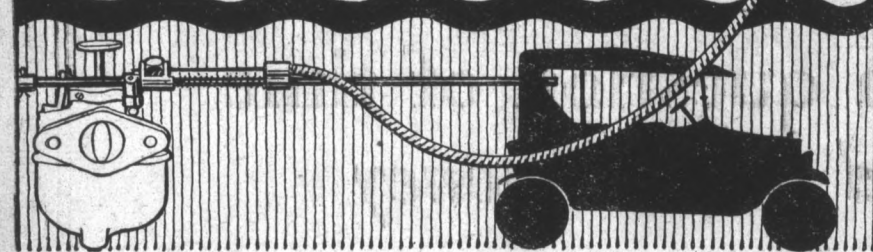
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What Happened In the Dark?

(Continued from page 753).

dealer will suffer, for the millions of disgusted city consumers will turn to other foods instead of potatoes. I have found that good storage conditions not only mean a very small per cent of natural shrinkage, and practically none at all from either frost or disease, but most of all they help to keep the good cooking quality and appearance that mean high prices for carlots from satisfied customers.

Scientific Studies Valuable.

In their laboratories the scientists have studied the changes in potato tubers with the greatest care, using microscope and test tube. They can tell us at just what temperatures the starch begins to change to sugar and make the sweet taste we all know comes from frosted potatoes. They have studied the different forms of rot which appear in storage with greatest care. What we now need is to apply this scientific knowledge to the problems of potato storage in the quantities and under the conditions of storage or our big northern late crop of 200,000,000 to 300,000,000 bushels.

Personal Experiences.

On my own farm in New York I have been storing potatoes for twenty years, in recent seasons storing as high as 7,000 to 8,000 bushels in the fall. I have found from that experience that many of the usual things advised for potato storage are entirely wrong, under my conditions.

I spray the growing crop with such thoroughness that rot infected tubers are few and far between, even though in one year, 1915, I had one of the only two fields in Tioga county which lived through the blight epidemic till fall. The same spraying keeps down the leaf-hopper and the resulting hopper-burn. This makes it profitable to plant earlier in June than many do, and gives time to get the tubers filled with starch before a killing frost. The skins set quickly, and the dug tubers stand storage without blackening, or without bruised and cut spots to attract molds and rot.

Because I do not fear rot and molds, I can keep the air in the cellars more cool and damp, and that holds down the natural shrinkage by transpiration of moisture through the skin. No doubt, the best advice for the potato grower who has bruised green potatoes, even with some infected with blight rot, is to get them dry before storing and keep them dry.

What all growers need is an experiment which will show how potatoes behave under all conditions of storage, and then grower and dealer will know just how to store for best results. I have traveled to over a dozen states and Canadian Provinces to talk potato growing at meetings of potato growers' associations, agricultural college farmers' week, etc., and hate to discuss potato storage worse than any other potato problem. It may very well turn out that the immense warehouse holding 50,000 or 100,000 bushels will have different problems than my farm cellars, none of which hold over 5,000 bushels.

How, then, can Michigan growers and dealers find out how to store their potatoes till the city consumer is ready to buy? When I went to the Michigan Potato Producers' annual meeting at Traverse City to talk potato production I met a bunch of growers who were live wires, right on the job when it came to knowing their conditions of soil, diseases, insects, varieties and other factors of crop production. But when it came to potato storage and what happens to the tuber inside the cellar or warehouse, they knew just as much as growers in other states, including myself, and that was too little.

As I see the answer to my question, Michigan has a wonderful opportunity to study potato storage, far better than my own state of New York. You have

in Michigan scattered over the state a large number of big potato warehouses, many growers who store large quantities, and the Michigan Agricultural College, with scientists trained in the study of the potato diseases, of plant physiology and of molds and fungi.

Get Together for Results.

Why not get together, the grower and the dealer with large masses of potatoes in storage over long periods, and the scientists trained for close and accurate observation? It may cost good money to find out how to keep potatoes best, but it is already costing more good money every year in storage losses that might be prevented by better knowledge.

As I travel over our country and Canada I so often hear the remark, in many varying changes, "Yes, farmers are a bunch of idiots. They ought to always sell potatoes in the fall, for potatoes shrink so much in winter that they always lose money by storing." Of course, the wish is father to the thought, as the saying goes, and the city man or woman merely wants potato prices driven still lower at digging time by forcing the farmers to all flood the market at once, but we must admit that we have not today a single scientific publication in which the why, the when and the how of shrinkage of potatoes in commercial farm storage is studied.

Some Storage Problems.

1. Shrinkage. What is the loss per cent each month from digging to the end of the storage season the next June, and how does this vary under different conditions?
2. Ventilation. Just how much air should potatoes have, and when?
3. Moisture. When should potato storage be kept dry, when damp, and why?
4. Temperature. What is the best for table stock, and what best for seed?
5. What germs of disease, mold and fungi work in potatoes in storage, and under what conditions?
6. Are materials or chemicals like lime of value?
7. How do the problems of keeping table stock for low shrinkage, cooking quality and appearance differ from those of storing seed potatoes, where the vitality to grow next season's crop is everything?
8. We know that the many diseases that attack the growing crop, such as mosaic and leaf-roll, vary greatly in their violence from one year to another. Is it possible that this variation may be partly controlled by the conditions of storage of the seed the winter before? There will be other storage studies which will show up after the work is started in addition to these, but any potato grower can see how important the work is to his financial success. When one warehouse shows up a storage shrinkage of eight per cent and another on the same railroad switch is showing twelve, it is easy to see how the manager of the more successful can outbid his neighbor for the farmer's potatoes, and still make money.

Just a Change in Experiment Needed.

The Michigan Agricultural College, like many others, is already carrying out a number of studies of potato storage. They have been limited in this work, like other colleges, by the cost of large-scale experiments such as I suggest. Cannot the growers and dealers of Michigan use their warehouses and cellars in cooperation with the agricultural college to carry out an experiment which will mean large profits to growers and dealers. It would need a dozen or more big warehouses scattered over Michigan, and that many or more farm cellars holding 2,00 to 5,000 bushels each.

(Continued from page 762).

The Hog for the Farmer

The Farmer Rejects the "Chump" and Allows the "Grasshopper" to Pass on to Its Happy Hunting Ground

By W. J. Crow,
Veteran Breeder and Feeder

THE strife and difficulties that have arisen among breeders of swine have been more disastrous to the business than has cholera; yet, there have been periods when a change, to best meet the conditions of the times, was necessary.

The forming of a score card was timely for it laid down a definite idea of what the best hog should be, and what he should look like.

One day, a monopoly, so to speak, attempted to corner a certain line of breeding. This breeding adhered too closely to the score card, and it was inbred extensively in order to keep within the confines of the monopoly. These breeders overlooked the utility of their product which resulted in a hog too small for the practical use of the work farmer.

While the sale reports showed that this was a very high selling commodity, the farmer did not take kindly to it, which finally resulted in this favorite breed losing its popularity. The recovery from the small type was slow, but finally everything moved along again in a normal way.

There are a lot of people that cannot stand it to see conditions move in

with them now and it looks like they were having a big time."

This scraper type will soon blow over. They cannot stay. It only takes a few months for them to grow themselves to death for they do not carry enough fat to sustain themselves.

I want to tell you just another remark a friend of mine made not long ago and we will leave the sky-scraper to die a natural death. This man had a herd of large, thick built sows and he said to me one day, "Crow, I believe that I will have to buy a grasshopper boar for they seem to be all the go; I was thinking it would work fine on my by thick sows." I said, "Well and good, but what are you going to do when your sows are all gone—what will be the result of mating a grasshopper hog with a grasshopper sow. I never thought that all grasshoppers would get me anywhere." So much for the extreme type.

The idea of breeding hogs to produce one kind for bacon; one for ham, one for loin, one for shoulder, one for lard, one for long legs, one for a rainbow back, one because he has a white stripe over his shoulder, breeding them to be black, white, red or sandy, all



Professor Evvard says these pigs were fed the same, but the one on the left represents a litter that took 253 days to reach 300 pounds, and required 390 pounds of feed for a hundred pounds of gain. The pig in the middle is typical of a litter that made the 300-pound gain in 257 days on 444 pounds of feed. The third pig came from a litter that used 274 days to attain the 300-pound goal, requiring 274 days and using 567 pounds of feed for a hundredweight of gain. From these figures it would appear that the swine breeder still has a chance to build a better hog.

a normal manner. They are faddists; naturally, then, one extreme followed another. The extreme small hog had its day; so the talent got ready for the extreme in the other direction.

They were doomed to start with. However, they made some money out of the movement, but it came through the ruination of many breeders and resulted in the detriment of the breed in general. They also opened the door to all kinds of freaks.

I have a friend who was warming up to this freak boom through the big prices which some were getting for their product. He told me one day that he was going to get in on some of that stuff while it was moving. I advised him to stay out or he would have to move; but he figured that he could get out in time and still pick some easy money. He got in, but before the sales were strong, his hogs began to die. He carried feed to them until death relieved him of the burden, yet they never stopped growing as long as breath remained in their bodies.

Later when I saw him, I asked him how his sky-scrappers were coming along and he advised me that they were about all gone; that they had gone to a market from which you never got a remittance.

I believe that this kind of hog was not adapted to our conditions; but to the south where the sun could shine right through them to keep the ground underneath from freezing.

I asked another friend of mine, who has always been acquainted with the line of breeding from which most of these freaks came, how this came about. He replied that he could not explain but that he called it a "fungus growth" of hogs. I asked him why he had not seen it before, and he replied, "Because I knew them at birth and knocked them in the head—they were easily told. But the boys are playing

this time, means nothing in producing a farmer's utility hog.

The pickle factory is about the only concern that stands neutral in this matter, since all these styles have four feet, so the pickled pigs' feet business will remain steady with any of them.

The breeder who has always stood for real hog merit, combining in one and the same hog all general market requirements, is the man whom we can thank today for the real utility hog for the farmers of America.

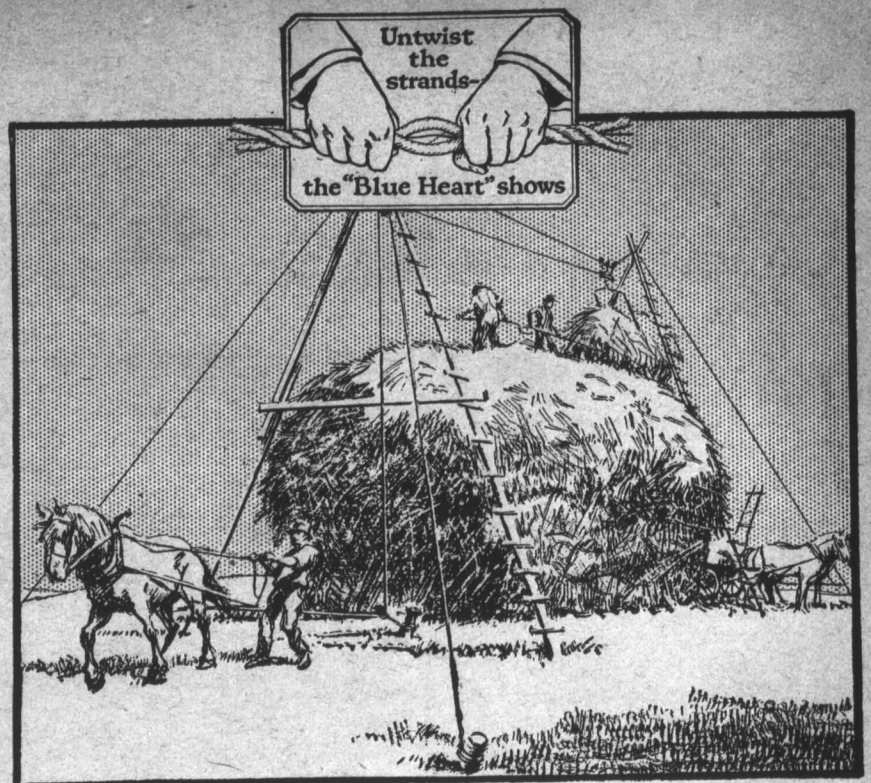
Possibly my remarks have confused the reader as to my conception of the proper type of a dual-purpose hog. So, briefly, I would like to explain my type of hog as I have seen it from close observation during a life time of feeding, breeding and marketing hogs.

Here it is: A young, thin, undeveloped shote should stand high enough off the ground to give room to build down a side such as will carry bacon; he should be wide enough on the back to serve a good cut from the loin when ready for the market; he should build a ham that really means a cut of meat in proportion to the rest of the hog; he should have a smooth shoulder, which eliminates waste in feeding and, with such a conformation that, when developed will give a sufficient amount of lard.

A hog that carries these points to a high degree will have a wide head, well set at the shoulder, and a well-filled jowl. A hog should have size enough to have room for feed and carry all the cuts in paying quantities. Such a hog will also be prolific.

You often hear the argument that hogs of a certain breed are great rustlers. Any hog, if hungry, will go out and hunt for something to eat, but there is no money in feeding any hog that, after he has had his fill, will go out and walk until feeding time comes again. He uses up all the energy of

(Continued on page 778).



Get more work out of haying rope

It is the work you get out of a rope that determines its cost in the long run. A rope that soon frays and loses its strength is costly at any price.

Save money on your haying this year by getting good rope. Rope that you can depend on for a heavy season's work—and more. You'll find that such a rope will save you trouble, too, by doing away with the delays and accidents a cheap rope causes when it breaks on the job.

There's an easy way to make sure of dependable, long-wearing rope before you buy. Untwist the strands. Look for the thin blue thread marker—the "Blue Heart" running between the strands. Then you may be sure you have a rope that in the end will cost you less.

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The "Blue Heart" marker means that the rope is genuine H. & A. "Blue Heart" Manila Rope spun by skilled rope makers from high grade, pure selected manila fibre.

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For other jobs where a high-grade sisal rope is wanted, use the best—H. & A. "Red Heart" Sisal Rope—spun from

selected sisal fibre by the same skilled rope makers.

Whatever may be your use for rope you will find an H. & A. brand of cordage to meet your requirements.

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The coupon below with 25c will entitle you to our special Halter Lead made from H. & A. "Blue Heart" Manila Rope. It is 1/2 inch in diameter, 7 feet long, and is fitted with a snap at one end. It is offered to introduce to you the great strength and wonderful wearing qualities of H. & A. "Blue Heart" Manila Rope.

If your dealer does not carry H. & A. "Blue Heart" and cannot supply you with this special Halter Lead, fill out the coupon below and mail it to us with 25c, coin or stamps, and your dealer's name. A Halter Lead will be sent you prepaid at once.

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HARROWS CUT TUBER COSTS.

FARMERS in Antrim county, as well as in other sections of the state, have found that extra work with the harrow and less with the cultivator, enable them to grow potatoes at lower costs. Where the harrow has been used to the maximum, it is often necessary to go through the field with the cultivator but once.

CLOSE PLANTING REDUCES SIZE OF POTATOES.

INFORMATION coming to this office shows that, in practice, farmers are coming to realize that they can control size in potatoes through proper spacing of the hills. The more space allowed a hill the larger the potatoes will grow and the more hollow heart there is likely to be. When the spuds are crowded, the resulting potatoes will be more numerous and smaller in size. This close growing discourages the development of hollow heart.

HOW I KILL QUACK GRASS.

LET the quack grass grow until it blossoms and then cut it for hay. As soon thereafter as possible, I skim the sod loose from the underlying soil in as thin a layer as I can with a plow. On small patches this work can be done with a hoe. The plow must have a share broad enough and sharp enough to cut the furrow clean from

the sub-soil. In plowing run the implement just as shallow as it will work well—not over three inches deep. After this the plot is stirred with a harrow about once every ten days until cold weather. If the season is wet, the harrow will need to be used often. If dry, the plants will die without much stirring.—M. F. Parker.

HIVING THE ELEVATED SWARM.

ONE year a fine large swarm clustered in a locust tree so far up and out it could not be reached. A hive was set directly under. Its location was determined by using a fishing pole and line with a weight on the end, the weight indicating where the hive should be when top end of the pole was directly below the bees. With a long pole a boy climbed up until he could and did strike the slender limb above the cluster. The hive with one frame of brood from the old hive was open and the bees, which had been sprayed to keep them from flying out much from the cluster, dropped en-mass into the hive. It was covered and moved back to a stand near the old one.—A. Hilco.

Test the soils of the farm, apply lime where needed, when needed, and in the amounts needed. Then remember that 1,000 pounds of hydrated lime is equal to about 1,600 pounds of pulverized limestone, or about 2,000 pounds of medium ground limestone!

WHAT HAPPENED IN THE DARK?

(Continued from page 760).
Make the Experiment a Striking One.

Teddy Roosevelt possessed the ability to make statements that carried across to the minds of millions. Let us plan an experiment which will make every one, grower, dealer or consumer, "sit up and take notice." Few people can get interested in our present scientific experiments on potato storage. The quantities involved are too small, and we often feel sure that the results do not apply very closely to our own cellar conditions.

I would suggest as the unit of study the car lot of 600 bushels for each test. Grower, dealer or consumer would be instantly interested to read a statement like: "Warehouse Number Six had a shrinkage in weight of twelve bushels the first month, four the second, three the third, etc., while Warehouse Number Ten showed a shrinkage of twenty-six bushels the first month, eight the second, and seventeen the third. This heavy shrinkage was due to—"

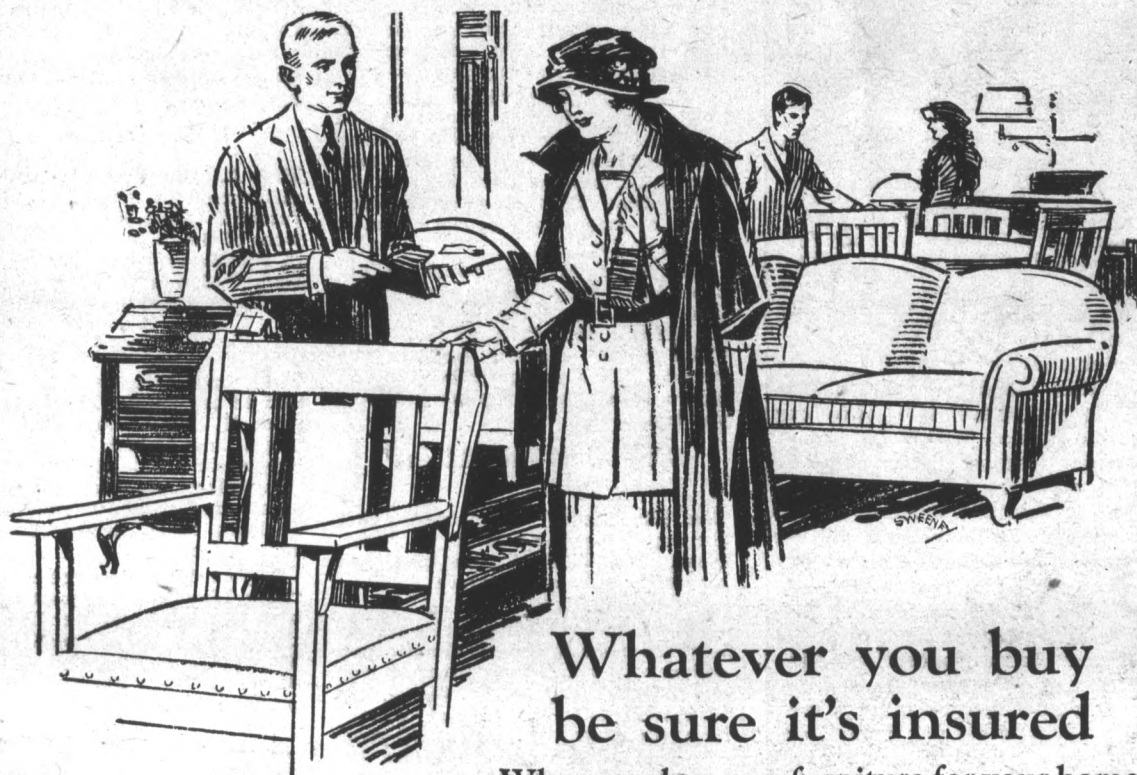
The principal cost to the co-operators would be that of keeping one bin or bins to hold 600 bushels, always empty throughout the year, or all but the first few weeks. It would be necessary to build one (or more) bins to hold the 600 bushel car lot, taking care that the depth when filled was just the same as would be normal for that storage. Next to it would be an empty bin. The potatoes would be hauled from the field when dug, preferably October 1 to 5, and weighed into the bin. Then at thirty-day intervals the potatoes would be re-weighed from one bin to another to get the exact shrinkage under commercial conditions. To be of the most value, these potatoes should be kept until the last of May or the first days of June.

Finding What Potatoes Are Best.

Once having accepted the idea of the carlot as a unit, with one extra empty bin for re-weighing, it would be easy to include other factors to study. I hear a lot in Michigan about how late-planted potatoes bruise and blacken when dug and stored, and I hear profane talk about Michigan potatoes in the restaurants and the railroad yards of such cities as Detroit, New York and Philadelphia. Why not find out by accurate test, just how potatoes grown under different conditions stand up in storage, and how they sell? Why not put in one bin of potatoes planted in late June, dug green, with bruised and "feathered" skin, and test it out with another bin of earlier planted stock that had time to get well ripened? Why not test out a third bin of potatoes from a field which had been thoroughly sprayed with Bordeaux six or more times? There might be little difference in a year like 1923 when late blight and rot was absent, but we need to know what will be the shrinkage of unsprayed potatoes in storage following an epidemic like blight and rot.

Value of Scientific Supervision.

No doubt an organization of farmers and dealers could get together and perform the weighing incidental to this experiment, and get a lot of valuable knowledge of the why and when of storage shrinkage. But when the scientific experts in the study of storage germs and fungi, of plant diseases and plant physiology were present at each monthly weighing, they would be sure to see things the rest of us could not. If means allowed, scientific instruments like recording thermometers could be used, and in that way some of the differences between different warehouses and cellars could be explained. Finally, I believe that after the experiment had been carried on for one or more years, the scientists could publish results that would show the growers and dealers of Michigan how to store potatoes much better than they do now. I believe that the cost of the experiment would be repaid many times over by the reduced shrinkage losses, and in the higher prices for potatoes out of storage.



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ORCHARD AND GARDEN

SWEET CHERRY GROWERS ORGANIZE.

EIGHTY sweet cherry growers from the Hart-Shelby-Pentwater-Ludington-Onekama-Bear Lake-Manistee-Beulah-Frankfort-Grand Traverse region formed the Michigan Sweet Cherry Growers' Association, which is for the purpose of collecting and disseminating information on crop and market conditions. It will do no selling but it will advise growers on what it considers a fair price for cherries.

The organization was formed primarily to serve the sweet cherry interests but as all of its members also grow sour cherries, it will collect and disseminate data of the sour fruit as well as the sweet. Headquarters of the association will be in Beulah and

price-fixing organization, composed of farmers of Michigan and other surplus potato producing states, greatly increased the price of potatoes it would become profitable for Ohio farmers to go into this business. Ohio farmers can grow very good potatoes and they will do it whenever it is more profitable for them than other lines of agriculture. If price is raised to a point where potato production is very profitable more competitors will be attracted and the organization which made such price increase possible will no longer have control of the supply.

All such schemes if successful in doing the thing desired will in time bring about their own downfall and render ineffective the great efforts to bring relief to agriculture. Potatoes can be produced in every state in the



members will report crop prospects, sales and offers, and daily shipments to the secretary for compilation and re-distribution to members through the local cooperative association.

Utilize Distant Markets.

The bulk of the sweet cherry crop went to Milwaukee and Chicago last year and the returns were very unsatisfactory. The situation will be relieved this season by making carlot shipments to distant markets like Boston, New York, Washington, Baltimore, Cleveland and other large cities.

Membership in the association was thrown open to all growers of sweet cherries and to cooperative agencies handling cherries. The co-ops. were admitted to membership by the payment of \$10 a year and individual growers not members of a co-op by the payment of \$5.00 a year. The five leading cooperative associations handling cherries will elect one director to the executive committee. Those which have signified intentions of joining are the Grand Traverse Canning Co., of Traverse City; Benzie Cooperative Marketing Association; Beulah; Onekama Farm Bureau local, Onekama; Shelby Cooperative Association, Shelby, and Hart Cooperative Marketing Association.

A. J. Rogers, president of the Michigan State Horticultural Society, was chairman of the meeting. He declined to be a candidate for president and O. E. Hawley, of Shelby, was the unanimous choice of the growers for this office. Others elected were: vice-president, Everett Whitney, Traverse City, sales manager of the Grand Traverse Packing Co., and secretary-treasurer, A. L. Finch, Beulah.

Quality Will Bring Price.

According to G. L. Prater, sales manager of the Wolverine Fruit & Vegetable Exchange, Michigan sweet cherries will outsell the fruit from the coast, providing the pack is of equal quality. He told of selling three cars of sweets from Northport on the Detroit, Chicago and Cleveland fruit auctions in competition with Washington cherries. The sales averaged twelve to twenty cents a case higher than the western fruit, he said. He advised carlot distribution of at least one-third of the state's sweet crop, stating that it would have a beneficial effect on the Chicago and Milwaukee markets.

THE COST PLUS MIRAGE.

(Continued from page 755).
of its people because other things are more profitable. But if some sort of a

Union. The only places to sell surplus potatoes grown in Michigan are in those localities where enough are not produced to satisfy local demand. If for any reason, or by any means, price is unduly increased it will be profitable for these localities to produce their own potatoes and the markets for the Michigan surplus will be lost.

Competition is World-wide.

Agriculture is not a monopoly. It is competitive—very competitive. Except in the case of perishable produce American farmers must compete with the farmers of the world. It is unfortunate that we must compete with farmers who have a very inferior standard of living; but that is the situation which must be faced and we must look at it with practical instead of theoretical eyes.

During the past fifty years we have had all sorts of schemes whereby farmers were to be enabled to get cost of production plus a fair profit for their produce. Many starts have been made. There have been many strong farmers' organizations; but the results of all price-fixing schemes have been insignificant. It seems that a new scheme is built upon the ruins of older ones in hopes that the right one will eventually be found. It is a game of chasing rainbows.

Direct Energy to Real Benefit.

It is unfortunate that sincere men devote so much time and effort on these unsound plans instead of giving their time, thought, energies, and influence to some of the things which are of real benefit to agriculture. Farmers must give up the ideas of price fixing, the regulation of price by controlling the flow of produce to market, and "merchandising" schemes if they are not to be led into difficulties. Such uneconomic schemes are unworkable and foolish, and cause farmers to discredit those means whereby real improvement can be brought about.

The answer to this man's question is that any cooperative organization founded for the purpose of fixing prices of potatoes at cost of production plus a fair profit, is bound to fail. This does not imply that farmers' organizations are of no value nor that the potato growers of Michigan should not organize. On the contrary, every commercial grower of potatoes in the state should belong to the state potato growers' organization and assist in bringing about an improvement in this phase of agriculture in Michigan.



Fertilizer with Potash



No Fertilizer



Fertilizer without Potash

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.

Farmers are usually discouraged with the yields from muck soils and many cannot yet understand why these soils do not live up to their appearance.

Hundreds of experiments and the experience of thousands of farmers prove that the plant food lacking in muck soils is *potash*.

For example, Nick Koster, of Ross, Kent County, Michigan, when he used no fertilizer raised but 228 cases of celery, worth \$193.80. Using fertilizer without potash helped some, for his yield jumped to 288 cases per acre. But when he added 210 pounds of Genuine German Sulphate of Potash he got 432 cases which sold for \$367.20. In other words, he gained \$122.40 by using a couple of hundred pounds of potash.

You, too, should add this lacking ingredient and your muck and peat lands will yield bountifully and amply reward you for your investment in potash.

Manure will not do—it is wasted on peat or muck soil; for muck soils already contain plenty of organic matter, and there is not enough potash in manure to feed a crop.

This year apply plenty of Genuine German Potash to your muck soils, plant your crop, and be prepared for bumper results. Use either Muriate or Sulphate of Potash, at the rate of 100 to 200 pounds per acre, but be sure you get the genuine German kind—it *pays*.



Send now for interesting and valuable booklets on Muck Soils, giving results of experiments on soils similar to yours.

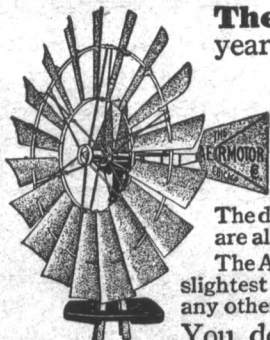
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You do not have to experiment to get a windmill that will run a year with one oiling. The Auto-oiled Aermotor is a tried and perfected machine.

Our large factory and our superior equipment enable us to produce economically and accurately. Every purchaser of an Aermotor gets the benefit from quantity production. The Aermotor is made by a responsible company which has specialized in steel windmills for 36 years.

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TRY a Michigan Farmer Classified Liner—They cost little and bring big results. See rates on page 781.

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Over \$300,000 of new wealth has just been created,
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for inspection by those
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Yes—virtually one-third of a million dollars—which
will be distributed among the fortunate owners of Pon-
tiac Strain Silver Black Foxes.

Many litters of five—six and seven—were born—giv-
ing to the owners of these Foxes—as high as three thou-
sand dollars cash profit from just one Pair!

The Demand for Pontiac Strain Foxes—created under
the Pontiac Plan—has made it imperative to increase
our producing facilities to the extent that under present
plans for expansion approximately 500 pens will be ad-
ded—this year—for Pontiac Strain production.

The Pontiac Plan—provides for an extensive adver-
tising campaign to put—Pontiac Strain Silver Fox Furs
—on a direct from Ranch to Wearer—Basis.

This campaign—in High Class Women's Magazines
—will create a demand for Pontiac Strain Furs—from
which every owner of Pontiac Strain Foxes—will col-
lect large profits.

To the end that the very choicest of Pelts may be
offered—virtually all of the highest class breeding
stock available—is being brought under the control of
the Pontiac Strain organization.

With the resources and organization at our command
—Pontiac Strain and the Pontiac Plan—is becoming a
dominant factor in the Silver Fox Industry!

To win success associate yourself with the successful.

Pontiac Strain Foxes On Partial Payments

Have you investi-
gated the PONTI-
AC PARTIAL
PAYMENT PLAN,
whereby the foxes
you buy help to pay
for themselves. The
coupon below will
bring the facts!

—Fill Out---Tear Out-- and Mail---

Detroit Silver Fox Farms,
12-243 General Motors Bldg., Detroit.

Gentlemen: I would like to know more of the
Silver Black Fox Industry and the Pontiac Plan.

Name

Address.....

City.....

Detroit Silver Fox Farms
Offices 12-243 General Motors Bldg.,
DETROIT, MICH.

Main Ranch at the Junction of the Dodge Road
and the Pontiac-Rochester Highway.

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



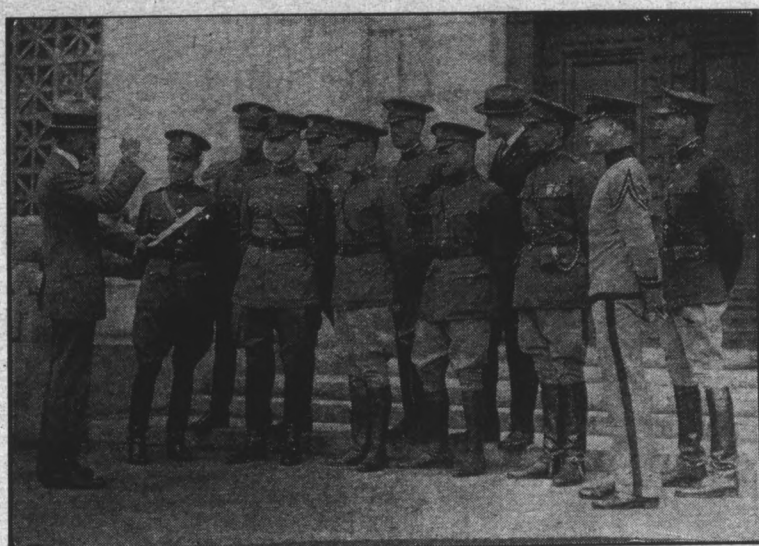
Miss Taki Fujita is the only Japanese student at Bryn Mawr College.



This desolate view of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, is not the result of John Brown's famous raid, but of the recent flood of the Potomac River, the worst since 1889.



Edison unveiled the bust of Joseph Henry, inventor of electro magnet, in the Hall of Fame, N. Y.



Col. George Vidmer is "wising up" some of the contestants for the swimming contest at West Point finals. The U. S. army team for the Olympic games are being worked out.



These Sultanas of Swat, after winning last year's kittenball championship, St. Paul Minnesota, with 16 out of 18 games to their credit, have this season thus far won four out of five.



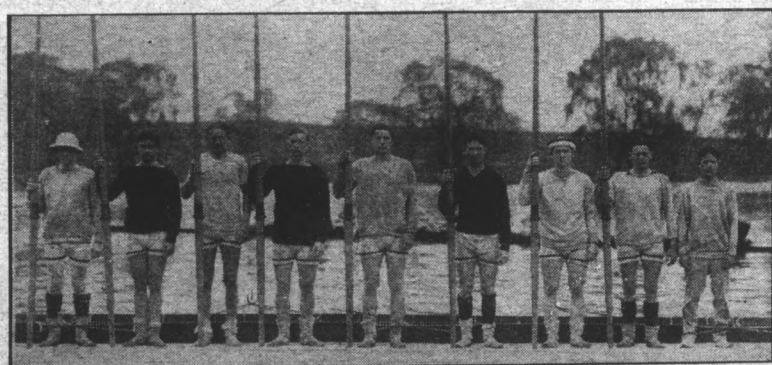
When their plane crashed into a mountain in Alaska, Maj. F. L. Martin and Sgt. Harvey walked seven days to find shelter and aid.



Dr. Hutchinson, Edison's chief engineer, makes discovery minimizing deadly auto fumes.



Dr. Frank Jacobs, of Indianapolis, is the only equine dental specialist in the world, and refuses practice except on horses.



The "Orange" varsity eight of Princeton University, plans to enter the Princeton-Yale-Harvard regatta on Lake Carnegie. They have spent considerable time in practice.



Harold G. Lentz, world's champion surf caster, "drives" in the unique golf game which he and Jack Schwinn, also champion bait caster, won from the open links champions.

DON'T be in such a feverish hurry," Lloyd admonished. "Hurrying seldom gets you anywhere in camp. Use this knife for the bacon." He tossed his clasp-knife toward her. "And you'll have to take tea, or drink plain water. I don't pack coffee."

She found the tin plates and cups and brought the dinner over to where he lay. She got the rolled tent and propped him a little higher. He gritted his teeth as he moved his body and smothered a groan. Then they ate in silence, studying each other with furtive glances. She could not be much over twenty, Lloyd decided, and she freshened amazingly with the rest and food.

"I can't yet see how you managed, all alone," she said, when they had finished.

"I didn't manage much," he answered. "When it first happened, I crawled up here. I imagine I fainted for a while, because when I came to it was dark. The first night was worse than last, but I slept some. Yesterday morning I had to get a drink, so I pulled myself down there again. Then I let my leg soak for a while; that helped the inflammation. I crawled back in the afternoon, and then I had it out with the fever. I've got a medicine-kit over there, but it hurt too much to move, and I didn't bother. I wasn't hungry, luckily; there was too much pain. Just before you found me today I was figuring on going after another drink."

"And now what shall I do?" she said as he paused.

"Wash dishes; that's always the first thing. Then fill the biggest pail with fresh water."

Lloyd lay back with half-closed eyes, watching her as she moved swiftly about the camp. Now and then a motion of her arm disclosed a long and angry scratch through the rent in her sleeve. "Poor kid!" he murmured. "She sure did have a time. But I wonder what she can do for us?"

"Do you think you could help a bit with this leg?" he asked, when she came back.

"I'll try—I mean I will," she answered.

"Good! I don't know just what can be done, but I want to have a look at it, anyhow."

She unlaced his heavy boot with careful fingers and drew it off. Then she removed the thick gray lumberman's stocking.

"Take the knife and cut the trousers away at the knee," he directed; and when she had finished he bent forward and inspected the injured leg.

"It's below the knee, you see," he explained. "Both bones, I should judge. The swelling has gone down considerably. It looks fairly straight to me, too. But I think a little twisting will make it straighter. I'm glad I kept that boot on; it helped hold it in place. Do you mind helping now?"

She compressed her lips and shook her head.

"Take the ankle, then, and turn it slowly to the right, while I hold the knee. Don't be afraid; it won't hurt much."

The Changing Woods

By E. J. RATH

Author of "Mister 44," "The Sixth Speed," Etc.

It was torture, but the pain belonged to him and he would not let her know.

"Pull—gently," he commanded his face white with agony. "There; that's better, I think." He fell back against the duffel bag and closed his eyes.

"A little more whisky," he said weakly. She brought it to him and put the flask to his lips. Presently he opened his eyes and smiled at her; hers were filled with tears.

"That's all right, kid," he reassured her. "I think we've done a pretty neat job. Now if you'll take the knife and

"Three or four hours. Does it pain now?"

"I hardly notice it. I'm a lot of bother to you, I'm afraid. It must have been stupid, sitting there."

She shook her head. "I've been watching the woods, and the lake," she answered.

"And don't the woods look better than they did yesterday?"

The girl nodded and smiled. "I think it's because I've had a lesson in being brave," she said. "I'm suffering from self-contempt now."

He watched her face for a minute

FRIENDS

By James Edward Hungerford

Friends are pearls o' precious price,
That God gives us here on earth;
Bits o' gold from Paradise—
Heaven's jewels o' priceless worth,
Sent to bless us for a while,
With their lovin' ways, an' true
With the sunshine o' their smile—
That God made for me an' you.

We should cherish them above
All things else on this o' sphere,
For they're bringing' us their love,
Just to cheer us while we're here;

All the silver an' the gold
In this world o' wealth on end,
Couldn't buy for us, or hold
One true, honest, lovin' friend.

They are given you an' me—
Gifts o' love from Heaven's heart—
To be with us, an' to be
Of our lives a lovin' part;
We should thank the Lord each day,
For the blessin's that He sends,
An' the love that lights our way—
In the hearts o' lovin' friends.

strip that birch over there, I'll show you what to do next."

They fashioned some bark splints, one long one, to reach from foot to hip. This they drew carefully under the helpless leg, so that it lay straight in the hollow of the bark. Then she tore bandages from a blanket.

"We'll keep it soaked with water for a while," he said. But the pain had come again keenly with the movement of the leg, and he could hardly master it.

"Get me the medicine-kit, will you?" he asked. He fumbled in the bag and drew out a little leather case. "Hypodermic," he explained. "I've carried it in the woods for the last five or six years and never needed it till now. I've got to dope this pain for a little while, I'm afraid."

Under his instruction she took a little pellet from one of the tiny vials and dissolved it in a spoonful of water warmed over the embers of the fire. He showed her how to fill the syringe.

"Now go ahead and jab," he commanded. "I won't feel it at all. I'll probably get drowsy pretty soon," he added, with a nod of thanks. "Don't let that worry you. I need some sleep, anyhow."

The tree shadows lay in long parallel rows when Lloyd opened his eyes stupidly and looked up into the girl's face. She was sitting at his side, and he felt a cool hand on his forehead.

"Lie still," she bade him. "I've been keeping the bandages wet."

"How long have I slept?"

or so, while she gazed out across the water. "Let's have supper," he suggested. "And please smile."

She turned and laughed, half ashamed, and began to gather sticks for the fire.

"I forgot," he said, presently. "You'd best set the tent up first. Right here'll do"—and he indicated a spot beside where he lay. It was a simple little affair—she marveled at the compactness of it. Tents in the camp where she came from were like great rooms, with board floors. Supper was almost gay, and Lloyd nearly managed to forget the dull ache in his leg. She kept the fire going as the evening closed in, dragging a good-sized log over to it, and feeding it into the flames as fast as they consumed it.

"That's a lazy man's fire, but it'll do," he commented.

As the cool of the Canadian night came on, he bade her put on his sweater, and let her draw a blanket about his shoulders.

"What's your name?" he asked suddenly. "Mine's Bill."

"Margaret."

He seemed to consider this for a while, smoking in silence. Then: "Margaret, I suppose you understand there's no getting out of here tonight?"

"Yes," she answered. "But I've stopped being afraid."

"It's a good twenty miles to the nearest place," he added.

"As far as that?" Her eyes showed surprise.

"For purposes of travel, yes. You'll

find a map in my coat. If you'll get it and poke up the fire a bit, I'll show you."

She brought the map and they spread it out together.

"Now, here's us," he said, laying a finger on a little point of land that thrust its way into a body of water. "This is Tramp Lake. Just below it is Little Tramp. That's the way I came through. Your lake, Round Island, is here—" and he showed her, while she nodded. "Your lake belongs to a different system entirely. It can be reached over this route, but you've got to go away above here to do it, and then there are three portages—hard ones, too. This is the way you came." He drew his finger across a strip of land.

"But you've got to go out the way I came in. Can you paddle much?"

"I'm pretty strong," she answered.

"Here's your course, then. Afterward I'll write it out for you, so you can't possibly lose it. You follow this shore until you reach this little river. That's about three miles. The river takes you straight into Little Tramp Lake; there's two miles of it. You'll find a beaver dam about half-way down, but you can push over it without trouble. The current is with you. When you get to Little Tramp, you must take a straight course across it—south. I'll mark it—so. You'll have my compass, anyhow. It's a mile across and an easy paddle if the wind isn't against you. If it is, you'll have to plug some. Now on the other side of the lake you hit a portage. You can't miss it; there are two big logs in the water and you can see the path. Did you ever carry a canoe?"

She shook her head.

"Never mind; you'll have to drag it. My canoe doesn't weigh more than fifty pounds; it's new. Luckily the portage isn't over two hundred yards, and it's not bad going—almost level. That'll be the hardest part you'll have."

"I'll get over it," she said. "But how about you?"

"Why, I'm not going, you know," answered Lloyd. "I thought you understood. At least, I'm not going this trip."

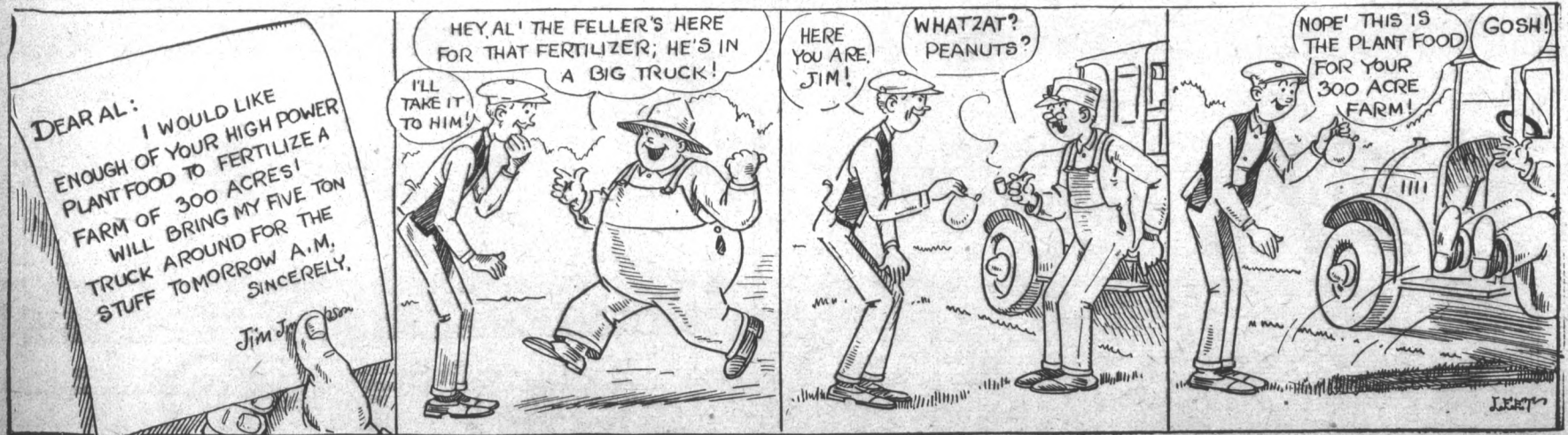
She looked dismayed, and he hastened to explain. "You won't mind it a bit. There won't be the least danger of getting lost. It's a straight road."

"I didn't mean that," she broke in. "I was thinking of leaving you."

"Listen, Margaret; you've got to get out of here. To put it selfishly, you've got to do it for me, if for no other reason. You're my courier now. Let's get on with the map. When you get over this portage, you're on West Deer River and you go down with the stream. Remember, all the time you are working nearly due south. About four miles down the river there's a rapid; you must drag around that, about a hundred yards. Don't try to run it—the water is too low. The take-out for the portage is on your right. You can't fail to see it; a big rock near the shore marks it. Below the rapid you follow the river for an-

AL ACRES—A Fertilizer Customer Finds That the Best Things Come in Small Parcels

By Frank R. Leet



other four miles. That lands you in Gray Trout Lake. Now, here's your course by the map."

He drew a penciled line close to the eastern shore.

"You can't get wind-bound here; there's not enough open water. You go down Gray Trout three miles and then you're at the mouth of a creek. There are a lot of rushes around the entrance. Follow this creek three or four miles more and you're at Joe Station. That's a sort of headquarters for guides; it's two miles from the railroad. When you get to the station, ask for Jim McLean. Don't expect to find a Scotchman; he's a half-breed Indian. If he's out, get anybody else. There's pretty sure to be somebody there. They'll have to send two men. Tell them where I am, and any of the guides can find me. If they know of a doctor camped anywhere in the neighborhood, tell them to send for him and have him at Joe Station when I come out.

"At Joe Station there's a telephone, and you can get word to your party at Round Island. Then somebody can drive you out to the railroad, and you can get back to your camp. Will you be ready to start early tomorrow? I'm figuring you to make it by sundown easily."

She sat silently studying the map when he had finished speaking, and then made him go over the directions again, while she penciled them along the margin. He showed her how to use the compass, how to set the map on the thwart in front of her, how to fix a landmark on the shore ahead when she had laid her course, and keep the canoe pointed steadily toward it.

"It's the only way, isn't it?" she commented. "I see it now."

"You'll enjoy the trip," said Lloyd. "Honestly. You'll feel so free and independent and self-reliant. There's nothing like it."

And he fell to talking of the woods and the summers he had spent paddling through the still places of the forest. The girl presently divined his purpose and now and then she smiled, faintly and seriously. He was putting heart in her; explaining by simple stories the ease and safety of travel in the wilderness; giving her some of his own faith and courage. The littleness of her own view faded, and as he talked she began to sense something that even a summer in camp had been unable to make her feel.

"You love the woods, don't you?" she ventured.

"I suppose I do; I guess it must be that. Somehow, I drift back every summer. I've been doing it ever since I was a kid."

"And do you come like this—alone?"

"Oh, no; only once before. I planned this trip with my side partner, but, as I said, he was called home. So I came ahead. I've just been loafing along. I was out three days when this happened. I was expecting to follow this chain up to White River, and then loop back by way of the Sister Lakes. You never got over there, I guess? You must, some time; they're wonderful."

"You said you were lost once; tell me about it," she said.

The firelight warmed his pale features as Lloyd plunged into a story of boyhood foolishness. He tried to make it funny, but her hand stole unconsciously into his as the simple, vivid tale went on, and at its close her fingers were gripping his tightly.

"It's imagination that bothers us," he was saying. "We don't train it to help us; we imagine the wrong things. I was bothered with it yesterday and the day before, although I knew it was foolish."

"But suppose I hadn't come?" she said, softly, staring into the flames.

"Well, of course I figured some on that. But somebody was pretty sure to be coming through, although it's

getting late for campers. Probably a ranger or a guide would have found me sooner or later. I'm pretty well fixed for grub. I'd have got out myself if it hadn't been for those two portages. I knew a guide who paddled over fifty miles after his leg was broken, and shot three rapids in the bargain. But they'd have been looking for me in a couple of weeks, anyhow. My clothes are at Joe Station, and I had to go out that way."

He smoked awhile in silence, and then added, as if his thought had been uninterrupted: "But I'm mighty glad you came, girl."

"You found me," she said simply. "I should have died."

"Well, you were badly fixed," he answered, thoughtfully. "You had no outfit at all, no grub."

"It wasn't altogether that. I'm so incapable."

"You'll forget that word tomorrow," said Lloyd. "And that reminds me that you need sleep—a good sleep. Crawl into the tent, for I shall get you out early, I promise you."

The girl demurred, but Lloyd shook his head.

"The tent for you," he said. "I'll be right here alongside of it. Besides, I don't want to move unless I have to. I'll be plenty warm. You're dog-tired, Margaret. Turn in."

She brought fresh water to him, wet the bandages, and made him promise to summon her if he needed anything. A few minutes she called softly from the tent:

"Billy!"

"Yes?"

"I'm going to learn to be brave in the woods."

"Good night, little girl," he answered. "And thank you."

"Good night, Billy."

He slept after a while, and the fire died down to glowing coals. It was daylight when Lloyd glanced at his watch. He hated to wake her, but she had much ahead of her before sundown, and time counted. Three times he called before she answered.

"Did you sleep at all?" she asked anxiously, kneeling at his side and touching his forehead softly to see if the fever had left him.

"Actually, I slept well," he answered. "And I know you did."

She laughed and ran briskly down to the lake, filling the big pail and bringing fresh water to him. Then, without a word, she gathered sticks and leaves, started a fire, and began to get breakfast. His eyes watched her approvingly.

"You'll be a guide some day," he laughed. "You're picking up fast."

That pleased her—she smiled brightly at him as she looked up from her task. "The city isn't everything," she answered. "I used to think so."

"Well, you see you've been caught young enough. You're saved," he said.

But they fell silent during the meal, as if each read the other's thoughts. Lloyd hated to send the girl, but there was no other way; it seemed brutal to leave a helpless man, yet she knew that he was right.

He made her repeat her directions, and she went over them without a slip. Then he had her prepare two meals for herself to be taken in the canoe. She filled the water pails and set them beside him, gave him new bandages for his leg, and then, at his direction, dragged all of the camp belongings within his reach. When there was nothing more to do, she still lingered.

"Time to start, Margaret," he admonished. "Now, listen: don't paddle too hard. Take it easy, because you've got quite a road. Keep your eye on the map; remember that you're moving south all the time. Don't get rattled. It's a straight course, but if you should get puzzled at any time, stop right where you are and think it over slowly. You'll be at Joe Station before dark; don't fret about that."

(Concluded next week.)



Five New Joys

Await you in Palmolive Shaving Cream

By V. K. Cassidy, Chief Chemist

GENTLEMEN:

If a Shaving Cream excelled all others in one way you'd be delighted. Let us multiply that delight by five. Let us show you five new joys we have brought to millions in Palmolive Shaving Cream. This offers you a Ten-Shave Tube to try

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Three years ago most men were wedded to some other soap or cream. Most of them were satisfied, perhaps. Then came Palmolive Shaving Cream, made by famous experts. The final results of 60 years of soap study.

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The palm and olive oil content makes the after-effects delightful.

Try it as a courtesy to us. We made up 130 formulas in seeking to perfect it. We did it to please men like you. Now judge the results for yourself. Clip this coupon. Mail it at your leisure for a Ten-Shave Tube.

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- 2—Softens the beard in one minute.
- 3—Maintains its creamy fullness for 10 minutes on the face.
- 4—Strong bubbles hold the hairs erect for cutting.
- 5—The palm and olive oil content brings one fine after-effects.



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Quick action

No Old-Time Mugs

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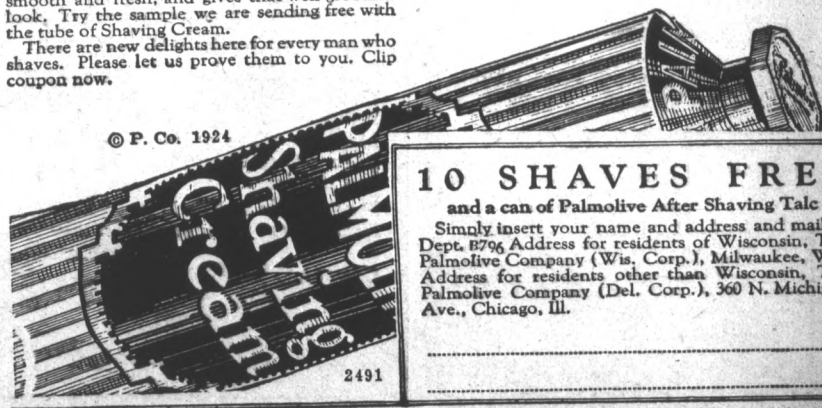
Lasting lather
A clean shave
Fine after-effects

THE PALMOLIVE COMPANY (Del. Corp.), 360 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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10 SHAVES FREE

and a can of Palmolive After Shaving Talc

Simply insert your name and address and mail to Dept. B796 Address for residents of Wisconsin, The Palmolive Company (Wis. Corp.), Milwaukee, Wis. Address for residents other than Wisconsin, The Palmolive Company (Del. Corp.), 360 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.



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Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N.Y.

Far from Home

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

A MAN recently told of how he lost his faith in mankind. He had been working for a certain firm for a number of months. His parents were poor and his schooling had been cut short. One day his little brother rushed in to tell him that their mother was very sick, and asked him to come home immediately for an hour or so. On asking his employer he was told that that important gentleman did not have time to consider the misfortunes of all the women of the outlying districts of the city. His pay check up to that hour of the week was handed him and he was bidden farewell. The boy went away, his faith in mankind bitterly shaken.

When one looks at the conditions which confronted the prophets, while they held to their belief in Providence, kept a straight course of thought and



action amidst the forces that seemed inspired of the devil for the destruction of mankind, he is filled afresh with admiration for these giant seers and sages of the past. They do not teach a soft gospel, and they do not preach a theoretical gospel. What they say has come out of the fires of experience, fellowship in suffering, and a study of the mankind of their day. Yet their message is good for all time, for the principles of right, justice, obedience, fraternity and love are the same in all ages.

A YEAR or two ago, Madame Curie came from France to the United States, to receive as a gift from the women's clubs of America a gram of radium, worth \$100,000. As the discoverer, with her husband, of this precious substance, she desired to devote all her time to experimentation with its curative properties. She was left extremely poor by the war. The presentation was made by Professor Millikan, of the University of Chicago, noted physicist. He uttered these words: "There are two things of immense importance in this world, two ideas or beliefs upon which, in the last analysis, the weal or woe of the race depends, and I am not going to say that belief in the possibilities of scientific progress is the most important. The most important thing in the world is the belief in the reality of moral and spiritual values. It was because we lost that belief that the world war came, and if we do not find a way to regain and strengthen that belief, then science is of no value."

Ezekiel was one of the last prophets. His book shows him to be a man of unusual power. The imagery in Revelation is largely taken from Ezekiel. He speaks with scorn of the false shepherds of his time. Jeremiah and others had spoken in the same way, and Christ echoed their words when he looked with compassion on the people as having no shepherd. At times he becomes pathetic in his appeal for the spiritual care of his nation. "My sheep wandered through all the mountains and upon every high hill: yea, my flock was scattered upon all the face of the earth, and none did search nor seek after them." Again and again he rebukes the priests and prophets of his time, for their ease, their indifference to the welfare of the people, and their seeking for popularity. "And my flock became meat to every beast of the field, because there was no shepherd, neither did my shepherds search for my flock, but the shepherds fed themselves, and fed not my flock; thus saith the Lord God, behold, I am against the shepherds; and I will require my flock at their hand, and cause them to cease from feeding my

flock; neither shall the shepherds feed themselves any more."

These ancient priests were not the first men whose work was interfered with because they devoted so much energy to feeding themselves. Ezekiel was so high-minded, so deeply spiritual in his conception of his duties, that all such self-indulgence was abhorrent to him. He could not gorge himself while his people were on the verge of deportation.

HE was taken to Babylonia at the first deportation, probably, and was not present when the last great march of captives took place. Thus he was separated by six or seven hundred miles of desert and hills from Jerusalem. Look on a map in almost any Bible and you will see how great the distance is from Palestine to the site of Babylon. The suffering of those who were driven across this great distance may be imagined. The women and children would perish in the heat and dust in large numbers. Recently a French traveler crossed the Libyan desert in central Africa. Only by taking the utmost precautions and the employment of men accustomed to the rigors of such travel, did he escape with his life. He says, "The uniformity of the country is interrupted only by the skeletons of camels. As a matter of fact, even these become monotonous after a while, since one hardly goes a thousand yards without seeing one. You will find as well many human skeletons. These were the poor chaps who, according to the expression of my guides, were 'eaten by the desert.' They they lie dead. Their bones dry out and grow white in the great silence of the desert, enveloped by the winding sheet of the blazing sunlight, and watched in turn by the sun and by the stars of the southern night. Truly, it is a tomb worth many others." Many a Judean captive could have written a description like this.

The prophet had no means of knowing exactly what was taking place in far-off Jerusalem, but he seemed to know by intuition. He was still a member of his race and still one of the Jerusalem community. Jeremiah in Jerusalem and Ezekiel in Babylon! Across the sandy distances the two seem to communicate. There is a wireless greater than the wireless of electricity. It is the wireless of loving hearts, of burning souls. Deep answers unto deep. Ezekiel prophesies the overthrow of Jerusalem and tells his fellow captives of it. He goes through certain symbolic acts to show his grief. He cut off, for instance, the long tresses of his hair, the marks of his priestly office, and threw them one by one into the fire. He ate filthy food, such as is eaten only by those in the last stages of famine. And finally, when the day arrived that the armies of Nebuchadrezzar had gathered about the walls of Jerusalem the most awful sign of all was given, to show how overwhelming was the calamity. That night his wife suddenly died. Yet the next day he appeared in public as if nothing had happened. He showed none of the tokens of oriental grief. He shed no tears, gave utterance to no wails. Instead of going barefooted he was sandalled. He did the things which he would ordinarily have done, as personifying a grief that was too deep for tears, too terrible for human expression. In fact, he says that there is no use in sorrowing. The disaster is past that.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR
JUNE 8.

SUBJECT:—Ezekiel encourages the exiles. Ps. 137, and Ezekiel 34.
GOLDEN TEXT:—I will seek after that which was lost, and will bring back that which was driven away.—Ezek. 34:16.

Please Mention The Michigan Farmer When Writing Advertisers

Why Burn Coal

or wood when you can burn gas in your stove or heater by installing a Uni-Hete Kerosene Burner (with exclusive 1924 features) in five minutes time. It gasifies common kerosene to the hottest and cheapest fuel known. Does away with dirt and high fuel cost. Heat regulated to any degree by valve. Increases stove efficiency 100%. Has brought joy and economy to thousands. FREE TRIAL. Saves its cost in 30 days. Write quick for full particulars and introductory price.

Special Offer to Agents

Today's fuel prices make the Uni-Hete a big money maker for agents. We have made oil-burning devices for 38 years. Acorn Brass Mfg. Co., 632 Acorn Bldg., Chicago, Ill.



She Plays Safe and Cool in ZEPHERIZED Knit Underwear

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

The very elastic knit fabric gives perfect freedom for every form of exercise. Easily washed—no ironing.

Made in white or pastel colors, two-piece or union suit, for men, women and children.

Free sample of fabric and "Zepherized Home Tests" folder on request to—

Roy A. Cheney,
Sec'y,
65 Fifth Ave.
New York, N. Y.



ASSOCIATED KNIT UNDERWEAR
MANUFACTURERS OF AMERICA

18000
MILES
AND STILL
GOING 100%



THIS IS WHAT USERS SAY ABOUT
HY-POWER TIMER

Outwears
4 Roller
TYPE
Timers
FOR FORDS

The sliding shoe principle permits the glass hardening of the raised contacts and shoe—breaks down the oil film, producing a positive spark every 90 degrees. Makes the motor start easily, run smoothly, and take hills on high. Produces more mileage on less gasoline. Costs less and gives longer service. END YOUR TIMER TROUBLES. GET A HY-POWER TODAY.

PRICE
\$1.00
If your dealer can't supply you, send us \$1.00 with your Dealer's name, and we will ship it to you direct.

HY-POWER MFG. CO.,
Dept. H, MT. VERNON, N. Y.

Rural Health

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

SWAT THE ADAM AND EVE FLIES.

THE time to swat flies is right now, while they are still in their garden of Eden, and have not started out to devastate the nations. Flies are the greatest little progenitors of evil in all the world. Science says, "If each egg of the common house-fly should develop, and each of the larvae should find the food and temperature it needed, with no loss and no destruction, the people would suffocate under the plague of flies."

A fly lays 150 eggs in a batch and is equal to six batches. It only takes ten days from egg to adult. Begin with two flies May 1 and let them continue their merry game right along through September, and mathematicians can only express the figures in terms of German marks. It runs something like 1,096,181,249,310,720,000,000,000,000 and since no one can comprehend such figures it makes little difference what ciphers you add from that time forth.

Swat the fly early and swat her thoroughly. We say "her" because the female is more deadly than the male, but swat all kinds without bothering about sex determination.

Now that the automobile has supplanted horse in cities and towns, and the manure box is no longer a familiar object in every alley, it is a compara-

tively easy thing to keep the town home free from flies. The country home needs equal immunity and it can be given. Look to your screens, both doors and windows. Make sure that no garbage is allowed to accumulate near the house. Keep the stables clean, and locate the manure piles as far from the house as possible.

The most efficient chemical to apply to manure piles to check the breeding of flies is borax, which does not injure the fertilizing properties of the manure. As soon as the manure is removed from the barn sprinkle the borax over it, using a fine sieve such as a flour sifter. Apply it around the outer edges of the pile as the maggots seem to prefer that location. Then throw a few gallons of water over the mass.

SUFFERS FROM STIFF JOINTS.

I'm having a lot of stiffness in my ankles and knees and some in my hands. What do you think about a change of climate?—N. R. G.

Your trouble is arthritis. It may be of rheumatic origin, but not necessarily so. Nowadays, we look to teeth and tonsils in such cases to see if any diseased condition exists. The only change of climate likely to benefit you would be removal to one that is high and dry. I do not advise this until you have exhausted other measures.



Doings In Woodland

Jenny Teaches Her Little Babes to Fly

THE mail had just come from Woodland Center and all Carrier Foxy left for Bruin was his paper, the Daily Woodland News. But for Rolly Rabbit he had a letter from his old friend Charlie Cottontail.

Rolly went right into the house to sit down and enjoy his letter. But Bruin sat down on a big stone, out in the front yard.

"Just wish someone would write to me," thought Bruin, a little lonely. "I'll have to content myself with reading the gossip from Frog Hollow."

But somehow he couldn't be interested. He never even smiled when he read that Pansy Pollywog lost her tail and was now a frog. The news wasn't finished when he laid the paper

sang her song louder and louder.

Finally the three little birds scrambled up to the very peak of their house and sat on the ridge.

"I believe Jenny is trying to teach her baby birds to fly," said Bruin to himself as he watched them. "Oh, I hope they don't fall."

As Jenny continued her song, a fourth little bird peeped his head out of the front door. It sounded to Bruin just as if Jenny was saying in her song, "Hurry up, you sleepy fellow."

He peeped to the east and to the west and then hopped up beside his brothers and sisters.

"Quite a family you have, Jenny," thought Bruin.

Jenny continued to fly around the little birds in circles. She would come and sit down beside them, scold a while, and then fly up on the bough above them and chirp and sing.

Each little birdie watched her carefully and finally the littlest one of all lifted up his wings just like his mother did and flew toward her. Either because he was frightened or his little wings were weak, he missed the bough and went fluttering to the ground.

Bruin would liked to have picked him up and put him back in his little bird house, but he wanted to see what would happen next.

One by one the little birds tried to reach the branch beside their mother and one by one went fluttering to the ground. Then Jenny flew down beside them and after chirping and scolding to them, brought each a big wiggly wiggly worm. With this nice dinner they felt better, and after trying and trying, they fluttered back to their nest in the little blue bird house.

As Jenny flew in the front door after them, she cocked her head toward Bruin, and he thought she said, "The show is over. Now you can finish your morning paper."

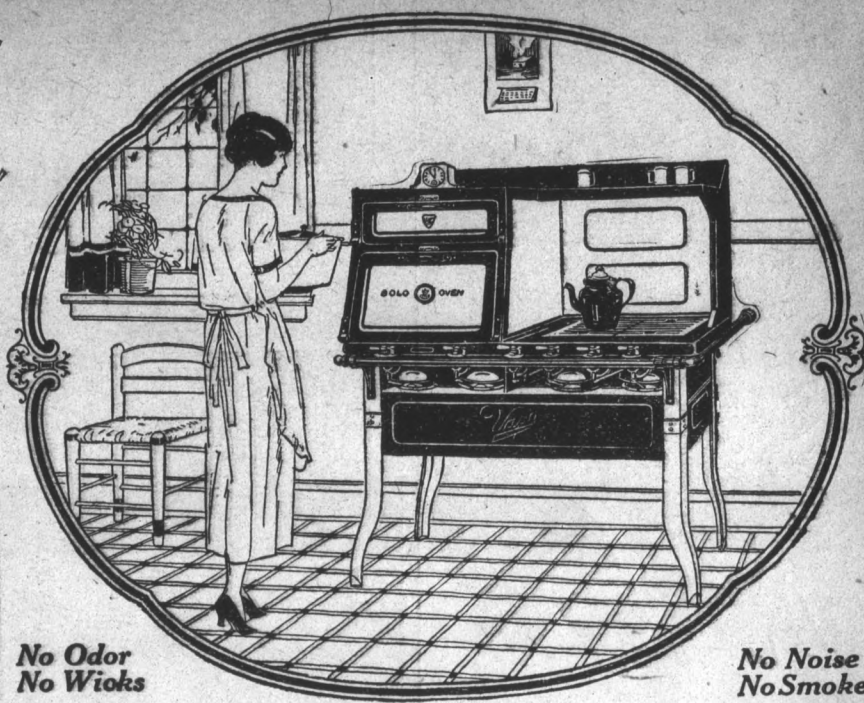


"I Believe Jenny is Teaching Her Baby Birds to Fly."

aside to listen to a pretty song Jenny was singing from the porch of her little blue bird house.

To Bruin this song seemed different than any he had heard her sing before, and it was! She was singing a song, a special one, to call her four baby birds out of the blue bird house.

As Bruin watched, first one little birdie and then another and another hopped out on the porch. Jenny still flew around the house in circles and



Make every meal delicious with a Vapo Oil Range

Cooks with an odorless, smokeless flame just like a gas stove

The Vapo Range operates like a gas range because it burns gas. It has all of the conveniences of the gas stove and all its cooking qualities. The marvelous Vapo Burner converts the kerosene into gas and burns it with a hot, blue flame that neither smokes or smells. Turned on at full heat, it will operate from 32 to 36 hours on one gallon of kerosene. At a simmering heat, it will burn from 50 to 60 hours. That is real economy.

Vapo Bolo oven bakes and roasts like a gas stove

The cabinet types of Vapo Ranges have a built-in Bolo Oven—a feature found only on the Vapo. The adjustable Bolo plate will make the oven big or little. Bolo means "Big or Little Oven." This makes a more intense heat because it is confined in a smaller space. You can do slow and fast baking at the same time. Vapo is the only oil stove oven that offers you this advantage.

Vapo insures cooking comfort Vapo construction includes many details which make for cooking comfort. The

cooking top is roomy enough to prepare a large meal without crowding. The high shelf does not interfere with use of a wash boiler on the top and yet is not out of reach. The range is the right height to prevent back strain. Bolo oven doors drop to form shelves when needed. The oil tank is placed right for easy filling and the range sets flush against the wall. A range to treasure and be proud of. Have your dealer show you a Vapo.

Use the coupon for free booklet Vapo Oil Ranges, Heaters and Water Heaters are sold by one high grade hardware or furniture dealer in nearly every community. If your dealer has none in stock. Write us, giving us his name and we will see that you are supplied.

THE VAPO STOVE COMPANY
LIMA, OHIO. M.F.

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

Please Mention The Michigan Farmer
When Writing to Advertisers

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Kills 'em

also kills —

Flies, Roaches, Fleas,
Mosquitoes, Chicken
Mites, Potato Bugs and
worms, bed bugs. Re-
fill 15c loaded metal
cans from 30c, 60c, or
\$1.20 packages; at
druggists and grocers.



NOT A POISON

Get this New way to make Money Canning

By our Government approved Home Sealer method for making canning easy and economical, you can quickly turn into good money, every fruit and vegetable on your place that otherwise would rot and go to waste. City folks will buy every can you put up and pay you your own price. We tell you all about it FREE. Write at once and get started this year to making all this extra money for yourself. Burpee Home Can Sealer Co., 215 F.W. Huron St., Chicago, Ill.



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2 H.P. WITTE

(Throttling Governor)

Easy Terms on best engine built. Burns kerosene, distillate, gasoline or gas. Change power at will. Equipped with the famous WICO Magneto. Other sizes, 2 to 25 H.P.—all styles.

FREE—Write today for my Big Engine Book. Sent free—No obligation on your part.

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2191 Oakland Avenue, - KANSAS CITY, MO.
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THE 40TH DOOR

WITH ALLENE RAY
(From the Novel by Mary Hastings Bradley)
In Ten Weekly Chapters



He invaded the harem to rescue a French girl doomed to marriage with a Turk!

She was young, beautiful.

Brought up in a harem as a Mohammedan, there was within her a longing for European freedom, for the right to wed the man of her choice. Yet she was being forced into marriage with a Turk who was odious.

She was seen and loved by a young American. How he took his life in his hands to save her from her fate, and their thrilling adventures together, makes the story of this intensely absorbing motion picture.

You will find it the best of entertainment. There will be a theatre near you which will show it. We will be glad to send you, FREE, a set of eight scenes, from the picture.

Pathe Exchange, Inc.,
35 W. 45th St., New York.
Please send me the set of eight pictures from "The Fortieth Door," free. The motion picture theatre I attend is

Theatre..... Town.....
My name is
Address

Patheserial

Mention The Michigan Farmer When Writing Advertisers



A head barber has written a booklet

It tells you how to use clippers. Shall we send you a free copy?

Brown & Sharpe Mfg. Co.
Providence, R. I., U. S. A.

Brown & Sharpe Mfg. Co.
Providence, R. I.
Please send me a free copy of your new booklet, "How to Use Clippers."

Name.....
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City..... State.....

M.F.6-7-24



Woman's Interests



Can Vegetables for Vitamines

Overcome Canning Difficulties and Have Ample Winter Supply



Pack Asparagus Firmly.

IN eating our 1,095 squares each year, we consume between 500 and 800 quarts of solid food. Economists have estimated that seventy-five per cent of this food we consume is first preserved in some form or other, since the average productive period is approximately but four months of the year.

It then behooves the housewife to take every advantage during those four production months. The more she can make the canning shelves groan with an over-load of fruits, vegetables, pickles, jellies and other sundries, the less will she groan when she pays the grocery bill.

If you think you may run short of pie timber and vegetables next spring, follow this budget for safety:

You'll Need this Much

1. Greens: spinach, dandelions, chard and other greens, five quarts.
2. Tomatoes, ten quarts.
3. Other vegetables: peas, beans, beets, carrots, etc., fifteen quarts.
4. Fruits (including jellies), thirty quarts.
5. Meats, (fresh meat in winter, canned for spring, summer and fall), thirty quarts. This makes a total of ninety quarts per person for eight months.

With only a few exceptions, the cold pack method of canning is undoubtedly the best method of preserving foodstuffs. Space will not allow the steps of the various methods to be explained here, but upon request and five cents in coin or stamps, our bulletin, "Canning Fruits and Vegetables in the House," will be mailed to you. This bulletin explains the numerous steps and gives a complete time-table for canning fruits and vegetables. Address your request to this department, Desk M.

So many of our readers write, "I attempted to can vegetables last year but they were not satisfactory. My corn did not keep well at all. Can you tell me what is the trouble?"

Of all the canned vegetables, I believe corn gives the most trouble. A little experience in selecting the ears that are between the milk and dough stage is important. Do not blanch corn longer than five minutes, and cold-dip by plunging immediately into cold water. Blanch only small quantities. Cut the corn from the cob with a sharp knife, do not scrape, and pack

immediately into sterilized jars. Leave one-half inch at top of cans, for corn swells when cooked. Waterlogged or soaked corn indicates a slow and improper cooking. Corn will turn a dark color if cooked in water containing too much iron, or blanched for more than five minutes.

When peas are keeping well, but the liquid has a cloudy and hazy appearance, it indicates that they were too roughly handled in the canning process, or broken peas were used.

The loss of color in canned beets is due to faulty methods of preparation before packing. To secure good results, leave on an inch of the stem and all of the tail when blanching. Scrape the skin from the beet, but do not peel. Well-canned beets may show a loss of color when removed from the canner, but will brighten up in a few days. Tomatoes are ninety-four per cent water, so do not add hot water to them when filling the jars. If necessary to fill, use tomato juice. —Martha Cole.

SOME MORE FINE SALAD RECIPES.

Dutch Delight.

1 cup cottage cheese
2 cups lettuce, cut fine
6 new onions, chopped fine
For the dressing use:
1 tsp. prepared mustard
4 tb. cream, either
6 radishes, chopped
Little green pepper cut
fine
Sweet or sour
1 tb. vinegar

Mix the dressing and pour over the cheese mixture. Salt and pepper to suit the taste. Serve on lettuce leaves. —Mrs. L. W., Ortonville, Mich.

Prune Salad.

For each service allow:
4 prunes, cooked, pitted and drained
1/2 orange, peeled, sliced thin and quartered
1/4 apple, diced
Lemon juice
Mayonnaise
Mix and arrange on lettuce leaves.

Sprinkle with lemon juice and place a tablespoonful of thick mayonnaise on the top. —Mrs. L. P., Freeland, Mich.

Cabbage Salad.

1 head white cabbage, shredded
1/2 cup or more of coconut
Salad dressing
1 cup whipped cream
Lettuce
Nuts
Mix cabbage and coconut. Cover with salad dressing which has been combined with whipped cream. Serve on lettuce leaves with nut halves around the edge. We like a mustard dressing best. —Mrs. J. D., Sandusky, Mich.

POT THE FREESIAS IN JULY.

I AM taking it for granted you have your freesia bulbs from last year. If not, you may get them in July quite often and should pot as soon as possible. Freesias take a long season of growth before blooming and the longer they are outside before it is so cold they have to be taken to the window, the sturdier they will be and the better will be the flowers and flower stems. You may plant them about six to the five-inch pot and have strong plants and fine flowers, and I have planted them in pots and bulb pans so thick they were almost touching in rows two inches apart, and had them give me an immense amount of bloom, but not quite so large or with such strong stems. With plenty of bulbs I prefer to plant in bulb pans six or eight inches across and set each bulb an inch apart or more, and that makes for better blooming and plenty of blooms at the same time. —Agnes Hilco.

Formaldehyde, one to nine with water, is excellent fly poison. An inverted glass on a blotter makes an effective self-feeder to kill the pests.

Whose Fault?

WHO is to blame for the attitude of the average boy and girl toward farm life? Truthfully, I think the answer should, in nine cases out of ten, be mother. More men than women really love their job on the farm. And isn't it just in the attitude we take toward it? If we look for the drudgery anywhere, we find it.

More real adventure lies at hand here than can be found anywhere else. Nowhere can mother and children have so many interests in common, nowhere can the children be made to feel they are so vital a part of the business—and not only made to feel so, but are. Give them an interest in the poultry and study with them a balanced ration, the value of cleanliness, heat, light, etc. Make it a business proposition, not "George's chickens, mother's hens."

So with the garden. Study the needs of the family, consult individual tastes, locations best suited for different vegetables, and plan for a part, the children's own, to do with as they please. If they help with the milking, study dairying in all aspects together, give George and Mary a calf apiece, it will pay you many times over. Let them find out by practical experience the best methods of feeding that calf and again I urge, don't make "that calf" father's cow.

A boy loves a horse, and maybe sister does also. Why not a colt for them? Teach them from the beginning that farming is a business and

that a good education is necessary here as elsewhere, that these little enterprises of theirs carried on successfully will be a fine nucleus for that college education.

"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." Plan that when certain pieces of work are accomplished yourself and the kiddies will pack a lunch and spend a half day in the woods or by some stream. If you find some pretty wild vine or shrub or plant, bring it home and plant it in a sheltered nook. It will be a reminder of that happy holiday and help make home attractive. Join some farmers' club or organization where the whole family can go together. Discuss all questions pertaining to the farm management in the family circle, and see if the boys and girls are not loth to leave the dear old farm where they are a part and parcel of the "adventure."

I know things are not just as bright as they should be on the farm today, but whose fault? Do we not get what we look for? Were we organized properly, could we not cope with agricultural questions much better than we can? Let us face this squarely, and if we feel we can accomplish more through organization, let us live up and do our best. —Your Farm Sister.

This letter from a sister who has to meet similar daily problems as do you, tells us of her conclusion. Let us hear from others. What think ye? —Martha Cole.



HOUSEHOLD SERVICE

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

MUSHROOM RECIPES.

Will you please tell me how to can mushrooms, and also ways of serving?—Mrs. S. B.

To can mushrooms, clean them thoroughly, blanch five minutes in boiling water, pack in sterilized jars, using one teaspoonful of salt to the quart, fill with boiling water and process for two and a half hours in hot water bath. Finish sealing and store in a dry, cool place.

The canned mushrooms can be used in making sauces and salads. Combined with any gravy or white sauce, they make a delightful addition. The following are two recipes for separate mushroom dishes:

Mushroom Stew.

2 c. diced mushrooms	1 tsp. salt
4 c. rich milk	1-8 tsp. white pepper
2 tb. butter	1-8 tsp. mace
2 tb. flour	1/2 tsp. celery salt

One-half pound of mushrooms will be needed. Peel and dice the mushrooms before measuring. Put the milk in a pan, add mushrooms and heat to boiling point. Cream together the butter melted and the flour and add the

THERE is a majesty in nature, take her as you will. The essence of poetry comes breathing to a mind that feels from every province of her empire.—Carlyle.

seasonings; stir this gradually into the milk and mushrooms. Allow to cook fifteen minutes, stirring frequently. Serve with heated oyster crackers.

Baked Mushrooms in Cream.

Drain twelve large canned mushrooms and place in a shallow buttered pan, cap side up. Sprinkle with salt, pepper and bits of butter or margarin. Add two-thirds cup of cream and bake ten minutes in a hot oven. Serve on hot toast with the remainder of the cream sauce.

THE CRACKED WINDOW SHADES.

Please say through our columns to Mrs. I. S. that not only green window shades can be repainted, but also all light colors, as gray, yellow, etc. I did several yellow ones about eight years ago, and they are as bright as when first done. Get a one-half-pound can of chrome green paint, or any good fluid paint, and mix with one pint of turpentine, apply with paint brush, bushing in well. Lay papers on kitchen or porch floor and lay shade full length. When done hang up to dry, then do other side in same way. It will only take a few hours, and can all be done in one day.—Mrs. A. P. M.

REJUVENATING THE HOME.

I would like advice in regards to finishing woodwork in sitting-room and dining-room. They were painted white, and then later painted brown and varnished.

The brown had been broken off so it looked terrible. I took lye and removed the brown and most of the white, now I want to refinish it. Can you tell me the best way to do it so it will always look good and clean easy? There is a nice place in the dining-room for a fireplace, which I think we would like very much. We thought we would like the walls painted in these rooms. I am sending a rough sketch of rooms. I am handy at painting and I could do this work myself.—Mrs. S. M.

I believe the best finish for your living-room and dining-room where you have removed the paint, would be to apply two coats of flat paint and then

a good coat of enamel. It is necessary that every bit of the old paint be removed before you put on an oil wood finish in the natural wood color, and undoubtedly it would be impossible to get off all the two coats of brown and white paint you mention.

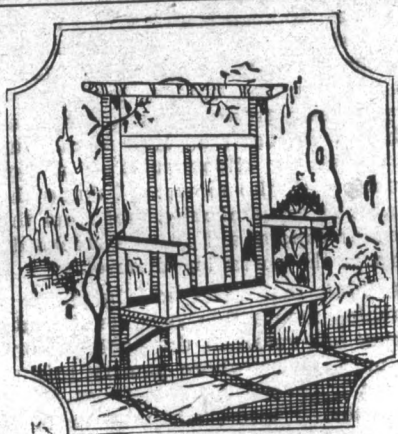
According to the color scheme of your living-room, select a paint that will harmonize. A dark tan with a lighter tan in the walls, and a cream ceiling is very effective, or the same worked out with gray woodwork with a lighter gray walls patterned in rose with a cream ceiling, is very good. It is necessary that the woodwork be several shades darker than the side walls, and the ceiling much lighter than either of the two.

The painted plaster walls are very effective, and very practical for a farm home, and your hardware man can undoubtedly tell you of several finishes to use for the walls.

Recently from our readers we received a number of letters regarding their experiences with the fireplace. They recommended, one and all, a fireplace built by an experienced mason in this line of masonry, and advised having one wherever it was possible, because of its comfort, convenience and the sociability of the family group around it.

IF THE GARDEN IS LATE, SERVE MORE RHUBARB.

Rhubarb Dumplings.—Stew the rhubarb in half its weight in sugar, and a little water. While it is cooking, mix a biscuit batter, using a pint of flour, a pinch of salt, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a cupful of milk. Drop this in the rhubarb, by spoonfuls and cook from eight to ten minutes. A pinch of ground ginger or a few



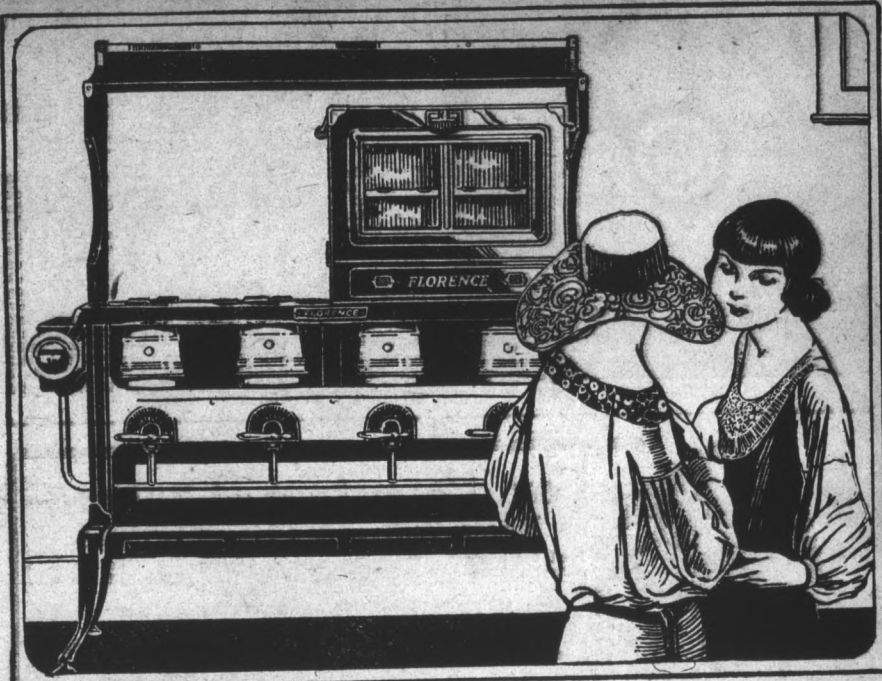
A rustic chair like this by the garden gate will add to its attractiveness and be a restful place after the morning's hoeing.

raisins can be added if the flavor is liked.

Rhubarb Snow.—Stew the rhubarb and to a pint of the clean juice, sweetened to taste add rather more than one-half ounce of gelatine, when it is cold and partly set, whisk in the stiffly beaten whites of the two eggs, beating all well together. Never peel the young tender rhubarb.

Rhubarb Shortcake.—Three eggs, three tablespoonfuls of lemon juice, one cupful of granulated sugar, one cupful of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt. Beat the yolks of the eggs until they are light. Add the lemon juice, and gradually beat in the sugar. Beat the whites of the eggs until they are dry, add them to the mixture. Sift together the flour, the baking powder, and the salt. Fold the dry ingredients lightly in the egg mixture. Bake the cake in two layers.

Planning beats a backache.



Why keep a fire going when you are not cooking?

A COOL kitchen in hot weather is worth almost anything to a woman. And you can have a cool kitchen at an actual saving of expense. The Florence Oil Range cuts fuel bills radically, and the comfort you gain is beyond price.

You burn the Florence Range only when you need it for cooking. That is one reason why it means both comfort and economy. The fuel used is the vapor from kerosene, which is cheap and plentiful. Anything that you cook on a coal or gas range can be cooked quickly and well on this modern range.



The Big Burner
keeps the flame close up under the cooking. This means economy of fuel.

Easy to start

To start the Florence you merely touch a match to the Asbestos Kindler. Quickly you have a clean, blue flame of intense heat, right close up under the cooking. This flame is a gas flame. It is not a wick flame, such as you see in an oil lamp. The heat goes into the cooking, not into a mass of metal or out into the room. The turn of a lever regulates the heat to any degree you wish. When you are through cooking, turn the lever and the flame goes out.

It is a joy not to have to shake the stove, not to have to bother

with ashes and soot. Occasionally you fill the kerosene reservoir, and that is all. The reservoir is made of metal and is non-breakable.

Clean and beautiful

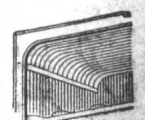
Porcelain enamel (either blue or white), black frame, and nickel trimmings make the Florence Oil Range an object of sparkling beauty in any kitchen. The Florence is simple in construction and very easy to keep clean.

The portable Florence Oven, with the "baker's arch" and patented heat distributor, means your baking will be even all over. It can be used on any kind of stove. Each Florence Range has an ingenious device attached to the legs, so that it can be set level if the kitchen floor is uneven.

See it and read about it

The most convincing argument for the Florence is to look at one. Won't you examine one critically at a department, furniture, or hardware store? If in doubt where, write us for the address of the nearest.

Ask us to mail you our booklet, "Get Rid of the 'Cook Look'." It is free, and you will find it full of useful information.



Portable Oven
"Baker's arch," and the special heat-spreader assure best results in any kind of baking.

Florence Stove Company, Dept. 635, Gardner, Mass.

Makers of Florence Oil Ranges, Florence Ovens, Florence Water Heaters and Florence Oil Heaters
Made and Sold in Canada by McClary's, London, Canada

FLORENCE

OIL RANGE

Entire Contents
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Get Chicks from Some of the Best Flocks in Michigan

100,000 Reliable Certified Baby Chicks AT REDUCED PRICES

From Michigan's best flocks, Hogan tested 200 to 280-egg strain. Personally culled and rated by experts and certified by Michigan Baby Chick Association. English strain White Leghorns, large combs, deep bodies, and Sheppard's strain Anconas. Chicks from selected stock. 50 chicks, \$5.00; 100 chicks, \$10; 500 chicks, \$48; 1000 chicks, \$90. Chicks from extra selected stock two cents higher per chick. White Wyandotte chicks 15 cents each. Broiler or mixed chicks \$8.00 per 100. Postpaid, 100 per cent live delivery. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue free. Order direct from this advertisement to save time and get stock you are looking for at the lowest possible prices, quality considered, from the heart of the poultry industry. **RELIABLE POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY**, Paul De Groot, Mgr., R. 1, Zeeland, Michigan, Dept. M.



June Poultry Notes

By R. G. Kirby

A STIFF long-handled brush is useful to follow the scraper when cleaning drooping boards. When you wish an extra good job the brush will remove the fine dry dust which the metal scraper misses. I always feel that the spray dope has a better chance to do good work when it is applied on a surface as clean as possible.

Roosts often become encrusted with dirt which can easily be scaled off with a sharp hoe. The red mites and the mites that cause scaly leg travel from bird to bird along the roosts. If the roosts are clean and smooth it is easier to thoroughly soak them with oil or commercial disinfectant and destroy all the pests.

If the water pails are given a good scrubbing once each week with hot water and clean corn cobs, it will re-

seat of a touring car for the poultry crates. These wire coops are also handy for confining broody hens when not used for marketing.

Because of the dry heat of the brooder stove a colony house may be dirtier than it looks. A part of the manure seems to turn into fine dry dust. Dust soon collects around the sides of the brooder stove and on the canopy. The scratching and flying of the chicks fans a lot of dust particles into the air and this makes an unhealthy environment. Give the colony house a thorough cleaning and dusting followed by plenty of clean straw litter. An improvement in the health and vigor of the brooder chicks may be noticeable within a few days.

It often pays to keep the ventilators of the colony houses open at night,

For Persistent Layers--- Raise Wolverine Baby Chicks

Bred for heavy egg production since 1910. Specially priced for June Delivery, June 3-10-17 and later. Shipped by parcel post, prepaid, up to your door. 100% safe arrival guaranteed.

BLOOD WILL TELL	S. C. English Type White Leghorns			
	Chicks	Chicks	Chicks	Chicks
Selected mating	50	100	500	1000
	\$4.50	\$9.00	\$45.00	\$90.00
Our best mating	50	100	500	1000
	\$5.00	\$11.00	\$52.50	\$105.00
25% with Order and Will Ship C. O. D. for the Balance.				
Order direct from this Ad. to save time and get your chicks at once, or first write for our free 32-page catalogue.				
WOLVERINE HATCHERY				
L. H. P. WIERSMA, Prop. R. 2, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN				

ONE MILLION

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

Varieties.	Prices on:	50	100	300	500	1000
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns	\$4.75	\$9.00	\$25.50	\$42.00	\$80.00
Anconas	5.00	9.50	27.00	45.00	90.00
Barred Rocks, R. C. & S. C. Reds	6.00	11.50	33.00	52.00	100.00
White Rocks	6.50	12.00	35.00	54.00	108.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Blk. Minorcas	7.00	13.50	39.00	62.00	120.00
Wh. & Buff Orpingtons	7.00	13.50	39.00	62.00	120.00
S. L. Wyand. Buff Minor, Lt. Brah.	9.00	17.00	48.00	80.00	.....
Light Mixed, \$8.00; Heavy Mixed, \$9.50 per 100 straight.					

Postpaid. Full Live Delivery Guaranteed. Bank References

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. Catalogue Free. Member I. B. C. A. and Ohio Box 72, NAPOLEON, OHIO.

C. Ass'n. NEUHAUSER CHICK HATCHERIES,

NEW LOW PRICES ON PETERSBURG PURE BRED CHICKS

FROM MAY 26th to JULY 28th.

Varieties.	Prices on:	100	500	1000
Barred Rocks	\$11.00	\$50.00	\$100.00
R. C. R. I. Reds	11.00	50.00	100.00
Anconas	9.00	42.50	85.00
White Leghorns	9.00	40.00	80.00

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

THE PETERSBURG HATCHERY

PETERSBURG, MICHIGAN

BABION'S QUALITY CHICKS

Varieties.	Prices on:	25	50	100	500
White, Brown, Buff and Black Leghorns	\$3.00	\$5.00	\$9.00	\$44.00
Barred Rocks, S. & R. C. Reds, Anconas, Minorcas	3.50	6.50	12.00	58.00
White & Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes	3.75	7.00	13.00	63.00
Sil. Wyandottes, Buff & White Orpingtons	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.00
Mixed Chicks, Light, \$8.00; Heavy, \$9.00 per 100.				

Prices quoted are for chicks hatched from OUR GOOD UTILITY FLOCKS. Chicks from four fancy stock of BLUE RIBBON PENS will be \$5.00 per 100 higher. Postpaid. 100% 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 the best. Also hens and pullets \$1.00 and up.

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

REDUCED PRICES ON ONE MILLION BETTER QUALITY CHICKS

Varieties.	Prices on:	50	100	300	500	1000
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns	\$5.00	\$9.00	\$27.00	\$44.00	\$88.00
Barred & Buff Rocks, Anconas	6.50	12.00	35.00	58.00	115.00
Blk. Minorcas, R. C. & S. C. Reds	6.50	12.00	35.00	58.00	115.00
White Rocks & Wyandottes	7.00	13.00	39.00	63.00	125.00
Silver Laced Wyandottes	8.00	15.00	45.00	.....	.....
Buff Minorcas	10.00	18.00	53.00	70.00	.....
Mixed Chicks, \$8.00 per 100 straight; Heavy Mixed, \$10.00 per 100 straight. Postpaid to your door. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Hatched from heavy laying, pure-bred flocks. Bank reference. Order right from this Circular free. Member I. B. C. A. and Ohio, C. A.					

ad. with full remittance, EAGLE NEST HATCHERY,

Box 81, UPPER SANDUSKY, OHIO

FIRST CLASS CHICKS

\$7.00 PER 100 AND UP

Varieties.	Prices on:	25	50	100	500	1000
English White Leghorns	\$2.50	\$5.00	\$9.00	\$42.50	\$85.00
Brown Leghorns, Heavy Type	3.25	6.00	11.00	50.00	95.00
Barred Rocks, R. C. & S. C. Reds	3.00	6.00	11.00	52.50	105.00
Mixed Chicks	2.00	4.00	7.00	35.00	.....

Reference: Zeeland State Bank. You take no chance. Order TODAY with full remittance and get them quickly. **HUNDERMAN BROS. POULTRY FARM**, Box 25, Zeeland, Mich.

REDUCED PRICES — CERTIFIED CHICKS

From World's Best Laying Strains

For JUNE, JULY AND AUGUST DELIVERY

Breed	25	50	100	500	1000
Tancred Wh. Leghorns	\$2.50	\$4.50	\$9.00	\$40.00	\$80.00
Parks' Barred Rocks	3.00	6.00	11.00	52.50	105.00
R. C. & S. C. Reds	3.00	6.00	11.00	52.50	105.00

Order now for prompt delivery. Satisfaction guaranteed. All flocks inspected and certified by Mich. Agr. College. Strong healthy chicks, real money-makers. Don't delay. Many disappointed last year. Order from this ad now. Catalogue free. Real broiler chicks at \$7.00 per 100 after June 1st, no breed guaranteed.

LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM, R.S. Box 5, Holland, Michigan

Reduced Prices for BEST Chicks

For JUNE-JULY-AUGUST—Pure bred chicks, hatched right, large and strong, postpaid live delivery to your door. INSTRUCTIVE CATALOG FREE.

Breeds	25 Chicks	50 Chicks	100 Chicks	500 Chicks	1000 Chicks
White Leghorns	\$2.50	\$5.00	\$9.00	\$42.50	\$85.00
Barred Rocks	3.00	6.00	11.00	52.50	105.00
S.C.R.I. Reds	3.00	6.00	11.00	52.50	105.00

Strong broiler chicks, no breed guaranteed, \$7.00 per 100, after June 1st. Order early, right now! Late customers were disappointed last year. Quality and price talk. Act now. **BRUMMER-FREDRICKSON Poultry Farm, Box 20, Holland, Mich.**



Give the Chickens Range But Also Continue Feeding Mash and Grain.

move all the scum that gathers in the bottom and around the sides. Hens like clean water the best and the less dirt in the pails the less the chances for disease germs to be transmitted through the medium of the water.

Lawn clippings seem to make good scratching litter for baby chicks during the first few days they have to be confined on the brooder house floor. If your lawn grows as fast and rank as mine it will not take long to rake up a bushel of clippings after a few rounds with the mower. I dump the basket of grass about a foot from the brooder canopy and let the chicks do most of the spreading themselves.

I think that June will be quite a hatching month this year, as the late spring has retarded the poultry work on most farms where poultry raising is not a specialty. Sometimes these late-hatched birds, when given ideal care are not far behind the May chicks that have been through a lot of cold windy weather.

The best method of raising chickens is to give them plenty of good range and then feed them with plenty of growing mash and grain, as if they had no range. With this combination every chick has plenty to eat. A lot of cull chicks are often blamed on the breeding stock when overcrowding and insufficient feed are the cause of their poor development.

It is often best to install roosts in the colony brooder house before the stove is removed. On cold nights the stove will heat the house and make it comfortable, even if the chicks have left the canopy and taken to the roosts. Michigan springs are very changeable. I once saved about ten buckets of coal by closing down a brooder and lost five times the value of the fuel in the injury to the chicks.

Long, narrow, double-decked wire poultry crates are now on the market. They just fit the running-boards of automobiles and enable the farmer to haul small orders of broilers and old hens to market without using the back

even if the weather is quite cool and rainy. The chicks will obtain plenty of warmth but the air will be pure. If any coal gas escapes from the stove it will be drawn outside the colony house and not devitalize the chicks.

Hungry chicks like grain and mash but are never so eager for food as thirsty for water. When the chicks are nearly feathered out their water requirements increase rapidly. If you depend on small quart fountains they will nearly always be emptied in a short time. Then there is much crowding and trampling when the supply is replenished. Use enough fountains of sufficient size to hold enough water for a full day. When chicks suffer for water in hot weather their growth is retarded and their natural vigor reduced.

LAYING EGGS VS. LAYING AROUND.


BY HARV HESS.

When a hen laid 150 eggs she used to get her name and picture in the papers. Later, some baby shows up with a eight-cylinder biddie that hangs up a record of 250, and now a hen can't call it a year unless she's landed in the 300 class.

But, after you stop and give it a think, it ain't so much, neither. Say it takes a hen about a hour to deposit her egg. That makes twenty-three hours a day that she loaf. Me and you works fifteen hours every day, outside of eating, so why shouldn't a chicken? I can't see no reason why a hen shouldn't establish a minimum of around eight eggs a day and then they'd be real money in it.

Or take the turtle, the old boy who won his celebrated race by a hare. They tell me it's nothing at all for a lady turtle to lay a hundred eggs at a sitting. Now there's a little mark for the egg boys to scramble after. Of course, we wouldn't expect our hens to lay that many eggs each day right at the start. Once a month would be

For Proper Growth
Feed your Chicks
DICKINSON'S Globe Growing Mash
(With Dried Buttermilk)



Certified White Leghorn CHICKS
Hollywood Mated at the RIGHT PRICE
Reduced Prices for June

Hollywood mated, 13c; Rural strain, 10c; Brown Leghorns, 10c; Anconas, 11c; Barred Rocks, 14c; mixed broods, 7c. Discount 1c per chick on 1,000 lots, 1/2c on 500. Immediate shipment. Telegraph orders accepted.

Special Prices on Pullets
100 certified White Leghorns, 10 weeks old, 90c each. In smaller lots, \$1 each. Large illustrated catalog free.

RURAL POULTRY FARM
Box 109-A ZEELAND, MICH.

CHICKS WITH PEP
GREAT CUT IN PRICES. STRONG, VIGOROUS CHICKS FROM OUR BRED-TO-LAY WENS. LEHORNS & ANCONAS, 10c EACH. ROCKS, REDS, MINORCAS, WH. WYANDOTTES, 13c. ORPINGTONS, SIL. WYANDOTTES, 15c. MIXED, 10c. POSTPAID. FULL LIVE DELIVERY GUARANTY. FREE CATALOG. HOLGATE CHICK HATCHERY, Box 0, Holgate, Ohio.

Price Slashed on First Class Chicks
We are making a big reduction on 25,000 chicks for June 10 delivery or later. All chicks bred for heavy egg production, from free range stock. We guarantee 100% live delivery. Send in your order at once as this offer may not appear again. Eng. S. C. White Leghorn, and Brown Leghorn, \$3.00 per 100; \$4.00 for 500; \$75.00 for 1000. Broiler chicks \$6.50 per 100. DRENTH HATCHERY, Box 100, Zeeland, Mich.

BEST STRAINS of First Quality
Barred & W. Rocks, Reds, W. Leghorns, W. Wyandottes at low prices. Guaranteed. Ready now. Catalog. HAIGHT HATCHERY, Cedar Springs, Mich.

SULLIVAN QUALITY BABY CHICKS
Husky Chicks, 7c up, 14 heavy laying, pure-breds, Hogan tested. Real Quality Chicks. 100% live delivery. Summer prices. Catalog free. QUALITY FARMS, Box 110, Wellsville, Mo.

BOS Quality: Class A Chicks Only:
Strong, healthy. From heavy layers. S. C. Tom Barron Eng. White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Shepherds Anconas, 9c. Assorted chicks, 8c. No money down with order. 100 per cent live delivery. Postpaid. Catalog. Also pullets. Bos Hatchery, Zeeland, Mich., R. 2M

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.

LOOK BABY CHICKS
\$9 a 100 and up. FREE FEED with order. Postage Paid. Dive arrival guaranteed. 300 Egg Stock. Quality Supreme. Catalog free. NABOB HATCHERIES, GAMBIER, OHIO. Member Int. Baby Chick Ass'n.

good enough to begin with and then we could gradually increase till we got the hundred once a week. That would mean 5,200 per year per hen, and a couple or three birdies would be all a fellow would need. Now wouldn't that be the grapes?
That's all.

ANOTHER FLOCK RECORD.

MAY 10, 1923, we received, by shipment, twenty-five day-old Buff Orpington chickens. We raised nine pullets.

We decided to trap-nest and had read that one nest was sufficient for six or seven hens, so provided three trap nests. This did fairly well till January, when we found we needed more nests, as the pullets made nests in the scratch litter.

The first egg was laid November 17, and to date, April 22, this pullet has a record of ninety-six eggs. No. 2 began laying November 30, and today laid the ninety-seventh egg. The others laid in December, except one first trapped January 8:

	Eggs.
December	100
January	139
February	174
March	194

Total 607
—Mrs. J. H. Ford, Kalamazoo, Mich.

GOOD LAYING RECORD.

ONE thousand and seventeen eggs for the month of March is a record hung up by a flock of forty-eight White Wyandottes, owned by John A. Pambrun, Shattuck Road, Saginaw county. This is an average production of better than twenty-one eggs for each bird for the month.

On no day did less than half the flock reward their owner with one egg apiece, the lowest production being twenty-five on the fifth of the month. The high production mark for a single day was forty-one eggs laid March 22.

Many owners of chickens do not care to enter their birds in the egg-laying contests, although their flocks sometimes make exceptional records, and it is only occasionally that records like the above are made known.—M.

EGG HATCHABILITY IS CUT AS BIDDY EATS MOLDY FEED.

POULTRYMEN who are feeding moldy corn this spring should not be surprised if their hatching record is not up to its usual standard. The birds may look well and lay heavily, but if the eggs do not hatch properly it would be well to examine all corn being fed them.—Mills.

RABBITS AS FOOD.

RABBITS are much easier to dress than chickens and in the opinion of many are more appetizing. The bunnies are easily grown and the boys and girls usually like to care for them. Weighing from four to six pounds dressed, a tame rabbit makes a meal for a good-sized family. And when well baked, fried, or fricasseed is really delicious.

Raising Rabbits.

A hutch for housing the rabbits is easily constructed. Not much room is needed. All that is required is to have a well ventilated coop which the rabbits can not get out of, with a dark corner where the doe can make a nest for her young.

The rabbits can be cheaply fed on clover, garden vegetables, and many kinds of weeds. They especially relish dock or dandelion or any other tender plants. Some grain (oats is best) hay or skim-milk is needed to balance the ration. The young ones thrive especially well on oatmeal, though this is more expensive. There is more danger of over-feeding than under-feeding.

Each doe will produce a litter of from at least five to ten young about every six weeks.

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

Special Summer Prices---By Parcel Post Prepaid
Do not fail to take advantage of these prices for they will include our number one chicks and specials. Our stock is bred for quality and heavy egg production. Flocks culled by experts and they will be money makers. Will ship any number chicks from 25 on up.

S. C. Anconas, S. C. Wh. and Br. Leg.	10c	Silver Laced & Columbian Wyandottes	15c
R. C. & S. C. Reds, Barred and Wh. Rocks	12c	S. C. White Minorcas & Light Brahmas	20c
S. C. Br. Orpingtons & Wh. Wyandottes	14c	S. C. Black Minorcas	13c
Odds and Ends			10c

Order direct from this ad. Attractive catalogue free. With every order for 100 or more chicks we furnish you a valuable book on how to raise chicks and poultry.

HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, East High St., FOSTORIA, OHIO

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. S. C. Anconas

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.

PRICES SLASHED ON EGG BRED Certified CHICKS

	100	500	1,000
Late May, June and July delivery. Shipped postpaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Barron Improved English Type and Hollywood American Type of S. C. White Leghorns. Shepherds Strain of S. C. Mottled Anconas Direct. Dark Brown S. C. Brown Leghorns and Barred Rocks. Scientifically hatched in New town incubators from Pure-Bred Free Range Flocks which have been carefully culled and mated by experts and rated and certified by the Mich. Baby Chick Egg Laying Contests. Also hundreds of 8-wk.-old pullets ready for shipment. Prices: Special Star Mating chicks from flocks of one and two-year-old hens mated to 270-280 Egg Strain Males.			
S. C. White Leghorns & S. C. Anconas	\$12.00	\$57.50	\$110.00
Extra Select Chicks, S. C. W. Leghorns, S. C. Br. Leg. & S. C. Anconas	10.00	47.50	90.00
Selected Chicks, S. C. W. Leg. & S. C. Br. Leg. & S. C. Anconas	8.00	40.00	75.00
Barred Rocks	12.50	60.00	115.00
Mixed or Broiler Chicks	7.50	35.00	70.00

Terms 10% with order, balance a week before shipment. Reference, Zeeland State Bank.

Keystone Quality Chicks
From Early Maturing Stock. Bred In Mich.-Hatched In Mich.
All Pure Bred Stock From Carefully Culled And Mated Flocks,
Full Live Delivery Guaranteed

	50	100	500	1,000
Prices on Extra Select B. P. Rocks & R. I. Reds	\$6.00	\$11.00	\$50.00	\$100.00
Foreman Strain B. P. Rocks	8.00	15.00	70.00	130.00
R. I. Reds, from Choice Matings	8.00	15.00	70.00	130.00
W. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons & W. P. Rocks	7.00	13.00	60.00	110.00
Utility & Eng. S. C. W. Leghorns	5.50	10.00	45.00	90.00
Special American S. C. W. Leghorns	5.50	12.00	55.00	110.00

Mixed, all varieties, \$7.00 per hundred. Mixed, all heavies, \$9.00 per hundred. Order direct from this ad. and save time. Send P. O. Money Order, Bank Draft or Certified Check. Member I. B. C. A. Bank Reference.

The Keystone Hatchery & Poultry Farm, Box 8, Lansing, Mich.

BIG REDUCTION NOW SELLING
Pure Bred Big Value Chicks. Prices After June 20th

Leghorns, White, Brown & Buff	9c each
S. C. M. Anconas	11c each
B. Minorcas, R. & S. C. R. I. Reds	8c each
Barred & White Rocks	
White Wyandottes	
Buff & White Orpingtons	
Broiler Chicks	

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

HIGH GRADE CHICKS
S. C. English White Leghorns and S. C. Anconas, strong, sturdy, northern grown chicks, hatched from flocks on free range. We ship by Prepaid Parcel Post and guarantee satisfaction and 100 per cent live delivery. Send in your order at once at the following prices, or send for catalogue. Send 10 per cent with order, balance one week before chicks are shipped. Can ship any week.

	50	100	500	1,000
Star Matings	\$5.25	\$10.00	\$47.50	\$90.00
Utility Matings	4.75	9.00	40.00	80.00

Broiler chicks \$7 per 100; \$65 per 1000.
M. D. WYNGARDEN, R. 4, Box 80, Zeeland, Mich.

New Low Prices On Dundee Pure Bred Chicks
FROM MAY 26th TO JULY 28th.

	100	500	1,000
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

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS FOR JUNE
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 from tested Hoganized free-range stock that make wonderful winter layers. 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

Great Northern Hatchery
Strong, Sturdy, Northern-grown Chicks. Selected, pure-bred stock. Healthy Flocks on free range insure strength in every chick.

	50	100	500	1,000
Wh. & Brown Leghorns, Grade A	\$6.00	\$10.00	\$47.50	\$92.50
Barred Rocks (Aristocrat) Grade A	7.00	12.00	57.50	112.00

Mixed Chicks, Light Breeds, \$8.00; Heavy Breeds, \$10.00 per 100 straight. Double A grade chicks \$2.00 per 100 higher than above. Hatched under best conditions. Every chick carefully inspected. Reference: State Commercial Savings Bank. Order right from this ad. with full remittance. There is no risk.

GREAT NORTHERN HATCHERY, Box 56, 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 & reasonable prices. May we send you our Mailing list? We are making a special price on Chix for last 2 weeks in May and all of June. Write today for price list.

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

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.

	Per 100	500	1000
May	15.00	72.50	140.00
June	13.00	62.50	120.00
Grade "A" Matings			
May	12.00	57.50	110.00
June	10.00	47.50	90.00
Utility Bred-to-lay Rocks			
May	15.00	72.50	140.00
June	13.00	62.50	120.00

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.
Mixed chickens, Light Bred, 100, \$8.00; Heavy Bred, 100, \$11.00.
References: 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.

100 Special Reds PULLETS

We offer 100 only Superior R. I. Red Pullets at 3 mos. from trap nested stock. Send for Circular of these Pullets, and also Pullets, Hens, and Cockerels in Barred and White Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas, Anconas, Leghorns, Also Turkeys, Geese, Ducks.
This stock is ready for summer and fall delivery. It is the Pure Breed Practical Poultry that you want on your farm for a money flock. Inspect this stock on your own ground; guarantee that you will be fully satisfied.
STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Member International Baby Chick Association
Member Michigan State Farm Bureau

ILLINOIS ACCREDITED HATCHERY No. 1

Strong, vigorous, healthy chicks from pure-bred flocks inspected and accredited by Illinois Dept. of Agriculture. Flocks supervised by Judge D. T. Helmlich, carefully selected and bred for high prices.
Exceptional quality, special reduced egg prices.
Anconas, White Leghorns.....\$7.00 \$14.00 \$67.50
Rocks, R. I. Reds.....7.75 15.50 75.00
White Wyand., Buff Orpingtons...8.00 16.00 77.50
White Orp., Light Brahmas.....8.50 17.00 82.50
Assorted.....6.00 11.50 55.00
Live delivery guaranteed. Order from ad, or send for free catalog. Write for prices on hatching eggs.
WALNUT RIDGE HATCHERY, Box E-7, Butler, Ill.

"EGG-BRED" BABY CHICKS

S. C. English White Leghorns
\$8 Per 100 Post-paid
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.

MAY AND JUNE CHICKS

THE KIND THAT PAYS BIG PROFITS. PINE BAY FARM CHICKS are backed by our 20 years' experience in the poultry business and a reputation for fair dealing with thousands of satisfied customers. Our experience protects you.
CHICKS FROM 6¢ UP FOR JUNE DELIVERY.
Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas and Leghorns. We breed and own International Egg Laying Contest Winners. Free Catalog. Get full prices before ordering elsewhere.
PINE BAY POULTRY FARM, HOLLAND, MICH.

KILBOURN'S ROYAL STRAIN

Baby Chicks and Eggs: Grade A stock produced by us on our own farm. Rocks, Reds, and Wyandottes, \$15.00 C. Common \$12.00 C. Guaranteed 100% live delivery. Vigorous and true to name. Get the best. Custom hatching our specialty.
KILBOURN'S HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Box 24, Flint, Michigan.

Barred Rock Baby Chicks

We hatch only Barred Rock Chicks from choice selected stock shipped by pre-paid parcel post to your door, satisfaction and alive delivery guaranteed. Circular on request.
THE KAZOO HATCHERY CO.
R. R. 3 Kalamazoo, 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.

Highest Quality Chicks Can ship at once.
12c; Bar. Rocks, Reds 14c; Anconas 14c; Black Minorcas 14c; White, Brown or Buff Leghorns, 11c; W. Rocks 14c; W. or Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons 15c; Brahmas 18c; June Chix 1 1/2c less each. Extra selected chicks, built directly from contest winners, 4c per chick more. Add 50c if less than 100 wanted. Hatching eggs. Catalog. Good reference. Beckman Hatchery, 26 Lyon St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Whittaker's R. I. Red

Chicks and eggs for hatching. Both Combs. Michigan's Greatest Color and Egg Strain. Reduced prices for the balance of the season.
INTERLAKES FARM, Box 39, Lawrence, Mich.



Some Merry Circle Messages

What Our Young Folks Have to Say

Dear Uncle Frank:

I have never written before, because you see, I am bashful. But now I think it time I told you I am proud to belong to the Merry Circle.

Now, Uncle Frank, I am sure your nieces and nephews all like you, but I am sure we would like you lots more if you would only put your picture in the paper. I would write you every day if you would. Well, I will not tease you any more because teasing don't get you anywhere.—From your loving niece, Julia Hauting, Rockford, Mich.

My picture appeared several times last year, but if it is going to get bash-



Many M. C.'s Are Interested in Hogs.

ful ones to write, I may have to run it again. I don't think it will have any effect unless it scares them more.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I received the box of candy for the prize today, and I thank you very much for it. Even if it was not the first prize, it was good enough. And the candy sure tasted good.

(Mr.) Garret Klinge, wasn't it? He says that he is glad that he's a boy. But, of course he is glad. If he was a girl he'd have to work in the dingy kitchen, as he calls it. He doesn't seem to like it very well.

Well, I'll stop, because the waste basket might choke if I don't.—Your niece, Emma Sapatka, Wellston, Mich.

I'm glad you liked the candy. Yes, Garret had me guessing for a while, too. Every little while I get a name which might be either a boy's or a girl's. Those who have such names should tell which is which.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I wish some of the M. C.'s would not rake knickers down so, as I am very fond of them. Let's talk about something different.

I am "terribly" interested in Jersey cattle, and some day I hope to have a herd of pure-breds all registered, just like Elizabeth Farley, of Massachusetts, who has been called the most distinguished farm girl of America.

I have lived on the farm about three years and find it most interesting, just as other boys and girls have.

I will close and try my fate once more.—Yours truly, Laura Gaedke, Perry, Mich.

You have a worth-while ambition. Here's luck to you. I agree, that knickers have their place, but the question is, what is their place?

Dear Uncle Frank:

Uncle Frank, when the Michigan Farmer runs out and you do not renew your subscription, are you still a Merry Circler?

We serve hot lunch in the high school basement noons. One noon we were talking about "clubs" and I found out several girls in high school belonged to the Merry Circle.—Your loving niece, Elaine Schug, M. C., Schoolcraft, Mich.

Once a Merry Circler, always a Merry Circler. The only thing, if you do not get the paper you cannot enjoy the letters and other things in the M. C. department.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Here is a niece who has sent in five letters and not one of them printed. She is actually getting discouraged.

She is sixteen years old, five feet four, weighs 110 farm pounds. Living on a farm doesn't prevent her from having her hair bobbed.—Gladys Miller, Alma, Michigan, R. 2, Box 78.

Many have become discouraged, but have kept right on, even though they were discouraged. I can see nothing about farming that would prevent a girl bobbing her hair. If you want correspondents, join a correspondence scramble.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Have you traveled, Uncle Frank? I have. I have been in France, Austria, Hungary and Switzerland. The mountains were grand in Switzerland. I have seen the Niagara Falls, too. Well, I will close now.—Your M. C. Niece, Stella Toth, R. 1, Box 50, Denton, Michigan.

I have traveled some, but not as much as you. The Swiss Alps must be interesting, but we have interesting scenery in Michigan, although it is different.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I am a silent "Merry Circler," but as I was reading "The Letter Box" this evening, I thought I'd write on "Are most boys rude to girls?"

I don't think there are many boys who really mean to be rude, although they are a great many times. As J. E. Hattula says, they merely wish to tease, and what fun is it if they can't? I have two brothers older than myself, aged twenty-four and twenty. I also have one brother and two half-brothers younger than myself, and every one of them love to tease. My older brothers aren't home now and I miss them very much. I confess I



The Hubbel Children Enjoying Themselves in the Harvest Field.

My Best Money Making Stunt

By Richard Wooden, M. C., Hanover, Michigan.

The most profitable money-making stunt I have found is club work and showing things at different fairs.

In the club work, I do the work myself. In showing grains, I help my father raise them and then he gives me samples to show at different grain shows.

In boys' and girls' club work, I belong to the chicken, potato and corn clubs, in which I have been very successful. I exhibited at the county fair. For prizes I got four seconds on my chickens, three in the club and one in the men's class. I didn't get anything on my potatoes, but got first on my corn. I showed corn in the township and got second.

Every fall the National Union Bank at Jackson gives a fruit and grain exhibit. I got first prize on oats. Then in December, I sent some oats to the International Hay and Grain Show and received ninth prize. At the corn show, at M. A. C., I got third prize on corn.

I think that exhibiting grains at the different shows is quite a money-making stunt.

miss their teasing. I know when I went to school this year, I was generally met by a couple or more boys with sowballs. Sometimes they were rather hard, but I suppose they thought it didn't hurt. It didn't much, but boys must have their fun.

One more for W. B.—Elsie L. Mahler, M. C., Harbor Springs, Mich.

You are quite fair minded about boys' rudeness. I think most girls like some teasing, but many won't admit it.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I was so surprised the other day when I received my (dear little) pen. I nearly dropped. Thank you a million times for it. I wasn't expecting anything, because I had tried in so many of the contests without winning that I had given up all hope.

I sure found out it pays to work to win, because I sure had to work.

I think it is a very good motto. My letter is getting too long so I will close.

Thanking you again for the pen, I am, as ever, your niece, Bernice Harrington, M. C., R. 1, Box 14, South Haven, Mich.

I am glad you found that persistency wins. It really does pay to work to win, doesn't it?

Dear Uncle Frank:

We have a new little calf and her name is Black Beauty. He is a cunning little fellow, and she is all black. Her mother's name is Spot, because she has one white spot on her back.—Sincerely yours, Ronald Douglas, Leonard, Mich.

I noticed while you were writing your letter your calf changed from a she to a he and then back to a she again.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Can you tell me why I never win in a contest? I have written so many times but never win, my letters are not even printed.

But I don't feel very bad because I expect to win some time if it takes me the rest of my life.—Your niece, Necia Culver, M. C., Eaton Rapids, Mich.

No, I can't tell you why you didn't win. Undoubtedly your papers are not good enough. Each time you try, do a little better. Then with the splendid spirit of determination you have, you will win.

My Vacation Vocation

By Prize Winners

By Geneva Kohlenberger, M. C., Big Rapids, Michigan.
I am not going to do anything to make money this summer, although I am going to do something.

Every summer before I have always gone to lakes, other cities, or some place, on my vacation, and have never worked much.

This year as my sister is going to take a college course, I will have to do all the work. I intend to do the washing, ironing, regular housework, and garden work, as we have ten acres. My mother, as she has had several operations, naturally cannot do this.

I will not receive actual money for this, but what I will receive will be better than money, the love of my family. Besides, one is always happier when helping others. This is found to be true everywhere. I will also be helping my sister, as she could not take the college course and do the work, too.

This is not much, compared to what others will do, but it is my duty and my work.

By Eldon Wyland, Syracuse, Indiana.

My vacation is spent in various ways. Just now I am busy with my little ducks. I have twenty-seven now and some still hatching. I raise them by hand and for a couple of weeks they require much care.

I have taken orders for a toilet goods house, amounting to \$16, and the shipment came today, so now I have it to deliver. I get half. I get two orders each vacation or have for the past two years. I expect to get another one in August.

I send and get a salve and sell it at times when I have nothing else to do, and get one-third commission.

My daddy is a painter and paper hanger and early this spring mother went with him to do the pasting and I stayed at home to look after little things. They took their lunch with them. I washed dishes, swept the floor and did little things mother did not get done. At five o'clock I started supper and when they came home I had supper ready. I can cook a common meal as well as any girl.

Every two weeks I mow the Concord cemetery. It takes me a half day and I get \$2.00. I also mow a neighbor's lawn every week and I get twenty-five cents for that; so I am sure my vacation won't seem so long, my having little things to do.

I have no brothers or sisters. I really don't know if I am sorry or glad. As it is, I get many things I would not get if there were several of us. I have all my playthings I ever got. Mother says she will soon have to move out if I get many more. I keep all my school books and review them at different times.

I wanted to get books which I would need for this coming term, and study, so I might make it to high school by another term, but mother says "No," thinking it too much.

But maybe I can coax her a little. I think it would be fun. I will be glad when school begins.

By Birney Marble, Allegan Michigan.

As my father put me through four years of high school, taking me fourteen miles daily, rain or shine, and did without my help for that length of time, I shall help him this summer. Many, many people advise me to go on to college now, saying if I don't I never will, but, as he made my education possible, I consider that it is best to repay him now, as he is over sixty years old. He also made it possible for me to attain high scholastic credits and enjoy the four best years of my life so far. In return, I shall endeavor to do whatever he asks to the best of my ability, whether it be cultivating corn, cutting hay, hoeing po-

tatoes or picking apples. I feel that in the years to come, no matter what my position in life, I shall not regret my action.

By Dorothy Draper, M. C., Montgomery, Michigan.

The vocation I have planned for myself during vacation is to raise chickens, work in the garden, help my mother, and most of all, be my father's boy.

Even though I have three brothers and two sisters, I must help my father, for the oldest brother is working in Jackson, the second in a shoe store in a city nearby, and the youngest is at Kalamazoo College.

I want to raise Plymouth Rock chickens for the purpose of making

Word Contest

IT'S a long time since we have had a contest in which we tried to make as many words as we possibly could from the letters in certain words.

This time we are going to see what we can do with the letters in WASTE BASKET. No doubt many letters get into the waste basket that you wish would keep out, but we will not consider them now.

To the ten who get the greatest number of words, not including proper names, from the letters in those two words, we will give prizes. The first two will get fountain pens; the next three, flashlights, and the next five, little boxes of candy.

Please put your name in the upper left hand corner of your paper, and if you are an M. C., put M. C. after your name.

Send your list of words to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, before June 12, for that is when the contest closes.

money to help myself go to high school the coming year. Gardening is a very pleasant work if it is looked at as such. The garden will help to make a variety of food for the table which is very healthful.

To help my mother is, of course, a very usual thing for a girl to do. But as I must be a boy this summer, I will devote the most of my time to farm work which will be a new thing for me. My, what a nice time I will have!

Helping others is the one thing which I hope I may always be able to do.

VOCATION WINNERS.

ACCORDING to the letters I got this week, the boys and girls are going to do a lot of different things this summer.

The picking of the winners was rather hard but I selected Geneva's as first because was going to be busy doing her duty. Eldon's paper was selected for second because of the various lines of activity he had for profit and for making himself useful.

The prize winners are as follows:

Fountain Pens.

Geneva Kohlenberger, 309 Sheridan Avenue, Big Rapids, Mich.
Eldon Wyland, R. 3, Syracuse, Ind.

Flashlights.

Birney Marble, M. C., R. 4, Allegan, Michigan.
Dorothy Draper, Montgomery, Mich.
Polly Svinicki, Stephenson, Mich.

Candy.

Lillian Luepnitz, Allenville, Mich.
Viola Brunais, Chief, Mich.
Wilhelmina B. Miller, Bristol, Ind.
Alice Lambright, R. 3, Canchester, Mich.
Ethel Evans, 715 S. Division Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.



CHICKS of QUALITY

Bred from Sires of 250 to 280 Egg Strains

BIG BARGAINS for June and July

Prices now within the reach of everybody. Get chicks in June and July and gather your harvest next winter. This is the most economical time to buy and the most favorable time to raise chicks. You can get them in the big outdoors at once, which saves labor, cuts down your feed bill and makes the chicks grow twice as fast. Bright, balmy days bring splendid development. Our June chicks will begin to lay in October and July chicks in November. The BIG SAVING in prices gives you an opportunity that you cannot afford to let pass by.

Chicks that are strong, peppy, from high production, egg-bred stock, are the chicks that pay. We have sacrificed on price but the same standard of supreme quality is always maintained regardless of price. Our breeders are producing heavily, our incubators working to full capacity, and this enables us to give these high-grade chicks at such extremely low prices.

EXTRA SPECIAL FOR JUNE AND JULY

Varieties	25	50	100	500	1000
Extra Selected Barron or Hollywood S. C. White Leghorns sired by 250 to 280 egg males	\$2.75	\$5.25	\$10.00	\$45.00	\$90.00
Selected Barron White Leghorns	2.50	4.75	9.00	42.50	80.00
Extra Selected Sheppard Mottled Anconas	3.00	5.75	11.00	52.50	100.00
Selected Mottled Anconas	2.50	4.75	9.00	42.50	80.00
Selected Park's Bred-to-Lay Barred Rocks	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
Broiler, Mixed Chicks, Seven Cents Straight.					

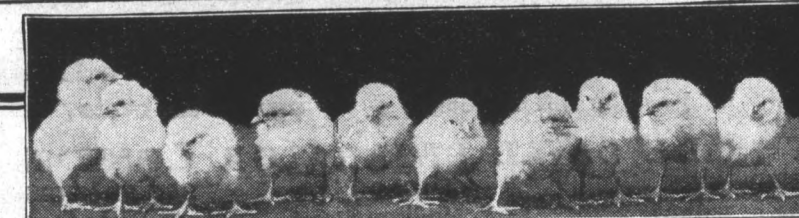
PULLETS AND BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE

After June 1st we offer Selected White Leghorn Pullets, 8 to 10 weeks old, at \$1.10 each; Sheppard Ancona Pullets at \$1.30 each and Barred Rock Pullets at \$1.50. Prices reduced for 100 or more.

After July 15th we have 700 choice Tom Barron and 400 Sheppard Ancona breeding hens for disposal at \$1.25 each. Also, selected cocks of same breeds for \$1.25 each. Those must be sold to make room for our growing stock. Our space is limited.

ORDER AT ONCE from this ad. We can make immediate shipment. Cash with order or sent C. O. D. if desired. All chicks sent to your door by parcel post prepaid, 100% alive delivery guaranteed. Pullets and stock shipped by express, charges collect. Catalog FREE.

SILVER WARD HATCHERY, Box 29, Zeeland, Mich.



Absolutely the Finest Quality White Leghorn Chicks

From the World's Great Laying Strains

English S. C. White Leghorns

[Snowdens Highest Egg Pedigreed Blood Lines Imported direct from England]

Tancred Champion White Leghorns

[Famous National Egg Contest Winners]

Strong, peppy, highest quality, selected chicks from the cream of our choicest matings; large, deep-bodied, lopped combed hens.

Extra Special Reduced Prices

\$9 per 100 -- \$43 per 500 -- \$85 per 1,000

For June 16 and 23 delivery. Postpaid—100% live delivery guaranteed.

C. O. D. or Cash with Order—Order now by telegram, postal or letter for immediate or future delivery. No order too large—none too small. Thousands ready for shipment every Monday. Free beautiful illustrated circular. Send for prices on matured stock and 10-weeks-old pullets.

VAN BREE'S POULTRY FARM, Box 16, Zeeland, Mich.

WYNGARDEN'S "EGG-BRED" BABY CHICKS



Buy Chix Now When Prices are Low. Sell Eggs in November When Can Get the Most Profit.

Such results can be depended upon when you buy Wyngarden 200-280-egg strain, English type, White Leghorn chicks. Developed by years of careful breeding and culling. In our Brown Leghorns and Anconas also, you get the best breeding possible. Purchased now, they are sure to make a handsome profit for you. Catalog free.

Order Now from These Low Prices.

	50	100	1000
Selected Matings—English W. Leghorns.			
Brown Leghorns, Anconas	\$4.50	\$9	\$80
Extra Selected Matings, same breeds	5.50	11	100
Special Star Matings, English W. Leghorns	6.50	13	110
Odds and Ends (broilers)		7	60
(500 lots at the 1,000 rate). 100% live delivery guaranteed.			

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Box M Zeeland Mich. U.S.A.



Washtenaw Hatchery--JUNE PRICES

WE CLOSE JUNE 25th

Our flocks have been carefully developed over a period of EIGHT YEARS for HEAVY LAYING QUALITIES. HEALTH and VIGOR. This enables us to supply our many valued customers with BIG, STRONG, STURDY CHICKS that Live and Grow into useful, profitable fowls.

Varieties.	25	50	100	500
English White Leghorns	\$2.50	\$4.75	\$9.00	\$40.00
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	2.75	5.25	10.00	45.00
White Rocks and Wyandottes	3.00	5.75	11.00	50.00

Postpaid to your door. 100 per cent Live Delivery Guaranteed. Order right from this Ad. with full remittance and save time.

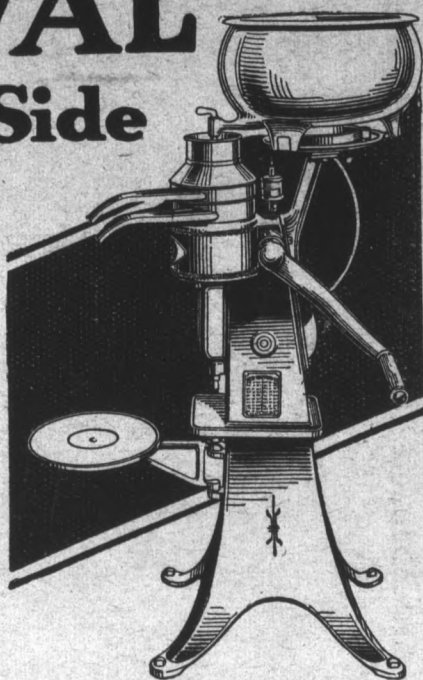
WASHTENAW HATCHERY, Box R.5, Ann Arbor, Mich.

TRY A New Improved DE LAVAL Side-by-Side

with any or every other cream separator made before reaching the conclusion that any other machine is good enough, or that you can afford to buy or use it.

SEE the machines side-by-side first, and if seeing leaves any doubt then TRY them side-by-side. Do your own choosing after having done so.

Remember that the best separator means more than any other machine on the farm, a saving or a loss twice-a-day every day in the year, and that the better machine will last twice as long as the inferior one.



**Sold on easy terms
or installments.
See your De Laval
agent at once.**

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY
NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO
165 Broadway 29 E. Madison Street 61 Beale Street

TRY a Michigan Farmer Classified Ad. to sell your surplus poultry, or to get that extra help. They bring results with little cost, see rates on page 781 of this issue.

HEAVES Use 2 large cans. Cost \$2.50. Money back if not satisfactory. One can at \$1.25 often sufficient. **NEWTON'S Compound for Worm Expelling, Conditioning, Heaves, Indigestion, Distemper, Coughs.** 65c and \$1.25 cans. At dealers or post-paid. **THE NEWTON REMEDY CO., Toledo, Ohio**

BE A VIOLINIST \$9.95
Genuine full size Strad model violin and bow and self instructor. \$9.95 Postpaid.
JOSEF DEULIN, Violin Maker
1414 BROADWAY, DETROIT, MICH.



**Paints
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Disinfects
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**You Can Mix It Today
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That's one of the big advantages—one of the great conveniences of Carbola, the Modern Disinfecting Whitewash. Once mixed with water, it's always ready to use. It will not deteriorate after mixing as ordinary whitewash lime does.

Carbola comes in powder form and it contains a powerful disinfectant. Mixing with water quickly turns it into a smooth-flowing white paint that can be quickly applied with spray pump or brush. It dries a clear, even

white and it will not blister, flake or peel off.

Try Carbola. Use it to paint and disinfect the interiors of your poultry houses, dairy barns, sheep sheds and hog pens. A pound makes enough paint to cover 100 square feet. Use the dry powder as a dusting powder on your poultry and other live stock. It will help to keep your animals free from lice and mites. It will help to prevent the start and spread of contagious diseases among your stock.

Your hardware, feed, seed, poultry supply or drug dealer has Carbola or can get it. If not, order direct. Money back if you're not satisfied.

5 lbs. 75c and 10c postage 10 lbs. \$1.25 and 15c postage 20 lbs. \$2.50 delivered
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CARBOLA CHEMICAL CO., Inc.,
326 Ely Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.

CARBOLA
The Disinfecting White Paint

DAIRY IMPROVEMENT WORK

All the More Reason for Better Cows

THE recent drop of some sixteen cents in four or five weeks that was sustained in the butter-fat market was quite a radical drop, but we know that was due very largely to the importation of Danish butter, as I understand that nine million pounds of butter were received in New York in the first three and one-half months of this year. This was bound to have a depressing effect on the market. However, if you will consult the figures for last year you will find the prices for butter-fat are about on par right now with what they were at this time last year.

Regarding cow testing association and bull work in the dairy industry, will say that in my opinion our net results will be greater on low prices than they are on high prices. Almost anybody with any kind of cows can make a little money or at least keep the "wolf from the door" in times of high prices for dairy products. It is likewise true that only the man that owns efficient cows can make good when prices are at a normal level or below.

Then, too, when butter gets down to the point it is now at, more of it is consumed. With a tariff of eight cents per pound on imported butter there won't be much of it coming in. It is going to take a long time to double the cow population in the state or in the country at large. Consumption is increasing faster now than it ever has in the past and I am hopeful enough of the future to think that it will be some time until production overtakes the consumption.

But in season and out of season what we need more of is information about the individual cow. One of the reasons why Denmark is able to sell butter in competition with us is because of the fact that the individual cow in Denmark is producing a little more than twice the amount of milk that our cows produce. This situation is enough in itself to explain how they can compete with us, and our hope is to increase the efficiency of our cows and not to increase production by getting more cows. Our slogan is, "Not more but better cows."—O. E. Reed, Professor of Dairy Husbandry, M. A. C.

IMPROVES HIS HERD.

FRANK LANE, of Bloomingdale, Michigan, is a firm believer in cow testing association work. Mr. Lane was one of the original members of the Allegan County Cow Testing Association. Mr. Lane has for many years kept the very best of pure-bred Holstein sires. One of his sires was purchased from the Holstein herd of the Michigan Agricultural College.

A six-year-old pure-bred Holstein, Lucille, was the high cow in milk production in the association year just closed in Allegan county. This Holstein cow with her two-day-old heifer calf shows clearly that she has every right to be a heavy milk producer. She made 16,504 pounds of milk, and 446.8 pounds of fat during the association year 1923, reports L. Wilcox, cow tester.

Mr. Lane has always been a strong believer in feeding, breeding and weeding. He has weeded out and sent to the butcher some of his low-producing cows. He has a high-class pure-bred Holstein herd now. Persistent efforts directed along this line of thought will finally bring the best of results in any dairy herd. Mr. Lane is to be complimented on the progress that he has made in his years of dairying.—A. C. B.

GIVING THE COMMUNITY NEW LIFE.

THE big dairy movement by the farmers of Arenac county which began about a year ago continues to grow. Scrub bulls and common cows are "shaking in their boots" since the movement is aimed at the elimination of the inefficient animals.

Poor cows are worse than no cows, is the growing belief of these hopeful farmers. But good cows, they now hold, are the salvation of agriculture in the county. Therefore, the aim is to grow herds of high production.

To this end good sires are finding their way into the locality. Holsteins, Guernseys, Jerseys and Shorthorn sires are included in the list. The hopeful thing is that the farmers appear to be of one accord in commend-

ing the change. They are now studying type and production instead of devoting their time to "cussing" everything but their own angelic disposition.

This constructive work is spreading, since the people around West Branch in Ogemaw county, as well as those of other sections to the north, are carrying on a similar program, getting their inspiration from here.—M. F. Parker.

CLINTON TESTERS HOLD CONFERENCE.

COUNTY Agent Kittle, of St. Johns, has three cow testers operating in his county and a fourth who is working part time in Clinton and Ingham counties. Three of these four testers met at Kittle's office recently and considered improvements in the cow testing association work. The testers present were Ford Morgan, of the North Clinton Association; Victor Ornstrup, of the Eagle-Watertown Clinton County Cow Testing Association, and Raymond Kuhn, of the Lansing-Ingham Association, who has a number of members in southern Clinton county. A. C. Baltzer, of the Dairy Extension, M. A. C., was present. The cow tester's job was emphasized from various angles and the need for exercising the greatest amount of care in the routine of cow testing work was stressed by Mr. Kittle. Suggestions were made by A. C. Baltzer toward creating greater interest among cow test members and non-cow test members, and bettering the work.

Every tester is provided with a soil-tex outfit, is emphasizing the growing of alfalfa or sweet clover and stressing the use of good pure-bred sires.

Exhibits were mentioned for the county fair and the prospects of attending the National Dairy Show at Milwaukee the first week of October, 1924. Further meetings of the testers were planned for the coming months.

To industry and economy add self-reliance. Do not take too much advice, think for yourself. Independence will add vigor and inspiration to your labor.

HURON COUNTY HOLSTEIN ASSOCIATION.

EVERY Holstein breeder in Huron county should include a pair of hip-boots in his "go to meetin'" clothes. Such is the opinion of J. J. Hays, secretary of the State Holstein Association, for the rains descended on the flat surface of Huron county all day previous to a night meeting at Bad Axe, of the Huron County Holstein Association. It was difficult to locate the dividing point between damp earth and damp air. Truly, 'twas a dirty night. But ten hardy souls braved the rigors of the elements to attend the meeting.

Following a discussion by Hays as to how the county association could best function, the breeders laid out the following program:

In cow testing, Howard Nugent, of Bad Axe, deputy in charge, will assist County Agent E. E. Twing and college authorities in promoting this valuable work.

Work with boys and girls in calf club projects was also endorsed. It is planned to enroll at least twenty-five youngsters in club work. James Elvin, of Bad Axe, was elected deputy in charge. Elvin will also serve as chief pusher for showing off Holsteins at county and district fairs.

County dues were reduced to \$2.00 per year, and the joint county-state system of financing was adopted. A tour is contemplated in July.

The officers elected for this year include, President, Howard Nugent, Bad Axe; secretary, Thomas Amos, of Bad Axe; directors, Henry Mohr, Pigeon; Herman Voepel, Sebawaing, and Thos. Nichol, Bloomfield.

SOY-BEANS ON THE STAGE.

(Continued from page 753). more favorable, for this demonstration was planted on a sandy soil following fodder corn in 1922. This field was not supposed to be especially fertile either.

There have been but two plantings made in Calhoun county. In 1920 the yield was 3,867 pounds and in 1921 it was 2,570 pounds per acre of hay. No fertilizer was used the first year while eight loads per acre were applied in 1921. Apparently the manure did not help. These fields were both sandy loam and like many other acres in the county on which it is very difficult to secure clover catches.

A field in Kalkaska county yielded 1,686 pounds per acre of hay in 1921 without any fertilizer on a poor sandy soil, but well fitted and kept clean through the summer. This field was harvested too early, thus reducing the yield. It is probable that the yield would have been right around a ton per acre and the cutting been delayed ten days or two weeks.

The largest yield which has been obtained in these demonstrations was on a heavy tiled field in Tuscola county in 1920 when there was harvested 4,638 pounds of hay per acre. This was on a clover sod turned down with six tons per acre of manure. This was harvested a few days late, approximately seventy-five per cent of the leaves having fallen.

Another large yield was one of 4,466 pounds of hay per acre on a fertile sandy loam soil in Emmet county in 1920. On a less fertile field the following year the yield of soy-bean hay was

2,333 pounds per acre.

The largest yield of all varieties in these demonstrations was obtained in 1920 on a heavy tile-drained field following clover. The yield being 7,797 pounds, nearly four tons per acre, of hay containing twelve per cent of moisture.

On the basis of these demonstrations it seems reasonable to expect that on the light acid sandy loam soils the yield should not be far from a ton of excellent hay per acre, if properly cared for. This means planting preferably the last of May, keeping the field clean, and cutting before the leaves begin to fall, yet waiting until the pods are well plumped out. On the more fertile soils the yields will, of course, be heavier, probably around one and one-half tons per acre.

Remember that soy-beans are a legume and when properly inoculated (culture can be obtained from the Bacteriological Department, M. A. C.), they secure a portion of their nitrogen from the air. The millets do not do this.

DAIRY PRODUCTS SCARCE IN GERMANY.

A FARMER of Saxony, Germany, Dr. Lindenhayn, who is now in Washington, says the German people are slowly recovering from the effects of the war and the more recent fall in value of the mark. There are few dairy cows left in Germany. The use of ice cream was prohibited during the war and it is not now on sale. The supply of fresh milk is limited, the people using large quantities of condensed milk from Denmark and the United States.

RURAL CARRIES TO GATHER STATISTICS.

THE Bureau of Agricultural Economics will use the rural mail carriers in making its midsummer acreage survey of crops. The success of the pig surveys made through the aid of the rural carriers during the last few years has suggested further employment of this method in making an acreage survey. The Postmaster General has consented to the use of the rural carriers in the new project, and accordingly nearly a million survey cards covering all the important crops will be sent out to carriers the latter part of August. It is planned to have these reports tabulated in time for use in making the final acreage estimates for the year in December.

MICHIGAN BULLETINS.

COPIES of any of the following bulletins are obtainable free by requesting same from the Experiment Station, East Lansing, Michigan.

Bean Growing in Michigan.—This is the title of a special bulletin by Prof. J. F. Cox and H. R. Pettigrove, of the Michigan Agricultural College, covering the various up-to-date practices in the growing and marketing of this popular cash crop.

Michigan Potato Diseases.—In this special bulletin, G. H. Coons and J. E. Kotila, of the Agricultural College, give a description of the diseases which cause shortages in potato yields, and lay down a definite program of control to reduce the shortages to the minimum.

Simplex Lime Spreader.—H. H. Muselman is the author of this circular bulletin from the Agricultural College, in which are working directions for the construction of an inexpensive, yet serviceable lime spreader.

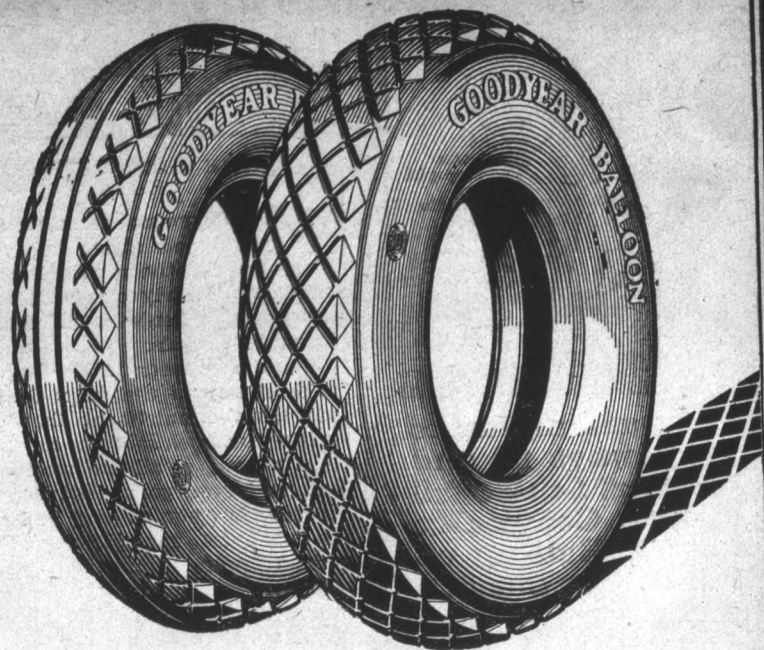
High Cows in Milk Production

THE following table shows the ten high cows in milk production out of 21,513 cows that were under cow testing association work in Michigan, in seventy-eight associations reporting, during April.

Association and Owner.	Breed.	Date Fresh.	Lbs. Milk.	Lbs. Fat.	Age
Genesee No. 7, J. E. Post.....	PB H	3-27-24	2960.5	97.7**	Mature
Genesee No. 3, Edward Cook.....	GR H	3-29-24	2945.	94.2	12
Van Buren-North, T. C. Tiedebohl..	PB H	3-25-24	2892.	92.5	4
St. Joseph, Ezra Gearhart.....	PB H	.....	2806.	84.2*	4
Ingham-Lansing, George McKim....	PB H	.....	2712.	100.3*	Mature
Kent-W. Alpine, John Butth.....	PB H	3-20-24	2721.	87.1*	4
St. Joseph, Ezra Gearhart.....	PB H	3-14-24	2703.	83.8	6
Calhoun, Lakewood Dairy.....	PB H	4-4-24	2697.	99.3**	5
Van Buren-North, T. C. Tiedebohl..	PB H	2-26-24	2691.	107.6*	6
Jackson-Grass Lake, Noon & Son..	GR H	12-27-23	2666.	85.3	7

*Three times a day milking.

**Four times a day milking.



AN outstanding feature of Goodyear balloon tires is SUPERTWIST, the remarkable new cord fabric perfected by Goodyear. Tests made with this enduring new material showed that a tire carcass made of SUPERTWIST delivered more than 100% greater service than a carcass made of an equal number of plies of standard cord fabric. SUPERTWIST is used only by Goodyear, and is built into Goodyear balloon tires of both kinds—to fit new small-diameter wheels, and to fit the wheels now on your car.

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GOODYEAR

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Lansing, Michigan.

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ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. \$2.50 per bottle, delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Book 4 R free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Varicose Veins, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Wens, Cysts. Allays pain quickly. Price \$1.25 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Made in the U. S. A. by W. F. YOUNG, INC., 468 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

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Bee hives, section boxes, smokers, comb foundation, etc. Agents for Root's goods in Michigan. Send for catalog.

BERRY SUPPLIES

A-grade berry baskets and 16-quart crates. Prompt Delivery. Trial order to points within 150 miles of Lansing as follows: 200 baskets postpaid, \$2.25; 5 16-quart crates postpaid, \$1.40. Special prices on larger orders. Send for price card.

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All slime pours right out instantly

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stroys bad odors and kills bacteria. Its germicidal strength is reliable and known. The last drop is as powerful as the first. Every day you get the same sure results. Use it for purifying all milk utensils, separators, milking machines, cans, bottles, strainers, etc. Your dealer has it and guarantees it or money back. Get a jug today. See coupon below for free offer.

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The reliable and effective remedy for:

- Spavin
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"Of course my horses are always fit and working! I never fail to have Gombault's Caustic Balsam on hand. It doesn't cause scars or discolored hair like firing or cautery."

Used for 41 years. A million successful treatments given each year. Directions with every bottle. \$1.50 per bottle at druggists or direct upon receipt of price.

ALSO GOOD FOR HUMAN USE
An excellent remedy for sprains, bruises, cuts, burns, sore throat, muscular and inflammatory rheumatism, sciatica and lumbago. The Lawrence-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

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Are your herd leaders assets or liabilities? Ancestral quality in our Aberdeen Angus offerings need only be referred to by the mention of such famous "Dodgies" as Imp. Edgar of Dalmeny, Imp. Eirreball of Bleaton, Majesty Queen, Karama of Glenmawr, Pride Protest, to say nothing of many others.

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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 Choice Bull Calf 10 mo. old. out of a good A. R. O. cow. J. M. WILLIAMS, North Adams, Mich.

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

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.

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.

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

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

Ten Head of Register of Merit Jersey Cows for sale. Price \$1,400 as bunch, "will divide." H. C. WHIPPLE, Augusta, 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.

FOR SALE

A few choice young Shorthorn bulls. Write for detailed prices. H. B. PETERS & SON, Elsie, 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 Five Registered Shorthorn bulls from two to twelve months old. Tuberculin tested. S. G. Maichele, Middleville, Mich.



THE CHEAPEST FOOD.

WHY do we not get more seriously concerned about our pastures? They provide the greatest crop in all America. Nearly one-third of all improved farm lands in the country are rated as pasture.

Pasture grasses make the cheapest milk of any of the dairy feeds; they provide the nutriment that develops cattle carcasses into the cheapest beef that grows; of all the wool and mutton, and even pork, that is produced, no pounds come so easy and so cheap as those that grass produces.

The profits from pastures are easy money. Perhaps that is the reason we think so little of them. We do not have to do much about them, just fix the fences a little. We do not have to think much about them, just open the gate and let the stock have their own way. We do not have to worry about them, weather delays neither seed time nor harvest, nor spoils the crop. We take no chances, we invest little and withdraw much.

No crop grows so universally, nor so abundantly. No crop goes so far toward the maintenance of our wild and domesticated animals. No single crop means so much to civilization and to the comfort and contentment of humanity. Grass is the great universal benefactor among plants. It voluntarily covers the great earth with verdure, nor yields its rothold upon the soil only as we humans force it to. We stay our cultivators and soon it creeps back and spreads its springy carpet of green evenly over the bare earth. It yields its annual harvests to man and beast, and grows the more luxuriant for the cropping.

In spite of the beneficence of this greatest of all crops, we read or hear very little about it. We plow it over and talk about the great crops of corn we raise to feed to cattle, and yet I have known it to save the day for the cattle feeder, and in a few short months turn a decided loss into a sure profit. We fight hard to eliminate it and give some other crop a chance to turn some ready cash, and yet you have known many of these cash crops to fail to return a profit. We complain bitterly of the high cost of production and yet often fail to take advantage of, or give due credit to, grass which is capable of returning so much and can be produced so cheaply.

Perhaps as world changes compel us to get down to fundamentals, and we realize the importance of this great crop, the net profits it may bring to us, the virgin richness that follows in its wake, the easy money and cheapness of the food it produces, we will not work so hard to tear it up, nor feel so badly to see our pasture acres widen. Instead we will give thought to the kind of animals that graze these pastures, and see to it that they produce a quality product which always commands a premium in the world's markets.—P. P. Pope.

THIRTY-FOUR ASSOCIATIONS POOL WOOL.

POOLING has become the leading factor in the wool trade. The United States Department of Agriculture has secured data from thirty-four associations in regard to collective marketing of wool in 1923. Most of these associations are well organized. In some states the local associations have federated with a central selling agency. Farm bureau organizations in several states have formed pools for the cooperative handling of wool. This is the case in Michigan, Illinois and Indiana. In Indiana, 1,808 growers consigned their 1923 clip of 398,000 pounds to the Ohio Sheep and Wool

Growers' Association at Columbus. The average cost of selling was 3.57 cents per pound.

WANT DUAL SHEEP AND CATTLE.

IN Saxony, which is noted for its fine yarns, the farmers are working to develop a dual-purpose breed of sheep, and also dairy cattle of similar character. They have four or five breeds of dairy animals, but are interbreeding them with the idea of developing a combined milk and butter type that will meet their requirements more fully than either a distinctively beef or dairy breed.

EATING MORE MEAT.

THE American people are becoming meat eaters again. Estimates made by the bureau of agricultural economics show that the people of this country ate more meat in 1923 than has been the case in fifteen years. The average consumption of meat for each man, woman and child was 167 pounds. This is an increase of eighteen pounds over the last five-year average.

There was also an increase in exports in 1923. Total meat exports for the year were 989,000,000 pounds, an increase of 226,000,000 pounds over the previous year. Exports of lard broke all records, exceeding a billion pounds.

PURE-BRED HOG PRICES GO DOWN.

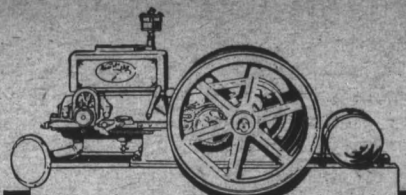
THE unsatisfactory condition of the live stock markets has been reflected in the lower prices paid for pure-bred stock. The low prices of hogs for slaughter and relatively high prices for corn during 1923 had a very serious effect on the demand for pure-bred swine, according to a survey made by the department of agriculture, which included reports from many breeders of Duroc-Jersey, Hampshire, Poland China, Chester White and Berkshire hogs. The average price for pigs in 1922 was \$30, and \$24 in 1923; boars over eight months and under two years old, \$42 in 1922, and \$25 in 1923; boars two years old and over, \$74 in 1922, and \$60 in 1923; sows, bred, \$59 in 1922, and \$49 in 1923.

THE HOG FOR THE FARMER.

(Continued from page 761).

the feed in the exercise called "rustling." In my opinion the rustling hog is too expensive.

Let me say a word in regard to mating and how a person should be guided. In the first place, do not mate two animals that carry the same defect; mate so as to correct defects. There is too much mating done by selecting some sire because he was made champion at some show. Too many breeders lose sight of a possibility of correcting an error in conformation when purchasing a breeding animal. Further, high professional fitting for shows often covers a multitude of sins not reached by the ordinary feeder. Remember that many a hog has been a champion whose sire or dam never won a ribbon, and many a hog having a champion for a sire or a champion for a dam, never got a place. The woods are full of stuff sired by champions that are entirely disregarded by farmers who know the type of hogs that has made good for them. No hog is perfect; yet, we have many that stand high in perfection, both as individuals and sires. However, outstanding pigs are hard to find even in the herd of our best breeders. The pedigree of a pig is only a history of its ancestry, a sort of bill of sale of breeding quality.



This Servant Works for Little

A few cents a day keeps this tireless farm servant pumping water, churning, separating cream, doing the family washing, shelling corn—doing these and many other tedious time-and muscle-taking farm jobs that take hours of your time and the time of your family.

Waterloo Boy Type "H" Farm Engine

Almost every day in the year you will have work for this time- and labor-saver—and it will make money for you on every job you give it. There is no other power as economical.

The Waterloo Boy furnishes steady, dependable power for years to come. This engine is very simple—it is free from intricate parts—easy to understand and start under all weather conditions. Important wearing parts hardened. Adjusting or repairing a Waterloo Boy is seldom necessary. It runs steady at all speeds. Equipped with simple magneto that supplies a hot, fat spark. The Waterloo Boy is built to a standard of quality you will appreciate. Built in 2-, 3- and 5-H. P. sizes—either on skids or mounted on truck.

Be sure to see these engines at your John Deere dealer's. Write us for free booklet. Address John Deere, Moline, Ill., and ask for Booklet WD-722



Milking Shorthorn Bulls Best Clay breeding up to 11 mo. old. \$75 to \$200. Herd tested. Irvin Dean & Son, Crosswell, Mich.

Hereford Steers

64 Wt. Around 800 lbs. 70 Wt. Around 750 lbs.
88 Wt. Around 650 lbs. 44 Wt. Around 600 lbs.
46 Wt. Around 500 lbs. 50 Wt. Around 500 lbs.
Well marked and show splendid breeding, deep reds, good stocker order. Herefords are usually market toppers when finished. Anxious to sell your choice one carload or all. Give number and weight preferred.

Van B. Baldwin, Eldon, Wapello Co., Iowa

Registered Hereford Cattle

20 Heifers and some cows by our Herd bull which stood 2d in a class of 12, at the International, as a yearling. Come and look them over. They will please you. MARION STOCK FARM, Marion, Mich.

CATTLE FOR SALE

4 loads 800-lb. Hereford Steers.
6 loads 500-lb. Hereford Steers.
3 loads 700-lb. Angus and Shorthorns.
A. C. WISECORN, Fairfield, Iowa.

YEARLING Brown Swiss Bull for sale. Also Poland China Fall Boars. A. A. FELDAMP, Manchester, Mich.

HOGS

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.

DUROCS We have Sons and Gr. Sons of International Winner. Great Orion Sensation, Twice International Winner. Buy your fall boar now and save money. Let us tell you about our Sensation Durocs. J. M. WILLIAMS, No. Adams, Mich.

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

DUROC SPRING PIGS

Every Pig guaranteed satisfactory when you receive it. Send for actual photo and description. STATE FARM ASSOCIATION, Kalamazoo, Mich. Member Michigan State Farm Bureau

PIGS Registered O. I. C. 8 to 10 weeks old, guaranteed to please. Price reasonable. L. N. WALTER, Beallsville, Ohio.

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

O. I. C. 1 Sept. boar, Spring pigs Sired by "Giant Boy" and "Jumbo Bell Boy." Swiss bulls. MILO H. PETERSON, Ionia, Mich., R. 2.

O. I. C's. A few choice service Boars and spring pigs either sex. CLOVER LEAF STK. FARM, Monroe, 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.

Francisco Farm Poland Chinas

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

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

Hampshire Bred gilts, spring and fall boars, at bargain prices. 12th year. Write your wants. John W. Snyder, R. 2, St. Johns, Mich.

HANDY OILER FOR HOGS.

THE hired man one day hunted up two or three burlap sacks and tied them around a big post in the hog lot. He left a few inches of sack loose above the string around the top and filled this place with motor oil that had been taken out of the engine as worn out. You should see the hogs get busy about that sack. It soon was soaked with oil and they proceeded to give the lice on their bodies a good oiling. Old canvas or any stout cloth will serve if burlap sacks are not handy, and crude oil may take the place of old motor oil.—A. Hilco.

WHAT IS A BALANCED RATION?

THE balanced ration idea is about twenty-five years old. That is, the talk of balanced rations was a comparatively new thing among farmers of twenty-five years ago, and it meant at that time, that a certain percentage of protein, carbohydrates and fat, must prevail in the ration to make it balance. Too much protein would cause the animal to grow muscle and frame or give milk, at the expense of flesh, and too great a proportion of carbohydrates and fat would produce fat at the cost of growth.

Minerals and Vitamines.

The world keeps moving on, we live and learn, and our ideas change as they are influenced by the information we take on. We have learned that there are many things essential to the well-being and normal development of an animal besides protein, carbohydrates and fat. We hear a great deal these days about minerals in the ration, and the newest thing we talk about in connection with proper food is vitamins. We all understand what minerals are and can readily see the connection between lime, phosphate, and salt, and strong bones, vigorous constitution and good digestion.

But these vitamins, what are they? What do they look like? Where do you get them? One needs a good imagination and a little scientific knowledge to comprehend them. But they have always been prevalent in greater or lesser degree in the live stock foods of the farm.

For all practical purposes we may consider them, along with minerals, as some of the "other things" that are essential to make a perfectly balanced ration. We understand then, that a balanced ration means a ration that contains, in correct proportions, all the elements that go to build up a perfect animal body, keep it in perfect health, and functioning after the manner of its kind. The horse must produce energy, the cow, milk, the sheep, wool and mutton, the hog and the steer, meat, and if the ration is thoroughly and completely balanced, they will do these things in a creditable manner and at the same time keep physically fit. Providing, of course, that such action is not made prohibitive by conditions of heredity, or disease with which the ration has nothing in common.

How to Provide These Essentials.

There are a great many combinations of minerals that are good, from a plain home mixture of wood ashes and salt, to those that are prepared by others and placed on the market at \$5.00 or more per hundred pounds. A very efficient and easily provided mixture may be prepared on most any farm by combining wood ashes, barrel salt and rock, bone or acid phosphate that comes in the fertilizer sack. The self-feeder offers a convenient way of feeding them, and it only takes a little to go a long way.

The leafy portions of clover, alfalfa and other leguminous hays and grasses are rich in the life-giving and health-promoting vitamins. Bright, clear hay in winter, and fresh forage in summer are as essential to the welfare of our domestic animals, even the hogs and the hens, as are the concentrated grains. They and the minerals

are needed to round out the ration and to satisfy the animal's natural appetite, which is the most accurate balancer of the ration.—P. P. Pope.

WANT RATES ADJUSTED TO LENGTH OF HAUL.

OPPOSITION to the Esch-Cummins act is shaping up into definite action in the senate. The progressives are determined to force immediate lowering of freight rates. The "long and short haul" clause will be one point of attack. There is strong sentiment in favor of legislation which would prevent railroads from charging a lower rate for a long haul than for a short haul. It is unfair, the opponents of the law say, to compel the agriculture and industries of the inland states to pay the losses sustained on the long coast to coast haul, so that the railroads can successfully compete with shipping through the Panama Canal.

Veterinary.

CONDUCTED BY DR. W. C. FAIR.

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

Shy Breeders.—I have trouble getting my cows with calf. None of them have aborted, but the cow comes in heat from three to nine weeks after she is served. I might add that several of my neighbors are having similar trouble. W. C. W., Palms, Mich.—You might try the yeast treatment, which is prepared by dropping a cake of compressed yeast into one quart of clean tepid water, let stand for two or three hours in room heat, strain, then flush vagina. A clean fountain syringe is handy to use, the cows should be treated daily for one week before they come in heat and are served.

Obstructed Teat.—The teat of my cow seems to be blocked, preventing the passage of milk, the canal through teat seems to have closed. J. A. H., Lupton, Mich.—A dull-pointed probe should be used to dilate teat canal, or use teat dilator.

Feeding Whey to Swine.—Kindly tell me if feeding whey to swine is injurious. Had litter of pigs two weeks old; they all died, except one. They swell in joints and are stiff. W. F. F., Levering, Mich.—Feeding a limited amount of whey to pigs will do them no particular harm, but too much will sicken them. Whey is only about one-half as nutritious as skim-milk cheese.

Imperfect Udder.—I would like to know what can be done for my heifer which has freshened. She seems to be healthy; both hind quarters of udder are normal, but very little milk comes from the front quarters, and I am anxious to have her put in shape. H. C., Detroit, Mich.—Frequent massaging of the poorly developed quarters and milking her three or four times daily will help to stimulate the secretion of milk; however, you should not expect much milk from the front quarters.

Cattle Have Lice.—What can we do for cattle infested with lice? We have applied coal-tar disinfectant, but it failed to kill the lice. G. L., Fair Haven, Mich.—The coal-tar dips will be made much more effective and efficient, if you will add ten ounces of vinegar to each quart of coal-tar solution. By adding the vinegar you destroy the eggs of the lice. After spraying rub the solution in with a brush. Kerosene emulsion is another useful lice killer, and inexpensive.

Eversion of Womb-Vagina.—I have a cow about eight years old. Three years ago she cast her wethers, but she recovered. Now she will soon freshen; occasionally she shows symptoms of it returning. I keep her in barn, walk her a short distance to creek and back. She is in fine health. Would you advise me to breed her again? H. S., Davison, Mich.—Instead of your cow suffering from eversion of the worm, she suffers from eversion of vagina, and if you will feed her less bulky food, place her in stall with floor so arranged that her front feet will be three inches lower than hind feet. By placing her in this posture the protruding portion of vagina will drop back into body where it belongs. Treatment will vary somewhat, according to the degree of the eversion. If she has her calf, cleans all right, has no eversion, you may breed her again.

CHICKS

From the Greatest Egg Producing Strains

English White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns and Anconas

\$8.00 Per 100 \$37.00 Per 500

Odds and Ends \$7.00 Per 100 \$32.00 Per 500

Order direct, live delivery guaranteed by prepaid mail. No catalogue. Reference State Commercial Bank.

Main Hatchery,

Box 231,

Zeeland, Mich.

ROYAL Egg-Bred CHICKS

S. C. Eng. Type White Leghorns and Brown Leghorns

For Prompt Shipment

\$9 per 100; \$45 per 500; \$85 per 1000

Mixed (Odds and Ends) 7c Each

Less than 100 chicks 10c each. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order direct from this adv. Cash with Order or C. O. D. We pay postage.

Royal Hatchery & Farms, S. P. Wiersma, R. 2, Zeeland, Mich.

EARLY MATURING BABY CHICKS

From Carefully Culled Pure-bred Stock

Buy your chicks by comparison. Try our chicks and compare them with others for Early Maturity, Quality, and Livability.

Prices on	50	100	500	1000
Extra Select B. P. Rocks & R. I. Reds	\$6.00	\$11.00	\$50.00	\$100.00
Foreman Strain B. P. Rocks	8.00	15.00	70.00	130.00
R. I. Reds from Choice Matings	8.00	15.00	70.00	130.00
W. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons & W. P. Rocks	8.00	15.00	70.00	130.00
Utility & Eng. S. C. W. Leghorns	5.50	10.00	45.00	90.00
Special American S. C. W. Leghorns	6.50	12.00	55.00	110.00
Mixed, all varieties \$7.50 per hundred. Mixed, all varieties, heavies \$9.00 per hundred.				

Full Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid. Order direct from this ad. and save time. Send P. O. Money Order, Bank Draft or Certified Check. Member I. B. C. A. Reference, Milan State Savings Bank.

MILAN HATCHERY

Box 4,

MILAN, MICH.

Big, Husky Chicks

Pure-Bred, High Quality, Heavy Laying, Tested Certified Flocks

Varieties.	Prices on:	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White & Brown Leghorns	\$2.75	\$5.25	\$10.00	\$47.50	\$90.00	
Anconas	2.75	5.25	10.00	47.50	90.00	
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	3.50	6.75	13.00	62.50	120.00	
Assorted Chicks	2.25	4.50	8.00	40.00	77.50	

Extra Select Stock \$1.00 per 100 higher. Well hatched in modern machines. Each order carefully packed under our personal attention. Postpaid. 100% live delivery. Bank reference. 1924 Catalog ready.

WINSTROM POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY, Box A-6 ZEELAND, MICH.

BABY CHICKS---SPECIAL PRICES JUNE

and July. Delivered anywhere. White Leghorns, \$10 per 100. Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds, \$12 per 100. All flocks culled and inspected. Our own breeding flock of large type American White Leghorns. Laying and standard qualities combined. 13 years' breeding, hatching and marketing experience. Modern plant. Live delivery guaranteed. Order from this advertisement to insure prompt shipment.

DEAN EGG FARM & HATCHERY, Big Beaver—Mail Address Birmingham, Michigan, R. 4.



Use HOOSIER BUILDING for all permanent buildings for farm or city. The best material obtainable for dwellings, store rooms, garages, foundation and basement walls, hog barns, poultry house, etc. A special tile for every purpose combining beauty, durability and economy. Tile finished in Smooth Glaze or Mat Face finish. Estimates of cost gladly furnished free. Buy now for your early spring building program and save time and money. Hoosier Bldg. Tile & Sile Company, Dept. M 98, Albany, Ind.

PERMANENT

The Northwestern Ohio Milking Shorthorn Assn. Will Sell at

Public Auction

At the Henry County Fair Grounds, Napoleon, Ohio

June 18, 1924

14 Cows, 9 Heifers and 13 Bulls

These cattle combine good breeding and individuality. Sale to start at One O'Clock P. M. For catalogs, address C. A. Heyman, Sec'y, Bellevue, Ohio

Send No Money for Silver Lake O. D. 100% live chicks, postpaid, from pure-bred, heavy laying stock. White & Brown Leghorns, 8c; Barred Rocks & Reds, 10c; White & Buff Rocks, 12c; Buff Orps., White Wyandottes, 12c. Silver Lake Egg Farms, Box M, Silver Lake, Ind.

CHICKENS CAN'T SCRATCH GRAVEL AND LICE TOO!!!
 Rid fowls of lice; make happy healthy LAYERS with Bowsky's Fowl Delouser: 30 years in use. Can be sprayed; used dry for dusting; or as a dip. Keeps coops clean. 1/4 lb. box 50c; 1 lb. box \$1.00. Pay postman on arrival.
BOWSKY EXTERMINATING CO.
 438 West 116th St., New York City

A SERVICE BULL From a Yearly Record Cow

A good-bodied, well-grown bull, born March 15, 1923. Color dark.
 His sire is a grandson of the famous King of the Pontiacs and Woodcrest Dora DeKol.
 His dam at nine years of age made:
 Butter, 7 days, 29.92 lbs.
 Milk, 59.3 lbs.
 Butter, 305 days, 864.34 lbs.
 Milk, 20,514.1 lbs.
 His six nearest dams average 29.45 lbs. butter in seven days.
 Bred at Newberry State Hospital.
 Send for pedigree and price.
Bureau of Animal Industry,
 Department C Lansing, Michigan

JULY SALE

Special Stock

Registered Holsteins

Will Offer on Sealed Bids:—

Nine registered Holstein cows and two grades, to the highest bidder on July 18th, at my farm, four miles south of Farwell.
 All bids to be filed with Farwell State Savings Bank, accompanied by certified check of \$15.00 not later than July 7th, 4 P. M.
 Right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

LANDY C. AGLE, Farwell, Mich.



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Wednesday, June 4.

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 1 red \$1.13; No. 2 red \$1.12; No. 3 red \$1.09; No. 2 white \$1.14; No. 2 mixed \$1.13.
Chicago.—July \$1.05½@1.05¼; September \$1.06½@1.07; December at \$1.09¼@1.09½.
Toledo.—Cash \$1.09½@1.10½.

Corn.

Detroit.—No. 3, 82½c; No. 4 yellow 78½c; No. 5, 72½@74c.
Chicago.—July 77½@77¼c; September 71½@71¼c; December 69¼c.

Oats.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 white 54c; No. 2, 52c.
Chicago.—July 45½@45¼c; September 40c; December 41¼c.

Rye.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2, 73c.
Chicago.—July 67½c; September at 69½c.
Toledo.—70c.

Barley.

Barley, malting 85c; feeding 80c.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$4.40@4.45 per cwt.
Chicago.—Navy \$4.90; Red kidneys \$7.25.

New York.—Choice pea at \$5.15@5.25; red kidneys \$7.50@7.75.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Prime red clover cash at \$11.15; alsike \$9.80; timothy \$3.35.

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 \$28; 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, Baldwins at \$4; Spies \$6.50@7; Ben Davis \$3; Winesaps \$4.50.

WHEAT

Wheat prices advanced most of last week and reached the highest point in over two months. The finish was on a small setback. The rapid disappearance of export surpluses and bad news from the new crop caused the rise. Rains in the southwest and less urgency in the demand for cash wheat were back of the easy tone later. Confidence is gradually spreading that wheat prices will average higher in the next twelve months than in the last twelve. World takings of wheat in the present crop year will be about 100,000,000 bushels more than expected when the year started and will set a new record. Domestic flour mills maintain a fairly high rate of output for this season of the year, and their grind is passing steadily into consumption. Milling demand for wheat, coupled with light receipts, is gradually reducing stocks. The amount of wheat still available in this country is ample, however, in view of the approach of harvest.

RYE

Exports of rye have increased in the last few weeks and further sales are reported from day to day so that the shipments promise to continue. The extreme discount of rye below wheat makes the former attractive, and Russian competition is less severe recently. Receipts are light and the large visible supply has been reduced slightly.

CORN

Cash corn is in about the same position as a week ago. Receipts in the two weeks previous were the lightest in nearly a year, but increased sharply last week, probably marking the start of the after-planting movement. Corn is disappearing fast in spite of reports of a slow demand and the visible supply has been reduced over 50 per cent since the high point in March. The new crop is not starting auspiciously owing to poor seed and unseasonable temperatures, but a turn to warmer weather in the last few days has allayed fear on this account. It will still be possible to produce a big crop if climatic conditions are favorable.

OATS

Oats prices have been remarkably stable. The visible supply is the

smallest at this season in a decade, distributors are steadily moving their holdings and new crop reports mention need of more favorable weather. New oats are not so far ahead as Texas has already begun to harvest and demand from the southwest is apt to diminish.

SEEDS

Seed markets are quiet and prices easy with cash demand for clover and grass seed at low ebb. Reports of damage to the new crop of clover are persistent and prices for fall delivery are above the present cash market. Timothy seed prices appear quite low. Reports of the necessity of replanting corn have not been borne out by the greater demand for seed corn.

FEEDS

An easy undertone prevails in the feed markets as demand is very quiet. Consumption of by-products feeds is at a minimum at this season, with most buyers disinclined to buy for future needs. Offerings of wheat feeds for future delivery are increasing as the mills are anticipating the new wheat crop. Prices are the lowest of the year and close to the low point reached last summer. Stocks of cottonseed cake and meal at mills are about the same as a year ago.

HAY

Light receipts of good timothy hay, reflecting scarcity of that grade in the country, keep prices in a firm position. Alfalfa and prairie hay markets are steady but dull as buyers are inclined to wait for new hay. Rains in the southwest have improved the new crop outlook.

BUTTER

Butter prices steadily advanced last week in spite of the fact that the season of "flush" production lies just ahead. Grass butter is plentiful and buying for storage was active. The fact that holdings in the four large distributing markets on June 1, the beginning of the new storage year, will be around 5,000,000 pounds larger than at the same time a year ago does not seem to be curtailing the present movement into storage. Production reports indicate an increasing make, but buying for storage is expected to maintain prices around the present level.

Prices for 92-score fresh butter as follows: Chicago 38¼c; New York 40c. In Detroit fresh creamery in tubs sells for 40c.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Although fresh egg prices remained practically unchanged last week, the

undertone was less firm and lower prices were generally expected. The receipts are decreasing each consecutive week but show a gain over the same time a year ago. The change to June grading which permits a greater tolerance of off-quality eggs will tend to increase the offerings of fresh first and lower prices probably will be necessary to absorb the heavier supplies. Many hens previously held back in the country for egg-laying purposes are arriving at distributing markets and prices declined under the increased offerings.

Chicago.—Eggs, miscellaneous 23@23½c; dirties 21½c; checks 21½c; fresh firsts 23½@24c; ordinary firsts 21½@22c. Live poultry, hens 23½c; broilers 40@41c; roosters 13½c; geese 12c; turkeys 20c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded at 23½@24½c. Live poultry, broilers 45@50c; heavy hens 27@28c; light hens 24c; roosters 14@15c; geese 15@16c; ducks 26@28c; turkeys 25c.

BEANS

Moderate improvement in the demand, coupled with light receipts at country elevators, resulted in an advance in bean prices last week. CHP Whites are quoted at \$4.50@4.55 per 100 pounds f. o. b. Michigan shipping points. It is possible that the market will advance still further on this bulge but remaining holdings are believed to be relatively heavy and an advance of a few cents is likely to increase the volume of offerings. The season is backward so far as the new crop is concerned, but there is still time for seeding to be completed in most states in accordance with a normal schedule.

POTATOES

A strong upturn on northern white potatoes occurred last week when the shipments fell off and demand remained fairly brisk. The supply of eastern whites was more generous, however, and prices declined. U. S. No. 1 Northern round whites are quoted at \$1.40@1.55 per 100 pounds sacked, and \$1.50@1.65 in bulk in the Chicago carlot market. New potatoes declined sharply under heavier receipts with Alabama sacked Bliss Triumphs at \$2.50@2.65 in Chicago.

APPLES

The apple market has strengthened as receipts have been falling off steadily and prices are unusually low for this season of the year. New York A-2½-inch Baldwins are bringing \$4@4.50 per barrel in consuming markets.

SMALL FRUITS

The strawberry season is at its height and prices have declined further.

Live Stock Market Service

Wednesday, June 4.

CHICAGO

Hogs.

Receipts 25,000. Market is mostly steady to 5c lower. Heavy butchers in active demand, others slow; light weight 5@10c lower; light lights show maximum loss; bulk good and choice butchers \$7.40@7.50; tops \$7.50; packing sows \$6.40@6.50; strong weight slaughter pigs strong to 25c higher, others slow; bulk good 120 to 130-lb. weight \$5.75@6.25.

Cattle.

Receipts 12,000. Market on beef steers, yearlings and light grade fat she stock fully steady at recent decline; trade more active; shipping demand moderate; early top steers at \$11.25; bulk \$8@10.35; grassy cows very slow; bulls steady, 10@15c higher, bulk at \$9.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 15,000. Market is slow. Few best lambs steady; others 25@50c lower; medium very slow, bidding mostly 50c or more off; no early sales. Fat sheep prospects weak to 25c lower; choice Idaho spring lambs \$17.25; best clipped lambs \$14.35; early bulk native spring \$15@15.25; few to city butchers \$15.50.

DETROIT

Receipts 493. Market steady. Good to choice yearlings \$9.00@9.50. Best heavy steers 8.50@9.75. Heavyweight butchers 8.50@9.00. Mixed steers and heifers 7.25@8.00. Heavy light butchers 6.50@7.25. Light butchers 5.50@6.50. Best cows 5.50@6.50.

Butcher cows 4.25@5.25. Cutters 3.50@3.75. Canners 2.50@3.50. Choice bulls 6.00@7.00. Bologna bulls 4.50@5.50. Stock bulls 3.75@4.50. Feeders 6.00@7.25. Stockers 5.25@6.50. Milkers 4.50@9.00.

Veal Calves.

Receipts 1,234. Market steady. Best 10.50@11.00. Culls and heavies 4.00@10.00.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 187. Market steady. Best lambs 14.00@14.25. Fair 11.00@13.00. Fair to good 6.00@7.00. Light to common 7.00@9.50. Culls and common 2.00@4.00.

Hogs.

Receipts 2,521. Market 5@10c lower. Mixed and heavies \$7.50. Pigs 6.40. Heavy Yorkers 7.55. Light Yorkers 7.00. Roughs 6.25. Stags 4.00@4.50.

BUFFALO

Cattle.

Receipts two cars. Market steady. Calves at \$10.50.

Hogs.

Receipts 20 cars. Market is lower. Heavy and Yorkers \$7.90; pigs and lights \$6.75@7.25.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts five cars. Market steady. Top lambs \$14.25@14.50; yearlings at \$11@12; wethers \$8@8.50; ewes \$5@7.

er under liberal receipts. Tennessee Klondikes are bringing \$2.50@3 per 24-quart crate in Chicago.

WOOL

Seaboard wool markets are quiet and sales are at slightly lower prices. Some buyers in both the fleece wool and range states have reduced their limits. Foreign markets have lost some of their recent strength. The goods market is inactive. The probability of a strike of garment workers is a depressing influence, and stocks of goods from the heavy output of last year are still making trouble. Underlying conditions are quite gradually strengthening, however. The present inactivity means that stocks of goods and raw wools in the hands of mills and distributors are gradually being reduced. The actual rate at which woolen goods are being used up by ultimate consumers has not declined commensurate with the falling off in mill output. Imports of clothing and combing wools in the ten months ending April 30 were only 106,000,000 pounds, against 285,000,000 pounds in the same period a year previous. Re-exports in the last few months increase the disparity still further. In the range states, the Wyoming clip has been sold at 39@42c, Utah wools at 38@43c, Nevada wools at 38@40c, and Texas twelve-month wools at 46@48c. At Boston fine delaine and half-blood combing wools are quoted at 52@53c, although some dealers refuse to sell below 54c.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Offerings of spinach and radishes were heavy and buying was not heavy enough to clean up. Potato prices reached new heights when they sold at \$1.25 a bushel. Some good stock was sold at 80c a bushel, but most moved at \$1 a bushel. The moderate supply of asparagus was in ready demand. Green onions were moderate sellers, while mustard and other greens were slow. Lettuce and rhubarb had moderate sale. The demand for the small supply of Ben Davis apples was light. Eggs and poultry had easy sale.

Apples 90c@1.50 per bu; cabbage plants \$1 per 100; chives 75@90c per dozen; dandelions 50@75c bu; French endive 25@30c lb; horseradish, fancy \$7 bu; set onions \$5 bu; green onions 40@50c dozen bunches; parsley \$6 bu; potatoes 80c@1.10 bu; radishes 50@65c dozen bunches; rhubarb, outdoor 40@50c dozen bunches; sorrel 50@75c bu; spinach 75c@1.25 bu; tomato plants \$1.25 per 100; asparagus, No. 1, \$2@2.25 dozen bunches; No. 2, \$1.25@1.75 dozen bunches; mustard \$1@1.25 bu; turnip tops \$1@1.25 bu; eggs wholesale 27@30c dozen; retail 30@33c; live hens, wholesale 25@28½c lb; retail 30@32c; broilers, wholesale 38@46c; retail 50@60c; ducks 33c lbff; live pigs \$2.25@3.50 each.

GRAND RAPIDS

Better growing weather increased the supply of green stuff on this market early this week and prices touched the lowest levels of the year. Quotations follow: Asparagus \$1@1.25 per dozen bunches; radishes 10@15c dozen bunches; leaf lettuce 18@20c; rhubarb 50@60c bu; spinach 50@75c bu; parsley 40@50c dozen bunches; potatoes 60@75c bu; hothouse tomatoes \$2.75@3 per 7-lb. basket; poultry barely steady; fowls 18@23c; broilers 30@35c; roosters and stags unsettled and lower at 12@13c; eggs 21@21½c; beans slightly stronger at \$4.10 cwt; wheat 95c bu; live stock steady; pork 9½c lb; beef 5@16c; lambs \$20@28c.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

No startling developments occurred in the general business situation last week. Many business observers lean to the view that changes in this period of commercial depression will militate against manufacturers and the wage earning classes and favor the farmers. The fact that wholesale prices of farm products are practically twenty per cent higher than three years ago, while the all commodity index number is the same as at that time, shows the progress that has already been made to readjust farm prices to the general price level.

COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

Shorthorns.

June 18—Northwestern Ohio Milking Shorthorn Assn., Napoleon, Ohio.

Holsteins.

July 18—Landy C. Agle, Farewell, Mich.

USING FEDERAL APPLE GRADES.

IN an act recently passed by the New York state legislature permission was given to use the United States grades for barreled apples. Under the provisions of the act apples packed in accordance with the federal grades are exempt from the state apple grading law.

At a recent meeting of representative growers and shippers of Virginia, including members of the Virginia State Horticultural Society, Division of Markets and others interested in the apple trade, the United States barreled apple grades were approved.

The discussion at this meeting brought out the fact that a number of large growers in Virginia used federal grades last year and found them thoroughly practicable for shipping purposes.

Preliminary plans were made at the meeting for more extensive use of the federal-state shipping point inspection service this season.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

Barry Co., May 27.—Farming is behind on account of scarcity of help, and cold, wet weather. The pig crop is about twenty per cent short, while lambs are in about normal number. Some complain of losing sheep from stomach worms. Wheat looks good, except in low places. Corn planting is ten days behind. Fruit trees look good. Wool is selling at 38c. According to the county agent, thirty-three men signed up for the wool pool in this county.—C. V. V.

Branch Co., May 26.—Wheat about 85 per cent of normal; rye 75 per cent. Corn acreage will be about normal. The lamb crop is large, while the pig crop is about ninety per cent normal. Wool averages about 39c. Farm labor is scarce. Alfalfa acreage is increasing. Potatoes will be about 75 per cent of a normal crop. Early strawberries were frozen. Farming generally about normal.—C. H. S.

Sanilac Co., May 27.—Not over 40 per cent of spring seeding done. In some instances oats rotted and will have to be re-seeded if weather permits. Very little planting done to date. Help cannot be obtained. Pigs are plentiful but there are not many lambs, as farmers have generally quit the sheep business. Oats 50c; rye 50c; wheat 98c; potatoes at 35¢@40¢; chickens 20c, liveweight; eggs 20c; milk \$2.75 cwt. Fall wheat not up to average. On the whole, the season is very backward.—C. F. B.

Schoolcraft Co., May 26.—There is plenty of help here at \$50 per month. Pigs and lambs are scarce. Winter rye is looking fine, as is also fruit. Prices are rather discouraging. The weather is cold and backward. We had some snow on the twenty-fifth.—F. G.

Ogemaw Co., May 28.—Cold, wet weather has made farming progress slow. Labor is scarce. We had a good crop of pigs and lambs. Winter grain came through in good condition. Quite a large acreage of potatoes will be planted. Beans and corn will go in during the next few days. Potatoes are practically all sold, as are also the beans. We received 50c for potatoes and \$4.25 per cwt. for beans. Corn sells at 80c per bushel; hay at \$16@18 per ton.—J. E. T.

Shiawassee Co., May 24.—Farmers are hiring but little help, wages being too high. Pigs are about 65 per cent of a crop and lambs 85 per cent. Wheat and rye are looking fine, while fruit bids fair to be a good crop. Wet weather has retarded sowing oats and the acreage will be below normal as a result. If weather conditions permit, the bean acreage will run about normal. The same is true of the potato and corn crops. Wheat 94c; oats 46c; hay \$13@15 per ton at barn; wool 40c; eggs 21c; butter 40¢@43¢.—E. G.

Berrien Co., May 24.—Labor is plentiful, but the price is too high for farmers to pay. Pig crop is reported short. Not many lambs produced here. Fruit prospects are good, except for peaches. Oats are all in and looking well. Corn planting has just begun. Not much market for corn here. Potatoes 45c; hay \$15@20.—C. A. C.

CONSUMPTION OF MILK IN CREAMERIES.

A REMARKABLE increase of milk produced and used in the United States is shown in figures collected by the department of agriculture. In 1922 the total whole milk used in manufacturing purposes was 48,477,801,000 pounds; in 1923 it was 51,830,062,000 pounds. The total milk used for household purposes in 1922 was 46,672,560,000 pounds; in 1923 it was 50,440,000,000 pounds. The production of creamery butter increased from 1,153,515,000 pounds in 1922, to 1,252,214,000 pounds in 1923. The production of condensed and evaporated milk increased from 1,431,349,000 pounds in 1922 to 1,774,881,000 pounds in 1923.



—a safe DAIRYMAN'S FLY SPRAY—actually protects cows all day—the original killer and repellent used for 3 years by most agricultural colleges of central states. Sold by responsible, conservative men who demonstrate on your farm. If you have not had an opportunity to be convinced of the merits of "Fly-Kil" write us direct.

District Distributors Wanted

Some sections still open for the right type of representative. Write at once.

"Fly-Kil" Division

Willhelm Oil Co., St. Paul, Minn.

Why Not PUT THIS NEW MILL ON YOUR OLD TOWER

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

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

Free Catalog in colors explains how you can save money on Farm Truck or Road Wagons, also steel or wood wheels to fit any running gear. Send for it today.

Electric Wheel Co.
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Ship Your Cattle, Hogs and Sheep to

Warns, Hies and Dankert
Union Stock Yards, Toledo, Ohio. For Top Prices. Big Fills—Quick Returns. Correspondence solicited.

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

Rates in Effect October 7, 1922

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

Special Notice

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

MISCELLANEOUS

VEGETABLE PLANTS. 10 Million fine field grown plants for sale. 12 Leading varieties. Cabbage plants 300, 75¢; 500, \$1.25; 1000, \$2.00; mailed prepaid. Express, 5,000, \$6.25; 10,000, \$10 cash. Tomato plants, 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50; 10,000, \$20. Mailed prepaid. Express 10,000, \$15. Sweet potato 300, \$1.50; 500, \$2.00; 1000, \$3.50 postpaid. Express 10,000, \$30 cash. Largest and oldest growers in Virginia. Positively guarantee good order delivery or money refunded. J. P. Council Company, Franklin, Virginia.

FROST PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS grown in open fields. 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.75; 1,000, \$2.50, by express or parcel post prepaid. Tomatoes and pepper plants ready June 1st. 300, \$1.25; 500, \$2.00; 1,000, \$2.75; charges prepaid. All plants grown in our Virginia fields, packed in wood baskets and crates with damp moss. The Dixie Plant Co., Franklin, Va.

MILLIONS hardy field grown cabbage plants. Wakefields, Copenhagen and Flats, 300, 75¢; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.00. Tomato standard varieties, 300, \$1.25; 500, \$1.80; 1,000, \$2.50, all postpaid. 10,000 either, express, \$15. Good order delivery guaranteed or money back. Maple Grove Plant Farms, Franklin, Va.

FOR SALE—Guaranteed pure Robust seed beans, \$5 per hundred. P. P. Major, Three Rivers, Mich.

Do Your Own Concrete Work

Save About Half the Cost

Put in those much needed walks, steps, feeding platform, chicken, hog-house and stable floors, make your own fence posts—use concrete for your permanent, sanitary and lasting improvements.

With a low-priced HANDY FARM MIXER you can mix a wheelbarrow load per minute easily and thoroughly—the hard work of mixing by hand is done away with. The Handy is operated either by hand or engine power. Easy to move—no farm job too small or too large. Built of steel—will last for years—also serves for mixing slopes, washes, washing root crops, etc.—a handy machine.

"One Hundred and One Farm Uses for Concrete"—valuable booklet free. Also literature describing the Handy. Write John Deere, Moline, Illinois, and ask for Package ME-822.

Poultry Shippers Attention

Make your shipments of poultry and veal to

J. W. Keys Commission Co.,

2478 Ropelle Detroit, Mich.

"House of quick action and a square deal." Quotations and shipping tags furnished on request.

Eggs, Etc.—Small consignments from very attractive prices NOW. Prompt returns, always. Refer to Dun or Bradstreet. Ship us your next case. ZENITH BUTTER & EGG CO., 170 Duane St., New York, N. Y.

Ship Your Hay and Grain to the OLD RE LIABLE HOUSE
GEO. E. ROGERS & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FARMS AND FARM LANDS FOR SALE

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130-Acre Lake-Shore Farm

Horses, 13 Cows, 150 Poultry
9 Hogs, gas engines, wood saw, machinery included, to settle quickly; half mile lake frontage, wonderful views, small fortune in bungalow sites; all advantages, finest markets; 100 acres loamy fields, estimated 50,000 ft. timber; variety fruit, berries, nuts; 9-room house, beautiful shade; large slate-roof barn, silo, cemented cow stable, garage, hog, poultry houses. Now only \$8,200, part cash. Details page 57 big illus. Bargain Catalog money-making Farms. Copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 205BC Kresge Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

80-Acre Farm, Easy Terms

6 Cows and Calves, 20 A. Corn
Wheat, rye, beans, potatoes; horses, poultry, machinery, tools included; on improved road, good community, near lake; 60 acres productive fields, wire-fenced pasture, woodland; apples, pears, plums, grapes, berries; 7-room shaded house, porch; barn, hog and poultry houses. Acre forces low price, \$2,200, half cash. F. G. JAMES, 153½ East Front St., Traverse City, Mich.

GERMAN Police and English Sheppard cross Puppies. A real cattle and watch dog. Males, \$8; Females, \$6. Milan Black, R. 3. Howard City, Mich.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO. Chewing 5 lbs., \$1.75; ten \$3. Smoking 5 lbs., \$1.25; ten \$2. Pay when received, pipe and recipe free. Farmers' Union, Paducah, Ky.

BABY CHICKS

BRED TO LAY Barred Rock chicks of quality. Cooled by experts, \$12.00 per hundred, postpaid. 100% live delivery. Order from this ad. Krusey Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Milan, Mich.

BABY CHICKS—Rocks, Reds, Silver L. Wyandottes, White Wyandottes, Anconas, White and Brown Leghorns and Mixed, have been culled and inspected. Reduced prices after May 20th. Sheppard Poultry Farm, Litchfield, Mich.

BABY CHICKS from heavy-laying strains. All leading pure breeds. Low prices. Prepaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Catalog Free. Smith Bros. Hatcheries, Mexico, Mo.

CHICKS—A Hatch every week of good strong chicks. White Leghorns \$10 per 100; Barred Rock and R. L. Reds, \$14 per 100; White Rocks, \$14 per 100; 100% live on delivery guaranteed. Hatchery 4 Miles east of Mt. Morris on Mt. Morris road one mile north and one mile east. Phone No. 14-5 rings. Meadow Brook Hatchery, Mt. Morris, Mich.

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES—Blood tested Barred Rock Chicks. Pure-bred stock, great layers, Contest winners. Get new prices. Last hatch June 17. Satisfaction guaranteed. Aseltine's Barred Rock Hatchery, R. 1, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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

HA! Look! 100,000 chicks 8c and up. 15 varieties. From highest producing contest winners. Hatching eggs. Circular. Lawrence Hatchery, Box J, R. 1, Grand Rapids, Mich.

CHICKS—All Popular Varieties. Egg production and Standard Quality. State Fair Winners. No better chicks available at same price. Extremely low prices after May 20th. Litchfield Hatchery, Litchfield, Mich.

BLOOD TESTED STOCK—Rocks and Reds, all tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea. Other leading varieties. Our catalog tells all about them. Write for it. H. H. Pierce, Jerome, Mich.

CHICKS AND EGGS. Order now from my heavy laying strains. Rocks, Reds, Anconas, White and Brown Leghorns. Frank Heinz, Comstock Park, Mich.

BABY CHICKS—Rocks & Reds, \$12; White & Buff Leghorns, \$10 Per Hundred. 100% live delivery guaranteed by Parcel Post. H. Koons Hatchery, Homer, Michigan.

QUALITY CHICKS—Postpaid. Leghorns, 10c. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Anconas, 12c. Lt. Brahmas, 15c. Assorted, 7c. Catalog gives quantity price. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

BABY CHICKS—Barred Rocks and Reds, \$12 per 100. Immediate delivery. English White Leghorns, \$11 per 100. Utility bred. Free range. 100% live delivery. Goret's Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Corunna, Mich.

BARRON S. C. W. Leghorn chicks, \$9 per 100 after May 15th; Rocks, \$12 per 100. Live delivery guaranteed. Waterway Hatchery, R. 4, Holland, Mich.

BABY CHICKS—Superior Ringlet Barred Rocks 12c; Reds 12c; Leghorns 9c. Wyndham's Ideal Hatchery, Tiffin, Ohio.

CHICK BARGAIN—June and July Barred Rocks, M. A. C. Stock, \$11; Tom Barron E. S. White Leg., \$8. Circular. Hillside Hatchery Farm, R. 3, Holland, Mich.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN Baby Chicks from good laying strain. Willard Webster, Bath, Mich.

MY HATCHERY will run until December. Grace Miliken, Box 453, Fenton, Mich.

RICHARDSON'S ROCKY RIDGE pure Parks strain Barred Rock Baby Chicks, \$16 per 100. Hanover, Mich.

POULTRY

POULTRY—Get in touch with the originator, Vassar Brand Dressed Poultry, 30 to 40% Profit. Information sent whether you invest or not. Position for Lady or Gentleman, office experience, that will take a financial interest. Write today. J. G. Churches, 3783 Maybury Ave., Detroit, Mich.

TURKEY EGGS from our famous pure-bred Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett, White Holland flocks. 15 reasons why we have the greatest bargains for you. Walter Bros., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

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.

STOCK & EGGS—Buff & W. Leghorns, Orpingtons, Reds & Anconas, \$1 for 15; \$5 per 100, parcel post. Turkeys, Ducks & Geese, Indianapolis winners. W. C. Jackson, R. 3, South Bend, Ind.

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS—Heavy birds, Northrup strain. Hatching eggs, \$1.50 for 15. \$3.00 per 100. C. J. Deedrick, Vassar, Mich.

ROSE COMB Rhode Island Reds. Hatching Eggs \$1.25 per 15. Postpaid. Mrs. Albert Harwood, R. 4, Charlevoix, Mich.

SINGLE COMB REDS—Hatching eggs, from all pens, will be half price, after May first. Harry J. Theis, 283 Hunter St., Battle Creek, Mich.

EGGS—Pure Mammoth White Peking Ducks, \$1.50 per dozen. Crawford's, Davisburg, Mich.

HELP WANTED

SELL COAL in Carload Lots—Side or main line. Experience Unnecessary. Earn week's pay in an hour. Liberal drawing account arrangement. Washington Coal Company, 880 Coal Exchange Bldg., Chicago.

RAILWAY POSTAL CLERKS—Start \$133 month; railroad pass; expenses paid. Questions free. Columbus Institute, Rt. 6, Columbus, Ohio.

WANTED—Spare Time Representative Throughout State for leading weekly paper, to look after collection and take subscriptions. Bx 22, Michigan Farmer.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—An elderly woman around fifty years, good wages, on farm. German preferred. John Ruhl, Mayville, Mich.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Old cut-over land, Sheep Ranch and Farm Tracts on long time cash payments or on Alfalfa Seed Crop payment plan. John G. Krauth, Millersburg, Presque Isle County, Mich.

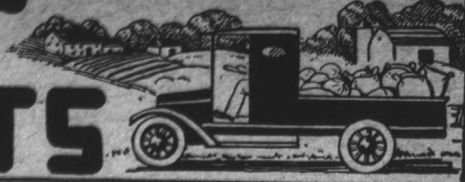
FOR SALE—320-acre farm, partially improved, in Isabella County. Will sell or trade for income-paying property. Brinton F. Hall, Belding, Mich.

PET STOCK

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



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Wednesday, June 4.

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 1 red \$1.13; No. 2 red \$1.12; No. 3 red \$1.09; No. 2 white \$1.14; No. 2 mixed \$1.13.

Chicago.—July \$1.05½@1.05¼; September \$1.06½@1.07; December at \$1.09½@1.09.

Toledo.—Cash \$1.09½@1.10½.

Corn.

Detroit.—No. 3, 82½c; No. 4 yellow 78½c; No. 5, 72½c.

Chicago.—July 77½@77¼c; September 71½@71¼c; December 69½c.

Oats.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 white 54c; No. 2, 52c.

Chicago.—July 45½@45¼c; September 40c; December 41¼c.

Rye.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2, 73c.

Chicago.—July 67½c; September at 69½c.

Toledo.—70c.

Barley.

Barley, malting 85c; feeding 80c.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$4.40@4.45 per cwt.

Chicago.—Navy \$4.90; Red kidneys \$7.25.

New York.—Choice pea at \$5.15@5.25; red kidneys \$7.50@7.75.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Prime red clover cash at \$11.15; alsike \$9.80; timothy \$3.35.

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 \$28; 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, Baldwins at \$4; Spies \$6.50@7; Ben Davis \$3; Winesaps \$4.50.

WHEAT

Wheat prices advanced most of last week and reached the highest point in over two months. The finish was on a small setback. The rapid disappearance of export surpluses and bad news from the new crop caused the rise. Rains in the southwest and less urgency in the demand for cash wheat were back of the easy tone later. Confidence is gradually spreading that wheat prices will average higher in the next twelve months than in the last twelve. World takings of wheat in the present crop year will be about 100,000,000 bushels more than expected when the year started and will set a new record. Domestic flour mills maintain a fairly high rate of output for this season of the year, and their grind is passing steadily into consumption. Milling demand for wheat, coupled with light receipts, is gradually reducing stocks. The amount of wheat still available in this country is ample, however, in view of the approach of harvest.

RYE

Exports of rye have increased in the last few weeks and further sales are reported from day to day so that the shipments promise to continue. The extreme discount of rye below wheat makes the former attractive, and Russian competition is less severe recently. Receipts are light and the large visible supply has been reduced slightly.

CORN

Cash corn is in about the same position as a week ago. Receipts in the two weeks previous were the lightest in nearly a year, but increased sharply last week, probably marking the start of the after-planting movement. Corn is disappearing fast in spite of reports of a slow demand and the visible supply has been reduced over 50 per cent since the high point in March. The new crop is not starting auspiciously owing to poor seed and unseasonable temperatures, but a turn to warmer weather in the last few days has allayed fear on this account. It will still be possible to produce a big crop if climatic conditions are favorable.

OATS

Oats prices have been remarkably stable. The visible supply is the

smallest at this season in a decade, distributors are steadily moving their holdings and new crop reports mention need of more favorable weather. New oats are not so far ahead as Texas has already begun to harvest and demand from the southwest is apt to diminish.

SEEDS

Seed markets are quiet and prices easy with cash demand for clover and grass seed at low ebb. Reports of damage to the new crop of clover are persistent and prices for fall delivery are above the present cash market. Timothy seed prices appear quite low. Reports of the necessity of replanting corn have not been borne out by the greater demand for seed corn.

FEEDS

An easy undertone prevails in the feed markets as demand is very quiet. Consumption of by-products feeds is at a minimum at this season, with most buyers disinclined to buy for future needs. Offerings of wheat feeds for future delivery are increasing as the mills are anticipating the new wheat crop. Prices are the lowest of the year and close to the low point reached last summer. Stocks of cottonseed cake and meal at mills are about the same as a year ago.

HAY

Light receipts of good timothy hay, reflecting scarcity of that grade in the country, keep prices in a firm position. Alfalfa and prairie hay markets are steady but dull as buyers are inclined to wait for new hay. Rains in the southwest have improved the new crop outlook.

BUTTER

Butter prices steadily advanced last week in spite of the fact that the season of "flush" production lies just ahead. Grass butter is plentiful and buying for storage was active. The fact that holdings in the four large distributing markets on June 1, the beginning of the new storage year, will be around 5,000,000 pounds larger than at the same time a year ago does not seem to be curtailing the present movement into storage. Production reports indicate an increasing make, but buying for storage is expected to maintain prices around the present level.

Prices for 92-score fresh butter as follows: Chicago 38¼c; New York 40c. In Detroit fresh creamery in tubs sells for 40c.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Although fresh egg prices remained practically unchanged last week, the

undertone was less firm and lower prices were generally expected. The receipts are decreasing each consecutive week but show a gain over the same time a year ago. The change to June grading which permits a greater tolerance of off-quality eggs will tend to increase the offerings of fresh first and lower prices probably will be necessary to absorb the heavier supplies. Many hens previously held back in the country for egg-laying purposes are arriving at distributing markets and prices declined under the increased offerings.

Chicago.—Eggs, miscellaneous 23@23½c; dirties 21½c; checks 21½c; fresh firsts 23½@24c; ordinary firsts 21½@22c. Live poultry, hens 23½c; broilers 40@41c; roosters 13½c; geese 12c; turkeys 20c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded at 23½@24½c. Live poultry, broilers 45@50c; heavy hens 27@28c; light hens 24c; roosters 14@15c; geese 15@16c; ducks 26@28c; turkeys 25c.

BEANS

Moderate improvement in the demand, coupled with light receipts at country elevators, resulted in an advance in bean prices last week. CHP Whites are quoted at \$4.50@4.55 per 100 pounds f. o. b. Michigan shipping points. It is possible that the market will advance still further on this bulge but remaining holdings are believed to be relatively heavy and an advance of a few cents is likely to increase the volume of offerings. The season is backward so far as the new crop is concerned, but there is still time for seeding to be completed in most states in accordance with a normal schedule.

POTATOES

A strong upturn on northern white potatoes occurred last week when the shipments fell off and demand remained fairly brisk. The supply of eastern whites was more generous, however, and prices declined. U. S. No. 1 Northern round whites are quoted at \$1.40@1.55 per 100 pounds sacked, and \$1.50@1.65 in bulk in the Chicago carlot market. New potatoes declined sharply under heavier receipts with Alabama sacked Bliss Triumphs at \$2.50@2.65 in Chicago.

APPLES

The apple market has strengthened as receipts have been falling off steadily and prices are unusually low for this season of the year. New York A-2½-inch Baldwins are bringing \$4@4.50 per barrel in consuming markets.

SMALL FRUITS

The strawberry season is at its height and prices have declined further.

Live Stock Market Service

Wednesday, June 4.

CHICAGO

Hogs.

Receipts 25,000. Market is mostly steady to 5c lower. Weighty butchers in active demand, others slow; light weight 5@10c lower; light lights show maximum loss; bulk good and choice butchers \$7.40@7.50; tops \$7.50; packing sows \$6.40@6.50; strong weight slaughter pigs strong to 25c higher, others slow; bulk good 120 to 130-lb weight \$5.75@6.25.

Cattle.

Receipts 12,000. Market on beef steers, yearlings and light grade fat she stock fully steady at recent decline; trade more active; shipping demand moderate; early top steers at \$11.25; bulk \$8@10.35; grassy cows very slow; bulls steady, 10@15c higher, bulk at \$9.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 15,000. Market is slow. Few best lambs steady; others 25@50c lower; medium very slow, bidding mostly 50c or more off; no early sales. Fat sheep prospects weak to 25c lower; choice Idaho spring lambs \$17.25; best clipped lambs \$14.35; early bulk native spring \$15@15.25; few* to city butchers \$15.50.

DETROIT

Receipts 493. Market steady.

Good to choice yearlings, \$9.00@9.50. Best heavy steers, 8.50@9.75. Heavyweight butchers, 8.50@9.00. Mixed steers and heifers, 7.25@8.00. Heavy light butchers, 6.50@7.25. Light butchers, 5.50@6.50. Best cows, 5.50@6.50.

Butcher cows, 4.25@5.25. Cutters, 3.50@3.75. Canners, 2.50@3.50. Choice bulls, 6.00@7.00. Bologna bulls, 4.50@5.50. Stock bulls, 3.75@4.50. Feeders, 6.00@7.25. Stockers, 5.25@6.50. Milkers, \$45.00@90.00.

Veal Calves.

Receipts 1,234. Market steady. Best, \$10.50@11.00. Culls and heavies, 4.00@10.00.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 187. Market steady. Best lambs, \$14.00@14.25. Fair, 11.00@13.00. Fair to good, 6.00@7.00. Light to common, 7.00@9.50. Culls and common, 2.00@4.00.

Hogs.

Receipts 2,521. Market 5@10c lower. Mixed and heavies, \$7.50. Pigs, 6.40. Heavy Yorkers, 7.55. Light Yorkers, 7.00. Roughs, 6.25. Stags, 4.00@4.50.

BUFFALO

Cattle.

Receipts two cars. Market steady. Calves at \$10.50.

Hogs.

Receipts 20 cars. Market is lower. Heavy and Yorkers \$7.90; pigs and lights \$6.75@7.25.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts five cars. Market steady. Top lambs \$14.25@14.50; yearlings at \$11@12; wethers \$8@8.50; ewes \$5@7.

er under liberal receipts. Tennessee Klondikes are bringing \$2.50@3 per 24-quart crate in Chicago.

WOOL

Seaboard wool markets are quiet and sales are at slightly lower prices. Some buyers in both the fleece wool and range states have reduced their limits. Foreign markets have lost some of their recent strength. The goods market is inactive. The probability of a strike of garment workers is a depressing influence, and stocks of goods from the heavy output of last year are still making trouble. Underlying conditions are quite gradually strengthening, however. The present inactivity means that stocks of goods and raw wools in the hands of mills and distributors are gradually being reduced. The actual rate at which woolen goods are being used up by ultimate consumers has not declined commensurate with the falling off in mill output. Imports of clothing and combing wools in the ten months ending April 30 were only 106,000,000 pounds, against 285,000,000 pounds in the same period a year previous. Re-exports in the last few months increase the disparity still further. In the range states, the Wyoming clip has been sold at 39@42c, Utah wools at 38@43c, Nevada wools at 38@40c, and Texas twelve-month wools at 46@48c. At Boston fine delaine and half-blood combing wools are quoted at 52@53c, although some dealers refuse to sell below 54c.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Offerings of spinach and radishes were heavy and buying was not heavy enough to clean up. Potato prices reached new heights when they sold at \$1.25 a bushel. Some good stock was sold at 80c a bushel, but most moved at \$1 a bushel. The moderate supply of asparagus was in ready demand. Green onions were moderate sellers, while mustard and other greens were slow. Lettuce and rhubarb had moderate sale. The demand for the small supply of Ben Davis apples was light. Eggs and poultry had easy sale.

Apples 90c@1.50 per bu; cabbage plants \$1 per 100; chives 75@90c per dozen; dandelions 50@75c bu; French endive 25@30c lb; horseradish, fancy \$7 bu; set onions \$5 bu; green onions 40@50c dozen bunches; parsley \$6 bu; potatoes 80c@1.10 bu; radishes 50@65c dozen bunches; rhubarb, outdoor 40@50c dozen bunches; sorrel 50@75c bu; spinach 75c@1.25 bu; tomato plants \$1.25 per 100; asparagus, No. 1, \$2@2.25 dozen bunches; No. 2, \$1.25@1.75 dozen bunches; mustard \$1@1.25 bu; turnip tops \$1@1.25 bu; eggs wholesale 27@30c dozen; retail 30@33c; live hens, wholesale 25@28½c lb; retail 30@32c; broilers, wholesale 38@46c; retail 50@60c; ducks 33c lbm live pigs \$2.25@3.50 each.

GRAND RAPIDS

Better growing weather increased the supply of green stuff on this market early this week and prices touched the lowest levels of the year. Quotations follow: Asparagus \$1@1.25 per dozen bunches; radishes 10@15c dozen bunches; leaf lettuce 18@20c; rhubarb 50@60c bu; spinach 50@75c bu; parsley 40@50c dozen bunches; potatoes 60@75c bu; hothouse tomatoes \$2.75@3 per 7-lb. basket; poultry barely steady; fowls 18@23c; broilers 30@35c; roosters and stags unsettled and lower at 12@13c; eggs 21@21½c; beans slightly stronger at \$4.10 cwt; wheat 95c bu; live stock steady; pork 9½c lb; beef 5@16c; lambs \$20@28c.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

No startling developments occurred in the general business situation last week. Many business observers lean to the view that changes in this period of commercial depression will militate against manufacturers and the wage earning classes and favor the farmers. The fact that wholesale prices of farm products are practically twenty per cent higher than three years ago, while the all commodity index number is the same as at that time, shows the progress that has already been made to readjust farm prices to the general price level.

COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

Shorthorns.
June 18—Northwestern Ohio Milking Shorthorn Assn., Napoleon, Ohio.
Holsteins.
July 18—Landy C. Agle, Farewell, Mich.

USING FEDERAL APPLE GRADES.

IN an act recently passed by the New York state legislature permission was given to use the United States grades for barreled apples. Under the provisions of the act apples packed in accordance with the federal grades are exempt from the state apple grading law.

At a recent meeting of representative growers and shippers of Virginia, including members of the Virginia State Horticultural Society, Division of Markets and others interested in the apple trade, the United States barreled apple grades were approved.

The discussion at this meeting brought out the fact that a number of large growers in Virginia used federal grades last year and found them thoroughly practicable for shipping purposes.

Preliminary plans were made at the meeting for more extensive use of the federal-state shipping point inspection service this season.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

Barry Co., May 27.—Farming is behind on account of scarcity of help, and cold, wet weather. The pig crop is about twenty per cent short, while lambs are in about normal number. Some complain of losing sheep from stomach worms. Wheat looks good, except in low places. Corn planting is ten days behind. Fruit trees look good. Wool is selling at 38c. According to the county agent, thirty-three men signed up for the wool pool in this county.—C. V. V.

Branch Co., May 26.—Wheat about 85 per cent of normal; rye 75 per cent. Corn acreage will be about normal. The lamb crop is large, while the pig crop is about ninety per cent normal. Wool averages about 39c. Farm labor is scarce. Alfalfa acreage is increasing. Potatoes will be about 75 per cent of a normal crop. Early strawberries were frozen. Farming generally about normal.—C. H. S.

Sanilac Co., May 27.—Not over 40 per cent of spring seeding done. In some instances oats rotted and will have to be re-seeded if weather permits. Very little planting done to date. Help cannot be obtained. Pigs are plentiful but there are not many lambs, as farmers have generally quit the sheep business. Oats 50c; rye 50c; wheat 98c; potatoes at 35¢40¢; chickens 20c, liveweight; eggs 20c; milk \$2.75 cwt. Fall wheat not up to average. On the whole, the season is very backward.—C. F. B.

Schoolcraft Co., May 26.—There is plenty of help here at \$50 per month. Pigs and lambs are scarce. Winter rye is looking fine, as is also fruit. Prices are rather discouraging. The weather is cold and backward. We had some snow on the twenty-fifth.—F. G.

Ogemaw Co., May 28.—Cold, wet weather has made farming progress slow. Labor is scarce. We had a good crop of pigs and lambs. Winter grain came through in good condition. Quite a large acreage of potatoes will be planted. Beans and corn will go in during the next few days. Potatoes are practically all sold, as are also the beans. We received 50c for potatoes and \$4.25 per cwt. for beans. Corn sells at 80c per bushel; hay at \$16@18 per ton.—J. E. T.

Shiawassee Co., May 24.—Farmers are hiring but little help, wages being too high. Pigs are about 65 per cent of a crop and lambs 85 per cent. Wheat and rye are looking fine, while fruit bids fair to be a good crop. Wet weather has retarded sowing oats and the acreage will be below normal as a result. If weather conditions permit, the bean acreage will run about normal. The same is true of the potato and corn crops. Wheat 94c; oats 46c; hay \$13@15 per ton at barn; wool 40c; eggs 21c; butter 40¢43c.—E. G.

Berrien Co., May 24.—Labor is plentiful, but the price is too high for farmers to pay. Pig crop is reported short. Not many lambs produced here. Fruit prospects are good, except for peaches. Oats are all in and looking well. Corn planting has just begun. Not much market for corn here. Potatoes 45c; hay \$15@20.—C. A. C.

CONSUMPTION OF MILK IN CREASES.

A REMARKABLE increase of milk produced and used in the United States is shown in figures collected by the department of agriculture. In 1922 the total whole milk used in manufacturing purposes was 48,477,801,000 pounds; in 1923 it was 51,830,062,000 pounds. The total milk used for household purposes in 1922 was 46,672,560,000 pounds; in 1923 it was 50,440,000,000 pounds. The production of creamery butter increased from 1,153,515,000 pounds in 1922, to 1,252,214,000 pounds in 1923. The production of condensed and evaporated milk increased from 1,431,349,000 pounds in 1922 to 1,774,881,000 pounds in 1923.



—a safe DAIRYMAN'S FLY SPRAY—actually protects cows all day—the original killer and repellent used for 3 years by most agricultural colleges of central states.

Sold by responsible, conservative men who demonstrate on your farm. If you have not had an opportunity to be convinced of the merits of "Fly-Kil" write us direct.

District Distributors Wanted
Some sections still open for the right type of representative. Write at once.

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Willhelm Oil Co., St. Paul, Minn.

Why Not PUT THIS NEW MILL ON YOUR OLD TOWER

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

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

Free Catalog in colors explains how you can save money on Farm Truck or Road Wagons, also steel or wood wheels to fit any running gear. Send for it today.

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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 2 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; for four or more consecutive insertions 6 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany order. Real estate and live stock advertising have separate departments and are not accepted as classified. Minimum charge, 10 words.

Rates in Effect October 7, 1922

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

Special Notice

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

MISCELLANEOUS

VEGETABLE PLANTS. 10 Million fine field grown plants for sale. 12 Leading varieties. Cabbage plants 300, 75¢; 500, \$1.25; 1000, \$2.00; mailed prepaid. Express, 5,000, \$6.25; 10,000, \$10 cash. Tomato plants, 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50; 10,000, \$20. Mailed prepaid. Express 10,000, \$15. Sweet potato 300, \$1.50; 500, \$2.00; 1000, \$3.50 postpaid. Express 10,000, \$30 cash. Largest and oldest growers in Virginia. Positively guarantee good order delivery or money refunded. J. P. Council Company, Franklin, Virginia.

FROST PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS grown in open fields, 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.75; 1,000, \$2.50, by express or parcel post prepaid. Tomatoes and pepper plants ready June 1st, 300, \$1.25; 500, \$2.00; 1,000, \$2.75; charges prepaid. All plants grown in our Virginia fields, packed in wood baskets and crates with damp moss. The Dixie Plant Co., Franklin, Va.

MILLIONS hardy field grown cabbage plants. Wakefields, Copenhagen and Flats, 300, 75¢; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.00. Tomato standard varieties, 300, \$1.25; 500, \$1.90; 1,000, \$2.50, all postpaid. 10,000 either, express, \$15. Good order delivery guaranteed or money back. Maple Grove Plant Farms, Franklin, Va.

FOR SALE—Guaranteed pure Robust seed beans, \$5 per hundred. P. P. Major, Three Rivers, Mich.

Do Your Own Concrete Work

Save About Half the Cost

Put in those much needed walks, steps, feeding platform, chicken, hog-house and stable floors, make your own fence posts—use concrete for your permanent, sanitary and lasting improvements.

With a low-priced HANDY FARM MIXER you can mix a wheelbarrow load per minute easily and thoroughly—the hard work of mixing by hand is done away with. The Handy is operated either by hand or engine power. Easy to move—no farm job too small or too large. Built of steel—will last for years—also serves for mixing slops, mash, washing root crops, etc.—a handy machine.

"One Hundred and One Farm Uses for Concrete"—valuable booklet free. Also literature describing the Handy. Write John Deere, Moline, Illinois, and ask for Package ME-822.

Poultry Shippers Attention

Make your shipments of poultry and veal to

J. W. Keys Commission Co.,

2478 Ropelle Detroit, Mich.

"House of quick action and a square deal." Quotations and shipping tags furnished on request.

Eggs, Etc.—Small consignments from producers in your territory bring very attractive prices NOW. Prompt returns, always. Refer to Dun or Bradstreet. Ship us your next case. ZENITH BUTTER & EGG CO., 170 Duane St., New York, N. Y.

Ship Your Hay and Grain to the OLD RELIABLE HOUSE
GEO. E. ROGERS & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FARMS AND FARM LANDS FOR SALE

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 trustworthy, responsible and reliable.

130-Acre Lake-Shore Farm

Horses, 13 Cows, 150 Poultry
9 Hogs, gas engines, wood saw, machinery included, to settle quickly; half mile lake frontage, wonderful views, small fortune in bungalow sites; all advantages, finest markets; 100 acres loamy fields, estimated 50,000 ft. timber; variety fruit, berries, nuts; 9-room house, beautiful shade; large slate-roof barn, silo, cemented cow stable, garage, hog, poultry houses. Now only \$8,200, part cash. Details page 57 big illus. Bargain Catalog money-making Farms. Copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 205BC Kresge Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

80-Acre Farm, Easy Terms

6 Cows and Calves, 20 A. Corn
Wheat, rye, beans, potatoes; horses, poultry, machinery, tools included; on improved road, good community, near lake; 60 acres productive fields, wire-fenced pasture, woodland; apples, pears, plums, grapes, berries; 7-room shaded house, porch; barn, hog and poultry houses. Acreage low price, \$2,200; half cash. F. G. JAMES, 153½ East Front St., Traverse City, Mich.

GERMAN Police and English Sheppard cross Puppies. A real cattle and watch dog. Males \$8; females, \$6. Milan Black, R. 3, Howard City, Mich.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO. Chewing 5 lbs., \$1.75; ten \$3. Smoking 5 lbs., \$1.25; ten, \$2. Pay when received, pipe and recipe free. Farmers' Union, Paducah, Ky.

BABY CHICKS

BRED TO LAY Barred Rock chicks of quality. Cullied by experts, \$12.00 per hundred, postpaid. 100% live delivery. Order from this ad. Krueper Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Milan, Mich.

BABY CHICKS—Rocks, Reds, Silver L. Wyandottes, White Wyandottes, Anconas, White and Brown Leghorns and Mixed, have been culled and inspected. Reduced prices after May 20th. Sheppard Poultry Farm, Litchfield, Mich.

BABY CHICKS from heavy-laying strains. All leading pure breeds. Low prices. Prepaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Catalog Free. Smith Bros. Hatcheries, Mexico, Mo.

CHICKS—A Hatch every week of good strong chicks. White Leghorns \$10 per 100; Barred Rock and R. L. Reds, \$14 per 100; White Rocks, \$14 per 100; 100% live on delivery guaranteed. Hatchery 4 miles east of Mt. Morris on Mt. Morris road one mile north and one mile east. Phone No. 14-5 rings. Meadow Brook Hatchery, Mt. Morris, Mich.

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES—Blood tested Barred Rock Chicks. Pure-bred stock, great layers, Contest winners. Get new prices. Last hatch June 17. Satisfaction guaranteed. Aseltine's Barred Rock Hatchery, R. 1, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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

HAI! Look! 100,000 chicks 8c and up. 15 varieties. From highest producing contest winners. Hatching eggs. Circular. Lawrence Hatchery, Box J, R. 7, Grand Rapids, Mich.

CHICKS—All Popular Varieties. Egg production and Standard Quality. State Fair Winners. No better chicks available at same price. Extremely low prices after May 20th. Litchfield Hatchery, Litchfield, Mich.

BLOOD TESTED STOCK—Rocks and Reds, all tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea. Other leading varieties. Our catalog tells all about them. Write for it. H. H. Pierce, Jerome, Mich.

CHICKS AND EGGS. Order now from my heavy laying strains. Rocks, Reds, Anconas, White and Brown Leghorns. Frank Heinz, Comstock Park Mich.

BABY CHICKS—Rocks & Reds, \$12; White & Buff Leghorns, \$10 Per Hundred. 100% live delivery guaranteed by Parcel Post. H. Koons Hatchery, Homer, Michigan.

QUALITY CHICKS—Postpaid, Leghorns, 10c. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Anconas, 12c. Lt. Brahmas, 15c. Assorted, 7c. Catalog gives quantity price. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

BABY CHICKS—Barred Rocks and Reds, \$12 per 100. Immediate delivery. English White Leghorns, \$11 per 100. Utility bred. Free range. 100% live delivery. Gore's Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Corunna, Mich.

BARRON S. C. W. Leghorn chicks, \$9 per 100 after May 15th; Rocks, \$12 per 100. Live delivery guaranteed. Waterway Hatchery, R. 4, Holland, Mich.

BABY CHICKS—Superior Ringlet Barred Rocks 12c; Reds 12c; Leghorns 9c. Wyndham's Ideal Hatchery, Tiffin, Ohio.

CHICK BARGAIN—June and July Barred Rocks, M. A. C. Stock, \$11; Tom Barron R. S. White Leg, \$8. Circular. Hillside Hatchery Farm, R. 3, Holland, Mich.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN Baby Chicks from good laying strain. Willard Webster, Bath, Mich.

MY HATCHERY will run until December. Grace Milklin, Box 453, Fenton, Mich.

RICHARDSON'S ROCKY RIDGE pure Parks strain Barred Rock Baby Chicks, \$16 per 100. Hanover, Mich.

POULTRY

POULTRY—Get in touch with the originator, Vassar Brand Dressed Poultry, 30 to 40% Profit. Information sent whether you invest or not. Position for Lady or Gentleman, office experience, that will take a financial interest. Write today. J. G. Churches, 3783 Maybury Ave., Detroit, Mich.

TURKEY EGGS from our famous pure-bred Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett, White Holland flocks. 15 reasons why we have the greatest bargains for you. Walter Bros., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

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.

STOCK & EGGS—Buff & W. Leghorns, Orpingtons, Reds & Anconas, \$1 for 15; \$5 per 100, parcel post. Turkeys, Ducks & Geese, Indianapolis winners. W. C. Jackson, R. 3, South Bend, Ind.

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS—Heavy birds. Northrup strain. Hatching eggs, \$1.50 for 15. \$3.00 per 100. C. J. Deedrick, Vassar, Mich.

ROSE COMB Rhode Island Reds. Hatching Eggs \$1.25 per 15. Postpaid. Mrs. Albert Harwood, R. 4, Charlevoix, Mich.

SINGLE COMB REDS—Hatching eggs, from all pens, will be half price, after May first. Harry J. Theis, 283 Hunter St., Battle Creek, Mich.

EGGS—Pure Mammoth White Peking Ducks, \$1.50 per dozen. Crawford's, Davisburg, Mich.

HELP WANTED

SELL COAL in Cowlad Lots—Side or main line. Experience unnecessary. Earn week's pay in an hour. Liberal drawing account arrangement. Washington Coal Company, 889 Coal Exchange Bldg., Chicago.

RAILWAY POSTAL CLERKS—Start \$138 month; railroad pass; expenses paid. Questions free. Columbus Institute, Rt. 6, Columbus, Ohio.

WANTED—Spare Time Representative Throughout State for leading weekly paper, to look after collection and take subscriptions. Box 22, Michigan Farmer.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—An elderly woman around fifty years, good wages, on farm. German preferred. John Buhl, Mayville, Mich.

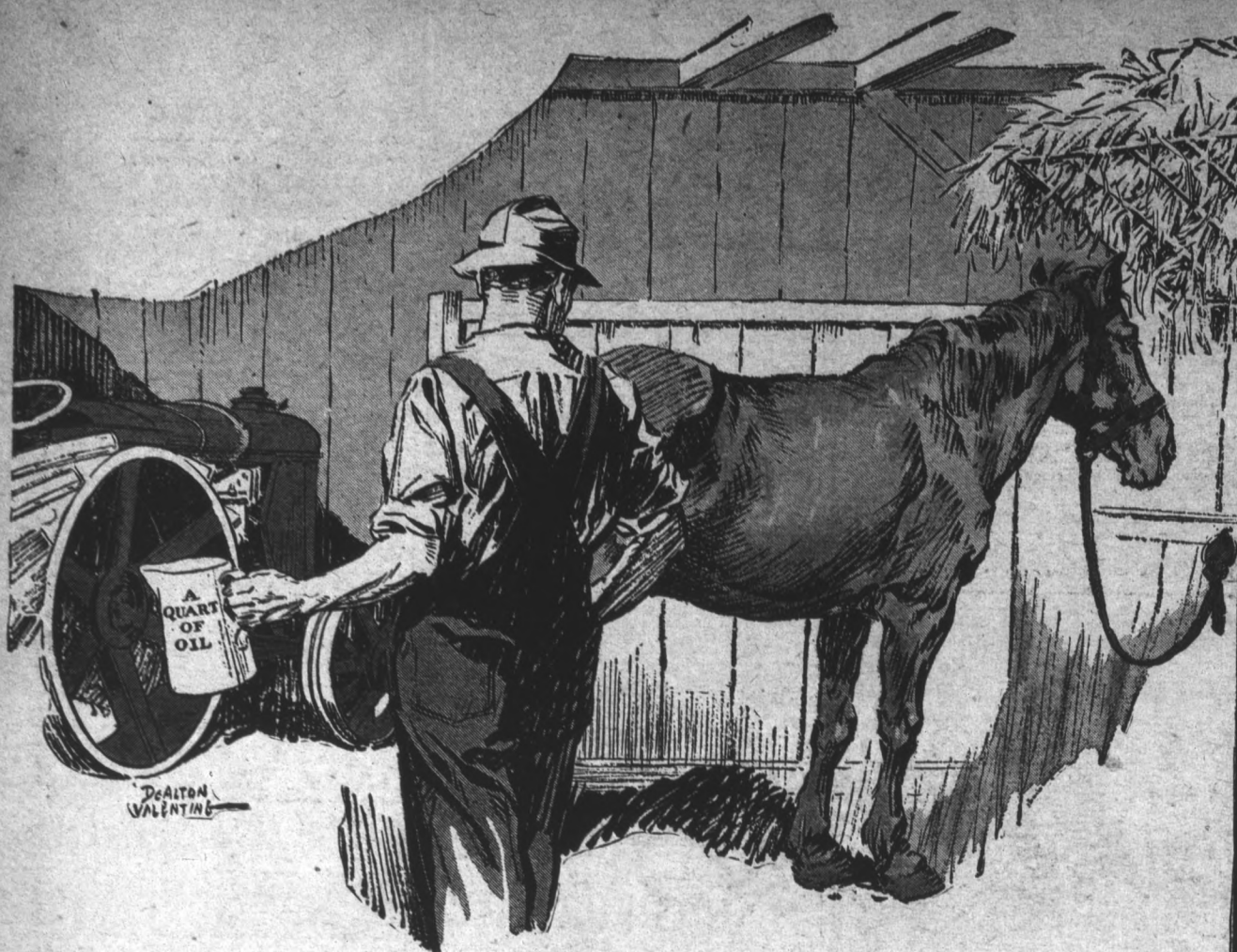
REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Old cut-over land. Sheep Ranch and Farm Tracts on long time cash payments or on All-fair Seed Crop payment plan. John G. Krauth, Millersburg, Presque Isle County, Mich.

FOR SALE—320-acre farm, partially improved, in Isabella County. Will sell or trade for income-paying property. Brinton P. Hall, Belding, Mich.

PET STOCK

GERMAN SHEPHERD—Airedales, Collies, Old English Shepherd dogs, puppies. 10c Illustrated instructive list. W. R. Watson, Box 35, Macon, Mo.



You can't force a horse to eat tainted hay

GIVE a horse one whiff of tainted hay and he turns his head away. But an automobile or tractor cannot protect itself. If its owner is indifferent to the dangers of "tainted" lubrication, there's nothing for the engine to do but swallow and take its chances.

Plain, everyday "horse-sense," backed by experience, has convinced farmers by the thousand that it pays to insist upon definite standards of lubrication. These men have adopted Gargoyle Mobiloil because they have proven that the very best lubrication actually proves to be the cheapest.

Your motor requires an oil produced especially for its needs.

You can't get away from the individual requirements of automotive equipment—any more than you can from the specific needs of different kinds of live stock. The sharp differ-

ences in designs, materials and clearances in different engines demand oils especially selected to meet individual requirements.

No other lubricating service like this.

Only in following the Mobiloil Chart can you know that you are buying the right grade of oil because no other recommendations have back of them such study and experience. Throughout every year, our engineers study automobile engines, in plants of manufacturers, by tests carried on in our own laboratories, on the road, under all conditions of service and temperature. Each year the entire board meets and agrees upon the correct Mobiloil for every motor and every type of service.

You secure the result of this unduplicated experience and service in the Gargoyle Mobiloil Chart of Recommendations.

The Chart is shown here in part. If your automobile, motor truck, or farm tractor is not listed in this partial Chart, see the complete Chart which hangs on the dealer's walls. Or write our nearest Branch for our booklet, "Correct Lubrication."

Tractor Lubrication

The correct engine lubricant for the Fordson Tractor is Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB" in summer and Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" in winter. The correct oil for all other tractors is specified in our Chart. Ask for it at your dealer's.

GARGOYLE
Mobiloil
Make the chart your guide

Domestic Branches:

New York (Main Office)
Philadelphia
Indianapolis

Milwaukee
Peoria
Buffalo

Boston
Detroit
Minneapolis

Des Moines
Rochester
Chicago

Kansas City, Mo.
Pittsburgh
Dallas

Oklahoma City
New Haven
Portland, Me.

Albany
Springfield, Mass.
St. Louis

Chart of Recommendations

(Abbreviated Edition)

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of both passenger cars and motor trucks are specified in the Chart below.

A means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"
B means Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"
BB means Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB"
E means Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"
Arc. means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic

Where different grades are recommended for summer and winter use, the winter recommendation should be followed during the entire period when freezing temperatures are experienced.

The Chart of Recommendations is compiled by the Vacuum Oil Company's Board of Automotive Engineers, and represents our professional advice on correct automobile lubrication.

NAMES OF AUTOMOBILES AND MOTOR TRUCKS	1924		1923		1922		1921		1920	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Amer. LaFrance (Mod. 19)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
American Six	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Anderson	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Apperson (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Atlas	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Auburn (Mod. 663)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Barley Six	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Bethlehem	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Buick	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Cadillac	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chalmers	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chandler	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chevrolet (Mod. F & T)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Cleveland	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Cole	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Colbia (Det.) (Con't Eng.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Commer	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Cunningham	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Bros.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dorris (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dort	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Durant Four	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Elcar (4 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Elgin Six	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Fargo Safety Coach	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (1 1/2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Federal Knight (1 1/2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Model X-2)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Flint	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Ford	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Four Wheel Drive (F.W.D.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Gardner	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Hanson Six	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Haynes (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (12 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
H. C. S.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Hudson Super Six	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Hupmobile	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Indiana (1 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (1 1/2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Jewett	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Jordan	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Kelly-Springfield	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Kline	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Lafayette	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Lexington (Con't Eng.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Liberty	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Lincoln	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Locomobile	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
McFarlan	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Marmon	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Mason	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Massey	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Com'l)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Marcel	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Moon	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Nash Four 8 Six	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Com'l) (Quadr.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Oakland	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Oldsmobile (4 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Model 30)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Overland	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Packard (Eight)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Peigo (Con't Eng.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Com'l)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Peerless (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Pontiac Taxi Cab	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Pierce Arrow (2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Premier	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Putnam Taxi Cab	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
R. & V. Knight	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Reo	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rickenbacker	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rolls Royce	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Star	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Stearns-Knight	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Stephens	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Studebaker	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Stutz (4 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Templar	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Westcott (Mod. D-48)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Mod. 60)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Willis-Knight	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Winton	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Yellow Cab	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

Makes of Engines

When Used in Passenger Cars and Motor Trucks

(Recommendations shown separately for convenience)										
Buda	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Continental (Mod. B5)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Mod. B2)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Mod. 12XD)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Mod. B7)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Falls	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Hercules	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Herschell-Spina	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Mod. 15, 41, 80 & 91)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Hinkley	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Lycoming (C Series)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rochester	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Waukesha (Mod. Y, Y&Z)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (CU, DU, EU, FU)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Wisconsin	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

Transmission and Differential

For their correct lubrication, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "C," "CC" or Mobilubricant as recommended by complete Chart available at all dealers.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY