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State Capitol News

By Our Lansing Correspondent

THE Howarth bill, increasing the Wayne county representation from fourteen to twenty-one, passed the senate last Thursday afternoon by a vote of twenty-six to five, being opposed by Senators Butler, B. L. Case, Cummings, Herrick and Horton.

The Howarth bill has now been transferred to the house, where it is being considered by the committee on apportionment. There is some talk that this committee may cut down the Wayne county quota to eighteen or nineteen. Nearly everyone seems to be agreed that the committee will report out the bill in some form.

* * *

DESPITE the fact that the legislature has been in session nearly four months, no settlement has as yet been reached regarding a large proportion of the more important appropriation bills. The senate is still holding up the Bryant bill, providing for the construction of a fifth normal school to be located somewhere in the upper part of the Lower Peninsula. This bill is desired by about thirty of the northern counties, and the senate seems to be holding it back in an effort to win the votes of many of the up-state representatives for reapportionment.

The senate has passed the Brower bill appropriating \$500,000 for the construction of an entirely new state tuberculosis sanatorium. This bill has been reported favorably by the public health committee of the house and is being considered by the ways and means committee.

Among the more important of the new building budget bills still hanging fire are those for the University of Michigan, the Michigan Agricultural College and the State Prison at Jackson. It usually happens that final agreement by the house and senate as to terms of a large number of these appropriation bills is not reached until far into the night on the closing day of the session.

* * *

IMPRESSED with the real seriousness of the task of trying to represent their constituents in a legislative capacity, the representatives have finally passed Representative Palmer's resolution for submitting to the people a constitutional amendment for increasing the pay of the law-makers.

This resolution, after being amended to allow \$1,200 per term, was adopted by a strong vote. It was pointed out that the members were not increasing their own pay, as the resolution merely provided for submitting to the people the question as to whether or not the compensation of the law-makers should be increased. Anyway, it would not apply to the present legislature, as it could not go into effect before the session of 1927.

* * *

THE house sprang somewhat of a surprise when it passed by a vote of fifty-seven to twenty-four, Senator Horton's bill changing the name of the Michigan Agricultural College to the Michigan State College of Agriculture and Applied Science. Although considerable lobbying had been done for this bill there was absolutely no debate on it when it came up for final passage in the house Monday evening.

However, as soon as the vote was announced a prolonged applause broke loose, but this was only a forerunner to what happened the next day when the students of the college took a notion to celebrate the re-christening of their alma mater.

* * *

SENATOR YOUNG'S bill to give the State Department of Agriculture added power to control the dealers in live stock tonics through placing them under strict licensing and regulation has passed the senate unanimously. The stock food people are considerably alarmed and have requested the house committee on agriculture for a hearing.

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VOLUME CLXIV

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL
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A Practical Journal for the Rural Family
MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE

NUMBER SEVENTEEN

Raising Ducks and Geese

Simplicity is the Keynote to Success

By Geo. Krizor

I HAVE noted with interest that you have had a number of inquiries about ducklings and goslings and it appears to me that your inquirers are losing a lot of young poultry. I raised last spring, over one hundred Mallard ducklings and about twenty-five goslings without a single loss from disease or sickness of any sort, and think perhaps some of our readers would be interested in learning of my feeding methods, which are very simple when I compare them with the feeding mashes often given in your paper. No doubt they give a balanced ration, but at the same time it appears to me over-feeding is the cause of most of the troubles in duck and geese raising.

My ducklings were all hatched from under hens and the hatches averaged about ninety-nine per cent of all eggs set. In fact, we guaranteed all our sales of hatching eggs. Our breeding group consisted of five ducks and one drake and they had free range of the farm, which included a particularly attractive piece of pasture, with plenty of wet spots which ducks like. Since spring, we never fed one bit of grain to these breeding ducks and they laid an egg every single night. These were set under brooding hens, setting thirteen to fifteen eggs per hen.

When the hatches came off, we took the ducklings into the house as fast as they dried. When the hatch was

over, about two days after the first egg was pecked, we put the ducklings back with the hen. If the weather was warm, we let them outside in a day or two, but for the first two or three days they were confined, either in the barn or outside coop. This gave



them a chance to get strength into their little feet. Their first feed, only kind of feed we give our ducklings, was medium fine cornmeal made into a mash, not sloppy though, with ordinary cold water. Instead of just putting the feed on the floor for the ducklings to find it, we bunched them together and sprinkled the feed on their backs. We find that is the best way to feed them at the start. You should see how the little things peck that mash off each other's backs. Of course, later on they pick it off the ground, but the baby ducks learn to eat by our method quickest. I see no advantage in feeding skim or whole milk to either chicks, ducks or goslings. I experimented with a few ducks, feeding them with mash made with milk.

The result was that each and every one of them got what might be called diarrhea. However, I changed their mash immediately and none of them died. So it appears to me that feeding milk to ducklings or chickens is the cause of diarrhea in many instances.

The hen does not stay with the ducklings for more than two or three days, and in one instance my hen left the ducklings the same day she was set out with them. However, I have found that the ducklings do not miss their mother, nor does it appear that they need a brooder as in the case of incubator chicks.

Until the ducklings were two or three weeks old, we kept them near the house and fed them three times a day with cornmeal mash. We sunk several tanks about ten inches deep into the ground and kept this filled with fresh water. I often read where ducklings should not be allowed access to a pool of water until quite old, but I find that they like the water as soon as they can get to it and no

harm is done. In fact, it seems to do them good, so we allowed our ducklings all the baths they wanted. The ducks are now on pasture and we do feed them twice a day with cornmeal mash.

There is one thing I do not understand about ducklings, and I wish somebody well versed in poultry would let out the news: Why do they grow so unevenly? Some ducklings will have their mature feathers while others of the same hatch will still be in the baby stage. I have been told that ducks always grow like this, no matter how you feed them, but I am going to experiment on my next hatch, due in a few days, and see what I can do to get away from this obstacle in duck raising success. Also, I wish some breeder would develop a "quackless duck."

I think goslings are the easiest of all poultry to raise. We have three females and one gander, and we got excellent results, although the hatch was not so high as with ducks, due to the fact that we gathered the eggs and waited until the geese started to brood when we set about thirteen to fifteen eggs under each goose. One of the geese got a wonderful appetite for her eggs and before we caught on to what she was doing she devoured half her eggs. As soon as the goslings were dry we took them in the house and

(Continued on page 578).

Hunting Scrub Cows in Michigan

Cow Testers Surely Do Find Them by Their Wellplanned System

By A. C. Baltzer

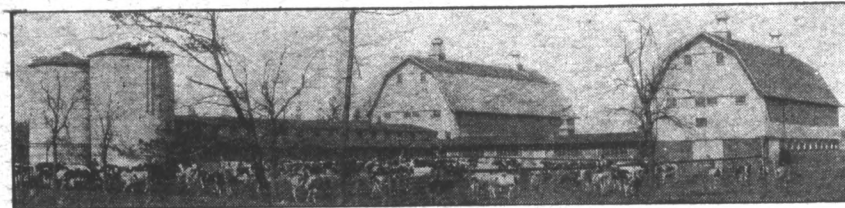
THE cow testing association is the simplest, surest and cheapest method that the dairyman can employ to bring and keep his cows on the highway of greater dairy efficiency and profits. It affords the small as well as the large herd owner an economical means of getting a record of milk and fat production on each cow, and it also gives him the facts regarding the cost of each cow's product.

Every dairyman will realize the great value of this information, but very few will take sufficient time to keep such records. Many dairymen keep a milk record sheet, but most of these milk sheets are never added up at the end of the month; hence the greatest value for keeping them is lost. The cow testing association overcomes this difficulty and gives the desired facts in a regular and systematic manner.

The cow testing association is a simple cooperative organization of twenty-five or twenty-six dairy farmers who agree to hire a dairy efficiency expert. It is the duty of this man, known as the cow tester, to weigh and test the milk of each cow owned in the herds of the members of the association.

The cow tester visits each of the twenty-six herds one day out of each month. At each visit the tester weighs the milk of each cow and tests it for butter-fat. He also weighs or estimates the amount of feed consumed by each cow. From these facts the

tester calculates the value of the milk or butter-fat produced by the cow for the month and also computes the cost of the feed for the month. He charges the cost of the feed against the value of the product of the cow and obtains the profit or loss made by each cow and for the whole herd. The tester also calculates the returns received by the owner for each dollar expended for feed, the feed cost of a pound of but-



ter-fat or 100 pounds of milk produced by each cow.

These records are posted in the cow testing association herd book which remains on the farm for reference by the owner at all times. Twelve such visits by the cow tester completes the record for the year. Thus the simple calculations give the dairyman first-hand information regarding the efficiency of production of each cow in his herd.

It is a further duty of the cow tester to suggest the proper feeding methods in each herd. It is the aim of the tester to recommend for the records obtained, the best and most economi-

cal ration for the herd and the individual cows. He recommends feeding each cow according to her actual production. In this way the right amount of feed goes to the right cow and each cow is fed according to her ability—no more, nor no less. Hence, the cow testing association has a two-fold object in that it first encourages the feeding of the cows in the most efficient manner possible according to the

yield of milk and the butter-fat test, and second, it eliminates the poor producers which are unprofitable.

Starts in Denmark.

The first cow testing association was organized in Denmark, in May, 1895. These associations were called milk recording societies. Mrs. Anne Hansen, of Vejen, Denmark, organized this new society. This organization marked the beginning of an orderly plan which is making the dairy industry more efficient. There were but twelve members instead of the usual twenty-six when the association began operations. This association, like many others, had its difficulties right at the

start because it had only half enough members. However, this organization finished strong, during the twelfth month twenty-four farmers owning 522 cows were members of the association. Today, Denmark has 304,000 cows, or twenty-six per cent of its dairy cattle under test in 827 cow testing associations. The cow testing association idea has spread and is thriving vigorously in many other countries, particularly in Scotland, England, Finland, Sweden, Australia, New Zealand and the United States.

Michigan Seeds in America.

The first cow testing association formed in the United States was organized in Michigan. In 1905 several Newaygo county dairymen headed by Simon Hagadorn, Henry Rozema, J. E. Beam and Helmer Rabild, organized the first cow testing association at Fremont, Michigan. The testing work began in January, 1906.

This organization, the oldest cow testing association in America, has finished sixteen years of successful testing work and is continuing for another year.

Since 1906 every state in the Union, excepting Florida, has had one or more associations in operation. Reports made by the United States Department of Agriculture Bureau of Dairying, show 732 cow testing associations in operation in the United States at the present time. Michigan has 105 of these associations in operation, or almost fifteen per cent of the total

(Continued on page 582).

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CURRENT COMMENT

Stability Of Agriculture

FARMING has had a pretty hard rub during this post-war period. But it has gone through and is now coming to its own. Of course, there were some fatalities; there always are during any period of stress, but on the whole, agriculture has stood the strain in pretty good shape.

The experience of the Federal Land and Joint Stock Land Banks shows well the stability of agriculture. In the eight years of their existence they have acquired only 1,396 farms out of loans on 403,906 farms. This is a very remarkable record, for it is only three-tenths of one per cent of the loans made by these banks.

We doubt whether there is any other industry or line of activity which could show such a record in good times, to say nothing of periods of depression.

No other line of activity is so fundamental in its characteristics, or so necessary in the maintenance of a high-grade civilization. No other activity has such influences for sane thinking, moral cleanliness, or sound citizenship as agriculture.

Farming will go through many changes to adjust itself to our ever-changing civilization, but it will always be the bed-rock upon which American progress is built.

Michigan State College

HAVE you ever heard of it before? No? Well, it's just an old college with a new name. Old M. A. C., the oldest agricultural college in America, simply isn't any more.

Amidst much surprise and acclaim last week the State Legislature changed the name of the Michigan Agricultural College to the Michigan State College of Agriculture and Applied Science. The change is a gain, in that it has more name now than it had before, but this fact indicates that the new name was not selected by those who were versed in the principles of advertising. The new name will be cumbersome unless it is contracted to "Michigan State College," and even then M. S. C. won't trip off of the tongue as easily, nor make as nice a monogram as M. A. C.

Perhaps a change was needed. There is no doubt but what the col-

lege has outgrown its singleness of purpose, and to continue to call it an agricultural college may do injustice to the other good courses it has. For instance, a graduate engineer might be asked, when applying for a job, "What do they know about machinery at an agricultural college?" But we also feel that there is danger that agriculture may be subordinated to the other courses there.

If this is not done there will be nothing to the change in name. A rose is still a rose under another name. So, old M. A. C., or rather new M. S. C., can still remain the same old institution, with as great, or even greater, service to agriculture.

Perhaps the change will be beneficial in that it will cause the agricultural forces of the state to keep alert to see that agriculture will retain its proper place among the activities of the college. Already there is an indication that this is being done. Efforts are being made in the legislature to increase the agricultural extension appropriation from \$520,000 to \$857,000. The agricultural forces of the Michigan State College can use such an increase for very beneficial purposes.

The Farmer And The Farm

SOME men succeed at farming and some men fail. Some succeed because of favorable conditions while others succeed because of themselves. The factors of success are variable. We cannot say, for instance, that so much is due to clay loam soil and a certain per cent to high school education. Every combination seems to present a problem by itself.

But of the two factors, the chances of success lie just as much with the man as with the farm. It is surprising what a man with a trained mind can do with an unlikely piece of land. On the other hand, it is equally surprising how little some men get out of naturally good farms.

We just enjoyed a visit with a man living on a light farm in an obscure section of the state who has added over four thousand dollars to his bank account with his potato crop this past season. While his land is not of the richest, his brains have been fertilized with every kind of potato lore, observation and experience that he could turn under the folds of his gray matter. He supplemented his second-rate farm with first-rate thinking.

Recently we were told that every acre of the sand dunes of Denmark are now covered with forests. It was not natural that forests would grow there. Danish intelligence was responsible for covering these bald, creeping sand piles.

Building up the farmer is the first step in building up the farm. Taking this step may occasion some temporary sacrifice, but ultimately the results will show at the bank.

That Community Building

I WOULD give ten dollars more per acre for land in this community because of this Grange Hall, than I would without it. In fact, I would not want to live in a community that did not have ambition enough to build up and keep in repair some community institution of this kind.

These, in substance, are the words of one of Michigan's aristocratic farmers, spoken to the writer, while driving through a progressive farming district in the northern part of the state. The third member of the party was the local county agent, and he added that, in his opinion, the hall and what it stood for meant even more than an added ten dollars to each acre of farm land in the community.

Surely, in this instance, the community was more attractive than other districts having equally as good soil and market opportunities. There

were better buildings, tidier premises, more modern systems of farming in evidence. The grange, to a very large degree, had through many years of work wrought the result that we saw, according to the agent.

Have we reckoned fully, and do we keep constantly in mind the value that any good community building is to the place where we live? In every neighborhood, there are a few who are generous in the contribution of time and funds to build and maintain these institutions. But in the main, the great mass of us are niggardly; we contribute little and expect much. The result is that we usually get nothing.

In the above community, we are informed, there was real cooperation. It was made a community matter. Not a few but the rank and file of these good farm folks put themselves behind the project. Their reward appears to be a hundred fold.

Sees New Light

FOR three years the potato growers in northern counties of the state have suffered from adverse market conditions.

But the fire of hope has again been lighted in the breasts of these men.

This hope has come, not from growing potatoes for the table, but for seed. Certified seed growers have been doing well. This past year, when neighbors were taking less than thirty cents per bushel for table stock, these men were realizing about a dollar for certified seed.

It costs more to grow certified seed potatoes than it does table stock. But, the added costs are small compared to the higher market price that growers about large centers of consumption are willing to pay for this healthy, vigorous seed.

The business is economically sound. This seed adds, on an average, forty bushels to every acre planted, as compared with common seed. Besides, the grower gets a product of higher quality. So he is satisfied to the point of enthusiasm. He is rapidly increasing his purchases, while his numbers are expanding. It is estimated that, in the territory naturally supplied from Michigan, a potential annual demand for 7,000,000 bushels of certified seed, exists.

At the annual meeting of the Michigan Potato Producers' Association at Traverse City last week, it was apparent that our growers will attempt to expand their operations to take care of the larger demand of the years to come.

The Value Of Recreation

RECREATION is a need of human life. Those who do not have enough recreation live warped lives because they have made themselves slaves to circumstances.

The word itself shows the importance of recreation. It means to recreate, to revive, to rest. Recreation really takes one out of the treadmill of existence, it makes life worth living.

In every life there is a strong urge for recreation, and when one is still out of the ruts of life, as the young are, strenuous efforts are often made to get recreation. Often false recreation is thus sought and the lights and glitter of the city are lures. The lack of good wholesome recreation enjoyed by the whole family together is probably one of the chief reasons for the young folks running away from home.

But recreation is no more essential for the young than for us who have the realities of life to deal with. We need it even more to help fit us to solve the problems which we continually meet.

Recreation can be had at home, and that is a very good place to have it. But there are times when one wants

to get away from familiar sights and to let his mind roam in fancy. To lose one's self in a good book is a fine means of forgetting everyday life. A good play often helps one to forget himself and to live, in a way, another life for a while. Games of the athletic kind, as well as the parlor ones, are good.

A change of scene is a form of recreation and is usually beneficial, but not many of us can come and go as we please. There are times when we would like to roam in the balmy south or to foreign shores where there are strange people. Modern invention has almost made this possible for us. If one wishes to let his imagination roam, he can go to the moving picture show and lose himself with new scenes, and at the same time gain a larger knowledge of the world. It is the most economical way to travel that has as yet been devised. And besides, good music often helps one's enjoyment while he is taking such an imaginary journey. But, at least, it is one's duty to take a "trip" away from himself occasionally. When he does that he "comes back" refreshed and ready to take on daily duties with renewed energy.

Happinuss

THE subject of my sermon today is Happinuss. The text is, "The only way to get it is to give it," which is taken from the book of life.

We hear a lots nowadays about the pursuit of happinuss, an' judgin' from my observashuns, there's lots of folkses what is runnin' themselves just about ragged pursuin' happinuss.

I say they's got the wrong idea. Happinuss is like a animule. As long as you pursuit it, it keeps ahead of you, but if you will just set quiet-like, doin' all the good you can ta all the



people you can, before you know it, it is comin' up ta you and eatin' out o' your hand. Happinuss can't be chased; it can't even be coaxed, but it will come ta you of its own free will

when it knows you are the right one it should come ta.

It's the simple things o' life what bring happinuss. Maybe money and your surroundings sometimes help a littul, but it's mostly you and what you do that brings happinuss to you.

Folkses ain't enjoyin' happinuss when somebody is makin' a fuss over 'em; it's just vanity and selfishness what is bein' pleased.

There's lots of folkses what enjoy false happinuss. They spend money and have a "good time" and they is in the glory o' excitement and elashun, but when somethin' happens ta stop the stimulashun o' good times, ain't it awful? It's just like the mornin' after.

Happinuss ain't excitement; it's quiet and deep enjoyment what don't have no "mornin's after." It's the contentment what comes from considerin' others. Real happinuss makes a life beautiful, because it comes from unselfish service.

Even those what know happinuss have their sad times. The sadness helps ta make the happinuss all the more appreciated. Sometimes the greatest happinuss comes through trial.

There ain't nobody what kin go through life without a cloud in the sky once in a while. But we kin keep the storms o' life from bein' disastrous, if we just do our part ta keep the storms from brewin'.

Well, I just hope this talk on happinuss ain't made you sad, but if you're sleepin' peacefully now I know it's had a soothin' effect.

HY SYCKLE.

The 1925 Potato Field

The Question of Acres Baffles Many Growers

By J. T. Horner

BEFORE the Michigan farmer makes his plans for planting potatoes this spring he should consider the outlook from a broader viewpoint than the results of his past year's crop and what has happened in his local neighborhood.

The Michigan commercial grower in the main surplus producing counties some distance from the local markets must put his crop into competition with potatoes from other sections of the country. The most important price determining factor in the potato market is the total crop. In planning for the coming year the potato farmer should consider what the probable outlook is for production. He should also consider what alternate crops he can grow in place of potatoes.

When conditions in the market are bad the manufacturer can reduce his production to meet the situation. This can be done definitely, for man can control the amount of production

duction of potatoes is the most logical type of farming. The soil and climate are suitable. There is equipment on hand to properly grow potatoes and the farmers know how to do the job better than anything else. The problem for the farmer to consider is whether he can reduce his potato acreage and make his year's operations return him a greater profit.

The 1924 acreage was not excessive. The abnormal feature of that year was the yield. Under normal conditions the total crop would have been more nearly in accordance with the demand of the market and a better price would have prevailed. It seems that farmers had returned to a normal potato acreage only to have their efforts offset by a most favorable season.

The United States Department of Agriculture in "The Agricultural Outlook for 1925" says, "The present price of potatoes is likely to result in too small an acreage of potatoes this year.



The Record Production of Potatoes for 1924 was the Result of the Highest Average Yield Per Acre Ever Grown on American Farms.

which comes from factories. Agricultural production is so dependent upon nature that man does not have absolute control over the quantity which is to result from the harvest. The most effective way the farmer has to influence production is by changes in acreage planted. Since 1869, the change in the quantity of production of potatoes was opposite to the change in acreage twenty-four times and the change was in the same direction thirty-one times. This shows that a reduced or increased production was secured a little more than one-half the times by changing acreage. Of course, in general, the acreage change is the effective way to influence production; but it is not absolute.

The 1924 potato acreage in the United States was forty per cent less than that of 1923. But while the 1923 average acre yield was 109.0 bushels, that of 1924 was 124.2 bushels. The 1924 average acre yield was eleven bushels more than that of any previous year. The farmer who tried to produce more nearly in accordance with market demands and thereby secure a better price for his potato crop was thwarted in his attempt by a most favorable season which caused the year's crop to be the biggest in our history. The 1924 crop was larger than that of 1922, though the acreage was fifteen per cent less. The acre yield of 1924 was fourteen per cent larger than that of 1923.

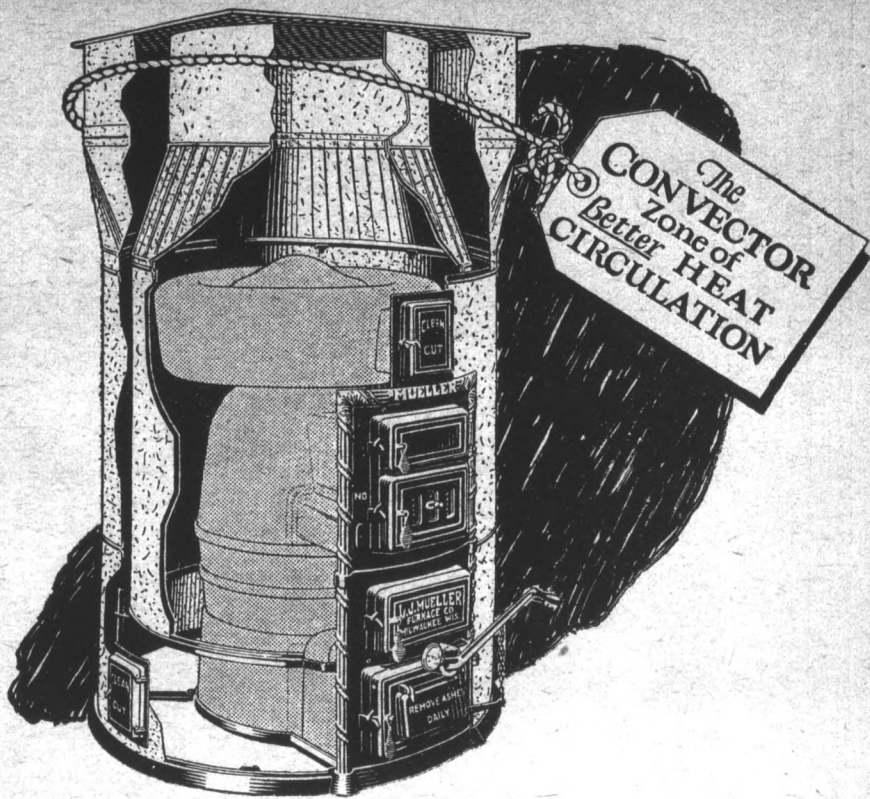
The result of the favorable potato growing weather was an unfavorable price for the 1924 crop. If the acre yield last year had been around 100 bushels (the average for the last ten years) the total crop would have been about 366,000,000 bushels. Such a crop would surely have brought a very much better price and have made the year's operations of the efficient potato producer profitable.

The potato farmer has in mind the returns of the year just past and will, no doubt, be cautious when he plans his crop for this year. There are large sections of Michigan where the pro-

duction of potatoes is the most logical type of farming. The soil and climate are suitable. There is equipment on hand to properly grow potatoes and the farmers know how to do the job better than anything else. The problem for the farmer to consider is whether he can reduce his potato acreage and make his year's operations return him a greater profit. Many growers, including even those who are producing potatoes at a low cost per bushel, have been unduly discouraged by the ruinous prices which have been paid in many localities for the 1924 crop. Such growers should bear in mind that much less than the usual acreage of potatoes was grown in 1924 and that the exceptionally heavy production was quite largely the result of favorable weather. On the other hand, the planting of such a large acreage of potatoes as that of 1922 would be a great mistake, for, although a yield per acre as heavy as that of 1924 may not be secured again for quite a number of years, there is reason to expect future yields to average substantially higher than they have in the past. This means that the needs of the country can be met with fewer acres of potatoes per thousand of population."

While the experiences of the past year will have a tendency to cause a reduction in the potato acreage, many farmers are apt to figure in this way and, therefore, conclude that this will be a good potato year. These farmers might increase their acreage. If too many farmers reason in this manner the acreage is apt to be too large and if the season is favorable too large a production again. The safest thing seems to be that of following a production program for the farm as a whole and not attempting to go strong on potatoes because of a favorable outlook. The farmer who follows a stable program of production year in and year out is most apt to succeed. Of course, there are times when acreage must be adjusted; but the policy of plunging on any one crop when the price outlook is good is a bad practice.

If normal conditions prevail during the coming year a potato acreage equal to that of 1924 ought to return a better price than was enjoyed last year. In the commercial regions a great distance from market, the acreage ought not to be increased materially. On the other hand, there seems to be no justification for a material



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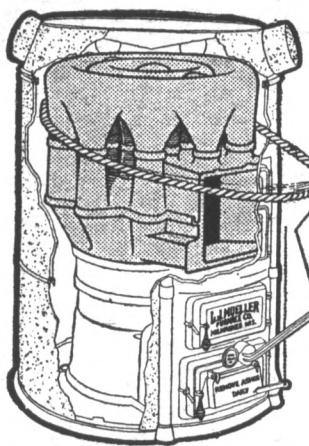
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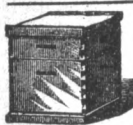
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acreage decrease. In those sections close to a good local market, the farmer receives a larger farm price for his potatoes than does the one who has a long market journey before his product reaches the market. These farmers close in have an advantage of location. Whether this farmer is going to grow more potatoes depends upon whether he can make more out of them than he can out of other possible crops.

The success in farming depends to a great extent upon how well the farmer adjusts his production and how his costs compare with other producers. No one can give a program which can be followed by all with an assurance of profit. Agriculture is a competitive business and the profits depend upon how well the individual manages his

own business. The forecaster can only give an idea of what will happen in the event that things are conducted along usual lines.

SUBSTITUTE ALFALFA FOR CLOVER.

DUE to the almost equal price of red clover and alfalfa this spring, a great many farmers in the Upper Peninsula will start alfalfa this year. According to reports from Dickinson county, Michigan, about eighty-five per cent of the farmers ordering seed from the farm bureau are buying alfalfa. Where needed, lime will be applied—this being secured from the Menominee Sugar Company and from a lime crusher located in the county.—Amos.

OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

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

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

Will you kindly inform me whether or not an American born person whose parents are not citizens has voting privileges?—Mis E. McC.

By the express terms of the constitution of the United States, persons born in the United States are citizens thereof.—Rood.

GETTING PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS.

Where can I get information with regards to having an invention patented? Also necessary steps required to secure patents, and what rights one has on inventions that are not patented and patents pending.—L. H. F.

The invention is protected from the filing of the caveat if the petition for patent is afterwards granted. Information can be obtained by writing the patent office; but by reason of the great volume of petitions it is difficult to get action without someone on the ground to keep things going. Better write a patent attorney at Washington.—Rood.

SOY-BEANS WITH CORN.

I wish to mix some soy-beans with my corn that I want to put in my silo. I drill my corn about thirty-five inches apart and use a grain drill. Will the beans make good silage, and will they hinder the corn from growing? Will the beans grow on any clay loam soil?—A. E. W.

Soy-beans are adapted to practically the same soil and climatic conditions as corn. When corn and soy-beans are to be planted together for ensilage, would recommend the use of from four to six quarts of soy-beans and the usual amount of corn. When corn and soy-beans are grown together the corn frequently shades the beans so that when the crop is harvested, the silage does not contain more than twelve to fifteen per cent of soy-beans. This small percentage of soy-beans is not likely to influence very materially the feeding value of the silage. When corn and soy-beans are grown separately and mixed at the rate of two loads of corn and one load of soy-beans, the proportion of soy-beans is much higher and better ensilage is secured. It will take more land, however, to produce the same tonnage of ensilage when the two are grown separately. When corn and soy-beans are grown together, the yield of corn may be slightly reduced. However, the yield of soy-beans secured will make up for the reduction in the yield of corn.—C. R. Megee.

AMOUNT OF LIME FOR ALFALFA.

How much lime is generally sown per acre for planting alfalfa? Which is the best grade of alfalfa for these northern counties? If you cut two crops of hay from sweet clover in a year will it come back the next year so you can cut hay from it again?—A. H. M.

The usual application is about 200 pounds per acre of ground limestone but many soils would be benefited by more. This amount will correct any acidity in the immediate surface soil and give the alfalfa a chance to make a healthy start but this plant is a gross feeder of lime and if the soil is naturally deficient in this element then heavy applications are desirable. The writer knows where as many as eight tons have been used in preparing the land where it was intended to allow the alfalfa to stand for several years.

The consensus of opinion is that the Grimm variety is more hardy than most others, but any variety that has been grown in northern states for some years, long enough to have become acclimated will do very well. Late years Russian varieties have been imported and tested and have proven very satisfactory. One variety it is claimed, is fully as hardy, if not hardier, than Grimm. If you can get Michigan grown seed it will be a pretty safe guaranty that it is a hardy, safe variety.

Sweet clover is a bi-annual. If sown this spring it will establish itself the coming summer and the next season will produce its big yield and seed and then the most of it dies out. It is just like common red clover in this respect.

It is a very vigorous plant under right conditions and many seasons it will make such a growth that a fair crop of hay may be harvested the first season. However, you must remember that sweet clover does not reproduce itself from a crown like red clover, but from buds at the base of the stem and it should never be cut so close as to destroy all of these buds. If all the buds are cut off the plant dies.

CONTRACTORS' BONDS FOR ROAD WORK.

In the matter of a contract of an individual with the township, for making an improvement in the highways, and the contractor is required to give bonds, where is this bond to be filed? Please inform me where I can find this information, in the compiled laws. I have searched the general highway laws but have not been able to find where these bonds should be filed. Kindly refer me to the sections covering the same.—A. F.

The statute requiring the giving of bonds by contractors on any public building or other public works, by any county, city, village, township or school district is Compiled Laws 1915 Sec. 14,827; and the place where the bond is to be deposited is with the clerk of the county, city, township, village, school district, etc., as the case may be. There is no statute expressly providing for this in all cases, other than the one which makes the clerk the keeper of the files and records of his city, county, town, etc.—Rood.

HANDLING TWISTED WIRE AND A NEW ROPE.

QUITE often the new roll of smooth wire will be "kinky" and want to turn every way except the right way, and the task of handling it is one that tries a man's patience as well as his Christianity. About the only satisfactory way of handling it is to take out the "kinks." This can be done by fastening one end of the wire to a strong post and using the wire stretchers on the other end. In case the piece of wire is short, as is often the case for clothes lines, the kinks may be removed by tying one end to a solid post or tree and using a ply pole at the other end and have one or two good men to pull on the pole.

In handling a new rope which is apt to be "twisty" or "kinky," it is a good idea to straighten out the rope and permit it to untwist. By all means do not use any oil or water as this will only increase the tendency to twist. Some farmers think that this is due to a lack of oil or something that prevents proper turning of the swivel holding the hayfork pulley. This is not the case, and to oil the swivel will only increase the twisting. It is better to put a handful of fine sand, grit or dust in the swivel. Try this and see if the twisting rope does act in a more gentlemanly manner.—H. I. Holt.



Seed Corn that was Properly Gathered and Dried is About the Only Seed that Promises to be Worth Planting this Year.

A NEW INDUSTRY.

IN order to get a new cash crop into their rotation, Chippewa county, Michigan, farmers are going to try out flax this year. This county has for years grown a great deal of excellent hay but the coming of the flivver has tended to destroy the market for this commodity.

The work on flax this year will be more or less of an experiment in determining the advisability of growing this crop. It is expected that not over a carload will be grown for shipment.

It is agreed, by those that profess to know, that Chippewa soils are especially well adapted to the growing of flax, and that if the product can be shipped in carload lots it should yield a fair return to the growers.—Amos.

WILL STUDY MUSCLE SHOALS.

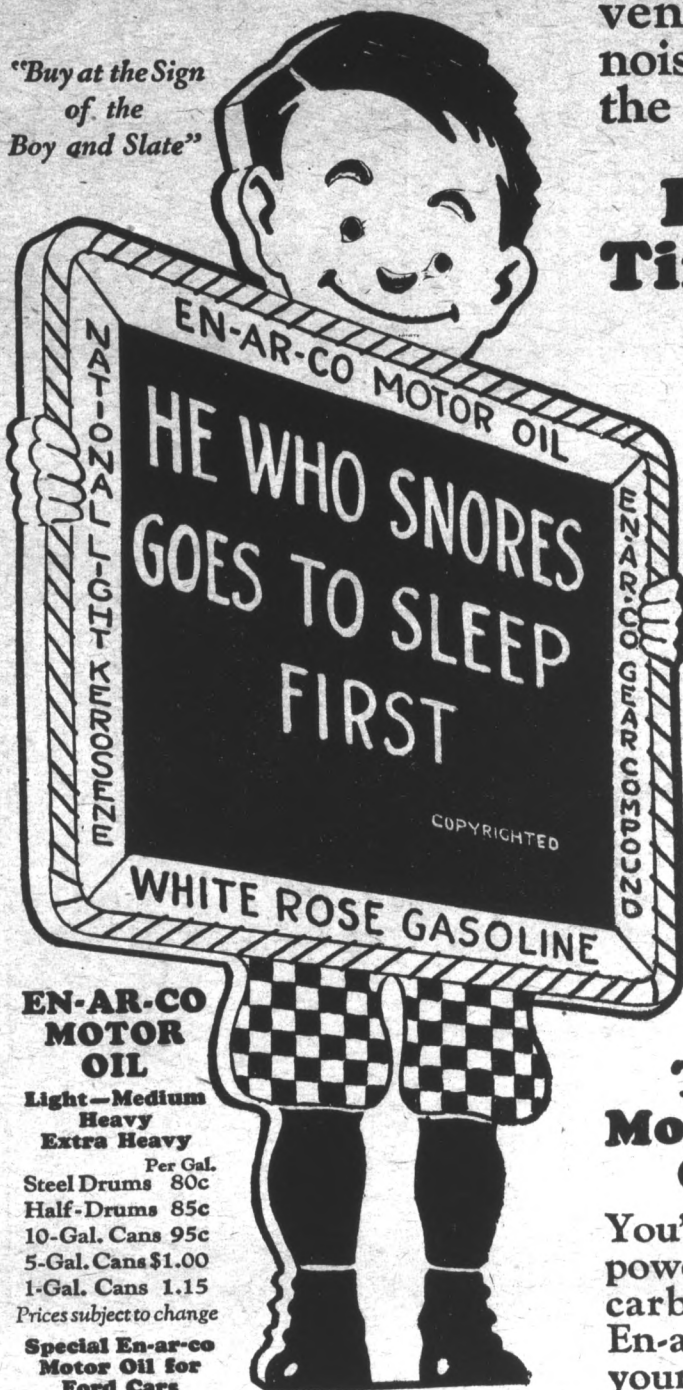
ANOTHER step in the disposal of the Muscle Shoals power-nitrate problem was taken when President Coolidge announced the appointment of a commission consisting of five members, to study Muscle Shoals and make recommendations as to the use to be made of the property, which has been a bone of contention for upwards of a century.

The personnel of the commission is generally satisfactory to the farm organization leaders, and gives confidence that at last the problem will be settled in the best way possible for the public good.

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ORCHARD AND GARDEN

GARDEN HERBS.

FEW of us that do not remember the little garden corner devoted to culinary and medicinal herbs in grandmother's garden. It was a custom in the days of our grandparents that I am not so sure but what we should follow a bit more closely today.

There were horseradish, sage, tansy, hyssop, lavender, pennyroyal, etc. Many family remedies were prepared at home with the medicinal herbs, while a goodly supply of the culinary herbs were always on hand to flavor the soups and dressings.

Culinary herbs should have a place in every garden. Don't think you are old-fashioned if you have a little corner for herbs. Old-timers like mint, sage, thyme, and some of the newer ones should be grown. All these have their place in the culinary department. Dill is one of the newer herbs, and also one of the best. It is an annual and when once it is let go to seed in a garden there will be volunteer plants

each year. The seeds are gathered when ripe and are used to give flavor to sauerkraut, and cucumber pickles, and it sure does give them an excellent flavor.

Mint sauce is made by adding the bruised mint leaves to sweetened vinegar shortly before you want to serve it. Mint, as well as dill, is frequently used in the infusion rather than in the dry form. Fill a jar with fresh dry leaves and cover with strong vinegar. Close the jar and let stand a few weeks and the infusion will be full strength and may be used as desired. Personally we are not strong for any vinegar products, mainly from a health standpoint, but many do not agree with us, and for those who care to use vinegar products, this will be found a very good method of preparing it.

Culinary herbs, of which the leaves are the part used, should be gathered in the morning as soon as the dew is off, and should be dried in the shade where there is a free circulation of air. On shelves in dry rooms will be found a good place. When they are thoroughly dry, put them in airtight cans or glass jars and keep in a dry place. If stored before they are perfectly dry the leaves are likely to mold. They will not keep their strength for any length of time, especially not from year to year, hence a new supply should be grown each year.—W. E. Farver.

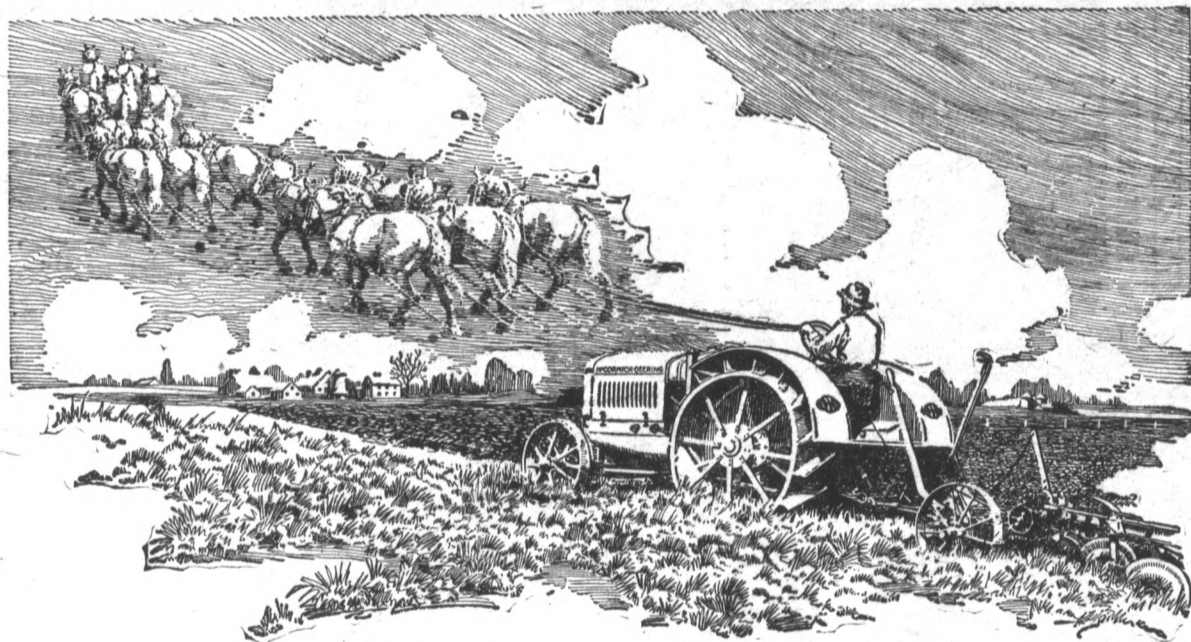
SWEET CORN VARIETIES.

Sweet corn is a garden favorite. No other variety is quite so fine in quality as is the Golden Bantam, and the large bulk of our planting should be of this sort. To prolong the season we may make a sowing of the Alpha for an extra early, and Stowell's Evergreen for the late crop. If we wish to experiment with others, there is the Charlevoix, a second early yellow of high quality and the Bantam Evergreen, a high class yellow of a trifle later season. While the old customs are to be followed in planting corn, and without doubt the bulk of our crop will go into the ground around May 15, it often pays to take a chance and sow a small part of our seed two weeks or more earlier. All we risk is our seed, and a little extra labor, and it often happens that the crop will make, and when it does we are enjoying corn from our garden early in July.

We do not wish to leave the impression that the above list contains all of the good varieties. There are many excellent sorts which we have not mentioned, but we do say that the man who sows the varieties which we recommend will enjoy the best that there is as far as quality is concerned. We know in addition that all of these varieties are adapted to a large part of Michigan and that they will prove to be entirely satisfactory.

We would recommend that the home gardener should try one new vegetable each year. That is, one that is new to the family. We often overlook a good thing in neglecting these. We would include in the list for experiment some of the following vegetables: Leek, New Zealand Spinach, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Witloof Chicory, Okra, Celeriac, Florence Fennel, and Hamburg parsley, not forgetting also some of the winter radishes.—G. Starr.

It matters not so much as to just what the name might be as it does that the farm should have a name, and then the farmer should make it a good name by handling only carefully graded products.—H. I. Holt.



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THIS is the day of "steel horsepower," when men direct the power of sturdy horses through the simple twist of a steering wheel. City streets and country roads swarm with proof of this statement. And if you will cast your eye over the countryside you'll find thousands of examples wherein "steel horsepower" is the drawbar and belt power that operates modern-day farms at top efficiency.

What kind of power will you depend on this year? Will you rest content with plodding horseflesh, or will you enter a new era of progressive farming with a new **MCCORMICK-DEERING TRACTOR** at the head of your program?

Think of your plowing, your tillage work, your haymaking, your grain harvesting and

threshing, your corn harvesting, and the hundred and one belt jobs that must be done one way or another during the coming years. Consider what it will mean to you to put these operations out of the way quicker, more profitably, and more pleasantly with a **MCCORMICK-DEERING TRACTOR!**

And don't forget, there is a complete line of McCormick-Deering farm-operating equipment at your command—tools built to work especially well with McCormick-Deering Tractors.

We shall be pleased to forward a tractor catalog to you, on request, in which all mechanical details are explained fully and illustrated simply. Or, if you prefer, call on your local McCormick-Deering dealer.

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POWER TAKE-OFF

American Forest Week

An Innovation in Which All Good Citizens Should Take Part

By R. F. Kroodsma

THE President has proclaimed the week of April 27 as American Forest Week. We, as good citizens of the United States and of Michigan, should direct our energies at this time towards furthering and re-establishing Michigan's timber resources.

Colonel Graves, of the Yale Forest School, and formerly chief forester of the United States, makes the following statement: "While sixty per cent of all our timber lies west of the Great Plains (in Idaho, Washington, Oregon and California), three-fourths of the forest land of the country, together with three-fourths of the population and agriculture and the greater portion of the manufactories, are east of the Great Plains. Taking all the timber species and products together, only twenty-five per cent of the amount cut and destroyed annually is replaced by the current growth. The other seventy-five per cent is an annual inroad upon the timber capital of the country. Our normal stand should be about 3,500 billion feet. It is now about 2,200 billion feet and is being decreased at the rate of about 60,000,000,000 a year. * * * It is now imperative that forestry should be given its proper place in the vital affairs of the nation. We cannot adequately provide for our future need except through a great project, conceived, adopted, and appropriated for, as was the Panama Canal."

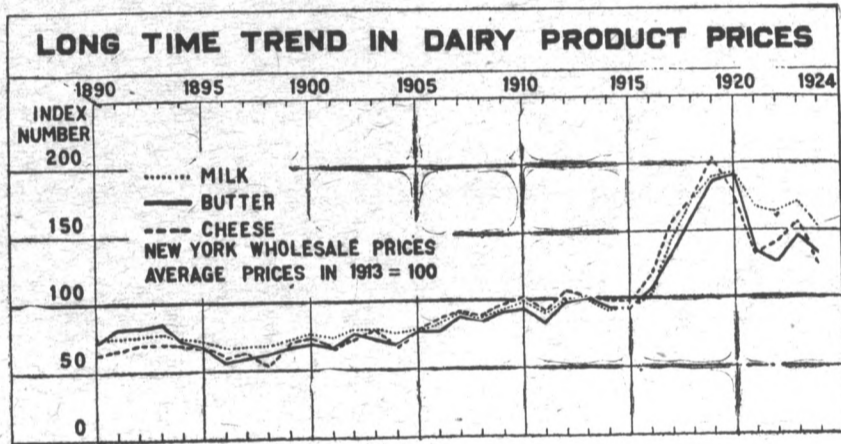
Michigan has her share of forest

land, some 10,000,000 acres. In 1921 Michigan imported 1,500,000,000 feet of timber. She cut 402,000,000 feet. This is a wrong situation. Michigan should grow all the timber she needs for her own use and have some left over for her neighbors.

The United States plants less than 40,000 acres a year, while Japan plants 350,000 acres. Taking Colonel Graves' figures that we use our timber four times as fast as it is produced, it will only take from forty to fifty years before all of our timber will be gone. In Michigan we are planting only about 2,000 acres per year. At that rate it will take over 200 years to plant our state forests, not taking into consideration all of our remaining true forest land.

Let us celebrate American Forest Week by planting an acre, or even a half-acre, to young trees. Besides this, pick out a poor spot on the farm or a rough spot and let that idle land be producing something of value to the farm, as well as helping out Michigan's forest problem.

Forests require no special preparation of the soil and they take no nourishment from the soil. Besides this, they thrive where other crops fail. A forest is planted with very little effort. Two men can plant an acre (1,200) trees a day, and after that nature will do the rest. Let's do our part and stand back of our President in his efforts to conserve our forests.



DON'T SPRAY WITH AUTO OIL.

DISCARDED automobile crank case oil should not be used for spraying fruit trees and other vegetation for the control of insect pests, according to entomologists at the Ohio Experiment Station.

Crank case oil is dangerous because it can not be diluted readily with water and is almost sure to injure the foliage.

The oils used for spraying trees are quite different from the oils used in automobiles. They have been treated in such a manner that they mix readily with water and they are diluted for using.

Discarded crank case oil often contains small particles of metal and carbon which are very likely to cause injury to the spray pumps and nozzles and these objections alone would make the use of such oils inadvisable. The main objection to them, however, is the fact that they do not mix readily with water, there is no definite rule for dilution, and they usually damage the trees.—F. A. M.

WHY ONTONAGON LEADS.

ONTONAGON county breeders are beginning to reap the benefits of a consistent policy of breeding up their grade cattle through the use of pure-bred bulls. One of the first bull associations in the state was organized in this county several years ago and

since that time the movement has spread to a large per cent of the dairy-men in the county.

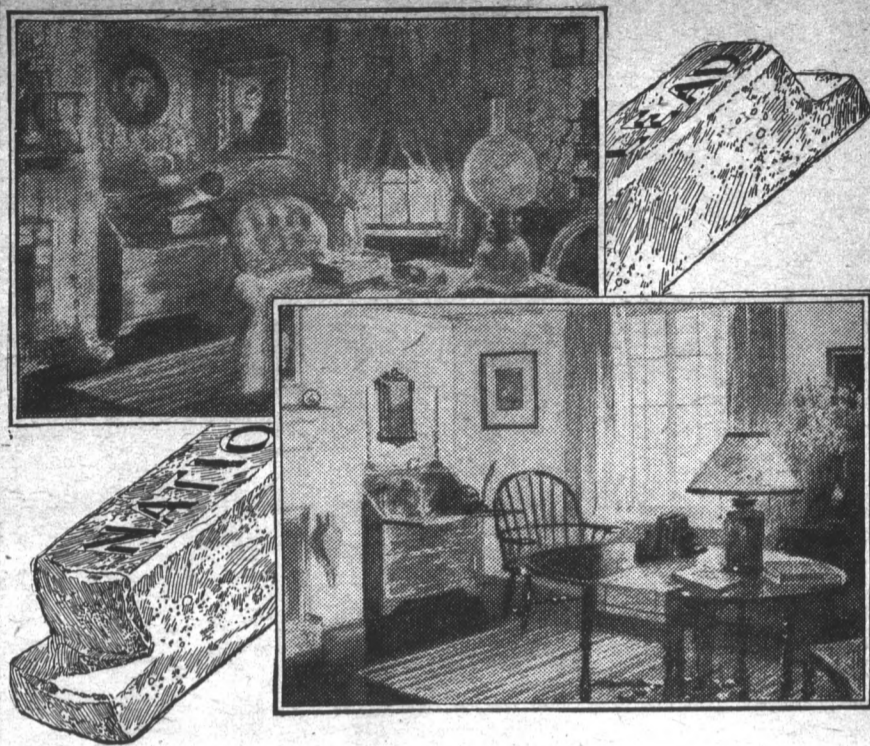
During the past year, several carloads of high-grade cows have been sold from the county at good prices. The cattle went into other counties of the Upper Peninsula, Gogebic county taking two cars, and also into Wisconsin. That Ontonagon should take first prize in the better sires movement last year is not surprising, and they are leading again this year.—Amos.

PROTECT THE FLOCKS FROM DIARRHEA.

FOR the purpose of securing chicks free from bacillary white diarrhea the seven poultry demonstration farms in Menominee county, Michigan, are having all their flocks tested by the Michigan Agricultural College this spring. In this way, it is hoped that it will become unnecessary to ship in so many chicks each year, taking chances on the dread disease.

The experiment station, at Chatham, are trap-nesting and testing their birds and hope in time to have high-producing strains available for breeding purposes.—Amos.

PROMINENT dentists have stated that fresh fruits are excellent for the teeth. They act as a dentifrice because of their cellulose fibers and the acids which stimulate the flow of saliva which keeps the mouth clean.



Chase gloom from every room—with lead paint

YOU may remember how cheerless and unattractive the interiors of so many farm houses were a generation ago. Rooms looked like the one in the top picture—dark, gloomy, depressing. Many pieces of furniture, some of them of poor design, uncomfortable-looking and forbidding, stood about. Ornate wall decorations added to the confusion.

Such rooms are disappearing. Today women everywhere want cheerful surroundings—bright happy homes, attractive rooms to live in and work in—like the one in the lower picture.

Many farm women have found it easy to make this change in their homes. They stored the worst-looking and most useless furniture and knickknacks in the attic and thus gave the remaining fine old furniture space to display its beauty. They made other changes.

But the most important thing they did was to paint walls and ceilings simply and in tints that lightened and brightened the entire room. And in this work these women were helped by a remarkable interior flat paint. They used it with unusually beautiful results.

This new paint is made of white-lead—itsself very old—mixed with a new flattening medium—Dutch Boy flattening oil. Dutch Boy white-lead, a pure product made from the metal lead, makes with the flattening oil a flat paint that gives new beauty to new walls and greater charm to old walls and ceilings.

Dutch Boy white-lead and Dutch Boy flattening oil gives full protection to the covered surface, whether it be plaster or wood. It makes interior finishes of rare beauty—finishes like those found in the finest homes in

America. Take this paint, add the proper coloring matter to it, and you can get any tint or shade you desire. Either plain walls or two-tone mottled effects may be had.

Besides the beautiful finishes and the protection it gives, this flat paint has other great advantages. It is an economical paint because it has unusual spreading power and saves the surface for a long, long time. It can be easily cleaned with soap and water without harming its original beauty. It is easy to apply. It can be quickly put on in a smooth, even film that is free from brush marks and laps.

We will be pleased to send you a free booklet, "Painting—Protective and Decorative." This booklet tells what paint is, what paint does, and why paint protects the surface. It contains color plates of house exteriors and interiors and also of beautiful and unusual finishes obtainable with paint. The booklet sent free on request.

This picture of the Dutch Boy trademark on every package of Dutch Boy white-lead and Dutch Boy flattening oil is your guarantee of excellence.

National Lead Company also makes lead for practically every purpose to which lead can be put in art, industry and daily life. If you want specific information about any use of lead or of lead paint, write to the nearest National Lead Company branch.



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New York, 111 Broadway; Boston, 131 State Street; Buffalo, 116 Oak Street; Chicago, 900 West 15th Street; Cincinnati, 659 Freeman Avenue; Cleveland, 820 West Superior Avenue; St. Louis, 722 Chestnut Street; San Francisco, 485 California Street; Pittsburgh, National Lead and Oil Co. of Penna., 514 Fourth Avenue; Philadelphia, John T. Lewis & Bros. Co. 437 Chestnut Street.

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The word "Loan" in this Company's name stands for First Mortgage Loans on Homes.

The word "Investment" means Savings Accounts. Savings accounts that earn enough to be classed as an investment. This Company is a Savings and Loan Association and is conducted on a mutual or co-operative basis.

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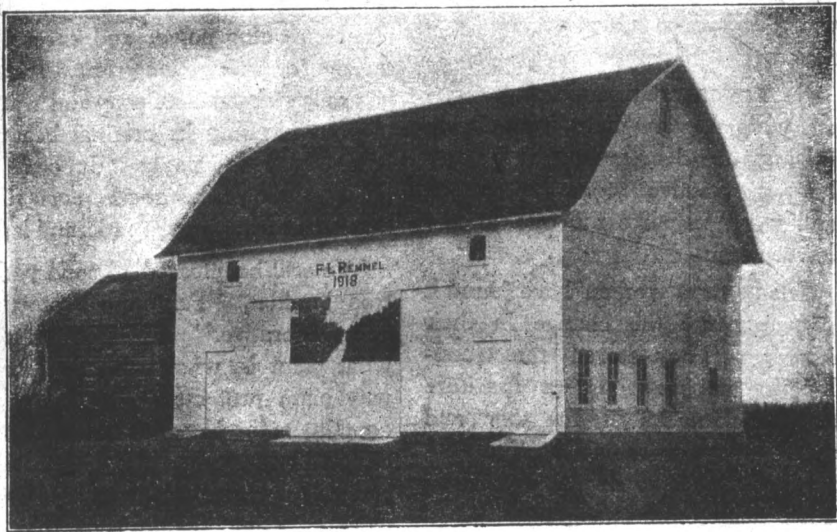
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There is a Reynolds type for every purpose.

See your lumber dealer—he will tell you the truth about shingles.

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Grand Rapids, - - - Michigan.

The First Martyr

Our Weekly Sermon—By N.A. McCune

THE apostles of the early days had sense. More sense than many modern folk, who are officials in the church. The leaders were extremely busy with the work of teaching, preaching, healing the sick, and holding conversations with inquirers. But they had pooled their possessions, as we learned a week or two ago. There were provisions to be bought for a large number of people. Besides, the poor must be helped, for some had joined the Christian band who had no money. The apostles were extremely busy men, trying to do all this.

Then presently a complaint was voiced, and we can imagine it was not a mild one. The complainants stated that the Greeks and other non Jewish people were not being fairly treated by the Jews, in distribution of supplies. A large per cent of the early converts were Jews, and they no doubt out-numbered the Gentiles. Many were ex-priests and we may well believe that these men suffered intense persecution from their old associates.



much more. He was an able speaker, an evangelist, a soul with a burning passion for Christ. Consequently he followed the custom of the times in holding public discussions with the Jews. These were in the nature of arguments probably, in which questions were asked and answered. He carried on these discussions especially in one synagogue, it seems. It was the synagogue of the "Libertines, and of the Cyrenians, and of the Alexandrians, and them of Cilicia and Asia."

These Jews from Cyrene and Cilicia, were not a match for Stephen, in these religious discussions. He knew the Old Testament (the only Bible of that time), better than they did, he could prove by the prophecies that Christ was the long-expected Messiah, and, we may well believe, he was a much more fluent speaker than any of them were.

HOWEVER, there is always a way out. When the other man outdoes you in fair debate, you can, if you are pusillanimous and despicable enough, turn and accuse him behind his back, of crimes of which he is perfectly innocent. This was the method at the trial of Christ, and it was the method of Stephen's accusers. They could not match wits with him, nor meet him in

RADIO SERMONS

BEGINNING April 19, Reverend N. A. McCune will broadcast a sermon each Sunday between six and seven o'clock, eastern standard time. About twenty minutes of the hour will be given to the sermon, after which questions relating to religious and moral problems will be answered. The broadcasting will be from the People's Church, East Lansing, of which Rev. McCune is pastor, and through WKAR, the Agricultural College Radio Station, at 286 wave length. Readers who have come to know Rev. McCune through his sermons published every week in these pages, will be pleased to hear his voice over the radio.

The fact that they endured this was proof of their sincerity.

WHEN this complaint came in Peter decided that the load was getting too heavy. Just as Moses chose assistants, there must be assistants in the case of the early church. Seven men were chosen, "men of good report, full of the Spirit and of wisdom." It is interesting to note that all these were Gentiles, if we can judge by their names. The names are Greek: Stephen, Philip, Prochorus, Nicanor, Timon, Parmenas, Nicolaus. If this surmise is correct, it shows how eager everybody was to adjust any differences quickly and fully. The Jewish Christians were willing to put the entire matter in the hands of their Gentile brothers.

It would have been happy if the church had always followed this course. Suppose every difference in the church had been adjusted quickly, the spirit of the early church, in complete good faith and without suspicion. What chapters of dissension, of back-biting, of hurt feelings, of wrath, of church splits would have been prevented! Some sects would never have been formed. Many churches would never have been organized. Strange things have been done in the name of religion.

Apparently there were no members who thirsted for the limelight. "Diotrephes, who loveth to have the pre-eminence" (III John), had not been discovered yet. It is a sign of a healthy spiritual state when church members are willing to take office or not, just as their brothers elect them. To scheme for it is bad, and to refuse it when asked to undertake it, is bad.

STEPHEN was one of the seven stewards elected to attend to the church's business affairs. But he did

open discussion, so they sharpened their knives and tipped their arrows with poison. They got up a lynching party.

He was accused of talking against Moses and of speaking disrespectfully of the temple. He was taken before the sanhedrin, the dignified body of seventy Jewish rabbis. There he made his plea. His speech is preserved in chapter seven. It is a remarkable speech, clear, forceful, rapid. Who preserved it, and where Luke got it, we do not know. But we have a good suspicion that it was preserved by Paul. When Stephen was stoned, the witnesses laid down their garments at the feet of Saul of Tarsus, and it is reasonable to suppose that he heard Stephen's defense. Now, this speech of Stephen made a deep impression on Paul. In Acts 13:16-41, when he spoke to the people at Pisidian Antioch, there are strong earmarks of Stephen's address. Again in other places in Paul's letters, the address of Stephen shows its influence.

AND that is not surprising. Following the address in his own defense, Stephen was stoned to death. Paul consented to the lynching. When that bolt of lightning struck him on the way to Damascus, do you not imagine that the first thought that came to him was that Stephen's blood was on him? Perhaps this accounts, too, for the life of ceaseless toil to which he gave himself. He had to do two men's work. He had to make up for the man to whose death he had consented.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR APRIL 26.

SUBJECT:—Stephen, the First Martyr. Acts 6:8-15 and 7:54-60. GOLDEN TEXT:—Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee the crown of life. Rev. 2:10.

Cloverland News

DONATES THREE ACRES FOR FORESTRY.

HELPING to carry out the plan for starting forest demonstration plots in the peninsula, this season, under the auspices of the Michigan Agricultural College as recently announced in these columns, the Charcoal Iron Company has donated three acres a few miles west of Newberry, fronting M-25. This tract is the regulation size and will be used for test plantings of pines and spruces, it is to be presumed.

ARRANGE TO STUDY FORESTRY.

THE Michigan Agricultural College will begin a summer school of forestry at the Dunbar Agricultural School, Chippewa county, which the college recently took over for that purpose. The school, it is announced, will start about June 15. Dean Shaw, of the M. A. C., with Professor A. K. Chittenden, of the Department of Forestry, recently visited the school to arrange for the course. Professor Chittenden and several forestry instructors will conduct the school, which, it is anticipated, will be attended by twenty-five or thirty students. During the six weeks' course the students will visit several neighboring lumber camps in addition to the work at the school.

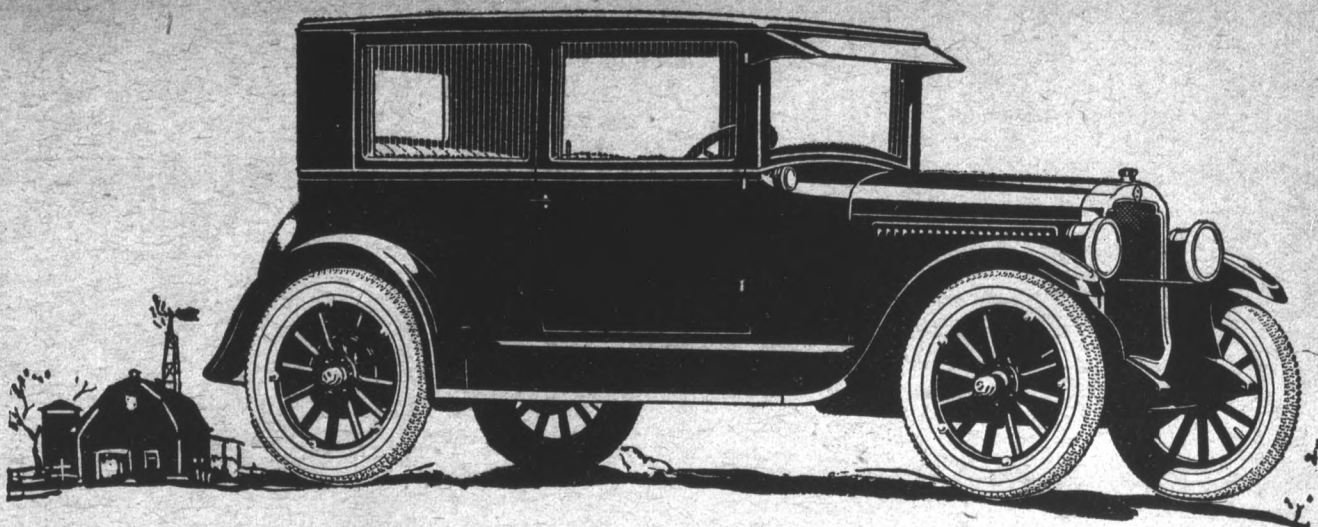
DEVELOPING A COUNTY PARK SYSTEM.

ANYONE traversing Menominee county by its highways is frequently surprised to encounter a county park. These seem to be everywhere and are very attractive. The county board of road commissioners is made, by special act of the legislature, a county park commission also, and hence is in charge of this well-developed county park system in Menominee.

In 1923 the county supervisors voted in favor of the purchase of five park sites which ranged in area from fifteen to 131 acres. These were located on the Bay Shore road on the route between Menominee and Escanaba, which is becoming the popular route out of and into the peninsula for travelers from Milwaukee and Chicago. Altogether these parks comprised 290 acres, are well timbered and lie along the sandy beach west of Lake Michigan, thus affording fine bathing facilities.

Last year the supervisors added to its park system a tract of 216 acres along a chain of lakes west of Stephenson. There is also a good beach here. Ten miles north of Menominee city, another park site was acquired through the acquisition of the Twin Island park in the Menominee River. This comprises about twenty-eight acres. Another tract in the northern section of the county on Trunk-line No. 12 is being discussed. The county, by these moves, has sought to forestall the private acquisition of these valuable recreational sites, thus securing them for the pleasure and benefit of all the people who pass that way. There is a tract of 335 acres of virgin timber south of Cedar River on Route No. 91, which the county is considering acquiring. With the adjacent park already located there, this acquisition would give the county three miles of lake frontage at this point. It is proposed to turn this particular tract over to the state as a park and game reservation. There is good cover in the adjoining cut-over lands, which will probably be acquired some day. Menominee county is setting a fine example to the other counties of the state.

A good fanning mill is the farmer's best weed getter.



One Thing Farmers Demand From Motor Cars!

Above all other things, a farmer must be able to have complete confidence in his automobile. He cannot be annoyed even with minor troubles, because service stations are miles away. And there are no street cars handy should his car fail to perform at a critical time.

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You can have such absolute confidence in the Oldsmobile Six—more now than ever before, because the recent improvements Oldsmobile and General Motors have built into its long-lived chassis make it just about the best car, and easily the best value, in its class.

Drive one of the 1925 Oldsmobiles—its quiet, quick and satisfying performance will convince you that here's a car you can buy with confidence and drive with pride!

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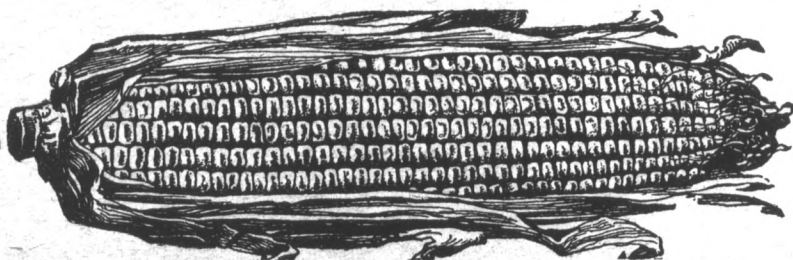
PATENTS

Write for my free Guide Books, "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Invention and Industry" and "Record of Invention" blank before disclosing inventions. Send model or sketch of your invention for instruction. Promptness assured. No charge for above information. Clarence A. O'Brien, Registered Patent Lawyer, 659-A Security Bank Building, directly across street from Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

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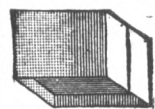
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Yellow Dent—Carefully cured—100 day improved. Above 90 per cent germination. **Early White Cap**—Nearly all 1923 crop above 90 per cent germination.

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Heaves, Coughs, Conditions, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back. \$1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail. The Newton Remedy Co. Toledo, Ohio.



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Pays for itself quickly in increased cream checks. A size for every dairy. Bargain prices. Save \$25 to \$50. Fully Guaranteed. Write today for FREE folder and Special Prices to first users.

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THE Classifieds and Unclassifieds rarely mixed. Not age alone, but purpose separated them. The Classifieds, boys and girls, were for the most part, slim young lads with caps and pipes and sweaters, their talk of football, baseball, girls; slim young girls in sheer shirtwaists with pink ribbons run through the corset covers showing beneath, pleated skirts that switched delightfully as they strolled across the campus arm in arm, their talk of football games, fudge, clothes, boys. They cut classes whenever possible. The Student Body. Midwest turned them out by the hundreds—almost by the link, one might say, as Aug Hempel's sausage factory turned out its fine plump sausages, each one exactly like the one behind and the one ahead of it. So many hundreds graduated in this year's class. So many more hundreds to be graduated in next year's class. Occasionally an unruly sausage burst its skin and was discarded. They attended a university because their parents—thrifty shopkeepers, manufacturers' merchants, or professional men and their good wives—wanted their children to have an education. Were ambitious for them. "I couldn't have it myself, and always regretted it. Now I want my boy (or girl) to have a good education that'll fit 'em for the battle of life. This is an age of specialization, let me tell you."

Football, fudge, I-said-to-Jim, I-said-to-Bessie.

The Unclassifieds would no more have deliberately cut a class than they would have thrown their sparse weekly budget-allowance into the gutter. If it had been physically possible they would have attended two classes at once, listened to two lectures, prepared two papers simultaneously. Drab and earnest women between thirty and forty-eight, their hair not an ornament, but something to be pinned up quickly out of the way, their clothes a covering, their shoes not even smartly "sensible," but just shoes, scuffed, patched, utilitarian. The men were serious, shabby, often spectacled; dandruff on their coat collars; their lined, anxious faces in curious contrast to the fresh, boyish, care-free countenances of the Classifieds. They said, carefully, almost sonorously, "Political Economy. Applied Psychology." Most of them had worked ten years, fifteen years for this deferred schooling. This one had had to support a mother; that one a family of younger brothers and sisters. This plump woman of thirty-nine, with the jolly kindly face, had had a paralyzed father. Another had known merely poverty, grinding, sordid poverty, with fifteen years of painful penny savings to bring true this gloriously realized dream of a university education. Here was one studying to be a trained Social Service Worker. She had done everything from housework as a servant girl to clerking in a 5- and 10-cent store. She had studied evenings; saved pennies, nickels, dimes, quarters. Other valuable educative experience in practical life. They had had it, God knows.

They regarded the university at first with the love-blind eyes of a

bridegroom who looks with the passionate tenderness of possession upon his mistress for whom he has worked and waited through the years of his youth. The university was to bring back that vanished youth—and something more. Wisdom. Knowledge. Power. Understanding. They would have died for it—they almost had, what with privation, self-denial, work. They came with love clasped close in their two hands, an offertory. "Take me!" they cried. "I come with all I have. Devotion, hope, desire to learn, a promise to be a credit to you. I

would have told you, and no matter how cold the day there was always a half-moon of stain showing under her armpits. She had a really fine mind, quick, eager, balanced, almost judicial. She knew just which references were valuable, which useless. Just how to go about getting information for next day's class; for the weekly paper to be prepared. Her name was Schwengauer—Mattie Schwengauer. Terrible! "Here," she would say good-naturedly, to Dirk. "You don't need to read all those. My, no! I'll tell you. You'll get exactly what you want by reading

SO BIG—By Edna Ferber

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THE WARM SPRING RAIN

By Rebecca R. Bailly

You've a happy sort of feeling
As you stand and look around,
When the warm spring rain is falling,
And the seed is in the ground.

The long cold winter's over,
And the birds are here at last;
The "sugar makin's" finished,
And the work is crowding fast.

The garden's plowed and harrowed—
The seed drilled in just right,

And soon the rows of beans an' such
Will flaunt their green in sight.

The fields are worked and planted—
The oats 're in the ground,
The orchard buds are swelling,
And the bees begin their round.

Then you putter 'round the tool house
With a happy whistlin' sound,
For the warm spring rain is falling
On the seed that's in the ground.

I have had experience, bitter-sweet experience. I have known the battle. See, here are my scars. I can bring to your classrooms much that is valuable. I ask only for bread—the bread of knowledge."

And the University gave them a stone.

"Get on to the hat!" said Classifieds, humorously, crossing the campus. "A fright!"

The professors found them a shade too eager, perhaps; too inquiring; demanding too much. They stayed after class and asked innumerable questions. They bristled with interrogation. They were prone to hold forth in the classroom. "Well, I have found it to be the case in my experience that—"

But the professor preferred to do the lecturing himself. If there was to be any experience related, it should come from the teacher's platform, not the student's chair. Besides, this sort of thing interfered with the routine; kept you from covering ground fast enough. The period bell rang, and there you were, halfway through the day's prescribed lesson.

In his first year Dirk made the almost fatal mistake of being rather friendly with one of these Unclassifieds—a female Unclassified. A large, good-humored, plump girl, about thirty-eight, with a shiny skin which she never powdered and thick hair that exuded a disagreeable odor of oil. She was sympathetic and jolly, but her clothes were a fright, the Classifieds

pages 256 to 273 in Blaine's; 549 to 567 in Jaekel; and the first eleven—no, twelve—pages of Trowbridge's report. That'll give you practically everything you need."

Dirk was grateful. Her notes were always copious, perfect. She never hesitated to let him copy them. They got in the way of walking out of the classroom together, across the campus. She told him something of herself.

"Your people farmers!" Surprised, she looked at his well-cut clothes, his slim, strong, unmarked hands, his smart shoes and cap. "Why, so are mine. Iowa." She pronounced it Ioway. "I lived on the farm all my life till I was twenty-seven. I always wanted to go away to school, but we never had the money and I couldn't come to town to earn because I was the oldest, and Ma was sickly after Emma—that's the youngest—there are nine of us—was born. Ma was anxious I should go and Pa was willing, but it couldn't be. No fault of theirs. One year the summer would be so hot, with no rain hardly from spring till fall, and the corn would just dry up on the stalks, like paper. The next year it would be so wet the seed would rot in the ground. Ma died when I was twenty-six. The kids were all pretty well grown up by that time. Pa married again in a year and I went to Des Moines to work. I stayed there six years but I didn't save much on account of my brother. He was kind of wild. He had come to Des Moines,

too, after Pa married. He and Aggie—that's the second wife—didn't get along. I came to Chicago about five year ago. . . . I've done all kinds of work, I guess, except digging in a coal mine. I'd have done that if I'd had to."

She told him all this ingeniously, simply. Dirk felt drawn toward her, sorry for her. His was a nature quick to sympathy. Something she said now stirred him while it bewildered him.

"You can't have any idea what it means to me to be here. . . . All those years! I used to dream about it. Even now it seems to me it can't be true. I'm conscious of my surroundings all the time and yet I can't believe them. You know, like when you are asleep and dream about something beautiful, and then wake up and find it's actually true. I get a thrill out of just being here. 'I'm crossing the campus,' I say to myself. 'I'm a student—a girl student—in Midwest University and now I'm crossing the campus of my university to go to a class.'"

Her face was very greasy and earnest and fine.

"Well, that's great," Dirk replied, weakly. "That's cer'nly great."

He told his mother about her. Usually he went home on Friday nights to stay until Monday morning. His first Monday-morning class was not until ten. Selina was deeply interested and stirred. "Do you think she'd spend some Saturday and Sunday here with us on the farm? She could come with you on Friday and go back Sunday night if she wanted to. Or stay until Monday morning and go back with you. There's the spare room, all quiet and cool. She could do as she liked. I'd give her cream and all the fresh fruit and vegetables she wanted. And Meena would bake one of her fresh coconut cakes. I'd have Adam bring a fresh coconut from South Water Street."

Mattie came one Friday night. It was the end of October, and Indian summer, the most beautiful time of the year on the Illinois prairie. A mellow golden light seemed to suffuse everything. It was as if the very air were liquid gold, and tonic. The squash and pumpkins next the good brown earth gave back the gold, and the frost-turned leaves of the maples in the sun. About the countryside for miles was the look of bounteousness, of plenty, of prophecy fulfilled as when a beautiful and fertile woman having borne her children and found them good, now sits serene-eyed, gracious, ample-bosomed, satisfied.

Into the face of Mattie Schwengauer aside, "But I thought you said she and Selina clasped hands Selina stared at her rather curiously, as though startled. Afterward she said to Dirk aside, "But I thought you said she was ugly!"

"Well, she is, or—well, isn't she?" "Look at her!"

Mattie Schwengauer was talking to Meena Bras, the houseworker. She was standing with her hands on her ample hips, her fine head thrown back, her eyes alight, her lips smiling so that you saw her strong square teeth. (Continued on page 575).

Activities of Acres—A New Problem in Milk Distribution



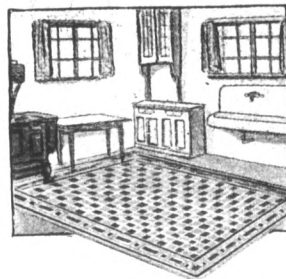


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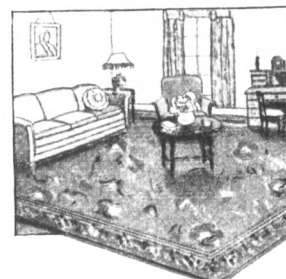
The cost is so little



Your Kitchen

About the easiest way to protect your kitchen floor from the stampee of heedless barnyard stained boots is to cover it with an Armstrong's Linoleum Rug. No more beating, shaking, or old-fashioned, back-breaking scrubbing brush methods.

"2 minutes mopping and—CLEAN!"



Your Living-Room

There's precious little beauty and no satisfaction left in a floor covering that still looks soil-stained and grimy right after you clean it. The beauty of an Armstrong's Linoleum Rug lies in the fact that it always looks neat and clean.

"2 minutes mopping and—CLEAN!"

Send for This Free Booklet

"RUGS OF PRACTICAL BEAUTY"

Send for this book of colorplates today. It tells you what you can do right now to make your floors attractive at low cost and how you can keep them attractive with far less work. Send for it today. It's free.



"And even now, old floor, you're not really clean. That's what's so discouraging

—you ought to look far brighter after all the scrubbing I've given you. I'm THROUGH—I simply MUST have a floor covering that's easier-to-clean."

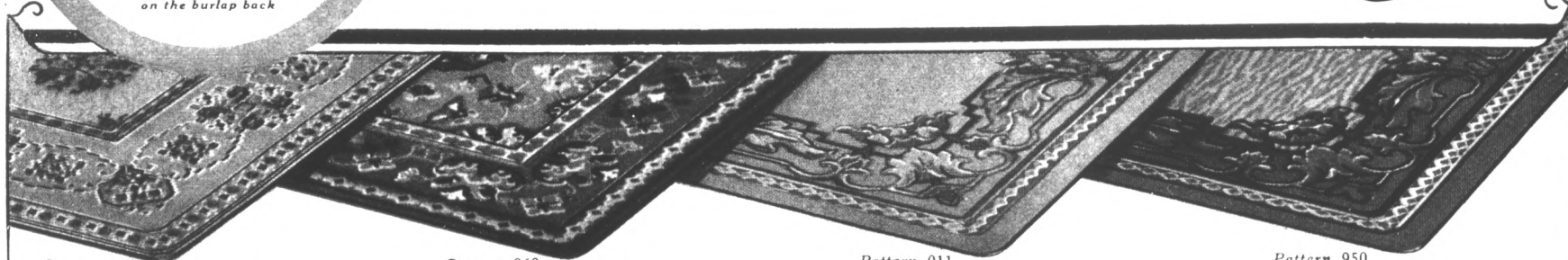
Armstrong's Linoleum Rugs *are* easier-to-clean. "2 minutes mopping and—CLEAN!" And they *stay* clean longer because an Armstrong Rug is always solid, genuine cork linoleum clear through to the burlap back.

You just *can't* dislodge ground-in soil from a floor surface that splinters and chips off into pits and jagged hollows, without going back—hands and knees—to the old-fashioned, back-breaking scrubbing brush. So let's forget that once and for all, and get an ARMSTRONG RUG.

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Look for the
circle A trademark
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Pattern 020

Pattern 960

Pattern 011

Pattern 950

This flame heats the kettle ~ not the kitchen

This cut-away view shows how the blue flame of the Florence goes straight to the cooking. The heat is focused just where you want it for quick cooking.



See how the focused flame of the Florence sends the heat straight where you want it!

COOKING heat thrown out into the kitchen means a three-times-a-day drain on your time and temper. Cooking heat that goes straight to the bottom of the kettle will give you the best cooking results in the least amount of time.

That's the working principle of the Florence—the oil range with *focused heat*. Specially designed burners send the heat directly into the cooking, where you want it.

Naturally, this more efficient stove helps you cook better meals. The certainty and the simplicity of the Florence cut out all the guess-work. You can have the right heat—where you want it—at the turn of a lever. To start the Florence you have only to turn a lever, touch a match to the asbestos kindler, and the range is ready to cook your dinner.

Florence kitchens are cool in summer

No use to hope for a cool kitchen if your cooking stove throws much of the heat out into the room. The Florence uses the heat for cooking and leaves the kitchen cool—a pleasant place to work on a hot summer day.

Your first glimpse of the Florence will tell a story of service and beauty. The sturdy frame is built for years of hard use; the shining enamel means just as many years of good looks. Here's an oil range that you, as a good housekeeper, would be proud to have in your kitchen.

Go see for yourself

Ask one of your neighbors who use the Florence to show you how convenient it is. How it lights at a turn of the lever and a touch of a match to the clean asbestos kindler. No wicks to trim. Let her tell you how reasonable the Florence is in its demands for kerosene—one of the cheapest fuels known, and one that is always easy to obtain.

Or—go to the nearest department, furniture, or hardware store and look the Florence over.



The Florence Leveler

is one of the Florence's many refinements—a device on each leg, which overcomes any unevenness in the floor. Just turn the screw to the exact height indicated by the spirit level on the feed pipe.



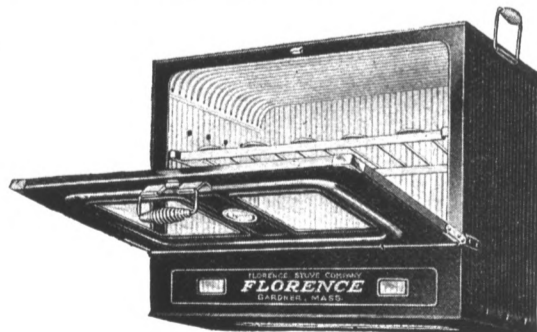
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SURFACE	TO PAINT— USE PRODUCT NAMED BELOW	TO VARNISH— USE PRODUCT NAMED BELOW	TO STAIN— USE PRODUCT NAMED BELOW	TO ENAMEL— USE PRODUCT NAMED BELOW
AUTOMOBILES	S-W Auto Enamel	S-W Auto Enamel Clear		S-W Auto Enamel
AUTOMOBILE TOPS AND SEATS	S-W Auto Top and S-W Auto Seat Dressing			
BARN, SILOS, OUT- BUILDINGS, Etc.	S-W Commonwealth Paint: S-W Roof and Bridge Paint:		S-W Preservative Shingle Stain	
BRICK	SWP House Paint S-W Concrete Wall Finish			Old Dutch Enamel
CEILINGS, Interior	Flat-Tone	Scar-Not Varnish	S-W Handcraft Stain Floorlac	Enameloid
Exterior	SWP House Paint	Rexpar Varnish	S-W Oil Stain	Old Dutch Enamel
CONCRETE	S-W Concrete Wall Finish			
DOORS, Interior	SWP House Paint	Scar-Not Varnish Velvet Finish No. 1044	Floorlac S-W Handcraft Stain	Enameloid
Exterior	SWP House Paint	Rexpar Varnish	S-W Oil Stain	Old Dutch Enamel
FENCES	SWP House Paint Metalastic S-W Roof and Bridge Paint		S-W Preservative Shingle Stain	
FLOORS, Interior	S-W Inside Floor Paint	Mar-Not Varnish	Floorlac	S-W Inside Floor Paint
Concrete	S-W Concrete Floor Finish			S-W Concrete Floor Finish
Porch	S-W Porch and Deck Paint			
FURNITURE, Indoors	Enameloid	Scar-Not Varnish	Floorlac	Old Dutch Enamel
Porch	Enameloid	Rexpar Varnish	S-W Oil Stain	Enameloid
HOUSE OR GARAGE	SWP House Paint	Rexpar Varnish	S-W Preservative Shingle Stain	Old Dutch Enamel
Exterior				
IMPLEMENTS, TOOLS, TRACTORS, WAGONS, TRUCKS	S-W Wagon and Implement Paint	Rexpar Varnish		
LINOLEUM	S-W Inside Floor Paint	Mar-Not Varnish		S-W Inside Floor Paint
RADIATORS	Flat-Tone S-W Aluminum or Gold Paint			Enameloid
ROOFS, Shingle	S-W Roof and Bridge Paint		S-W Preservative Shingle Stain	
Metal Composition	Metalastic Ebonol			
SCREENS	S-W Screen Enamel			S-W Screen Enamel
WALL, Interior (Plaster or Wallboard)	Flat-Tone SWP House Paint			Old Dutch Enamel Enameloid
WOODWORK	SWP House Paint	Scar-Not Varnish Velvet Finish No. 1044	S-W Handcraft Stain S-W Oil Stain Floorlac	Old Dutch Enamel Enameloid
Interior	Flat-Tone			
For Removing Paint and Varnish use Taxite—quick—easy —thorough—economical— can be used by anyone—		SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS AND VARNISHES		
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WHY? Because it marks the new Hood Flat Tread Balloons. The flat tread is important to you because it shows less destructive side wall flexing — insures longer balloon tire life.

Hood developed this flat tread principle in balloons. A Hood Balloon at proper inflation puts more rubber on the ground—gives better traction—more speed with less motor

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Pneumatic and Solid Tires • Rubber Footwear • Canvas Footwear • Rubber Heels and Soles • Rubber Specialties

A new cream separator was the subject of their conversation. Something had amused Mattie. She laughed. It was the laugh of a young girl, care-free, relaxed, at ease.

For two days Mattie did as she pleased, which meant she helped pull vegetables in the garden, milk the cows, saddle the horses; rode them without a saddle in the pasture. She tramped the road. She scuffled through the leaves in the woods, wore a scarlet maple leaf in her hair, slept like one gloriously dead from ten until six; ate prodigiously of cream, fruits, vegetables, eggs, sausage, cake.

"It got so I hated to do all those things on the farm," she said, laughing a little shamefacedly. "I guess it was because I had to. But now it comes back to me and I enjoy it because it's natural to me, I suppose. Anyway, I'm having a grand time, Mrs. DeJong. The grandest time I ever had in my life." Her face was radiant and almost beautiful.

"If you want me to believe that," said Selina, "you'll come again."

But Mattie Schwengauer never did come again.

Early the next week one of the university students approached Dirk. He was a Junior, very influential in his class, and a member of the fraternity to which Dirk was practically pledged. A decidedly desirable frat.

"Say, look here, DeJong, I want to talk to you a minute. Uh, you've got to cut out that girl—Swinegour or whatever her name is—or it's all off with the fellows in the frat."

"What d'you mean! Cut out! What's the matter with her!"

(Continued next week).

RURAL HEALTH

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

THE JAUNDICED BABY.

MANY a young mother has been driven to much worry because her baby has become jaundiced. The yellow color of the skin and eyes comes on somewhere in the first five days of life and usually lasts about a week. It does no harm unless the mother becomes alarmed and begins to dose the baby and herself with various "liver" medicines.

Almost half the babies born have this jaundiced condition to some extent. It is due to the fact that the baby starts life with an excessive amount of bile pigment in the blood. It takes only a few days adjustment to get this absorbed, and conditions soon revert to normal if nature is left alone. In babies that are "premature" this state of jaundice is a little more obstinate and a little slower to yield.

The particular thing that I want to emphasize to young mothers is that this jaundiced appearance, coming in the first few days of life, in a baby apparently well, is not one about which she need worry. The worst thing that she can do is to begin to dose herself and the baby with calomel or other "liver medicine" under the mistaken idea that such treatment will be helpful in carrying off the bile. If the doctor is still in attendance his attention should be called to the baby's color, but he will simply tell you that it is "normal jaundice" and that the only thing to do is to wait about a week and let it clear away. Of course, if the baby is manifestly ill, the case assumes a different aspect and you may know that some complication is present.

BABY IS TONGUE-TIED.

Will an operation be necessary to cure a tongue-tied baby? How can it be recognized?—D. D.

An experienced person can easily tell tongue-tie by looking at a baby's tongue. The doctor in attendance at the birth usually notices the defect and should do a little operation to relieve it. This is best done within a day or two after birth.

DODGE BROTHERS COACH

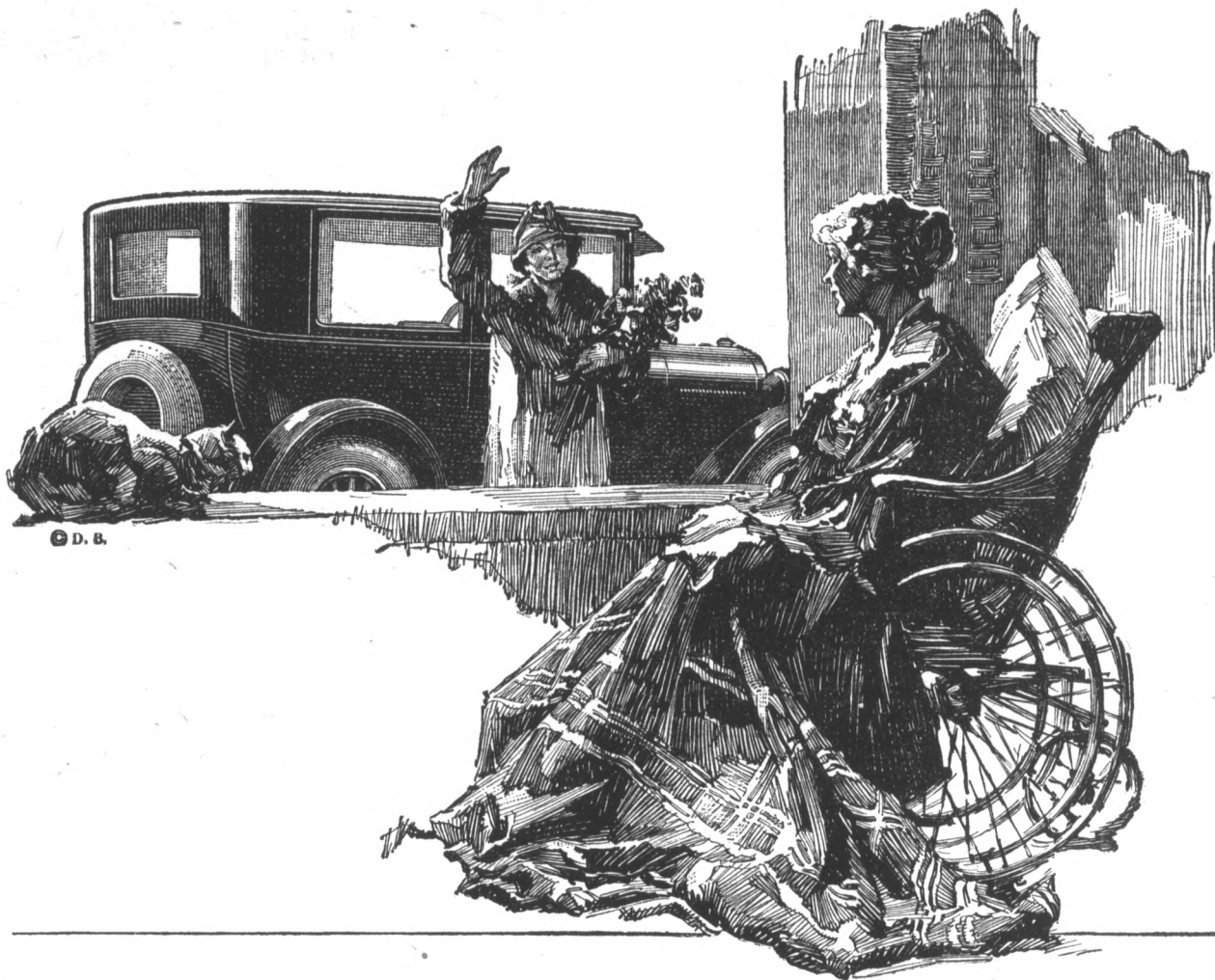
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1 Can Makes 20 8-oz. Bars of Soap

For cleaning:
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JUST think of the economy! Particular soapmakers have learned from long years of experience that it pays to use Lewis' Lye—the best. Lewis' Lye, in the safety friction top can, is always of highest quality and makes fine soap. You are bound to have better soap if you use Lewis' Lye and follow any of the recipes given in our booklet, "The Truth About A Lye". Send this

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Have no regrets — and choose a

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These big, attractive silos last always. Insure satisfaction against spoilage, rodents, and freezing. Ask about the Hard Burned Block for Vitrified Block Silo. The Sealed Joint Cement Silo is different from all others with its perfect joint reinforcing; unsurpassed for permanence. Live Agents Wanted

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SPRING is the time to clean up and disinfect.

Time to get busy with the sprinkling can charged with a solution of Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant.

Sprinkle it in the poultry-house—in the nests, roosts, floors. Spray it in the cracks and crevices to kill the mites.

Sprinkle it in the cow barns, in the pig-pens, sinks, drains and closets—wherever there is filth or a foul odor. It kills the disease germs, keeps everything everywhere, healthful and clean-smelling.

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From sturdy, healthy free-range flocks. Pluffy, lively youngsters that should grow fast, and get on an all-year-round egg laying basis. From carefully mated high-egg-producing strains, tested and culled to insure exceptional vigor and laying ability. This stock and our scientific hatchery produces chicks that live, grow fast, lay early for uniform size and color so they will grow into beautiful flocks of which you'll be proud. Place your order before our output is taken by others. Order now for present or future delivery. Leading varieties. Live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Write for new chick booklet. H. L. Carl, Box 100, Montgomery, Mich.

BABY CHICKS FROM OUR S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Every bird in our flock is trapped every day in the year. If you want to secure Baby Chicks at a reasonable price from high record stock, do not fail to send for our catalogue. STRICK POULTRY FARM, R. 4, Box M. Hudsonville, Mich.



Woman's Interests



Bird Song Versus Nerves

Sunshine and Bird Song Will Lighten Your Cares

MOST farm women are entirely too familiar with those mornings when you "get out of the wrong side of the bed," every finger is a thumb; the children are naughtier than they have been for 364 days.

You feel exactly as if your best friend had gone and your worst was yet to come; the purr of the boiling teakettle sounds like twenty suburban cats; your most reliable cake recipe fails and your cake looks as if it were made of the same ingredients which go to make up auto tires.

All this is merely a case of "nerves"—a prognostication that your physical fitness is temporarily on the wane.

Perchance it sounds incredible, but here is where the birds can help, if you will yield to their influence.

Try getting up fifteen minutes earlier than usual—shut your eyes to your housework—rush out into God's beautiful out-of-doors and listen-in on the early concerts of the feathered musicians. It is one of the very best antidotes for shattered nerves. And certainly it is available for every country woman.

Fresh Air and Birds Do Wonders.

Get under the big crabapple tree and make yourself comfortable. The wonderful songs of birds as they address their sweetest carols to you will, reflexively, open your soul to renewed endeavor. You will learn all over again that there is nothing like the joy of living. The glorious expanse of beauty—green fields and yellow dandelions; the euphony of the birds, as their voices blend in perfect rhythm, does the vital thing of making you forget yourself.

What is more harmonious than the cooing of the robin or bluebird? Do you think for one minute that the wren ever tires of telling Jenny how lovely she is? Don't you think the caroling of the blackbirds, and the "come here" of the red bird is pretty hard to beat?

Then, too, there is the twilight concert which should not be forgotten—the plaintive note of the whip-poor-will and the pious, deacon-like note of the hermit thrush.

To me, there is nothing sweeter in nature than the crooning of birds as the breezes direct them to the call of their new-found mates. During the regular regime of housework—to listen to them lightens our work immeasurably.

Perhaps there is a little fellow living at your house who would be tickled "pink" to bestrew the backyard with bird houses—among the lilac bushes over the back porch—anywhere, everywhere.

Oh, yes, bird song makes us forget our troubles, and above all strengthens our knowledge, which we sometimes forget—that our tasks are works of love and should be carried out in the same cheery, mirthful mood in which the birds care for their loved and helpless ones.—Mrs. H. B. Girard.

READY FOR RHUBARB.

Steamed Rhubarb Pudding.

Cream $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter with $1\frac{1}{4}$ cups sugar, add 3 eggs, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup milk, $3\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour, previously sifted with $1\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoons baking powder. Stir in $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups rhubarb cut in pieces. Steam two hours and dry out a few minutes in oven, or steam 40 minutes in individual molds. Serve hot, with hot rhubarb sauce.

Rhubarb Bavarian.

1 qt. milk
1 lb. lemon-peel
1 cup rice
 $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar

1 tsp. flavoring
2 lb. granulated gelatin
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cold water
1 cup heavy cream,
rhubarb

Put the milk and lemon-peel into a double boiler. When the milk is hot, stir in the well-washed rice and salt, and cook until the rice is perfectly tender. The milk should be nearly absorbed, leaving the rice very moist. Add to the hot cooked rice the flavoring, the sugar and the gelatin, which has been soaked in the cold water, and mix carefully. When the mixture is beginning to set, fold in the cream, whipped until stiff. Pour the whole into a mold. Serve with a well-sweetened rhubarb sauce.

FROM ONE FARM MOTHER TO OTHERS.

DO we as farm mothers know legislation as it affects our rural conditions? Not only should we be familiar with it for our own benefit, but because of the young people in our homes and in our communities.

An old Oriental Proverb says, "An educated man is an educated individual, but an educated woman is an educated household." And a Spanish Proverb says, "An ounce of mother is worth a pound of clergy."

In both instances the fact is recognized that we mothers are responsible for the mental, moral and spiritual attitude of the young people, especially given into our care by God. We mothers set the standard for the home. A county agent made this broad-statement: "We men are what you make us. Before marriage we are what our mothers make of us, and after marriage what our wives make of us."

Do we assume these responsibilities lightly? A nation taught the duty of citizenship at mothers' knees would have a high standard, a wonderful ideal to work for. This is something you and I can do, my sisters, without stepping over our threshold. Let us

be up and doing. Let us also impress upon young minds the fact that honest labor brings a rich reward. Let us also impress on them the dignity of work on the farm. We farmers are reaping today the seed sown by our fathers. We are sowing for future generations. Have a care for the crop to follow. Forget sob stuff, stand up in the harness and ask for a square deal. A few words of Edgar Guest are particularly suitable:

"It's good to do the hard job, for it's good to play the man,
For the hard job strengthens courage
Which the easy never can;
And the hard job when it's over, gives
The man a broader smile,
For it brings the joy of knowing that
You've done the thing worth while."
—A Farmer's Wife.

A WOMAN DID IT.



The C. M. Kittle prize of \$1,000 for the grand champion ear in the nation wide seed corn tests made in Chicago, was won by Mrs. Elsie M. Paluska, of Illinois. Just five years ago Mr. and Mrs. Paluska started on their matrimonial career in Morgan county, Illinois, with only \$25 in the family coffers. Mrs. Paluska learned of her winning on the fifth anniversary of their wedding, and the money came just in time to pay the final farm debt.

Make Plans for Music Week

RURAL communities and small towns are expected to form one of the strongest links in the chain of National Music Week which is to be observed again throughout the country on May 3-9. Churches, schools, musical societies, women's clubs, boys' and girls' clubs, and farm groups of all kinds—organizations directly concerned with music, and those not directly concerned, but understanding its importance—are to contribute each in its own way, to the joint effort to impress upon the public what music can do as a comfort, a stimulus, a nerve-steadying force and a companion to man in his work and play, in his home and in the social unit.

That rural participation in National Music Week is earnestly desired is indicated by the fact that the National Music Week Committee includes representatives of three national organizations concerned with rural life. These representatives are Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of the American Country Life Association; O. E. Bradfute, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and L. J. Taber, national master of the National Grange. State farm bureau federations are stimulating rural participation in their respective states, and the granges are also lending their support locally. State Extension Directors are

stressing the use of music in community life during that week, and state superintendents of instruction are arranging for the participation of the rural schools.

A music hour in the home is suggested for every family. The musical talents of the family groups are there-in supplemented by music from mechanical instruments and by family singing around the piano or organ. Households having a radio receiving set may invite their neighbors to join them in listening to the special Music Week programs over the radio. Even though these radio programs do not develop one of the central ideas of Music Week—self-expression—they form a community of spirit through the joint listening.

The great central thought of National Music Week is that everyone can participate, whether it be to step across the street to hear in person the famous stars sing grand opera in the great metropolitan centers, or to have recourse to the phonograph or radio; whether it be at a community sing at which all turn out, or as a member of a family group of two or three in the home. The pleasure is increased by the consciousness that one is an integral part of the great music wave which gathers momentum as it travels across the country.



Doings in Woodland

Sir Tommy and Sir Frisky Run a Race

SIR TOMMY TURTLE had just woken up from his afternoon nap in the warm sunshine. He always took his afternoon nap out at the end of the old willow tree that had fallen into the pond down in Frog Pond Hollow.

"Oh, hum, hum!" said Sir Tommy Turtle as he yawned and stretched himself.

"And what are you humming about this fine day?" asked a voice even farther out toward the end of the old willow tree than Sir Tommy Turtle dared to go.

Sir Tommy Turtle was surprised when he saw Sir Frisky Frog beside him, for he had been all alone when he climbed out there to take his nap.

"You lazy fellow," said Sir Frisky Frog. "You have slept so long that the sun has taken the sunshine from you and left you in the shade."

"Indeed, it is time I was awake and about. I'll beat you in a race to Tilly Frog's Toad Stool Lunch by the oak tree for a sandwich," said Sir Tommy Turtle.

"All right, we're off," said Sir Frisky Frog.

"I can easily beat that little frog,"

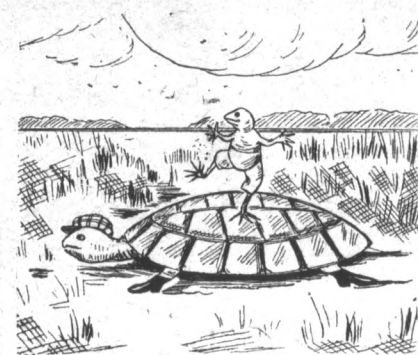
said Sir Tommy as he started off, "and then I'll have a sandwich."

Now Frisky Frog was real spry and he hopped off real fast, ahead of Sir Tommy, and was soon out of sight. But he knew he would be tired before he reached their goal. So he hopped behind a little stone and waited until Sir Tommy came along.

When Sir Tommy Turtle was right opposite him, he made a big hop and landed right on the turtle's back.

Of course, old Tommy Turtle's back was so hard and Sir Frisky Frog was so small that the turtle never felt the frog at all.

Sir Tommy Turtle went along as fast as he could, but that was very



Sir Tommy Turtle Did Not Go Fast But Frisky Enjoyed the Ride.

slow. But Sir Frisky Frog didn't mind it, because he enjoyed his ride.

When they were nearly to the goal Sir Frisky Frog made another big hop and landed right at the goal, just a wink of time before Sir Tommy.

But Frisky had made such a big jump he couldn't see where he was going to jump. He landed right on a briar, that went through his biggest toe. But that was only what he deserved for winning the race unfairly.

Household Service

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

SEA FOAM FUDGE.

Please send me a recipe for sea foam fudge made with brown sugar.—Mrs. E. S.

To make sea foam fudge use three cups of brown sugar, three-fourths cup of water, one-fourth teaspoonful salt, two egg whites, one teaspoonful of vanilla. Cook sugar, water, and salt together, stirring until the sugar is dissolved, then continue cooking with out stirring until syrup forms hard, but not brittle, lump when dropped into cold water. Remove from the fire and gradually pour over the beaten egg whites, beating while you are pouring. Continue beating until the candy cools, add vanilla, and drop by spoonfuls on waxed paper.

"LIGHTNING YEAST" RECIPE.

Mrs. F. O. R. asked for "lightning yeast" recipe. This is the way I make it. Boil three good-sized potatoes. Mash and add the water in which they were boiled. Add one cup of granulated sugar and one-half cup of salt. When luke-warm add one cake of yeast-foam which has been soaked in one-half cup of warm water. This should be made about three days before using.—Mrs. F. W. K.

Plan your work to save steps, stoops and stretches.



Buy "SILVER-LITE", the latest type, improved gasoline lantern with patented self-generator and built-in pump. No torch or alcohol required. No pump to get mislaid. Lights instantly. Gives brilliant white light of 300 candle-power. Burns 15 hours without refilling on one quart of ordinary gasoline. Can't spill or explode, even if upset or dropped.

Windproof and Trouble-proof. "SILVER-LITE" is specially made for out-door use. Well made of heavy brass, nickel-plated and polished. Simple to operate. No complicated parts. Packed in special mailing carton with 2 mantles and everything ready for long hard use. Shipping weight 5 pounds. Special "Direct from Factory" price \$5.95, plus postage.



"SILVER-LITE" Table Lamp, with patented self-generator and built-in pump. Gives powerful, soft white light, perfect for reading and sewing. Burns 22 hours on three pints of ordinary gasoline without refilling. Absolutely safe. No dirt, smoke or soot. No wicks to trim. No chimneys to clean. Beautifully finished in polished nickel on brass. Stands 20 inches high. Opal-white shade 10 inches in diameter. Shipping weight 10½ pounds in special mailing carton. "Direct from Factory Price", with 2 mantles, all ready for use, \$6.90, plus postage.

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We guarantee every "SILVER-LITE" Lamp or Lantern to give absolute satisfaction or your money back. Exclusive patented features and "Direct from Factory" prices make them the best values on the market. Please Print Your Name and Address

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(Dept. 14 San Diego, California)

Please send me, cash on delivery, insured and subject to your money-back guarantee, _____ lamps (\$6.90 each); _____ lanterns (\$5.95 each), plus postage.

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Every Cooking Convenience for Rural Homes

The Alcazar Oil-Duplex is the ideal cooking range for farmers' wives. A three-fuel stove, equipped to burn either wood or coal and kerosene oil—singly or together.

This model keeps your kitchen warm in winter, cool in summer, and makes cooking the year 'round a real pleasure.

There are Alcazar models for every kitchen—from kerosene oil cook stoves, with every convenience that the city home enjoys from a gas range, to the latest types of coal and wood ranges.

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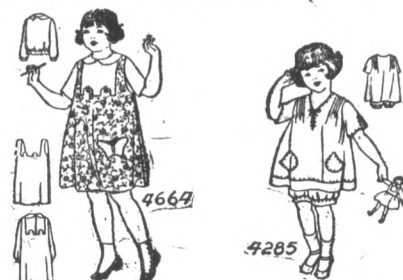
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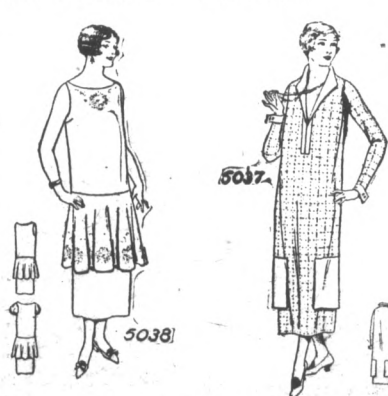
Michigan Farmer Pattern Service

Fashion Swings to Circular Effect and V Necklines

No. 4664—Child's Dress. Cut in four sizes, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A six-year size requires 1½ yards of 27-inch material for the guimpe and 1½ yards for the smock. Price 12c.



No. 4285—Child's Play Dress. Cut in three sizes, 2, 4 and 6 years. A four-year size requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material. Price 12c.



inch material, if made with sleeves. Without sleeves it requires 4¼ yards. The width of the dress at the foot is 1¾ yards. Price 12c.

No. 5037—Ladies' Dress. Cut in seven sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size made as illustrated requires 3¼ yards of checked material and 1½ yards of plain 40 inches wide. The width of the dress at the foot is 1½ yards. Price 12c.



No. 5039—Ladies' Apron. Cut in four sizes: Small, medium, large and extra large. A medium size requires 2¾ yards of 32-inch material. Price 12c.

No. 5035—Ladies' House Frock. Cut in seven sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 5¼ yards of 36-inch plain material, with ¾ yard for the fold and the facing on the pocket. The width at the foot with plaits extended is about two yards. Price 12c.

No. 5038—Misses' Dress. Cut in three sizes, 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18-year size requires 4½ yards of 32-

GRANDVIEW CHICKS

For Success

I laid 285 eggs in the Michigan International Egg Laying Contest and hold the highest official record over all breeds in Michigan. My profit in one year was \$7.00 above feed cost. Several thousand baby nieces of mine want a home with you and promise to follow my good example for industry and profit.



Good Seed Is a Safe Investment

Grandview Poultry Farm Baby Chicks represent the HIGHEST SEED of EGG PRODUCTION. Let our stock demonstrate and convince you that breeding determines your profits.

Let our SERVICE DEPARTMENT, under the direction of PROF. E. C. FOREMAN, shorten your road to success and help you avoid the many unpleasant little detours.

Get our FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOG. A SERVICE GUIDE, brimful of information, free to all customers—a poultry course without any expense attached.

DEVRIES GRANDVIEW POULTRY FARM,
Zeeland, Mich.

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

THEY COST NO MORE - AND YOU CAN FEEL SAFE

Chicks from our hatchery come up to the standard set by Ohio State University for pure-bred chicks. They have been inspected and have stood the test. Order today for immediate delivery, or send for catalog. Order our chicks and feel safe.

Prices (Postpaid) on:	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br. & Buff Leghorns.....	\$3.25	\$6.50	\$13	\$60	\$118
S. C. Mottled Anconas.....	3.50	7.00	14	65	128
S. C. Blk. Minorcas, Bd. Rocks, S. C. Reds.....	3.75	7.50	15	72	138
Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes, R. C. Reds.....	4.00	8.00	16	77	144
S. C. Buff & White Orpingtons.....	4.25	8.50	17	83	160
Jersey Black Giants.....	7.50	15.00	30		
Assorted (not shipped under Accredited Label).....	2.50	5.00	10	50	100

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO.,

DEPT. 4,



Immediate shipment 100% live delivery guaranteed
GIBSONBURG, OHIO.

TYRONE POULTRY FARM

Let us sell you your 1925 Chicks from pure-bred, select White and Brown Leghorns, Barred, White and Buff Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Black and White Minorcas, White, Buff, Golden and Silver Wyandottes, White and Buff Orpingtons, Black Spanish, Light Brahmas, etc. Of leading strains such as Barron, Parks, etc.

3000 CHICKS GIVEN AWAY TO OUR CUSTOMERS DURING 1925.

We guarantee 100% Live Delivery, Postpaid. Reference: Commercial State Savings Bank. Before ordering Chicks elsewhere, get our special circular containing our low prices and particulars about the 3000 PRIZE CHICKS.

TYRONE POULTRY FARM,

DEPT. 20,

FENTON, MICHIGAN.



Egg-Line White Leghorns

Tancred-Barron 250 to 330 egg record ancestry. Strong, sturdy chicks from the world's greatest laying strains at commercial hatchery prices. Two great matings for 1925. Grade "AA" Extra Selected Egg-Line hens mated to 250 to 300 egg record pure Tancred strain males direct from Beall and Morgan, 25, \$5.25; 50, \$10.25; 100, \$20; 500, \$95; 1000, \$180. Deduct 2c per chick for May shipment. Grade "A" Selected Egg-Line hens mated to choice Tancred-Barron males of high record parentage. 25, \$5.50; 50, \$6.75; 100, \$13; 500, \$62.50; 1000, \$120. Deduct 1c per chick for May delivery. Order direct from this ad for immediate of future delivery. Shipped by prepaid parcel post and guaranteed to arrive in strong, healthy condition. Terms: 10% with order, balance two weeks before shipment. Bank references. Catalog free.

J. PATER & SON,

Box M, Rt. 4,

Hudsonville, Mich.



Our Pure Blood

Tested Chix. Can ship at once. Rush your order. At reduced prices.

Barred and White Rocks, Reds, Bl. Minorcas, 14c each. White and Silver Wyandottes, Orpingtons, 15c. White and Black Langshans, Light Brahmas, 18c. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Heavy Broulles, 11c. Sheppard's Anconas, 12c. Light Broulles, 8c. May chix, \$1.00 per 100 less. June chix, \$2.00 less. Add 5c extra if less than 100 wanted. Hatching eggs. Bank reference. Free catalog of 20 varieties.

BECKMAN HATCHERY, 26 LYON ST., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

YPSIFIELD HIGH GRADE CHICKS

Healthy and Husky—True to breed—Order right from this ad. Postage prepaid—25% books order.

100% live delivery guaranteed per	50	100	500	1000
English Type White Leghorns, Grade A.....	\$9.50	\$18	\$85	\$165
English Type White Leghorns, Grade B.....	8.50	16	75	145
White Wyandottes.....	8.50	16	75	145
Barred Rocks.....	8.00	15	72	140
Rhode Island Reds.....	8.00	15	72	140

Ref. First National Bank, Ypsilanti. This is not primarily a Commercial Hatchery, but the Hatchery Department of our modern Egg Farm, established from 20 years' experience in breeding and prolific egg production. YPSIFIELD EGG FARM HATCHERY, Ypsilanti, Mich.



Pure Bred Baby Chicks

\$8.00 Per 100 and up

We are now booking orders for May and June chicks, from our high grade Anconas and White Leghorns. These chicks are from extra selected hens mated to Tancred and Sheppard males. We insure our chicks for one week. Write for our catalog and prices before you buy, we can save you money.

M. D. Wyngarden

R. 4 Box 6,

Zeeland, Michigan



BUY NOW

Large, vigorous, peppy chicks that will completely satisfy you.

	100	500
Barron Strain, S. C. White Leghorns.....	\$10	\$45
Barred Rocks.....	12	55
S. C. R. I. Reds.....	12	55
R. C. R. I. Reds.....	13	60
Anconas & Brown Leghorns.....	11	50
Broulles, Mixed.....	8	35
Eggs for hatching, Half Price of chicks. Pullet \$1.25 each. Order now direct from Ad. We give you service. We positively guarantee to satisfy you. 100% alive guaranteed.		

CO-OPERATIVE FARMS, Box 8, ZEELAND, MICH

RAISING DUCKS AND GEESE.

(Continued from page 561).

When the hatch was completed, we put them back with their mother. We fed them the same as ducklings, excepting that we fed some hard dry bread cut into tiny bits. It seems that goslings like this for their first meal, but later it is eliminated altogether. We did not confine our goslings at all, but let them have free range with their mother. It is advisable to leave the gander with the geese for the reason that he protects the little goslings from harm. We have seen the gander peck a hog's snout until it was bleeding, because the hog tried to snap one of the ducklings as well as some of the goslings. For the first two weeks or so, we keep up a feed of cornmeal mash, but later dispensed with it. The goslings have plenty of water and the only attention we give them now is to put them away from any harm for the night.

When my first hatch of ducklings came off the geese were all setting and so, of course, the gander was out on the pasture and he immediately took the little ducklings and led them around, and he even brought them to the barn in the evenings. However, when his little goslings came out, he would fight the ducklings.

Give your ducklings and goslings a plain, simple feed—no fancy feeds, plenty of clean water, and freedom of range. Never fence in your ducklings or goslings unless you can fence in a large piece. Ducks or goslings do not do well in confinement. Perhaps that is why a lot of your readers are having difficulty. It should be remembered that in every hatch of goslings there is always one or more goslings lame. Only one of my lame goslings died, the other two seem to be coming along nicely, though they wobble around something terrible.

I noticed that someone said that cornmeal may cause leg weakness, and you will note that we have fed our ducklings entirely on a cornmeal mash and I have yet to see my ducklings affected with leg weakness. In my opinion, leg weakness is caused by too close confinement and not enough exercise.

Ducklings are very easy to raise. The essentials, in my opinion, to insure success is plenty of free range, moderate feeding and water that is clean and fresh. If B. M. S. will allow free range for her next hatch, feed them moderately, no matter what mash she uses, I think she will notice a difference. If she will allow her ducklings free range she will notice early in the morning and evening that the little things are continuously running and gaping up. Do you know what they are doing? Well, sir, they are catching little flies and mosquitoes and bugs. When Mother Nature can do things better than we can, why not let Mother Nature attend to it all? I have thought of allowing one hatch the freedom of range, not feeding them one single grain. I fully believe they would do as well as those we feed.

HOME-MADE MASH HOPPER.

Will R. G. Kirby please give full instructions on how to build feed hoppers, also tell me what dry mash is composed of?—J. O. U.

The formulas for dry mash vary, as different poultry breeders sometimes prefer special mashes of their own composition. For example, a good dry mash consists of 100 pounds each of corn meal, ground oats, middlings, bran and beef scrap. The commercial mashes usually contain most of the above items and some of them contain dried buttermilk, fish scrap, ground alfalfa or other items which they consider useful in furnishing hens with a balanced ration for egg production.

Good dry mash feeders can be made from strong packing boxes. Sketch the style of hopper you wish on the ends of the box and saw it out on the lines marked. The material removed

How to Stop Chicks Dying

Put this in the drinking water

If you are one of the many readers who are losing baby chicks, read this letter received from Mary J. Vincent, of Sweet Water, Ala. She says:

"I used a package of Avicol and was so well pleased with it that I hardly know how to say enough for it. It beats all I ever saw. Before I used it, I was losing half my hatch. I haven't lost a one since. I don't think I will ever be without Avicol if I can help it."

There's no doubt that Avicol is wonderful both for preventing and stopping disease in baby chicks. It has a specific action as a bowel antiseptic and regulator. Usually within 48 hours, the sick, droopy chicks are lively as crickets. A liberal supply of these tablets can be obtained by sending fifty cents to The Burrell-Druggers Co., 548 Allen St. Indianapolis, Ind. As Avicol is positively guaranteed to do the work or money refunded, it costs nothing to try. Readers will be surprised at the way chicks grow and develop, in vigorous health, when these tablets are used in the drinking water.

First-Choice White Leghorn CHICKS

PURE HOLLYWOOD STRAIN

260-290 Egg Pedigree

Direct descendants of hens with records of 260-269, mated to males from dams with records of 283-290. Foundation stock direct from Hollywood. We offer also our own Hollywood Mated Rural Strain, Anconas from Sheppard Farm and Brown Leghorns. Fancy matings at prices enabling every buyer of chicks to own the highest grade stock.

ORDER FROM THIS LIST	50	100	500	1000
Pure Hollywood W. Leghorns (Limited amount).....	\$11.00	\$20.00	\$95.00	\$130
Hollywood Mated.....	8.00	15.00	70.00	115
Utility.....	7.00	13.00	62.50	115
Anconas (Sheppard mated).....	9.00	16.00	75.00	135
Anconas (Utility).....	8.00	14.00	65.00	120
Brown Leghorns (Grade AA).....	7.50	14.00	67.50	125
Brown Leghorns (Grade A).....	7.00	13.00	62.50	115
100% Live delivery. Large, illustrated catalog free.				

THE RURAL POULTRY FARM
ZEELAND, MICH. R. R. 1, BOX 109

\$7.81 OFFICIAL PROFIT

Per Hen in One Year
Write for my free book today. Tells how I made \$7.81 official profit per hen. Tells how you, too, can make big money with

Dr. Heasley's Egg-Bred White Leghorn CHICKS

From Greatest Bred-to-Lay Strains
Tancred—Hollywood—English—Ferris (Dr. Heasley Bred) Strains. Also Dr. Heasley's Famous "Egg Basket" Strain Buff Leghorns.

When you buy chicks this year—buy the best. Dr. Heasley's chicks come from the blood of National Show and Egg Contest winners. Real business birds. Heavy layers of large white eggs. Make big profits every day on the farm. That's what you want—we supply them. At Int'l Egg Contest 1923-24 the Heasley 10 bird pen was among highest winners with average of 235 eggs each. One customer reports average of 208 eggs from 125 farm flock pullets.

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES NOW

Free Service to Customers. Write Today.

DR. L. E. HEASLEY FARMS,

Dept. 10

Grand Rapids, Mich.



Lakeview Chicks Best Ever Bought

Mrs. Robert Snodden, of Filion, Mich., writes: "The 150 Rhode Island Reds and Barred Rock chicks I received June 1, 1924, were the finest looking chicks I ever saw. I raised 148 to maturity. I have ordered chicks from many poultry farms but never have had the satisfaction I have had with Lakeview Poultry Farm."

That is a comparative test. Reasons for the result are highest grade foundation stock, most careful breeding methods, experience in hatching, which enables us to avoid mistakes and be sure of vigorous chicks. Our catalog tells many useful things about poultry. It's free.

LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM,
R. R. 8, Box 6, Holland, Mich.

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

LAYING LEGHORNS
BLACK—BROWN—BUFF—WHITE

ANCONAS AND MINORCAS
Plymouth Rocks, Barred, Buff, White, Rhode Island Reds, R. C. and S. C. Silver-laced Wyandottes and White LIGHT BRAHMAS and JERSEY GIANTS.

Write for Prices
CRESCENT EGG COMPANY, ALLEGAN, MICHIGAN
Egg Cases, Fillers, Cartons—Everything required for packing eggs properly; and Jamesway Equipment for Poultry Houses and Dairy Barns

White Diarrhea

Splendid Success of Mrs. Ethel Rhoades in Preventing White Diarrhea

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

"Gentlemen: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. My first incubator chicks when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally, I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept 508, Waterloo, Ia., for a \$1.00 box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."—Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Cause of White Diarrhea

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

Never Lost a Single Chick

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

Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw writes: "I used to lose a great many chicks from White Diarrhea, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 508, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail."—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

You Run No Risk

We will send WALKO White Diarrhea Remedy entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is for White Diarrhea in baby chicks. So you can prove—as thousands have proven—that it will stop your losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 50c for package of WALKO (or \$1.00 for extra large box)—give it in all drinking water and watch results. You'll find you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. It's a positive fact. You run no risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Leavitt & Johnson National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee.

WALKER REMEDY CO., Dept. 508, Waterloo, Iowa.

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

Name
Town

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

Mark (X) in square indicating size package wanted. Large package contains about two and one-third times as much as small.

from the sides and top can be used to board up the sides and roof. If you wish an outdoor hopper, cover the roof with tar paper and have the roof project out over the trough to keep out the rain. If a little rain beats in during severe storms the birds will clean up and moistened mash before it spoils. Make the trough in front deep enough so the feed will not be scratched out by the birds. The most simple feeders made from boxes have the trough on one side only. A sheet of galvanized iron curved around the bottom of the hopper helps to make the mash slip down readily.

PROBABLY TUBERCULOSIS.

In a flock of seventy hens there are about a dozen hens which are lame on one foot, act weak but eat good. When examining the insides of them, I find in some cases the liver very much enlarged, and filled with white, hard spots, small and large. Also find them on intestines. Is this tuberculosis? If so please tell me what to do with eggs and hens.—A. H.

The symptoms of lameness, emaciation and white spots on the liver suggest tuberculosis and it will pay to have a veterinarian inspect the flock and make recommendations. As a usual thing only hens in a fair state of health produce eggs, so the eggs you are receiving from the flock are probably from healthy birds and not from the weak ones. Isolate all sick birds at once. In regard to marketing the flock for meat the veterinarian can tell best which carcasses are all right and which should be burned.

THE EGG CONTEST.

THE Rhode Island Reds from the West Neck Poultry Farm, Long Island, led the Michigan International Egg Laying contest with 1,105 eggs. The White Leghorns from the Royal Hatchery, Zeeland, Mich., comes second with 1,061 eggs to its credit. Third on the list is the pen of Barred Rocks belonging to F. E. Fogle, East Lansing. This pen has produced 1,012 eggs.

During the month of March the contest birds as a whole, had a 52.74 per cent production, or an average of 16.29 eggs per bird. The Brown and White Leghorns were the best layers, averaging 17.9 eggs per bird.

The high pen for the month were Leghorns belonging to the St. Johns Poultry Farm, of Missouri. It had a production of 257 eggs. The highest individual hen produced came from the Winter Egg Farm, of Canada.

HENS DIE SUDDENLY.

I have 350 chickens, have a coop 20x50, with windows and curtains on the south side. They were all hatched last spring. They look fine, nice red combs, lay lots of eggs. Used electric lights on them last winter. Not a sick fowl in the bunch. I feed a dry mash, also skim-milk in a galvanized trough, wheat, oats and buckwheat in the litter, some ear corn on the ear. Six hens have died in the last three days. I find them dead on the floor, crop partly filled. Have been losing some all winter. They have plenty of water.—C. E. B.

In a flock of 350 hens there would naturally be an occasional loss at intervals during the winter, as hens are subject to a normal death rate the same as other birds and animals. If this is not above five or ten per cent for the year it is not considered serious. The sudden deaths may be due to apoplexy or internal ruptures caused by the strain of heavy laying during the spring.

When the hens are first turned out in the spring be sure there is no spoiled feed or decayed animal matter on the range to which they have access. Be sure they have a balanced ration so they will not fill up on dry grass and other indigestible material which may clog the crop. Perform a post-mortem on the hens that die and it may give some clue as to the cause of the trouble.

BABY CHICKS From World's Greatest Layers LOW PRICES—Catalog Free

Eckhard and Tom Barron W. Leghorns—Heavy Type Brown Leghorns—R. C. and S. C. Rhode Island Reds—Rhode Island Whites—Sheppard's Anconas—Park's Barred Rocks

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.

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.

100% Live Delivery—Postage Paid

Satisfaction Guaranteed. Write Now. White Leghorn and Barred Rock pullets after May 1, at low prices.

Knoll's Hatchery, R. R. 12, Box M., Holland, Mich.



HOLLAND HATCHERY

Heavy Winter Laying Stock produced by Michigan's Old Reliable Hatchery. Pioneer Breeders and Hatchers, operating the best Hatchery in the state. Pure-bred TOM BARRON and AMERICAN WHITE LEGHORNS, Anconas, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds. Strong, well hatched Chicks from Hoganized free range stock. By insured Parcel Post Prepaid to your door. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. 17 years experience in the business and giving absolute satisfaction to thousands.

SPECIAL MID-SEASON BARGAIN OFFER

Baby Chicks in assorted lots at \$75. in 1000 lots, or \$8.00 per 100. Quality of stock and live delivery guaranteed. Write or order at once to get the benefit of this low price.

Valuable Illustrated Catalog Free

HOLLAND HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM

R-7-C HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.

BUY "GENEVA" PURE BRED HEAVY LAYING CHICKS

Order 4 "Geneva" Chicks NOW. You Take No Chance

NEW LOW PRICES EFFECTIVE MAY 1st.

	50	100	300	500	1000
100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid prices on					
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns, Anconas	\$5	\$9.00	\$26	\$42	\$80
Barred & Wh. Rocks, Reds, English Wh. Leghorns	6	11.50	33	53	105
Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Wyandottes, Bl. Minorcas	10	18.00	52	85	165
Buff & White Minorcas, Silver Laced Wyandottes	5	9.00	26	42	85
Mixed, all varieties	5	9.00	26	42	85

Our "Geneva" Chicks Are Hatched From Personally Inspected Flocks Free From European Pest and Other Diseases. Thousands of pleased customers. Catalog FREE. Bank Reference. Member I. B. C. A. GENEVA, INDIANA. BOX 29.

EARLY MATURING BABY CHICKS FROM PURE BRED BLOOD TESTED STOCK

	50	100	500	1000
Prices on				
Select B. P. Rocks & R. I. Reds	\$7.50	\$14.00	\$70.00	\$140
Extra Select B. P. Rocks & R. I. Reds	8.50	16.00	80.00	160
White P. Rocks & W. Wyandottes	8.50	16.00	80.00	160
"Utility" & Eng. Barron S. C. W. Leghorns	6.50	12.00	60.00	120
"Tanner" S. C. W. Leghorns	7.50	14.00	70.00	140

Mixed Chicks (all Heavies), \$12 Straight. Mixed Chicks (all Varieties), \$11 Straight. All our Breeding Stock has been Tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea. Member I. B. C. A. 100% Live Delivery. Order direct from this ad. Our reputation is your guarantee. We can supply you pullets from eight weeks to maturity. MILAN HATCHERY, Box 4, Milan, Mich.

HIGH-GRADE CHICKS Produced from splendid flocks of the best strains. Bred-to-day and carefully inspected and selected.

	50	100	500	1000
100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid prices on				
White and Brown Leghorns, Anconas	\$6.50	\$12	\$57	\$110
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.50	14	67	130
White Rocks & Wyandottes, Black Minorcas	8.00	15	72	140
White & Buff Orpingtons, Buff Wyandottes	8.50	16	77	150
Mixed Chicks, 100, \$11. 25% deposit books your order for future delivery. Reference:				

First State and Savings Bank. THE HOWELL HATCHERY, DEPT. 57, Howell, Michigan.

STAR QUALITY CHICKS

It pays to buy the best and Star Quality can't be beat. S. C. White Leghorns, selected, high grade hens mated to Pedigreed Tanager Cockerels bred from hens with records to 295. CHICKS, 50, \$7.50; 100, \$14; 500, \$65. Select Barron White Leghorns, culled for heavy egg production. CHICKS, 50, \$6; 100, \$11; 500, \$50; 1000, \$95. Order direct from this ad at once for quick delivery.

STAR HATCHERY, L. Tinselt, Prop. BOX D, HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.

ROYAL PEN STILL LEADS LEGHORNS

On Jan. 30 the Royal White Leghorn pen at the International Egg Laying Contest took the lead in the Leghorn class and on April 1 still led all the 69 Leghorn pens and was gaining.

Such birds speak for themselves. High breeding counts. 75% of the orders we receive are from old customers who buy their chicks from us year after year. Place your order with us and become a satisfied customer. Our prices are reasonable. 100% Live arrival guaranteed. Write now for catalog and prices.

ROYAL HATCHERY & FARMS S. P. Wiersma, Prop. Zeeland, Mich. R.F.D. 2

THEY BEAR INSPECTION
Reliable Poultry Farm

Fancy Stock at Right Prices

Barron W. Leghorns (270-egg ancestry) \$13.50 per 100
Sheppard Anconas (300-egg strain) 13.50 per 100
White Wyandottes (Evergreen strain) 18.00 per 100
Odds and ends, broilers 10.00 per 100
Shipped by parcel post. Safe arrival guaranteed.
RELIABLE POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY, Zeeland, Mich., R. 1, Box 47.

White Leghorns

Tanner - Hollywood - Barron
Sired S. C. White Leghorn
chicks. Pure-bred. All free
range. Best winter laying
strains. Selected 100, \$13; 500,
\$62.50; 1,000, \$120. Selected
Star-A, 100, \$15; 500, \$72.50;
1,000, \$140. Postpaid. Full
live arrival guaranteed. Illus-
trated catalog free.
Highland Poultry Farm, R. 9,
Box C, Holland, Mich.

CHICKS 8c. AND UP. — PULLETS 60c. AND UP.

Pure-bred, highest quality, best paying. Low prices on leading varieties. Every Fairview bird is thoroughly inspected by a poultry expert. Customers report pullets laying at three months, 21 days. Orders filled on one week's notice. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Catalog free.
FAIRVIEW HATCHERY AND POULTRY FARM, Zeeland, Mich., R. 2, Box 203.

Green Lawn Chick Prices.

White Leghorns, 13c; Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, 15c; Black Minorcas, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, 16c; Heavy mixed for broilers, 13c; Light, 11c. Postage paid. 100% live delivery. Our 15th year. We produce only one grade, the BEST. Reference, Fenton State Bank. GREEN LAWN POULTRY FARM, Gus Hecht, Prop., Fenton, Mich.

CLASS A CHICKS: PULLETS.

Big, husky chicks from heavy layers. S. C. English White and Brown Leghorns, 10c; Anconas, 11c. Barred Rocks and Reds, 13c. Assorted, 8c. No money down. Pay ten days before chicks are shipped. 100% live delivery. Postage paid. Catalog free. THE BOS HATCHERY, R. 2-M, Zeeland, Mich.

BABY CHICKS

\$12.50 Per 100 and Up
We are listing 12 varieties of Pure Blood Farm range stock. Chickens, Ducks and Guineaes. Write for price list. CLINTON HATCHERY & POULTRY FARMS, Wilmington, Ohio.

ENGLISH PRODUCER WHITE LEGHORN
Larger size 5-lb. hens. The kind for farmers and egg producers. Strong husky chicks our specialty. \$15 per 100. Eggs \$8.00. Free Catalog.
Mapleside Leghorn Farm, Box 0, Tremont, Ill.

CHICKS Barred Rock, Eckhard Strain, White Leghorns and Brown Leghorns. Guarantee full 100% alive. Free Delivery. HILLVIEW POULTRY & HATCHERY, C. BOVEN, Prop., R. 12-B, HOLLAND MICHIGAN.

WHITTAKER'S TRAPNESTED REDS
Both Combs, Michigan's Greatest Color and Egg Strain. Chicks and Eggs from Vigorous, Hardy Stock. Our 16th Annual Catalog is yours for the asking. Write for it.
INTERLAKES FARM, Box 39, Lawrence, Mich.

CHICKS Barron S. C. W. Leghorns, \$10 per 100. Live delivery guaranteed. Ten extra with each 100 if ordered five weeks in advance. WATERWAY HATCHERY, R. 4, Holland, Mich.



English Type WHITE LEGHORNS

The Big, Deep Bodied Hens with the Large Combs, That Produce the Large White Eggs.

The chicks we offer you this year are from extra selected hens, sired by males out of hens that laid 270 eggs in 365 days these males being sired by a male from a 300-egg hen. The price asked for them is very reasonable. They will bring you bigger profits and absolute satisfaction.

You will be benefited by our 15 years experience hatching and shipping chicks. Our stock grows up uniform in size, has great vitality and brings big returns in our customers' hands. Let us mail you our catalog with prices. 100% live arrival guaranteed.

NINE WEEKS OLD PULLETS IN MAY.

WOLVERINE HATCHERY

H. P. WIEREMA, Prop. R.R. 2, Box 97 Zeeland, Mich.

BRED FOR SIZE,
TYPE and EGGS
SINCE 1910.



Extra Quality Egg-Bred CHICKS

White Leghorns Reduced Prices S. C. Anconas
Brown Leghorns Barred Rocks

Strong, sturdy, Newtown hatched chicks, produced on our own modern 65-acre poultry farm, from flocks specially culled and mated under our personal supervision. Barron English and Hol-lywood strain S. C. White Leghorns, Sheppard's Anconas, direct from Sheppard Farm, shipped postpaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order now for May delivery at the following prices:

	50	100	500	1000
Selected Mating	\$5.50	\$10.00	\$45.00	\$85.00
Extra Selected Mating	6.50	12.00	55.00	105.00
Barred Rocks	7.50	14.00	65.00	130.00
Mixed chicks or broilers	4.00	8.00	40.00	80.00

Prices for June 8-15 delivery, 1c per chick less.
Prices after June 15 delivery, 2c per chick less.

TOWN LINE POULTRY FARM, "The Personal Service Hatchery," Zeeland, Mich., R. 1, Box 15.

1,000,000 Babion's Quality Chicks

FOR 1925. Breeders of highest egg producing strains in all leading varieties. You will be greatly pleased with results obtained from our heavy layers. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid prices

	25	50	100	500	1000
English White Leghorns	\$3.75	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.00	\$120.00
Single & Rose C. Brown Leghorns	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00
S. C. Buff & Black Leghorns	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00
Barred Rocks, Anconas	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
S. C. & R. C. I. Reds	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
White and Buff Rocks	4.50	8.75	17.00	82.00	160.00
White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas	4.50	8.75	17.00	82.00	160.00
Buff and White Orpingtons	5.00	9.50	19.00	92.00	180.00
Lt. Brahmas, Langshans	5.00	9.50	19.00	92.00	180.00

15 other rare varieties. Mixed, all Heavies, \$12 per 100. All Light, \$10 per 100. Light and Heavy Mixed, \$11 per 100. DUCKLINGS, Pekins, 25, \$7.50; 50, \$15; 100, \$30. White and Fawn Runners, 25, \$6.50; 50, \$13; 100, \$25. Remember quality goes ahead of price. Consider this when you place your order and please note we guarantee 100% Live Delivery and Chicks that will please you. No Chicks shipped C. O. D. At least 10% of purchase price must come with order. Bank Reference. You cannot go wrong in ordering direct from this ad. Chicks from EXTRA SELECT FLOCKS, \$3 per 100 higher than above prices, and Chicks from our Blue Ribbon Pens, \$5 per 100 higher. Write at once today.

BABION'S FRUIT & POULTRY FARM, FLINT, MICH.

WASHTENAW Baby Chicks

Chicks that are lively and healthy from pure-bred carefully selected stock. One-fifth down books order. Good poultry judges say our flocks are unusually good. Order today. Last year we were not able to supply the demand. Order early this year. Pure-bred, carefully selected, 100% live delivery.

Prices on (prepaid)	25	50	100	500	1000
Bd. Rocks	\$4.25	\$8.00	\$15.00	\$72.00	\$140.00
R. I. Reds	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
Wh. Rocks	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.00	150.00
Wh. Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.00	150.00
Wh. & Br. Leghorns	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00

Ref.: Farmer's & Mechanic's Bank, this city.

WASHTENAW HATCHERY,
Geddes Road
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Michigan Pedigreed Heavy Laying Strains

Are from champion Tancred and Tom Barron White Leghorn foundation stock. Records 265 to 302 eggs. Headed by males from International Egg Laying Contest winners. Bred and hatched by experts. Most modern equipment in Michigan. Hand picked and inspected—no weaklings. Will grow and make you a profit. Also Sheppard Anconas, Park Strain Barred Rocks; 8-week-old pullets. 100% vigorous delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. We pay postage and our prices are right. Our catalog tells the story—it's free—write for it now.

Michigan Poultry Farm, Box 4, Holland, Mich., U.S.A.

HUNDERMAN'S CHICKS

FIRST CLASS CHICKS \$8 per 100 and up. From pure-bred flocks on free range, culled by an expert. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid prices

	25	50	100	500	1000
English S. C. White Leghorns	\$3.25	\$6.00	\$11.00	\$52.50	\$105.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	3.25	6.00	11.00	52.50	105.00
Barred Rocks, S. and R. C. Reds	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00

Mixed Assorted, 25, \$2.50; 50, \$4.50; 100, \$8. Ref., State Commercial Savings Bank. You take no chances. Hatched in Blue Hen Incubators. 10% down books your order. Free Catalog. HUNDERMAN BROS., Box 36, Zeeland, Michigan.

DUNDEE CHICKS

Stock Guaranteed Pure Bred and Blood Tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea Bred for early laying and high egg Production. Write for prices. Barred Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, English W. Leghorns and Anconas. 100% Live Delivery guaranteed.

Ref. Dundee State Savings Bank.

Dundee Hatchery & Poultry Farm Box A, Dundee, Mich.

CHICKS-HATCHING EGGS-PULLETS

BARRON STRAIN S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

We furnish CHICKS and PULLETS from BLOOD TESTED 2-year-old Hens at prices you would pay for ordinary hatchery stock. We positively guarantee to please you. Our Hens have large lopped combs, plus SIZE and Egg Production. Booking orders for 10-week Pullets now, \$1.00 each in lots of 100. Send \$5.00 and we book your order. Place your order now. Catalog Free.

PEERLESS POULTRY FARMS, BOX 10 ZEELAND MICH.



DILIGENT CHICKS DID IT

Postpaid prices on	50	100	500
Single Comb White Leghorns	\$5.25	\$10.00	\$47.50
Barred Plymouth Rocks	6.75	13.00	62.50
S. C. Mottled Anconas	5.75	11.00	52.50
Mixed Chicks	4.25	8.00	37.50

Low in price, high in quality. Live delivery guaranteed. Order right from this ad. or send for our catalog; still better, visit our farm, we are located on the M-11 cement road 2 miles north of Holland. We have pullets for sale after May 1.

DILIGENT HATCHERY & PULLET FARM, Holland, Mich. Harm J. Knoll, Owner.



Some Merry Circle Mail

What W. B. Didn't Get

Dear Uncle Frank:

Do you still sell the Merry Circle buttons? I, like some of the rest, have lost mine.

I have been having a double dose of it for the last two weeks. First, when we were playing ball, I fell and fractured my collar bone, and then the next day pneumonia set in. That was the thirteenth of February and I haven't gone back to school yet, and won't for another week. Well, I guess I will have to close.—Your nephew, Wilbur Younker, Lapeer, Mich.

Yes, members of the Merry Circle who have lost theirs can get another button for ten cents. Friday the thirteenth was certainly unlucky for you, wasn't it?

Dear Uncle Frank:

It's only poor me, so don't be frightened. I answered a couple of contests

Webster defines a sound as "the effect of an impression made on the organs of hearing by an impulse or vibration of the air caused by a collision of bodies."

When the tree falls it makes waves caused by its striking the ground. According to my school physiology, these waves strike the outer membrane of the ear drum in the ear and make it move the chain of bones in the middle ear. The bones then move the inner membrane so that it makes waves in the fluid of the inner ear to strike on the organ of hearing. The feeling aroused by the waves is carried by the nerve of hearing to the brain, which has learned to know the meaning of each wave.

I know I quoted a great deal, but our teacher told us once when we were having a debate, that the best way to prove anything was to quote from authorities.—Your niece, Doris Badger, Sherwood, Mich.

You have a correct idea of sound, I believe. At least the scientists explain sound as you have.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I wrote about a million letters and never saw any in print. You lazy fellow, why do you give all of them to W. B.? But, anyway, I'll try, try again. How are all the M. C.'s? Say, Uncle Frank, why don't you wake up and print all the love letters you get?

Well, I must close or you might give me a kick. Ha! Ha! Ha! Uncle Frank, I'll keep on your trail until you print my letter. I'm sending you your picture, so look it over, you silly fool.—Your niece, Viola Yaroch, Port Austin, Mich.

Thanks for the compliments. You really flatter me. Who said I got any such letters? I wouldn't print them if I did.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Can you put both your feet around behind your neck? No? Neither can I—now—I did once and couldn't get them down. Gee! how my sister did laugh. But finally the oldest gave assistance and I was again free. By gum, I'll never cut any such caper again.

One time us kids found a baby blue-bird that had a broken wing, so we took it home but it'd dumbell wouldn't eat and soon died. My oldest sister lined a match box with cotton and put the bird in it. We covered it with rose petals, just enough so as to see his head. Then she put it on a chair and we all walked up to it and looked at it, then went back and sat down and bawled. Yes, sir, we actually bawled! (No boys were invited). After we quit that, we buried it and sang the first verse and chorus of "Marching Thru' Georgia." It makes me laugh now when I think of it.—Edith Kingdon, Traverse City, Mich.

That was some funeral you had. It was a nice bit of sentiment, though. You nearly got yourself tied into a hard knot, didn't you?

From Other Cheer Givers

What Two Contributors of the Fund Have to Say

Dear Uncle Frank:

I am sending a small contribution to your Radio Fund for the consumptive children at Howell. My two youngsters, while not old enough to do any Merry Circle contests, are quite interested in the pictures, etc., on that page, and so, when I explained to them the pictures of the sick children and the reason they were in the paper, they wanted to send something. As their birthdays come at this time they decided to send their birthday money, which equals thirty cents. From what you have said about it I feel sure even this small amount will be acceptable. (All amounts gladly received.—U. F.)

Speaking for myself, I think it is a very commendable thing for the children of the country to give for such a purpose. Howell is my native town, but it has been several years since I have known much about the sanitar-

ium. I was surprised to find there are so many children there.—Very sincerely, A Farm Mother.

Dear Uncle Frank :

I am writing you in regards to the Merry Circle Fund.

I think it is just wonderful the way you are going to use the money.

I didn't realize that there were so many little sick and crippled children so close by, and am very glad we can do something for them. Harold and I are sending in some more for the fund. And my grandmother gave me some to send in.

I know they will enjoy the radios if anyone will.

Heres' hoping you get the two hundred dollars, which I am sure you will, if the Merry Circle has the right kind of spirit.—From an M. C., Birdene Coles, Montgomery, Michigan.

What Is the Matter with Home?

By Vera Mishler

THE parents of today are "bringing up" the parents of tomorrow. They certainly have a great responsibility resting upon them.

This is an age of jazz and it may well be called, "The Juvenile Jazz to Jail," as an article in a late issue of a current magazine defines it. Think of it; the greatest number of crimes are committed by persons between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five. Isn't it horrible, children, to think that we are in that class? Who is to blame? What is the matter with the home? A great deal, I would say, when investigations bring forth such startling facts!

There are today, more things to draw the young folks from home. Automobiles and movies helped to do this. Really, some young people think of home as their boarding house; where they eat and sleep. But both movies and cars have been a great aid to Americans. There certainly are some very good movies, but they should not be attended every night. Some children, after seeing a movie or reading a book, fancy there is another world awaiting them and leave home, thinking they will have better opportunities for advancement elsewhere. Farm help is very, very scarce because of the high wages paid in the cities. The farmers cannot afford to pay them.

The home lacks moral discipline. The children are not taught right from wrong. They should be made to obey. That is one great trouble the youth of today do as they please. Some people are too strict and this is just as bad. It drives them from home. When the children of an ultra-strict family become their own boss they naturally go to the other extreme. The children of too strict parents go wrong as well as those of too lenient parents.

The parents fail to set an example for their youngsters. They are such pleasure lovers themselves that they care not what becomes of their children. Small children mimic their elders. Watch a child play school. It will go through the same movements as teacher. It will say and act like other people. The parents should be a living pattern of honor for their children to look upon as their ideals.

The fathers and mothers do not understand their children. They forget they were ever young.

I read a story recently of a small boy who loved the things of nature. His parents thought him queer and punished him for some experiment he performed. Later he became a great naturalist. It is a wonder God trusts small children with some people. Some parents think education, reading and athletics are all bosh. Why wouldn't children who are kept under such restrictions leave home?

Athletics are essential to develop the body. Every boy and girl should read a great deal. It broadens the mind. Don your skirts or knickers, take a good hike across country, with a delicious lunch, and good book to read in some shady nook. Nature is wonderful. As Bryant says, nature makes one who is sad happy; one is happy happier.

Let's have more of the frank fire-side discussions, closer companionship with each other. Inspire the children so that they will have higher ideals; some aim in life. Of course, children do not all like the same kind of pleasures. Most of the common and popular pleasures can be made wholesome and pure, if how, when and where are observed.

THE AD CONTEST WINNERS.

THERE must have been something the matter with this contest. At least, only one had all the answers correct and he did not have them as

short as he should. Most of the contestants failed on question number one. Number five was also a stumbling block.

Aside from the first prize winner, I had to pick those most correct and most neat for the rest of the prizes.

The response to this contest was not as great as we usually have for this type of contest. I wonder if you are getting tired of this kind of contest.

The winners are as follows:

Fountain Pens.
Melville Jacobs, Snover, Mich.
Beatrice M. Hanis, Perkins, Mich.
Dictionaries.
Helen Landis, Gregory, Mich.
Carson Nelson, Filion, Mich.
Mary Bishop, R. 1, Cloverdale, Mich.
Knives.
Mable Harrison, Mantion, Mich.
Elmer E. Fry, Bentley, Mich.
Cathline Smith, Fowlerville, Mich.
Julia A. Wojnarkiewicz, R. 2, Niles, Mich.
Hazel McMahon, R. 2, Beaverton, Mich.

Correspondence Scramble

I BELIEVE that another Correspondence Scramble is in order. In fact, several have asked for another, so here it is.

Undoubtedly most of you know how these are run, but for the few who do not, the following directions are given: Write a letter to "Dear Unknown Friend" or "Dear Merry Cirler." Put this letter in an envelope addressed to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan. Also include with the letter a stamped envelope addressed to yourself.

When the letters are scrambled, yours will be put in somebody else's envelope and another letter put in yours, and mailed out. These letters will be scrambled May 2, so be sure that yours gets in in time.

AD CONTEST ANSWERS.

FOLLOWING are the correct answers to the Ad Contest which appeared in the issue of April 11:

1. Convenient Snap-on Fasteners—522-30.
2. In "How Good a Thresher is Built"—520-28.
3. The self-balancing and vibrationless bowl—520-28.
4. Energy generated by the engine and dynamo—5-487.
5. The Diligent Hatchery—518-26.
6. To get a full yield of corn—11-503.
7. Pennsylvania Salt Co.—11-503.
8. Frogs—13-505.
9. Fish Brand-Slicker—512-20.
10. Polarine Heavy—494-2.

SPRING SONNET.

There is a time when earth and nature sing;
The world doth clothe itself in cloak so gay
Both youth and age in song invite the day.
The time rebirth to everything doth bring,
It seems a day but Year doth call it Spring.
The things asleep from winter bed do stray
And for a time in season sweet doth stay
Though we to it the whole year long would cling.
Let us the beauties of the springtime see
And love them all wherever they may be
In quiet spot or rambling o'er the lea.
Oh, Nature, let us cling ever to thee
To cherish and to feel whate'er you bring
When thou art clothed in garments of the Spring.
—Wilma Fry, Ithaca, Mich.

ONE MILLION
Good Luck Chicks
INSPECTED "GOOD LUCK" QUALITY CHICKS. All best, most beautiful breeds, 10c & up. BIG BEAUTIFUL ART BOOK. Showing them in their natural colors. Check full of valuable information on raising our "GOOD LUCK" CHICKS, how to make BIG MONEY with Poultry. Full prices, etc., sent free NOW.
Neubauer Hatcheries, Box 62 Napoleon, Ohio, Bank Ref.

Wingarden Strain
WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHICKS
SAVE 10% NOW

EGG BRED for 19 YEARS	Selected Mating	Extra Selected Mating	Special Star Mating
English Type White Leghorns, Br. Leghorns, Anconas, B'd. Rocks	\$13 per 100 \$60 per 500 \$115 per 1000	\$15 per 100 \$70 per 500 \$135 per 1000	\$17 per 100 \$80 per 500 \$155 per 1000

10% Discount from above prices if cash is sent with order for May 11, 18 or 25 delivery, by mail or express. Order direct from this ad. Poultry profits come from flocks in which practically every hen lays steadily. Such flocks can be raised only with chicks which have known high record ancestry. This can be expected when you buy chicks from Wingarden's, with 19 years of breeding for high flock averages. Read our catalog for full information.

Wingarden HATCHERY & FARMS
ZEELAND, MICH., BOX M

English Type White Leghorn Pullets, 9 weeks old, \$1.15 each. \$1. in lots of 50 or more. F.O.B. Zeeland. Ready May 15 to May 20.

Profit Producing Baby Chicks

\$502 Net Profit

In 3 Months From 250 B.F. White Leghorns Pullets

That's what Mr. I. Wade of Fennville, Mich. made in three months time from pullets raised from chicks he bought of us last spring. You can make big money with our profit making chicks.

CHICKS - CHICKS

Our stock is strong, healthy, free range, Tancred and Tom Barron White Leghorns—S.C. Rhode Island Reds—Parks' Barred Rocks—the best blood lines in the country. 100% live delivery guaranteed, postpaid. Big, fine catalog free.

8 to 10 Weeks-Old Pullets

Write for Prices
Brunner-Frederickson Poultry Farm
Box 20 Holland, Mich.

DAY OLD CHICKS

Tom Barron English White Leghorn Chicks. Get our reduced prices. Chicks from our special 2-year-old hens \$10 per 100 lot. \$48.50 per 500 lots. \$95 per 1000. Order direct from this advertisement, and save time. Circular free. Reference, Holland City State Bank. We guarantee 100% alive on arrival.

Hillcrest Poultry Farms & Hatchery,
R. 2, Box D, Holland, Mich.

SUNNYBROOK CHICKS
Husky Livable Chaps
If you want healthy, vigorous, pure-bred chicks from flocks carefully selected and tested for heavy laying and standard qualifications typical of the variety they represent, chicks that will mature quickly and improve your flock, then you want "SUNNYBROOK" chicks. We specialize in S. C. W. Leghorns, \$13 per 100; Barred Rocks, \$15 per 100; Rhode Island Reds, \$16 per 100; and White Wyandottes, \$18 per 100. In lots of 500 or more 50c per 100 less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postage paid. Catalog free. **SUNNYBROOK POULTRY FARM, HILLSDALE, MICHIGAN.**

BARRED ROCKS & REDS

Chicks from blood tested pure standard bred Choice selected flocks.

Prices	50	100	500
Foreman strain Barred Rocks	\$8.50	\$16	\$75
Choice selected Barred Rocks	7.50	14	65
Choice selected R. I. Reds	7.50	14	65
Mixed Heavy	6.50	12	60

100% live delivery guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid.

Krueper Poultry Farm & Hatchery
Milan, Mich.

SEND NO MONEY for SILVER LAKE CHICKS

Just mail your order, we ship C. O. D. and guarantee prepaid 100% live delivery of sturdy, pure-bred chicks from healthy, bred-to-lay flocks. Wh. Br. Buff Leghorns, 13c; B'd. Rocks, S. C. Reds, 14c; Wh. Rocks, 14c; Buff Rocks, Buff Orps., Wh. Wyand., 16c; Mixed 10c. Bk. Minorcas, 15c. Lots of less than 100 chicks 1c more. **Silver Lake Egg Farm, Box M, Silver Lake, Ind.**

Chicks--Pullets

High quality stock. Delivery 100% live and strong guaranteed. Chicks every week. Eight weeks and 3 mo. Pullets.

Barred and White Rocks, Reds, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes, White and Buff Orpingtons, Black Minorcas, Anconas, White, Brown and Buff Leghorns. Send for Chick or Pullet Circular with price list.

STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION
Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Active Member International Chick Association
Member Michigan State Farm Bureau

CHICKS WITH PEP
Ohio Accredited. Every bird passed by inspector trained and authorized by the Poultry Department Ohio State University. Prize winners at many shows from National down. Developed for high egg production for many years. Free range flocks in best of health. 100% live delivery. Thirteen breeds. Catalog free. Prices low, quality considered.

Helgate Chick Hatchery, Box BM, Helgate, Ohio

Barred Rock Baby Chicks

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

CIRCULAR ON REQUEST

THE KAZOO HATCHERY CO.
R. R. 3 Kalamazoo, Mich.

LOW PRICES ON BARRON WHITE LEGHORNS
Pure bred Tom Barron English S. C. White Leghorn Chicks. From healthy, winter laying, free range Hogan tested flocks. Live delivery guaranteed. Prompt, pleasing service. Shipped prepaid. Reference: Peoples State Bank, Holland, Mich. Write for our prices, free catalog.
LAKE BLUFF HATCHERY
ROUTE No. 2 HOLLAND, MICH.

L-O-O-K!

Can ship chicks of high grade quality at once. Barred Rocks, Reds, White Rocks, 14c each. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Buff Rocks, 15c. White, Brown Leghorns, 11c. Anconas, 12c. Mixed heavies, 12c. Mixed light breeds, 8c. May chicks \$1.00 per 100 less. June chicks, \$2.00 less. Order direct from this ad. If less than 100 is wanted add 35c extra. Hatching eggs. Free circular tells about 15 first class varieties. **Lawrence Hatchery, R. 7, Grand Rapids, Michigan.**

W. LEGHORN-BLACK MINORCA-ANCONA
Official International Egg Contest Records up to 254 Eggs.
Few can equal our PRICES.
No one can beat our QUALITY.
Before ordering your 1925 chicks send for our CATALOG. Our LOW PRICES will astonish you.
Over 20 years experience assures your satisfaction.
Established in 1904 Sent by PARCEL POST PREPAID. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.
PINE BAY POULTRY FARM, Holland, Michigan.


SPECIAL SALE PULLETS & CHICKS
We have a number of 8 week pullets which we are forced to sell at sacrifice prices because quarters are too small for growing stock. Here is your chance to get some good stock at specially reduced price. Write for prices on these pullets and day old chicks. To save money, act quick.
STANDARD HATCHERY
Box A ZEELAND, MICH.

FARROW CHIX FOR SUCCESS

World's Greatest Selling Chix
Establishing records everywhere for quick maturity, early and consistent laying. Leghorns, Anconas, Rocks, Wyandottes Orpingtons, Minorcas. Lowest prices effective. Mail postcard for free catalog.
D. T. FARROW CHICKERIES,
Peoria, Ill., Des Moines, Iowa, Milwaukee, Wis., Indianapolis, Ind.

Pure-Bred White Leghorn Chicks

From strong, healthy flocks, noted for high egg production. We are selling Class A chicks only.
For April delivery at \$11.00 per 100.
For May delivery at \$10.00 per 100.
Assorted chicks at \$8.00 per 100.
100% live delivery. Prepaid. Order now.
SHADY LAWN POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, Zeeland, Mich., Box 5-M.



SENATOR COUZENS

DISPERSES HIS ENTIRE HERD OF
185 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS
AT WABEEK FARMS PONTIAC, MICH.
MAY 5-6, 1925

This Herd Contains the Richest Blood Lines Including the Maplecrest, Ormsby, Segis and Pontiac Strains

At the same time it has been built up and maintained on a strict production basis. RIGID PRODUCTION TEST APPLIED. Every cow in this herd has had to demonstrate her right to be there through her ability to produce as determined by daily production records.

ANNUAL PRODUCTION. The herd has annual production records for years back so that the buyer in purchasing cattle from this herd is able to base his judgment upon facts, giving actual production figures for more than one lactation period. There are four cows with 15,000 to 16,000-lb. milk records, ten cows with 13,500-lb. milk records, twenty cows with 12,000-lb. milk records, and first calf heifers with 9,000 to 11,000-lb. milk records. These records were made under just normal herd conditions.

SPLENDID OFFICIAL RECORDS. Many cows in addition to having good herd records also have good official records. Approximately 50 cows have A. R. O. records ranging from 19-lb. two-year-olds to 20-lb. at 4 years of age.

125 HEAD OF MILKING AGE. Of this number there are many daughters of the following herd sires: MAPLECREST DE KOL, who has 65% the same blood as the only living century sire, Maplecrest Korndyke Henservold; SIR ORMSBY COLANTHA BAKKER, a 30-lb. grandson of Duchess Skylark Ormsby, the first 1,500-lb. butter cow, and WABEEK SEGIS, a 30-lb. grandson of King Segis.

FEMALES OF BREEDING AGE. Are in calf to the following bulls: Maplecrest De Kol, Sir Ormsby Colantha Bakker, and S. B. King of the Pontiacs, a 30-lb. grandson of King of the Pontiacs.

GENUINE DAIRY VALUE. The fact that this herd has been built up on the finest blood lines, that a high standard of production has been maintained through the use of authentic production tests, and that the herd is clean and free from disease, makes it particularly attractive to the practical dairyman and breeder. For catalog giving further details, write to

WABEEK FARMS, Pontiac, Michigan
HARRY MATHER, Mgr.

THIRD ANNUAL AUCTION SALE

Tuesday, [rain or shine] April 28th at 1 P.M.

(Central Standard Time)

20 PURE-BRED DUROC JERSEY HOGS. [6 HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN CATTLE, 5 HORSES]

LOEB FARMS, - - - CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

Registered GUERNSEY BULL for sale. Nearly ready for service. Grandson of Grand Champion, L. W. Kendall, Birmingham, Mich., R. I. Phone Redford 7000 R-2.

For Sale Reg. Guernsey Cows, Bulls and Bull Calves. A. R. Record May Rose Breeding. JOHN EBELS, R. 2, Holland, Mich.

A SERVICE BULL WITH YEARLY BACKING

A deep bodied calf, very straight and light colored. Born March 31, 1924. Sire: Traverse Echo Sylvia Kaastra, a son of Echo Sylvia King Model and grand champion at the West Michigan State Fair in 1924.

Dam: Reformatory Century, at 5 yrs.: Butter, 7 days, 26.13 lbs. Milk 501.0 Butter, 305 days, 863.39 lbs. Milk, 20,785.7 lbs.

Her sire is a grandson and her dam is a granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs, sire of 253 A. R. O. daughters. Price, \$250 F. O. B. Ionia. Send for pedigree of Ear Tag No. 372.

Bureau of Animal Industry
Dept. C
Lansing, Michigan

FOR SALE Registered Holstein Bull

15 months old, from dam with A. R. O. and 13,156 lbs. milk and 485 lbs. butter. C. T. A. record. Also heifers up to 7 months old. Accredited herd. G. E. WALLS, Kingston, Mich.

Attention of the Owners of good grade Holstein herds is called to the fact that we are offering two bulls ready for service out of dams with good A. R. O. records and sired by two of the good bulls of the breed at bargain prices. Also two bred heifers. LAKEFIELD FARM, Clarkston, Mich.

FOR SALE REGISTERED HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN COWS from 2 to 7 years old. Some fresh, others to freshen soon. Will sell one or more to suit purchaser. Best of breeding. Prices are right. HENRY S. ROHLFS, Akron, Mich.

Quality Holsteins Young Bulls up to 8 months of age. Good individuals and Well Bred, at from \$50 to \$75, according to age. I. M. SHORMAN, Fowlerville, Mich.

HOLSTEIN or GUERNSEY dairy calves, 7 weeks old, \$20 each, crated for shipment. Edgewood Dairy Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

MICHIGAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB Pure-bred or grade cattle for sale. Can quote prices on individuals or carloads. R. of M. and Cow Testing Association records. H. E. DENNISON, Field Man, East Lansing, Mich.

Financial King Jerseys Our bulls of serviceable age are all sold, but we have a few bull calves of excellent breeding, sired by our great herd sire, Financial King Sensation. Our prices are reasonable. COLDWATER JERSEY FARM, Coldwater, Mich.

Jerseys For Sale Bulls ready for service, also a few females. All from R. of M. dams. Accredited herd. Smith & Parker, R. D. No. 4, Howell, Mich.

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

Davison Farm Shorthorn Bulls. Two extra good ones, 1 year old. Fine individuals. ALEX. BRUCE, Mgr., R. 1, Davison, Mich.

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

Registered Herefords Bulls, cows and heifers for sale. RALPH CALHOON, Branch Co., Bronson, Mich.

Hereford Steers

56 Wt. Around 950 lbs. 60 Wt. Around 850 lbs.
66 Wt. Around 740 lbs. 80 Wt. Around 650 lbs.
142 Wt. Around 600 lbs. 47 Wt. Around 550 lbs.
52 Wt. Around 500 lbs. 58 Wt. Around 450 lbs.
Also many other bunches. Deep reds, dehorned, good stocker order. Real quality Herefords are usually market toppers when finished. Will sell your choice from any bunch. VAN B. BALDWIN, Eldon, Wapello Co., Iowa.

HEREFORD STEERS

95 wt. around 480 lbs. 65 wt. around 640 lbs.
58 wt. around 840 lbs. 80 wt. around 600 lbs.
72 wt. around 700 lbs. 38, Shorthorns, 1,150 lbs.
If wanting some choice quality Dehorned steers, write me. Ottumwa is located on the Burlington, Rock Island, Milwaukee & Wabash R. R. A. C. WISE-CORNER, Ottumwa, Iowa.

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Milking Shorthorn Bull Calves from good producing ancestry. \$100 each. BEELAND & BEELAND, Tecumseh, Mich.

SHORTHORNS OF MERIT Rodney's Model in service. Bulls for sale. W. E. MORRISH, R. 5, Flint, Mich.

HOGS

DUROC SOWS—GROWTHY GILTS

Bred to farrow in April. Registered and guaranteed to be as represented, for \$60 to \$80. Also a few fall gilts and boars. Lakefield Farms, - Clarkston, Mich.

Registered O. I. C. Sows some due to farrow soon, others later. Gilts, yearlings and 2-year-olds. Also boars of all ages. All stock on approval. Register free. FRED W. KENNEDY, R. 2, Plymouth, Mich.

O. I. C. 6 fine fall boars and 1 choice yearling boar. CLOVER LEAF STOCK FARM, Monroe, Mich.

Francisco Farm Poland Chinas

There are still a few of those good, big, bred gilts left. The first \$50 checks get them. P. P. POPE, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

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

Large Type Poland Chinas Fall pigs of either sex for sale. A. A. FELDKAMP, Manchester, Mich.

POLAND CHINA Fall boar pig. An excellent individual of splendid breeding. WESLEY HILE, Ionia, Mich.

Hampshires For Sale nice spring and fall Bows. Choice bred gilts, 13th year. JOHN W. SNYDER, R. 4, St. Johns, Mich.

Livestock

HOW DICKEY BROTHERS FED THEIR TON LITTER.

THE mother of the ton litter with which we secured a place in last year's contest, was out of a litter of eleven pigs. Her sire was Gladiator 2nd, and dam Lady Ann, coming from all pure-bred Poland China stock.

The sow was two years old last March. Her first litter numbered ten, and the second, twelve. One was too small, leaving eleven to enter the contest. Pigs farrowed March 7, about



They Were a Healthy Lot.

the worst day of the whole year. The sire was a son of Dickey's Outcross.

The sow was fed a slop of water, ground oats, and a little ground corn, with a small amount of oil meal before farrowing. We had just an ordinary pen provided with a farrowing rail.

We did not feed the sow anything for twenty-four hours after farrowing. The first we gave her was a little warm water, after that a slop of milk with about a pint of ground feed, which we kept increasing until up to the usual feed. Slop was composed of ground oats, and a little ground corn, about three to one, with oil meal and separator milk. We kept charcoal before them all the time.

At six weeks of age, the pigs were fed in a trough by themselves. They were fed a slop of just ground oats. At eight weeks, they were weaned, turned into an extra good piece of clover, and fed on a slop of ground oats and separator milk until three months of age.

At the age of three months, we put them on the self-feeder. Ground oats and corn, two to one, were kept before them all the time, also charcoal and tankage in feeders. The last fourteen days of the six months we fed them nothing but ground corn. The litter weighed at five months, 1,840 pounds, and at six months, 2,550 pounds.—Dickey Brothers.

HUNTING SCRUB COWS IN MICHIGAN.

(Continued from page 561). number of associations in the United States. There are 2,641 dairy herds, totalling 30,506 dairy cows, that are tested for milk and butter-fat regularly each month in these Michigan cow testing associations. Michigan has 3.7 per cent of its cows under test. It leads all states in this point.

The Cost.

"How much will it cost me to join the cow testing association?" is the question asked by dairymen. The cost per member is small. The cost is prorated among the twenty-six members according to the size of each herd. The usual charge for herds of different sizes is as follows:
For one to six cows the monthly payment is \$3.00.
For seven to nine cows the monthly payment is \$3.25.
For ten to twelve cows the monthly payment is \$3.50.
For thirteen to fifteen cows the monthly payment is \$3.75.
For sixteen to eighteen cows the monthly payment is \$4.00.
For nineteen to twenty-two cows the monthly payment is \$4.25.
For twenty-three to twenty-six cows the monthly payment is \$4.50.

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Saves Time and Money. Put its simple, sanitary, efficient, safe milking features to work for you. Equipped with "See-thru" test cups. Engine or electric power operated. Sensational price.
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United Engine Co., Lansing, Michigan

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Get a sack from your dealer. Feed it as directed. If you are not fully satisfied, return it and full price will be refunded. Sold by dealers everywhere. Write for Free Booklet, "MILKLESS CALVES," and name of our nearest dealer.
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They Save All the Grain

The minute the head of a bundle comes from the feeder, the first thresherman, the *Big Cylinder*, tears into it. The big teeth of the cylinder and concaves are set by hand, close enough to thresh every kernel out of the head, but not so close as to crack the grain.

At the speed of a mile a minute, the *Big Cylinder* throws the flying straw and grain to the second thresherman, the *Man Behind the Gun*. The grain goes through its grate, is stopped by the check plate and sent direct to the grain pan.

More than 90 per cent of the grain is separated right there, and separated forever, in a Nichols & Shepard threshing machine.

The third thresherman, the *Steel Winged Beater*, then takes a whack at the straw, batting it down to the last thresherman, the *Beating Shakers* that beat, beat, beat the straw, till the last kernel of grain is beaten out and saved.

Send for the book, "How a Good Thresher is Built," that tells how the Four Threshermen will work for any farmer at a reasonable price. A post card will bring it free.

NICHOLS & SHEPARD COMPANY

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The book, "How a Good Thresher is Built" is free to farmers. Contains interesting facts of the Nichols & Shepard Threshers.



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ABSORBINE STOPS LAMENESS from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone, or similar troubles and gets horse going sound. It acts mildly but quickly and good results are lasting. **Does not blister on remove the hair and horse can be worked.** Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle tells how. \$2.50 a bottle delivered. Horse Book 9 R free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins; heals Sores. Allays Pain. Will tell you more if you write. \$1.25 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Liberal trial bottle for 10c stamps. W. F. YOUNG, INC., 468 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

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HORSES

FARMERS ATTENTION!

We have some extra good Percheron and Belgian Stallions of size and quality. International & State Fair prize winners. If your locality is in need of a good Stallion, you can easily secure one on our breeding association—service fee plan. FRED G. STEVENS Co., Inc., Breckenridge, Mich.

Registered Jack for sale. Large boned, 4 years old. ARTHUR SAM- PLE, Three Rivers, Mich.

For twenty-seven to thirty cows the monthly payment is \$4.75.

When a herd consists of more than thirty cows, two days work is required for the testing and the above prices are doubled.

This price schedule will raise sufficient money to purchase the testing equipment and pay the tester's salary and his travel expense for the year. Each member pays his share to the association secretary in quarterly payments. The first payment is made when the association begins work. Cow testers who carry on the testing work are obtained by the association through the Dairy Department, Michigan Agricultural College. Most of the Michigan cow testers are hired for one year at a salary ranging from \$75 to \$80 a month, although some of the testers receive \$100 a month. In addition to the above price schedule each member furnishes board and lodging to the tester for at least one day each month.

The members of the cow testing association are expected to transport the tester, but at the present time most of the testers have either a horse and buggy or a flivver. If the tester has a horse the members feed the horse as the tester makes his circuit. If the tester has a flivver the association allows a certain amount for mileage over the association circuit.

The necessary forms and record books are supplied, free of charge, by the Bureau of Dairying, United States Department of Agriculture.

HEAVIEST PRODUCERS SHOW HIGHEST PROFITS.

ELDON BRUCE, after checking the year's testing in the Tuscola No. Cow Testing Association, reports that 228 cows averaged 7,176 pounds of milk and 262 pounds of fat. Eight of the eighteen herds averaged above 300 pounds of butter-fat. These herds, consisting of the number of animals indicated, are owned by the following members: E. Chapman 5, PB G and H; W. Kelly 7, Gr. H; Mrs. O. Wallin 11, PB H; Earl Hurd 31 Gr. J; V. J. Carpenter 11, PB H; George Walls 6 PB H; Wm. Darcy 7 Gr. H; John Clark 26 PB and Gr. J.

The four poorest herds totaling 57 cows averaged 221.6 pounds of butter-fat. Bruce comments that 37 unprofitable cows were sold to the butcher during the year; also that 20 cows reacted to the test for tuberculosis.

In summarizing the year's work the largest returns over feed cost produced per cow were credited to cows that produced above 300 pounds of butter-fat and 9,000 pounds of milk. All the members in this association are using pure-bred sires. Another interesting point is that all members have alfalfa seeded on their farms and that a number of them have sweet clover or are going to seed sweet clover this spring. This association is continuing, and more than three-fourths of the members of the past year are starting on the second year's work.

MONTCALM JOINS TESTING CIRCLE.

THE first cow testing association that was ever organized in Montcalm county has just completed its work, with Karl King doing the testing. King reports that 181 cows have averaged 284 pounds of butter-fat and 6,553 pounds of milk. The feed cost for every 100 pounds of milk was found to be \$1.11. The returns for each dollar expended for feed was \$1.85 for the average association cow.

Town Brothers had the high herd in both milk and butter-fat production, their herd being made up of pure-bred Holsteins. Town Brothers also had the high individual cow in milk and butter-fat production. Other herds which averaged above 300 pounds of butter-fat are as follows: E. A. Rasmussen, 4 PB G; E. A. Black, 13 PB G; A. M. Berridge, 14 PB and Gr. G; Ross Barber, 7 PB and Gr. G; Will Hansen, 15 PB J and G.

Mr. King reports that all members are using pure-bred sires. Further, a large acreage of alfalfa is seeded for furnishing the cheapest roughage for these dairymen. This association is continuing testing work without delay.

By spreading the seed potatoes on the barn floor in a thin layer about four weeks before planting, they will "green up" and start sturdy sprouts which will improve the stand, increase the yield, and encourage earlier maturity of the crop.



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used in that new building improvement that you are planning will give you service in 1975 as well as in 1925.

ALPHA CEMENT knits sand and stone, or sand and gravel, into substantial construction that grows in strength as it ages.

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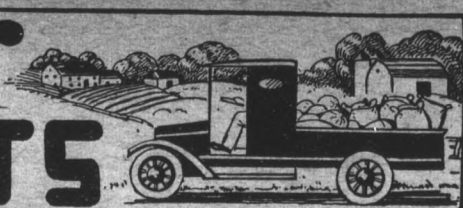
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LOCAL DEALERS





THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Monday, April 20.
Detroit.—No. 1 red \$1.80; No. 2 red \$1.79; No. 2 white \$1.77; No. 2 mixed \$1.77.
Chicago.—May \$1.50@1.50½; July \$1.40½@1.40½; September \$1.33½@1.33½.
Toledo.—Wheat \$1.83@1.84.
Corn.
Detroit.—No. 3 yellow \$1.15; No. 4 yellow \$1.10.
Chicago.—May \$1.09½@1.09½; July at \$1.12½@1.13; September \$1.12½@1.12½.
Oats.
Detroit.—No. 2 white at 53c; No. 3 white 51c.
Chicago.—May at 41½c; July 43¼@43¾c; September 43¾c.
Rye.
Detroit.—No. 2, \$1.14.
Chicago.—May \$1.09; July \$1.07½; September \$1.01.
Toledo.—\$1.12.
Beans.
Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$5.40@5.45 per cwt.
Chicago.—Navy, choice \$6.25; red kidneys \$10@10.50.
New York.—Choice pea \$6.25; red kidneys \$10.
Barley.
Detroit.—Malting 93c; feeding 89c.
Buckwheat.
Detroit.—\$1.90@1.95.
Seeds.
Detroit.—Prime red clover cash at \$16.80; alsike \$15.15; timothy \$3.20.
Hay.
Detroit.—No. 1 timothy \$16@16.50; standard and light mixed \$15.50@16; No. 2 timothy at \$14@15; No. 1 clover and No. 1 clover mixed \$13@14; wheat and oat straw \$10.50@11; rye straw \$11.50@12.
Feeds.
Detroit.—Bran at \$33@35; standard middlings at \$34; fine middlings \$39; cracked corn \$55; coarse cornmeal at \$41; chop \$35.
Apples.
Chicago prices on apples: Northern Spies \$9@10 bbl; Baldwins at \$6@7; Jonathans at \$9.50 bbl; Kings at \$7.50@8; Greenings \$7.50@8; Wagener \$5.25@5.50 bbl; Grimes at \$5.50@5.75; Starks \$6.50@7; Ben Davis at \$5.50@6.

WHEAT

The wheat market was a distinct disappointment last week. Prices rallied sharply as a result of the extremely bullish report on winter wheat and seemed to be prepared for a further upward trend, then lost ground even faster than they had gained it, and closed the week with a strong rally. In spite of recent rains, the condition of winter wheat shows no great recovery compared with three weeks ago. Spring wheat is getting an unusually fine start on both sides of the international line, but rains are needed and this condition may come to the front if it is not relieved soon. In general, the outlook does not yet suggest a big world crop this year, but it is good enough to induce caution on the part of buyers whenever prices rise sharply.

RYE

The rye market was also a disappointment. The visible supply increased slightly in spite of fairly large exports. Additional large sales for export were reported on the break at the close of the week. Stocks will probably shrink fairly rapidly during the next two months, but, until they do, buyers will see but little reason for following advances.

CORN

Corn prices averaged higher than in the preceding week, but has declined sharply again. Primary receipts have been extremely small, but distributing demand failed to follow the sharp advance from the low point two weeks ago. The reactionary tone in wheat also was a bearish influence. While the demand for corn is less than usual at this season of the year, the movement from the country has been so small that good-sized decreases are being made in the visible supply from week to week. Stocks at terminals include a good deal of low grade corn which must be moved into consumptive channels before hot weather, and this causes occasional pressure on the cash market.

OATS

Oats prices are showing fair strength as the demand for cash oats is broader than a month or two ago, but they are not gaining on corn. The visible supply is decreasing steadily but the total is still so large that the market is under a heavy load, especially since the time for deliveries on May contracts is close at hand. A little export business has been done, but Canada still seems able to supply most of the foreign demand.

SEEDS

Seed markets were active last week with prices steady to higher. In many markets, sales exceeded those of the corresponding period a year ago. Stocks are dwindling fast with supplies of domestic red clover and alsike practically exhausted. Timothy prices advanced in most markets as a result of the improved demand. The seeding season is about over and this market will soon be "in the doldrums."

FEEDS

The feed markets have improved although sales are far below normal for this season. Production of wheat feeds is light and prices strengthened slightly under the better demand. Spring weather prevails generally throughout the middle west and the approaching grass season keeps dealers conservative in their trading.

HAY

Smaller receipts of hay failed to strengthen prices last week due to the limited demand. Good quality hay is very scarce and commands a premium over prevailing prices. Ordinary hay moved more readily on account of the scarcity of top grades, but low grades are practically unsalable even at substantial discounts. Little improvement in prices for this hay is to be expected as the good-sized stocks left on farms which fall largely into this class would be pressed on the market as soon as prices showed signs of strength. Recent rains in the southwest have greatly improved the new hay crop prospects.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Fresh egg prices are higher although supplies are liberal and the heavy spring holiday demand is over. Country

try markets have been relatively stronger than the distributing centers which has contributed to the market's strength. Primary cost have been reduced but are still out of line. Receipts at the four leading markets so far this year have been more than 15 per cent larger than in the same time last year. The season started earlier than last year which accounts in part for the large receipts. Storage of eggs this spring has been large. Holdings on April 1 were 1,156,000 cases, nearly twice as many as on the same date a year ago, and the largest on record on April 1 with one exception.

Chicago.—Eggs miscellaneous 27½c; dirties 26½c; checks 26c; fresh firsts 27½@27¾c; ordinary firsts 27c. Live poultry, hens 29c; broilers 60@65c; springers 32c; roosters 16c; ducks at 30c; geese 16c; turkeys 28c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 28@29c. Live poultry, broilers 55@65c; heavy hens 32c; light hens 27@28c; roosters 20c; geese 18c; ducks 36c; turkeys 35c.

BUTTER

Lighter receipts of butter had a steadying influence on the market last week and prices were slightly higher. The production reports of the American Creamery Butter Manufacturers' Association, however, indicated an increase of 9.7 per cent over the preceding week, but a decrease of 6.4 per cent under the same week a year ago. The consumptive demand is on a broad basis and absorbs current receipts easily. Foreign markets are lower but are still too high to find our markets an attractive outlet. The storage situation, which has exerted an unsettling effect for so long, has been wholly corrected. Stocks on April 1 were 10,900,000 pounds, or only slightly above the five-year average on that date. Withdrawals of storage butter during April have been large enough that the surplus has probably been entirely wiped out.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago 43½c; New York 45c. In Detroit fresh creamery in tubs sells for 40@44c per pound.

BEANS

Bean business was practically at a standstill last week. Prices opened 15c higher at the beginning of the week,

for no apparent reason, but buyers refused to follow. While C. H. P. whites are held at \$5.60 per 100 pounds, f. o. b. Michigan shipping points, the quotation is nominal as no trading of consequence is being done. Growers are busy with spring work and are not interested in selling at these prices, so that receipts at elevators have been quite small.

POTATOES

Midwestern old potato markets advanced last week with supplies showing a decrease of 50 per cent under the preceding week. Receipts in eastern markets were larger, but prices held steady. New potatoes are increasing in volume and prices show an accompanying decline. The season in Texas is at least two weeks ahead of a year ago. Northern round whites U. S. No. 1 are quoted at 85@95c per 100 pounds in the Chicago carlot market. Eastern round whites bring \$1 @1.15 per 100 pounds.

WOOL

Demand for wool broadened slightly on the decline a week ago and a little better tone is evident. Some of the dealers refuse to sell at the quotations established in the recent sales of distress wools and a little betterment is noted in the demand for goods. The new clip will start to market within a month and arrivals of foreign wools were rather heavy again last week. These circumstances will maintain pressure on the market. Some new clip wools in the middle west have been bought at a range of 40@45c but the trading basis is not well established. Foreign markets are rather unsettled, with Australian owners of wool inclined to hold back offerings. While the goods trade is a little more brisk, mills are inclined to allow their stocks of raw wool to run low in order to be prepared in case goods prices are marked down.

HORSES

Except on light farm chunks, the horse market is active at the strongest prices of the year. Choice drafters tipping the beam at 1,800 to 1,900 pounds are selling at \$215 to \$290 in Chicago. Farm chunks weighing 1,400 to 1,500 pounds are finding a ready outlet to the east at \$125 to \$160 with prospects that the trade will continue brisk for another month. Kinds weighing under 1,300 are extremely hard to sell.

GRAND RAPIDS

The market was fairly steady on farm produce in Grand Rapids early this week, with a number of new offerings, including rhubarb, spinach and asparagus appearing in the loads. Poultry was short of the demand. Rhubarb 8@9c lb; spinach \$1.50@2 bu; asparagus \$2 dozen bunches; evergreen onion 10@15c dozen; silver skin onions 18@20c dozen; cabbage, parsnips and cabbage 50c bu; carrots 60c bu; radishes 65@75c dozen bunches; leaf lettuce 7@9c lb; potatoes 40@50c bu; eggs 24½@25½c; butter-fat 46c lb; poultry, Leghorn fowls 20@25c; heavy fowls 25@28c; veal 13@15c; pork 16@17c; beef 12@14c; wheat \$1.57 bu; beans \$5 cwt.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

A fairly large amount of produce was offered, and buying was fairly brisk. Second-class vegetable oysters had easy sale, but other winter vegetables were in light demand. The better grades of apples were in demand. The demand for potatoes was light and prices fell off some. The wholesale trade took nearly all the live poultry, but did not stock up heavily with eggs.

Apples \$1.25@3.50 bu; beets, round 50@75c bu; cabbage 60@75c bu; red, 75@90c bu; carrots 50@75c bu; dry onions, No. 1, \$1.25@1.50 bu; green onions 35@50c dozen bunches; parsnips 65@85c bu; potatoes 40@70c bu; vegetable oysters 75c dozen bunches; butter 50@60c; spinach \$1.25@1.75 a bu; dandelions 75c@1.25 bu; maple syrup \$3@3.50 gallon; eggs, wholesale 30@32c; retail 33@40c; hens, wholesale 33@34c; retail 35@36c; Leghorn hens, wholesale 29@31c; springers, wholesale 33c; retail 35c; veal 17@18c; dressed poultry, hens 40c; springers 40c.

COMING LIVE STOCK SALES

Holsteins.
 May 5-6—Wabeek Farms, Harry Math-
 er, Mgr., Pontiac, Mich.

Live Stock Market Service

Monday, April 20.

CHICAGO

Hogs.
 Receipts 50,000. Market opens slow, 25c lower; closing fairly active, 25@50c lower; around 180 to 275-lb. average \$12.40@12.50; early tops \$12.50; bulk 170 to 325-lb. \$12.20@12.35; 135 to 160-lb. average \$12.10@12.25; bulk of strong weight slaughter pigs \$11.50@12; smooth packing sows around \$10.75.

Cattle.
 Receipts 2,200. Early steers are at a standstill; heavies 25 to 40c lower on all grades at \$9@10.50; light yearlings and heifers \$11; stockers, feeders and she stock sharing the decline; feeders 50c lower at \$8@9.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 21,000. Market extremely dull; no early sales of fed lambs, two early bids 50c and more lower; no action on any; 92 to 93-lb. weight lambs bid \$12.25@12.30; heavy kind bid at \$11.50; good handy weight \$11@11.25; two cars of California springers at \$16, 16 per cent sorts \$14; no action on others; tops lower.

DETROIT

Cattle.
 Receipts 724. Market opening steady. Good to choice yearlings dry-fed \$ 9.50@11.00
 Best heavy steers, dry-fed 9.00@10.00
 Heavyweight butchers .. 9.25
 Mixed steers and heifers 7.50@ 8.25
 Handy light butchers 6.50@ 7.75
 Light butchers 5.25@ 6.50
 Best cows 5.50@ 7.00
 Butcher cows 4.50@ 5.25
 Cutters 3.25@ 3.50
 Cannors 2.50@ 2.75
 Choice bulls 5.00@ 6.50
 Heavy bologna bulls 4.25@ 5.25
 Stock bulls 4.00@ 5.00
 Feeders 6.50@ 7.75
 Stockers 5.50@ 7.35

Milkers \$45.00@75.00

Veal Calves.

Receipts 1,194. Market \$1 lower.
 Best \$11.00@11.50
 Others 4.00@10.50

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 424. Market 25c lower.
 Best lambs \$ 12.25
 Fair lambs \$11.35@11.75
 Light to common 7.00@ 9.75
 Clipped 13.00
 Yearlings 13.00@13.50
 Fair to good sheep 6.75@ 7.00
 Culls and common 3.50@ 4.00
 Buck lambs 13.00@13.25

Hogs.

Receipts 1,424. Market active.
 Mixed hogs, heavy y'rksr. \$10.00@12.90
 Pigs 12.50@12.75
 Little yorkers 13.25
 Yorkers 13.55
 Roughs 11.40
 Stags 7.00@ 7.50

BUFFALO

Hogs.

Receipts 5,800. Market is closing fair. Grade 150 lbs. up \$13.25; bulk at \$13.15; heavy sold at \$14.10@14.25; medium \$14.35; light at \$13.50@14.25; light lights \$13@13.15; pigs at \$13; packing sows and roughs \$11.25@11.50.

Cattle.

Receipts 2,250. Steers 25@50c lower. Steers from 1,100 lbs. up \$8.50@10.50; steers 1,100 lbs. down \$6@10.25; load of bulk yearlings up to \$11.50; heifers at \$5.50@9; cows \$2@7; bulls \$3@6.25; butchers are steady.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 10,200. Tops \$14.50; culls \$13 down; best clipped lambs at \$12 @13; yearlings at \$13.50@14; clipped aged wethers \$7.50@8; clipped ewes \$6@7; clipped lambs at \$13.50@13.60; ewes \$9@10; best clipped yearlings at \$9.10.

Calves.

Receipts 3,100. Tops at \$11; culls \$8 down.

News of the Week

State

The counties of Eaton, Ingham, Shiawassee and Clinton have decided to prohibit Sunday dancing within their borders.

Following a bitter debate, the anti-loan shark bill passed the Michigan House of Representatives, last Saturday.

The International Association of Tourists' Camps, in session at Detroit, have agreed that a charge of fifty cents per day per car at all standard camps should be made.

The soil fertility train being operated by the Michigan Central Railroad and the soils department of the Michigan State College, are finding the soils of that section of the state greatly in need of lime.

National

An effort will be made in the next congress to pass legislation to break up "Bankruptcy Rings" said to exist in some of our larger cities.

At the sixth annual conference of the National League of Women Voters at Richmond, Virginia, support was given to President Coolidge's plans for another armament conference and for adherence to a world court.

American naval forces are conducting an attack upon the Hawaiian Islands in a sham battle with one of the greatest armadas that ever plowed the waters of the Pacific ocean.

President Coolidge and succeeding presidents of the United States have been selected as chairmen of a permanent board of arbitration between Switzerland and Poland, providing this government accepts the invitation to so act.

John S. Sargent, famous American painter, died suddenly in London last week.

The upper house of the Colorado general assembly has voted to repeal the direct primary law, and return to the old party convention system of nominations. The direct primary law of that state has been in effect since 1910.

Foreign

Great Britain and Turkey have formally agreed to arbitrate their differences on the Mosul issue through the League of Nations.

Sheik Said, leader of the Kurdish rebels in Turkey, who was recently captured, has been sentenced to be hanged.

President Doumergue, of France, is planning to visit the United States when his term of office is completed.

A new French cabinet has finally been completed with M. Briand as secretary of foreign affairs, and Joseph Caillaux as secretary of the exchequer.

Doctor William Marx, candidate for the German Presidency, favors the organization of the "States of Old Europe." This, he believes, would establish a lasting peace among European countries.

The Italian government sends an ultimatum to Egypt regarding the latter's recognition of the frontier between Egypt and Italian territory in Africa.

Revolt is raging in Bulgaria and King Boris is about ready to abdicate as a result.

The Russo-Japanese treaty is a warning to America to keep out of China, according to Comrad Joffe, former minister to Vienna.

Famous Swedish Treatment Stops Abortion

Foreign Treatment Now Giving Amazing Results in Herds Considered Incurable. Easy and Safe to Use.



JOHN W. FROBERG

Chicago, Ill. — Complete Freedom from the ravages of the disease contagious abortion that costs American farmers over twenty million dollars yearly is now possible through the use of an old Swedish abortion treatment, according to statements from thousands of American users. They say the treatment completely stops even the worst cases, and has saved entire herds through its remarkable powers.

John W. Froberg, a native of Sweden, introduced the treatment in this country 9 years ago when he used it to cure his herd after all domestic treatments had failed. Its fame spread by word of mouth and wherever used proved practically 100 per cent successful. The treatment is easy to give, gets quick results and cannot harm the animals.

Cow, Calf, Control (C. C. C.), the American name of this treatment is now available for farmers everywhere and is distributed under the absolute binding guarantee that it will stop any case of abortion and that every otherwise normal cow will deliver a healthy calf or the treatment cost is refunded.

Any reader of this paper having abortion in his herd can receive free of charge and without obligation full information about this treatment by sending a postal to the Froberg Remedy Company, 13 Lincoln Street, Valparaiso, Indiana.

FREE PAINT COLOR CHART
WRITE TODAY

We will send you FREE our new paint color chart showing actual colors of outside and inside paints, stains, etc. Just send us your name and address! That's all we ask!

Direct from Factory to You

Wayco Paint products are made in our own factory; guaranteed for fastness of color, appearance, spreading and wearing qualities; sold direct to you at the lowest price ever offered for quality paint; and delivered FRESH—when you want it!

Save the Dealer's Profits

Wayco Floor and House Paints \$2.10 Unusually Fine Quality

Wayco Red Barn and Garage Paint The lowest price ever offered, only \$1.25 per Gal.

\$1.10 Per Gallon in Barrels

Other paint prices in price list and color chart. Write for them today! They're FREE!

COLONY PRODUCTS CO.
124 W. Wayne St.,

Fort Wayne, Indiana

SOYBEANS

Choicest Quality New Crop Seed at Real Bargain Prices.
MANCHU BLACK EYEBROW
MIDWEST PEKING
At \$2 per bu. and up
While They Last.

The Johnson Seed Farms, Stryker, Ohio

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

This classified advertising department is established for the convenience of Michigan farmers. Small advertisements bring best results under classified headings. Try it for want ads and for advertising miscellaneous articles for sale or exchange. Poultry advertising will be run in this department at classified rates, or in display columns at commercial rates.

Rates 8 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; for four or more consecutive insertions 6 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany order.

Real estate and live stock advertising have separate departments and are not accepted as classified. Minimum charge, 10 words.

One	Four	One	Four
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.

REAL ESTATE

LAND OPPORTUNITY—1000 acres meadow land in Alger Co., Mich., close to station; 1280 acres Schoolcraft Co., Mich., 800 ready for small grain; down payment waived to party having hay or farm equipment. Jesse Greenman, Pioneer Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

WIDOW HAS TWO FARMS FOR SALE. Write Mrs. John Lucier, Stephenson, Mich.

WANTED—to hear from owner of farm or unimproved land for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

EDUCATIONAL

I CAN HELP a few more men and women, 13 to 65, qualify for Government Positions, \$140 to \$300 monthly. Write me immediately. C. Oment, 197, St. Louis, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS

BEST OFFER takes my Red River Special Thresher and Blizard Ensign Cutter. Machines shown and information given on Dwight Butler Farm near Hamburg. Must sell. Chas. Horton, 129 West Michigan Ave., Dearborn, Mich.

COAL STOVES for farms. Fifty slightly used. Some with and some without water tanks. Extremely low prices. Get yours while they last. Winogrocki Bros., 9824 Jos. Campau Ave., Hamtramck, Michigan.

MAGAZINE PRICES SMASHED—Write for them. C. D. Mater, Stackhouse, N. C.

FARM DITCH DIGGER—Build your own. For particulars write C. G. Alden, 225 E. Tenth Street, Erie, Pennsylvania.

GLADIOLUS BULBS—Write for descriptive price list. George Hunter, Dowagiac, Mich.

WILL BUY old gun catalogs. L. D. Satterlee, 453 Forest Avenue West, Detroit, Mich.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, five pounds, \$1.50; ten, \$2.50; smoking, five pounds, \$1.25; ten, \$2.00; pipe free, pay when received, satisfaction guaranteed. Co-operative Tobacco Growers, Maxons Mill, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO. Chewing 5 lbs., \$1.50; Ten \$2.50. Smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; Ten, \$2.00. Pay when received, pipe and recipe free. Farmers Union, Paducah, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, five pounds, \$1.50; ten, \$2.50. Smoking, five pounds, \$1.25; ten, \$2.00. Pipe free. Pay when received. Satisfaction guaranteed. Kentucky Farmer's Association, Paducah, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 \$2.50. Smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10, \$2.00. Mild, 10, \$1.50. Pay when received. F. Gupton, Bardwell, Ky.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

FROST PROOF Cabbage Plants and Tomato Plants. Varieties: Early Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Copenhagen Market, Flat Dutch and Succession. Tomato: Greater Baltimore, Earliana and Livingston Globe. Prices, Parcel Post Paid, 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50. Express collect, \$1.25, 1,000. We ship the size of plant you wish. Satisfaction guaranteed. Tifton Potato Company, Inc., Tifton, Ga.

SEED CORN—Hackberry's Yellow Dent, 1924 Crop, Michigan Grown, 97% to 98% germination. Grown on sand alfalfa sod, ripe cut and shocked six weeks before frosts. Husked, sorted, dried and shelled by hand. Price \$5.00 per bu. 56 lbs. shelled corn and worth the price. H. J. Holbrook, Hubbardston, Mich.

CANADIAN VARIETATED ALFALFA—75% Grimm. Taken from fields that have produced alfalfa continuously for 20 years. Very hardy as it thrives in extreme cold weather. \$24 per bushel, sack included. Purity test 99.78 pure seed. R. E. Barron, Howell, Michigan.

FROST PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS, ready standard varieties: 300, 85¢; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.25. Insured. Parcel Post Paid, 10,000 collect, \$17.50. Tomato, pepper. May delivery. Buy your plants from old established growers. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. T. Council & Sons, Franklin, Va.

DODGES FAMOUS Rio Grande Valley Bermuda Onion plants will produce the best and Earliest Mature Bermuda Onions. Large open field grown plants, 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2. Prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Dodge Plant Farms, Raymondville, Texas.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS—Leading varieties. Earliana and Baltimore tomato plants. Open field grown, 500, 75¢; 1000, \$1.25; 5000, \$5.00. F. O. B. Prompt shipment. Safe arrival guaranteed. Our plants mature earlier crops. Reinhardt Plant Co., Ashburn, Georgia.

FREE—NEW RED RASPBERRY—Tip Grower. Very Hardy. Send for Literature. Strawberries \$3.00 per 1,000. All Small Fruit Plants. Dept. H. Hellenga's Nursery, Three Oaks, Mich.

CERTIFIED WOLVERINE OATS—Purity 99.9%, germination 99.5%, foreign seed 0.0. Weight per bu., 38 lbs. George R. Wheeler, Maplehill Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

ASPARAGUS—best paying crop grown. Washington, Mary Washington, largest, best varieties. Choice roots for sale cheap. Circulars free. J. C. Dunham, Lawton, Mich.

CERTIFIED Wolverine Oats. Certified Robust Beans. Postal card brings particulars. A. B. Cook, Owosso, Mich.

ASSORTED COLORS GLADIOLA bulbs: 55 large or 120 flowering size, \$1.00, postpaid. Martha Osmond, Postoria, Mich.

MIXED DAHLIA ROOTS—12 different varieties for \$1.50, post paid. Sunnyside Farm, Bridgman, Mich.

GENUINE improved Robust seed beans. F. DeWitt & Son, Wheeler, Mich.

CERTIFIED Potoskey Seed Potatoes, \$1 per bu. C. P. Reed, Howell, Mich.

FOR SALE—Registered and Certified Worthy seed oats. Write Paul C. Clement, Britton, Michigan.

SEND FOR \$1.00 collection of Gladiola. Glendale Gladiola Farms, Allen, Mich.

REGISTERED WOLVERINE OATS—Michigan's Best. C. D. Finkbeiner, Clinton, Mich.

HAY

GET FULL market value for your hay. Ship to Albert Miller & Co., 192 No. Clark St., Chicago, Ill. Market reports furnished free.

PET STOCK

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS, \$8.00. W. L. Witkovsky, R. 2, Caro, Mich.

POULTRY

BARRED ROCKS—Parks strain foundation stock. Hatching eggs \$2.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 50; \$10 per 100. Prepaid by parcel post. R. G. Kirby, R. 1, East Lansing, Mich.

REGAL DORCAS White Wyandotte Hatching Eggs for sale. Winners at Great State and National Shows. Send for Catalogue. George B. Haskell & Son, Williamston, Mich.

EGGSE EGGS that hatch! Golden Egg Strain Mammoth Toulouse with fertility guaranteed. Send for circular. Hawthorne Hill Farm, R. 2, Middleville, Mich.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK hatching eggs from Wilburtha Farm's best production strain. Chicks in small lots. Reasonable prices. Earl Pelton, Midland, Mich.

EGGS—Single Comb Buff Leghorns and Buff Rocks. Pure-bred farm range, \$1.00 for 15; \$5.00 for 100; prepaid. Mrs. H. H. Walter, Powhatan Point, Ohio.

SNOWY WHITE ROCKS, high quality. Eggs prepaid, \$1.40, 15; \$3.75, 50; \$7.00, 100. Mrs. Earl Dehnhoff, Vanburen, Ohio.

BIG TYPE Toulouse geese eggs, 50c each. Buff Rock eggs, \$2 per 15. Baldwin & Nowlin, R. 4, Laingsburg, Mich.

ROSE COMB Brown Leghorn Eggs, \$1.50 per 15. \$8.00 per 100. Heavy laying strain. Mrs. Claudia Betts, Hillsdale, Mich.

HATCHING EGGS, White Rocks, Buff Orpingtons. Winners of egg laying contest. Send for circular. Walnut Hill Farm, Milford, Mich.

HATCHING EGGS—Jersey Black Giants exclusively, \$8 per 100. Frank Haynes, Middleton, Mich.

SINGLE COMB REDS—Eggs and Chicks, special triple value this year only. Babcock & Son, Urban-dale, Battle Creek, Mich.

FOR SALE—Pure-bred Toulouse Geese eggs, \$4.75 per 10. Loyd Southworth, R. 1, Allen, Mich.

NOW BOOKING ORDERS for Bourbon Red turkey eggs for hatching. J. J. Chapman, Northville, Mich.

ANCONA PULLETS—200 Selected Layers, \$1.35. H. Knoll, Jr., R. 1, Holland, Mich.

EGGS from Ringlet Barred Rocks \$5.00 per 100, \$2.00 per setting. Robert Martin, Woodland, Mich.

WHITE CRESTED Blk. Polish Hatching Eggs, \$3.00 per 15. Sunnyside Farm, Bridgman, Mich.

BABY CHICKS

ENG. W. LEIGHORN CHICKS—Now booking orders for June delivery of our Ped. Sired chicks. We hatch from our own home flock. Satisfaction, 100% live arrival guaranteed; postpaid. Our prices are lowest: \$9.50 for 100; \$45 for 500; \$85 for 1000; order at once, circular free. Model Poultry Farm, R. 4, Zeeland, Mich.

ENGLISH WHITE LEIGHORN CHICKS, Vigorous. Northern bred. Persistent winter layers. Selected, 100, \$13; 300, \$38.25; 500, \$62.50; Star A, 100, \$15; 300, \$44.25, 500, \$72.50. Postpaid. Live arrival. Catalog. Save time, order from this ad. Highland Poultry Farm, R. 9, Box C, Holland, Mich.

BABY CHICKS—Silver L. and White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, White and Brown Leghorns from culled and strong laying strains. Sold from day-old to eight weeks old. Fifteenth year. Write Shepard Poultry Farm, Litchfield, Mich.

BRED-TO-LAY Barred Rock and Hanson's White Leghorn Chicks. Blood tested two years. Highest Rock hen Michigan and Missouri contests 1923-24. Circular free, 1827 Belden. Aseltine Poultry Farm, Grand Rapids, Mich.

CHICKS OF QUALITY that will bring you a profit, hatched from thoroughly culled flocks. Our quality will please you. Our price will surprise you. Our service will satisfy you. Send for catalogue and prices. Summit Hatchery, Byron Center, Mich.

BABY CHICKS from flocks blood-tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea. All flocks tested—second test on Rocks and Reds. All popular varieties. Ask for Catalogue. Pierce Hatchery, Jerome, Michigan.

SUPERIOR CHICKS—9c up, 12 varieties. Heavy layers. Delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Bank references. Catalogue free. Superior Hatchery, Box 986, Windsor, Mo.

FULL BLOOD Hollywood White Leghorn Chicks at \$12.00 Per Hundred. Rhode Island Reds \$15.00 Per Hundred. Live Delivery Guaranteed. H. Koons, Homer, Mich.

BABY CHICKS—Bred for heavy egg production, Rhode Island Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Leghorns for \$13.00 per hundred and up. Carleton Hatchery, Box 117, Carleton, Mich.

BABY CHICKS—Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, \$14 per 100; \$65 per 500. Four extra chicks per 100. 100% live delivery. Free circular or order direct. Gorst's Poultry Farm, Corunna, Mich.

SATISFIED CHICKS—Hollywood, Tancred strain, S. C. White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, Barred Rocks, 8 cents and up. Ship two times a week. Circular free. Queen Hatchery, Zeeland, Mich.

BABY CHICKS at living prices. Fourteen popular varieties. High egg production and high qualities combined. Michigan State Fair Winner. Write for prices. Litchfield Hatchery, Litchfield, Mich.

CHICKS, Brown Leghorns \$12 per 100; also have White Leghorns, Rocks and Reds. Free booklet. Freeport Hatchery, Box 12, Freeport, Mich.

CHICKS—English Strain White Leghorns, M. A. C. Barred Rocks and Black Minorcas. Circular. Hillside Hatchery, R. 3, Holland, Mich.

BABY CHICKS AND EGGS—Superior Ringlet Barred Rocks, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, White Leghorns. Wyndham's Ideal Hatchery, Tiffin, Ohio. Circular.

S. C. BUFF LEIGHORN CHICKS from selected stock on free range, only one breed. Prices reasonable. Circular free. Willard Webster, Bath, Mich.

RICHARDSON'S ROCKY RIDGE pure Parks strain Barred Rock Baby Chicks, \$16 per 100, Hanover, Mich.

READ Shady Lawn Poultry Farm Ad on Page 581.

TURKEYS

TURKEY EGGS—Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and White Holland. You should place your order early. Write Walter Bros., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

AGENTS WANTED

ANYBODY CAN SELL THIS—Spare or whole time. Men and women gladly pay a \$10 bill for complete year's protection under our \$5,000 Accident and Sickness Policy paying \$25 weekly benefit. Big Opportunity; Big Commissions; Big Company; Salary and Bonus. Address Great Lakes Commonwealth Corporation, Michigan Agency 314-315 General Necessities Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

ADDITIONAL SALESMEN WANTED for unoccupied territories. Our proposition is an unusual opportunity for high grade men, offering greater earning power and steady work. Must have car. Full information on request. Minneapolis Woolen Mills Co., Inc., 612 First Ave. North, Minneapolis, Minn.

FREE TRIP TO CALIFORNIA. Get three good responsible farmers to go with you to inspect California state approved lands. Opportunity for one good man in each community to join largest land selling organization in U. S. Write for details. Herman Janss, 1195 Transportation Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

TEACHER OR COLLEGE STUDENT for summer months; splendid experience; \$273 for 3 months; \$135 for 45 days. Write Dept. "D," 309 General Necessities Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

AGENTS—our new Household Cleaning Device washes and dries windows, sweeps, cleans walls, scrubs, mops. Costs less than brooms. Over half profit. Write Harper Brush Works, 173 3rd St., Fairfield, Iowa.

WANTED—County Agent, man or woman, to sell guaranteed article used by every farmer. Good income. Purity Stamping Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Experienced single man to work on farm, E. W. Argus, R. 6, Pontiac, Mich.

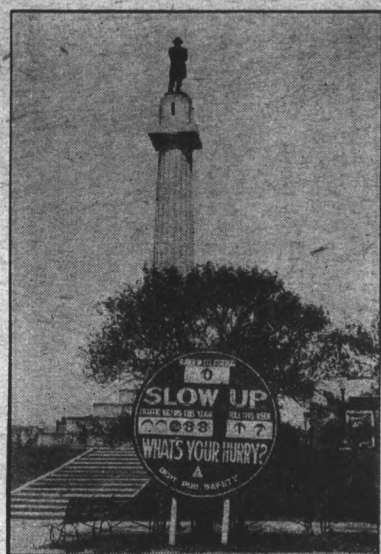
WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



The might of the United States Navy united for the first time in "battle" off California coast.



The PM-9, newest and biggest U. S. Navy flying boat, will attempt a non-stop fly from San Francisco to Honolulu. With a 950 horsepower, this craft travels 128 miles per hour.



A picture that tells its own story—the "safety speedometer" erected in Los Angeles, Cal.



Statesmen at the League of Nations Council meeting during which British Secretary of Foreign Affairs refused to accept peace protocol because the United States was not a part of it.



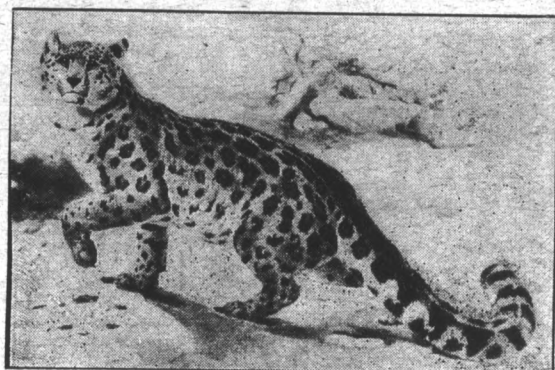
Over 1,000 of all nations honored the memory of Sun Yat Sen, first President of China, and father of Chinese republic, at the International House, New York.



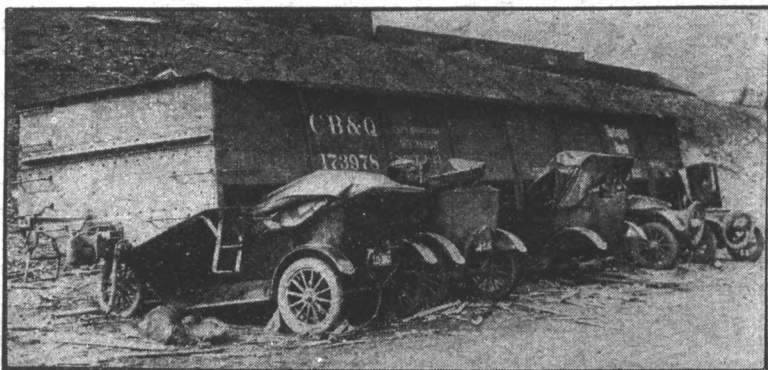
"The only safe place in a tornado" was this cyclone cellar at DeSota, Illinois, where six lives were saved.



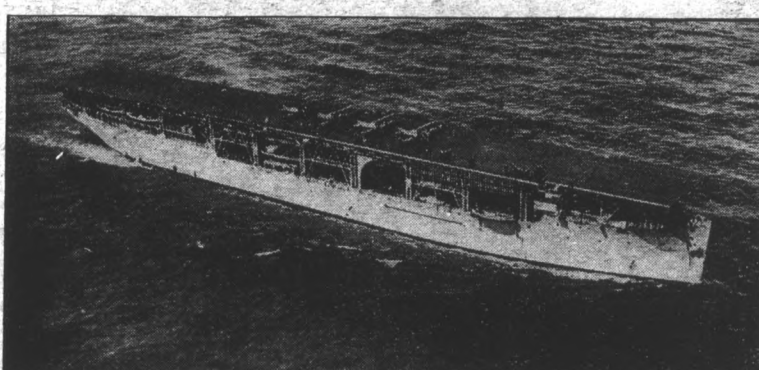
Dr. F. H. Baetjer loses eighth finger in 71st surgical operation but continues X-Ray experiments



The snow leopard, white with black spots, is one of the objects of the Roosevelt-Field expedition to the Pamir Plateau.



"An unexpected visitor, but no ride." This row of cars was somewhat damaged when a heavy steel freight car was hurled upon it by the tornado at West Frankfort, Illinois.



The U. S. S. Langley, first airplane carrier of the United States Navy, took part in the naval air "Battle" when 880 shots from the Pacific fleet failed to scathe attacking airplanes.