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FIVE YEARS \$5.00



THE MILKMAID AND THE MERMAID

A Song with Very Little Music.
Emerson O. Gildart.

Said the milkmaid to the mermaid, "My what shocking, scaly clothes!"
Said the mermaid to the milkmaid, "There's a freckle on your nose!"
Said the milkmaid to the mermaid, "You carry a lot of sail!"
But the mermaid gaily answered, with a swish of her saucy tail:

"Hoo-loo! balloo! And the wind blows o'er the sea.
It blows six ways for Sunday, and it blows two ways for me--
It dries my raven tresses, as I bask upon the rocks,
And it blows my sailor Jack to me, as he pulls the rigging-blocks.
Hoo-loo! balloo! Let the wind blow o'er the sea,
I care not whither else it blows, so it blows my Jack to me!"

Said the milkmaid, "You're a lazy jazzy vamp of the deep blue sea!"
Said the mermaid, "Watch your milksop hick, when he lays eyes on me!"
"Your sailor swore he'd die for me, when he met me at the spring!"
And the milkmaid tossed her bonnet back, as she began to sing:

"Co-boss! so-boss! And the herd winds o'er the lea.
It winds six ways for Sunday, and it winds two ways for me--
It winds to plump my bonny arms, as I milk them one by one,
And it winds to bring my Jim to me, when the evening chores are done.
Co-boss! so-boss! Let the herd wind o'er the lea,
I care not if they wind at all, so they bring my Jim to me!"

Spoke the mermaid to the milkmaid, "Your Jim has an ivory dome!"
But the milkmaid said with flashing eye, "Your Jack's as false as foam!"
"Just watch me teach your rube to swim," quoth she of the shining scales,
"The tank's gone dry," was the quick reply, "go tell it to the whales!"

Hoo-loo! balloo! While the wind blows o'er the sea
It blows no good to any Jack with mermaids on his lee!
Co-boss! so-boss! While the herd winds o'er the lea
It blows no luck to any Jim, who milkmaids comes to see!
Wind blow, herd low! They're false as false can be--
For milkmaids, they are just as rare as mermaids in the sea!

Marvin Weeks.



Thomas Meighan
who starred in
The Ne'er Do Well
The Confidence Man
Tongues of Flame



Bebe Daniels
who starred in
The Exciters
Monsieur Beaucaire
Unguarded Women



Ernest Torrence
who appeared in
Ruggles of Red Gap
The Fighting Coward
The Trail of the Lone-
some Pine

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who starred in
Bluebeard's 8th Wife
My American Wife
A Society Scandal



James Cruze
who directed
Hollywood
To the Ladies
The Covered Wagon



Jack Holt
who appeared in
While Satan Sleeps
Empty Hands
Wanderer of the
Wasteland



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Washington News

DAWES AND THE SENATE RULES.

THE attack made by Vice-President Dawes upon the senate rules, or as he claims, the misuse of the senate rules, does not have the support of the veteran farm organization representatives in Washington who have long been in close touch with congressional proceedings.

While it appears to be a dog-in-the-manger system when a single senator can indefinitely "hold up" action by the senate, it is believed that it is a necessary safeguard which the people, especially the farmers, should give much thought before they join with those who are clamoring for a change in the rules.

BUTTER TARIFF.

AT the hearings before the United States Tariff Commission on the proposal to increase the tariff on butter under the flexible tariff provisions, from eight to twelve cents a pound, which began April 21, E. B. Reid, representing the American Farm Bureau Federation, declared that the cost of producing butter-fat in this country and in Denmark warrants the fully fifty per cent increase in the tariff. He pointed out that New Zealand is potentially a much greater competitor than Denmark, the latter country having about reached its maximum output for export.

The cost of production studies made by the tariff commission, according to Mr. Reid, are comparable to those made by various individuals in the state agricultural colleges. Professor P. E. McNall, of the University of Wisconsin, found that in three districts, Barron, Trempleau and Wau-paca, the most of producing butter-fat ranged from forty-eight to sixty cents per pound. Professor Maclin figured that the cost of producing butter-fat in New Zealand was between thirty-two and thirty-six cents per pound.

WORTHLESS FOREIGN CLOVER SEED.

DURING the last five years approximately twelve and one-quarter million pounds of Italian red clover seed has entered the United States from Italian ports. This seed is classed by the United States Department of Agriculture and the state experiment stations which have thoroughly tested it as "no good." It is not adapted to the production of clover in this country.

Reports coming from experiment stations in Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, New York and several other states, present a body of information which leads to several important conclusions. These are that Italian red clover seed is worthless except in Idaho and Washington, where the climate is mild; that Bohemian red clover is not much better, and that native American clover seed is the best of all to withstand the winter weather and the attacks of mildew and anthracnose.

FARM BILLS WHICH FAILED.

MEASURES supported by the farm bureau which failed, but which will be up for action next season, are the bill to authorize the coloring of Italian and French clover seed; the bill providing for federal certification of domestic field seeds as to varietal purity; the McNary-Vestal bill providing for standardization of containers used in marketing fruits and vegetables, and two bills to improve the intermediate credit system. The farm bureau is making preparations to wage a strong fight to get favorable action on these bills next winter.

DEVOTED
TO
MICHIGAN

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

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE

NUMBER EIGHTEEN

Why the Tester Is Popular

The Experiences of a Half Dozen Successful Dairymen

By A. C. Baltzer

THERE are many advantages that the dairyman can obtain through the cow testing association.

There are some good cows in every milking herd. Few men can tell how good the best ones are and which cows are "boarder" or "visitor" cows.

Ellis Gruesbeck, of Eaton Rapids, member in the South Eaton County Association, owned a grade Jersey cow named "Spot" that was believed to be unprofitable. Spot was fattened up and tagged for the local butcher, when the cow tester, Hans Kardel, suggested that she be tested in the association. At the end of the twelfth month Spot had produced 8,596 pounds of milk and 439 pounds of butter-fat, and made a return of \$130.94 over the cost of feed. She ranked third high cow in the association. Dairymen, who are in cow testing associations, have stopped guessing as to each cow's returns. They know, for the milk scales and the Babcock test tell the truth.

"They had a hard time getting me into this cow testing association, but

they will have a blame sight harder time getting me out," said Tony Snooks, at Central Lake, Michigan, last June. Snooks felt good because,



Dolly at left, sired by a grade sire, gave 6,274 pounds of milk and 238.9 pounds of fat, while Bess at right, the daughter of a pure-bred sire, gave 14,071 pounds of milk and 476.6 pounds of fat. Both cows are from the same dam.

when he joined the Antrim County Cow Testing Association in June, 1923, he was milking fourteen cows. For the same month one year later Snooks had weeded the herd down to nine cows and the returns over cost of feed were \$22 more than when he milked fourteen cows. Seeing is believing with many other dairymen who are today in cow testing associations scattered all over Michigan.

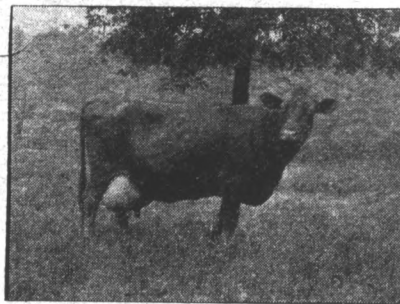
A Lesson on Bulls.

Peter Koelsch, of Standish, Michigan, a member in the Arenac County Cow Testing Association, is the Calvin Coolidge of Michigan dairymen when it comes to saying much in a few words. He says, "Know your Bull." Koelsch's cow testing association records prove his words. His old cow, Snow, has three daughters. These cows completed the year's test and the records mean much to all dairymen. Bess, the daughter of Snow, was sired by a pure-bred bull. When seven years old Bess produced 14,071 pounds of milk and 476.6 pounds of butter-fat. Another daughter of Snow, named

Speckle, was sired by a scrub bull. Speckle at six years of age produced 9,229 pounds of milk and 237.6 pounds of butter-fat. There is a difference in production of 4,842 pounds of milk and 239 pounds of butter-fat in favor of Bess, the daughter of a pure-bred sire.

An even greater difference in production exists between Bess and Dolly, the third daughter of Snow. Dolly is three years old and was sired by a scrub bull. Bess produced 7,797 pounds more of milk and 238 pounds more of butter-fat than Dolly did. This amount of butter-fat increase due to the use of a pure-bred sire, figured at forty cents a pound equals \$95.20 difference between these two cows.

Ten cows like Bess would produce



This sixteen-year-old cow, owned by E. O. Outwater, of Ann Arbor, has raised fourteen calves, and last year made 9,743 pounds of milk and 449 pounds of butter-fat.

enough more butter-fat, compared to ten cows like Dolly, in one year's time to pay the interest on an investment of \$15,850. This amount would buy a carload of the best pure-bred bulls in Michigan. Peter Koelsch said much when he said "Know Your Bull." And Koelsch continues to belong to the cow testing association.

Tester Cut Monthly Feed Bills.

Then, again, the experience of N. D. Chestnut gives further proof regard-

ing the value of the cow testing association. Chestnut belongs to the Livingston No. 3 Cow Testing Association, at Hartland, Michigan. Chestnut said, "Sure, I'll join the association." Chestnut had a very high-class herd of pure-bred Holsteins which represented many years of painstaking thought and labor on his part. He knew cows and has made many excellent official records. When the tester came on his first trip and made up the feed record on the herd, Chestnut was surprised to find that the feed bill could be reduced more than \$50 a month through the work of the cow tester. Chestnut felt that the first month's visit by the cow tester had already paid for the year's testing cost. Lost \$210.

In one herd in the Macomb County No. 2 Cow Testing Association, Casper Blumer, the tester, showed that if the owner had spent just seventy-five cents more for grain per month his returns would have been \$1.75 greater per cow per month. On ten cows this would have meant \$17.50 and for the year \$210. This amount was lost to the dairyman by a poorly balanced ration.

\$39 Grows to \$400.

And then Ira Dickenson, of Genesee county—the county that leads all the counties in the United States for the

(Continued on page 612).



Laura Ranney, of Dewitt, has a good time with her pure-bred Guernsey calf. Her father believes in testing associations.



Hoyt Shisler, for two years tester in the oldest association in the country, at Newaygo.

Go Careful on Bean Acreage

The Present Situation Suggests Caution to the Grower

By J. T. Horner

THERE is a tariff of \$1.05 per bushel on beans. Whenever our production exceeds our domestic demand, the price of our entire crop is placed on an export business. In 1922 the production was approximately 13,000,000 bushels, and imports were about two million. In 1923, the production of the United States was 16,000,000 bushels, with practically no imports. Our net consumption is estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture to be about 15,000,000 bushels.

On this basis it appears that a crop in excess of 15,000,000 or 16,000,000 bushels will place our market on an export basis and, no doubt, result in a low price.

The 16,000,000 bushel crop of 1923 was produced on a smaller acreage than the 13,000,000 bushel crop of 1924. The low yield of 1924 was due to

draught. Should California, where a small 1924 acreage was the result of drought, plant her usual acreage in 1925, and other states plant the same as they did last year, there would be approximately a ten per cent increase in acreage over that of 1924. Under these acreage conditions an average season would give a crop for 1925 of about 17,000,000 bushels, according to estimates made by the United States Department of Agriculture. Such a production would, no doubt, place the market on an export basis, which would cause prices to be lower.

In those sections where beans and potatoes compete, farmers are apt to be tempted to shift from potatoes to beans. Such a shift in a moderate

way might be justifiable if conditions on the individual farm make it advisable. However, the prices in the bean and potato markets are the result of a low yield of beans (the lowest since 1917), and the highest yield of potatoes in the history of the country.

Farmers should not forget that the present prices are not the important thing to consider when planning the productive program for the year; but the prices which are apt to prevail when the crop goes to market, and conditions on the individual farm.

In summary, there seems to be no justification for an increase in the bean acreage and very little reason why the potato acreage should be less than it was last year. However, it is

not the acreage of farmers in a certain locality or state which is going to have the influence on the market next fall; but the acreage of all those who compete in the market, as well as the yields per acre. This is not a time to plunge on any one crop.

A well balanced farm program, with very little increases in the productive policies, except that hog production can be very safely increased, seems advisable; unless all indications are wrong. The low price of dairy products and the bright outlook for the hog market makes it appear advisable to separate as much surplus milk as possible and turn the skim into pork. It is unwise to send whole milk into a city market and sell it at manufactured prices, from which must be deducted high transportation costs, when the skim-milk is valuable in pork production.

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CURRENT COMMENT

Reducing the Costs

WE are living in a new era. It is an era of competition. This is as true in agriculture as in the industrial world. During the coming decade or two that old law, "the survival of the fittest," is certain to show results. In our present order, the "fittest" seems to be one who can perform certain tasks at the least cost.

Michigan farmers are well aware of this program. Our cow testers and thousands of farmers are weeding the poor cows from the herds of the state, and the remaining animals are being given a better chance through proper feeding. The poultry culler is doing a similar type of work with the flocks of poultry. Recently at the Agricultural College, sheep men were organized to promote greater efficiency in the production of wool. The remarkable work being done by the college men at East Lansing in developing strains of farm crops which will give higher yields per acre, is a most important part of the agricultural efficiency program in this state.

This all means that we are going to produce milk and eggs and wool and farm crops at a lower relative cost. Extravagant production must go; and the farmer who persists in keeping non-laying hens, boarder cows, and inferior sheep, and who continues to grow low-yielding crops will be in a bad way.

Agricultural competition cries for efficiency. The demand for less costly methods will either drive a certain class from the farm, or will oblige them to live a lower standard of life.

A Novel Pooling Scheme

be found in the southern part of Muskegon county.

This little village deserves our attention because it is the headquarters of the Falmouth Potato Growers' Association. We are particularly interested in this association, for its members evolved a plan for the orderly marketing of potatoes which has elicited national attention.

The plan consists of a single season pool, beginning with December 1 and closing June 30. At the beginning of

the marketing season a careful survey is made of the total quantity of potatoes to be marketed from the members. Then, with seven months in which to sell the crop, one-seventh of the total is shipped each month regardless of the weather, price or marketing conditions.

At the end of each month the manager of the association settles with each member for one-seventh of the potatoes he has listed with the association. When the seven-month period is up, such adjustments are made as are necessary to rectify errors in making the initial estimates.

Members seem to be convinced that the plan has more than ordinary merit. Every member secures an average price for his potatoes. Each grower receives some money every month. With the work of loading and shipping spread evenly over the season, the overhead expenses are reduced. There are no worries about the ups and downs of the market since the grower is certain to get an average price for his crop.

These are worth-while reasons for establishing a pool. If the plan serves an isolated organization of potato growers so well as it seems to have done in this case, certainly its general adoption should greatly increase the benefits to each local, as well as to potato markets generally.

The Bean Hearing

IT would not have been difficult for a stranger to understand that Michigan people are interested in beans, by peeking in at the federal hearing on bean grades held at Lansing on Friday of last week.

Over three hundred persons were present. Farmers, elevator men, jobbers, canners, the various state and federal agencies in any way concerned about the question, the press and many others were there to hear and to be heard.

It was no place for glove salesmen. That part of one's personal apparel was not in evidence. The question of the desirability of federal grades for beans was handled with bare hands. Weak-hearted, thin-skinned people had no business showing themselves on this occasion. And they didn't.

About seventy-five per cent of the time devoted to the hearing was given to the matter of whether or not federal grades were desirable. It was evident from the start that those opposing this move on the part of the federal government were in the majority; and so it proved when a vote was taken on the question at the end of the hearing.

Very little new material was developed during the course of the discussion. It was largely a rehearsal of the material given at local meetings held recently in bean sections of the state.

In our opinion, the federal representatives were fair in handling the matter. They gave every opportunity for anyone interested to "get anything off his chest" that he desired.

Our hope is that whatever decision is made by the secretary of agriculture when the material gathered at these hearings and from many other sources is analyzed, it will be for the best interests of this great industry in which Michigan farmers are so vitally interested.

Another Reason for Quality

FEDERAL investigators in New York City find that losses from plant diseases, insect pests, mechanical injuries and extreme temperatures run as high as fifty per cent on a car of fruit and vegetables. The New York health board condemns annually eight million pounds of fruits and vegetables as unfit for human consumption, mostly at terminals and docks.

The freight losses and damage cases paid by American railroads on fruits

and vegetables run as high as \$14,000,000 a year. Federal and state officials are cooperating with the common carriers to encourage better standardization, packing and shipping to reduce these losses. The employees of the railroads are also being drilled in better methods of handling farm products in transit.

Whatever may be the cause of this waste, it is an economic loss which helps to widen the spread between the price the producer gets and the consumer pays. Somebody has to pay for hauling products to a point of consumption which are found worthless after they get there.

As the authorities have brought to us the realization of this loss and are endeavoring to eliminate them, we feel sure that it will be lessened. But this can best be done only through the co-operation of all concerned, from the grower to the retailer. Such a saving will benefit all.

This can be accomplished, for it has been done with citrus fruits. Ten years ago the losses in transit were about ten per cent; now they are less than one per cent. This is just an indication of what might be done with other lines of produce if gone about in the right way.

Competing with the Printer

IT is reported that farmers in Ohio are having a little trouble with certified seed potatoes. They have learned that it is not safe to rely upon the tags found on the bags, for uncertified seed apparently is being sold in bags marked "Certified."

We hope this hijacker work is not being conducted by Michigan people. Nevertheless, if Michigan certified seed has been producing the best results in Ohio, men, unscrupulous enough to mark bags containing common spuds with "Certified" tags, would naturally declare that the stock was from the place where the best seed spuds are being grown. Such a statement would make it easier for them to sell their counterfeit wares. And that class, you know, does not work one bit harder than is necessary.

Thus in a little while the good reputation of Michigan seed growers will be sacrificed. It would be most natural for a farmer getting "stung" in this manner, to say "no more for me." He would also warn his neighbors. News of this kind would spread even faster than has the stories of success with our stock.

This business is specialized, and the product requires protection from the time the potatoes are taken from the ground till they are planted. They should ever be under the control of responsible people. In other words, "Certified Seed Potatoes" should be grown and handled by "certified" men. It matters not whether the handler be a cooperative association or a private concern, this business is built upon confidence, and unless that confidence can be maintained the business is gone.

Shortage of Horses

IT is a fact that things go in cycles and in doing so they are likely to go to extremes. For instance, in a slump, prices are likely to go below real value, and in a boom enthusiasm takes them to unreasonable heights.

So it is with horses. Automobiles are on everybody's tongue and in most everybody's garage. This focusing of attention on the gasoline go-cart has inclined us to neglect old Nell and faithful Bill. It is true that they are still indispensable, but somehow the feeling has become general that it will not be a paying investment to let Nell and Bill raise a family.

A recent nation-wide investigation shows that we are making a mistake. Only 11.9 per cent of horses now on farms are under four years of age,

while 45.6 per cent averaged from four to nine years of age, and those ten years and over constitute 43 per cent of the whole number.

Under normal conditions the under-four-year class should show the highest percentage, but under present conditions only 5.3 per cent are under two years of age, while those between eight and nine years make nearly twenty per cent of the total.

If the production of colts averages the same as it has in the past year, the number of horses on farms at the end of five years will be only sixty-six per cent of the present number, and with the average age higher than it is now.

So, it seems that horses promise to be good property. It will be a good investment to take good care of Nell and Bill, even if the auto is not shined up as much as it used to be, and also to act as matchmaker so that more colts will be in evidence. The man without a heart can now have a good, cold cash reason for taking good care of the faithful work steeds in his barn.

Compensashuns

THE subject o' this, the second o' my serious o' sermons, is Compensashuns. The text is, "Life always pays you fer what you do," which is taken from the Law o' Compensashuns.

Pay day is better'n Sundays or vashuns ta most workin' men, 'cause then they get paid. There's some folks what don't get paid enough fer doin' somethin', and there's others



what get paid entirely too much fer doin' nothin'. There's what you call inequalities in what man pays man, but life is fair and square; it always pays you for just what you do.

If you do good, you get satisfashun in return, and sometimes more, even if your goodness ain't appreciated. If you are mean, it'll come right back ta bother you just as much or more'n the other fellow.

Even if we think we is so strong we kin eat nails, if we eat wrong sometime we'll get paid in sufferin'. We can't wrong life in no way without sufferin' fer it.

It don't make no difference what our religious views is, if we hate, worry, fear, get angry or jealous, or do any other wrong thing fer any reason, them thoughts is goin' ta bother us more'n anybody else. It don't seem ta me it's our religius views what give us a passport ta heaven here or hereafter; it's right thinkin' and doin' what does.

The compensashuns o' life is exact. What we sow, we reap. There's lots o' us what like ta kid ourselves that we're sowin' the right kind o' seed. Maybe we kin kid ourself but we can't kid life. Our lack o' judgment, or ignorance, ain't excused by life.

It's awful nice ta be compensated but it ain't right unless we compensate too. When we get somethin' fer nothin' we're either stealin' or we'll have ta pay fer it some other time, maybe in some other way. But when we get paid fer doin' somethin' worthwhile, it's a fair exchange which ain't no robbery.

If I was a regular preacher, this would be what you call the cycological moment ta take up a collectshun. But I guess if I was ta take up a collectshun I would get just about what this is worth, which is nothin'.

HY SYCKLE.

Ed. Fink is back from New York. He says he never seen anything as wonderful as the electric signs there. Maybe if the stars were to turn flip-flops and spell out the name of some chewing gum, more people would appreciate them.

Aid the Maturing of Corn

Exhibitors at the International State that Such Aid Can be Given

OF sixty-five exhibitors at the 1924 International Grain and Hay Show who used fertilizer on their corn, sixty state that the added plant food hastened the maturity of their crop and over one-third of them report very little difficulty with soft corn. Ten of these exhibitors were Michigan farmers.

A Good Seed-bed is Required.

The first step in maturing corn on time, according to the experiences of these good corn growers, is to give it an early start by planting in a well prepared seed-bed. Corn is a warm weather crop and suffers greatly when subjected to low temperatures, especially during the early stages of growth. So sensitive to temperature is this plant that the seed will not germinate, or it will do so in only a half-hearted manner if not properly warmed. This characteristic makes it necessary that the seed-bed be carefully worked down.

Since air is a very poor conductor of heat the sun's warmth cannot penetrate the soil to a sufficient depth to stimulate germination of the seed and early plant growth if the soil particles are separated from each other by small films or pockets of air. It is essential, therefore, that preparation of the seed-bed be started early in order that these insulating air films may be worked out and the soil compacted. The use of the disk harrow after plowing is one of the most effective methods of accomplishing this.

The first essential of a good seed-bed for corn is adequate drainage. Excess water makes the soil cold and restricts root development, since the roots are unable to penetrate soil below the water line. This restricted root growth starves the crop when it should have an abundance of nutrients to meet all requirements. A diminished yield of poor quality corn is the result.

Excess water in the soil dilutes the nutrient fluid for the corn. Due to this unnaturally weak food solution, the plants lose their vigor and sturdiness, become an easy victim to disease, and cannot withstand physical injury. Poor drainage is also a handicap in the early maturing of corn.

Nitrogen Stimulates Early Growth.

Another method of shortening the growing period of corn is to give it an early start. Plenty of the right kind of plant food will do this. The plant food that stimulates rapid growth is nitrogen. The corn should have an adequate supply of this food element, but not an over-abundance, since too much nitrogen will keep the corn growing beyond the time for ripening. Soils well supplied with humus, or those which have been manured recently usually contain enough of this stimulating element. This is especially true if the season is warm to encourage bacterial activity. On the other hand, if the season is backward, the soil bacteria are inclined to be sluggish and the supply of soluble nitrogen produced may be insufficient to meet the needs of the corn. Under these conditions and especially when the soil is quite low in humus, a fertilizer containing from two to four per cent of available nitrogen should be used.

Hasten Maturity with Phosphoric Acid.

When the corn has been given a good start the next problem is to in-

duce it to ripen at the proper time. It is impossible for corn to do this unless it has the foods necessary for the production of the grain, for it must be remembered that nature's ultimate aim in the growth of any plant is reproduction and this is accomplished through the formation of viable, well filled seed. Therefore, if the proper materials for the production of strong, vigorous seed are not at hand, nature delays the ripening process until such food substances can be accumulated. Since phosphoric acid is especially active in growth processes and is a constituent of the nucleus or heart of every cell, much of it is stored in the corn kernel. Naturally, therefore, if phosphoric acid is not present in satisfactory amounts proper seed formation is delayed. Unfortunately, practically all Michigan soils are more or less deficient in this essential food element, and it is necessary to make good this deficiency by addition of available phosphoric acid if rapid maturity and sound corn, especially good seed corn, is to be produced.

How Much Fertilizer and How Applied.

The amounts of phosphoric acid or other fertilizer which are needed depend on the natural fertility of the soil, the previous treatment of the soil and how the fertilizer is to be applied.

On land which is naturally quite fertile, acid phosphate, containing from sixteen to twenty per cent of phosphoric acid, is probably all the additional plant food the crop will need. This is undoubtedly true if manure is being used, or was used last year.

On soils of medium to low fertility, manure should be used in addition to the acid phosphate or else a mixed fertilizer containing some nitrogen, such as a 4-12-0 should be used. On quite sandy soils, it may be advisable to include some potash in the mixture, making use of a 3-12-4 or 2-16-2, or similar analysis.

When plenty of manure is available it will supply plenty of nitrogen and potash and we can fall back on straight acid phosphate which is the cheapest fertilizer on the market. This manure, acid phosphate mixture makes a very reliable, effective and economical fertilizer.

When one is fertilizing directly for the corn crop, it is sometimes considered advisable to apply the plant food in the hill or row. If this is done the application should be limited, as there is always danger of damaging the seed or young sprout if the fertilizer comes in contact with it. It is not considered wise to apply over 125 pounds of fertilizer in this manner, although heavier applications may frequently be made without damage.

It is a better plan to remember the whole rotation when fertilizing and to distribute the application uniformly over the whole field. This gives the following crop a better chance. When so applied from 200 to 400 pounds to the acre of either acid phosphate or mixed fertilizer may be used.

The selecting of a variety adapted to your soil and to the climatic conditions of your section of the state is also an important consideration in successful corn growing. There are a number of varieties which have been thoroughly tested and their soil requirements and suitability for growth in different sections of the state determined.



"Saving"

Oil in your Ford

is like trying to carry one more egg in a full basket

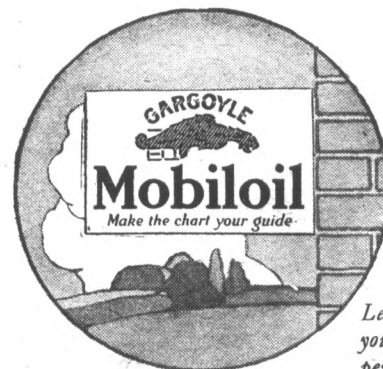
CARRYING one more egg in a full basket has been responsible for more broken eggs than many people would like to estimate. Of course, there's no necessity for dropping the whole basket, but when that *one* egg begins to slide, there's no telling where the thing's going to end—until it's "all happened."

It's like a Ford owner trying to save on cheap oil—the total possible gain isn't worth the risk. Suppose cheap oil would give as good mileage as Mobiloil "E"! Suppose your car would "get by" for a while without frequent repairs! Even imagine that it would continue to have lots of power and not quickly develop excessive carbon and fouled spark plugs! Even granting such fanciful claims, the saving—at best—could hardly amount to as much as \$5.00 a year!

But with poor or incorrect oil, no Ford *will* deliver the power, the smooth operation, the satisfaction and freedom from repairs and expense that the Ford Motor Company build into every car they make.

And cheap oil, as Ford owners have universally discovered, *doesn't begin to give the mileage of Mobiloil "E"*. Even those oils which cost less per gallon than Mobiloil "E" really cost more *per mile*—due to the much faster rate of consumption. *More miles per quart*, more miles of smoother, more powerful, expense-free operation—these are the surest guides to economy and satisfaction.

For the differential of your Ford car use Gargoyle Mobiloil "CC" or Mobilubricant as specified in the Chart of Recommendations. For your Fordson tractor use Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB" in summer and Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" in winter.



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News from the State Capitol

By Our Lansing Correspondent

THE outstanding accomplishment in the legislature during the past week was the passage by the house by a vote of sixty-eight to twenty-nine, of Senator Howarth's bill re-arranging the state representative districts to give Wayne county twenty-one house seats instead of fourteen. As the membership of the house is limited to 100, this, of course, means that rural districts will have less representation in the house in the future.

The passage of this twenty-one-for-Wayne redistricting bill may well be likened to a spring thunderstorm. It was preceded by dark and lowering clouds, thunder claps and lightning flashes. Now that it is over the atmosphere is clarified. It now seems probable that the legislature can complete its work in short order.

The senatorial reapportionment bill which, as passed by the senate, would give Wayne two additional senators is still in the house committee and it is doubtful if it will ever be reported out.

* * *

WHILE tens of millions of dollars are being appropriated for various purposes, farmers may take what little satisfaction they can from the fact that the rural appropriations have been passed at the desired figures. It will be remembered that some of these bills were cut in two by the house, but the senate restored the amount to the original figures and the house agreed to the increases.

Among these bills were Representative Brak's bill providing \$50,000 a year for the State Department of Agriculture for inspection work and for the enforcement of grades and standards of fruit and other farm produce, and Representative Warner's bill allowing \$25,000 annual state aid for each of the next two years for combating the European corn borer.

Representative Espie's bill providing \$100,000 emergency appropriation for carrying on the tuberculosis eradication work among cattle during the balance of the present fiscal year has also been passed by both branches

and sent to the governor. Prospects look bright that the senate will make material increases to the bill for current expenses and agricultural extension work of M. A. C.

* * *

SECOND only to reapportionment from the point of view of importance and interest which it is arousing, is the matter of arriving at the final conclusions as to the figures to be written into the many appropriation bills, the fate of which is now being decided.

In general the senate seems to be much more generous in its attitude toward these budget requests than did the house. Increases made by the senate to appropriation bills passed and sent over by the house are arousing the ire of the house members. However, thus far a majority of the representatives have voted in favor of agreeing to the senate increases.

A careful study of the budget bills now passed and pending shows that there is every likelihood that the state general property tax will have to be about \$5,000,000 more this year and next year than it was last year.

* * *

BY a vote of seventy-three to eight, the house has passed Representative Snow's bill which, it is claimed, will take the supervision of rural schools out of politics. At present rural school affairs are administered by a county commissioner of schools, chosen by political election. It is claimed that in counties having large cities the present arrangement often results in a man retaining this office because of his ability to play city politics rather than his ability to properly discharge the duties of his office.

Representative Snow's bill provides for the establishment of a county board of education to consist of five members to be chosen by popular election. Chief among their duties would be the selection and hiring of a coun-

ty superintendent of schools. The bill abolishes the office and title of county commissioner of schools, substituting therefore the term, "County Superintendent of Schools." By a last minute amendment, adopted by a close vote, no more than one member of the county board of education could come from any one township or city. This provision insures the keeping of the control of rural education free from big city domination.

* * *

THE lady member of the house, Mrs. Cora Anderson, met a serious reverse when her bill to license and regulate hair dressers and cosmeticians went down to defeat by forty-two to forty-three. All subsequent efforts to reconsider this vote and revive the issue have proved futile.

* * *

THE last of the so-called standardization bills has now reached final approval. This is Representative Kirby's bill amending the present grades for grapes. It was approved by the senate by a vote of twenty-four to nothing. Senator Leland's apple and potato grading bills had previously been approved by both the house and the senate.

The house approved unanimously by a vote of eighty-three to nothing, Representative Brake's bill providing for an appropriation of \$25,000 for the department of agriculture for inspection work in connection with the enforcing of grades and standards of Michigan farm products. When this bill reached the senate committee on agriculture they promptly increased the amount to \$50,000, which is the amount at which the bill stood when it left the house committee on agriculture.

Another rural appropriation bill which has been increased by the senate over the figure at which it was passed by the house is Representative Warner's bill providing funds for combating and suppressing the European corn borer. Originally this bill pro-

vided for \$25,000 per year of state aid. The house cut the bill to \$12,000, but the senate committee on agriculture restored the figure to the original amount of \$25,000, and the senate committee on finance and appropriations has approved the bill at this higher week.

* * *

THE house committee on agriculture has held extended hearings on Senator Young's bill to regulate the sale of live stock tonics in Michigan. When this bill passed the senate the manufacturers and dealers in these condiments became tremendously alarmed and have been at the capitol in large numbers during the past week.

Some minor amendments are being made to the bill to meet legitimate objections, and it now seems probable that it will be passed. In an attempt to secure its defeat all sorts of extravagant statements have been made by the opposition. For instance, it has been charged that the bill would require each stock tonic dealer to pay \$25 per year for each tonic he handled. The truth is, that only the manufacturer would have to make any such payment. One \$25 fee would permit the unlimited sale of any legitimate product within the state. Neither does the bill require the printing of the secret formula, as has been charged. It merely provides for the printing of the names of the ingredients, with the proportion of certain specified drugs and chemicals which are especially potent.

* * *

THE house has passed unanimously Representative Black's bill for the extension of the time for paying taxes without penalty, from January 9 to February 1. This bill has been held up by the senate committee on taxation, but it is thought that it will be reported out favorably in the near future. Sponsors of this proposal declare that it would allow for the more orderly marketing of farm products as it would give more time for marketing.

OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

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

MORTGAGE TAX.

I bought a farm and as I did not have enough money to pay cash, A, the party I bought from, took a mortgage against the farm. I borrowed money from B. to pay A. off, and then the bank charged one-half per cent on every dollar borrowed from B. Who must pay the one-half per cent, I or B.—H. K.

That depends on the terms of the contract. The chances are that the half per cent is the mortgage tax. The one who borrows the money must pay.

TO IMPROVE SANDY LANDS.

What kind of crops should I sow on a piece of sandy land which has not much humus in it? It has also laid idle for about three years. I intend to plow this spring. What kind of a crop would you advise me to sow? This crop will be plowed down about September 1 and re-sown to be plowed under the following spring.—R. N.

Soy-beans, sweet clover, vetch and Mammoth clover are frequently used to improve sandy lands. In the southern part of the state soy-beans are especially valuable since they are not so sensitive to soil acidity as the other crops. If the soil is not acid or if lime can be used, sweet clover is especially good. Mammoth clover frequently catches on soils that are a little too acid for sweet clover.

Soy-beans are usually sown the latter part of May in twenty-eight-inch rows at the rate of from thirty to forty pounds of seed per acre. Manchuk, Ito San and Black Eyebrow varieties are well adapted to Michigan conditions.

Sweet clover should be seeded during the early spring at the rate of from twelve to fifteen pounds of scarified seed per acre. The seed-bed should be well firmed.

Vetch may be sown during the spring with oats. August seedings of rye and hairy vetch are frequently made. A bushel of rye and twenty pounds of hairy vetch seed per acre is the amount most frequently used.

Soy-beans, sweet clover and vetch seed should be inoculated. Mammoth clover is usually seeded during the early spring with a small grain crop as a nurse crop.—C. R. Megee.

ROADSIDE TREES.

Should like to know about the removal of a tree on roadside, to which road fence is nailed. Have permission from the highway commissioner and have since heard that he has not such authority. Now if this permission does not free us from liability then please advise us as to what steps should be taken to lawfully remove tree which has been struck by lightning.—E. G.

The trees along the highway belong

to the owner of the abutting land, subject to such regulations by the highway commissioner to provide for the safety of the traveling public during removal of the trees as he shall deem prudent. No further authority for removal is necessary.—Rood.

TENANT ON FORECLOSED FARM.

I rented some land for shares, on a place that will be mortgage-foreclosed in the early fall. Can the mortgage holder claim my share of the crops raised on this land?—H. V.

The rights of tenants under leases made after the mortgage is recorded are subject to the rights of the mortgagee. If the crops are removed before the expiration of the equity of redemption, the mortgagee has no claim on them.—Rood.

LIME ON POTATOES.

Will lime cause potatoes to get disease? My soil seems acid. Should I lime it at some other time than when I put potatoes in?—L. R. S.

Heavy applications of lime sometimes cause potatoes to be badly diseased. This is due to the fact that the lime corrects soil acidity and makes conditions favorable for the growth of the organism that causes the disease on the potato.

I would suggest that you lime as

you prepare the seed-bed for the alfalfa crop. It would be well for you to have the county agricultural agent or the soils department at the college test your soil for acidity and advise you more definitely concerning the amount of lime that should be applied.

It should be remembered that it requires three-fourths as much hydrated lime to neutralize soil acidity as of ground limestone. An average application of ground limestone is two tons per acre. It would require then, about 3,000 pounds of hydrated lime to correct the acidity.

In view of the fact that hydrated lime costs, in most all cases, twice as much as ground limestone, it is usually more economical to use ground limestone.—C. R. Megee.

NO LICENSE FOR STANDS.

Is it necessary to start a small lunch counter with a license? I have cigars and candy, coffee and tea, and milk for sale. It will be at a three corners of M-12 and M-84 in Mackinac county.—J. H. P.

We find no provision for licenses for eating places outside of cities and villages.—Rood.

In what state is there a law which grants a mother's pension, and what is wording of such law?—Reader

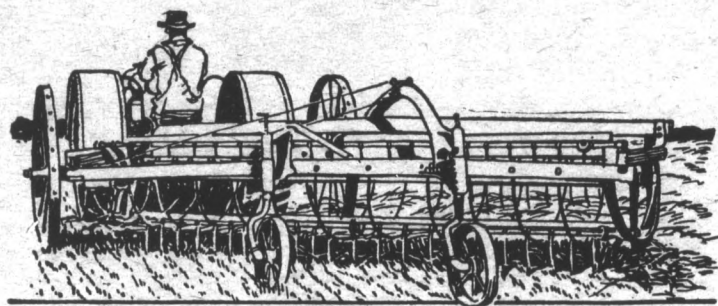
Am not aware of any.—Rood.



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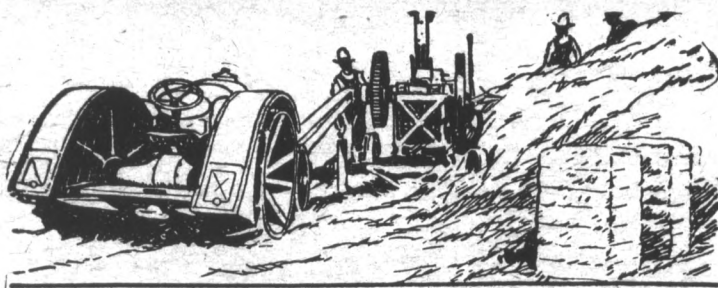


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Haying days are busy days on the farm—A few hours' delay may result in a crop spoiled.

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Spud Growers Take Hope

Meeting at Traverse City Full of Optimism

TENDENCIES in the potato industry appear to be in the direction of growing table stock nearer to the great centers of consumption, according to Prof. J. T. Horner, of the Michigan State College, who addressed the Michigan Potato Producers' Association at Traverse City last week.

This change has become possible, said he, with the development of adequate sources of reliable seed. Northern Michigan is gaining an enviable reputation in this respect. Seed potatoes that carry a value twice that of table stock, together with seeds and products like butter and cheese, which can afford to carry the necessary freight costs and still leave a profit to the grower are the products for farmers in northern Michigan. Prof. Horner stated that there is a potential demand for at least 7,000,000 bushels of certified seed with the area naturally served from this state.

Five matters of importance to certified seed growers were emphasized by Professor Horner as follows: (1) Broaden the demand by keeping before users the advantages of certified seed stock. (2) Persist in making the seed of the highest quality. (3) Grow what the market demands, for it is easier to sell people what they want than to force upon them something else. (4) The home market is the best market and we should develop it. The southern Michigan growers have use for a hundred-fold more certified spuds than they are now using. (5) Do not invite strong competition from those who are not in a position nor are properly trained, to grow quality seed, by forcing prices too high.

Have we Overdone the Potato Business?

It was the opinion of Michigan's veteran grower, Jason Woodman, of Paw Paw, that either the western producer of potatoes would have to get out of the business, in part, at least, or we of the east would be obliged to devote more of our efforts to other branches of farming. Mr. Woodman feels that America's production is now a bit too heavy for her capacity to consume. Agriculture will, he believes, be handicapped so long as there are surpluses beyond the needs of the people.

The one line farmer is usually poor. Good years tempt him to continue taking chances; but the odds too often are against him. Mr. Woodman advises a balanced farm program, and it is in such a program that potatoes should be produced. This can be made up by adding to a well-legumated crop rotation a reasonable amount of live stock. Then the farmer would have more manure, more strawstacks, less barren land, and a higher percentage of humus in his soils. More uniform production and a better quality of potatoes would result. Also, the introduction of other cash crops with still other sources of income would tend to increase agricultural stability.

An Outstanding Market Exists.

The unusual advantages of farming in Michigan comes from the fact that the best home market in all the world is immediately available, stated Hon. John I. Breck, of the State Department of Agriculture. The southern half of the state lies in the world's greatest industrial activity. Our farmers should not shut their eyes to this fact, but rather should build their business to make the utmost of such an advantage.

Good Seed Must Win its Spurs.

Certified seed will win because it means greater economy in supplying the American people with potatoes, stated H. B. Losey, of Elmira. Good potatoes must be given for good dollars, so we should consider sorting certified potatoes as a finishing process of a specialized business. He advised shipping only those that contain from

forty to eighty potatoes to twenty pounds. His ideal type was eighty per cent as wide as long, and sixty per cent as thick as wide. The seed grower can avoid all injury after digging. Ill-shaped, over-sized, rotten and frozen stock must never be shipped. No one who plants potatoes want big specimens. So do not ship them. In loading, put plenty of straw in the bottom of the car; this will prevent injury to the bottom layer of sacks. Also, in loading, turn brand name on all sacks up. The impression will be most favorable.

Hill Selection of Seed.

Careful selection of seed keeps down disease, according to F. H. Glidden, of Alba. Type and production is the foundation of the certified spud business. He digs each hill by itself, then passes along and selects hills that meet his standards. From year to year he gradually raises the requirements of a hill to get into the select class. One must school himself to turn down good hills because they are not the best. By planting a crop like corn between the seed plot and the regular crop, where they occupy the same field, one can give visitors a better impression of his work.

Selecting and Exhibiting Show Potatoes.

Before you can select show stock you must grow it, was the position taken by Ernest Pettifor, of Elmira, who has been prominent in state and national potato show circles. To grow ideal potatoes, one must have ideal conditions.

While seed stock is best secured by hand-digging, Mr. Pettifor finds that the best show stock is gathered from behind the digger. He sets the machine

deep so the tubers will roll up over the elevators on plenty of loose dirt which keeps them from bruising. Last year he inspected a thousand bushels to get five. From the five bushels he picked his show stock. The specimens should weigh from eight to ten ounces, be free from disease, particularly scab, and present a uniform appearance. These specimens are polished with a soft clothes brush and arranged to make an appeal to show visitors, as well as to the judge.

Varieties to Grow.

In speaking of varieties, George Harrison, of Manton, advised that growers of certified seed stick to those varieties which are adapted to their growing conditions. He cannot raise Early Ohio to advantage. Irish Cobblers do well on his soil and stand dry weather fairly well. Russet Burbanks might prove successful in that section; while Bliss Triumph has been a failure. Since about seventy-five per cent of the demand coming to Michigan is for Rural Russets, growers here, who can, should specialize in the production of this variety. New York and Wisconsin give much attention to White Rurals, making the competition in that variety strong. Cobblers must be handled like eggs or they will arrive damaged.

The following men were chosen to guide the destinies of the associations for the coming year: R. C. Bennett, of Alba, president; Wm. Bowers, of Central Lake, vice-president; H. C. Moore, of East Lansing, secretary-treasurer; members of the board, J. F. Brady, Wolverine; Claude Schmalz-tied, Levering; Ernest Pettifor, Elmira.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted calling upon the agricultural college to develop better strains of sweet clover and vetch, and to make investigations as to the value and best methods of using green manure on Michigan soils.

ditions, to take advantage of this opportunity to consult with the soil experts regarding their individual soil problems. Over 1,900 soil samples were brought in by farmers and were tested in the laboratory car, the leading feature of the train. This car was completely equipped to make these tests, giving the farmers a chance to see their own samples tested. Over 100 samples of marl were tested for purity and many of them containing over ninety-five per cent carbonates. This will, no doubt, encourage the digging and using of marl by farmers who have marl deposits on their farms.

To Battle Creek goes the honor for the largest attendance and the largest number of soil samples. Four hundred and fifty farmers passed through the cars and 170 samples of soil were tested there. Other cities at which over 100 samples were tested are Kalamazoo, Decatur, Coldwater and Eaton Rapids.

This soil fertility train was operated by the Michigan Agricultural College and the New York Central Lines. Drs. M. M. McCool, C. E. Millar, Messrs. George Grantham, O. B. Price and J. S. Hyde, from the soils department, and Mr. H. J. Gallagher, of the agricultural engineering department, represented the college. Mr. E. J. Leenhouts, agricultural agent for the New York Central Lines, was in charge of the train. Among the distinguished visitors who spent some time with the train were Mr. R. J. Baldwin, director of extension; Mr. E. C. Mandenberg, of the State Department of Agriculture, and Mr. E. H. Anderson, manager agricultural relations, New York Central Lines.

The outstanding fact brought out by the tests was that over ninety per cent of the samples submitted showed a limestone requirement of at least two tons to the acre. Three Oaks and Quincy were the exceptions to this condition, but even there over sixty per cent showed an acid reaction. Another interesting fact gleaned from the "prescriptions" handed out by the "soil doctor" was the recurrence of the clause, "200 pounds of acid phosphate on this land will be a mighty good investment." In other words, the diagnosis as arrived at by the "soil doctor" is—"Acidity accompanied by low phosphoric content and general decreased soil fertility." The remedy is "two tons of limestone, 200 pounds of phosphoric acid and a generous supply of legumes in the rotation."

Dr. M. M. McCool, who served as "Soil Doctor" during a portion of the trip, said, "My eyes have been opened to the seriousness of our soil problems and to the method of handling them." Never before have we had an opportunity to meet with 350 farmers a day for fourteen days and discuss their individual problems with them on their own ground with a sample of soil and the results of the tests between us. There are so many factors entering into the soil problem, both previous treatment and natural conditions that it can be handled only by individual work of this kind. It was a treat to see the farmers lining up with their samples and to have this opportunity to visit with them. I call it an unqualified success. We appreciate the assistance given us by the New York Central Lines."

Mr. W. H. Hill, general agricultural agent for the New York Central Lines, who spent several days with the train said, "The college has extended a genuine service to our patrons in southwestern Michigan. We are pleased to know that over 4,700 farmers took advantage of it. The wealth of Michigan lies in her soils; her strength lies in the proper development and maintenance of these soils."

If seed of a suitable variety, which has been carefully stored and tested, is planted in a well prepared seed-bed and adequate amounts of properly balanced plant food are supplied, the farmer has gone far toward insuring a successful harvest of sound corn.

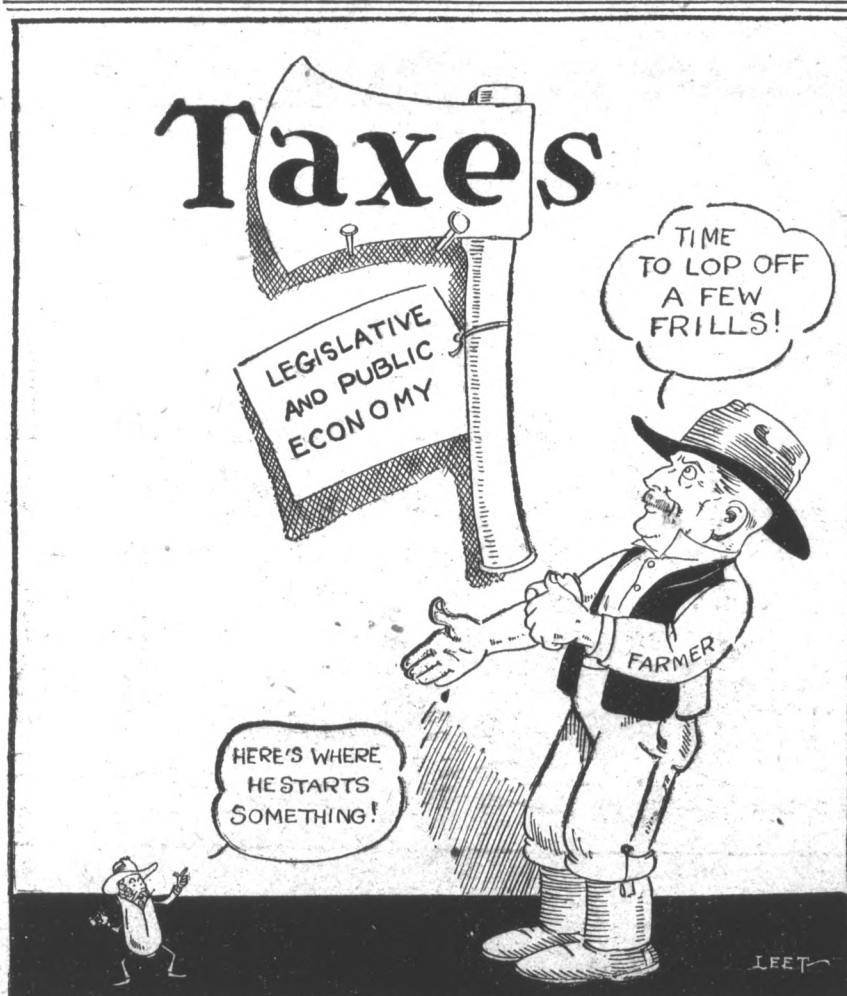
What Ails My Soil

The "Soil Doctor" Greets Crowds in Southwestern Michigan

I WOULD like to find out what is the matter with my soil. I used to raise large crops of corn, wheat, and clover, but now I can't make a living off it." These remarks, accompanied by the presentation of a sample of soil for testing were heard hundreds of times by the staff accompanying the soil fertility train which has

just concluded a most successful tour of southern Michigan.

If anyone thinks that the matter of soils is a dry subject and not of much interest to the farmers of Michigan, a thirty-minute visit with this train would have disillusioned him. Approximately 5,000 farmers dropped their spring work under ideal weather con-





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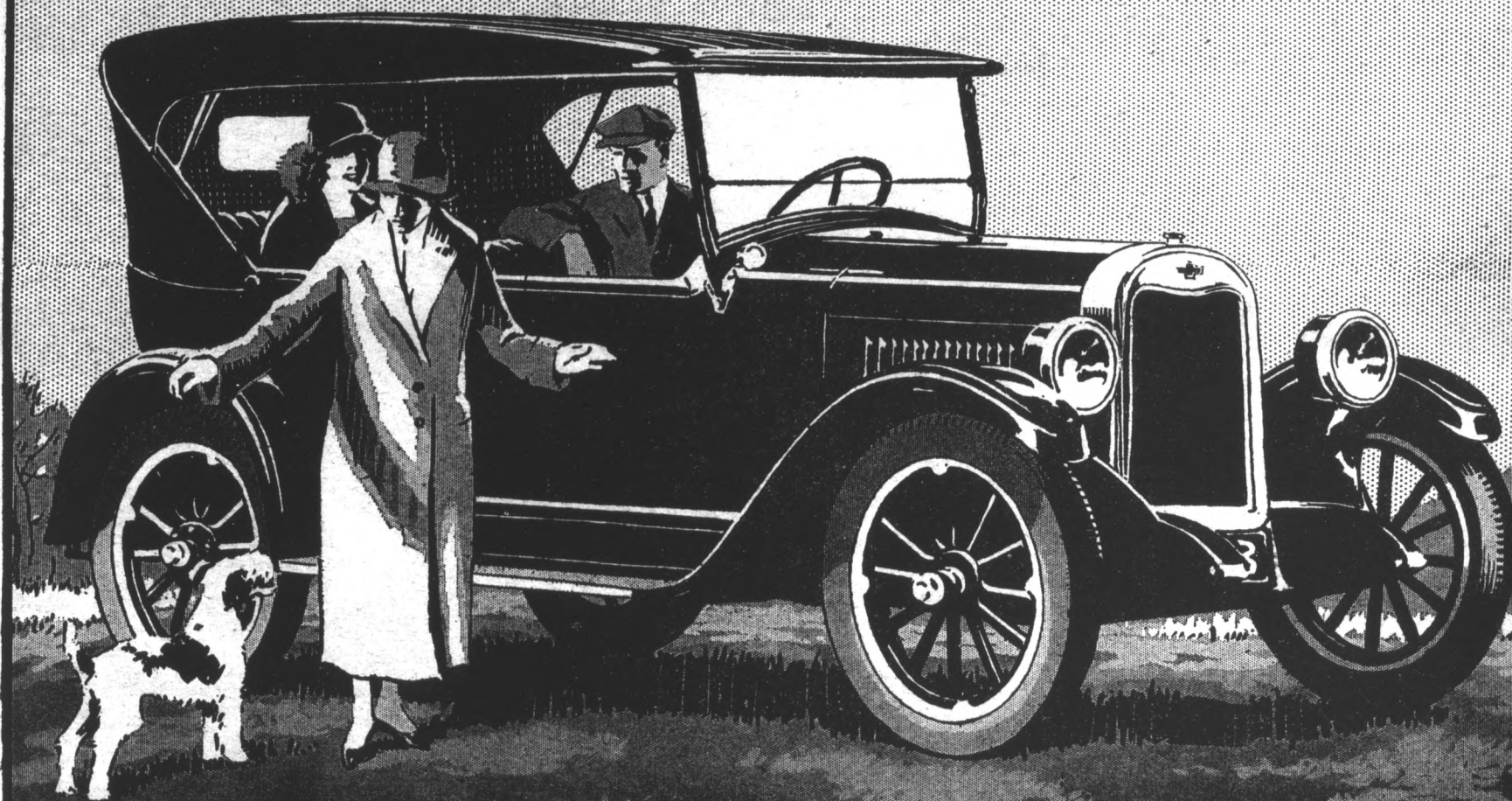
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Extensive demonstrations conducted in 1922 and 1923 have shown that in Michigan as elsewhere Nitrate of Soda alone and in conjunction with Acid Phosphate produces very large and profitable increases.

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The Eureka has 1, 2 or 3 nozzles per row and 4, 6 or more rows per boom. Wheels adjustable to various width rows. 60 to 100 gal. tanks with double or triple action pumps. May be equipped for spraying orchards and bushes.

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SEED CORN

Will yours grow and mature? If not, I have a good supply that was carefully gathered and dried last fall. This spring it tested 90% string germination. I may be able to supply you if you don't put it off too long.

Ralph Arbogast,
Union City, Michigan.

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Poor Soil? Plant Beans

Getting Results from a Poor Garden Spot

THREE years ago I decided to make a garden on a small piece of ground back of my house.

The people who lived on the place before me had used this backyard as a dump.

You would be surprised at the things I dug out of that ground! There were old coins (only two cents), cassettes, bottles, tin cans—I simply can't tell you all that I found. I had to cart two wagonloads of coal ashes off the ground before I could reach the soil. Then, when I finally struck soil, I found it filled with stone. I built a stone wall on one side of the garden with stones removed.

But what I started out to say is, if you have any soil (if you could call it soil) like mine (after I got through carting junk away), plant beans. They are your best bet. I tried a little of everything the first year and the second year, but the only thing that really grew a crop was beans—bunch and pole, and wax, string and lima. Beets were a "flivver," tomatoes averaged one fruit or berry (take your choice) per vine; lettuce grew an inch high and rested; peas grew six inches high, turned yellow and died; and likewise every other crop failed but beans.

The third season the soil was in pretty fair shape, and tomatoes were successful. But nothing has done better than beans. This doesn't mean beans should be planted on the worst soil you have. But if your soil refuses to be tickled into growing anything else, try beans. I'll bet you will get more of a crop with beans than with anything else.

Now, a word as to varieties: I actually believe most of the failures are due to poor varieties rather than to poor soil. There is no end of varieties, but not all are good.

Of the snap beans, Stringless Green Pod and Red Valentine are two good varieties. If you want a wax bean, use German Black Wax or Brittle Wax. Two good varieties of pole beans are Kentucky Wonder and Cornfield bean. Another good one is Scotia bean. The Kentucky Wonder is a week or ten days earlier than Cornfield bean, and so the two varieties may be mixed and only one set of poles, or one trellis, used.

I am just old-fashioned enough that I think there is nothing better than poles for beans to climb on. Some folks don't like to bother with poles, though, and use a wire trellis instead.

Another method that works very well is this: Stretch a wire about five feet above the ground on a line of posts midway between two rows. In one row plant a mixture of Kentucky Wonder and Cornfield beans and in the other row plant pole lima beans. Poles or canes are stuck in the soil along both these bean rows, leaned on the wire and tied in place. If the poles extend two or three feet over and above the wire, all the better. The polesnap beans will cover the pole early in the summer and produce their crop. As the vines of the pole beans die down, the lima bean vines from the opposite row will climb the poles and produce beans from late summer until frost in the fall. By this method of trellising, one trellis will be occupied by bearing bean vines from early summer until frost.

As to varieties of lima beans, I have never tried anything better than Carpenteria for the pole kind and Fordhook for the bush kind.

STORY OF MY BEAN CLUB WORK.

I ENROLLED as a bean club member again this year because I am interested in the raising of beans.

The object of the Boys' and Girls' Clubs is to introduce better seed beans into the community. I have sold seed

beans to three of our neighbors and several others have spoken for more this year.

The bean crop is one of the most important money crops in the state of Michigan, although beans cannot be raised in all parts of the state, especially in the southern part, on account of the bean weevil. But for all that it is one of the leading states in the production of beans.

My father gave me the choice of two elds for my beans. The field I selected was high and rolling, of a good clay loam with a tile running through the center. It was fall plowed and worked up good in the spring. It was planted the fourth of June and in about a week I was glad to see that I had a good stand. I cultivated them on the twenty-sixth of June for the first time. I went through them three times after that, on the fourteenth, the twenty-eighth of July, and the ninth of August. They grew fast and we started to harvest them on the eleventh of September. We had very good weather to harvest them. I had them threshed on the twenty-sixth of October. Our thresher said they were the best beans he had threshed, because they did not have the blight. I received 132 bushels from the ten acres. I sold them at \$3.00 a bushel—\$546. I sold the pods for \$20. Total income, \$566—my expenses were \$165.45—net profit, \$400.—Lynn W. Shaw, Charlotte, Michigan.

I PASS THE TOMATO STAKING UP.

STAKING has some good points, but life is too short and we have too much to do to spend the time necessary to take care of staked tomatoes. I staked a couple of rows one year and pruned them in accord with the best known methods. They bore fine fruit, could be planted closer, and ripened considerably earlier. Good so far. I went over those tomatoes every day to pinch out new branches starting and if I missed a day I had to remove considerable foliage, which is detrimental. I had to keep tying up the canes. In fact, I spent from one to three hours every morning when I needed to be doing other things, fixing up those tomatoes, and ten days after they began to bear other plants set at the same time without staking, were bearing as good fruit almost, and kept it up all summer without any petting, though they asked a lot more room.—A. H.

LOCATING MY PERENNIAL GARDEN.

I LIKE a good perennial garden. It contains the asparagus, rhubarb, sage, and other herbs, and a good plot for horseradish. The latter is not really grown as a perennial but as it sprouts badly and becomes a pest if other crops are planted where it has been once I prefer to set it to horseradish each year, feeding it liberally, for the large roots planted will make a growth that will not take harm from the smaller growth of the rootlets left in the ground. Both asparagus, and rhubarb want the soil very rich, and a heavy mulching with stable manure each winter is the best way to grow it. Many use salt freely on the asparagus as it will keep weeds from growing, and does not harm the asparagus. Some have contended it is a benefit, but I think not.—A. H.

The agricultural department of the Central Michigan Normal School at Mt. Pleasant has found that much of the 1924 crop of corn of that section is not fit for seed. A goodly portion of the tested corn does not give sixty per cent germination.

Farm Experiences

By L. B. Reber

NOW at last I can say that I am a real dyed-in-the-wool farmer, for I have just passed through the experience of breaking a heifer to milk. You see, we fruit farmers let the other fellow raise our cows as our farms are too small for raising cattle. I grew tired of having honest farmers unload wornout, old hay stuffers on me under the guise of number one cows, so I decided to raise a cow and know just what I was getting. She is seven-eighths Guernsey and the other eighth wild cat.

During the first few milkings I went through a regular performance of picking up the empty milk pail just about the time I was through milking. I had to comb the manure out of my hair, and my overalls smelled so bad that friend wife wanted to drive me away from the table. I followed all those nice book instructions about kindness and moral suasion, with the result that the oftener I tried to milk, the more I had to dodge flying feet. Finally I grew wise to the fact that a heifer was of the female gender and needed to be impressed with the superiority of man. The next time she tickled my left ear with her dainty hoof I more or less gently tickled her ribs with a club. A few lessons of that kind sobered her down, until now I milk in comparative peace. I say comparative because it is still necessary to keep a wary eye on that left hind foot and the right hind hoof.

Will some one please tell me why a hen takes such a fiendish delight in destroying things? Every year wife and I plant the flower garden with many varieties of lovely seed. I have a chicken wire fence around it about two feet high. Right near the flower garden is a freshly plowed orchard, but those hens turn up their noses at that fresh ground. We watch them closely but in spite of all, some few get into the flower beds and make the seeds fly through the air. As a result we never know whether a row will bring forth zinnias, larkspurs, poppies, asters or some new fangled kind. Durn hens, anyway. They are females, too, and that may account for it.

I am following the plow again these days and have no trouble at all from not being able to sleep. We get up at five, but I know many farmers get up at four o'clock. That is too early for me. I find that I can get more done by not wearing myself out right at the start. We have our early spuds planted as usual on Good Friday. I planted the old-fashioned Early Rose as a trial of the newer sorts convinced me that the Early Rose cannot be beat. No one has ever responded to my request for the old-fashioned peach blow potatoes, and I fear they are no longer raised. Tomatoes and early cabbage are up in the hot-bed, chicks are peeping around the yard, green is beginning to show on the buds, and gooseberries are ready to blossom, kids bring in bouquets of May flowers, and I get that tired feeling which speaks of a fish pole and a can of worms; all the signs of spring are here.

Line up the teams, the tractors, the harrows and grain drill, all ready, now let's go, hurrah for the best summer old Michigan has ever experienced.

INSPECTS POULTRY FARMS.

M. R. D. C. WEISENER, of the M. A. C. Poultry Department, has been in the peninsula during the present month inspecting poultry flocks on the many poultry demonstration farms of the district. This service is free to poultrymen having flocks numbering fifty or more birds, who carry out instructions including the keeping of records and making of reports.

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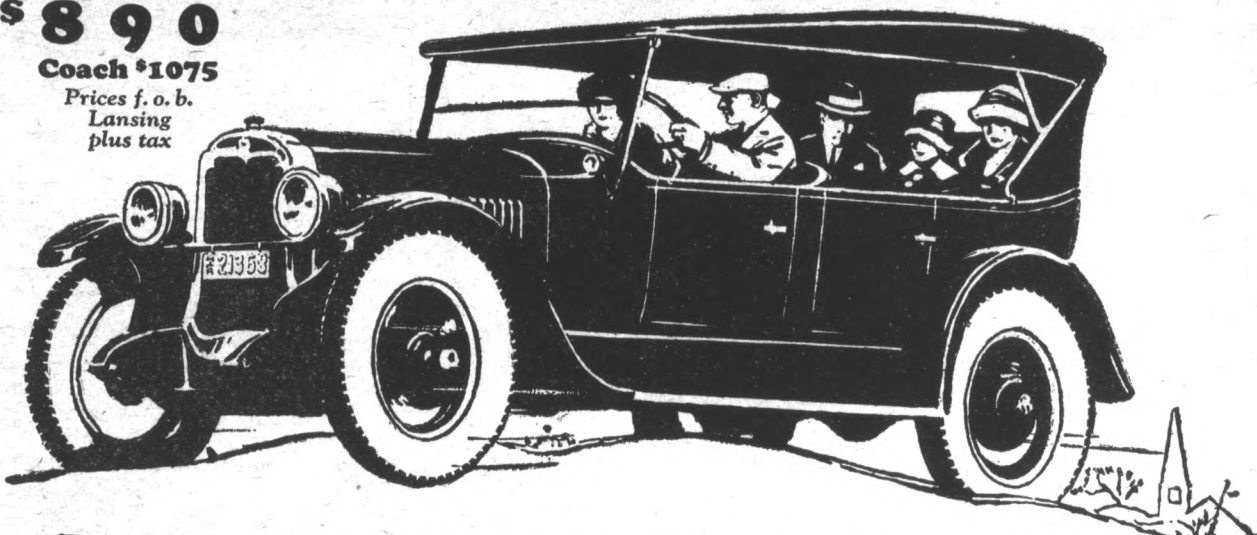
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But, we would be doing the motorist an injustice if we did not advise him to change his spark plugs at least once each year.

For the car owner would suffer a distinct loss by using even Champion Spark Plugs for more than 8,000 miles.

Next week, more than 95,000 equipment dealers will assist the swing toward greater economy with a special Champion Spark Plug week.

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How the Man in Maine Buys Oregon Apples



COMMERCE lives through the interchange of products. California fruits are sold in Maine. Shoes made in New England are worn on the Pacific slope. Automobiles from Detroit traverse the Florida sands; the North smokes Southern tobacco. And so it goes.

Advertising has played an all important part in fostering business growth. Without it we would retrograde half a century, or more. Business would stagnate; large institutions which build cheaply by large production would fade into oblivion; we would live in total ignorance of many things which might add to our wealth, health and happiness.

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Read the advertisements. They will be as productive of results to you as to the companies that pay for them. In half an hour, or less, you can learn much of many things that go to make life what it is.

Read the advertising. It enables you to get more for your money by telling you what to buy. It is your guide to what's good to get.

Read it—reflect on it—it pays

NEWS FROM CLOVERLAND

BETTER VARIETIES MEAN LARGER PROFITS.

A FOUR-YEAR grain test conducted by the Michigan Agricultural College, indicates that Wolverine and Worthy oats and Wisconsin pedigreed barley are adapted to Upper Peninsula conditions. The college estimates that if these improved varieties of oats were planted on the 80,000 acres of oat fields commonly found here, it would mean an increased yield that would be worth an additional \$350,000 a year.

Likewise farmers would realize \$50,000 more if they used improved and adapted variety of barley here noted.

ADOPT RULES FOR ESCANABA MARKET.

THE farmers' market at Escanaba has formulated rules in co-operation with the market-master, which, it is expected, all farmers who use the market will adopt. All goods sold must be guaranteed to be what they are represented to be or money must be refunded. Fresh eggs must be stamped with the correct date when the eggs were collected. A standard price list will be arranged and is not to be departed from. Those who do not conform to the rules will be expelled from the market. The board of governors is composed chiefly of farmers.

CHIPPEWA FARMERS TO GROW FLAX.

A SERIES of farmers' meetings have been held in the county to solicit the farmers' interest in flax production. If sufficient flax is produced to ship in car-load lots, the cost of transportation will not be too great. Quantity production greatly reduces the cost of production and of marketing the crop. A number of farmers have already agreed to grow flax and to cooperate in marketing it. To assist farmers, who hitherto have had no experience in flax-raising, the county agent's office at Sault Ste. Marie is prepared to give necessary information on request.

In addition to this flax-growing campaign in Chippewa, a series of farmers' meetings was held late in April for the purpose of interesting farmers in the growing of legumes, such as clover, peas, alfalfa and sweet clover. Farmers were permitted to bring a sample of their soils to these meetings for a short-order test for acidity, since legumes require lime under such conditions. Mr. J. G. Wells, dairy specialist of the college, also talked to the farmers on dairying.

MANY LINES OF WORK BEING PUSHED IN GOGEBIC.

IN mid-April a series of farmers' dairy meetings was held in Gogebic county, the total attendance at which is reported to have been 446. The average attendance per meeting was fifty.

As a result of these meetings, it is stated, several farmers have requested to be included in the Gogebic Cow Testing Association to be organized early in May. A dozen farmers became interested in alfalfa plots and two dozen in sweet-clover as a means of improving pastures. Wolverine certified oats will be seeded on twenty farms, together with Wisconsin pedigreed barley, while many more will grow root crops, such as rutabagas and mangels. Much information was sought and received relating to poultry culture, indicating a greater interest in this line of endeavor. Soil tests were requested by sixteen farmers, while pyrotol and limestone for

the soil were largely ordered. All this would seem to show that the institutes were highly productive of results. They were conducted by Mr. J. G. Wells, M. A. C. dairy specialist, and C. E. Gunderson, county agricultural agent.

A group of Gogebic farmers have organized a Guernsey association, and will employ only a pure-bred sire. The pure-bred Guernsey sire was purchased locally and will be kept at a central point in charge of a care-taker paid for by the association.

GETS NEW CLUB LEADER.

MR. MERTON WRIGHT, of Wisconsin, has been appointed assistant state leader of county agents for the Upper Peninsula to succeed Mr. A. G. Kettunen, recently promoted to the position of state club leader for Michigan. Mr. Wright has been in charge of club work in one of the Wisconsin counties.

ANNOUNCES IMPORTANT FORESTRY MEETING.

LATE in May there will be a very important conference on conservation held at Gladstone in connection with the annual spring meeting of the Upper Peninsula Sportsmen's Association. The main theme of this conference will be forestry, and a number of men prominent in the state and nation in relation to this subject will be present. It is planned to have in attendance delegates of farmers', sportsmen's, lumbermen's and other organizations interested in reforestation. The details will be announced a little later on, but this will undoubtedly be one of the most important meetings of the kind ever held in this territory. One of the speakers will be Mr. J. A. Dolle, recently named executive secretary of the Izaak Walton League of Michigan, while another will be Dr. Raphael Zon, of the United States Forest Service Experiment Station, St. Paul, Minnesota.

GIVE YOUR FARM A NAME.

WHAT attracts a person more as he is passing by than a name attractively printed telling the world that the farmer is proud enough of his farm to give it a name.

There are many places that the name may be printed. Many farmers have the name of the farm printed on the barn, but this is not always the case since all farm barns are not always clearly visible from the main road. In this case a board well constructed and substantially built gives more weight. These signs may be used to advertise the farmer's surplus crops and to advertise what he needs.

Care should be exercised in choosing the name. In most cases there is something locally that influences the farmer in naming the farm. "Blue Ridge Farm," "Maple Leaf Farm," "Ripple Wave Farm," "Indian Creek Farm," "Orchard Lake Dairy Farm," "Oak Grove," "Happy Hollow," and many other suitable appellations are suggested by the particular environment of the community.

FAIR DATES ANNOUNCED.

THE Upper Peninsula Fair Association has arranged fair dates for the various fairs of the district as follows: Alger county, Sept. 1 to 4; Chippewa county, Sept. 1 to 6; Delta county, Sept. 9 to 16; Gogebic county, Sept. 9 to 12; Houghton county, Sept. 23 to 27; Iron county, Sept. 1 to 4; Luce county, Sept. 8 to 10; Mackinac county, Sept. 15 to 17; Marquette county, Sept. 9 to 13; Schoolcraft county, Sept. 23 to 26.

She Knocked Our Apartment

So I Knocked Her Flat

By Harv Hess

JOHN HOWARD PAYNE sung a mouthful when he dictated this line of the famous old lyric, "There's No Place Like Home." John was right in one sense of the word, but he should have added that it depends on whose home it is. It does make a difference, don't it? I heard a confirmed bachelor make this crack not so very long ago: "Woman's place is in the home, but not mine." Do you see? All right, then, if you'll tune in to wave length 50-50 you'll find me on the air with another bed-time story.

Some weeks ago, one of Uncle Sam's mail companions stopped at our palatial country mortgage long enough to drop a letter in the box and it turned out to be an invitation from some friends of ours to come down and spend the week-end with them in the city. Week-ends are right where I shine. I've got one on the end of my neck. So, to make an elongated story abbreviated, as the bards would say, a few days later found me and one million dollars worth of femininity decorating the front seat of one of Detroit's celebrated toys, and heading south by southeast in the general direction of Florida, only about a thousand miles this side. The second day of the pilgrimage sees our hero and heroine drifting into the big town, and you can take that word "drift" both ways. The roads were full of them.

Now, when it comes to city navigating, I'm sure a dumb-bell, and no fooling, I couldn't find the jail without insulting a cop. Goodness, I almost forgot to mention that these friends, whom we were about to honor so highly, went by the unusual name of Smith and that monicker is as plentiful in a city as alleys. They had told us they lived in the "A Minor" flats and, as I had their address bottled up in a wallet on my hip, I managed to induce a minion of the law to draw me a blueprint of the location.

An hour later we pulled up alongside a building that looked like a hospital. Honestly, it did. We had no idea the place they lived in was as big as that. It loomed up like a bunion; and so many windows in it, really, it would give you a pane. That building could have comfortably housed our entire township, back home, including the stock. It's what you might call living cooperatively. Twenty years ago they called them "tenements." It's the same idea on a more elaborate scale.

Nobody waved at us out the window, but we deForded and headed right down the walk for the front door. Now, can you imagine anybody going to the front door of a house to make a call? Neither can I. In the country, if anyone would dare go to the front entrance they'd stand a good chance of getting shot for trespassing. A front door on a country home is as useless as another wart. Us farmers shun them like they was the black plague. In town, if anybody comes to the back door, it's either the ice-man or your bootlegger.

Anyway, I gives this front door a lot of hard knocks without raising anything but a blister, till finally some Jane slid up behind us, opened it like she owned the joint, and walked in. We followed right on her run-over heels and landed in what we afterwards found out was the vestibule. Naturally, you'd think, after getting through one door, that your entrance examinations were over, but, believe me, you're just starting to matriculate. Honestly, it would almost take a burglar to get in one of those buildings. They're easier to enter than the U. S. Mint.

On one wall of the vestibule was a series of mouthpieces with a push-button under each one, and the lady who

preceded us walks up to one of these tubes, gives the button a shove and somebody somewhere in the building says, "Hello." Our guide introduced herself and gets her passport. So I eased over to the chart on the wall, gave it the double-O and found, much to my surprise, several Smiths listed. You'd have thought it was the Smithsonian Institute. But I found the Smith I was interested in, gave their bell a couple of dings and I got the "who goes there" from the other end of the line.

After identifying ourselves we were told to come on up. Nice of them, wasn't it? Just think of going through all that trouble. In a year or two it wouldn't surprise me in the least if you would have to have your fingerprints taken and be examined by the board of health before you could make just an informal little call on a flat dweller.

By the time we'd done three flights of stairs I could see how a guy could love a home like that. He'd have to. We walked down a long hall till we came to a door marked "M." There's another place where you've got to use your head. Every door was lettered, and think what might happen if you would come reeling home late some night and mistake the letter "C" for "G." You could get yourself into all kinds of hot water.

The Smiths took as much pride in showing off their little kennel as you would in displaying a ton litter. I had heard about these town apartments being small, but small would hardly describe this one. It was even smaller than minute. I honestly believe that you could stand in the center of their home and paper the whole flat without moving a step. If you'd get six people in their living-room you'd be closer than humidity. I wondered what would happen if a gang of hay-balers would land there about ten minutes to six. In the bathroom there wasn't room enough for yourself and a towel at the same time. City people are accustomed to being cramped all day and they learn to love it.

I don't blame the bird that owned the institution. Here's his idea. He gets a mere \$85 per month for each one of these little coolers and the more apartments he can crowd under the same roof the more eighty-fives he pockets. In this building there were forty, so you can figure his monthly stipend. Financially speaking, it's a more profitable business to raise rents than crops. In the country forty families would be spread over an entire township. Here they were on one city lot. If you wished to go over to your neighbors for the evening, you simply put on your slippers and stepped casually across the hall. The other night we wanted to play pedro with some of our neighbors and, by the time we'd got all our winter duds on—arctics, overcoats, earmuffs, etc.—hitched the horse and cutter, drove over to their place, unhitched, put the skate in the barn, and got inside the house, we had consumed just a cold hour, and mighty cold, too. That's one advantage in their favor.

But the flat dweller can't look out his window and see who's coming, can he? The first intimation they got that someone is going to call is when the bell rings. We watch folks coming a mile down the road and try to figure out who it can be.

This that I am about to relate is a fact: I got an order last year from a city flat dweller for two dozen cans of canned goods, and the order specified to only send two cans each week until the order had been filled as there wasn't room for more than two cans at a time in their apartment. Could you believe that? Neither could I at

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S. C. Wh., Br. & Buff Leghorns	\$2.50	\$5.00	\$10	\$47.50	\$ 95
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Wh. Rocks, White Wyandottes	3.50	7.00	14	67.50	135
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Jersey Black Giants	5.00	10.00	20	97.50	195
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Light Assorted	2.00	4.00	8	40.00	80

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the time; I thought they'd at least have room under the bed for a few, but wait till I tell you where the bed was hid and you'll see why they didn't have even storage under it. When it came time to hay, Smith opens a closet door leading off the living-room and there, hanging on the inside of that door was what he called an in-door bed. I had heard of doors being a jar, but never a bed, and I'll say it just about took the ribbons.

Home, to lots of those babies, is just a place to change clothes.

And you hear all kinds of gossip about the racket that goes on around a farm house in the early morning when folks are supposed to sleep. Even songs have been written about the old rooster, or the "Clarion call of the Chanticleer," you know the stuff. Let me tell you something. A farm house is a morgue compared to a city apartment, or at least the one we tried out. In the country the chickens at least know when to sleep. In the city they don't. Out all hours and there is one continual din from six A. M., to five fifty-nine A. M. Now, we have some guinea chickens, and you know what a lot of noise an ambitious young guinea can unbutton if he wants to. A whole flock of those barnyard canaries couldn't waken an apartment house baby. With automobiles batting around all hours of the

night, street cars bumping along every few minutes, trucks, saxophones and what not, it was six degrees worse than bedlam.

At that, it's all in getting used to it. If a person wants a quiet little nap nowadays, he's almost got to go to a cemetery to get it. We have a bedroom right on our ground floor and the driveway runs alongside of it. Last summer, a couple from the city were up on a visit and they occupied that bedroom. At 4:30 the next morning after they arrived, they were awakened by one of our leather-lunged Wyandotte roosters; but a few minutes later a Standard Oil truck pulled in right alongside their window and the driver left his engine running all the time he filled my tanks. Would you believe it, the noise of that truck actually soothed them back to sleep.

Yet, to the Smiths, it was home. "No place like it." They were just as proud and tickled over it as they could be. Smith had no chores to do, not even a fire to build; no walks to sweep nor lawn to mow, nor garden to hoe; no nothing. The only morning chore he had was to step on the starter of his car, and at night, when he came home, to set the emergency and lock her up. The last thing they'd ever do would be to trade places with us.

Please don't say this article sounds too flat.

Radio Brings Them Home

ACCORDING to Roger W. Babson, well-known statistician, our farm folks who were lured away from the farm by automobiles are being brought back home by the radio.

Mr. Babson believes that the radio is rapidly changing our lives and habits as a nation. Automobiles changed our lives materially. They widened our horizon through easy and quick transportation. We had remained pretty well within a radius of five miles, but motor cars expanded our individual world to a radius of fifty miles or more.

Now, along comes the radio which expands our world to a radius of several thousand miles as we sit right in the comfort of our own homes and firesides. Indeed, we are practically obliged to stay at home to listen in, thus by sitting at home we can best go abroad.

A RECENT radio survey brings out the fact that farm folks want more real farm radio service. They like instructional lectures on agricultural topics, but they ask that these be limited to twenty minutes on the average. They don't like long-winded speeches in public halls and they don't like them on the radio. The fact that a great deal of agricultural extension work can be done through radio broadcasting stations is made apparent through the work of the Michigan State College.

WIRE that has been bent is likely to break if an attempt is made to straighten it and even if it does not break, it will be weak where the bend occurred, or, due to the crystallization at this point, it may offer high resistance to electrical currents, especially radio currents.

THE lead-in wire should be guyed away from the side of the building at least three feet, otherwise much of the energy picked up by the aerial will be dissipated into the walls and where the aerial enters the building it should be led through either a rubber or porcelain tube.

IF your radio receiver has not been giving the best results during the past few weeks, and your A and B batteries are up to their proper voltage, and you want to be assured of good

reception during the spring months, inspect your aerial. All unsoldered contacts should be untwisted, cleaned, re-spliced and soldered and then covered with tape. Insulators should be wiped clean of all soot and one more inserted at each end of the aerial, making two in series. You will be glad of this addition some rainy night.

AERIAL and lead-in wires should always be of copper and should be amply large. There is a special cable made for aerials which consists of seven strands of No. 20 wire. This is considered better than a solid single wire.

WATCH the water level in the storage battery as the weather becomes warmer. It evaporates more rapidly than it does in the cold weather. Distilled water is best to use in the battery, but carefully filtered rainwater that has not been standing in a metal vessel will answer if no distilled water is available.

EVEN THE CANARY LIKES IT.

FROM our radio we get the markets, time, speeches, music of various sorts, and some of the best sermons we have ever heard.

On March 4 we heard the inaugural address as plainly as though Mr. Coolidge had been in the room with us.

While we enjoy lectures, etc., we prefer the musical programs. Popular music is our choice. Coming in clear and strong there is nothing more beautiful than the American folk-lore songs. "We could sit all night and listen." We care not for classical music, but the musical classics, Oh, Boy!

"Old Fiddlin'" is our kind. Give us that and we won't cry if you leave the other violin music off entirely.

Give us more agricultural programs if they are practical and will be of benefit to us. The whole family enjoys the radio. Even the canary.

Heretofore, if farm folks wished to hear good music and lectures they were obliged to go to the city. The radio now brings the best to our homes.

We should like to see a radio set which is not troubled with "static" and one that would allow us to shut off all other stations except the one we are trying to receive.—Mae Warner.

The 1925 Tour Itinerary

Michigan Automobile Tour Goes East Again

THE tour next August will start from the Senator Norman B. Horton Farm, Fruit Ridge, ten miles south of Adrian, on Wednesday, the fifth day of the month. The tour manager has been over the tour route and arranged details of camps, receptions, programs, etc., along the way. It will be the largest, and in many respects, the best of all the six previous annual tours.

The first tours were called farmers' tours, although each year there was an increasing number of city and village members, and last year nearly two-thirds of the tour members lived in city and village, about one-third actually living upon and working their own farms. However, many city members own farms and are interested in farming.

The city officials and chambers of commerce in all the fifty or more camp cities along the tour routes during the last four years have enthusiastically and energetically aided and cooperated with the tour manager, and more than ever last year. Several banquets were given the tourists and thousands of dollars raised for splendid receptions, bands of music, dinners, and varied programs. Upon urgent and general application of the chambers along the 1925 tour route, the tour manager has promised to conduct the trip next August as a chamber of commerce tour, as well as for the grange, farm bureau and other civic organizations.

It will be a city and country cooperative community tour this year, just as it has been for the last four years. The tour manager has insisted on the Battle Creek Community Club plan for holding camp-fire programs each evening along the tour route. Big cities like Wheeling, Pittsburgh, Elmira, Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Poughkeepsie, New Britain, Springfield, Brockton, Winchester, Hagerstown, Cumberland, Akron, Zanesville and Columbus, through their chambers of commerce have joined with the grange and other farm organizations in community programs in the tour camps that have brought these cities and the progressive farmers together for the first time for a better understanding and hearty cooperation in their mutual welfare.

The Battle Creek Chamber of Commerce is cooperating with J. H. Brown, the tour manager, in arranging the details of tour camps and programs with the chambers of commerce, the granges and other farm organizations, in the following cities along the tour route for next August: Adrian city and chamber of commerce with the granges of Lenawee county, at the Horton Farm. The caravan will drive from Horton Farm to Detroit, August 6, and will be escorted by a reception committee representing the Detroit Board of Commerce, Detroit Automobile Club and Wayne County Road Commission. The camp will be on the State Fair grounds.

City and farm organizations will escort the caravan into London, Canada; Niagara Falls, New York; Rochester and Canandaigua, New York; Elmira, Binghamton, Livingston Manor, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, New York. Poughkeepsie city officials and chamber of commerce will join with the Dutchess county granges and farm bureau in a fine reception to the tourists on the fair grounds. Camp there two nights, with an all-day boat trip down the Hudson to New York City and return. Next day drive down the east side of the Hudson through Tarrytown to New York City, where a special camp will be provided for the caravan near Bronx Park. Camp there four days for sightseeing in the city. Then drive to Philadelphia and camp. One day for sightseeing in the city, and

one full day for a special rail trip to Atlantic City with its immense bathing beach.

Next day drive to Baltimore and camp on the fine farm of B. John Black, the overseer of the National Grange, who is also master of Maryland State Grange. One day sightseeing in Baltimore, the next day for a boat trip on Chesapeake Bay, with a visit to Annapolis Naval Academy. Next day drive to Washington, where the war department will reserve a special camp adjoining Potomac Park tourist camp. Four days in Washington, with one day for a special excursion by rail to New Market, Virginia, to visit the Shenandoah and Endless Caverns. Drive back to Michigan by way of Gettysburg, Hagerstown, Cumberland, Washington, Pa., Wheeling, Zanesville and Columbus.

On Wednesday afternoon, August 5, at the Michigan gathering camp on the Horton Farm, Lenawee Pomona and subordinate granges will act as host to the tourists, as in previous years. Tour Manager Brown has designed a plan for construction of two memorial gate piers at the entrance to the Horton Farm residence lawn. The eight walls of the two piers will have over 600 field stones projecting, one stone being donated by each of the 600 families who have membership in the Michigan Automobile Tours organization.

These two memorial gate piers will be about four feet square at the base, three feet square at the top of the field stone work, and eight feet high. Each cap stone will be of dark colored marble, one foot thick and about forty-four inches square. A bronze tablet will be erected on the roadside of each pier, backed by a marble block of proper size. These two gate piers will become as famous as the Climax R. F. D. memorial monument, which was also designed and constructed by Mr. Brown.

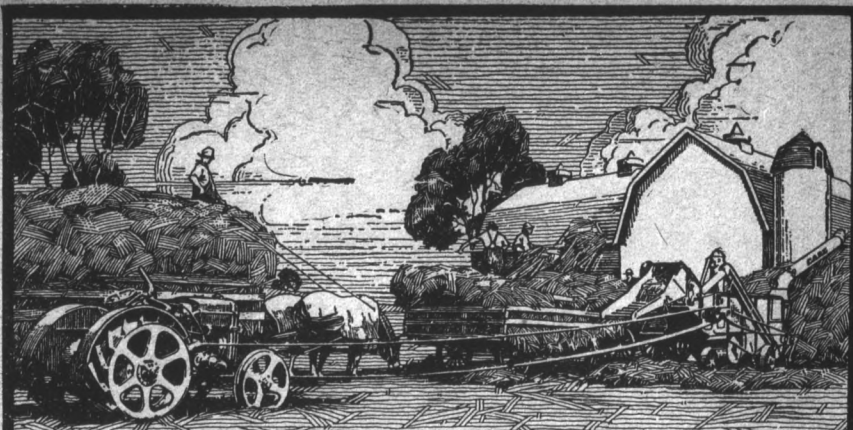
Stones will be sent from seventeen states and Canada, representing the tour membership families. One stone will come from beside the Plymouth Rock, and one from the Golden Gate. One will be sent from President Coolidge farm home at Plymouth, Vermont. One from the depth of the Endless Caverns in Virginia, and another from the top of Mt. Negro, in the Allegheny system. The unveiling of the piers will be filmed and the metropolitan press will report and photograph the scene.

Many cars have been registered for the tour next August, and those who wish to plan to get in should write the tour manager at Battle Creek, Michigan. There were 214 cars in the tour last August, and Mr. Brown refused over sixty cars.

REDUCE WILD ANIMAL POPULATION.

PREDACIOUS animals are becoming scarcer in this region as a result of the campaign against them which the department has waged under the present warden-hunter system. Some of the counties of the peninsula supplement the work of the state by paying bounties for such animals killed, and it is claimed that some of the animals destroyed by the state hunters in their poison work are subsequently stolen and taken to counties where bounties are paid for the purpose of securing this bounty.

During February state hunters secured 82 adult and 26 unborn animals, which included two timber-wolves, 22 coyotes, four bob-cats and 80 foxes. In addition there were destroyed 127 porcupines, two woodchucks, five skunks, 40 weasels, 92 crows, 12 hawks, 60 owls, 19 deer-running dogs, 17 house-cats, and 3 red squirrels.



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Price. Because of volume production the many advantages of Case threshers can be secured at prices you ought to know.

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Folks say it costs a dollar a year to feed the groundhog and only three cents to kill him. It certainly is good business to kill him, and kill him now before he has a chance to do much real damage to your crops. You can exterminate groundhogs thoroughly and economically with

CYANO GAS

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CALCIUM CYANIDE

Simply place a heaping tablespoonful in the mouth of each burrow. The moisture in the air liberates a powerful poison gas which reaches the animals and kills them. Cyanogas is recommended by State and Government authorities. Send the coupon today for a large 5-lb. tin sufficient to kill all the groundhogs in 80 burrows. The cost is only \$2.50 (express prepaid). Cyanogas like other poison cannot be mailed.

Dealers: There is a big market in your territory for Cyanogas (Calcium Cyanide). It will prove a profitable article for you to handle. We will gladly send full details on request.

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Gentlemen:
Enclosed find \$2.50 for a large 5-lb. tin of Cyanogas—express prepaid.
Yours truly,
NAME _____
ADDRESS _____

MATTER! She's Unclassified, isn't she? And do you know what the story is? She told it herself as an economy hint to a girl who was working her way through. She bathes with her union suit and white stockings on to save laundry soap. Scrubs 'em on her! 'S the God's truth."

Into Dirk's mind there flashed a picture of this large girl in her tight knitted union suit and her white stockings sitting in a tub half full of water and scrubbing them and herself simultaneously. A comic picture, and a revolting one. Pathetic, too, but he would not admit that.

"Imagine!" the frat brother-to-be was saying. "Well, we can't have a fellow who goes around with a girl like that. You got to cut her out, see! Completely. The fellahs won't stand for it."

Dirk had a mental picture of himself striking a noble attitude and saying, "Won't stand for it, huh! She's worth more than the whole caboodle of you put together. And you can all go to hell!"

Instead he said, vaguely, "Oh. Well. Uh—"

Dirk changed his seat in the classroom, avoided Mattie's eye, shot out of the door the minute class was over. One day he saw her coming toward him on the campus and he sensed that she intended to stop and speak to him—hide him laughingly, perhaps. He quickened his pace, swerved a little to one side, and as he passed lifted his cap and nodded, keeping his eyes straight ahead. Out of the tail of his eye he could see her standing a moment irresolutely in the path.

He got into the fraternity. The fellahs liked him from the first. Selina said once or twice, "Why don't you bring that nice Mattie home with you again some time soon? Such a nice girl, woman, rather. But she seemed so young and care-free while she was here, didn't she? A fine mind, too, that girl. She'll make something of herself. You'll see. Bring her next week, h'm?"

Dirk shuffled, coughed, looked away. "Oh, I dunno. Haven't seen her lately. Guess she's busy with another crowd, or something."

He tried not to think of what he had done, for he was honestly ashamed. Terribly ashamed. So he said to himself, "Oh, what of it!" and hid his shame. A month later Selina again said, "I wish you'd invite Mattie for Thanksgiving dinner. Unless she's going home, which I doubt. We'll have turkey and pumpkin pie and all the rest of it. She'll love it."

"Mattie?" He had actually forgotten her name.

"Yes, of course. Isn't that right? Mattie Schwengauer?"

"Oh, her. Us—well—I haven't been seeing her lately."

"Oh, Dirk, you haven't quarrelled with that nice girl!"

He decided to have it out. "Listen, Mother. There are a lot of different crowds at the U, see? And Mattie doesn't belong to any of 'em. You wouldn't understand, but it's like this. She—she's smart and jolly and every-

thing but she just doesn't belong. Being friends with a girl like that doesn't get you anywhere. Besides, she isn't a girl. She's a middle-aged woman, when you come to think of it."

"Doesn't get you anywhere!" Selina's tone was cool and even. Then, as the boy's gaze did not meet hers: "Why, Dirk DeJong, Mattie Schwengauer is one of my reasons for sending you to a university. She's what I call part of a university education. Just talking to her is learning something valuable. I don't mean that you wouldn't prefer pretty young girls of your own age to go around with, and

they would deliver them until death or a trustees' meeting should remove them. The younger professors and instructors in natty gray suits and bright-colored ties made a point of being unpedantic in the classroom and rather overdid it. They posed as being one of the fellows; would dashingly use a bit of slang to create a laugh from the boys and an adoring titter from the girls. Dirk somehow preferred the pedants to these. When these had to give an informal talk to the men before some university event they would start by saying, "Now listen, fellahs—" At the dances they

To an Oriole's Nest

By C. H. Read

You deep gray pocket of a nest!
So frail, but ever flinging
A challenge to the passing wind
To rend you from your clinging.

At last the wind cast branch and all
This giant elm tree under,
But still untorn your fibers form
A nest of grace and wonder.

Skilled architects your builders were,
With sense of love and duty;
To weave and hang mid swaying
boughs
Their home of strength and beauty.

They plucked the down from out their
breasts
The wee blue eggs to cover,
Then nestled in the soft grey depths
The happy little mother.

The father kept his guarded watch
And gave his note of warning;
And sang from out his little heart
A love song every morning.

The brook beneath them gurgled on
O'er rough and shallow places,
And from the marshy pools be-
yond
The bull-frogs tuned their basses.

The mandrakes scented all the air
From 'neath their spreading covers,
The while you swayed in sun and
shade
The home of happy lovers.

Oh! broken shells, deserted nest!
The quick tears you have started,
I, too, bemoan an empty nest,
And little brood departed.

all. It would be queer if you didn't. But this Mattie—why, she's life. Do you remember that story of when she washed dishes in the kosher restaurant over on Twelfth Street and the proprietor used to rent out dishes and cutlery for Irish and Italian neighborhood weddings where they had pork and goodness knows what all, and then use them next day in the restaurant again for the kosher customers?"

Yes, Dirk remembered. Selina wrote Mattie, inviting her to the farm for Thanksgiving, and Mattie answered gratefully, declining. "I shall always remember you," she wrote in that letter, "with love."

THROUGHOUT Dirk's Freshman year there were, for him, no heartening, informal, mellow talks before the wood-fire in the book-lined study of some professor whose wisdom was such a mixture of classic lore and modernism as to be an inspiration to his listeners. Midwest professors delivered their lectures in the classroom as they had been delivering them in the past ten or twenty years and as

were not above "rushing" the pretty co-eds.

Two of Dirk's classes were conducted by women professors. They were well on toward middle age, or past it; desiccated women. Only their eyes were alive. Their clothes were of some indefinite dark stuff, brown or drab-gray; their hair lifeless; their hands long, bony, unvital. They had seen classes and classes and classes. A roomful of fresh young faces that appeared briefly only to be replaced by another roomful of fresh young faces like round white pencil marks manipulated momentarily on a slate, only to be sponged off to give way to other round white marks. Of the two women one—the elder—was occasionally likely to flare into sudden life; a flame in the ashes of a burned-out grate. She had humor and a certain caustic wit, qualities that had managed miraculously to survive even the deadly and mumbling effects of thirty years in the classroom. A fine mind, and iconoclastic, hampered by the restrictions of a conventional community and the soul of a most congenial spinster.

Under the guidance of these Dirk chafed and grew restless. Miss Euphemia Hollingswood had a way of emphasizing every third or fifth syllable, bringing her voice down hard on it, thus:

"In the consideration of all the facts in the case presented before us we must first review the history and attempt to analyze the outstanding—"

He found himself waiting for that emphasis and shrinking from it as from a sledge-hammer blow. It hurt his head.

Miss Lodge droned. She approached a word with a maddening uh-uh-uh-uh. In the uh-uh-uh face of the uh-uh-uh geometrical situation of the uh-uh-uh—

He shifted restlessly in his chair, found his hands clenched into fists, and took refuge in watching the shadow cast by an oak branch outside the window on a patch of sunlight against the blackboard behind her.

During the early spring Dirk and Selina talked things over again, seated before their own fireplace in the High Prairie farmhouse. Selina had had that fireplace built five years before and her love for it amounted to fire-worship. She had it lighted always on winter evenings and in the spring when the nights were sharp. In Dirk's absence she would sit before it at night long after the rest of the weary household had gone to bed. Old Pom, the mongrel, lay stretched at her feet enjoying such luxury in old age as he had never dreamed of in his youth. High Prairie, driving by from some rare social gathering or making a late trip to market as they sometimes were forced to do, saw the rosy flicker of Mrs. DeJong's fire dancing on the wall and warmed themselves by it even while they resented it.

"A good heater in there and yet anyway she's got to have a fire going in a grate. Always she does something funny like that. I should think she'd be lonesome sitting there like that with her dog only."

They never knew how many guests Selina entertained there before her fire those winter evenings—old friends and new. Sobig was there, the plump earth-grimed baby who rolled and tumbled in the fields while his young mother wiped the sweat from her face to look at him with fond eyes. Dirk DeJong of ten years hence was there. Simeon Peake, dapper, soft-spoken, ironic, in his shiny boots and his hat always a little on one side. Pervus DeJong, a blue-shirted giant with strong tender hands and little fine golden hairs on the backs of them. Fanny Davenport, the actress-idol of her girlhood came back to her, smiling, bowing; and the gorgeous spangled creatures in the tights and bodices of the old Extravaganzas. In strange contrast to these was the patient, tireless figure of Maartje Pool standing in the doorway of Roelf's little shed, her arms tucked in her apron for warmth. "You make fun, huh?" she said, wistfully, "you and Roelf. You make fun." And Roelf, the dark vivid boy, misunderstood. Roelf, the genius. He was always one of the company.

Activities of Al Acres—Al Does Some Surgical Work on Tin Henry and Tin Bossy

Frank R. Leet



Loaded Breaths

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

THERE is a delicate little flower grown in door yards, called baby's breath. Wherever this has been growing in yards whose owners love not the Eighteenth Amendment, it will probably be uprooted, as the delicate flower and perfume are a rebuke to those who carry a loaded breath. Time was, when a man with halitosis was compared to a glue factory, but now that metaphor is out of date. It is not malodorous enough. To say he is like an automobile radiator in cold weather would be to insult the car. Let Loaded Breath go uncom-pared. He is sui generis. There is none like him, in all the animal world. The hyena eats carrion, but the hyena never had a chance to learn better. Loaded Breath is in a class by him-self, and at least no quadruped is de-based enough to imitate him.

Nevertheless, men whose tastes run to expensive whiskey are a powerful minority today. They imagine they are a majority, and are doing all in their power to make themselves a ma-jority. On April 7, an editorial ap-peared in one of the widely circulated dailies of the middle west, entitled, "Prohibition, a Costly Mistake." This editorial goes on to enumerate the evils of the pres-ent system. The price of intoxi-cants, it says, is much more than in 1920 and any-body can get all he wants. En-forcement has ut-



terly fallen down, and many of the "best citizens" are open and persistent flouters of the law. Judges ascend the bench after drinking bouts, to try other men for doing what they have just done. A preferred criminal class, says this editorial fire-eater, "number-ing tens of thousands, cold blooded outlaws, thugs and murderers, live and increase, are encouraged, coddled and enriched by the most respectable por-tions of society, because they meet the demand for whiskey.

THE writer next makes a bid for the parents. Youth, he declares, are in no way protected. "The evil which the regulated saloon did was trivial in comparison with what has succeeded it." "We are becoming a nation of hypocrites and habitual law-breakers. We harbor assassins and bandits because they pander to ap-petite. Our youth are being ruined. And we are receiving no adequate compen-sation." There should be substituted for prohibition "moderate but effective liquor legislation that will produce real temperance, and above all will save the youth of the nation from its pres-ent peril."

The ludicrous part of this impas-sioned pro-whiskey, pro-beer, pro-saloon editorial is, its misstatements. It says that the "best citizens" are doing all this. That is a new definition. We had always supposed that the best citizens were law-abiding, and for the most part kept out of the criminal courts. That there is a class of cold-blooded outlaws, murderers and thugs, is, of course, true. That many people of high social position are hypocrites, liars and law-breakers is likewise pat-ent. But your editor says not a word of condemnation of all this. Not a word. His remedy is to give the hypo-crites what they want, by opening the gates of liquor. Does he imagine that this will put a quietus on the thugs and bootleggers? Ordinarily, we think of the editor of a metropolitan daily as a man of the world, hard as nails, a man who knows the wiles, weak-nesses and wickednesses of men, not a visionary. But this editor appears to be a sort of swivel-chair sociologist, who has theories but no experience.

He seems not to know that when the great cities had the open saloon they had hundreds of blind pigs and other places where illicit liquor was sold. Opening the saloons will not stop the activities of the bootleggers. If there is money in the business now, they will see to it that there is money in it then.

IT comes to this, do we want the saloon back? A wine and beer sa-loon, or any kind of saloon? It takes us back to the good old days when a woman did not dare walk down saloon row, where every other place of busi-ness was a thirst parlor. Said a Mis-souri farmer, "I would rather have a bootlegger slinking up every alley in town than to have one saloon with its doors gaping wide to draw in my boys. There is no danger of our boys be-coming drunkards as long as they have to sneak around in order to get drinks."

Leading farmers the past two or three years made themselves clear on this issue. In 1922, Mr. Lowell, the master of the National Grange, said he believed that ninety per cent of farmers were dry. The grange is strong in its prohibition attitude. As I understand it, no member of this or-ganization may engage in liquor sell-ing and remain a member. In 1920, twenty thousand members attended the national convention and, in ringing sentences, declared for the enforce-ment of the eighteenth amendment. In 1921, the resolutions at the national convention read, "We stand absolutely united on a rigidly dry construction and a drastic enforcement of the pro-hibition law."

One farm weekly sent out inquiries to 221 county agents, to get their opin-ion on this question. Ninety-five per cent of them replied that the farmers were for strict enforcement.

It is well to be reminded that the earliest temperance organizations in America were among farmers. In 1789, 200 farmers in Litchfield, Connecticut, formed the first dry club in the new world. In 1805 Allentown, Pennsyl-vania, farmers formed the "Sober So-ciety," and half a century later, farm-ers of central New York drew up the constitution of the "Independent Order of Good Templars." And in 1873 the "Women's Temperance Crusade" was the center of influence in Ohio, and it was organized by farmers' wives.

IT may be necessary for women to become active again, in this reform. If the fruits of a century of agitation are to be stolen by professional thieves and by law-breakers of the "best portions of society," the women may need to break into print again.

Our personal liberty, of course, is very sacred, when we want to make it so. But as a farm writer said nicely a year or two ago, our personal lib-erties are interfered with by the ten commandments and the Constitution of the United States, anyway, so that we are accustomed to it. People are always willing that their liberties should be curtailed, when it brings a larger good. A man cannot eat mince pie at midnight and have good diges-tion—at least, most men can't. But they do not mind that, because a good-natured stomach is of greater impor-tance than midnight lunches. It does not seem as though there are enough thirsty people in America to turn back the hands of the prohibition clock.

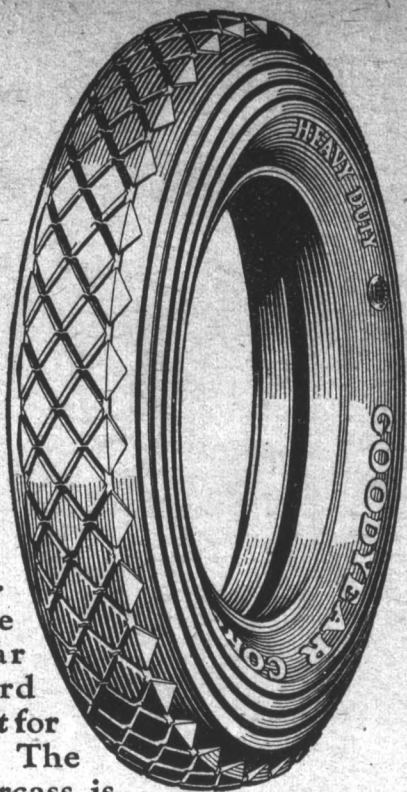
SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR MAY 3.

SUBJECT:—The benefits of total ab-stinence.—Dan. 1:1 to 20.
GOLDEN TEXT:—Daniel purpose in his heart that he would not defile himself with the king's dainties, nor with the wine which he drank.—Dan. 1:8.

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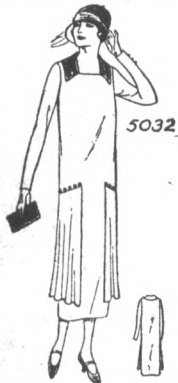
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No. 4849—Junior and Misses' Dress. Cut in four sizes, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16-year size requires 3¾ yards of 32-inch material. The width at the foot is 1½ yards. Price 13c.

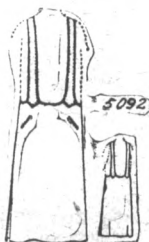
No. 5073—Ladies' Dress for Stout Figures with Narrow Hips. Cut in seven sizes, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure. The width at the foot of the dress is 1½ yards. A 40-inch size requires five yards of 54-inch material if made with long sleeves. To make with short sleeves will require 4¾ yards. The tunic alone

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Rural Health

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

THE MYSTERY OF ASTHMA.

THE sufferer from asthma is much more concerned in knowing how to secure relief from it than finding the cause. Perhaps this is just as well, because investigations as to the cause of asthma still remain unsatisfactory. The type of asthma most common is that known as "bronchial asthma." It affects both large and small bronchial tubes, causing them to narrow in caliber to such an extent that air is shut off from the lungs in a most distressing way. It is this inability to get air that causes the gasping and distress of asthma and constitutes its "pain" feature. Yet the bronchial tubes may be just as good as ever, once the attack has passed, although old asthmatics often have enlarged and tortuous bronchioles from the all too frequent strain.

Asthma is due to taking into the body some objectionable substance that induces a contractile spasm of the bronchial tubes. The most important step towards the cure of the complaint is to find the nature of the substance provoking the irritation in this particular patient. It is not the same thing for every patient. In some it is a vegetable pollen. In others the irritant emanates from some animal, perhaps a pet dog or cat who goes all unsuspected. Everyone knows about "horse asthma," but few realize that the irritation may just as often come from a cow, a dog, or a chicken.

The doctors who treat asthma with greatest success are those who make a special point of discovering the irri-

tant responsible for the attacks of the particular patient under treatment. It is a tedious job and involves testing with many forms of dust, pollen, and other wind-blown substances. But when carried through successfully it gives the doctor a clue to the cause. Once he has this he can prepare a vaccine which will make the patient immune to that irritant; or, if not successful in that, can at least advise him how to guard against exposure.

This is the modern method of dealing with asthma. It is very complex and not always successful, but it is far superior to the old way which made no attempt to do more than palliate the attacks.

GOAT'S MILK FOR BABIES.

Please tell me something about goat's milk. Is it better than cow's milk for babies?—N. T.

Personally I have had no experience with the feeding of goat's milk to infants. I have read about it quite a good deal lately and know that some doctors who make a specialty of feeding babies think very highly of goat's milk for difficult cases, children who do not appear to thrive on ordinary feeding. The very best milk for babies is that coming from the mother's breast; failing in that we usually resort to the milk of the cow, and when you consider how many thousands of babies are satisfactorily raised on this substitute, it is very evident that it is a good substitute. But it may be that goat's milk is really more nearly equal to the human article, as is claimed.



Doings in Woodland

Hanging the May Basket

THERE was someone who lived in Woodland right near to Sandy Squirrel's house that I have never told you about. Her animal friends often called her "Little Old Lady," because she is so very small. Her real name was Mandy Munk. She was a chipmunk.

She had lived alone in her little house in Woodland a very long time, and was always much smaller than her chipmunk neighbors. Because she was so small, she had been unable to do many of the things she wanted to do. All this sadness was because of one little boy.

It happened this way. When Mandy



Quietly Sandy Hung the May Basket on the Door Knob.

Munk was very young, a little boy saw her frisking among the green grasses and he set a trap to catch her. The next time Mandy Munk happened along that way she stepped right into that trap. For one whole day and night her foot was held fast. Only Mandy Munk knew the pain of those long hours. When the little boy found

her, he tried to doctor the injured leg, but it never was well after that.

Then one day Mandy Munk escaped from the naughty boy and hobbled back to Woodland. But she did not grow any more, and was always lame. So she was called "Little Old Lady," by the animal people in Woodland.

Now it was May and the first spring flowers had begun to blossom. Sandy Squirrel was returning from an errand to the store for his mother when he found a very delightful bunch of blossoms growing by an old oak tree.

The gay little blossoms seemed to speak to Sandy. He scratched his head and shook his fluffy tail.

"Ah, Ha! I have an idea," said Sandy.

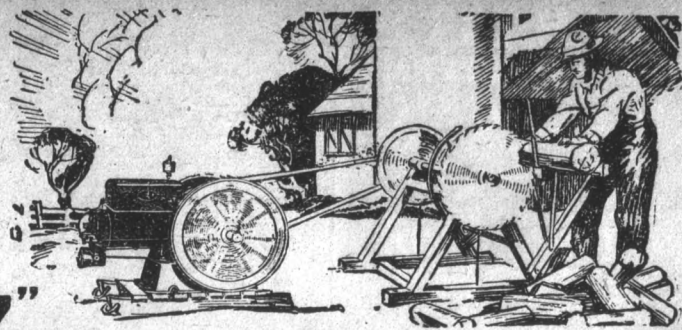
Now what that idea was, he never told anyone. But he picked the flowers and took them home. All that afternoon he was busy down by the brook.

He took long grasses and wove them into a little basket, then he filled the basket with the first May flowers of the season.

Late that afternoon Sandy took the May basket and hung it on "Little Old Lady's" door. Quietly he rang the bell and slipped away behind a nearby bush.

Mandy Munk was very happy to find the flowers when she opened the door.

She laid a sugar cookie on the window sill and went and put the flowers in water. When she came back the cookie was gone. If she could have seen through the green leaves she would have seen Sandy Squirrel munching it behind the juniper bush.



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Plan a "One Piece" Meal

It Will Save Time and Add the Spice of Variety to the Menu

AS the "one piece" is the predominating style of dress in your wardrobe, so let the one piece meal save you time and labor at house-cleaning time and other busy days. It will prove a welcome change to the family.

Meat pie is one of the healthiest, easiest prepared, and most economical one-piece meals. Of course, you will need some dessert, but a meat pie should combine the meat and vegetables in one main dish and save washing of many extra dishes.

Any kind of meat may be used. Either a cheap cut or some left-overs, beef, mutton, poultry, veal or fish. Oysters, potatoes, carrots, mushrooms, onions, tomatoes and other odds and ends may be added to give flavor.

Cut the meat into small pieces and remove the excess fat. Season the meat according to its kind and your taste.

If you use white meat a little grated lemon or orange peel is an improvement. Use very little onion or garlic, as baking scatters the flavor. Have the meats, vegetables, etc., cold when

put on by the average housewife. Paint is a much more durable finish and it can easily be washed, but it is a little more expensive and harder to put on. Paper is not practical for the kitchen.

Equal parts of diced carrots, potatoes and any left-over meat, seasoned with finely chopped onion and a dash of celery, if you like it, cover with the crust and save the steak for the next meal, as you will have enough meat in this dish.

And so it goes. Every housewife will find some combinations which are especially pleasing to her family. Some even like liver pie with onion seasoning.

Sweetbreads, brains, kidneys and other pieces should be combined with meat of less flavor. Two highly flavored kinds in the same pie make too rich a dish.

Pigeon, quail and small ducks are also fine for pie, either alone or in combination with other meat. In truth, it is decidedly hard to find anything better than a pigeon pie. And bunny rabbit will please you all, even if you do not like it cooked in the common fashion.—Mrs. J. L. F.

PICKING THE BLOOMS FROM PLANTS.

THE summer blooming annuals are being used much for cut flowers these days, and to keep them in bloom for a long period and to get the finest blooms, it has been found advisable to keep the flowers cut very close all the time. If blooms are left to fade on the plants, or seed to form, it will cause most of these annuals to stop blooming, or at least become less free. It is a case of the more flowers you use the more you have to use. While many will continue to bloom and bear seeds, if the seeds are not left to form the strength that they require goes into making finer blooms of what comes after. The sweet peas and violets, and even the pansies will not bloom for very long if all the seed pods are not kept from them. Most of the annuals can be made to bloom until frost by picking the blooms before they fade on the plants, and if they grow straggly, cutting back some of the flowering stems at the same time.—A. H.

CHASE DINGY-LOOKING COLORS OUT OF YOUR KITCHEN.

WHY not brighten up your kitchen after the dinginess of winter? It can be made attractive for summer by using paint and varnish, making fresh curtains, and possibly getting a new covering for the floor, according to the home economics specialists of the University of Wisconsin.

That dingy-looking colors are to be avoided in the kitchen is their opinion. Clean and clear, yet subdued colors, make a much more cheerful-looking and comfortable workshop.

Ivory and cool shades of gray, tan, and blue-gray can be used for the walls, with a lighter shade for the ceiling. Additional color can be used in the curtains, the linoleum, or in a border stenciled around the wall next to the ceiling. Cool tones of gray with pink or blue check curtains and white enameled woodwork, or ivory walls and blue painted furniture do a great deal to freshen up a dull kitchen.

Have Washable Walls.

Calcimine is a cheap, sanitary finish for the walls, and gives a fresh, clean-looking surface. This finish can be

put on by the average housewife. Paint is a much more durable finish and it can easily be washed, but it is a little more expensive and harder to put on. Paper is not practical for the kitchen.

Refinish your old tables and chairs with a little paint and enamel. These, finished in gray, blue, ivory or green, with a simple design of two or three bright colors stenciled on them, help to make an unattractive kitchen cheerful. Old coffee and baking powder cans painted and enameled in bright colors can be used for cereals and spices, and at the same time add bright spots to a white kitchen. A plant or a small window box also help to add freshness.

Crisp white curtains add freshness and attractiveness to the kitchen. Japanese toweling, colored cambric or voile, and gingham make effective curtains that are washable, and help to carry the color scheme around the room.

MEDITATIONS FROM THE KITCHEN.

SUZAN JANE says it's funny how some women spend a dollar or two for prizes for some card party, but can hardly be induced to part with fifteen cents for the missionary society.

Ma Jenkins has quite a reputation for making fine noodles. But the other day when some folks were coming for dinner, work piled up so that she simply couldn't get around to making them.



The Cook.

So she sent the hired man to town for some from the store and served them in the chicken gravy and everybody said that there never was anybody like Ma when it came to making good noodles.

Hi Peters says he's not so strong for all these new houses that have one big living-room instead of a parlor and a "settin' room." It seems to him that there has to be one room for company and one for comfort.

When Fern and Eb Brown were married they were both eighteen and everybody said there wasn't enough difference in their ages. They've been married ten years now, and Eb says there's nothing but differences now.

My husband says that I don't need to have my sink made higher. He also thinks it's woman's place, to make and start the fire, A vacuum cleaner's foolishness, and washing is no grind. But I don't care—he hasn't cross word puzzles on his mind.

Al Smith and his wife keep a budget and nothing can make them budge it one inch. Sallie needed some new dishes but there was no money in the household equipment fund. There was money in the amusement fund, however, so they went to town and saw a show, only Sallie says she couldn't really enjoy it because she could have bought the dishes she wanted with the money they spent.

As a rule, the man who follows the golden rule carries gold to the bank.

A Day's Meals for a Child

WHAT is your plan for feeding your child? Do you think only about keeping indigestible foods away from him? If so, you are behind the times. Or do you think first about serving him the foods his body needs? If so, you are modern and up-to-date.

Below are some bills of fare for children, suggested by the United States Department of Agriculture, which is uniting with the American Child Health Association and other organizations in a Child Health Week program. These bills of fare contain all the things needed for their development.

First, there is at least a pint of milk in each day's ration. Many children want more and can take it without leaving out other essential foods. Under these circumstances they ought to have more.

Second, there is an egg in the first bill of fare and a little meat or fish in the others. This is for iron.

Third, there is fruit in two meals out of three. This is a good rule to keep in mind all the time. Fresh fruit is best—juice or pulp for very young children. If fresh fruit can not be obtained, dried fruit may be used at one meal and either a little tomato juice or a raw green vegetable, such as lettuce, in the other. These foods are the watch dogs of the diet. They help to keep off disease.

Fourth, every meal in these rations provides for "roughage." In some meals it is supplied by potatoes. In others it is supplied by whole-grain cereal breakfast foods or whole-wheat bread. This means that the food will have enough bulk to prevent constipation.

Fifth, at one meal there is a vegetable other than potatoes.

Sixth, every meal contains a little butter or cream. Something very much needed by children is in butter-fat and it is well to give them a little of it besides that which they get in the milk.

Make a list of the foods your child eats and see if all six of these different kinds of foods are included each day: Milk, eggs, vegetables, fruit, whole-grain cereals, and butter or cream.

Suggested Bill of Fare for a Child of Two.

Breakfast: Juice of half an orange; whole-grain cereal mush, milk, two-thirds of a cup, or more if wanted; toast; butter.

Dinner: Coddled eggs; baked potato; spinach, bread; butter; pulp of cooked prunes, cookie.

Supper: Milk, one and one-third cups, or more if wanted; whole-wheat bread; butter.

Suggested Bill of Fare for Child of Five.

Breakfast: Baked apple; whole-grain cereal mush; milk, half pint, or more if wanted; bread; butter.

Dinner: Boiled potato; creamed codfish; string beans; bread; butter; cup custard; cookie.

Supper: Milk, half pint, or more if wanted; whole wheat bread; date marmalade.

Suggested Bill of Fare for a Child From Eight to Ten.

Breakfast: Berries; whole-grain cereal mush; milk, two-thirds pint, or more if wanted; bread, butter, sugar, one level tablespoon.

Dinner: Beef stew with potatoes and carrots or tomato; bread; butter; tapioca cream; ginger snaps.

Supper: Cream of lettuce soup; Graham bread toasted; butter; honey or syrup; milk if wanted.

PRIZE WINNING SPRING RECIPES.

FROM the heaps of appetizing recipes sent in this week, five were chosen, the others will appear next week. I hope you find them adaptable to your cooking schedule and your families' taste.—M. C.

Cream Rhubarb Pie.

1 cup finely chopped rhubarb 3 yolks of eggs, (beaten lightly)
1 cup sugar 1 lemon (use grated rind)
1 t. cornstarch

Mix corn starch with one tablespoon of cold water smoothly, then pour in boiling water enough to fill cup. Stir this into the rhubarb. Add the yolks of eggs, beaten lightly; pour

into rather deep pie tin lined with puff crust. Bake without top crust in a quick oven. When done cover with meringue made of the whipped whites and three tablespoons of sugar, brown slightly in oven; serve cold.—Mrs. J. D. N.

Pineapple Vegetable Salad.

1 cup chopped cabbage 1 pineapple
1 cup of celery French dressing
1 cup drained grated

Mix cabbage, celery, and pineapple thoroughly with French dressing. Let it stand for one hour before serving, then serve on crisp lettuce leaf.—Mrs. A. P.

Steamed Berry Pudding.

2 cups flour 2 t. butter
2 rounding teaspoons 1 cup milk
1 cup berries (black-berries or huckleberries)
1 level tsp. salt

Sift the flour, baking powder and salt. Work in the butter, and add the milk and berries, the berries having been drained from the juice. Turn into a buttered mold and steam for one and one-half hours. Sauce: Boil one cup of sugar and one-half cup of water until it falls from the side of the spoon in drops. Pour onto the stiffly beaten white of an egg and beat until cold. Fold in one cup of whipped cream.—Mrs. E. W.

DUDS WITH GREASE PREFERRED BY MOTH.

MOTHS like to lay their eggs best in soiled woollens and furs, and it is therefore generally profitable to have these materials cleaned carefully before storing them away.

"From May to July and during September and October, the clothes moth may be seen flitting about hunting an opportunity to light on woolen garments and furs. Here it lays eggs which eventually hatch into little worms or larvae. These larvae feed on the wool or fur.

"The moth doesn't like sunlight. For that reason it is best to hang clothes that may be infested, out of doors in the bright sunlight. Brush them with a stiff brush to remove any eggs or larvae which may be in the material.

"Another habit of the moth larvae is that of eating soiled spots in clothing. They relish dried animal matter, such as dried insects, including their own dead, meat, casein, and the like. The woolen material or fur which is cleaned before it is put away for the summer has a better chance to get safely through the moth season."

Household Service

CAUSE OF DARK VINEGAR.

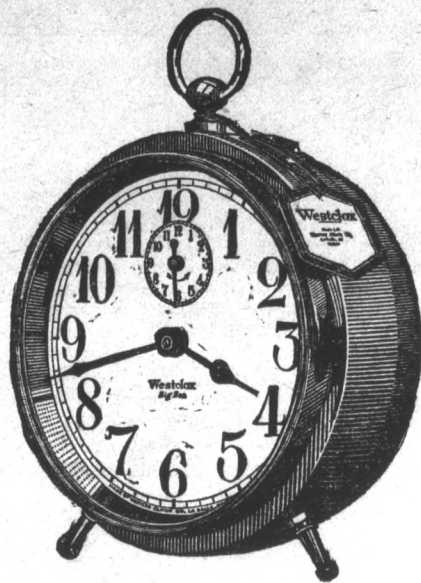
I keep our barrel of cider vinegar in the basement. It is nice and clear when I take it from the barrel, but in a week it will turn dark, almost black in color. It is two years old. What could I do to keep it clear?—Mrs. H. T.

There are several reasons why vinegar turns black after exposure to the air. The three principal reasons are: First, presence of an enzyme, oxidase; second, excess of tannin, and third, contact with metals, principally iron. To get rid of the first cause, viz. blackening due to the oxidase, add potassium metabisulphite at the rate of 0.2 to 0.5 ounces per 100 gallons. If you have, say fifty gallons, just add one-half of the amount for 100 gallons, thus you can work out any fraction of 100 gallons.

To get rid of the second cause, viz., the tannin, add gelatin at the rate of one to one and one-half ounces to 100 gallons of vinegar. First, soak the gelatin in water to get a solution, and then add it to the vinegar.

The remedy for the third cause, viz., contact with metals, obviously is to not place the vinegar in any metal container. If, however, you have already done so, you can clear the vinegar from the dark color by aerating the vinegar, then use gelatin in the same proportions as given above and this will clear the vinegar very nicely.

Westclox



Big Ben & Company

A GROUP of nine alarm clocks and two watches doing business under the trade mark Westclox. Big Ben is easily the best known, though Baby Ben runs him a close second.

Sleep-Meter has a host of friends among people who like Westclox quality at a

medium price.

America, who really founded the line, offers Westclox service at a price that makes people wonder how it can be done. Pocket Ben is a watch that takes a dollar-fifty out of your pocket and puts into it a timekeeping service worth many times that.

WESTERN CLOCK COMPANY, LA SALLE, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.
Factory: Peru, Illinois. In Canada: Western Clock Co., Limited, Peterborough, Ont.

Big Ben	Baby Ben	America	Sleep-Meter	Jack o' Lantern	Pocket Ben	Glo-Ben
\$3.25	\$3.25	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$1.50	\$2.25

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.

	25	50	100	500	1000
100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid prices					
English and American White Leghorns	\$2.75	\$5.50	\$10	\$45	\$88
Single and Rose Comb Brown Leghorns	2.75	5.50	10	45	88
Single Comb Buff Leghorns	2.75	5.50	10	45	88
S. C. Mottled Anconas, Barred Rocks	3.75	7.00	13	62	120
S. C. and R. C. R. I. Reds	3.75	7.00	13	62	120
White and Buff Rocks	3.75	7.00	13	62	120
White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas	3.75	7.00	13	62	120
Buff and White Orpingtons	4.50	8.50	17	82	160
Silver Wyandottes, Light Brahmas, Langshans	4.50	8.50	17	82	160

15 other rare varieties. Mixed, all Heavies, \$11 per 100. All Light, \$9 per 100. Light and Heavy Mixed, \$10 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, Box 50, FLINT, MICH.

HEALTHY, HUSKY, BABY CHICKS.

Production backed by years of experience in practical poultry farming. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postage Paid.

	per 25	per 50	per 100	per 500
Large Type W. Leghorns	\$4.25	\$8.50	\$16.00	\$75.00
Pure Barred Rocks	4.25	8.00	15.00	70.00
White Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00	75.00
Rhode Island Reds	4.25	8.00	15.00	70.00

Order your chicks from a practical poultry farm, operating 365 days in the year and backed by twenty years experience in breeding and prolific egg production. Visit our plant at any time. We are at your service.

Reference, First National Bank, Ypsilanti, Mich.

YPSIFIELD EGG FARM HATCHERY, YPSILANTI, MICH.

EARLY MATURING BABY CHICKS FROM PURE BRED BLOOD TESTED STOCK

BRED IN MICHIGAN -- HATCHED IN MICHIGAN

	50	100	500	1000
Select B. P. Rocks & R. I. Reds	\$7.50	\$14	\$70	\$140
Extra Select B. P. Rocks & R. I. Reds	8.50	16	80	160
W. P. Rocks & W. Wyandottes	8.50	16	80	160
"Utility" Eng. B. S. C. W. Leghorns	6.50	12	60	120
"Tancred" S. C. W. Leghorns	7.50	14	70	140

Mixed Chicks (all Heavies), \$12. Mixed Chicks (all Varieties), \$11 straight. Pullets from Eight Weeks to Maturity. 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. MILAN HATCHERY, Box 4, Milan, Mich.

Chicks and Eggs at Reduced Prices

One of the founders of the chick industry 22 years in business. An old reliable Hatchery which has been putting out guaranteed chicks for years. Our flocks are the result of careful breeding and culling over a long period. When seen our chicks recommend themselves. Dr. L. E. Heasley Egg Basket strain Buff Leghorns. White Leghorns. Headed by males 275-303 egg record breeding. Barred Rocks headed by E. B. Thompson's males. R. I. Reds headed by Whittaker's males. Buff and White Leghorns; pullets after June 1st. Write for catalogue.

Meadow Brook Hatchery, Henry De Pree Sons, R. 1, Holland, Mich.

Wingarden Strain

WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHICKS



SAVE 10% NOW

Selected Mating	Extra Selected Mating	Special Star Mating
English Type White Leghorns, Br. Leghorns, Anconas	English Type Wh. Leghorns, Br. Leghorns, Anconas, B. d. Rocks	English Type Wh. Leghorns, Mated to Pedigree Sired and Hollywood Males
\$13 per 100	\$15 per 100	\$17 per 100
\$60 per 500	\$70 per 500	\$80 per 500
\$115 per 1000	\$135 per 1000	\$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
English Type White Leghorn Pullets, 9 weeks old, \$1.15 each.
\$1. in lots of 50 or more. F.O.B. ZEELAND, MICH., BOX M Zeeland. Ready May 15 to May 20.

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

ONE MILLION "GOOD LUCK" CHICKS

LEADING BREEDS - LOWEST PRICES!

REDUCED ROCK BOTTOM PRICES MAY 4th TO SEPT. 1st. THOUSANDS OF PLEASED CUSTOMERS TESTIFY TO THEIR WONDERFUL QUALITY, TYPE, BEAUTY AND EGG PRODUCTION. Send for our BIG, BEAUTIFUL, COLORED, INSTRUCTIVE ART BOOK, FREE, showing our own birds in their NATURAL COLORS. Read the many testimonials full of praises which highly endorse our Chicks. Before you buy elsewhere see these illustrations of the actual birds that produce the eggs. WE GUARANTEE OUR BIRDS FREE FROM NEW EUROPEAN AND OTHER DISEASES. 100% Live Delivery Postpaid. Bank Ref., Mem. I. B. C. A. and Ohio C. A.

ALL LEADING VARIETIES	Prices now
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns, Anconas	\$2.50 50 \$4.75 100 \$9.00 300 \$25.50 500 \$42 1000
Barred & White Rocks, R. I. Reds.	3.25 50 6.00 100 11.50 300 22.00 500 35 1000
Bl. Minorca, Wh. Wyandotte, Wh. & Buff Orpington	3.75 50 7.00 100 13.50 300 25.00 500 40 1000
Buff & Wh. Minorca, S. L. Wyandotte, S. Sussex	5.00 50 9.00 100 17.00 300 30.00 500 45 1000
Lt. Brahma, Gol. Wyandotte 20c each. Light Mixed, 100, \$8. Heavy Mixed, 100, \$9.50.	

NEUHAUSER HATCHERIES, BOX 62, NAPOLEON, OHIO.

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
R. I. Reds	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.00	140
Wh. Rocks	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.00	150
Wh. Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.00	150
Wh. & Br. Leghorns	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.00	120

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

WASHTENAW HATCHERY,
Geddes Road
Ann Arbor, Michigan

YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

Our 15 years of work and experience in breeding and hatching Chicks qualifies us as DEAN in the Poultry Industry College. We own and operate a real Poultry Farm of 20 acres, not merely a Hatchery. Our Free Catalog will give you an excellent idea of this Farm—Get it now. We have specialized in White Leghorns for many years.

100% Live Delivery Guar.	Postpaid prices on	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns, Extra Quality	\$4.00	\$7.50	\$14.00	\$67.50	\$130.00	
Barred Rocks, Reds, Anconas	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00	
White & Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes	5.00	9.00	17.00	80.00	155.00	

Ref. Royal Oak Savings Bank. Order direct from this ad. in full confidence.

DEAN FARM AND HATCHERY,
Box 21, Birmingham, Michigan.

BIG HUSKY CHICKS

Pure-bred, high quality, heavy laying, tested flocks. Great Winter Layers.

100% Live Delivery Guar.	Postpaid prices on	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White & Brown Leghorns	\$3.75	\$7.25	\$14	\$67.50	\$130	
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	4.50	8.50	16	77.50	150	
Anconas (Extra Good Sheppard)	4.00	7.75	15	72.50	140	
Mixed Chicks	2.75	5.50	10	50.00		

Extra Selected Stock, \$2.00 per 100 higher. Each order packed personally. Bank Reference. There is no risk. Free Circular.

WINSTROM POULTRY FARM,
BOX C-6, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN.

NOW EASY TO PREVENT WHITE DIARRHEA

This dread bowel trouble gets in its deadly work from the first day of the chicks' life. You must start at the same time—from the very first day—to kill the germs.

It's easy now to keep your chicks from it. Simply put a little B-K in the chicks' drinking water for the first ten days. Disinfect the incubator before the hatch to prevent the germ getting into the eggs. Spray the pens with this amazing germ killer to destroy the germs spread in the droppings. That's all there is to it. And it works.

B-K is the greatest and safest of all germ killers. Eleven years' proved success. No acid, no poison, no bother. Your dealer has B-K in

10-oz. and quart bottles and gallon jugs. Money back guarantee. Try it at our risk.

HAVEN'T LOST ONE SINCE
"After losing 150 chicks from White Diarrhea," writes Bloomington Farms, "we got some B-K and haven't lost a chick since. A few cents' worth did the trick."

General Laboratories, Dept. 23N
Madison, Wisconsin.

Please send FREE and POSTPAID your valuable Bulletin No. 218G on WHITE DIARRHEA AND BOWEL TROUBLE IN BABY CHICKS

Name _____
Address _____

Poultry

IT PAYS TO GRADE EGGS.

THE small producer of eggs, that is, the man or woman who does not keep more than a hundred hens, often sells his product to a line of retail customers. Such fortunate persons do not have to consider the grading. Those of us who keep flocks of 500 or more should be very careful about the grading. A man took two cases of eggs to a cooperative marketing association in one of the eastern cities. "I would like to see you grade these eggs and if you can convince me that I can do better marketing through your association, I will buy some stock and let you handle my output." The eggs were graded by the standard in use and placed on the market. Previously the man had found out just what he could get for the eggs in the best market he knew of. It transpired that he got almost two dollars per case more for the eggs after grading than he would have received otherwise.

The best work that the cooperative associations are doing is in teaching the farmers the value of grading the product; also, in the fact that they are building up a demand for particular brands of eggs in cartons. There is no reason why the poultryman, who has a large flock, should not try to build up a demand for his product. It can be done only if careful grading is practiced.

I have seen western eggs selling at a better price than near-by easterns, simply because grading is practiced. Eggs running twenty-four ounces, or more, to the dozen should be placed in the first assortment; between twenty-one and twenty-three ounces passes for a very good grade, and under twenty-one ounces to the dozen pass for pullet eggs. After the pullets have been laying for some time, there will usually be but two grades and any eggs too small for the second grade are used at home or sold to the local trade.

The weighing and candling of eggs is not a difficult operation. It should be done daily and standards set should be adhered to rigidly. When the commission man learns that you are sending in a dependable product, he is apt to give you a little special attention and a noticeable increase in the returns will be apparent. If you do not produce enough eggs to ship an entire case of first-grade at one time, make it half and half, and advise the seller. Even this much of grading will help.

Go into any of our large cities and buy a dozen so-called "fresh eggs" and the chances are that you will get storage eggs. This will not be true in every case, but it does often occur. Also, you will find in many cases that the only "fresh" eggs available bear the California label. When a dealer buys a case of western eggs he knows what he is buying. There will be no seconds in the case. If we are to meet this competition successfully, we must grade just as carefully as the western producer or association. It is a mighty good time to consider this subject when eggs are at their lowest price for the year, as is the case at present.—Charles H. Chesley.

STORY OF MY POULTRY PROJECT.

ABOUT June 1 I bought fifty Buff Orpington chicks to see if I could earn a little money. I was talking with our county agent about them and he thought it would be a good thing for me to enter the club work, as I had good chicks and would learn how to care for them, besides, I could still sell those I didn't want and make a little money.

I came home and looked over my chickens and thought about it. I decided it would be a lot of fun and I

First Choice White Leghorn CHICKS

PURE HOLLYWOOD STRAIN

260-290 Egg Pedigree

Direct descendants of hens with records of 260-290, 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

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

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

HIGH QUALITY CHICKS

Delivered by Parcel Post Prepaid
100% Live Delivery Guaranteed

	25	50	100
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	\$3.50	\$6.50	\$12
Barred, White & Buff Rocks, Single and Rose Comb Reds & Anconas	\$4.00	\$8.00	\$15
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons & Black Minorcas	\$4.50	\$8.50	\$16

All chicks inspected by poultry experts holding certificates from Ohio State University to inspect poultry.

MANKEL IDEAL HATCHERY

Box B, Upper Sandusky, O.

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

Reliable Poultry Farm

THEY BEAR INSPECTION

Fancy Stock at Right Prices

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

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.

CHICKS THAT LIVE

From sturdy, healthy free-range flocks. Fluffy, 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. Selected 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.

Green Lawn Chic 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.



Missed One Day in Two Years
Coleman, Mich., Jan. 10, 1923. Lakeview Poultry Farm, Holland, Mich.: "I have a flock of nice Rhode Island Reds which came from your poultry farm and in two years they have missed but one day in laying. Please send me catalog for this year.—Mrs. Mabel Nelson Long."
That's only a sample of what Lakeview flocks are doing.

ORDER FROM THESE PRICES.

English S. C. White Leg-	Utility Matings.	50	100	500
horns	\$4.00	\$7.50	\$14	\$65
Barred Rocks	4.75	9.00	17	80
S. C. and R. C. Rhode				
Island Reds	4.50	8.50	16	75
Mixed Chicks (Good chicks				
—No culls)	3.25	6.25	12	60

Tancred S. C. White Leg-	Star Matings.	50	100	500
horns	\$4.75	\$9.00	\$17	\$80
Barred Rocks	5.50	10.50	20	95
S. C. and R. C. Rhode				
Island Reds	5.00	9.50	18	85

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

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.

CHICK 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.



White Leghorns

Tancred - 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. Illustrated catalog free.
Highland Poultry Farm, R. 9, Box C, Holland, Mich.

Pure-Bred White Leghorn Chicks

and 8-week Pullets at the following special reduced prices.
BABY CHICKS.
April delivery 10c each. May delivery 9c each. Odd lots at \$7.50 per 100. 8-week Pullets at \$1.00 each. 100% alive delivery guaranteed. Prepaid. Order at once. **Shady Lawn Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Box 5-M, Zeeland, 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.**

SEND NO MONEY FOR SILVER 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, 10c; Bd. Rocks, Wh. Rocks, S. C. Reds, 12c; Buff Rocks, Buff Orps., Wh. Wyand., Blk. Minorcas, 14c. Lots of less than 100 chicks, 1c more.
Silver Lake Hatchery, Box M, Silver Lake, Ind.

BABY CHICKS

\$12.50 Per 100 and Up
We are listing 12 varieties of Pure Blood Farm range stock. Chickens, Ducks and Guinea. 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 O, 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 10th Annual Catalog is yours for the asking. Write for it.
INTERLAKES FARM, Box 39, Lawrence, Mich.

Quality Chicks
Free range. Healthy stock. Twelve varieties. Eight cents and up. Write for circular and prices. 100% Live arrival guaranteed. Bank reference.
ST. STEPHEN HATCHERY, St. Stephen, O.

could learn many things about poultry. I told Mr. Hatthias, the county agent, that I would join a poultry club.

I have bought all my own feed and cared for them myself, and I still have my fifty and have had no trouble. My feed has cost me \$14.77, and I have fed a variety of feed, milk mash, cracked wheat, sour milk and green pasture, with plenty of fresh water, to date. I have paid out \$21.27 for chicks and feed.

At Hillsdale County Fair I exhibited two pens of four fowls each, and won eleven ribbons. I have learned many more things about feed and care of chickens than I could have learned any other way. I have enjoyed my work and I am proud of my flock. I hope I can raise more another year.—Fredrick H. Mack, Litchfield, Michigan.

COMB DISINFECTION.

STATE director of apiary inspection. Mr. B. F. Kindig, has announced that plans are well under way to establish Hultzelmanizing stations at various points among disease affected bee sections where keepers may bring in and sterilize diseased combs at a moderate expense. The stations will be supervised by deputy apiary inspectors. In the meantime, the bee-keeper should keep close watch of his colonies and if he is not positive as to the cause of dead larvae or scale which may appear in the brood-comb, he may send a sample of the dead brood or scales to either the director of apiary inspection, at East Lansing, or to the department of agriculture for identification.

If the dead material is still soft it can be sent most rapidly by making a smear on a clean piece of paper with a clean toothpick. After the smear is dried, fold the sample for identification and mail immediately.

CHICKS MAY BE OVERCROWDED.

Could you tell me what I could do for my chicks? I do not have any trouble with those I hatched under hens, but I sent for some and they are not doing well. I feed them the same as the others. I have them with hens. The hens are shut up but the chicks run free. They seem to eat good. They will raise their wings and soon droop and die. They do not seem to be lousy.—Miss F. C.

The incubator chicks may be lacking in vigor, due to chilling or overcrowding. Sometimes large flocks of incubator hatched chicks are given to a few hens to brood and the chicks are chilled at night. When a hen has more than ten or twelve chicks there is always the danger that some may be crowded out each night and partly chilled. This gradually reduces their vigor and makes them subject to disease. The chicks may be infected with white diarrhea.

The only remedy for such a condition is to avoid overcrowding, feed a balanced ration and keep the chicks on a grassy range as free as possible from contamination by older stock. Perform a postmortem and note the condition of the internal organs of the chicks that die.

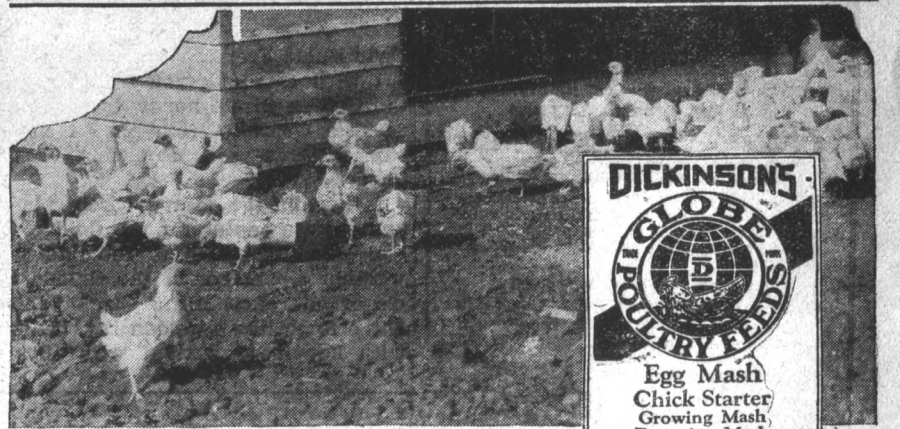
SPOTS ON EGG SHELLS.

I am sending in today's mail a piece of an egg shell on which are "some-things" all out of the same egg. They do not look like the blood clots we sometimes see.—Mrs. S. B.

One spot seems to be a large louse which was dried on to the sticky egg shell soon after the chick hatched. The other spots seem to be small dried clots of blood from the membrane which was around the chick. The presence of the louse indicates the need of the blue ointment treatment for the hen, or a dusting with sodium fluoride. No symptoms of disease of any kind are shown on the pieces of shell.

Give your chicks a good start and they will repay you with a good finish.

How Many Chicks of Your First Hatch Are Living Today?



ARE 95 out of a hundred living now? If not, for the sake of your future poultry profits, face the facts. Most chick deaths are preventable. An alarming percentage are caused by the feeding mistakes made by the raiser.

While you may not know what feeding mistakes you made that prevented you from raising 95 out of a hundred of your first hatch, you can prevent the repetition of those costly errors by adopting a tested and proved scientific feeding method that is vouched for by one of the world's largest makers of poultry feeds.

Follow This Tested Globe Method and Raise More Chicks

We have tested out many chick-raising methods during the last 22 years in our experimental poultry yards. The method described herein has proved itself to be by far the best. Its worth has been demonstrated by hundreds of poultry raisers in all parts of the country who regularly raise 90% to 95% of the chicks they hatch.

We unreservedly recommend this method to you. Following it is a short cut to bigger and surer poultry profits—to more chicks raised—to more broilers sold—to more well-developed pullets.

Prevents Feeding Mistakes

The Globe Chick-Raising Method, if followed exactly, prevents feeding mistakes. It furnishes the chicks with a food that approximates Nature's "chick food"—the yolk in the newly hatched chick—so that there is no strain on the chick's digestive organism during the change from yolk to prepared feeds. It insures chicks receiving the nutritive elements needed to build fat, feathers, bones, muscles. It insures that they will receive sufficient vitamins. It insures that chicks of the small poultry raiser will be as profitably fed as those of the most successful poultry raisers in the country. It is a method that spells PROFITS for all who follow it.

If you want to make no more chick-killing mistakes—

If you want to raise 90% to 95% of your chicks instead of 50%—

If you want to stop using haphazard mixtures—

If you want to give your chicks a FEEDING CHANCE to make you money—

Start using the Globe Chick-Raising Method without delay.

NOW is the time to start!

Adopt the Globe Chick-Raising Method today! If you have young chicks, ask your Globe merchant for Globe Chick Starter and Globe Chick Scratch. If your chicks are feathering, be sure to order Globe Growing Mash. Feathering chicks need a special feed. Globe Growing Mash is distinctive—rich in vitamins and the food elements making for sturdy frames, glossy plumage, and stamina.

We say "The Globe merchant is a good man to know"—because he realizes that your success must make his own—because he knows that results alone determine feed costs—because he stands for progressive "Dollar Value" merchandising and because of all this has tied up his personal business reputation with Globe Feeds—made today with an eye on tomorrow.

Go to your Globe merchant today. Order the feeds you need. The path that leads to your Globe store is the path that leads to bigger Fall and Winter profits for you.

The ALBERT DICKINSON CO.
Chicago Minneapolis

The Albert Dickinson Co.
2755 W. 35th Street
Chicago, Ill.

Please send me FREE a copy of "Poultry Profits." I am enclosing 4c in stamps to cover mailing and packing.

Name.....

Address.....

City and State.....



The GLOBE Chick Raising METHOD

For best and quickest results, we recommend that you follow this feeding program—

First 24 hours: Place a clean fount with tepid water before the chicks. Change water twice daily. GIVE THEM ABSOLUTELY NOTHING ELSE.

Second 24 hours: Place a little fine Charcoal and Grit on the litter—NO FOOD.

Third 24 hours: Feed dry Globe Chick Starter mixed with fine Charcoal and Grit three times during the day. Place it on a board and feed not more than they will eat in fifteen minutes.

4th to 10th days: Feed Globe Chick Starter in a chick hopper five times a day. In addition, scatter a little Globe Chick Scratch mornings and evenings in the litter to induce exercise.

10th day to 6th or 8th week: Leave the Globe Chick Starter before them in the hopper where they can have easy access to it all the time. From now on keep a box with fine Charcoal and Grit constantly before them. Increase the Globe Chick Scratch quantity as they grow and bury it in the litter, but not more in the morning than they clean up in thirty minutes. Give them work for it—exercise is essential to health and rapid growth. Late afternoon, feed a larger amount to carry them through the night with a full crop. At noon, furnish some juicy green feed. Grind it and mix some Globe Chick Starter with it to absorb the juice. Tomato juice is especially beneficial. Feed only such quantities as are quickly disposed of.

From the 6th to 8th through the 16th week: Change the Globe Growing Mash and Globe Growing Scratch, continuing the same routine adopted after the first ten days. Start the 8th week by feeding not more than one ounce of Scratch per bird per day, increasing the proportion gradually until you are feeding two ounces at 16 weeks.

At about twelve weeks the sexes should be separated and all males not desired for breeding and any other culled prepared for the market. The market usually desires from 1 3/4 to 2 pound broilers early in the season and the chicks that have been culled, if put on the Globe Fattening Mash can be increased to the proper size in two weeks. Methods of feeding this Mash are described on page 45 in "Poultry Profits."

16th week and after: When the age of sixteen weeks has been reached we recommend changing the feed to Globe Egg Mash and Globe Poultry Scratch.

Free

illustrated booklet, "Feed from the Egg to the Market," tells how to cut down death rate in chicks, how to keep poultry strong and healthy. Not a catalog, just a commonsense discussion on feeding, containing data of value to all poultry raisers. A copy will be sent you absolutely free.

Here is what CORRECT FEEDING will do

- 1 Save 50% of your chicks
- 2 Increase egg production
- 3 Ward off poultry diseases
- 4 Fatten your market fowls

COLLIS PROCESS PURE DRIED BUTTERMILK

Supplies necessary ingredients to give a perfectly balanced mash. Should be added to all mash feeds (10% is enough but 20% is not too much). It is packed in 8 1/2, 25, 50 and 100 lbs.

COLLIS PRODUCTS CO.
General Offices, Clinton, Ia. Dept. 295

Your dealer should be able to supply you, but if he cannot, insist that he order some from us, or we will supply you direct.

COLLIS PRODUCTS CO.
Please send me your free book on poultry feeding.

Name _____
Address _____
Name nearest feed dealer _____

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.**

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 pre-paid parcel post to your door, satisfaction and a live delivery guaranteed.

CIRCULAR ON REQUEST

THE KAZOO HATCHERY CO.
R. R. 3 Kalamazoo, 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, 15 1/2c. White, Brown Leghorns, 11c. Anconas, 12 1/2c. Mixed heavies, 12c. Mixed light breeds, 8c. May chicks \$1.00 per 100 less. June chicks, \$2.00 less. Order direct from this adv. 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.**



Some M. C. Thoughts

A Few Comments by a Golden Circler

Dear Uncle Frank:

I wish to thank you for conferring the Golden Circle honor upon me and for the Golden Circle pin. I hope I can prove myself deserving of this honor.

I thought the Merry Circle pin an appropriate center for the Golden Circle, since it seems to indicate that, whether a member of the Golden Circle or not, each Merry Circler should shine forth like a golden ray, beaming with happiness, active with health,

means carrying one's soul in one's hands, setting one's foot on a narrow path. It means never placing ourselves in danger of meeting the cold look on the part of a child that tells us without words that he finds us insufficient

and unreliable. It means the humble realization that the ways of being useful to him are few. The slightest mistrust, the smallest unkindness, the least act of contemptuous ridicule leave wounds that last for life in the finely strung soul of a child.—Your niece, Wilma Fry.

I am a little late in getting this in, but age has not caused a deterioration of its goodness. The rest of your letter will be continued in our next issue,

OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Uncle Frank:

My ideas about smoking are these: I do not believe that it is right for a growing boy to smoke. Between the ages of twelve and twenty, smoking does more harm than in all the remaining years.

I saw five reels on the effect of tobacco. It showed forcibly the evil caused by it, especially if used before the age of twenty. It also showed the effects on a rat in comparison, with a rat which had not been given any. As a result, in five days' time the rat having tobacco given to it died. I think this shows as clearly as anything else what tobacco does.

Also, I want to know if it is against the rules to typewrite answers to puzzles.—Your niece, Nora Severance, Grand Blanc, Mich.

Thanks for what you say about smoking. There are no rules against using typewriter in contests.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I have just read a letter on smoking. Sorry to say, it was of a girl living in Cadillac, the nearest city to Lucas. I didn't know there were such refined ladies so near. If she thinks that smoking keeps a boy from becoming a man, I thoroughly disagree. I don't see any more wrong in smoking than I do in the using of that everlasting powder puff.

As long as the girls will let us smoke in peace, we will let them use their puffs, but if they are going to try to make us quit smoking, they might become sorry, eh, boys? Smoking is all right as long as it is not done too much, I think.—Your nephew and cousin, Garret Klinge, Lucas, Mich.

I agree that smoking does not necessarily make a boy unmanly, but it is a useless habit that hasn't one good

quality to it. Powder does not injure the health, but smoking does.

Dear Uncle Frank:

White Amaranth, Just Peggy, and Halcyone interested me very much and I admire their ability to express themselves. I thought I'd try it; gee, you should see the results. Guess there's nothing in my head to express. My nickname is "Windy," (sounds romantic, thrilling, etc., beside the others, doesn't it)? Originating from the fact



Helen Piper's Mule Looks as if it were Asleep on the Job. Are You?

that I tell everything I know, or, in other words, talk too much.

I had to look up Amaranth in the dictionary for I hadn't the slightest idea whether it was a girl's name or something to eat. I bet I'm not the only one who didn't. 'Fess up, now. I asked mother the meaning while she was working cross word puzzles and she replied, "Amaranth, Amaranth, let me think; how many letters should it have?"

I think I'd better close (what a relief sighs Uncle Frank), now. Thanking you again for my pin, I remain, very sincerely, La Vendee Adolph, Union City, Mich.

I'll 'fess up. I had to look up Amaranth myself. I'll say your nickname is quite romantic.

From Happiness Spreaders

What Some Contributors to the M. C. Have to Say

Having read of the endeavors of the Merry Circle boys and girls to purchase radios for the Sanatorium at Howell, The Ladies' Aid Society of the Central M. E. Church are sending five dollars toward that fund. With best wishes for your success.—Mrs. Fred C. Klumpff, Sec., North Street P. O., Michigan.

Dear Uncle Frank:

This plan of what to do with our Merry Circle Fund interests me greatly. I have been through the Howell Sanatorium and at present I have a cousin there. She is not in bed.

I think a radio for these poor boys

and girls would be wonderful, and nothing could be a better way for the fund to be spent. I am sure all Merry Circle wish to make other poor sick children happy.

I am very much in favor of a radio, as we have one in our home. They sure are a wonderful invention.

I am, with the greatest of pleasure, inclosing a sum of money that I wish you would add to your fund.—Ruth Root.

Dear Uncle Frank:

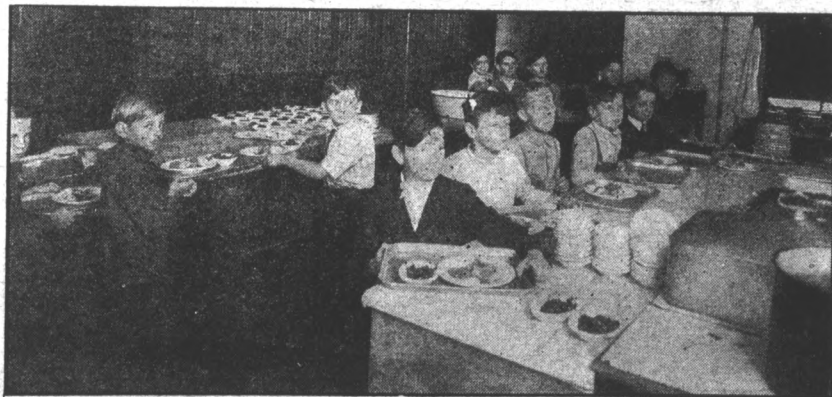
I think your idea of giving radios to the Howell Sanatorium is very nice. It will make the boys and girls so happy. I am enclosing my first contribution to the Merry Circle Fund.—Your niece, Lucile Parkhurst.

Dear Uncle Frank:

The money I am sending to the M. C. Fund I saved by going without candy and oranges.—Your nephew, Emil Sweet.

Dear Uncle Frank:

We are denying ourselves a small bit to help the children at the Sanatorium. It is only a small amount, but there may be some Merry Circle who will put in more so that it will be made up for. A dime apiece is not a great lot of money, but if all the Merry Circle would send as much there would soon be enough to help the children have a lot of fun. We hope you get the whole amount, and wish we could send more.—From your nieces, Edna and Ilo Stockton.



The T. B. Boys Can't Put Their Feet Under the Home Table.

Teaching Moral Cleanliness

WHAT do you think about teaching moral cleanliness to students in high school?

Yesterday a woman from the health department of our state spoke before the high school. What she said especially appealed to me. Her subject was on cleanliness, or "Keeping Fit," as she called it. The thing that stood out most strongly in her talk, and upon which she put most stress, was cleanliness of the mind.

Don't you think, Uncle Frank, that morals have a lot to do with a person's station in life? Doesn't the boy who has his morals and respects them, find it far easier to reach his goal of ambition than he who does whatever occurs to him, whether or not it is right?

I know many fellows who seem to think that a girl doesn't care what is said to her. I know others, and they are the fellows whom everyone likes, who wouldn't dream of saying anything that couldn't bear repeating.

This morning in one of our classes we discussed the subject and the instructor said that our duty as high school students was, not only to study but to prepare ourselves for our life work and that everyone should live by certain morals, thereby making better men and women.

Please, will you give your opinion on the matter?—"Ego."

I can shout amen to everything you say. Moral cleanliness and the facts of life should be taught. The only caution is to get a capable, morally clean person to teach them.

TONGUE TWISTER CONTEST.

A SHORT time ago I received several requests for a tongue twister contest. If that's what you want, you shall have it.

The two boys or girls who send in the two best tongue twisters, will get fountain pens for prizes. The next three will receive dictionaries, and the next five will get knives for their work. Neatness will count in the selection of the winners. All who send in two good twisters but are not members of the Merry Circle will get M. C. pins and cards.

Please put your name and address in the upper left hand corner of the paper and put M. C. after your name if you are a Merry Circler.

Send your papers to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, before May 7, for the contest closes then.

THE PIE WINNERS.

I THOUGHT that our pie coptest was so easy, but apparently it was not, for only ten got the charity quotations correct. The chief cause of error was that "And learn the luxury of doing good" was made part of another quotation.

I thought that this contest was a suitable one at this time when we are trying to make the Merry Circle Fund grow. I am glad that several Merry Circlers thought the same about it.

The prize winners are as follows:

Fountain Pens.

Martha Wender, Sebawaing, Mich.
Linea Carlson, Reed City, Mich.

Dictionaries.

Joyce I. Mitchell, R. 2, Grand Blanc, Mich.

Irene Rossman, Metamore, Mich.
Leo W. Camburn, Homer, Mich.

Knives.

Maxine L. Lindlay, R. 5, Vassar, Mich.
Irma J. Henn, R. 4, Brown City, Mich.
Glada Miller, Fairview, Mich.
Virginia Wescott, Rockford, Mich.
Elizabeth Heald, R. 3, South Haven, Mich.

LAST WEEK'S CONTEST.

HERE are the quotations on charity which were pried last week, and which we asked you to help us out on last week:

We are rich only through what we give, and poor only through what we refuse.

Be charitable and indulgent to everyone but yourself.

He is truly great who hath a great charity.

And learn the luxury of doing good.

Cast thy bread upon the waters; for thou shall find it after many days.

SPRING.

What is that,
Which in the morn of year
Entrances all to dance and sing?
To raise aloft a lusty cheer,
In praise of what?
Of Spring.

What is that,
Which comes to bring,
The warbling of the robin,
Which makes our souls with gladness sing,
And sets our hearts a' throbbin'?
Why, Spring.

What is that,
Which helps to bring,
The tiny bud-lets out,
Which helps the breezes gently blow
The lofty trees about?
That is Spring.

By Ruth McPhail, M. C.

Barred Rocks and Reds Chicks

From sturdy, healthy, free range flocks. Tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

Prices:	50	100	500
Foreman Strain Barred Rocks	\$8	\$15	\$65
Selected Barred Rocks	7	13	60
R. I. Reds	7	13	60

Special prices on 1,000 lots. Write for price. 8-week-old Pullets and 4-week chicks. Reference, Farmers' & Merchants' Bank, Milan, Mich.

Krueper Poultry Farm & Hatchery
Milan, Mich.

CHICKS C.O.D.

Sacpiel Oversupply Cut
Prices for May and June Delivery

ENG. WHITE LEGHORNS—50, \$6; 100, \$11; 500, \$30. Barred Rocks, 50, \$7; 100, \$13; 500, \$30.

Husky, pure-bred stock. Postpaid; 100% delivery guaranteed. Send 10¢ with order, pay balance on arrival. Order now for immediate or future shipment direct from ad.

WINTER EGG FARM, Box 10, Zeeland, Michigan.

Pure Bred CHICKS

"Baby Chicks With a Future"

Our flocks have been thoroughly culled for years for heavy egg production. We know we are offering you the best your money can buy in Quality Chicks. We guarantee 100% Live Delivery.

50	100	500	1,000
S. C. Wh. Leghorns.....\$6	\$12	\$57.50	\$115
R. I. Reds and B. P. Rocks..8	15	72.00	140

Catalog on Request. Bank References.

A. D. Richardson Hatchery, Box "J", Dundee, Michigan

\$10.00 per Hundred for May Chicks
Large egg type, pure Barron White Leghorns. STATE DEMONSTRATION FLOCK RECORD and descriptive circular on request, or order from advertisement and save delay. 100% Live delivery prepaid.
JUNE HATCHED CHIX, \$9.00 PER HUNDRED.
PLANKTON POULTRY PLANT, Sycamore, Ohio.

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.**

DOWNSTANCREDBARRON LEGHORNS

1882 For forty three years the name Downs has been associated with poultry. During most of this time our business has been purely local. Thru this local business we have built up a reputation for 1925

HIGH QUALITY WHITE LEGHORNS

That has brought us results over a much larger field than we had anticipated. We now make the following prices. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid. Ref., Romeo Savings Bank, Romeo, Michigan.

For Delivery May 1st to May 15th. Postpaid	25	50	100	500	1000
Tom Barron Selected White Leghorns	\$3.50	\$6.50	\$13.00	\$62.50	\$120
For Delivery May 18th to June 1st	3.25	6.00	11.50	55.00	100
For Delivery after June 1st	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.50	85

HONESTY IS OUR MOTTO. That is why our local business has been built up to such a satisfactory extent. Catalog Free.

W. A. Downs Poultry Farm, Box 104, Washington, Michigan

YOUR CHANCE

To Buy Highest Quality Pure-bred Tom Barron English S. C. WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHICKS

\$9.00 Per 100

\$42.50 Per 500

\$80.00 Per 1000

For Immediate Delivery

Order Direct from this Ad.

These chicks are from pure-bred stock and are guaranteed to give you satisfaction. Shipped prepaid and guaranteed live arrival. Write or wire your order TODAY.

8 to 10 weeks old White Leghorn Pullets at 90c and \$1.10 each
Place Your Order Now

CONSOLIDATED CHICKERIES

ZEELAND, MICHIGAN



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 benefitted 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. WIERSMA, Prop. R.R. 2, Box 97 Zeeland, Mich.



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 Hollywood 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:

White and Brown Leghorns, Anconas	50	100	500	1000
Selected Mating	\$5.50	\$10.00	\$45.00	\$85
Extra Selected Mating	6.50	12.00	55.00	105
Barred Rocks	7.50	14.00	65.00	130
Mixed chicks or broilers	4.00	8.00	40.00	80

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.

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.

Lowest Prices Catalog Free Michigan Poultry Farm, Box 4, Holland, Mich., U.S.A.

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.



DILIGENT CHICKS DID IT

Postpaid prices on

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

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

Ancona Chicks at Bargain Prices

We are offering for immediate or future shipment, several thousand Ancona chicks at following prices: \$9.00 per 100; \$80 per 1,000. 100% live delivery by prepaid Parcel Post. Cash with order, prompt shipment. White Leghorns \$90 per 1,000.

Vriesland Hatchery,

Vriesland, Mich.

"NOT A KICK IN A MILLION FEET"



**Buy your lumber
and roof from
your local lum-
ber dealer who
displays this sign
of dependable
quality**

The Lehon Company
Manufacturers
CHICAGO

New Cut Prices FREE

BARGAIN BOOK

Write for my new cut price catalog before you buy Fence, Gates, Steel Posts, Barb Wire, Paints or Roofing. **SAVE A LOT OF MONEY**

My Factory-To-Farm Freight Paid Plan saves you fully 1-3. Send for catalog today and see for yourself the money you can save.

THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO.
Dept. 2601
Cleveland, Ohio

Only \$2 DOWN
ONE YEAR
TO PAY

Brings you any size New Butterfly Cream Separator direct from factory. Machine earns its own cost and more before you pay. We quote Lowest Prices and payments as low as

ONLY \$3.50 PER MONTH

No interest—No extras. Every machine guaranteed a lifetime against defects in material and workmanship.

30 Days' FREE Trial on your farm at our risk. Nearly 200,000 in use. Easiest to clean and turn.

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Why Tester is Popular

(Continued from page 589).

number of associations in operation in one county—namely, nine cow testing associations—relates that the city of Flint, Michigan, was beginning to crowd his lean-to barn so hard that he felt he had to sell out. Dickinson invested \$39 to have twelve cows tested in one of the Genesee County Cow Testing Associations. After ten months Dickinson sold out his twelve cows and realized just \$400 increased cattle values on his investment of \$39. In addition Dickinson said his ten months' testing was worth equally as much in the savings in feed cost made on his herd.

Dickenson, commenting after the sale, said, "I got better cows through intelligent feeding based on records." I knew what each cow was producing and fed on the basis of the amount of milk produced. I fed the good cows more; the laggards less. Cow testing

many hundreds of carloads of unprofitable cows would be found, if a larger per cent of Michigan cows were under test.

BULL CALF PAYS FOR ONE MAN'S TESTING.

RAYMOND G. POWELL reports a very successful cow testing association year in Livingston No. 1 Cow Testing Association. One hundred and ninety-five cows finished the year. Sixty-one good producing cows were sold out of the association during the twelve months' testing period. In addition two herds were dispersed and twenty additional profitless cows were sold to the butcher; hence more than 100 cows dropped out during the association year.

Powell further says that more than twenty-five pure-bred sires were sold by the association members to be used for breeding purposes. One member, W. H. Smith, of Pinckney, sold his bull calves to a feeder as his cows freshened. These calves were sold for a dollar a head. Later when Mr. Smith found that one of his cows produced 428 pounds of butter-fat and 13,354 pounds of milk in ten months, he set about to buy back her bull calf. He gave \$20 for it. Smith kept the bull for a short while. He resold the animal on the strength of its dam's cow testing association record, for \$65. In this way he made, after he bought the calf back, more than the entire year's cow testing association work cost him.

Out of sixty fields tested for acidity fifty-eight were lacking in lime. Each member has alfalfa or clover seeded on his farm. The average legume acreage per farm is eighteen acres.

The herds averaging above 330 lbs. of butter-fat and owned by the following men were: J. G. Hays 5, PB H; Stanley Latson 7, PB G; M. J. McPherson 15.4, PB H; E. D. Ellis & Sons 9, PB H; E. H. Morlock 8, PB H; W. H. Smith 11, PB H; Gail Clements 9, PB H; Wm. I. Griffin 5, PB H; J. B. Tooley 7, PB H; C. P. Reed 9, PB H; J. R. Crouse 17, PB H.

FINISHES TWO YEARS' WORK.

THE North Clinton County Cow Testing Association has completed two years' work. Ford Morgan, the tester, reports that the average production for the 202 cows owned by the members was 7,529 pounds of milk and 283 pounds of butter-fat. Below is given the average number of cows in the herds which averaged above 300 pounds of butter-fat:

I. Koenigsnecht, 8.9 PB H; F. Himes, 13.9 PB H; C. H. Shafley, 5.9 PB H; P. Barnhart & Sons, 7.8 PB H; H. Scott, 7.8 PB J; M. Paine, 10 Gr. H; C. Langdon, 5.8 PB H; Wright & Vansickle, 9.6 PB H; L. Brown, 10.5 PB H; O. Langdon, 19 PB H.

Justa Bess, a seventeen months' PB J produced 5,367 pounds of milk and 291.3 pounds of butter-fat during nine months in the testing association. C. L. Shafley's PB H heifer under three years old produced 14,766 pounds of milk and 494 pounds of butter-fat. I. Koenigsnecht's PB H cows under four and under five years old respectively were high individuals in these age classes. Mr. Paine's Gr. H No. 7 was high cow in the mature age class.

GETTING INTERESTED IN ALFALFA.

THE Ogemaw County Cow Testing Association has completed two years' work and George Vanderwall, the tester, is continuing testing for the third year. In the annual report drawn up by Vanderwall the high herd in butter-fat is found to belong to Wm. Matthews. The high herd in milk production is owned by W. E. Cook, of West Branch. These herds averaged above 300 pounds of butter-fat. In addition the following members had herds which averaged above 300 pounds of butter-fat production:

Ernest Bailey, 11 Gr. H; Geo. Lichfeldt, 9 Gr. J; Ewell & Stork, 5 Gr. J & G; Wm. Waters, 7 Gr. H; George E. Parish, 11 Gr. H.

The four poorest herds in butter-fat production, composed of fifty-five cows of mixed breeding averaged 213 pounds of fat. Vanderwall reports much interest in alfalfa. Better returns over cost of feed are expected by each owner for this year more attention is being given to legume crops.—George Vanderwall, Tester.



The pure-bred bull is selling himself stronger than ever now that cow testing associations are getting dependable data on his offspring.

demonstrates that there is good profit in cows if they are fed and kept right. It will show how to feed and care for each individual cow. That meant a great deal to me. Other farmers will find it so."

Probably the greatest advantage of the cow testing association to any individual or to any community spirit is that it stimulates a greater interest and creates a better spirit in the community. M. L. Noon, member of the Grass Lake, Jackson County, Cow Testing Association, and president of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, said he could not begin to estimate the value of the cow testing association to him. He said that his boy had not taken any particular interest in cows before they joined the cow testing association and that he really had not been greatly interested in any particular thing about the farm, but he found himself when he began to keep records in the herd. He found he had a cow that was good enough to lead all other cows in the association, and that the boy had fully decided that he was going to stick to the cows from now on.

From the experience of the Michigan cow testing association members it is clear that the joining of a cow testing association will mean much to the individual owner, for he will get the exact facts about each of his cows. He will feed more economically. He will be able to tell the breeding value of his sires through the records of their daughters. He will be able to create and establish values on the cows in his herd.

In conclusion, let this thought be kept in mind. During 1924 with only 3.7 per cent of the cows in Michigan under test, 1924 unprofitable cows, or ninety carloads, were sent to the butcher for beef. It goes without saying that the dairy cows represented in the 3.7 per cent are to be found in the best dairy herds in the state. If ninety carloads of unprofitable cows are found in the 3.7 per cent of cows in the very best herds, it is apparent that

Spring Arbor Bull Club

HOLSTEIN breeders in the vicinity of Spring Arbor, Jackson county, recently formed a bull club, using two related bulls of better than ordinary breeding.

The bulls came from the herd of John Erickson & Sons, of Waupaca, Wisconsin, the herd that averaged at its dispersal last June, \$1,139 per head. This remarkable average is said to be the highest obtained in the history of the Holstein breed where the animals were practically all of one man's breeding. Naturally, then, the bulls the Spring Arbor breeders obtained are top notch.

One bull is a son of Wisconsin Pride, that grand old matron, herself with a yearly record of 696.75 pounds of butter at twenty-five months, and again at four and one-half years 743.93 pounds of butter from 16,753.6 pounds of milk. Old Pride is famous for her three daughters, all full sisters, that average over 1,100 pounds of butter, a showing unequalled by any other three full sisters regardless of age. Their average milk yield is a world's record for age. Of these sisters, one, Pride 3rd, is the breed's youngest three times 1,000-pound cow. Another, Pride 2d, is the American champion with 1,327.93 pounds of butter in a year at three and one-half years of age. Her milk record at the same age—29,502.9 pounds—is a world's record. The youngest member of this trio, Pride 4th, made 912.3 pounds of butter at two and one-half years.

Surely the Spring Arbor club bull, with three sisters like these, is hard to equal in breeding.

The sire of the bull contributes some more excellent blood. He is Admiral Ormsby Fobes, whose dam, Wisconsin Fobes 5th, is known far and wide as the largest dairy cow in the world—weighing 2,250 pounds. She has a ten-month's record of 1,079 pounds of butter, 25,617.2 pounds of milk. She has a seven-day record at two and one-half years of age of 29.68 pounds, formerly the Wisconsin state record for the age. Fobes 5th brought \$6,500 in the Erickson dispersal, being surpassed only by her full sister, Fobes 6th, which brought \$6,800. The sire of Admiral Ormsby Fobes, Marathon Bess Burke, is out of an 1,164-pound daughter of the famous cow, Spring Brook Bess Burke, with 1,094 pounds, and Sir seventeen daughters with thousand-pound records.

And so on back, great animals of the breed appearing in the bull's pedigree. In fact, the average for his

nearest fourteen dams, each tested and without a skip, is 27.97 pounds of butter in a week. This includes four immature records. Eleven of these dams have been tested for a year, averaging 1,009.92 pounds of butter, and 24,478.08 pounds of milk.

Now for Bull Number Two of the Spring Arbor Bull Club. He is bred along the same lines as the bull just described, being also a grandson of Marathon Bess Burke. In fact, he is a double grandson. In addition to the related breeding mentioned, we find Wisconsin Pride 4th, half-sister to Bull Number One, the grandson of Bull Number Two. The average of the seven nearest dams, excepting the immediate dam which has never been tested, is over 940 pounds of butter in a year.

As to type the bulls are very good indeed. Constructive line-breeding, the proven best means of fixing type and production will be possible in the using of this pair of bulls. One will be bred on the daughters of the other. By this system of use the club will be provided with service of a bull for at least four years without in-breeding.

An interesting feature of the establishing of this club is that this pair takes the place of three other bulls used in the neighborhood.

The Jackson county breeders who united their aims and resources in procuring this outstanding pair of bulls are:

A. B. Crites, of Jackson, president; T. Z. Jordan, of Spring Arbor, secretary-treasurer; A. E. Tanner, Spring Arbor; O. W. Crapser, Spring Arbor; D. B. Cobb, Jackson.

County Agent R. E. Decker, cow tester Fred L. Leonard, and State Holstein Association Secretary, J. G. Hays, all helped the boys get together in the organization. The future of the Holstein industry in the vicinity of Spring Arbor seems bound to be immensely bettered by the using of two such extraordinary bulls.

Conversion cost of producing butter in the United States is 2.78 cents per pound; in Denmark, 2.81 cents per pound. The administrative and selling expenses in the United States was found to be .76 cent per pound; in Denmark, .09 cents per pound. Interest on invested capital is .36 cents per pound in the United States, and .33 cents per pound in Denmark. The cost of delivering butter to New York from the butter producing centers in the United States is 1.41 cents; in Denmark, 1.60 cents per pound.

Spreads Optimism Among Dairymen

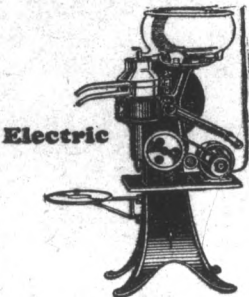
THE dairy industry seems to be entering upon a period of optimism and expectation for normal production and good prices for the season just ahead. The disappearance of the very large storage stocks which were accentuated at the first of the year, accompanied by a sharp advance in prices in March, has given ample indications of an apparent increase in consumption and a moderate production.

Dr. C. V. Larson, chief of the dairy bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture, has been able by careful study to put his finger on the apparent cause of the big price trends of the 1924 season and of the large stocks which went into storage last season. He made this discovery: the principal feature of a carefully prepared address on the dairy outlook which he delivered before the Dairy Club in Chicago on April 16. In a nutshell, his discovery was that there was a marked falling off in the consumption of butter during the months of July, August and September last year, and that this falling off in consumption accompanied and was probably caused by a very marked decline in employment and rate of wages in some of the major American industries during that period. A summary of the employment and rates of wages paid in the principal industries, including the iron and steel industry, automobiles, textiles, leather products, electrical manufactures and some others which are now available show a decline in the volume of employment of about twenty per cent for those months over the same months of the preceding year. It is a remarkable coincidence that this decline in volume of employment is just about the same as the decline in the butter prices for the same period, and was coincident with the accumulation of the very largest storage stock of butter ever accumulated in this country.

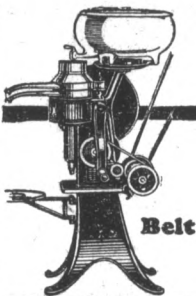
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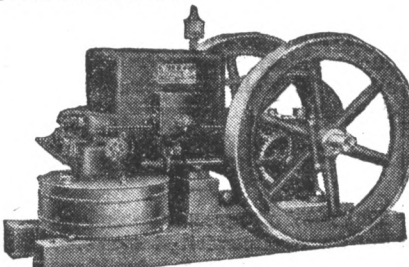
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FOR SALE - Reg. Guernsey Bull Calves
Sire by Lone Pine Ranger whose dam has an A. R. record of 17,644.2 lbs. Milk, 936.6 lbs. Fat. No Females for Sale. Write J. M. Williams, North Adams; Gilmore Brothers, Camden, Mich.

Registered GUERNSEY BULL for sale. Nearly ready for service. Grandson of Grand Champion. L. W. Kendall, Birmingham, Mich., R. 1. Phone Redford 7000 R-2.

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

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An extra good, well grown calf, nearly all white. Born April 1, 1924.

Sire: Traverse Prince Inks Lad, a half brother to Traverse Colantha Walker. World's record Sr. 2-yr.-old. His 84 A. R. O. daughters include 5 over 30 lbs. and only a few tested in mature form.

Dam: Reformatory Pauline Segis Pontiac, at 4 yrs. 1 mo.: Butter, 7 days, 26.54; Milk, 500.7 lbs. Her sire is a grandson and her dam is a granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs, sire of 283 A. R. O. daughters. Price \$200.00 F. O. B. Ionia. Send for pedigree of Ear Tag No. 373.



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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. WALLE, 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.

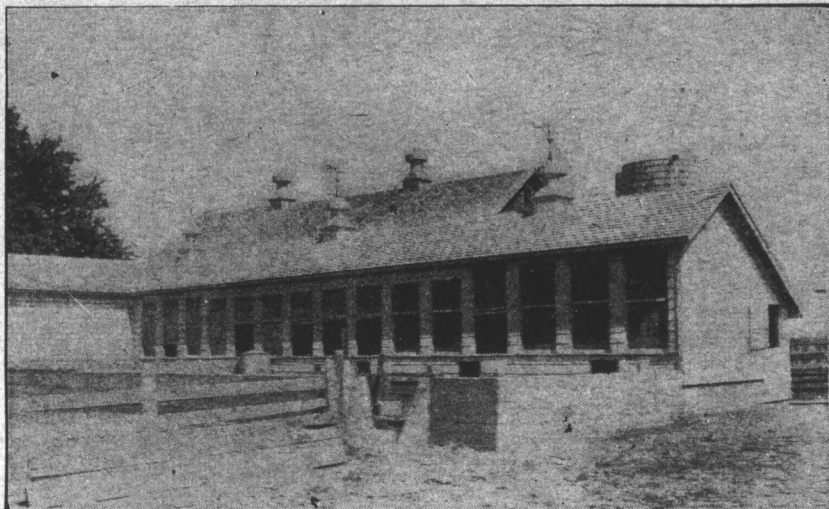
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SWEET CORN FOR STOCK FEEDING.

ONE of the best crops for summer seeding is sweet corn. The tall-growing varieties produce almost as much fodder as ensilage corn, and the amount of sugar in the stalks is much greater, hence cattle eat it up

strong for him to remain a soldier always, so he came back and bought the farm adjoining the old homestead. "Jim" is Scotch enough to recognize a good dollar when it gets within reach, and when lands were selling high in 1920 he took the big dollars and let the other man have the farm. President of the County Farm Bureau



We Have Come to Recognize the Advantage of an Abundance of Sunshine in Keeping the Hogs Healthy.

cleaner. I have found that Stowell's Evergreen is one of the most valuable crops that can be grown on the farm.

When pasturage gets short in late summer, the corn is ready to cut and feed. At this time the stalks will be large but the corn ears will still be undeveloped. Cows will clean up stalks an inch in diameter, if they are not fed too much of it. The milk flow never fails to increase when sweet corn feeding begins. Later, as the fiber in the stalks hardens, the animals will not eat up the stalks as well, but they will still eat it better than any other kind of corn. As the ears of corn begin to develop, they may be husked and fed to the pigs. I know a farmer who annually fattens a nice bunch of Berkshires on sweet corn. The pigs are kept on clover pasture until the corn is ready, then the fodder is fed to the cows and the corn to the pigs.

Large crops of sweet corn can be grown almost anywhere. Often, a considerable income may be obtained by selling part of the corn for roasting ears and feeding the remainder to the stock. If this is done, one of the larger varieties of yellow corn should be planted. There is a kind known as Golden Evergreen that sells well in the market and at the same time produces almost as much fodder as the older Stowell's Evergreen.—C. H. Chesley.

THE CAMPBELLS ARE COMING.

EVERY progressive community has its public-spirited citizens. Those people are never too busy with their own affairs to lend a hand to help the community at large. It is upon these people largely that real progress depends. One of them lives on a good little farm just out of St. Johns. His name is "Jim" Campbell, and thus he is known to thousands of people. With him live Mrs. Campbell and one young Campbell of Merry Circle age named Kathrine.

Mr. Campbell has had a rather wide experience, but he can not stay long away from Mother Nature and the farm, and he is always busy with the things that stand for farm progress. As a graduate engineer from the Agricultural College in 1908, he joined the regular army and spent several years in the service of Uncle Sam. The call of the farm was, however, too

at the time, he turned his attention all to farm bureau work, helping in the state campaign and later taking charge of the work as county agricultural agent in Huron county, with the largest membership in the state. Serving three years here, he did some wonderful work. Then he came back

Prosperity Arrives in Hogdom

Now That it is Here, we ask, "How Long Will it Stay?"

By Gilbert Gusler

HOGMEN are riding a prosperity wave once more. After two years of adversity, in which the hog was regarded as a liability because of his board bill, he has again reached the dignity of the "rent payer" and the "mortgage lifter."

Nor can it be said that prices are up merely because the farmer has no hogs to sell. Market receipts are running twenty-five to thirty-five per cent less than last year, it is true, but they are above the average for the ten years prior to the period of extraordinary over-production from which we have just emerged. Prices, on the other hand, are about sixty-five per cent above the average of the past two years.

This shows that the total amount of hog money being returned to the country from the stockyards is greater than it has been for many months. Of course, the curtailment in production points to a further decline in market receipts within the next year, but it seems that a proportionate additional rise in price can be counted upon.

Based on such evidence as can be had, there are not over four hogs on farms, outside of spring pigs, where there were five at this time last year. If producers carried out their intentions as expressed last fall, the spring pig crop will be fifteen to twenty per cent smaller than a year ago.

This means that market receipts during the summer and early fall will be much short of the corresponding period in 1924. At that time, they already were light enough to lift prices from the \$7.50 to the \$11 level. Then, the market supply from next October to March, 1926, is likely to be around twenty-five per cent less than in the past winter. What will happen after

to the farm again, a new farm near the old one, and is putting into practice the methods of farming he tried to teach to the farmers in the Thumb.

Among the prominent features of the farm are pedigreed farm seeds, a neat little herd of Hereford cattle, and the best Spotted Poland China hogs. In the fall there are many crates of perfect apples, and recently we saw 450 healthy Barred Rock chicks in one brooder house. "Jim" drives the tractor himself and he and the hired man are spreading themselves over a quarter-section of land this year. An extra farm has been taken on recently in order to raise more corn to feed more hogs and Herefords.

In addition to these private enterprises Mr. Campbell still finds time to serve his community as secretary-treasurer of the County Farm Bureau, and president of the county fair association. Every community is better off for having in it such folks as the Campbells.

SOY-BEANS FOR FATTENING THE LAMBS.

SOY-BEAN hay is somewhat inferior to alfalfa hay for fattening lambs, according to tests conducted by the Illinois Experiment Station. The hay required was about twenty per cent greater with soy-bean hay than with alfalfa. The edible portion of the soy-bean hay was, however, as palatable as alfalfa and as efficient in producing gains, but it contained more refuse.

Soy-bean oil meal, when used as a supplement to shelled corn and soy-bean straw, gave more rapid gains and required less grain than did linseed meal.

Soy-bean straw proved superior to oat straw as feed for lambs. When oat straw was fed with shelled corn and soy-bean oil meal, the gains were less than with soy-bean straw and the same concentrates.

that depends on how large a crop of pigs is farrowed next fall. That is a matter which hog men are deciding right now in planning the number of brood sows to keep.

A year ago it was a foregone conclusion that a big advance in hog prices was coming. There was no way of telling just when, or in what manner it would come, or how far upward it would go. Now the market is on a much higher level. How much more can be expected in the major upswing and what are the intermediate movements likely to be?

To this writer, it appears that the bulk of the advance to be expected in this cycle in hog prices has already taken place. The seasonal fluctuations, of course, will probably result in a further rise to a new high peak in the late summer. The \$16 level may be reached or passed at Chicago at that time. Prices next winter will be higher than they were during the past winter. The price level in the summer of 1926 may be higher than in 1925, although that is not so certain. By the end of the summer of 1926, it will be logical to expect a major downward trend to set in.

The ratio between prices of hogs and of corn is the barometer of hog production and, therefore, of the long time trend of hog prices. This ratio became unfavorable two years ago. For twenty-four months the average farm price of 100 pounds of live hogs has been enough to pay for only about 8.5 bushels of corn. The average producer must have a ratio of about eleven bushels before hogs look attractive to him.

The result has been the drastic curtailment in production which is being reflected in present market receipts

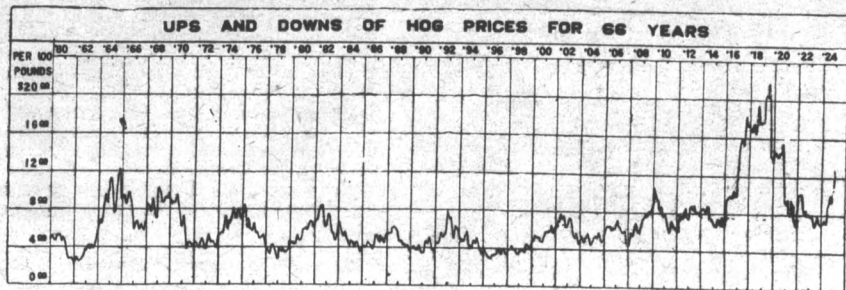
and in the size of the pig crop this spring. Hog prices began to rise last summer and, if an average corn crop had been produced in 1924, it is probable that the corn-hog ratio would have turned favorable last fall. Instead, the rise in hog prices was offset by a further advance in corn. As a result, the tendency to curtail production was prolonged. This is likely to mean an equally extended period of favorable hog prices compared with corn and a more extreme rise in hog prices before the top of the cycle is reached than would have occurred if last year's corn crop had been a normal one.

Since March 1, hog prices have had a further sharp upturn while corn prices have had an equally abrupt decline. As a result, the hog once more is furnishing a better market for corn than the corn market itself. This fav-

exports will continue as large as they were in the last two years of cheap and abundant hog products. Obviously, with lighter production, consumption must inevitably decline. But, it means that no decline in buying power is coming that will neutralize the effect of lighter production and thus prevent prices from rising.

Higher prices will check consumption, of course. This was apparent in foreign demand when prices first advanced last summer and fall. At present, exports are running about a third lighter than a year ago, showing that more of our customers abroad are doing without rather than pay the present price scale. Furthermore, domestic consumption of hog products is about one-fifth less than at this time last year.

With the certainty of lighter receipts of hogs in the next twelve to



orable ratio is likely to continue for many months.

The question is, how soon will hog men respond to this change by increasing production, how soon will the gain in production be reflected in larger market receipts and how soon will the main trend of prices be downward?

It is possible that the changed situation will result in a larger pig crop next fall than that of last fall. A good deal depends on whether corn prices have another strong upturn next summer during the usual scarcity period, on the summer prospects for the new corn crop and on the behavior of the summer hog market. Weighing all these things in the balance and allowing for the inertia in responding to the changed situation which has only existed for a few weeks thus far, and assuming an average new corn crop, the logical conclusion is that the pig crop next fall will be about the same as that of last fall. By next spring, however, an increase of possibly ten per cent in the pig crop, compared with the crop of the present spring, would not be surprising.

Next spring's pig crop will begin to come to market in the fall of 1926. It is this line of reasoning which leads to the conclusion already expressed that the next major downward trend in hog prices is likely to set in about eighteen months from the present time.

Market trends are not dependent on production and receipts alone. Demand also is subject to change and must be given due consideration in calculating market probabilities.

It is not easy to trace ahead what the strength of the domestic and foreign demand for hog products will be as it is to forecast the tendency of production and of market receipts over a long period if normal conditions prevail. But, within broad limits, the tendency of demand can be estimated.

The present business situation and outlook points to as healthy a domestic demand during the remainder of 1925 as it was in 1924. Nor is there clear evidence of any material decline in 1926.

Foreign demand for hog products also should be well sustained. Industries abroad are reviving, employment is increasing, purchasing power is larger than in the last two or three years and foreign standards of living are rising once more to their pre-war level.

This does not mean, of course, that domestic consumption per capita and

eighteen months and with the probability of a continued good demand, hog prices should hold most of their gains during the last two months, rise still higher in the next period of seasonal scarcity in late summer, and continue for many months on an attractive level, both absolutely and as compared with corn. The pig crop farrowed this spring and next fall should create more real wealth for the hog men than any produced since 1918.

Veterinary.

CONDUCTED BY DR. W. C. FAIR.

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

Grub-in-the-Head.—I have a sheep that has been sick for some time. Our veterinary tells me that she has grub-in-the-head. J. H., Carson City, Mich. —You might try pouring a mixture of snuff and olive oil into nose, but place the sheep on its back when you do it. In some cases wire snares formed of small loops can be used to advantage in removing the grubs.

Bursal Bunch on Knee.—I have a four-year-old cow that has had soft bunch on knee for the past twelve months. Our veterinary claims it was caused by lying down. J. M., Chelsea, Mich. —Apply equal parts of tincture of iodine and spirits of camphor to bunch daily. Keep her in well bedded box stall.

Ringbone.—My horse has a hard bunch on leg close to hoof which causes severe lameness. What shall I do for him? E. L. A., Columbus, Mich. —Either have your veterinary fire him, or apply any one of the commercial ringbone remedies which are regularly advertised in this paper. You must give the horse rest.

GUERNSEYS

50 Cows—Bred and Open Heifers - Bulls—50

Michigan Guernsey Breeders' Ass'n
Annual Consignment Sale
May 27th, 1925
Agr'l College, East Lansing

HOLSTEIN BULL

from 1 month to 16 months old. Sons 2 nearest dams, average 34 lbs. butter. High record. A. B. O. dams. Will sell a few cows. I. A. Kidney, Brant, Mich.

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

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

Feed You Can Trust



You can trust Corn Gluten Feed as a faithful friend. It will never go back on you. That's the kind of feed you want.

This pure corn feed has won big records in the feed-lot—in the milk can—and in poultry yards. It is a valuable ingredient in any ration.

All protein is not the same, but you can always be sure of getting highly digestible protein of the right kind in Corn Gluten Feed. It's made entirely from corn.

You would have to feed about 2½ tons of corn meal to get the same amount of protein contained in one ton of Corn Gluten Feed.

Cut down your feed cost. Increase your profit. Use Corn Gluten Feed in your home mixed rations for all livestock and poultry.

If you are feeding a ready-mixed feed be sure to buy from a manufacturer who makes a feed with Corn Gluten Feed in it.

Mail the coupon and we will send you an interesting booklet entitled "Are You Buying Tags or Feed?"

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Mail free copy of booklet. "Are You Buying Tags or Feed?"

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Town
State
M. F. May

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

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

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.

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.

Gotfredson Farms Shorthorns

Herd headed by Maxwalton Mack, a good son of the celebrated Rodney. Good bulls and females for sale at all times at prices that are reasonable. We invite you to inspect one of the good breeding plants of the country. Write to the Superintendent.
Gotfredson Farms, Ypsilanti, Mich.

THE STANLEY J. GARDNER HERD, "MILKING SHORTHORNS"
Crowsell, Mich.
Offer a show bull 9 mos., dark red. Sired by Imperator. Weight 2,800 lbs. His 4 nearest dams avg. 10,000 lbs. milk per yr. Also Fillpall Clyde, a gr. son of Graybird, record 11,886 lbs. milk, 555 lbs. B. F. Sired by a son of Lady Peer 3rd, record 14,216 lbs. milk.

WILDWOOD FARM offers two young Rosamond heifers, one red with calf by side; one roan to freshen soon. At beef prices. Beland & Beland, Tecumseh, Mich.

Shorthorns The great Beef and Milk breed. Buy now. Write Secretary, Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n, East Lansing, Mich.

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

BENMYHOM FARM offers milking Shorthorn Bull calves from heavy milking, easy fleshing stock. Write for particulars. JES. MORIARTY, Hudson, Mich.

HOGS

Lakefield Farm Durocs

We offer fall boars and open gilts. A choice son of Super Colonel. Bred sows for summer and fall farrow.
Lakefield Farm, Clarkston, Mich.

Large Type Chester White

March pigs, either sex, \$15. Papers furnished. A. C. MacDONALD, Fremont, Mich.

Registered O. I. C. Sows some due to farrow. 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.

O. I. C.'S. 4 good last fall boars and this spring piglets from very good strong stock. ½ mile west of depot. OTTO SCHULZE, Nashville, 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.

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.

FRANCISCO FARM BELGIANS

We now offer the 2-yr.-old registered bay, Belgian Stallion, "Invincible Don." A remarkable individual, weight, 1,650 lbs. at 21 months. P. P. POPE, Mt. Pleasant, Mich., R. 3.

FOR SALE Thoroughbred Registered Percheron Stallion. G. D. ROWE, Ewart, Mich.

Registered Jack for sale. Large boned, 4 years old. ARTHUR SAMPLE, Three Rivers, Mich.



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, April 28.

Detroit.—No. 1 red \$1.81; No. 2 red \$1.80; No. 2 white \$1.78; No. 2 mixed \$1.78.

Chicago.—May at \$1.49½@1.49¾; July \$1.40¼@1.40½; September \$1.33½.

Toledo.—Wheat \$1.82@1.83.

Corn.

Detroit.—No. 3 yellow \$1.13; No. 4 yellow \$1.08.

Chicago.—May \$1.06½@1.06¾; July at \$1.09¼@1.09½; September \$1.08½@1.09.

Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 white at 52c; No. 3 46c.

Chicago.—May at 40½c; July 42¼c; September 42¾c.

Rye.

Detroit.—No. 2, \$1.12.

Chicago.—May \$1.08; July \$1.05¼@1.06; September 99¼c.

Toledo.—\$1.11.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$5.15@5.25 per cwt.

Chicago.—Navy, choice \$6.25; red kidneys \$10@10.50.

New York.—Choice pea at \$5.75@6; red kidneys \$9.50@10.

Barley.

Detroit.—Malting 95c; feeding 89c.

Buckwheat.

Detroit.—\$1.90@1.95.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Prime red clover cash at \$16.40; August alsike \$12.65; timothy at \$3.

Hay.

Detroit.—No. 1 timothy \$16.50@17; standard \$16@16.50; light clover mixed \$16@16.50; No. 2 timothy \$14.50@15.50; No. 1 clover and No. 1 clover mixed \$13@14; wheat and oat straw \$10@10.50; 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 \$6.50@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

Wheat prices have been erratic in the past week but finished with fair net gains. Bullish crop reports, increased export business and revival of speculative buying caused a sharp rally after an early break. Showery weather, smaller export sales and reports of a slow demand for flour caused a sharp setback toward the close of the week. The tone of crop reports is better and rains during the last week should bring further betterment. The winter wheat crop for the country as a whole is still in low condition, however, and, with a large acreage abandonment, the May 1 crop forecast is likely to be but little better than a month previous. Spring wheat seeding is practically completed and rains have been sufficient to give it a fine start. Flour trade is reported slow, and the amount of wheat being ground by mills is running 10 to 15 per cent under last year. This is reducing the domestic requirements, but it means depletion of stocks in the distributing channels and may be followed by good buying later.

RYE

The visible supply of rye decreased sharply last week in spite of the fairly liberal primary receipts. It has declined 25 per cent in five weeks. Large exports are taking place at last. Clearances in the last two weeks were 3,700,000 bushels and the daily shipments are still running large, with additional sales reported right along.

CORN

Corn prices have made slight gains in the last week. Demand has improved on the lower level of prices prevailing recently. While buying tends to slow down on advances, corn is passing into consumption rapidly as shown by reductions in the visible supply, which are much larger than usual at this time of the year. These large reductions are partly due, of course, to the small primary receipts which are about a third below the average for this season. The small movement

from the country is traceable to limited farm stocks, the busy season and unwillingness to sell at the decline in prices compared with six or eight weeks ago.

OATS

The oats market has been quite steady during the last week. Small primary receipts, large shipments, good-sized decreases in the visible and consistent cash demand with some sales for export have sufficed to offset the effect of large stocks in commercial channels.

SEEDS

The clover seed season is practically over and stocks are at the lowest point in years. Demand has absorbed not only high grade but ordinary qualities as well, and some seeding is reported as being left over for the fall planting. With an early demand for the new seed crop promised, prices will probably be high. Timothy prices hold steady with light offerings and good demand. Stocks of timothy seed both in the country and in distributing markets are light.

FEEDS

The feed situation has improved during the past week, due chiefly to reduced offerings, especially of wheat feeds. Prices have advanced considerably over the low point a few weeks ago although demand is light with the dealers disposed to continue their "hand-to-mouth" trading policies.

HAY

Top grades of hay were generally higher last week as offerings continued very light. Inferior grades were moved only at unsatisfactory prices. Hay consumption in the country has been reduced by the early pasturage available. The season is ten days earlier than usual and pastures generally have made good progress. Recent rains have helped conditions in southwestern grazing districts where pastures were suffering from drouth.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Egg prices have continued firm in the face of liberal receipts and large accumulations of storage stock. The peak of production is at hand and a

quicker let-up in receipts is probable than last year when the peak of receipts showed no material decline throughout the month. Country costs on closely graded stock have been well sustained, which has been one factor in the strength in distributing markets. Holdings of storage eggs are rapidly mounting and are nearly twice as large as at the corresponding time a year ago. The range in values according to grade has been very narrow but will gradually widen out as eggs begin to show the effects of warmer weather.

Chicago.—Eggs, miscellaneous 26½c per dozen; dirties 25½c; checks at 25½c; fresh firsts 27¼@27½c; ordinary firsts 26c. Live poultry, hens at 28c; broilers 55@58c; roosters at 15½c; ducks 30c; geese 16c; turkeys at 28c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 27½@28½c. Live poultry, broilers 65@68c; heavy hens 32c; light hens 27@28c; roosters 18c; geese 18c; ducks 32c; turkeys 35c.

BUTTER

Butter prices have steadily followed an upward trend during the past week with a net gain of more than two cents a pound. Receipts at the four leading markets have not come up to expectations and it is probable that the make will not show any considerable increase before May. Consumption is good and with practically all the fine storage butter gone, the trade is almost entirely on a fresh butter basis. Withdrawals of storage butter since the first of April have been heavy and it is probable that little, if any, surplus over a year ago remains. The nearness of the new season makes dealers anxious to keep stocks well cleared and reluctant to buy very far ahead, and some reduction in price is to be expected as production shows the usual spring increase.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago 44c; New York 46c. In Detroit fresh creamery in tubs sells for 42@45c a pound.

POTATOES

Potato markets were generally lower last week. Sharp increases in shipments of old potatoes from Minnesota and Wisconsin were offset by decreases

in other states so that the total movement was smaller than in the preceding week. New potatoes are arriving in larger quantities and prices are about 50 per cent below the opening quotations. Northern round whites U. S. No. 1, are quoted at 75@90c per 100 pounds in the Chicago carlot market. Eastern round whites are held at \$1@1.15 per 100 pounds.

BEANS

The bean market continues weak with prices lower than a week ago. The normal market quoted by elevators is \$5.35@5.40 per 100 pounds for C. H. P. whites, f. o. b. Michigan shipping points, but few sales are being made at that figure, and it is rumored that distress cars might be had as low as \$5.25. Fancy screened are quoted at \$5.10@5.15. Demand has been quite limited for the last 60 days and, with the advent of warm weather, wholesale grocery buying may be rather narrow until wheat harvest starts. Cannery also have bought but few beans as canned goods have been moving slowly.

WOOL

The wool market shows but little change. Some of the stronger holders are asking prices materially above the quoted market which is still nominal or else based on sales of distress wools. Mills are taking wools to fill out lines or occasionally buying as a speculation, but others are delaying purchases until they are more positive that the market is on the bottom. Scattered buying of wool in the middle west is reported at a range of 40 to 45 cents, but the trading basis is not well established. Foreign markets are decidedly weak with financial pressure causing forced sales. It spite of the recent increase in imports and the approaching movement of the new clip, the situation in this country is still a strong one as the supply in sight is far below total needs.

HORSES

The farm chunk season is rapidly passing and buyers are becoming harder to satisfy. Horses weighing up to 1,550 pounds are selling up to \$160 at Chicago, but light kinds, not eligible to more than \$100, are extremely hard to move, and there will be a narrow market for them from this time on. Drafters weighing 1,700 pounds and upward are bringing \$200 to \$275. Choice wagon horses are readily salable, also, at \$140 to \$175.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Offerings of produce were quite large and buying was moderately heavy. Heavier offerings of outdoor rhubarb lowered the price of forced stock and slowed up the sale of both. There was a good demand for spinach, but sorrel and dandelions were light sellers. Most root crops were sold slowly. Potato prices were a little higher, but sales not heavy. Eggs in fair demand.

Apples \$1.25@4 per bu; beets, round, 40@60c bu; cabbage 40@60c bu; red 60@75c bu; carrots 50@65c bu; dry onions, No. 1, \$1.75@2 bu; green onions 40@50c dozen bunches; white Portugal onions \$8@10 bu; parsnips 60@75c bu; potatoes, No. 1, 60@70c bu; rhubarb, outdoor 75@85c dozen large bunches; turnips 50@75c bu; butter 50@60c; dandelions 50c@1 a bu; asparagus \$1.50@2 dozen bunches; pansies \$1.50@2 per 15-box flat; sorrel \$1.50@2.50 bu; tomato plants \$1.25 per 100; cabbage plants \$1.25 per 100; eggs, wholesale 30@31c; retail 33@40c per dozen; hens, wholesale 30@32c; retail 35@36c; Leghorn hens, wholesale 25c; broilers, wholesale 64c; veal 17@18c; dressed poultry 38@40c lb; springers 40@45c, broilers 70@75c lb.

GRAND RAPIDS

Warm weather and showers during the past week increased offerings of farm produce in Grand Rapids this week. Asparagus \$1.75@2 per dozen bunches; spinach \$1.50 bu; rhubarb 75@90c bu; leaf lettuce \$5@6 lb; radishes 60@75c dozen bunches; green toes 40@50c bu; parsnips 50@60c bu; onions 10@18c dozen bunches; potatoes \$4.75 cwt; wheat \$1.65 per bu; broilers 50c fowls 25@30c; eggs 24@25c; butter-fat 47c lb; veal 12@14c lb; pork 16@17c; beef 12@14c.

COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

Holsteins.

May 5-6—Wabek Farms, Harry Mathew, Mgr., Pontiac, Mich.

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, April 28.

CHICAGO

Hogs.

Receipts 23,000. Market very slow, steady to 10c lower; packers doing little; bulk better grades, 160 to 220 lb. average, \$11.75@11.90; early tops, \$12.00; 250 to 340 lb. butchers, \$11.70@11.85; 140 to 150 weight, mostly \$11.40@11.75; bulk packing sows, \$10.35@10.60; strong weight slaughter pigs, \$11.00@11.35.

Cattle.

Receipts 16,000; bidding uneven, particularly lower on fed steers, mostly 25c to 50c off; practically nothing down at decline; few sales \$9.00@9.50; bulls 25c to 35c lower; in between grades dominating; liberal shrinking good to choice heavies; she stock lower; vealers higher; shippers \$10.00@11.50 for choice vealers; others \$8.50@9.00.

Sheep.

Receipts 13,000. Fat lambs opening mostly 25c to 35c higher; choice handy weights, \$13.75@15.85; weighty kind, \$14.00@14.50; good weight natives, 15c to 25c lower; no clippers sold; no springers sold; fat sheep and shearing 25c and more higher; 96 lb. clipped weathers, \$9.00@10.00.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 264. Market is very slow on heavy steers, steady on all others. Good to choice yearlings,

dry fed	\$9.50@11.00
Best heavy steers, dry-fed ..	9.00@9.75
Handyweight butchers ..	8.00@9.25
Mixed steers and heifers ..	7.50@8.25
Handy light butchers ..	6.50@7.50
Light butchers ..	5.25@6.50
Best cows ..	5.50@7.00
Butcher cows ..	4.50@5.25
Cutters ..	3.00@3.50
Canners ..	2.50@2.75
Choice bulls ..	5.00@6.50
Heavy hologna bulls ..	4.25@5.25
Stock bulls ..	4.00@5.00
Feeders ..	6.50@7.75
Stockers ..	5.50@7.25

Milkers\$45.00@75.00

Veal Calves.

Receipts 324. Market is steady. Best\$12.00@12.50 Others5.00@11.50

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 364. Market steady. Best lambs\$12.50@12.75 Fair lambs11.25@12.00 Light to common7.00@10.00 Clipped13.00 Yearlings13.00@13.50 Fair to good sheep6.00@7.00 Culls and common3.00@5.00 Buck lambs13.00@13.25

Hogs.

Receipts 2,113. Market slow. Mixed hogs, heavy y'rkr.s. \$12.10 Pigs12.00@12.10 Little yorkers13.25 Yorkers12.10@12.25 Roughs10.40 Stags7.00@7.50

BUFFALO

Hogs.

Receipts 2,400. The market slower, steady; few \$12.55. Grade 160 pounds up \$13.10; 1 load at \$13.15; heavy sold at \$14.10@14.25; medium \$14.35; light at \$13.50@14.25; light lights \$12.50@12.60; pigs \$13; packing sows and roughs \$10.75@11.00.

Cattle.

Receipts 2,300. Market is steady. Steers from 1,100 lbs. up at \$8.50@10.75; steers 1,110 lbs. down at \$6@10; load of bulk yearlings up to \$11; heifers \$6@9; cows \$2@7; bulls \$4@6.25; butchers steady.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 1,300. Tops \$14.50; culls \$13 down; best clipped lambs at \$13@13.25; yearlings at \$13.50@14; clipped \$6@7; clipped lambs at \$13.50@13.60; aged wethers \$7.50@8; clipped ewes \$6@7; best clipped yearlings at \$9@10.

Calves.

Receipts 2,400. Tops at \$12.50; culls \$8.50 down.

RURAL ROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.

THERE were 2,941,294 miles of rural public roads in the United States on January 1, 1922, according to a bulletin issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. Of the total road mileage, 387,780 miles have been improved with some form of surfacing, such as sand-clay, gravel, macadam or pavement. The total road mileage is sufficient to encircle the earth at the equator 118 times, while the surfaced mileage is sufficient to make a gridiron over the United States of seventy-five east and west routes running from ocean to ocean and seventy-five north and south highways.

Huron Co., April 24.—Condition of fruit is good. Wheat and rye have wintered fairly well. Good growth of pasture during the past week. Very little planting has been done up to date. Very little marketing at present, as prices are low. The general outlook for local farming is excellent. Land has been in splendid condition for oat seeding and there has been a large acreage planted.—A. W. C.

POTATOA GROWERS IN MICHIGAN EVOLVE NEW POOLING PLAN.

MEMBERS of the Potato Growers' Association at Falmouth, Mich., have evolved a plan for the orderly marketing of their potatoes through the medium of a single season pool. The pool period begins with December 1 and closes with June 30 of the following year. At the beginning of the pool period, a careful estimate is made of the total quantity of potatoes to be marketed and then one-seventh of this quantity is shipped every month regardless of the weather conditions, market conditions, or price. As a car is sold, the returns are placed in the bank and at the end of the month, settlement is made with each member on the basis of one-seventh of the potatoes he has listed with the association. At the end of the seventh month, such adjustments are made as are necessary because of minor over or under estimates.

The claims made for this method of marketing and pooling are: (1) Every member receives the average season price for his potatoes; (2) the grower gets some money every month; (3) overhead expense is reduced as the work to be done in loading and shipping is the same for every week in the pool season and wastes occurring because of rush and slack periods are avoided; (4) the grower is relieved of worry regarding the ups-and-downs of the market as he is sure of the average price for the season. He just hauls his potatoes to the warehouse as convenient throughout the season; (5) the

old-line dealers are put at a disadvantage in their efforts to destroy the morale of the growers.

The board of directors of the Falmouth Association meets every month at which time the manager of the organization submits a written report giving a detailed statement of the affairs of the local, noting all financial transactions of importance and all changes in the financial status of the organization.

NEW BULLETINS.

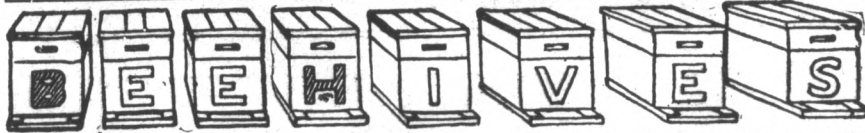
Pruning Black Raspberries.—If black raspberries bore fruit in actual proportion to total buds produced, each bush would bear, assuming 500 berries to the pound, a total of thirty-five to fifty-two pounds. Actually, a large proportion of the flowers do not set on account of cramped conditions, and a large number of those which do set are so small that it takes more than 500 to make a pound. For this reason, pruning is resorted to, not to increase the yield, but to produce larger and firmer berries. In this bulletin, No. 40 of the extension series of the Michigan Agricultural College, the reasons and correct methods of pruning are set forth, and conclusions reached at the South Haven Experiment Station, are given.

Orchard Grafting.—The time of grafting is immaterial as long as it occurs some time between the passing of the snows and not later than blossom time, but the cions must be dormant. Trees endangered by loss of bark caused by rabbits or rodents may yet be saved by bridge grafting but they must be left no longer. Bulletin No. 39, of the extension series, gives complete but concise instructions in bridge grafting and cleft grafting, covering in detail a part of the material presented in Bulletin No. 143.

PATENTS

Time counts in applying for patents. Don't risk delay in protecting your ideas. Send sketch or model for instructions or write for FREE Book, "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Invention" form. No charge for information on how to proceed. Communications strictly confidential. Prompt, careful, efficient service. Clarence A. O'Brien, Registered Patent Attorney, 659-A Security Bank Building (directly across street from Patent Office) Washington, D. C.

THE IMPORTED HARP
Europe's Standard for 22 Years
Duty free, turns easier, cleans quicker—the greatest money maker ever built.
30 Days' Free Trial
No Money Down—10 Months to Pay
Write for Special Price today for FREE Prices folder. Fully guaranteed.
THE HARP SEPARATOR CO.
Dept. 510 • 115 S. Dearborn St., Chicago



SPECIAL SALE. Standard Bee Hives, One Story, per pack of five hives. 8 frame, wood covers \$9.50; 10 frame, wood covers \$10.35; 10 frame, metal covers \$12.75. Send for special price list of all bee supplies.
A. G. WOODMAN CO., DEPT. M. F. GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

This classified advertising department is established for the convenience of Michigan farmers. Small advertisements bring best results under classified headings. Try it for want ads and for advertising miscellaneous articles for sale or exchange. Poultry advertising will be run in this department at classified rates, or in display columns at commercial rates. Rates 8 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; for four or more consecutive insertions 6 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany order. Real estate and live stock advertising have separate departments and are not accepted as classified. Minimum charge, 10 words.

One	Four	One	Four
10.....\$0.80	\$2.40	26.....\$2.98	\$6.24
11......88	2.64	27......36	6.48
12......96	2.88	28......44	6.72
13.....1.04	3.12	29......52	6.96
14.....1.12	3.36	30......60	7.20
15.....1.20	3.60	31......68	7.44
16.....1.28	3.84	32......76	7.68
17.....1.36	4.08	33......84	7.92
18.....1.44	4.32	34......92	8.16
19.....1.52	4.56	35.....1.00	8.40
20.....1.60	4.80	36.....1.08	8.64
21.....1.68	5.04	37.....1.16	8.88
22.....1.76	5.28	38.....1.24	9.12
23.....1.84	5.52	39.....1.32	9.36
24.....1.92	5.76	40.....1.40	9.60
25.....2.00	6.00	41.....1.48	9.84

Special Notice

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

REAL ESTATE

CALIFORNIA FARMERS make more money on small farms in San Joaquin Valley, California, where you can work outdoors all the year. Splendid opportunities for men of moderate means. Twenty and forty acre farms produce alfalfa abundantly. Dairying, hogs and poultry make good returns; staple varieties of fruits yield dependable profits; combination of these means a well-balanced farm with good income throughout the year. Winterless California offers much to the man looking for a country where he can get the most out of life. Climate delightful, long growing seasons; wonderful roads; excellent schools. Cooperative marketing associations afford profitable outlets for all produce. A small one-family farm, cutting out high labor costs, insures success. No winter handicaps. San Joaquin Valley illustrated folder mailed free on request. C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Ry., 912 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

50 ACRES Close Lake With 3 Horses, Poultry, 3 Cows, gas engine, cream separator, grain binder, incubator, machinery, vehicles included; you should prosper and find happiness here; on gravelled road, convenient 3 good towns; 35 acres level black loam, woven-wire fences, flowing well and spring water, woodlot, variety choice fruit and berries; 6-room house, fine cellar, beautiful views, cement basement, barn, granary, poultry house. For quick sale only \$3,850, part cash. W. R. Jones, Balcony Block, Holly, Mich.

80-ACRE SO. MICHIGAN FARM—Horses, 5 Cows, Machinery, hay, fodder, included; good hay and corn soil, rich muck for celery, onions, and truck; wire fences, spring-watered pasture for 25 head, choice apples, pears, plums, cherries, peaches; season's income \$2,500; good 7-room house with stately shade and charming view, new hip roof, basement barn, etc., insured \$4,500. Close motor bus, city markets. Owner sacrifices for quick sale at \$5,300, only \$1,200 needed. Details pg. 147 new 196 pg. Catalog farm bargains throughout 24 States. Free. Strout Farm Agency, 205-BC Kresge Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

80-ACRE FARM FOR SALE—No debt, splendid soil; fair buildings, near pavement; stock & tools included. \$6,500. S. L. Bigford, Box 46, Flint, Mich.

100 ACRES for sale near Jackson. B. C. Drake, White Cloud, Mich.

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

MISCELLANEOUS

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only \$25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Box 528, Salina, Kans.

OLD MONEY WANTED—Do you know that Coin Collectors pay up to \$100 for certain U. S. Cents? And high premiums for all rare coins? We buy all kinds. Send 4c for large Coin Circular. May mean much profit to you. Numismatic Bank, Dept. M, Fort Worth, Texas.

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

WILL BUY old gun catalogs. L. D. Satterlee, 458 Forest Avenue West, Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE—new silo 12x30, \$75. Owner, Arthur Linderman, Inkster, Mich.

TOBACCO

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

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.

VEGETABLE PLANTS. 10 different varieties. Fine field grown cabbage, 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50; 10,000, \$20. Prepaid. Tomato plants, 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.75; 1,000, \$2.75. 10,000, \$25. Prepaid. By express, cabbage or tomatoes, \$1.50 per 1,000. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Ideal Plant Co., Franklin, Va.

SEED CORN—Hackberry's Yellow Dent, 1924 Crop, Michigan Grown, 97% to 98% germination. Grown on sand alfalfa soil, ripe cut and shocked six weeks before frosts. Husked, sorted, dried and shelled by hand. Price \$5.00 per bu. 50 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, 85c; 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.

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

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

SEED CORN—Murdock Yellow Dent, 1923 crop, high germination. Three Dollars per bushel. Irving O. Leary, Coloma, Mich.

SEED BEANS—Michigan White Northern, yield 35 bu. per acre. Also Red Kidney Beans. Both guaranteed seed. Henry Foley, Mt. Pleasant, Mich., R. 5.

SEED BEANS—Improved Robust Certified, hand-picked, at farm. Further particulars on request. A. B. Cook, Owosso, 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 Petoskey 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.

EARLY CABBAGE PLANTS—Thousand, \$1.75 post-paid. Dahliadale Farm, Ocean View, Virginia.

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 PUPPIES—Natural heelers from farm trained stock, ton day sale, males or spayed females two months old, fully guaranteed, for \$15. Send check in first letter. Wolverine Collie Farms (Registered), D. W. Austin Ewalt, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

FOR SALE—Extra fine Sable and White Scotch Collie puppies. Bred for beauty and intelligence. F. A. Green, Millington, 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.

GEESSE 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 Wilburja Farm's best production strain. Chickens in small lots. Reasonable prices. Earl Pelton, Midland, Mich.

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

PURE-BRED Mammoth White Pekin Duck Eggs, at \$1.50 per dozen, postpaid. Crawford's, Davisburg, Mich.

BIG TYPE Toulouse geese eggs, 50c each. Buff Rock eggs, \$2 per 15. Baldwin & Nowlin, R. 4, Laingsburg, 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, Urbandale, 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 Bk. Polish Hatching Eggs, \$3.00 per 15. Sunnyside Farm, Bridgman, Mich.

BABY CHICKS

ENG. W. LEGHORN 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 LEGHORN 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, Whites and Browns. 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 856, Windsor, Mo.

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. Goret'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 standard qualities combined. Michigan State Fair Winners. Write for prices. Litchfield Hatchery, Litchfield, Mich.

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

BABY CHICKS, Superior Ringlet Barred Rocks, 12c; Rose Comb Reds, 12c; White Leghorns, 9c. Wyndham's Ideal Hatchery, Tiffin, Ohio.

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

READ Shady Lawn Poultry Farm Ad on Page 609.

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 Sick-ness 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.

NOT ELECTRIC—Wanted men for all parts of Michigan to sell farmers and town people. Thousands of satisfied customers in Detroit. One sale a day means \$54.00 a week. Our Automatic Ball-bearing Cleaner beats them all. Machine sells on its merit. Answer at once. Vital Mfg. Co., 1427 Washington Blvd., 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.

AGENTS WANTED WITH CARS to call on farmers. Fast selling line to poultry and hog raisers and breeders. Exclusive territory. Strong repeat business assured. Liberal commissions. Hibbs-Worth Laboratories, 655 S. Wells St., Chicago.

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.

Advertising that Pays

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

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



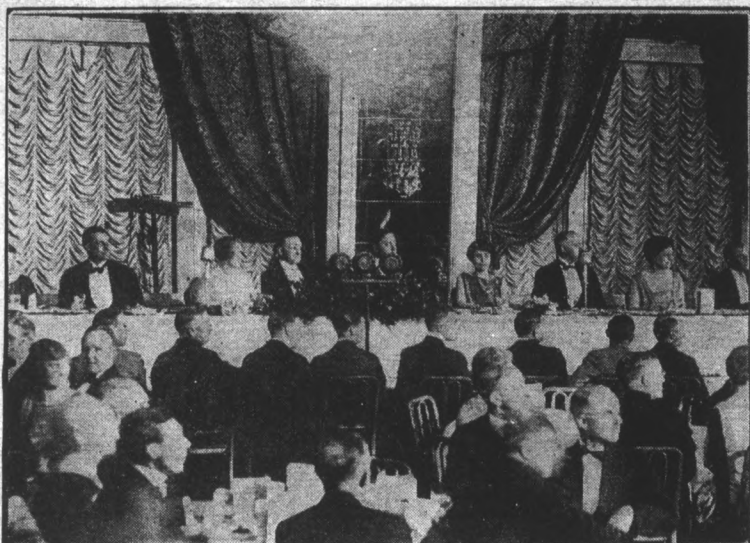
An Easter victory for feminism in India, was the appointment of these women as magistrates.



"Hold your hosses! Here comes the elephants." Spring is here and the circus prepares to "take the road." The elephants dance, and the horses prance, and everyone is ready for the parade.



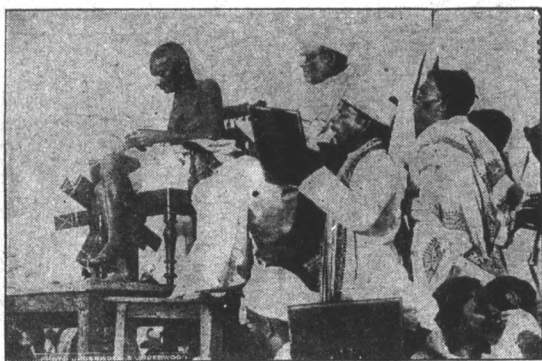
E. F. McDonald, Jr., and F. H. Snell, radio men, will test radios in opposite corners of world.



In his speech before American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, President Coolidge firmly stood for a policy of protective tariff to give the producer the opportunity of the home market.



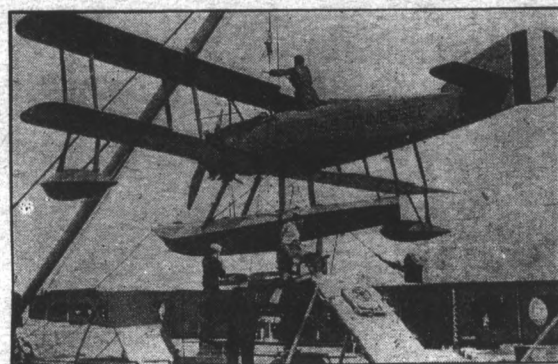
The White Star Liner S. S. Majestic, largest passenger vessel in the world, was placed on dry dock at Southhampton, England, in twenty-five minutes—a record feat.



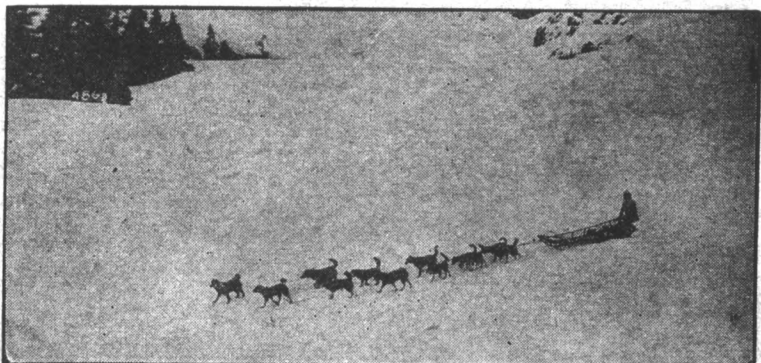
Mahatma Gandhi, India's strongest leader, dresses in shanty costume to bolster teachings that Hindus shall reject English goods.



Jackie Coogan has a "big brother" now. Baby Robert Coogan is four months old.



Seaplane being placed on catapult, which will hurl it from U. S. S. Tennessee, during "Battle" in Pacific of entire U. S. fleet.



Gunnar Kasson, chief hero in the epic race to Nome with diphtheria serum last winter, and his dog team. The great leader, "Dalto," that nearly lost his life, is heading the malemutes.



President Coolidge recently appointed this Muscle Shoals Commission to make tentative plans for inquiries to be held soon. Russell F. Bower, extreme left, represents American Farm Bureau.