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MICHIGAN is larger than Holland, Belgium, Denmark and Switzerland combined, and is about equal in area to England and Wales taken together. The State has a land area of 36,787,200 acres, being twenty-first in size among the States of the Union and second only to Georgia among the states east of the Mississippi river. The fifteen counties of the Upper Peninsula occupy 10,682,240 acres or a little over 29 per cent of the total area. To one who has not traversed the portion north of the Straits of Mackinac, generally known as Cloverland, its length and area cannot be fully comprehended. Its length east and west is greater than that of the Lower Peninsula north and south.

¶ The native of New England considers Michigan as being "out west" while the Nebraskan considers it an eastern State. Michigan is three times as far from the Pacific as the Atlantic. Measuring in straight lines, Detroit is 50 miles nearer Washington, D. C. than it is to the western end of the Upper Peninsula.

¶ In 1920, only 51.7 per cent of the State was incorporated in farms, the total number of which was 196,447. The entire area of improved land equals only 35.1 per cent of the whole, leaving many millions of acres yet to be developed in whatever manner the future may dictate. The Great Lakes bordering the State, as they do on nearly all sides, give it a shore line measuring 1624 miles nearly 500 miles more than that of any other state in the Union.



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State Capitol News

Our Lansing Correspondent

NOW that the legislature has adjourned it is well for us to take a bird's-eye view back over the accomplishments of the past four months and see what our law-makers have done which is either helpful or detrimental to Michigan farmers.

In summarizing the results of the recent session it is hardly proper to speak in superlatives. In general, we might say that the measures desired by Michigan farmers and advocated by their organizations were favorably considered by the legislature, but this should not be taken to imply that the farmers received all that they desired by any means.

OF outstanding interest was the passage of the two-cent gas tax as a source of highway revenue, and the accompanying reduction and modification of the auto license fees. Enactment of this legislation was hailed as a farmer triumph because it had the almost unanimous support of the individual farmers and had been a leading plank in the legislative platforms of all Michigan farm organizations. These two companion highway finance measures definitely provided for the payment of principal and interest of the outstanding highway bonds and for cleaning up the delinquent awards due to the counties. They provided that in the future the users of the roads should pay for them rather than leaving the burden for over-taxed general property.

Perhaps in connection with the taxation legislation we should mention the passage of Senator Pearson's bill allowing for the creation of commercial forest reserves. Timber land meeting the necessary qualifications and being handled according to the specific rules and regulations would be allowed an annual tax of but a few cents per acre, but would be subject to deferred or harvest tax when the timber was cut.

THE 1925 legislature had great problems to meet in connection with appropriation bills for they found that the state's surplus was practically exhausted and many of the institutions were in desperate need of improvements. After wrestling valiantly with these knotty problems, the legislature finally passed appropriation bills which would have made necessary an annual state property tax of about \$5,000,000 more than that of the past two years. Under our present tax laws, farmers stand to pay a big share of this burden, so it is of some satisfaction to know that the legislature granted a few of the modest budget requests made by the farmers.

Among these were bills providing funds for tuberculosis eradication work, enforcement of grades and standards of farm products, combating the European corn borer, and the agricultural extension work for the M. A. C. Most of these bills were passed at levels below those requested by the farmers, but even at these modest figures they have met with the disapproval of the governor's office and are receiving the executive veto. At this writing, the governor has vetoed in its entirety the bill providing \$50,000 per year for the enforcement of grades and standards of Michigan farm products, and has cut down the emergency appropriation for bovine tuberculosis eradication from \$100,000 to \$40,000. This action is without precedent and appears to be entirely without constitutional authorization.

GRADING and standardization of Michigan farm products were approved by the legislature. Michigan grades for apples and grapes were amended along the general lines desired by the growers, and the federal

potato grades were made compulsory in Michigan. However, now that the governor has vetoed the bill for financing the supervision and enforcement of these grades it appears that they will be merely idle scraps of paper.

News of Week

Foreign

French troops and natives are clashing in Morocco, where fully 20,000 natives are under arms.

The Mexican government gives warning that soviet Russia will not be permitted to carry on Bolshevik operations in that country.

The receding waters of Lake Antrona, in Switzerland, has uncovered an ancient village which was submerged nearly 300 years ago as a result of a land slide.

President-elect Hindenburg, of Germany, is considering an amnesty proposal for releasing certain classes of political and other prisoners soon after he takes office.

Ambassador Houghton, in addressing a London audience, stated that the time had arrived when Europe should begin to help itself, and, if it makes that endeavor, it would have the assistance and cooperation of the United States.

Immediately following the adoption of the gold standard bill by the British House of Commons, the pound sterling exchange immediately advanced to \$4.85%.

Recent French elections indicate slight advantages have been won in that country by the socialists over the reds.

Leon Trotsky, former soviet war minister of Russia, has returned from his sojourn to Trans-caucasion.

Labor organizations of Peru back President Coolidge's decision in the Peru-Chili dispute.

At the International Conference at Geneva, Switzerland, Great Britain proposed a limitation on arms with the exception of war ships. This proposal was promptly backed by Japan. The United States urged a ban on international traffic in poison gas for war purposes.

Considerable damage throughout the Southern Philippines has resulted from earthquake shocks during the past few days.

National

Many of the big oil tanks built for the government under the Doheny contract in Hawaii are said to be going to ruin for lack of use.

Extensive forest, bog and swamp fires are sweeping over thousands of acres in the Cape Cod district of Massachusetts. Many buildings have been burned and several small towns are threatened.

Fifty fighting ships have been called to take part in an anti-rum offensive off the New York and New Jersey coast.

Twenty-eight indictments against county officials and others in Morris county, New Jersey, have been returned by a special grand jury for open violation of the prohibition laws.

The German-American mixed claims commission has made awards to date of over \$93,000,000, or approximately twenty per cent of the amount claimed for war damages.

President Coolidge announces another drive to reduce federal expenditures a further \$300,000,000.

A new order requires that all American navy officers must qualify as aviators.

During the month of April a new record for the number of automobiles and trucks manufactured was established when 435,000 vehicles were produced.

At the congress of American physicians and surgeons in session at Washington, it was held that the average span of life for the next generation will be three score years and ten.

State

The Michigan state securities commission has ruled against the issuing of \$85,000,000 of stock of Dodge Brothers' Incorporated.

Governor Groesbeck has vetoed the grape grading bill. He also signs the bill appropriating \$350,000 for a new normal school in the northern part of the Lower Peninsula.

General Harry H. Bandholtz, United States Army, retired, died suddenly at his home in Constantine, Michigan, last Friday.

DEVOTED
TO
MICHIGAN
VOLUME CLXIV

MICHIGAN FARMER

LIVE STOCK
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
JOURNAL
ESTABLISHED 1843

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

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE
NUMBER TWENTY

We Retired to the Country

The Story of Jas. A. Grimes and His Big Family

By Harry I. Holt

WHEN most people retire they go to the city but we retired to the country, not to loaf the rest of our lives, but to do the kind of work and live the kind of lives that we really enjoyed," explained Jim Grimes when I asked why he moved to the farm after living twenty-five years in town, and when he and his wife were getting into their fifties.

"We were both born and reared on farms and spent all of our young life in the country. After getting a good position as a traveling salesman I moved to town and we stayed there in the same house for almost twenty-five years. My wife always has wanted to get a small farm near the town in which we lived, and raise truck and small fruit. From time to time I went to see various sizes of farms but that is as far as it went. We could not sell our large nine-room house and could find no one who wanted to trade.

"By this time we had five boys and two girls all under sixteen years of age. It was a great problem for my wife to keep those boys out of mischief, for they did not have nearly enough work to do to keep them busy. They were all eager to move to the country, and I expect that the neighbors were equally as anxious to see us move.

"Then the miracle happened. A real estate man found a man who wanted to trade his forty-eight-acre farm for city property. He looked our place over and seemed well pleased; we then went to the farm. It had been rented about fifteen or twenty years and was badly run down, but it was in a good location, and after careful consideration we made the deal.

"We moved in March, 1923; have been there just two years but we have worked incessantly to build up the place and improve it in every way we could without going into a great deal of expense.

"The man who had rented it had kept a sow and pigs running in the barn; there were no stalls of any kind and all the doors were hanging on one

hinge or not hanging at all. The first thing I did was to haul fifteen wagon loads of manure from the barn out to the field. I then made stalls for the horses and cows and gave the whole thing a coat of white-wash for a disinfectant. I next went to the wood-house, which they had turned into a chicken house. After cleaning it and repairing and hanging doors, I put a partition in the middle and made a wood-house and smokehouse combined.

There were five gates on this farm and not a single one was on hinges. This was my next move. Maybe you think that such a state of things was

old snags. This cleaning made the farm look like a different place.

"In March and April I made two hot-beds in which to raise plants to sell. I also set out a patch of winter onions and several hills of rhubarb. After planting twenty peach trees we had a total of five apple trees, six red plum trees and twenty-two peach trees. The next year I planted five cherry trees and four grape vines.

The first year we contracted to raise fifteen acres of tomatoes for the canning factory. We used four tons of special fertilizer for clay soil, especially next spring we set out another quarter



Tile-Draining the Fields Aided us in Our Venture.

enough to discourage us right at the beginning, but it didn't. We were so eager to get it up in good shape that we did not think about it, but all went to it with a zest that was not known in town.

"Of course, we had every single thing to buy, such as stock and equipment and tools. But we attended sale after sale and in that way were able to get them at a low cost. We had to make every penny count because we had to pay \$2,250 to boot, and had a family of seven children to keep a year before we could have any crop.

"Then there were two wagonloads of old rubbish, such as tin cans, old shoes, glass, old buckets—everything but money. I next cleaned the pastures of several old brush piles and

ly for tomatoes and potatoes. The crop was late and the expense so great in getting them to the factory that we did not make any money on them, but just broke about even. This did not keep us from planting four acres in 1924. We considered that the fertilizer used, together with a hundred or more bushels of decayed tomatoes, was worth several hundred dollars to the ground. The next year we were able to get them all picked and hauled to the factory without hiring any help, and made a nice profit from them.

"The first spring we also set out an acre of strawberries which resulted in a very fine crop in 1924, making about \$500 for us besides what we used. We set a quarter of an acre to raspberries and the same amount to currants. The

of raspberries and a half an acre of blackberries. We got a dandy crop last year.

"We aim to raise just enough corn to feed our stock. We keep only two horses and three cows. We plan to increase the number of cows as soon as our savings allow us. We have had fairly good success with our poultry, but we need new buildings for them, which is the next improvement we have in mind. We raise just enough pigs to keep us in meat.

Our main line is small fruit and plants, for we can make more off of one acre of strawberries than we could from eighty acres of corn. Raising plants to sell does not take up much of one's time, especially when the women-folks do the selling and the boys keep them watered and covered up. I make around \$200 a season from my plants.

One of the things I did when I fixed up my barn, was to take a little room over in one corner for my workshop. I have a certain place for every tool and I see to it that they are kept in those places, so that when we are in a hurry for a certain tool we do not have to waste any time in hunting all over the place for it. We keep the premises in a neat condition, have order around the barn, by the roadside, as well as about the home-buildings, and I thoroughly believe that beauty and thrift go hand-in-hand.

"We want to keep the boys satisfied with their new home and so they are given certain duties to do, and in return they are given a pig apiece of their own, besides garden stuff or fruit to sell—anything I think they deserve for helping make our little forty-eight-acre farm a success. So far, not one would go back to town if they had a change. They are getting along as well in school, even better than they did in town. The whole family has been more healthy than they ever were before, probably due to plenty of milk, butter and eggs, regular hours and lots of outdoor exercise, and fresh air.

Inspecting a Decadent Agriculture

The Hills and Valleys of Sicily Were Once Called the Granary of Italy

By M. M. McCool

AFTER having seen the points of chief interest in Palestine we returned to Cairo, where we engaged passage on the Italian Steamship "Esperia" for Naples. We landed at Syracuse on the Island of Sicily, and tarried a while to see the ways in which the people live, the methods of farming, and other things of interest. From thence we went to Naples, having passed through the Straits of Messina.

The various steamship company representatives in Cairo are good business men. When I went to the steamship office to purchase passage from Alexandria to Naples on the Italian vessel, the "Esperia," I was informed that we had unfortunately chosen the time to go over when the people were leaving Africa, the Nile Valley and others to escape the heat and other unpleasant conditions that exist in these places during the summer.

This general discussion was put on for a purpose—not merely to entertain me. All the reasonably priced staterooms were engaged and the only left was what they classified as "DeLuxe" accommodations. This DeLuxe experience was a new one for me, very painful at first, but pleasant later on. It cost me about twice as much to recross the Mediterranean Sea as it did to go from New York City to Cherbourg, France! That was the painful part of the experience. What could one do—a greenhorn with respect to the ways of some ticket salesman—ready to go to Europe and, in fact, due in Rome within the next ten days!

I engaged a DeLuxe passage; but it was worth it. After one has lived on Palestinian food for ten days and then sits down to the meals "DeLuxe"

that were served on this vessel, and loafed on the decks or snoozed in the stateroom or danced in the beautiful ballroom to high-class Italian music—well, it is indeed a "Grand and Glorious feeling" and the cost is forgotten.

In passing, it may be well to add that there were numerous unoccupied staterooms on this voyage, probably the reservations were cancelled at the last moment. One learns many things away from home.

Egyptian money is not looked upon with favor in European cities, hence, it is advisable to exchange it before the vessel sails from the seaport. At this seaport there are dozens of money changers on the docks and on the decks of the steamship just before sailing. My impression is that some of these fellows would change the

traveler's money with the latter's knowledge. Here again it is well to know the relative values of money. Previous experience in Cairo had taught the writer this lesson.

In Italy the steamship did not dock at Syracuse owing to the shallow harbor, but the passengers were landed by means of rowboats. The city of Syracuse has a population of about 500,000. The streets are very narrow except the main avenue, and are paved for the most part with cobblestones. Portions of the city, at least, are not scrupulously clean. In the vicinity of the city is a famous Greek Theater, a Greek Forum and famous quarries.

From these quarries was taken the building material for the ancient city of Syracuse, the population of which has been estimated at from one-half to one million and a half. It is stated

(Continued on page 655).

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CURRENT COMMENT

Michigan Also Needs This

THE upper house of the Illinois legislature has just passed a bill requiring poultry dealers to keep an accurate record of all purchases of poultry. The purpose of this measure is to protect poultry raisers from thieves who otherwise might sell loot from chicken roosts without detection.

Certainly farmers would welcome some measure which would lessen the amount of thieving now going on. If the bill now enroute through the legislature of our sister state is at all effective in bringing about better conditions, it is to be hoped that similar action might be taken in this state.

True Spirit of Cooperation

IT is very seldom that general meetings are opened with prayer now-a-days. A jazz orchestra feature is more likely to be the opening number. For that reason the short prayer which is used by a Woman's Club in Philadelphia is outstanding. Not only is the practice they have established unique, but the prayer itself is worthy of being the opening number of thousands of meetings held throughout the country.

There are usually wrangles in most organizations. Personal matters often overshadow the common good of the organization. But if, when the members get together, they would center their thoughts on an unselfish ideal as the prayer expresses, harmony in solving the problems of the organization would undoubtedly prevail.

The prayer follows:

Keep us, O God, from pettiness; let us be large in thought, in word, in deed.

Let us be done with fault-finding and leave off self-seeking.

May we put away all pretence and meet each other face to face, without self-pity and without prejudice.

May we never be hasty in judgment, and always be generous.

Teach us to put into action our better impulses, straight-forward and unafraid. Let us take our time for all things; make us grow calm, serene and gentle.

Grant that we may realize it is the little things that create differences; that in the big things of life we are as one.

And may we strive to touch and to

know the great common woman's heart of us all, and, O Lord God, let us not forget to be kind.

Wouldn't that, with a few changes in the last paragraph, be a fine thing to open the meetings of our cooperative association with? It seems certain that it would instill more thoroughly the true spirit of cooperation, for it expresses in itself the essence of true cooperation.

Wins Pulitzer Prize

IT is gratifying to us to learn that the author of "So Big," the serial story now running in the Michigan Farmer, has been awarded first prize by the judges of the Pulitzer endowment, for producing the best novel of the year.

While we regret, with our readers, the lack of space for running larger installments of this splendid serial, there are, we know, a host of discriminating readers who are following closely Miss Ferber's interpretations of life.

Those who fail to read the installments through to the end will miss much. The author has a thing to say to folks in general and to students in particular, that is extremely vital to us individually and nationally. It is our confident belief that patience in pursuing this story to the end will be rewarded abundantly.

Just Getting Together

NOT long ago when Willie Jones met Sammy Downs on the River road he informed Sammy that it was not likely they would continue to walk in the same class thereafter.

The cause of this infraction was later discovered. It appears that Willie's mother had joined a sewing society which had for its object, not so much the making of garments required by the family, as for "improving the happiness and prosperity of their home." This high purpose was explained to Willie as a reason for leaving him to his own devices, for a few hours, while his mother attended the club. The innovation so impressed the boy that he divined a rise in society, and he was ready to throw over his old chum.

The incident suggests, however, that farm women are getting together more. They are slowly losing that desire to work alone, and are developing, with their husbands, the idea of cooperating. The housewife no longer attacks her problems alone, for the ladies of the community, aided by extension workers, study these matters in every detail; and, as might be expected, many of these problems disappear with a better understanding of them.

But a new organization is in the field—the Federated Farm Women of America. The high ambition of this national institution is to re-establish the peace, happiness and prosperity of the farm homes of the country by enlisting groups, local associations and individuals as members in an organization strictly non-political, and essentially educational and economic in character.

Much power to these women and those who join with them. They have a staggering job. Peace and happiness and prosperity will come to country places when the human power there is fully occupied with worth-while matters; when the fine roots of humanization crowd out those parasitic growths of gossiping that too generally blight the fine spirit of the country side.

Riding Roads Right

THIS is being written during Safety Week in Detroit when the traffic police are over-diligent in finding technical infractions of the rules. Inasmuch as the writer committed one of those technical infractions and made a donation

to the police department in consequence, he is greatly impressed with the importance of safety.

It seems that the greatest factor in safety is courtesy, a regard for the other fellow. Modesty is also important. A modest man will never show off his driving ability nor the speed limits of his car. Sobriety is also a safe quality. One must not be intoxicated, either with liquor or feminine beauty. One-arm driving is dangerous to others on the road, as well as the two in the car.

A knowledge of the car one is driving is also a safety factor. Thousands of cars are being run by those who know nothing of them, except to push the pedals and turn the steering wheel. It is one of the great wonders of the world that more accidents do not happen because of the abuse cars continually get.

Not only should we ride roads right but we should walk them left. The pedestrian is in just as much danger as the autoist. He must use judgment and care when he foots it along the road. The left side of the road is the safest to walk on. Carrying a light at night is another safety factor.

With cars selling at ten dollars a week, greater judgment and ability will be necessary to avoid minor as well as more serious accidents. Farmers, of course, are conservative, but one needs an over-supply of judgment because of the lack of it on the part of others. Therefore these few words.

Farmers And the Fourth

IT is only seven weeks till we shall be celebrating Independence Day, the anniversary of the day when our forefathers declared this country to be free and independent.

In the framing of that declaration and in the events which followed, farmers took a very large part. Down through the history of the nation from the defense of the stores at Concord in 1775, to the critical days of the Great World War, that same class, the tillers of the soil, distinguished themselves in both numbers and valor as defenders of America and all our country stands for.

It would seem quite fitting, therefore, that from among our farmers should come a movement calling upon citizens everywhere to celebrate in the old-fashioned way with big chicken dinners, bands and speeches, bunting and flags, to the end that the true principles of Americanism may become deeply established in the hearts of our citizenship.

To make this day of the highest good to America will require time in the preparation of interesting and effective programs. For the same reason every community should have its own celebration. Organizations should select their committees now that advantage might be taken of the ensuing weeks to perfect programs—programs that will cheer the old and enthuse the young, by rehearsing and re-emphasizing the fundamentals of our national life.

The Toothless Age

THE tooth pullers of Massachusetts had a convention the other day. They either wanted to get into print or scare the public, for they predicted that Americans would be a toothless race in due time.

They say that men don't take care of their teeth, and women have children. The report is that women's teeth are affected as much by having children as by neglect. Therefore, those things, according to these tooth authorities, are going to make us a toothless race.

There is no doubt but what many men are careless about their teeth, but the matter with reference to women is a serious one. According to

these dentists, it seems apparent that they simply will have to stop having children in order to save their teeth.

But, it is really surprising that women's teeth have lasted as long as they have. But when you come to think of it, cats have kittens, dogs have puppies, horses have colts, and they also have good teeth.

Dentists are a great need in this day and age, for we have been careless; we have, perhaps unawares, departed from proper habits of eating. This is the fundamental cause of tooth trouble. And when teeth decay, they certainly need attention, for bad teeth cause all kinds of trouble.

But we are beginning to realize our errors in eating and will consequently have better teeth. Perhaps many of us are beyond repair as far as teeth are concerned, but we can help to preserve our children's teeth by feeding as nature intended children should be fed. Then perhaps the human family will be able to continue to have babies without damage to teeth, just as giving birth to puppies, kittens and ponies has no detrimental effect on the teeth of their parents.

It is everyone's duty to himself to give at least as much attention to his own diet as a good farmer does to the proper feeding of his animals.

Religun

IF a fellow is lookin' around fer a religun, he kin find all kinds o' them. There's some what makes you do certain things on Sunday and others make you do some things on Saturday. Some want you ta wash your head, and others want you ta take a full bath. Some want you ta kneel and bump your head on the floor, and others want you ta count beads, say hallieyouju, or jump up and down.

There's so many differunt kinds it oughten't ta be hard ta please anybody. But it won't make no difference whether you wash your head, take a full bath, or count your beads, etc., if you hate, get angry, cheat your neighbor, or intenshunally do the wrong

things, and etc., you ain't got the right idea o' your religun.

Thinkin' and doin' is the two great things o' life. What we think is got a lots ta do with what we do, 'cause our actshuns follows our thoughts. Our religun is supposed to guide our thoughts in the right directshun and thus help us ta do right things. Our religun should help us ta follow the high standards and exampuls on which a good religun is based.

I think one o' the best guides in religun is what is called the Golden Rule, what says that we should do ta others what we would want them ta do to us. Some folkses is got this mixed a littul, and use, "Do others as they would do you, but do it first."

If a fellow follows this last one, he's got reason ta fear the future, but if he is careful about what he does Here, the Hereafter will take care o' itself.

Religun is gotta be a part o' one's life seven days in the week ta do any good, 'cause it's a guide ta livin'. Just goin' ta church, magic words, prayers o' the mouth instead o' the heart, or etc., ain't goin' ta make us better men and womin. I figure there ain't no passwords ta heaven; you gotta work your way in by bein' the best man or woman you can. Then you kin answer the questshuns asked at the pearly gates without blushin'.

Maybe you know by this time, this is the fourth o' my serious o' sermons. The text is, "The religun what does the most good is what I use in my everyday life." Which is also the conclushun o' this sermon. Amen.

HY SYCKLE.



Milk Prices Not Arbitrarily Fixed

The Old Law of Supply and Demand has Peculiar way of Nosing in

By J. T. Horner

THE farmer sets his can of milk by the roadside to be picked up by the truckman and hauled to the country receiving station. Every day for a month this is done and then a check comes in payment for milk. So it goes throughout the year. Every day the cows must be milked, and the milk hauled away. Every thirty days a check comes in payment for milk. The farmer does not see the milk after it is set by the side of the road. He may never see the man who is buying his milk.

In the days before there was an association of milk producers, the milk buyer sent the farmer notice of how much he would pay for milk during the next month, or in some cases the farmer never knew what the price was until the check came. When the check and statement were received it was sometimes difficult for the farmer to discover what price he had received, because milk statements are not always easy to interpret.

In these times in most markets there is an association of milk producers. The officers of these associations of producers bargain with milk buyers and a price is determined upon. The average farmer is still unfamiliar with just how these prices are arrived at and what factors influence price. We are all apt to be suspicious about things we don't understand. It is, therefore, quite natural for farmers to question the equity of milk prices as well as the prices of other products.

It is not always easy to ascertain just what factors determine price. The controlling factor might not always be the same. One fundamental of our economic life is that the buyer will attempt to buy at the lowest possible price and the seller will attempt to get the highest price he can. Just whether the price will be at the high or low point depends on many factors.

The price for milk to the producer will be somewhere between the two points of (1) the highest price the distributor can afford to pay, and (2) the lowest price the producer can afford to sell at.

Some factors might enter in to make the price go outside of this range for a short time, but it can't do so for any long period. If the price falls below cost of production, the farmer will ultimately go out of business. If

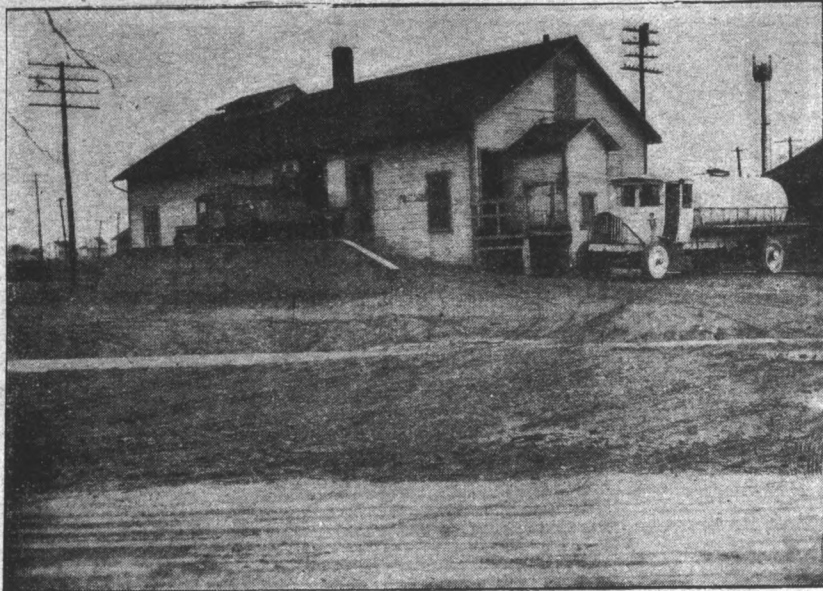
the price goes so high that the distributor can't make money, he will sooner or later quit the business.

Just how much the distributor can afford to pay for milk will depend upon how much he can get the consumer to pay, and his costs of operation. The amount the distributor can get for milk depends upon many things; for example, income, nationality, a realization of the food value of milk, prices of other foods, the faith

it would be followed if it brought more money than other operations.

During the past few years farmers have been advised to go into dairying as a means of recovering from the agricultural depression. It was this unprofitableness of other lines of agriculture which caused the competition in dairy products to increase and, therefore, result in a lower price.

The price of whole milk depends to a considerable extent upon the price



The Tank Truck Makes it Possible to Haul Milk From Distant Points and Keep it Cool and Sweet.

of the consumer in the justness of the price, weather conditions, and others.

The distributor's costs of operation depend upon the wage level; consumers' demands as to methods of delivery, sanitary requirements, credit extension and other services; complete competitive practices and other costs.

Farmers are going to produce milk when they can make more money that way than by doing other things. One factor, then, which sets the level at which farmers will sell milk is the profitableness of competing farm enterprises. Farmers would not produce milk no matter how profitable it was, if they could make more money doing other things. On the other hand, dairying might not be very profitable, but

of manufactured dairy products. If milk is worth more at the butter factory, the cheese factory, or the condensary, than it is as whole milk, it will seek these markets. The whole milk price must go up then to attract sufficient supply to satisfy its requirements. On the other hand, if the manufacturing market is low farmers who are selling there will attempt to get onto the whole milk market.

If farmers who are naturally in the condensary or butter regions did not attempt to come into the whole milk market, a higher price could be maintained. It is inadvisable to attempt to have the whole milk price too much above the manufacturing price. The price of milk for manufacturing pur-

poses is really the most important factor in determining the price of fluid milk. The whole milk price can't be below the manufacturing price, nor can it be too much above this, or milk from the outlying territory will seek the city market.

So there are high and low points of the possible milk price. Just where the price will settle between these will depend to a large extent upon the bargaining power of the farmer and the distributor.

At times when there are other profitable lines for the farmer to enter, the price is apt to be high. When other farm enterprises are unprofitable, farmers will turn to milk production and the price will be nearer the lower level.

Milk producers make a mistake when they think the price for their product can be set at any level. If it is too high, many farmers formerly selling to the condensary will seek the whole milk market and force the price down. There seems to be no feasible or equitable way to keep these outlying producers out of the market.

There are some practices of competition in milk distribution which should be eliminated and some of the costs of operation can probably be reduced. These savings, however, are more apt to result in a reduction of price to the consumer rather than an increase to the producer.

So long as there are farmers who will sell milk below the prevailing market price, so long will it be impossible to increase the price to the producer. No type of organization of producers will make such possible.

We don't know all about milk marketing. There are many factors of this business which need studying. Progress is going to come and bring stability with it when we study this problem in a scientific and unprejudiced manner. However, we do know that the following factors have an influence on the price the producer receives for his milk.

1. Cost of production.
2. The price the distributor is able to get for the milk.
3. Bargaining power of producers.
4. Prices of manufactured dairy products.
5. Profitableness of competing farm enterprises.

Sueing the Letter S

Sue Gave a Sou to a Sioux at the Sault

By Harv Hess

I NEVER had an intimate acquaintance with Noah Webster and I don't know whether he was what you'd call a wine-bibber or not; but I'd be almost willing to bet a bushel of spuds against a dime—which is even money—that he went on a protracted spree when he hit the letter "S."

Take the title of this song, for instance, and you've got a sentence even a judge can't pronounce. By all the laws of etiquette and gravity, that word "Sault" should be called the same thing you sprinkle on celery. But it ain't. Or, take the combination of letters S-I-O-U-X (those were the babies that done their scalping before stadiums were built). Why, I wouldn't hesitate a minute in pronouncing it like CY-OAKS. And any mediocre student of the English language would, at first glance, call "SOU," which means the price of a stick of gum, the same thing we call a mama pig. Then take number one horizontal, a three-letter word meaning a girl's name (ab.) and we've got "Sue."

Now, everyone of those four words

are pronounced alike! Would you believe it? Yes, sir, just like "SOO." The oo's are long as in "radish." By a rigid application of some of the laws of grammar we might see how they could get that sound out of the first two words, but to get SOO out of SAULT is worse than getting FISH out of RIVERS. It's almost inconceivable and that's why I think Webby, when he come to "S" started with "saloon." But this is beginning to sound like a spelling match, so let's step out.

Speaking about Indians, there's a city down in Indiana called Indianapolis which is known as the largest burg in the country not situated on a navigable stream or lake. Personally, I'd hate to make my home in a town that bragged up a slogan like that. I'd rather live on a raft. Well, last summer, a young couple from Indianapolis come around Ironton where they could look at something besides brick walls all day, and where the air

was polluted with nothing but sunshine and, one day, I says to Al, who happened to be the masculine member of the duet:

"Al, they tell me that down where you come from the only time you ever see a body of water is Saturday night. Is that right?"

"Worse than that. Our water has to be hidden in pipes to keep people from looking at it," he replies.

"And you never have boats or steamers cruising around?" I asked.

"No. We don't even see a schooner any more," he says, dolefully. "One reason we like to come up here is to see all the different vessels floating around. I could watch boats all day."

"You ought to get a job at the Soo," I told him.

"Where's that and what is it?" he inquired.

"Didn't you ever hear of the Soo canal? Where was you when your class come to geography?"

"You mean the Soo-ez canal, don't you?"

"No, sir, I mean the Soo. There's four times as many boats pass through there in a day as through the Suez in the same length of time."

"How far is it and how do we get there?" You could see he was weakening.

"Well," says I, "it's a two day's trip there and back in my car and one in your's. If we can catch the first ferry out of Mackinaw we ought—"

"Is there a fairy in it?" Al interrupts.

"Why, sure. How did you expect to get across the drink?"

"I don't know. I thought maybe we'd ford it."

"Not in your car we won't."

"I see," says Al; "when do we start?"

"Let's make it tomorrow A. M. bright and early. Be ready at 5:00."

"My gosh!" he yells, "what's the big idea of starting in the middle of the night? You don't have to sneak up on this ferry do you?"

"Well, not exactly; only, she don't

wait for nothing, not even for breakfast." And, in spite of his protests, when 5:00 o'clock come around next morning Al and me and a couple lovely, lady relations of ours by marriage was all on hand like a wart.

We crawled into the tonneau of a good old Michigan-made machine, which ached it in my opinion, alongside of eight or ten baskets of grub, and everybody raring to go. It was a peach of a day and the old weather man was out strutting all the stuff he had. Personally, I like to sneak away from the cows and hens once in a while. It fills a guy with renewed wim, vigor and vitality, now, don't it?

Al stepped on the starter at seventy-five minutes past four and a little ways out we collided with M-11. Turning north, we put a couple creases in the concrete all the way to the brewery outside of Petoskey and then, as the Blue Book used to say, we "jagged left and right" on up the trail to Mackinaw. As we skidded into the center of the business district, where you could command a good view of all the city, Al pulled up to take a look around.

"Keep those wheels turning, Al," I yelled, "we haven't any time to rubber. Do an M-11 L at the next corner. Right over there's the dock and—"

"Doc who?" he interrupts.

"Listen, Al, this is the kind of a dock where you lay up; not the kind that lays you up. And for goodness sake don't let on to the crew that you're such a dumbbell or they'll have you playing 'drop the anchor' with the buoys."

We headed toward the pier where the ferry was tied and found we had all of five minutes to spare. That's figuring pretty close, I'd say and if one of our Minor chord tires had gone A-flat we'd been outa luck, that's all. We bought a steerage passage and Al steered the bus on. It was some job, too, and we had to straddle a couple flivvers before we finally come to attention.

The last time I made the trip was before the ferry was operated by the state and you could have gone to Amsterdam on what they charged you. The owners had all the water rights and, believe me, they soaked you. I

remember on that trip, one hero with a big seven passenger car all full of family, after paying for his outfit turned to the ticket agent and says, "Say, you ought to ride a horse—Jesse James did." Ain't that rich? However, since the grand old state of Michigan has taken over the ferry it is different. You can take a whole can full of people over, Ford and all, for \$2.50.

As soon as the boat started we unloaded from the car, went up to the top or pinocle deck, and proceeded to keep four chairs from blowing into the lake.

"I wonder if it ever gets very rough out here," one of the girls asked.

"You bet it does," I replied. "You start a zephyr from the Gulf of Mexico headed north and by the time it has reached here this water is straight up and down. That's why they call it the 'Straits.' Just because old Lake Michigan is serene and nice today, don't get the idea it's always like a looking glass. She can certainly go into convulsions in a hurry if she wants to."

"And can these little ferry boats stand the racket?" inquired Al.

"Oh, yes. They're as stable as a barn and built to withstand anything short of tidal waves. They cross lots of times when the automobiles have to be fastened to prevent their rolling into the briny."

Don't you love a boat ride? I sure do, and I'd like nothing better than to have apples sell for about \$20 a peck some fall and me with a thousand barrels on hand. I'd rent the Leviathan, load her up with my friends and try to find a few undiscovered continents. This ride didn't last long enough, though, and in about an hour after we'd left the city of Mackinaw we pulled into the wharf at St. Ignace.

Was you ever there? St. Ignace looks to me like it had been settled on a hot day and spread. It is scattered for a long ways up and down the shore—an old lumbering town that has hit the skids. We stopped long enough to take on a little gum, gas, candy and oil and then us and M-12 become fast friends. We passed them all. M-12 is another one of Michigan's fine contributions to the traveling public and

it's just like glass, only dustier. From one high point in the road you can look thirty-two miles north into the Soo and if you've got a real good eye you can even see the fish swimming in the canal. Finally, about 10:00 A. M. we introduced ourselves to the police force of the Soo and he directed us to the locks, which, of course, were the object of our trip. Now there's padlocks, and hemlocks, and there's locksteps and locks of hair and goodness knows how many kinds there are. These locks we inspected and approved are something entirely different in the lock line and I'll simply have to tell you about them.

To begin with, why is a lock? Well, you see, there's a difference of about nineteen feet between the social levels of highbrow Lake Superior and lowbrow Lake Huron, and me and you know how hard it is to ascend the social scale. Before they had the locks in, Miss Saint Marys was a wild, fast-stepping river, covered with rocks (not diamonds) and hard to handle. If a boat wanted to go from Superior to Huron it would have to shoot the rapids, and there's no boat can do that successfully outside of a gunboat. But a gunboat couldn't carry enough of a cargo, so there was nothing left to do but to do something different.

So, in the gay old days of 1797, some Frenchmen become sick and tired of hauling their furs by truck from Superior to Huron, and they also got peeved at the fast pace this little flapper, Saint Marys, was setting. So they got together one morning and built a jail-right alongside of where this little vamp done her traveling, and they caught her, put her in this jail and shut the doors. That was the first lockup and was all of thirty-eight feet long. Think of it! That day, we seen boats with whistles bigger than that. Nevertheless, that little lock done business for a long time and then, in 1855 the state of Michigan come through with a couple of locks 350 feet long. In 1919 the United States built the fifth lock which is 1,350 feet from entrance to exit.

Suppose you was coming down from Superior with, say, a cargo of soap for Pittsburgh. When you got down to the Soo you'd blow your whistle

and the lock master would signal you into one of the locks and close the doors tight. You and the water in your lock are both lowered nineteen feet to the level of Huron. Then the gates on the Huron end are opened and out you go. If you were coming up from Huron, you'd slide into a lock and they'd raise you to the level of Superior—higher but no drier—and cut you loose. This whole operation can be done in just about nine minutes or so.

Some 120 men constitute the lock force and they're mostly Irish. Honestly, it's just like landing in Dublin. One of our girls was dolled up in a green outfit and they'd have given us any lock we wanted. We walked up to a fellow who had a brogue broader than broadcloth, and Al says:

"Are you one of the locksmiths?"

"No, sor, me name's O'Toole," replies this baby.

"You know," says Al, "I don't care much for figures except the kind that's built with curves, but there's a few things I'd like to find out. Tell me, how many boats go through here in a day?"

"About 100, sor; in 1855 when the state built the lock a total of 193 vessels was handled during the whole year. Last year we locked 22,000 through."

"And what do they charge each boat for this service?"

"Not a cent. It's all free," says he.

"My," says Al, "somebody is awful liberal. Who owns these locks, anyway?"

"Why, me and you and all us United States citizens." And therein lies the key that fits the lock. Here was one of the biggest engineering projects in the country right, you might say, at our back doors and Al not only had never seen it but didn't even know he was part owner of so gigantic a concern. I'll bet Al ain't the only one, either. I'll bet there's a lot of Michiganders that's never even heard of it.

It's a wonderful sight, honestly. And this summer, during haying when time hangs rather heavily on your hands, why don't you take a little run up there and see your little Soo. You'll like her.

Well, soo-long, folks—that's all.

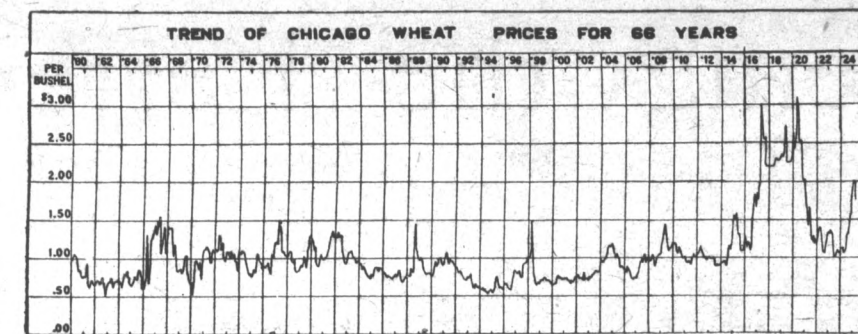
Checking Up on the Wheat Outlook

Conditions Over the World Confuse One

WHAT will the 1925 wheat crop sell for? Will it average higher or lower than the 1924 crop? Will the low prices of two and three years ago return? Or, is the American grower of wheat, the most important single food of the white race, to be assured henceforth of the economic security which the importance of his product justifies?

A good start to the answer of such questions would be the opening line of a poem which runs "Absolute knowledge have I none." The real facts available at this date as a basis for forming a judgment upon the trend of prices in the next crop year are mighty few and far between. But, the individual farmer, whose wheat ripens in June and July, if he pretends to use any judgment in the matter, must decide whether to sell it from the machine or put in the bin on just such slender evidence. Even by the time spring wheat is ready for the thrasher, the bundle of uncertainties in the price outlook will remain formidable.

In trying to draw a picture of the wheat situation and of wheat market prospects as they appear at present, there are two main features to be put on the canvas. First, is the size of the old crop reserves in this and other countries; second, is the prospective yield of the new world crop. This second point, in turn, may be split up into two parts. On the one hand is



the probable size of crops in importing countries together with the amounts which they must import during the year. On the other hand are the yields and probable surpluses in exporting countries.

The wheat bins of the world are going to be more nearly empty before the new crop comes to market than they have been for several years. This is the conclusion to be drawn from practically all the evidence at hand.

From the United States, all the calculated surplus was exported by May 1. Since further exports are sure to be made in the next two months, either the carryover will be below a normal figure of 75 million bushels, or domestic consumption will be light, or the supply of wheat left in this country was larger than indicated by the government's March 1 report. In each of

the last two years, the carryover has been about 100 million bushels. It need not cause surprise if the reserves on July 1, when our old wheat year ends, are down to half that amount.

Broomhall, the leading foreign grain statistician estimates that importing countries will need about 160 million bushels from exporting countries between May 1 and August 1, when the new European wheat year begins. To furnish this amount will necessitate an unusually clean sweep in Canada, Argentina and Australia as well as in the United States.

Canada had only 121 million bushels left in all positions on April 1 against 202 million bushels a year ago. Allowing for average domestic needs for the rest of the season, the amount already exported in April, and a carryover of fifteen million bushels, Canada can

ship abroad possibly 45 million bushels from May 1 to August 1. Argentina and Australia can ship about 60 million bushels before August 1 and have left a possible 40 million bushels for export after that date. India is practically out of the exporting column for this year as her crop is below her average consumption in recent years.

But the 45 million bushels from Canada, 60 million bushels from Argentina plus two or three million bushel from miscellaneous sources still leave 50 to 55 million bushels to be gotten from somewhere in order to make up Broomhall's estimate of 160 million bushels needed. The United States can export some new wheat in July. Clearances of 20 to 25 million bushels are about as much as can be expected in that month. There are still 25 to 35 million bushels to be supplied. Probably all the major exporting countries will contribute to this amount by still further reducing their carryovers.

Altogether, it appears that the quantity of old wheat available for export or for carryover in exporting countries by midsummer this year will be about 115 million bushels, unless the last crop yields were underestimated. This is approximately 100 million bushels less than last year. The inferences to be drawn are that the market is entitled to hold exceptionally strong until new wheat is available in (Continued on page 669).

FERTILIZER IMPROVES CATCH OF CLOVER.

ELIAS LENSING has a good farm up in Emmet county, Michigan. But, like many farmers he had had some trouble getting clover to grow on a ridge of sandy loam soil.

The county agent was called in for advice. The prescription was a dose of 200 pounds per acre of a 2-12-2 fertilizer in the oats. This was applied with a drill, having a fertilizer attachment. A strip was left across the field with no fertilizer.

Results were not slow in showing up. The strip without fertilizer was slow in coming up. It did not stool nearly as heavy as that fertilized, and all through the growing season was behind the other. At harvest time it had a greenish color when the rest was ripe. The straw was five to six inches shorter than the other.

Equal areas, one-quarter square rod, was cut from each plot. The bundles were sent to the Farm Crops Department at the Michigan Agricultural College to be threshed out. Here were the results. The fertilized part yielded forty-two bushels of oats per acre and 3,386 pounds of straw. Where there was no fertilizer the yield was twenty-five bushels of oats per acre and 2,716 pounds of straw. This was an increase of seventeen bushels of oats and 670 pounds of straw.

Oats at this time were worth thirty-five cents a bushel which would make the increase worth \$5.95. The fertilizer cost \$5.00 an acre. You wonder where the profit came in. Well, it wasn't in the 670 pounds of straw, but where the fertilizer was used there was a real catch of clover. On the check there wasn't any clover to speak of. Mr. Lensing figured the fertilizer was a good investment.—K. K. Vining.

FOR BETTER ALFALFA HAY.

THE hearing on alfalfa hay grades held at the Agricultural Building of the Michigan State College, April 25, did not develop into the stormy session which characterized the bean grade hearing the previous day. Much was brought out which will be of interest to Michigan alfalfa growers and shippers, both of whom were represented at the meeting conducted by W. A. Wheeler, in charge of standardization work on hay feeds and seeds, United States Department of Agriculture, and E. C. Parker, chief hay inspector.

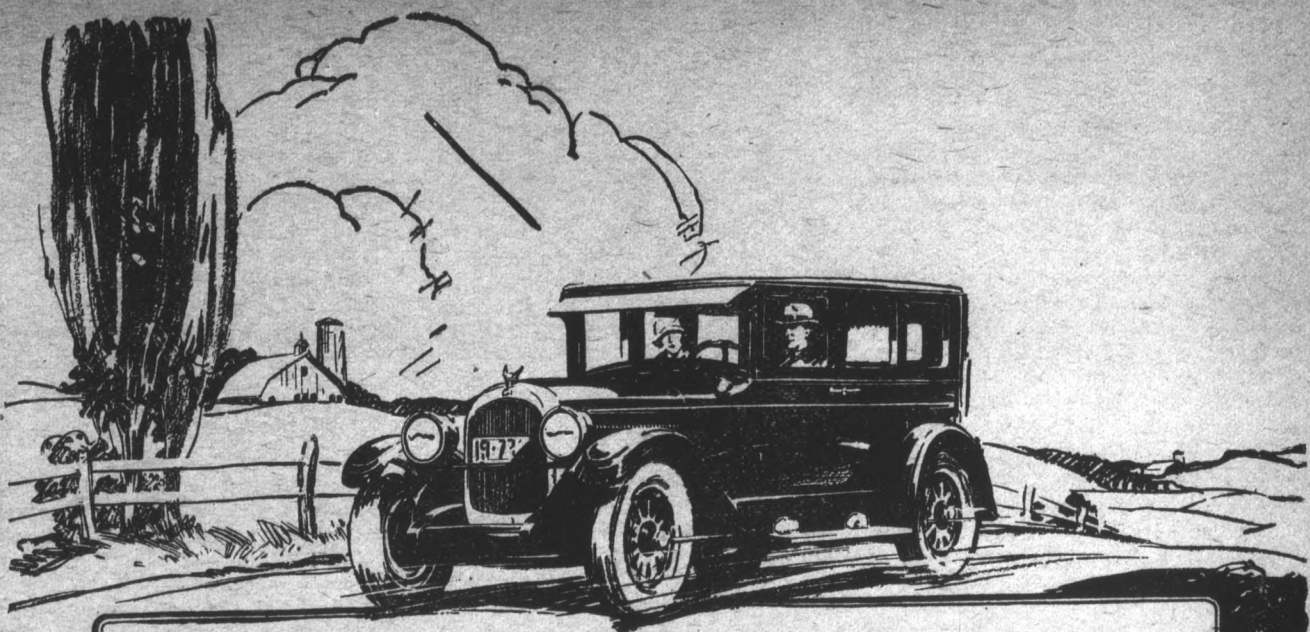
Mr. Wheeler announced that hearings were being held in New York, Alabama and Michigan, and that these states were surpassing many of the western states in alfalfa production.

The tentative grades proposed were those resulting from a great deal of study, much of which was made on the hay tracks of the Kansas City market. They represented, according to the government men, the standards of quality in line with which there was price differentiation on the market.

A number of samples of Michigan alfalfa were graded by Mr. Parker and the general feeling seemed to be that the higher grades represented a practical goal which Michigan alfalfa growers might attain.

Many helpful suggestions were made by Michigan shippers, the most important involving the establishment of a grade for alfalfa clover mixed, a grade of good value becoming quite common in Michigan markets. Shippers were also quite anxious for inspection service at point of origin and Mr. Wheeler felt this would be entirely practical by arrangement with the State Department of Agriculture.

Methods of curing were discussed and both shippers and growers urged the farm crops department of the college to continue its work on curing demonstrations started last summer. It was of interest that the curing methods employed by the college had resulted in a very good No. 2 grade.



How Chrysler Meets Motoring Needs in the Country

No one understands better than Walter P. Chrysler himself, the particular problems and needs of rural transportation.

They have been a continuous part of his life and work ever since his boyhood days in the little town of Ellis, Kansas.

Through the years he has studied them, and they were foremost in his mind when he built the car that bears his name.

His answer is a car with the wonderful stamina and stand-up ability that comes from highest quality—a car with gasoline economy safely over 20 miles per gallon; a car of moderate weight that rides as steadily as a two-ton car; a car that rides the ruts with comfort, even at the highest speeds.

These, with a motor having literally no period of vibration, and a high-gear speed range from 2 to over 70 miles per hour, are some of the unequaled results built into the Chrysler.

Nothing less than the Chrysler kind of engineering could produce the unprecedented results which are now so famous.

Nothing less than the vast Chrysler manufacturing facilities could produce such quality at Chrysler prices.

And nothing less than Chrysler ideals could inspire every man in a great organization to produce the best car and the best value that men and machinery can build.

Here, in brief, are the reasons why Chrysler results are not equaled; and why the Chrysler is winning its friends from all classes of motor car owners and buyers, in the country and the towns alike.

If you are not familiar with Chrysler beauty and performance by personal experience, the nearest Chrysler Six dealer will gladly give you your own kind of demonstration, over your own kind of roads.

The Touring Car, \$1395; The Phaeton, \$1495; The Roadster, \$1625; The Sedan, \$1825; The Royal Coupe, \$1895; The Brougham, \$1965; The Imperial, \$2065; The Crown-Imperial, \$2195. All prices f.o.b. Detroit subject to current government tax. Bodies by Fisher on all Chrysler Six enclosed models. All models equipped with special design six-ply, high-speed balloon tires. There are Chrysler dealers and superior Chrysler service everywhere. All dealers are in position to extend the convenience of time-payments. Ask about Chrysler's attractive plan.

CHRYSLER MOTOR CORPORATION, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
Division of Maxwell Motor Corporation
MAXWELL-CHRYSLER MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, WINDSOR, ONT.

CHRYSLER SIX

LATE AGRICULTURAL NEWS

PROFESSOR COX PLANS SEED TRAIN.

THE Federated Seed Service is planning to run a seed improvement train through several northwestern states this season, for the purpose of visiting growers of alfalfa, clover and other field seeds in that part of the country. The need for giving closer attention to varieties and the development of better strains through seed selection will be stressed. Professor Cox, of the Michigan Agricultural College, will have charge of the program.

The use of adapted seed of known origin has been greatly stimulated, it is said, by several state seed distributing departments of the Federated Seed Service. These organizations are the Michigan Farm Bureau Seed Service, Cooperative Grange League Federation Exchange of New York state, Ohio Farm Bureau Service Company, Indiana Farm Bureau Purchasing Department, Virginia Seed Service, Wisconsin Farm Bureau, and the Agricultural Corporation of Maryland. Plans are being made for seed distribution in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Iowa and Minnesota.

FARM BUREAU GAINS IN MEMBERSHIP.

THE American Farm Bureau Federation is gaining in membership, in morale and personnel, according to reports brought back by the Washington representative from the Chicago meeting of the executive board. Indiana is now 100 per cent with the federation. The Illinois Agricultural Association and Iowa Farm Bureau are working in harmony with the national organization. Membership campaigns are on in Oklahoma and Washington state. The Michigan Farm Bureau is in a better condition than

for some time past. M. L. Noon, president of the Michigan Farm Bureau, was elected a member of the board of directors of the federation.

WOULD STANDARDIZE SEEDS.

THE representatives of farm organizations are invited to attend a conference in the department of commerce on May 28, to consider the proposed simplification and standardization of seed nomenclature, quality, etc. The purpose of this conference is to give the seed buyer better protection in his purchases, insuring greater uniformity of quality in the crop and thus enable the grower to secure the best prices for his produce, and to eliminate wastes caused by the production of off-grade vegetables.

COOPERATIVE LAW STANDS TESTS.

THE standard cooperative marketing law promoted by the National Council of Farmers' Cooperative Marketing Associations has been enacted by thirty-seven states. It has been in the courts of several states and has been upheld in every case. The Minnesota cooperative associations have recently come out victorious in a case contesting its validity before the supreme court, and have also repeated an attempt to have it repealed by the legislature.

ESTABLISH AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.

THREE schools giving instruction in agriculture will be established in Russian Armenia, Palestine and Greece in connection with the Near East relief organization program, the agricultural committee of which Senator Capper is chairman. The annual expense of these schools will be \$250,-

000, but reports from farm experts who have made investigations indicate that agricultural education is one of the big present needs of the Near Eastern peoples.

WANT CREAM PROTECTED.

IF the tariff on butter is raised from eight to twelve cents a pound by presidential proclamation, following a favorable recommendation by the United States Tariff Commission, the dealers in cream and probably the producers of fluid milk will insist upon a corresponding increase in the tariff rate on their products. The cream dealers are already asking that the rate on cream be comparable on the basis of butter-fat. They say a large amount of cream is being shipped into this country from Canada in competition with cream produced in America.

APPOINTS ASSISTANT TO DR. TAYLOR.

THE appointment of Nils A. Olsen to be assistant chief of the bureau of agricultural economics, which was made at the request of Dr. H. C. Taylor, chief of the bureau, tends to discredit rumors that Secretary Jardine is planning to overhaul the bureau and place new men in charge. Mr. Olsen has been in the department since 1919. He will have charge of research work. His appointment was made necessary by the expected long absence of Dr. Taylor in Europe. Lloyd S. Tenney will be acting chief during Dr. Taylor's absence.

INVENTS NEW TYPE OF TRAP.

A NEW trapping device invented by Vernon Bailey, chief field naturalist of the bureau of biological survey, promises to do away with much of the cruelty attending the trapping of fur-

bearing wild animals. It is a wire mesh net which completely incloses the captive. The designs will be published by the bureau as soon as they are perfected, for the use of trappers all over the United States.

The trap was designed by Mr. Bailey to capture beavers that he is distributing along the streams in Pennsylvania, but slight variations on the trap may be used to capture muskrats, minks and other fur animals. It is set under the water and works with all the effectiveness and strength of the steel trap.

FARM SITUATION SHOWS IMPROVEMENT.

THE agricultural situation is somewhat more encouraging than a year ago, say the crop specialists of the bureau of agricultural economics. The live stock industries, although slow to right themselves, are in a much better general position than last year. Sheep are apparently at or near the peak of a price cycle. Hogs have doubled in price since last spring and, if history repeats itself, will be high for at least a year to come. Beef cattle have recently turned upward in their price cycle and again if history repeats itself, have eight or ten years of rising prices ahead. There are twelve per cent fewer cattle on feed in the corn belt than last year. The dairy industry shows signs of some improvement on the eastern market milk end.

THE WORLD'S LARGEST DAIRY

THE New Zealand Cooperative Dairy Company claims to be the largest individual dairy company in the world. In its report to the department of agriculture it is shown that its output for 1922-23 season brought the farmers \$21,899,000.

OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

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

CULL BEANS FOR COWS.

I would like to know whether cull beans are good for milch cows, and fattening cattle. Which way are they best, ground up raw, or cooked?—D. S. Cull beans, up to a certain amount, are a good feed for cows. If you fed too heavy a ration the cream will make a hard tallowy butter, which is not desirable. Four or five pounds per day should be the limit.

Beans are more palatable when cooked and are also more digestible but cooked beans are not very nice to feed, and besides it is hard to tell how much you are feeding, owing to the uncertainty of the moisture content.

When ground into bean meal they can be readily mixed with the other grains of the ration. Cows can be educated to eat bean meal as well as anything else by taking a little pains.

With fattening cattle, of course you need pay no attention to the quantity fed as you would with cows.

LABELS FOR MAPLE SYRUP.

What is the law on selling maple syrup? Is it necessary to have cans of syrup labeled when selling to just a few of the neighbors? Is it necessary to have more than your name on the labels?—H. L. W.

Compiled Laws (1915), Sec. 6468 prohibits sale of adulterated maple syrup without label showing percentage and nature of adulteration. No other requirement is found. There

would seem no necessity for label if the article is pure.—Rood.

TAKING TRAPS FOR TRESPASS.

If A. sets traps on trapping ground belonging to B. can B. take traps and keep them?—F. C.

The owner of the land can certainly take up the traps, and hold them until title is proven and damages paid for the trespass.—Rood.

LOSING VOTING RIGHTS.

How long before one loses their right to vote in a township where they pay taxes and have not registered in near-by town where they live at present?—E. S.

The elector can vote so long as his name is on the enrollment; and all he need do to restore right is to register again.—Rood.

BUCKWHEAT WITH ALFALFA.

What do you think about putting in a ten-acre field of alfalfa and sowing a peck of buckwheat to the acre about June 20? I want to keep working the ground until time stated above. This ground has never been limed but is underlaid with marl.—J. H. B.

Buckwheat is sometimes used successfully as a nurse crop for alfalfa. However, better seedings are usually secured when the seeding is to be made the latter part of June.

Your idea of preparing a well-firmed and clean seed-bed is excellent.—C. R. Megee.

VALUE OF HARDWOOD ASHES AS A FERTILIZER.

What is the value of hardwood ashes as a fertilizer? How much would you advise using to the acre on grain, beets and beans? Would they be good to sow on a meadow of alfalfa?—L. L.

On the average, hardwood ashes contain five per cent of potash, worth five cents per pound, and two per cent of phosphoric acid, worth eight cents per pound.

Five per cent of 2,000 pounds equals 100 pounds, of potash at five cents, \$5.00; two per cent of 2,000 pounds equals forty pounds P. S. at eight cents, \$3.20, making a total of \$8.20 per ton.

If you were buying this in the form of commercial fertilizers this would be worth the cost, packed and delivered at your station.

Ashes also have a value for the lime they contain where the land needs lime.

No one can tell just what formula you want for different crops on different soils without experimenting, because soils differ so much as to the amount of plant food ingredients they contain. But the potash and phosphoric acid is hardly in the right proportion for most soils and crops. At least that would be the consensus of opinion.

Ashes would do fairly well for beets and potatoes, and also for alfalfa or clover, but for grain crops you need more phosphoric acid. If you increased

the phosphoric acid to about twenty per cent, then 200 pounds per acre would be a fair application for grain.

FERTILIZER FOR CUCUMBERS AND STRAWBERRIES.

What can I put on seed corn to keep the crows from eating it? It's some kind of a tar preparation but I have forgotten the right mixture in regards to proportions. What kind of fertilizer can I use for cucumbers and strawberries?—J. F. S.

The best you can do is to use a good complete fertilizer. One with a formula something like 3-12-5.

It might be that all you would need on your soil would be one of the essential elements, as phosphorous. Or it might be one of the other two. To analyze the soil and find out what is lacking is not practical and so use a fertilizer that contains all three and be safe.

By observing carefully the growth of crops for several years a farmer can get a very good idea what essential element of plant food is most needed in his soil, and in that way will be able to purchase brands of fertilizer more intelligently.

To Prevent Crows From Pulling Corn.

Any of the coal tar disinfectants will be as good as anything you can get. Every crude oil refinery puts out one. These are much more easy to use than coal tar because that has to be thinned to use. The probability is that you will not be satisfied with the results you get.

RED KIDNEYS AS PRODUCTIVE
AS SWEDES.

MICHIGAN bean dealers report difficulty in moving the Brown Swedes, according to H. C. Rather, of the Agricultural College. This Brown Swedish bean has been on the increase in Michigan in recent years, but most growers would probably do better with red kidneys which yield fully as well and find a better market.

Michigan grew about seventy-five per cent of the white navy bean crop in 1924 and it has been marketed at fairly good prices. About the same acreage as last year should be well warranted for 1925.—Cook.

THE BETTER HOMES TRUCK
MOVES.

FARMERS living in the western and northeastern parts of the state will be interested in knowing that the Michigan Agricultural College "better homes" truck, which last year visited twenty-two counties along the southern border of Michigan, started on May 15 on the first leg of a scheduled two months jaunt through Midland, Arenac, Ogemaw, Tuscola, Huron, St. Clair and Sanilac counties. This first portion of the trip will end about June 15, and a four weeks tour of western Michigan will follow later in the summer.

This truck is fully equipped with the very latest in all devices offered for home convenience. Sample home electric lighting outfits, pressure water systems, heating plants, electric motors and appliances as well as a complete radio installation, are carried in the body of the truck, and as a special feature, a model farm bathroom, complete in every detail, has been added to this year's display.

Stops will be made at specified farm houses along the route where farmers of the immediate countryside may gather to view the exhibits while the college men supervise the erection of a "Michigan" septic tank. A complete set of these disposal tank forms will be left in each community and it is expected that the individual farmers will be able to glean enough information from the demonstration to install modern sewerage systems in their homes after the truck leaves.

Farmers living in the counties visited by the truck may be able to have the demonstrations held at their own farms and have a septic tank built at cost under the supervision of the college experts by arranging with their county agricultural agents.

O. E. Robey, of the agricultural engineering department of the Michigan Agricultural College, will have complete charge of the tour.—Cook.

WORRIES ABOUT WHEAT SHORT-
AGE.

A WORLD wheat shortage in future generations is seen by Dr. O. E. Baker, a department of agriculture economist, unless a rational land and population policy is formulated by the nations in which the white race is dominant. Dr. Baker bases his conclusions upon a recent study of world wheat production.

The wheat eating people of the white nations now consume 2,525,000,000 bushels of wheat annually. Allowing for normal population increase, but for no increase in per capita consumption the requirements of the white race twenty-five years from now will be 3,200,000,000 bushels.

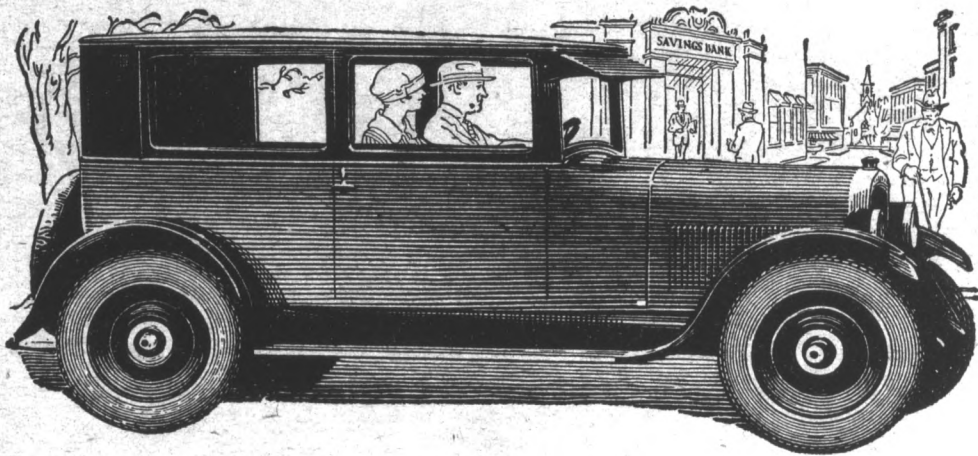
GRAIN EXPORTS INCREASE

THE foreign demand for American grain and feedstuffs has continued heavy ever since the beginning of marketing season last summer. Upwards of 100,000,000 more bushels of wheat and nearly 22,000,000 bushels more of rye were exported the past nine months than during the same time a year ago.

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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.

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The Lost Needle



THERE'S an old English play known as "Gammar Gorton's Needle." Its plot is woven around the loss of the family needle—no trifling misfortune in the days of old.

Today, in this era of ours, life is so rich in comforts that we seldom wonder how folks got along in the ancient world. And we sometimes forget what an important role advertising has played in making life pleasant and altogether livable.

Advertising has one of the leading parts in the eternal drama of dollars. To it is directly due much of the multiplication of products and services which has come about during the last half century.

It has smoothed the mechanics of existence—made life easier and more pleasant by bringing countless necessities—once considered luxuries—within our easy reach and into continuous use.

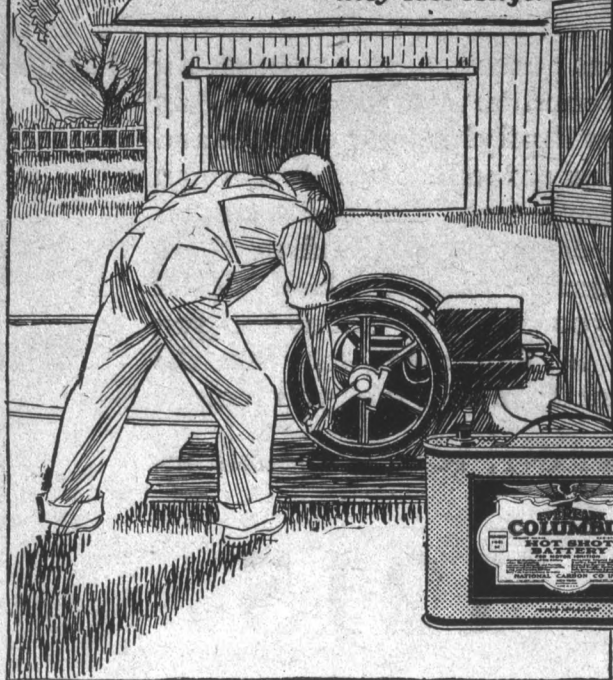
Think of this for a minute. You owe much to advertising.

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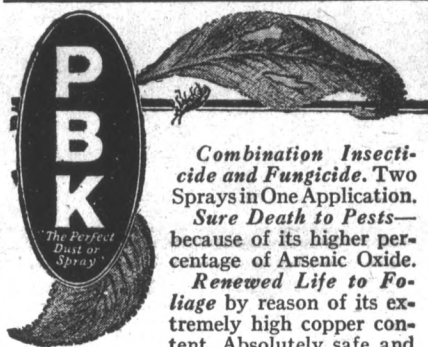
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The Pollination Problem

By G. H. Gourley

OLDER orchardists planted all the varieties in the nursery catalogs and then found that the modern marketman could not handle such a motley array. Some of us have gone to the other extreme, and as a result we may have a pollination problem which rarely existed in the apple orchard a quarter century ago.

This year was very unfavorable in Ohio during blossom season, and as a consequence we heard complaints on every side that the fruit did not set and that there was an exceptionally heavy June drop. At such a time one is surprised to learn how many orchards of only two or three varieties will be reported.

Now, I realize that we have some workers who maintain that there is no such thing as a pollination problem, that the trouble is all due to insufficient plant food or moisture at certain critical times of development. I, myself, have frequently come to the conclusion that what seemed to be a pollination problem was one of another nature entirely, and can agree in considerable part with such a contention. But, on the other hand, there are unfruitful orchards that are in large part so because of lack of proper pollination. The difficulty is that the pollen is extremely complex and varies one year with another.

Weather.

Of the external causes of lack of a fruit "set" perhaps the one that comes first to our minds is that of the weather. It is probably rare that apple flowers freeze in the bud as do many of the other fruits. The writer has observed the opening buds over a rather wide range for several years and has not seen a single case, even in northern New England after a "test" winter. Perhaps too much is made of weather at blossom time as an adverse factor. But probably all would agree that the greatest hazard in the fruit business is the spring frost. And furthermore, we have observed over a number of years that when the temperature is low, or prolonged rains and wind obtain at blossom time, we will have an exceptionally heavy drop.

Surely this means something and to tie it up entirely with the nutritional problem seems inadequate to explain the phenomenon. It would seem more logical to attribute the results to such factors as a paucity of pollen distribution, cellular inactivity leading to such possible results as slow pollen tube growth, embryo abortion or decay, imperfect fertilization, and a general weakening of the flower part. Furthermore, the inactivity of bees during unfavorable weather is very striking. In fact, those of us who are in the orchard practically all the time during blossom season usually predict that there can be little set of fruit when the weather is unfavorable. But to our surprise, we sometimes find a full crop on some varieties and a partial crop on others. This would indicate the tremendous amount of work the insects do in a few hours of favorable weather, and also it gives a practical demonstration that certain varieties are much more capable of setting

fruit from their own pollen than others. In fact, this observation has led some of our best orchardists to conclude that it is the wind, after all, that does the pollinating, a conclusion that cannot be substantiated by any experimental work.

SOME GARDEN HINTS.

WHEN you are planting the home garden this spring remember that the small seeds should have only a little fine earth above them," says the bulletin on home garden suggestions jointly prepared by the nutrition and horticultural specialists at Ohio State University.

"As a general rule," the bulletin continues, "the smaller the seed the lighter they should be planted. An onion or a lettuce seed should have only a very little fine earth above it, while peas or beans can be covered an inch or so.

"When planning the garden make the rows long enough and far enough apart to use horse implements. This arrangement will take more land but it will save time and labor in a busy time.

"Since a rich soil will hold twice as much water as a poor soil, and since moisture is especially important in the home garden plot, try to select soil that contains plenty of decayed manure or vegetable matter. No land should be worked when it is too wet. As soon as a clod of the garden earth will crumble in the hand when squeezed the ground may be prepared for seeding.

"Not more than an inch or so of subsoil should be turned up in any one year because this soil is lacking in the proper amount of organic matter."

MUST PACK BETTER.

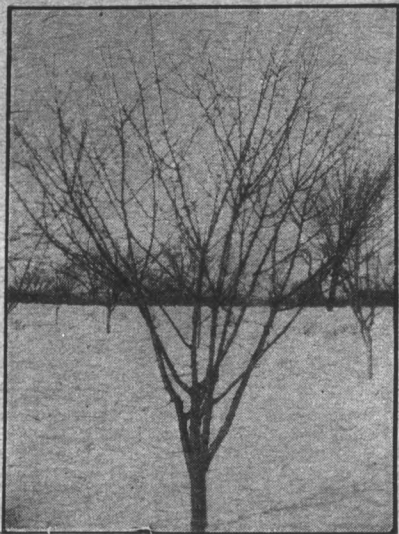
EASTERN fruit growers are awakening to the realization that if they are to successfully compete in the markets with northwestern apples they will have to grade and pack their fruit as good as, or a little better than, the Pacific Coast growers grade and pack their fruit. The state committee on grades and standards of the Virginia State Horticultural Society has decided that several changes must be made in their apple grades, one being the tightening up on the No. 2 grade.

The committee insists that the face of each barrel be taken from the grade of apples with which the barrel is filled, using precaution to avoid a deceptive face; also that the size of apples used in the face should not be larger than the average run in the barrel. It was decided that the specifications used by those boxing their apples be the same as those standards adopted by the western box apple packing states. It is the purpose of this committee to make inspection as effective as possible. It will be remembered that poor, carelessly graded fruit shipped to England from Virginia orchards last fall, caused much injury to the foreign market for American apples.



CHERRY LEAF SPOT.

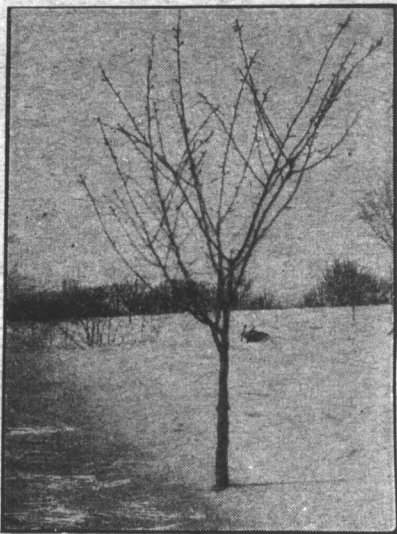
HERE are two Montmorency cherry trees set the same time, five years ago, on the same heavy, yellow clay ground. They are only a few rods apart but the small one is on the lawn and the large one in an apple row as a filler. They both get a dormant



This Tree Was Sprayed Annually for Cherry Leaf Spot. Note Growth.

spray of lime-sulphur and both get worked and manured every spring. I dig around the tree on the lawn and work manure into the ground; the tree in the row gets the regular working with plow and drag, also some manure.

The tree on the lawn is afflicted every summer with cherry leaf spot, the leaves turn yellow and drop early, while the few fruits ripen while still very small. It is inconvenient to reach it with the spray rig so it does not get a summer spray of Bordeaux. The tree in the row gets summer spraying with arsenate-Bordeaux while I am spraying the young apple trees and plum fillers. It bears a full crop of

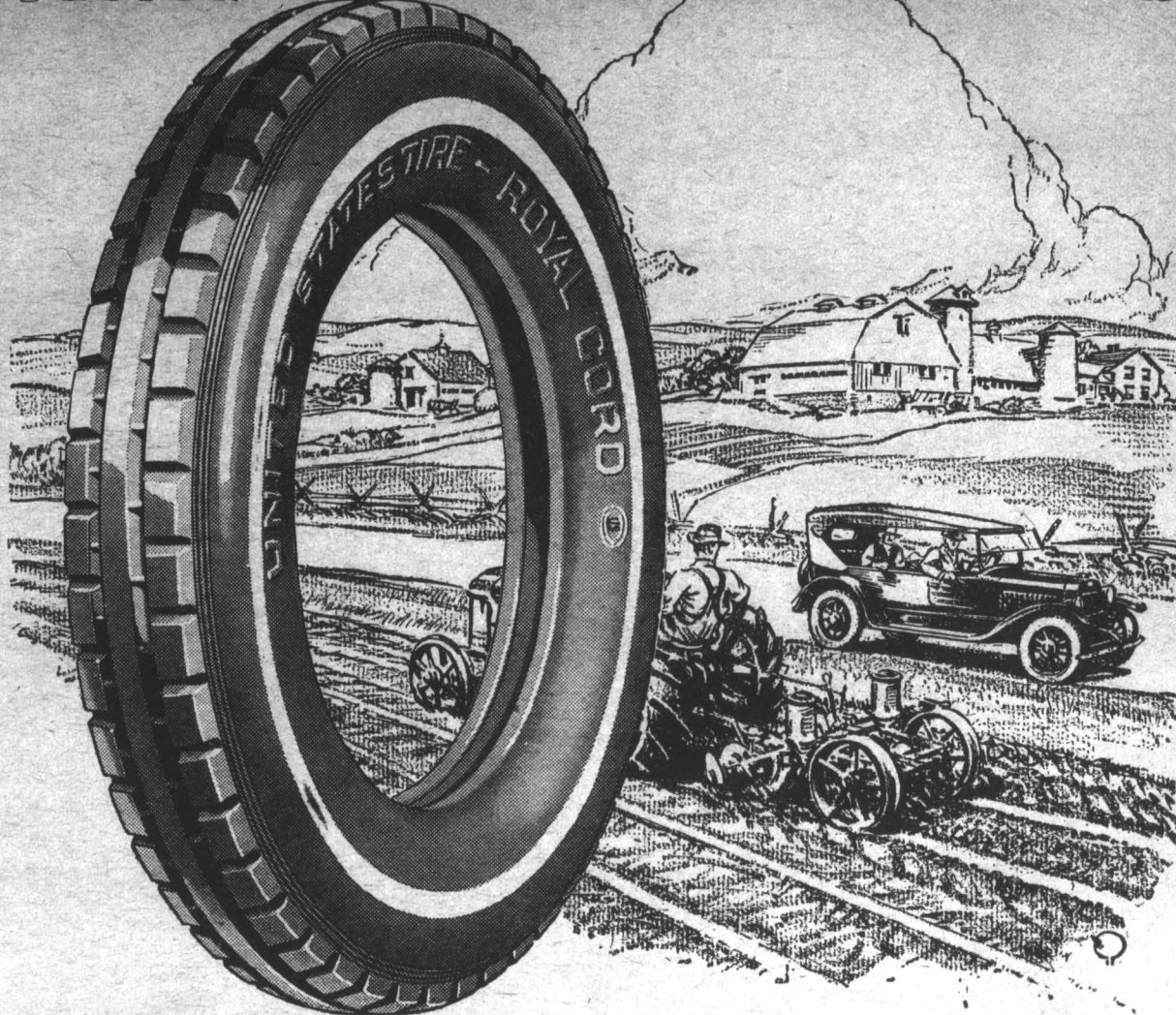


This Tree, the Same Age as the Other, Was in the Lawn and Was Not Sprayed Regularly. See How Leaf Spot Stunted its Growth.

great big, juicy cherries and is making a fine growth. It holds its leaves until late and is green and thrifty. Possibly the extra working it gets makes some difference also, but I am inclined to lay the difference in growth between the two trees to the cherry leaf spot and the lack of spray on the small tree. Both trees would have made a heavier growth on lighter, richer soil, but trees planted on clay soil live much longer than those on sandy soil and stand the regular summer drouths much better.—L. B. R.

THE Federal Horticultural Board estimates that from eighty-five to ninety per cent of the real insect pest problems in this country are due to foreign importations. These unwelcome foreign immigrants are costing the country and the farmers especially, millions of dollars to keep them under control and to prevent the entry of others from foreign lands. The Federal Horticultural Board is using the utmost vigilance to keep these insect pests from our shores.

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NEWS FROM CLOVERLAND

AUGUST 15 CHOSEN FOR THE ROUND-UP.

THE farmers' round-up at the experiment station of the Michigan State College at Chatham has become a well-established annual event. This year the date for the round-up is Saturday, August 15. The annual boys' and girls' club members' camp will take place the same week. The principal speaker at the round-up will be the president of the Michigan State College, Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield. Another event will be farmers' poultry culling contest.

CHIPPEWA TAKES ON MORE LIVE STOCK.

A THIRTY per cent increase in the number of dairy cattle in Chippewa county during the past three years, with similar increases in other kinds of live stock, leads Mr. D. L. McMillan, county agent, to urge the growing of more alfalfa in that county—long famous as a producer of hay—as a forage crop. A series of farmers' meetings was held in the county the last week of April by alfalfa specialists from the Michigan State College, for the purpose of promoting the growing of this fine forage crop. Farmers' questions about alfalfa were answered and soil samples were tested for them.

COOPERATES WITH BOYS AND GIRLS.

THE Gogebic Range Poultry Association, desiring to promote improved poultry culture in that county, is offering to give every boy or girl under sixteen years of age one or more settings of eggs on condition that the recipient agrees to hatch and rear the chicks to the best of his ability and to exhibit at least two of them at the ensuing winter poultry show of the association in a class known as "The Juvenile Breeders' Association." Rewards are given to the winners. The donor is permitted to make suggestions for the correct rearing of the chicks which are to be followed as nearly as may be. A committee of the Gogebic Range Poultry Association has charge of the arrangements for this cooperative undertaking.

CLUB BOYS DEMONSTRATE ON POULTRY TRAIN.

NOT the least important personage on board of the special poultry demonstration train, which started from Ironwood on April 27 for a three weeks' tour of the peninsula, was Grant Gallup, of Gastra, fourteen-year-old poultry club champion of Michigan for three successive years.

Grant Gallup, it is not a commonplace to say, is a natural-born poultryman. He has always loved the poultry game from the period of his babyhood and, he seems destined to make a name for himself in the future on his chosen line. He is the son of a Gastra, Iron county, farmer, and has eleven brothers and sisters, among whom there have been several other club champions, and all of whom have shown their ambition to make their mark in this world. Among the distinctions which have come to Grant Gallup besides his thrice state championship, have been trips to the Michigan State Fair and club leader of a poultry club at Gastra.

Now he accompanies the poultry train to tell his auditors what can be done in the poultry business, if handled on proper lines. Some of his own poultry stock is on the train as a visible demonstration of what this boy has done in this line. He handles only

good stock and he has the records to prove what they have produced and have cost him. The Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railroad has employed Grant as one of the demonstrators on this poultry tour.

MARKET DAY AT EWEN.

EWEN, Ontonagon county, now has a farmers' market day, and it is starting out very well indeed. The market is held on the fair grounds and, as one observer says, there was offered for sale everything from goose eggs to horses. There were registered cattle, seed grain, pigs and chickens. In the forenoon sales were private, while in the afternoon the residue of the stock on hand was sold at auction. By 4:00 p. m. most everything was disposed of. The Ontonagon Valley Farmers' Association was behind this market and will conduct a second market of the sort on June 20. Good cooperation was forthcoming from the merchants. The market bids fair to become permanently established to the advantage of both town and country.

FORESTRY PLANTING GOES FORWARD.

THE forest demonstration plots, which were described in these columns recently, are an assured success so far as getting the plots and the trees are concerned. They have been secured in ten counties of the peninsula, both Houghton and Menominee counties having two plots each. No difficulty was encountered in securing them. The county agents assisted in locating the land and will act as consignees for the trees themselves.

The trees, to be planted on the plots, will consist of Norway pine, white pine, spruce and poplar. They will number forty or fifty thousand and will be provided by the Michigan Department of Conservation, from its tree nursery at Higgins Lake, and from the Michigan State College, while the poplars will come from Cloquet, Minnesota, from the United States Forest Experiment Station, Dr. Raphael Zon, director. It is the object of the poplar demonstrations to show what can be done along the line of producing soft wood for cheap box construction. The trees were being shipped on a schedule in late April to the several places where they are wanted, and in several counties the boy scouts volunteered to assist in the work of planting.

All this is good news, for it reveals an awakening interest in reforestation in Michigan. Word comes that a Detroit lawyer is behind a project for planting 65,000 trees near Traverse City.

In the Upper Peninsula the Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company has a ten-acre tract of white pine near Ishpeming, put out twenty years ago, which has a remarkably fine growth and which demonstrates beyond question that reforestation is practicable in this region. Incidentally the presence of much small game there shows what reforestation means to the problem of game conservation as well as timber production.

COUNTY agents in seventy-two Ohio counties report that there are 13,593 radio receiving sets on farms in these counties.

College authorities stated that a number of hay-curing demonstrations would be held the coming summer to aid Michigan farmers in securing better feed and in getting their crop in the higher priced market grades.

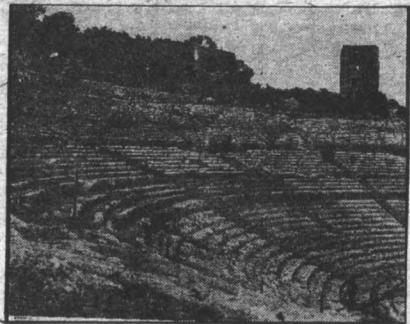
A Decadent Agriculture

(Continued from page 645).

that these quarries were also used as burial places and as prisons. According to tradition, political prisoners were placed in certain of these quarries where their conversations could be overheard owing to the very interesting and peculiar acoustic properties. I was surprised to find that one's voice would travel very long distances in some of these.

The island of Sicily is noted for several things. One of these is that it has sent many immigrants to the United States. About ten years ago more than 140,000 people left the island of Sicily for the United States, and, it is said, tens of thousands of bank accounts in the various cities of this island represent the remittances that are poured into this country by Sicilians, who reside in America. It is said that Termini, with a population of 25,000, has contributed about 15,000 immigrants to this country.

Agriculture is an important industry on this island. The total area is 597,000,000 acres, ninety-five per cent of which is devoted to some phase of agriculture. It is said that one-third of the territory is owned by less than



Old Greek Theater Near Syracuse, Italy. This Theater is Still in Use.

800 absent landlords, and consequently backward conditions exist. There is no modern machinery—the most primitive plows and garden tools are used, indeed much of the terraced lands are too steep for their use, and again, many of the holdings are too small for other than hand labor. In some parts, however, there are very large estates and extensive systems of agriculture are followed. No fertilizers are used, and when a field becomes unproductive, it is rejuvenated by being left in a fallow condition. The rainfall is not great, and is not well distributed. As a result the country is very droughty where irrigation is not practiced.

The outstanding agricultural practices are the lemon production and canned fruits and vegetables. The lemon belt lies along the north shore to Messina and along the entire east coast, extending into the interior a short distance. The lemon groves are placed on incredibly steep slopes by means of terraces and are irrigated for the most part. There is one splendid plain which is devoted to the production of the lemon fruit. About eighty thousand tons of lemons are produced annually—one-half of which is sent to the United States. Much of the fruit is utilized for the manufacture of calcium citrate and other substances and the rinds are made use of for stock feed and fertilizer. Owing to the density of population, very little attention to the installation of modern machinery is given. The lemons are cut open and the pulp removed by hand.

In ancient times, owing to the great fertility of the soil, it was called the granary of Italy, being noted especially for wheat, wines and honey. At present, it does not provide enough food for its four million people. The decrease in the productivity of the soils in the Mediterranean area has

played a leading role in the decline of many peoples. As the population increased and the fertility decreased, the vitality of the people became lower and consequently their resistance to diseases, such as malaria, and to their human enemies became less. The food had to be obtained in some manner, either by trade or by wars, thus those having good lands in abundance often were forced to fight invaders, and those in need of food had to fight for possession of it. I shall have occasion to write of these relationships later on in this series of articles.

The salt works are also notable. The sea water is taken into cement reservoirs, where it evaporates, leaving the salt as a residue. Sulphur production

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MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE CO.

is a very important industry. It is said that there are about 500 sulphur mines on this island. They produce about 400,000 tons annually and employ about 30,000 men. This industry is carried on under very primitive conditions.

The passage through the straits of Messina is a very interesting one, especially at dawn. Here one may see numerous islands that stand out of the water like huge haystacks in an English hay field. They are very dark in color and resemble the peaks of mountains, the lower portions of which have been submerged in the water. I thought as we passed along this section that if the Cascade Mountains of the western part of the United States were submerged, leaving the peaks of Jefferson, Hood, Shasta and others exposed and the snow removed from them, they would probably resemble these islands in the Mediterranean Sea.

It is said that owing to the nature of the currents in these straits that small vessels and boats navigate the straits with great difficulty, while the ocean-going vessels apparently encounter but little trouble in passing through. This fact has played an important role in the history of this section of the world.

RURAL HEALTH

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

SCARLET FEVER

Billy has scarlet fever. Bobby has been sent to grandma's. How may we get a quick release from quarantine so that Bobby may come home? What is the surest fumigation?"

It was an excellent safeguard to send Bobby to grandma's, but our subscriber will spoil the whole thing if she hurries the release from quarantine. Take plenty of time in scarlet fever. Go slow! This is not only for the sake of keeping others from taking the disease but also for the sake of the patient who is convalescing.

Scarlet fever is a treacherous disease of quick and easy contagion. We used to think that the spread of the disease depended upon the dead skin that flakes and scales off the patient's body, but we now know that if this is a factor at all it is quite unimportant. The discharge from a running ear may be contagious for months after scarlet fever. A throat that continues sore is a source of suspicion. The patient should be kept from contact with susceptible children for at least six weeks if the case has been severe. If mild, two or three weeks may be enough.

Looking at the other side, we must remember that quarantine is an excellent thing for the little patient, himself. It keeps him from too early activity. Scarlet fever is a very hard disease on kidneys and heart. A child may come through the disease in splendid fashion; then get out a few days too early while the skin and kidneys are very susceptible, suffer some slight exposure, and develop a disease of the kidneys that will make him a chronic invalid.

Don't be inclined to rush the release from quarantine after scarlet fever. The good of the patient and the welfare of his playmates both demand good judgment in taking time.

MICHIGAN CLIMATE IS GOOD FOR WEAK HEARTS.

Does anyone with weak heart stand the climate in New Mexico? Or what climate is best? Are the western states good climate for such as that? —D. R. G.

Persons with weak hearts must be careful about going to high altitudes. The rarified atmosphere makes quicker breathing and puts a lot more work on the heart. If they undertake it gradually, however, such patients may meet the requirements and live in a

high altitude with comfort. Michigan has as good a climate for such people as there is in this country.

Radio Department

Conducted by Stuart Seeley

MESSAGES FROM 200 STATIONS.

I SEE that several persons are telling what they have done with their radio sets but no one tells what it costs to operate a set.

I have a three-tube set using all dry batteries. I have had it for six months and it has cost me ten cents a day for batteries. I operate the set from one to four hours every night, but very seldom use it during the day.

Of course, it depends on how much I use the loud speaker as to the length of life for the batteries, and much depends upon the condition of the batteries when they are purchased. A battery fresh from the factory will last much longer than one that has been on a store shelf for several months, although they may both test the same. I have tried four different makes of batteries and find that they last from five to nine weeks per set of three. I use ninety volts for my B battery.

I have received programs from sixty-five different cities, but as some cities have several stations, I have received messages from nearly 200 stations which I have recorded. I get San Antonio very well on a loud speaker and have also received programs from Miami, Florida, and Springfield, Mass., and other points just as far away.

I believe that a radio set employing only dry batteries costs less at first and is cheaper for a farmer to keep, unless he has a farm lighting plant. In that case he can use the plant to charge a storage battery. My rural mail carrier has a five-tube set which operates on storage batteries, A and B. He has a lighting plant and uses it to recharge the storage batteries, so his upkeep is almost nothing.

Two tubes are enough for earphones. I like a set that has more tubes, but one on which all but two can be turned off.—F. Marlatt.

USES LIGHT BATTERY.

IT'S not going to be hard to tell what we are getting out of our radio receiving set. We get real news by listening in every night to the fast climb of the hog market. A small bunch of our hogs brought \$60 more than they would have brought had we sold them when they were first ready for market. I mean by that, a \$60 advance besides the gain they made during the time we held them over.

Being a farmer, the market report is my first choice.

Having a farm electric plant we connect the radio to three of the cells on the light battery so we have no trouble with charging. We change the connections over on different cells once in a while so that it doesn't discharge these three cells too rapidly. This also gives us an even current.

We like the old-time fiddling and popular music best. We really enjoy it.

Our radio set doesn't fade much, and I wish that it never did. It would be a wonderful improvement if sets could be made so that the signals would not fade.

Some folks like one thing and some another. I think that the broadcasting in general is pretty good as it is. A little story heard over the radio illustrates it. "A farmer driving along the road called to his neighbor's little boy sitting on the fence, 'Johnnie, how is your pig?'"

"She's all right. How are your folks?"—W. J. A.

Before planning to increase production, make sure the product can be sold.—Dairyman's League News.

Sudden Conversion

Our Weekly Sermon—By N.A. McCune

PEOPLE seem not to hold much by sudden conversion any more. Yet it is as possible as it ever was. Is it necessary to add, that such conversions are as needed, also? The unexpected and overwhelming transformation which took place in the case of Saul is extraordinary, but by no means alone. There is the instance of Colonel Gardiner, an Englishman who was given over to the life of a libertine. He was living in Paris at the time, and had gone to a house to keep an assignation, when he was arrested by a vision of Christ hanging on the cross. He left the room dazed and stunned, and, as the years proved, a completely changed man. He was purified throughout. The past became abhorrent to him. He was never tempted again to sensuality, which was a wonder even to himself. Formerly, he said, nothing could have cured him of this sin but shooting through the head.

Another case, known as that of the Oxford student, of which James tells, shows the same transforming power of the Spirit of God. This man had been a drinker, also a smoker from his twelfth year. Yet as he was in his room was so unmistakably converted that never again was there a return of the old appetites. He attributed this effectual transformation to the fact that he completely gave himself up to God.



THE very recent case of Mr. Philip Cabot, of Boston, is a case in point. His experience was told by himself in the Atlantic Monthly about two years ago. Now he has published a book entitled, "Except Ye Be Born Again." His experience as told in either the magazine or the book is highly worth reading. His conversion is of the deliberate, thoughtful type, without much emotion, and entirely, one gathers, without mystical illumination. A conversion that entered through the mind of the reader, rather than the heart.

One thing that discredited the old idea of conversion was, people insisted that it was the only road the soul could travel into the Kingdom. But God is not as arbitrary as that. There are many highways to the best. One soul travels one, and another soul another. Still farther, it used to be insisted by a certain type of religionist that you must enjoy certain emotional states, and even repeat certain phrases, or your conversation was not genuine. But this became a burden impossible to bear. People are not all made alike, thank goodness. Some folk as good as ever breathed are incapable of such ecstatic experiences.

IT was natural for the reaction to follow. Reactions always follow a one-sided stressing of truth. The reaction was, that conversion is not necessary at all. And along with this has been growing up the emphasis on the religious education of the young. Teach them aright, it is said, and no conversion is necessary. But the truth of the matter is, that there must be both. No church should give itself exclusively to either. People who have wandered from the religious teaching of childhood and youth, are ripe for a change of heart, in a great many cases, if some one will show them the way. Life is a hard teacher, and not infrequently a man who is self-sufficient at thirty, is ready for religion at forty-five.

The time is on us, and we cannot side step the religious training of the young. Their blood will be on our souls, if we do. As a matter of cold

fact, we spend very little on this branch of church work. In a state-wide survey of the churches of Indiana it was found that twice as much is spent on janitors as on religious education. Two cents of each church dollar goes for religious education, while forty-seven cents of each tax dollar goes for schools. The discrepancy ought to take the form of a gimlet and bore its way into our thinking. But while the church is wrestling with this problem, it is not necessary to neglect adults, and to pass them by as if none of them needed spiritual therapeutics.

PAUL was on his way to Damascus when he had his conversion experience. Apparently he was not far from the city limits, for he got up and went on into the city. The city which thus was the scene of the conversion of the greatest figure in the history of the church, is still standing, and more prosperous than ever. It is, of course, one of the old cities in the world, perhaps the oldest. A large Christian temple was built there, in the early centuries of the church, on the foundation of a Greek temple. But the church was superseded by a Mohammedan mosque, which has been on the site for many centuries. The only remaining trace of Christian traditions is the inscription over one of the gateways: "Thy kingdom, O Christ, is an everlasting kingdom, and Thy dominion endureth for all generations."

Saul had to travel about 136 miles when he went from Jerusalem to Damascus, a journey of several days. He was commissioned to seize all persons who belonged to the Way. The "Way" was the word used to designate the Christian life, in those times. Probably it came from the words of Christ, "I am the Way." People were talked to about coming into the Way. It seems a very happy word to use for describing the Christian faith. Are you of the Way? I know a man who has been in the Way for fifty years. The Way must be a beautiful life to live, and so on. I like it, the same way I like the term used in early church times for the Lord's Supper, namely, the Eucharist. It means literally, a meal where you give thanks. Way, the way of life. Eucharist, a meal of brotherhood and thanksgiving. Good words.

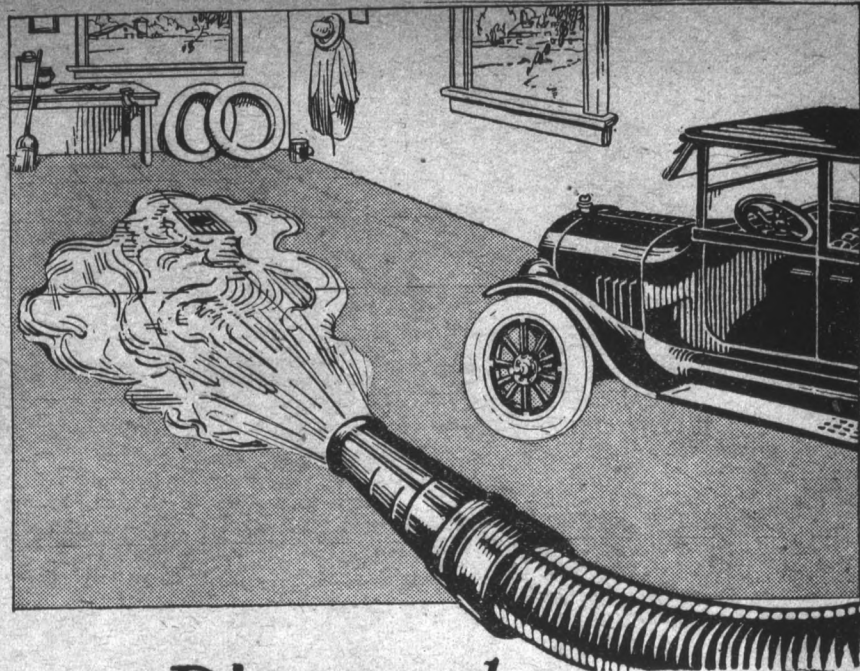
NOTICE that there are slight discrepancies in the account, which makes it all the stronger. In this chapter it says that Paul's companions heard the voice, but saw no man. When Paul was relating the experience later, as told in the twenty-second chapter, it states that the other members of the party did not hear a voice. That is good. It shows that something happened and that the witnesses do not entirely agree on details. It may be due, however, to a difficult passage of Greek, hard to translate.

Notice also that Paul was followed up. Some One was after him. He went on "breathing out threatenings and slaughter," haling men and women to prison. Think of it! Throwing women into the rotten, unlighted eastern jails, because they believed thus and thus about God. But Some One was following him. He could not get away. "Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me?"

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR MAY 17.

SUBJECT:—Saul becomes a Christian. Acts 9 1 to 19.
GOLDEN TEXT:—If any man is in Christ, he is a new creature. 2 Cor. 5:17.

Co-ops. do not want a crutch, but a torch. They do not ask alms, but a light.—Aaron Sapiro.



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NEVER mind," Selina assured him, happily. "It was all thrown up so hastily. Remember that just yesterday, or the day before, Chicago was an Indian fort, with tepees where towers are now, and mud wallows in place of asphalt. Beauty needs time to perfect it. Perhaps we've been waiting all these years for just such youngsters as you. And maybe some day I'll be driving down Michigan Boulevard with a distinguished visitor—Roelf Pool, perhaps. Why not? Let's say Roelf Pool, the famous sculptor. And he'll say, 'Who, designed that building—the one that is so strong and yet so light? So gay and graceful, and yet so reticent!' And I'll say, 'Oh, that! That's one of the earlier efforts of my son, Dirk DeJong.'"

But Dirk pulled at his pipe moodily; shook his head. "Oh, you don't know, Mother. It's so damned slow. First thing you know I'll be thirty. And what am I! An office boy—or little more than that—at Hollis's."

During his university years Dirk had seen much of the Arnolds, Eugene and Paula, but it sometimes seemed to Selina that he avoided these meetings—these parties and week-ends. She was content that this should be so, for she guessed that the matter of money held him back. She thought it was well that he should realize the difference now. Eugene had his own car—one of five in the Arnold garage. Paula, too, had hers. She had been one of the first Chicago girls to drive a gas car; had breezed about Chicago's boulevards in one when she had been little more than a child in short skirts. At the wheel she was dexterous, dare-devil, incredibly relaxed. Her fascination for Dirk was strong. Selina knew that, too. In the last year or two he had talked very little of Paula and that, Selina, knew, meant that he was hard hit.

Sometimes Paula and Eugene drove out to the farm, making the distance from their new north-shore house to the DeJong place far south in some breath-taking number of minutes. Eugene would appear in rakish cap, loose London coat, knickers, queer brogans with an English look about them, a carefully careless looseness about the hang and fit of his jacket. Paula did not affect sports clothes herself. She was not the type, she said. Slim, dark, vivacious, she wore slinky clothes—crepes, chiffons. Her feet were slim in sheer silk stockings and slippers with buckles. Her eyes were languorous, lovely. She worshipped luxury and said so.

"I'll have to marry money," she declared. "Now that they've finished calling poor Grandpa a beef-baron and taken I don't know how many millions away from him, we're practically on the streets."

"You look it!" from Dirk; and there was bitterness beneath his light tone.

"Well, it's true. All this silly muck-raking in the past ten years or more. Poor Father! Of course Grand-dad was purty rough, let me tell you. I read some of the accounts of that last indictment—the 1910 one—and I must say I gathered that dear old Aug made Jesse James look like a philanthropist."

SO BIG—By Edna Ferber

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I should think, at his age, he'd be a little scared. After all, when you're over seventy you're likely to have some doubts and fears about punishment in the next world. But not a grand old pirate like Grandfather. He'll sack and burn and plunder until he goes down with the ship. And it looks to me as if the old boat had a pretty strong list to starboard right now. Father says himself that unless a war breaks out, or something, which He despised the yards and all that went with it.

Selina now got up and walked to the end of the porch. She looked out across the fields, shading her eyes with her hand. "There's Adam coming in with the last load for the day. He'll be driving into town now. Cornelius started an hour ago." The DeJong farm sent two great loads to the city now. Selina was contemplating the purchase of one of the large automo-

The Ol' Fishin' Hole

By James E. Hungerford

As a barefoot boy, in a battered hat,
He would sit by the ol' Mill Stream,
With a pole, an' he'd make the catfish scat!—
While he dreamed a wonderful dream!
He would fancy himself in the fairyland
O' the City 'o Far Away,
An' magical, marvelous things he planned—
When his dreams would come true, some day!

Years passed, an' ensconced in a Wall Street "nook,"
In a building that towered on high,
He would think sometimes o' the ol' Mill brook,
An' the boy that had been—with a sigh;
The "dreams" he had drempt as a barefoot lad,
An' the things he had planned to do,
They had all "panned out"—or most of 'em had—
An' his boyhood dreams had come true!

Swift the years sped on, an' a gray-haired man—
Once the freckle-faced, barefoot boy—
Had somewhat altered his life-path plan,
An' his pulses pounded with joy!
At his desk he had dreamed a golden dream,
O' the home that his boyhood knew—
An' now he is back by the ol' Mill Stream,
An' his manhood dream has come true!

isn't at all likely, the packing industry is going to spring a leak."

"Elaborate figure of speech," murmured Eugene. The four of them—Paula, Dirk, Eugene, and Selina—were sitting on the wide screened porch that Selina had had built at the southwest corner of the house. Paula was, of course, in the couch-swing. Occasionally she touched one slim languid foot to the floor and gave indolent impetus to the couch.

"It is, rather, isn't it? Might as well finish it, then. Darling Aug's been the grand old captain right through the Vi'age. Dad's never been more than a pretty bum second mate. And as for you, Gene my love, cabin boy would be, understand me, big." Eugene had gone into the business a year before.

"What can you expect," retorted Eugene, "of a lad that hates salt pork? And every other kind of pigs meat?"

bile trucks that would do away with the plodding horses and save hours of time on the trip. She went down the steps now on her way to oversee the loading of Adam Bras's wagon. At the bottom of the steps she turned. "Why can't you two stay to supper? You can quarrel comfortably right through the meal and drive home in the cool of the evening."

"I'll stay," said Paula, "thanks. If you'll have all kinds of vegetables, cooked and uncooked. The cooked ones smothered in cream and oozing butter. And let me go out into the fields and pick 'em myself like Maud Muller or Marie Antoinette or any of those make-believe rustic gals."

In her French-heeled slippers and her filmy silk stockings she went out into the rich black furrows of the fields, Dirk carrying the basket.

"Asparagus," she ordered first. Then, "But where is it? Is that it?"

"You dig for it, idiot," said Dirk stooping, and taking from his basket the queerly curved sharp knife or spud used for cutting the asparagus shoots. "Cut the shoots three or four inches below the surface."

"Oh, let me do it!" She was down on her silken knees in the dirt, ruined a goodly patch of the fine tender shoots, gave it up and sat watching Dirk's expert manipulation of the knife. "Let's have radishes, and corn, and tomatoes and lettuce and peas and artichokes and—"

"Artichokes grow in California, not Illinois." He was more than usually uncommunicative, and quite noticeably moody.

Paula remarked it. "Why the Othello brow?"

"You didn't mean that rot, did you? about marrying a rich man."

"Of course I meant it. What other sort of man do you think I ought to marry?" He looked at her, silently. She smiled. "Yes, wouldn't I make an ideal bride for a farmer?"

"I'm not a farmer."

"Well, architect then. Your job as draughtsman at Hollis & Sprague's must pay you all of twenty-five a week."

"Thirty-five," said Dirk, grimly. "What's that got to do with it?"

"Not a thing, darling." She stuck out one foot. "These slippers cost thirty."

"I won't be getting thirty-five a week all my life. You've got brains enough to know that. Eugene wouldn't be getting that much if he weren't the son of his father."

"The grandson of his grandfather," Paula corrected him. "And I'm not so sure he wouldn't. Gene's a born mechanic if they'd just let him work at it. He's crazy about engines and all that junk. But no—'Millionaire Packer's Son Learns Business from Bottom Rung of Ladder.' Picture of Gene in workman's overalls and cap in the Sunday papers. He drives to the office on Michigan at ten and leaves at four and he doesn't know a steer from a cow when he sees it."

"I don't care a damn about Gene. I'm talking about you. You were joking, weren't you?"

"I wasn't. I'd hate being poor, or even just moderately rich. I'm used to money—loads of it. I'm twenty-four. And I'm looking around."

He kicked an innocent beet-top with his boot. "You like me better than any man you know."

"Of course I do. Just my luck."

"Well, then!"

"Well, then, let's take these wiggles in and have 'em cooked in cream, as ordered."

She made a pretense of lifting the heavy basket. Dirk snatched it roughly out of her hand so that she gave a little cry and looked ruefully down at the red mark on her palm. He caught her by the shoulder—even shook her a little. "Look here, Paula. Do you mean to tell me you'd marry a man simply because he happened to have a lot of money?"

"Perhaps not simply because he had a lot of money. But it certainly would be a factor, among other things. Certainly it would be preferable to a man

Frank R. Leet

Activities of Al Acres—Slim Wants Distance



who knocked me about the fields as if I were a bag of potatoes."

"Oh, forgive me. But—listen, Paula—you know I'm—gosh!— And there I am stuck in an architect's office and it'll be years before I—"

"Yes, but it'll probably be years before I meet the millions I require, too. So why bother? And even if I do, you and I can be just as good friends."

"Oh, shut up. Don't pull that ingenu stuff on me, please. Remember I've known you since you were ten years old."

"And you know just how black my heart is, don't you, what? You want, really, some nice hearty lass who can tell asparagus from peas when she sees 'em, and who'll offer to race you from here to the kitchen."

"God forbid!"

Six months later Paula Arnold was married to Theodore A. Storm, a man of fifty, a friend of her father's, head of so many companies, stockholder in so many banks, director of so many corporations that even old Aug Hempel seemed a recluse from business in comparison. She never called him Teddy. No one ever did. Theodore Storm was a large man—not exactly stout, perhaps, but flabby. His inches saved him from grossness. He had a large white serious face, fine thick dark hair, graying at the temples, and he dressed very well except for a leaning toward rather effeminate ties. He built for Paula a town house on the Lake Shore drive in the region known as the Gold Coast. The house looked like a restrained public library. There was a country place beyond Lake Forest far out on the north shore, sloping down to the lake and surrounded by acres and acres of fine woodland, expertly parked. There were drives, ravines, brooks, bridges, hothouses, stables, a race-track, gardens, fountains, bosky paths, keeper's cottage (twice the size of Selina's farmhouse). Within three years Paula had two children, a boy and a girl. "There! That's done," she said. Her marriage was a great mistake and she knew it. For the war, coming in 1914, a few months after her wedding, sent the Hempel-Arnold interests skyrocketing. Millions of pounds of American beef and pork were shipped to Europe. In two years the Hempel fortune was greater than it ever had been. Paula was up to her eyes in relief work for Bleeding Belgium. All the Gold Coast was. The Beautiful Mrs. Theodore A. Storm in her Gift Shop Conducted for the Relief of Bleeding Belgium.

Dirk had not seen her in months. She telephoned him unexpectedly one Friday afternoon in his office at Hollis & Sprague's.

"Come out and spend Saturday and Sunday with us, won't you? We're running away to the country this afternoon. I'm so sick of Bleeding Belgium, you can't imagine. I'm sending the children out this morning. I can't get away so early. I'll call for you in the roadster this afternoon at four and drive you out myself."

"I am going to spend the week-end with Mother. She's expecting me."

"Bring her along."

"She wouldn't come. You know she doesn't enjoy all that velvet-footed servitor stuff."

"Oh, but we live quite simply out there, really. Just sort of rough. Do come, Dirk. I've got some plans to talk over with you . . . How's the job?"

"Oh, good enough. There's very little building going on, you know."

"Will you come?"

"I don't think I—"

"I'll call for you at four. I'll be at the curb. Don't keep me waiting, will you? The cops fuss so if you park in the Loop after four."

RUN along!" said Selina, when he called her on the farm telephone. "It'll do you good. You've been as grumpy as a gander for weeks. How

about shirts? And you left one pair of flannel tennis pants out here last fall—clean ones. Won't you need . . ."

In town he lived in a large front room and alcove on the third floor of a handsome old-fashioned three-story-and-basement house in Deming Place. He used the front room as a living room, the alcove as a bedroom. He and Selina had furnished it together, discarding all of the room's original belongings except the bed, a table, and one fat comfortable faded old armchair whose brocade surface hinted a past grandeur. When he had got his books ranged in open shelves along one wall, soft-shaded lamps on table and desk, the place looked more than livable; lived in. During the process of furnishing Selina got into the way of coming into town for a day or two to prowling the auction rooms and the second-hand stores. She had a genius for this sort of thing; hated the spick-and-span varnish and veneer of the new furniture to be got in the regular way.

"Any piece of furniture, I don't care how beautiful it is, has got to be lived with, and kicked about, and rubbed down, and mistreated by servants, and repolished, and knocked around and dusted and sat on or slept in or eaten off of before it develops its real character," Selina said. "A good deal like human beings. I'd rather have my old maple table, mellow with age and rubbing, that Purvus's father put together himself by hand seventy years ago, than all the mahogany library slabs on Wabash Avenue."

She enjoyed these rare trips into town; made a holiday of them. Dirk would take her to the theatre and she would sit entranced. Her feeling for this form of entertainment was as fresh and eager as it had been in the days of the Daly Stock Company when she, a little girl, had been seated in the parquet with her father, Simon Peake. Strangely enough, considering the lack of what the world calls romance and adventure in her life, she did not like the motion pictures. "All the difference in the world," she would say, "between the movies and the thrill I get out of a play at the theatre. My, yes! Like fooling with paper dolls when you could be playing with a real live baby."

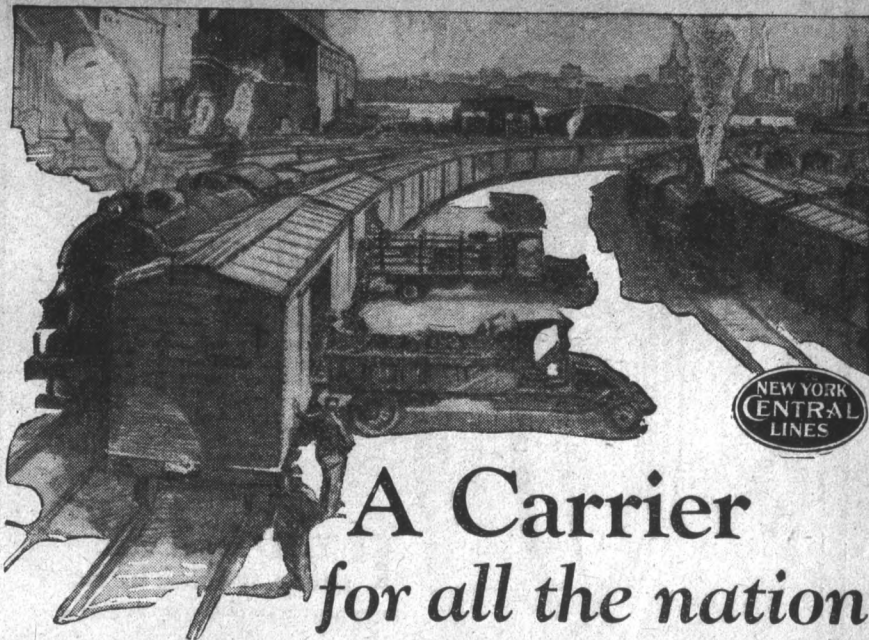
She developed a mania for nosing into strange corners of the huge sprawling city; seemed to discover a fresh wonder on each visit. In a short time she was more familiar with Chicago than was Dirk—for that matter, than old Aug Hempel who had lived in it for over half a century but never had gone far afield in his pendulum path between the yards and his house, his house and the yards.

The things that excited her about Chicago did not seem to interest Dirk at all. Sometimes she took a vacant room for a day or two in Dirk's boarding house. "What do you think!" she would say to him breathlessly, when he returned from the office in the evening. "I've been way over on the northwest side. It's another world. It's—it's Poland. Cathedrals and shops and men sitting in restaurants all day long reading papers and drinking coffee and playing dominoes or something like it. And what do you think I found out? Chicago's got the second largest Polish population of any city in the world. In the world!"

"Yeh?" Dirk would reply, absently. There was nothing absent-minded about his tone this afternoon as he talked to his mother on the telephone. "Sure you don't mind? Then I'll be out next Saturday. Or I may run out in the middle of the week to stay over night . . . Are you all right?"

"I'm fine. Be sure and remember all about Paula's new house so's you can tell me about it. Julie says it's like the kind you read of in the novels. She says old Aug saw it just once and now won't go near it even to visit his grandchildren."

The day was marvellously mild for



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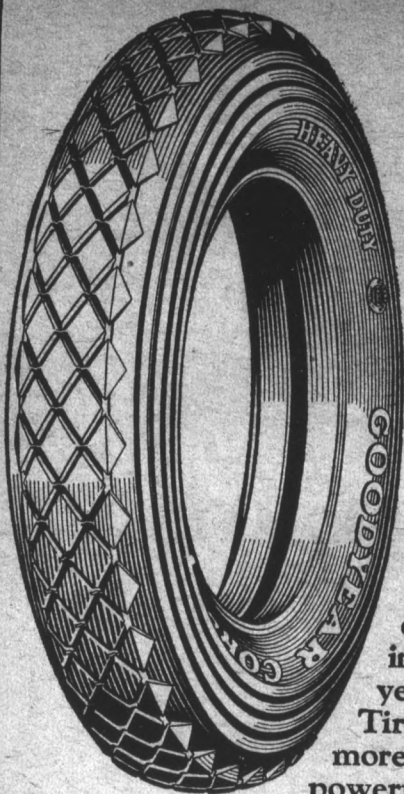
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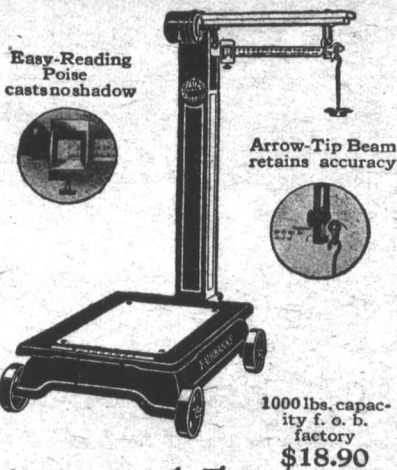
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March, in Chicago. Spring, usually so coy in this region, had flung herself at them head first. As the massive revolving door of Dirk's office building fanned him into the street he saw Paula in her long, low, sporting roadster at the curb. She was dressed in black. All feminine fashionable and middle-class Chicago was dressed in black. All feminine fashionable and middle-class America was dressed in black. Two years of war had robbed Paris of husbands, brothers, sons. All Paris walked in black. America, untouched, gayly borrowed the smart habiliments of mourning and now Michigan Boulevard and Fifth Avenue walked demurely in the gloom of crepe and chiffon; black hats, black gloves, black slippers. Only black was "good" this year.

Paula did not wear black well. She was a shade too fallow for these somber swathings even though relieved by a pearl strand of exquisite colour, flawlessly matched; and a new sly face-powder. Paula smiled up at him, patted the leather seat beside her with one hand that was absurdly thick-fingered in its fur lined glove.

"Its cold driving. Button up tight.

bag—not throwing clothes into it, but folding them deftly, neatly, as the son of a wise mother packs. "My salary'd just about keep him in white linen house-coats."

She was walking about the living room, picking up a book, putting it down, fingering an ash tray, gazing out of the window, examining a photograph, smoking a cigarette from the box on the table. Restless, nervously alive, catlike. "I'm going to send you some things for your room, Dirk."

"For God's sake don't!"

"Why not?"

"Two kinds of women in the world I learned that at college. Those who send men things for their rooms and those that don't."

"You're very rude."

"You asked me. There! I'm all set." He snapped the lock of his bag. "I'm sorry I can't give you anything. I haven't a thing. Not even a glass of wine and a—what is it they say in books?—oh, yeh—a biscuit."

In the roadster again they slid smoothly out along the drive, along Sheridan Road, swung sharply around the cemetery curve into Evanston, past the smug middle-class suburban

A Ton a Day Wears Life Away

THE author of a bulletin of the United States Bureau of Education makes the startling statement that the average farmer's wife has to lift a ton of water a day. This is what he says:

"The getting of the water from the source of supply to the point of application requires more manual labor than any other item of housekeeping. The water for the kitchen has to be lifted from the well, carried to the kitchen, poured into a kettle, poured out of the kettle into the dishpan; from the dishpan to a pail, and from the pail out of doors. This makes six times the water is handled, and a bucket of water containing two gallons, with the containing vessel, will weigh twenty pounds. When this is handled six times, the total lifting is 120 pounds. The cooking of three meals a day on a meager allowance of water, will necessitate ten buckets, which will make, for cooking alone, 1,200 pounds of lifting per day. When to this is added the water necessary for bathing, scrubbing and the weekly wash, it will easily bring the lift per day up to a ton; and the lifting of a ton a day will take the elasticity out of a woman's step, the bloom out of her cheek, and the enjoyment from her soul."

Where'll we stop for your bag? Are you still in Deming Place?"

He was still in Deming Place. He climbed into the seat beside her—a feat for the young and nimble. Theodore Storm never tried to double his bulk into the jack-knife position necessary to riding in his wife's roadster. The car was built for speed, not comfort. One sat flat with the length of one's legs stretched out. Paula's feet, pedalling brake and clutch so expertly, were inadequately clothed in sheer black-silk stockings and slim buckled patent-leather slippers.

"You're not dressed warmly enough," her husband would have said. "Those shoes are idiotic for driving." And he would have been right.

Dirk said nothing.

Her manipulation of the wheel was witchcraft. The roadster slid in and out of traffic like a fluid thing, an enamel stream, silent as a swift current in a river. "Can't let her out here," said Paula. "Wait till we get past Lincoln Park. Do you suppose they'll ever get rid of this terrible Rush Street bridge?" When his house was reached, "I'm coming up," she said. "I suppose you haven't any tea?"

"Gosh, no! What do you think I am! A young man in an English novel?"

"Now, don't be provincial and Chicago-ish, Dirk." They climbed the three flights of stairs. She looked about. Her glance was not disapproving. "This isn't so bad. Who did it? She did! Very nice. But of course you ought to have your own smart little apartment, with a Jap to do you up. To do that for you, for example."

"Yes," grimly. He was packing his

neatness of Wilmette and Winnetka. She negotiated expertly the nerve-racking curves of the Hubbard Woods hills, then maintained a fierce and steady speed for the remainder of the drive.

"We call the place Stormwood," Paula told him. "And anybody outside the dear family knows how fitting that is. Don't scowl. I'm not going to tell you my martial woes. And don't you say I asked for it. . . . How's the job?"

"Rotten."

"You don't like it? The work?"

"I like it well enough, only—well, you see we leave the university architectural course thinking we're all going to be Stanford Whites or Cass Gilberts, tossing off a Woolworth building and making ourselves famous overnight. I've spent all yesterday and to-day planning how to work in space for toilets on every floor of the new office building, six stories high and shaped like a drygoods box, that's going up on the corner of Milwaukee Avenue and Ashland, west."

"And ten years from now?"

"Ten years from now maybe they'll let me do the plans for the drygoods box all alone."

"Why don't you drop it?"

He was startled. "Drop it! How do you mean?"

"Chuck it. Do something that will bring you quick results. This isn't an age of waiting. Suppose, twenty years from now, you do plan a grand Gothic office building to grace this new and glorified Michigan Boulevard they're always shouting about! You'll be a middle-aged man living in a middle-class house in a middle-class suburb with a middle-class wife."

"Maybe"—slightly nettled. "And maybe I'll be the Sir Christopher Wren of Chicago."

"Who's he?"

"Good G—, how often have you been in London?"

"Three times."

"Next time you find yourself there you might cast your eye over a very nice little structure called St. Paul's Cathedral. I've never seen it but it has been very well spoken of."

They turned in at the gates of Stormwood. Though the trees and bushes were gaunt and bare the grass already showed stretches of vivid green. In the fading light one caught glimpses through the shrubbery of the lake beyond. It was dazzling sapphire blue in the sunset. A final turn of the drive. An avenue of trees. A house, massive, pillared, porticoed. The door opened as they drew up at the entrance. A maid in cap and apron stood in the doorway. A man appeared at the side of the car, coming seemingly from nowhere, greeted Paula civilly and drove the car off. The glow of an open fire in the hall welcomed them. "He'll bring up your bag," said Paula. "How're the babies, Anna? Has Mr. Storm got here?"

"He telephoned, Mrs. Storm. He says he won't be out till late—maybe ten or after. Anyway, you're not to wait dinner."

Paula, from being the limp, expert, fearless driver of the high-powered roadster was now suddenly very much the mistress of the house, quietly observant, giving and order with a lift of the eyebrow or a nod of the head. Would Dirk like to go to his room at once? Perhaps he'd like to look at the babies before they went to sleep for the night, though the nurse would probably throw him out. One of those

stern British females. Dinner at seven-thirty. He needn't dress. Just as he liked. Everything was very informal here. They roughed it. (Dirk had counted thirteen servants by noon the next day.)

His room, when he reached it, he thought pretty awful. A great square chamber with narrow leaded windows, deep-set, on either side. From one he could get a glimpse of the lake, but only a glimpse. Evidently the family bedrooms were the lake rooms. In the DeJong code and class the guest had the best but evidently among these moneyed ones the family had the best and the guest was made comfortable, but was not pampered. It was a new angle for Dirk. He thought it startling but rather sensible. His bag had been brought up, unpacked, and stowed away in a closet before he reached his room. "Have to tell that to Selina," he thought, grinning. He looked about the room, critically. It was done in a style that he vaguely defined as French. It gave him the feeling that he had stumbled accidentally into the chamber of a Reclamer and couldn't get out. Rose brocade with gold net and cream lace and rosebuds. "Swell place for a man," he thought, and kicked a footstool—a fauteuil he supposed it was called, and was secretly glad that he could pronounce it faultlessly. Long mirrors, silken hanging, cream walls. The bed was lace hung. The coverlet was rose satin, feather-light. He explored his bathroom. It actually was a room, much larger than his alcove bedroom on Deming Place—as large as his own bedroom at home on the farm. The bath was done dazzlingly in blue and white. The tub was enormous and as solid as if the house had been built around it.

(Continued next week.)



Doings in Woodland

Robin Redbreast Teaches a Lesson

LITTLE Willie Woodchuck and Mikie Muskrat had been playing down by the creek. Just before they went out to play, their mothers had dressed them each in a clean pair of overalls. Now as they came back home their clean suits were muddy and dirty, yes, very dirty, indeed. There were big ugly mud spots all over the knees and by the seat of those same overalls it looked as if they had tried to see how soft a mud pie might be as a cushion.

"You naughty Woodchuck," scolded Mother Woodchuck as soon as she

chuck and Mikie Muskrat both looked at sleek Robin Redbreast.

"But Robin Redbreast wasn't playing in the mud as we were. Mikie and I were making mud pies down by the creek, and I fell down on one," said Willie, still trying to brush the brown stain from his otherwise clean overalls.

"But Robin Redbreast has been playing in mud all day, and look! Her red vest has not a speck of mud on it, and her brown coat is spotless," said Mother Woodchuck.

"But why was Robin Redbreast playing in the mud?" asked Mikie. "I never knew birds played in the mud."

"Just see!" said Mother Woodchuck pointing to Robin Redbreast who was flying back to the nest she was building. "Robin Redbreast has been building her nest there in the maple tree today. She has carried all that mud and dried grass, and yet she is as spic and span as ever."

"Do birds build their nests of mud, Mother?" asked Willie.

"Yes, Robin Redbreast builds her nest nearly all of mud and she has no little shovel like you have when you play in the mud. She mixes in the dried grass to make it more firm," said Mother Woodchuck.

Willie Woodchuck and Mikie Muskrat carefully examined the Robin's newly built nest when she was away. When they saw what Robin Redbreast had done they were very much ashamed of their dirty overalls.

"Next time we play in the mud we will try to be like Robin Redbreast, Mother, and not get so dirty," said Willie Woodchuck as he and Mikie Muskrat started off to play with their wagon.

The birds teach us many lessons if we only study their habits.



Robin Redbreast Had Built Her Nest of Mud and Dried Grass.

saw Little Willie. "Look at your clean overalls! How dirty they are!"

Little Willie Woodchuck hung his head and little Mikie hung his, too, for Mikie knew that Mother Muskrat would scold him the very same way when she saw him.

Just then Mother Woodchuck spied Robin Redbreast flying to her brand new nest she was building in the maple tree. "Now, there's Robin Redbreast. See how clean she is!" said Mother Woodchuck. Willie Wood-

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Per 25	Per 50	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
\$2.50	\$4.50	\$9.00	\$45.00	\$85.00

100% Safe Arrival Guaranteed.—Shipped by parcel post paid to your door.—You will be benefited by our 15 years' breeding this type of Leghorns.—Also the many years of experience hatching and shipping chicks.

Our stock grows up uniform in size, has great vitality and brings big returns in our customers' hands. Order direct from this ad. to save time, or write for our 24-page catalogue.

TERMS: 10% with order, balance just before chicks are shipped, or 25% with order, balance C. O. D. if desired.

The Wolverine Hatchery,
H. P. Wiersma, Prop., Zeeland, Mich.



BRED FOR SIZE,
TYPE AND EGGS
SINCE 1910.



Extra Quality Egg-Bred CHICKS

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

Strong, sturdy, Newtown hatched chicks, produced on our own modern 65-acre poultry farm, from flocks specially culled and mated under our personal supervision. Barron English and Hol-wood strain S. C. White Leghorns. Sheppard's Anconas, direct from Sheppard Farm. Shipped postpaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order now for June 8-15 delivery at following prices:

White and Brown Leghorns, Anconas	50	100	500	1000
Selected Mating	\$5.00	\$9.00	\$40.00	\$75
Extra Selected Mating	\$6.00	\$11.00	\$50.00	\$95
Barred Rocks	7.00	13.00	60.00	120
Mixed chicks or broilers	4.00	8.00	40.00	80

Prices After June 15, 1c less.

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

CHICK PRICES CUT

Now prices on selected first grade chicks. These chicks from flocks which represent years of breeding for egg production and perfection, resulting in some of the finest birds in this section of the country. Better grade chicks have the strength and vigor needed to stand the summer heat; also develop quickly into heavy winter layers. Cullled thoroughly for health, vigor and uniform color. Live delivery guaranteed. Prompt shipment, prepaid. To get first grade egg-bred chicks, order at these low prices.

S. C. White Leghorns, per 100	\$11.00	Anconas	per 100	\$12.00
Single Comb Buff Leghorns, per 100	\$10.00	S. C. Rhode Is. Reds, per 100	\$13.00	
100	10.00	Barred Rocks	per 100	\$13.00
H. L. CARL	Box 100	Montgomery, Mich.		

HUNDERMAN'S CHICKS


REDUCED PRICES! 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid prices. Chicks \$7.00 per 100 and up. From good, pure-bred, heavy laying flocks.

English White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns	25	50	100	500	1000
Barred Rocks, S. & R. C. Reds	\$3.00	\$5.50	\$10	\$47.50	\$90
Mixed Chicks, 50, \$4; 100, \$7 straight	3.50	6.25	12	57.50	110

from this ad with full remittance and save time. Hatched in Blue Hen Incubators. None Better. Free Catalog. HUNDERMAN BROS., BOX 36, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN.

ILLINOIS ACCREDITED HATCHERY No. 1

Better Baby Chicks of High Quality. Prices reduced 2c per Egg and Chick for May, 3c for June and July. Assorted Chicks, 100—\$10.50 and \$12.50.

	W. Wyandottes, Buff Orps.	8.00	8.75	17.50	85.00	165.00
	White Orpingtons	9.00	9.00	18.00	87.50	170.00
	Light Brahmas	10.00	9.50	19.00	92.50	...
	10.00	10.00	20.00	97.50
	WALNUT RIDGE HATCHERY.					
	BOX E-6,			BUTLER, ILLINOI		
	Mrs. Dorothea Rainey, Manager, (Secretary Illinois Baby Chick Association).					

WALNUT RIDGE HATCHERY, BOX E-6, BUTLER, ILLINOIS

Mrs. Dorothea Rainey, Manager, (Secretary Illinois Baby Chick Association).

TYRONE POULTRY FARM

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

3000 CHICKS GIVEN AWAY TO OUR CUSTOMERS DURING 1925.

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

TYRONE POULTRY FARM, DEPT. 20, FENTON, MICHIGAN.

Buy Michigan Quality Chicks

and you won't be bothered with White Diarrhea, because our hatching equipment is the best, and because our flocks are healthy matured birds on range. Our Leghorns are Barron & Tancred strain, headed by best blood lines.

CHICKS—Assorted lots \$75 per 1000, \$3.00 per 100. Quality and live delivery guaranteed. Order now or write for free illustrated catalogue. Also 8 & 10-week-old pullets.

Michigan Hatchery & Poultry Farm, Box 1, Holland, Mich.



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

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



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

FACTORY GUARANTEE

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

Please Print Your Name and Address

SAN DIEGO LAMP & MFG. CO.

(Dept. 14 San Diego, California)

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

Name

Address

Town State

Mail the Coupon, and get your "SILVER-LITE" by return mail. Send no money. Pay the postman.



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.

Holgate Chick Hatchery, Box BM, Holgate, Ohio

Barred Rock Baby Chicks

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

CIRCULAR ON REQUEST

THE KAZOO HATCHERY CO.

R. R. 3 Kalamazoo, Mich

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, 15½c. White, Brown Leghorns, 11c. Anconas, 12½c. Mixed heavies, 12c. Mixed light breeds, 8c. May chicks \$1.00 per 100 less. June chicks, \$2.00 less. Order direct from this ad. If less than 100 is wanted add 35c extra. Hatching eggs. Free circular tells about 15 first class varieties. Lawrence Hatchery, R. 7, Grand Rapids, Michigan.



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.

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

WHITTAKER'S TRAPNESTED REDS

Both Combs, Michigan's Greatest Color and Egg Strain. Chicks and Eggs from Vigorous, Hardy Stock. Our 16th Annual Catalog is yours for the asking. Write for it.

INTERLAKES FARM, Box 39, Lawrence, Mich.



Woman's Interests



Just Inside Your Door

Your Hall Makes the First Impression on Your Guests—Is it Favorable?

PROBABLY your hall is quite small, and has at least three doors opening from it, and a flight of stairs to be fitted in somewhere; not much chance of making it look interesting, but you can make it a cheerful spot, never let it be a dull one. First of all, it wants some color in it.

The walls should not be dark red or brown, or even that soft deep gray green you may have in mind as "useful." Leave such colors for spacious halls with plenty of light. Have your walls cream, yellow, or even a pretty shade of light blue, and then you can have dark painted or stained wood-work to show it up. Whether the walls are painted, papered or what not, the small hall must be light.

Your floor covering may be stained boards, linoleum, or any one of the many commercial floor coverings. But with the two first-mentioned those gay oval rush mats are the best things for bringing in a splash of color. One in

plain net? It gives you privacy, yet admits the maximum of daylight. In orange, or leaf green, it will just suit your hall.

Have as few things as possible in the small hall.—Julia Wolfe.

WAR ON HOUSE FLIES URGED FOR SPRING.

NOW or Never" should be the motto of every housewife, in these balmy days of spring, in regard to killing house flies, one of the most annoying, disagreeable, and unsanitary household insects, and a carrier of typhoid fever and other diseases.

On the farm, most of the flies breed around the barns. This fact can be capitalized in poisoning them. An effective poison can be made and painted or swabbed on the side of the barn. Flies will then be killed in enormous quantities. A good poison can be made for this purpose by mixing one tablespoonful of lead arsenate, white arsenic, or Paris green with one pint syrup.

Fly traps are also effective if the proper bait is used. The most attractive bait for a fly trap is bread and milk slightly sweetened with sugar.

Of all the poisons for killing flies, formaldehyde is probably the best of all. By diluting a cup of milk with a cup of water, sweetening with a little brown sugar, and adding two table-spoons of ordinary commercial formaldehyde, a very attractive and highly poisonous dope is made for flies, but it should be kept away from children.

An effective, self-feeding poisoner can be made by filling a glass tumbler

full of this same poison, then placing a piece of blotting paper on a saucer and inverting the saucer over the tumbler, and finally, holding the saucer down tightly, quickly turning the tumbler over. The solution will gradually feed out into the saucer.

WOMEN OF NO POISE LOSE OUT THIS YEAR.

ONLY a well-poised woman can look smart in the feminine wearing apparel in vogue this season.

This apparently discouraging statement comes from clothing specialists at Ohio State University in explaining the difficulties which arise in fitting the present styles to the average woman. They explain that while all forms cannot be perfect, an effort on the part of the individual will do much to correct round shoulders and other incorrect postures.

To be well dressed this spring we are told to study our silhouettes. It is important that the garment fit closely across the shoulders and that there be a simple straight line from the shoulders to the hem of the skirt.

"Good posture is essential for good looks as well as for good health. The slouching figure with hollow chest and round shoulders cannot disguise her poor posture in the garments now in style. The woman who stands and walks well, with chest high and head up, may look beautiful in the simplest type of frock because of her poise.

"A good foundation upon which to place our clothing is the first essential to smart dressing."

Farm Women have Inning

At the Woman's World Fair

THE farm women of America—the mothers of the nation's leaders, past and present, were represented at the Woman's World's Fair at Chicago, April 18-25. The Woman's World's Fair was inaugurated to show the progress of woman in business, industry, social service, and education, and exhibits of women's achievements were presented from all parts of the world.

Miss Inez Harden, of Sunflower county, Mississippi, who was adjudged America's healthiest girl at the 4-H National Club Congress last December; Veva Divan, who is Wisconsin's State Pig Club and Home Economics Champion, and Miss Beulah Rodgers, of Eddyville, Iowa, National Canning Champion, are the three girls who were at the fair with their leader, Miss Maude E. Wallace, Assistant Home Demonstration Agent, North Carolina.

The exhibit in which they appeared, the largest educational booth at the Woman's World's Fair, was presented to the National Committee on Boys' and Girls' Club Work, by Montgomery Ward & Company, for the purpose of adequately showing to the visitors at the Woman's World's Fair the value of Boys' and Girls' Club Work and what it is doing for the American women in rural districts.

Were it not for the farm women of the nation, we would soon fall into decline, for the number of children in rural districts is one-third greater than an equal portion of population. Upon the farm women of the nation devolves the task of rearing and educating the great national leaders. There are more than half a million rural boys

and girls between the ages of ten and eighteen in 4-H Club Work. They are meeting in local clubs in every section of the country, and are learning the best methods of farm and home making, through projects in agriculture and home economics.

The work is organized by the Extension Departments of the State Agricultural Colleges, the United States Department of Agriculture cooperat-



How to Make Dress Forms is Only One of the Things 4-H Girls Learn.

ing. Through local, state, sectional, and national contests, our rural youth, following their goal of the fourfold development of the head, heart, hand and health, is learning to work, to play and think as a group and to become aware of their special responsibility for the future of American agriculture, which is noticeably changing the character of American rural life.



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

PRESERVING EGGS.

As I have heard that water glass was good for keeping eggs, could you please tell me how to use, and also how long it will keep them?—Mrs. E. S.

Poultry specialists tell us that the spring and summer eggs are the best for packing. They will keep better than eggs produced later in the year.

To preserve them in water glass, mix thoroughly one and a half quarts of commercial water glass solution, which may be obtained at any drug store, with eighteen quarts of boiled water. Pack clean eggs in an earthenware jar. Two six-gallon, or three four-gallon jars being sufficient to preserve thirty dozen eggs. Cover the eggs with the water glass solution until the solution is at least two inches above the tops of the eggs. Cover the jars to prevent evaporation, and keep in a cool place.

PREVENT PATENT LEATHER FROM CRACKING.

Could you tell me which way to clean patent leather shoes so they won't crack up?—C. K.

To keep your patent leather shoes from cracking, rub them each time after wearing them, with a very small amount of vaseline. Before putting your shoes on, see that the leather is warm. When patent leather is cold it cracks more readily.

CANDIED CITRON AND ORANGE PEEL.

Please tell me how I can make candied orange peel like you buy.—Mrs. J. S.

Cut the orange peel in long one-fourth-inch wide strips, using the kitchen scissors for this purpose. Place in a saucepan, add a little cold water and bring to the boiling point. Drain off the liquid and add cold water and repeat the process of boiling and draining three times in all.

After draining off the liquid the third time, measure the orange peel and to every cupful add one cupful of sugar and sufficient hot water to cover. Cook until the white of the skin is translucent. Then remove from the syrup, roll in granulated sugar, place on plates to dry. When thoroughly dry, pack in boxes between pieces of oiled paper.

LARD HAS BECOME RANCID.

Two years ago I rendered my lard, but haven't needed it. Now it is a bit yellow and smells a little. What can I do with it to make it good? Can Javelle water be made in an aluminum or granite kettle? Does it hurt the hands if it gets in contact with them? What kind of kettle should soap be made in?—Miss H. S.

To clarify your lard that has become rancid, if you will heat it hot, and then add two or three halves of raw potatoes to it, and let them brown, but not burn, it will remove this rancid taste.

It is best not to make Javelle water in an aluminum dish, as it discolors this sort of ware. Neither is it best to get this on the hands, as it is too harsh for them. It should be diluted when used for cleaning.

Soap should be made in either an iron or a granite kettle.

APPETIZING EATS FOR SPRING.

Green and White Salad.

This toothsome salad is available to nearly every family that lives on the

farm and will prove to be an appetite coaxer.

2 cups cottage cheese 2 tb. minced sweet
1/2 cup minced water onions
cress

The young onions of the garden may also be used. Blend these ingredients well and form patties and serve on a lettuce leaf. A dash of paprika improves it.

Dandelion Salad.

Bacon 1 tsp. salt
1 qt. finely chopped 1 tb. vinegar
dandelions (uncooked) 2 hard-boiled eggs
1 tb. sugar

Fry the grease out of the bacon, and while hot pour over it the dandelions. Then add remaining ingredients and mix well. Pour over all any good salad dressing.

New York Salad.

4 slices pineapple 2 oranges
1/2 cup celery 1 lettuce
1/2 cup nuts

Arrange slices of pineapple on nests of lettuce. Cut celery into slender strips one and one-half inches long and mix with nut meats. Pile in center of pineapple and garnish with four sections of orange, free from membrane, laid symmetrically in center of pineapple. Serve with mayonnaise.

Snow Jelly Cake.

3/4 cup butter 2 cups sugar
2 eggs 1/2 cup sweet milk
2 cups sifted flour 1/2 tsp. baking powder
1 large tart apple Red raspberry or cur-
1 orange rant jelly
1 tsp. vanilla

Cream together the butter and one cup of the sugar, add the egg-yolks, and beat up until light, add the milk, and the flour to which the baking powder has been added; add the juice and grated rind of orange. Beat up and bake in two layers.

To serve, spread with the jelly, and heap up on top the apple- whip. To make this grate the large, tart apple. Whip until stiff the whites of the eggs, fold in gradually the sugar and the apple. Beat up until very white and light, and flavor with the vanilla or orange.

Rhubarb Sauce for Hot Puddings.

2 tb. butter 1/2 cup boiling water
5/8 tb. butter 1 tb. cornstarch, or
5/8 tsp. rhubarb juice 1/2 tb. flour
1/2 cup sugar

Mix sugar with corn starch, add water gradually, cook until thick and transparent. Add butter and juice. This is good with bread pudding.

OLD ORDER IS UPSET BY NEW PICNIC PLAN.

DID you ever go to a picnic where everybody brought hard-boiled eggs, and some vitamin fiend in the crowd was so disturbed that someone had to drive to town to get food to balance the ration?

If picnickers this summer will follow this plan they will find it suited to picnics and meetings of all sizes, whether in or out of doors.

The main idea of this plan is to supply each family with a simple menu or list of the food to be taken to the gathering. Each menu is the same and can be sent with the invitation or announcement of the affair. Each family brings its own silverware, and at lunch time the food is assembled and each person helps himself in cafeteria style.

This method will eliminate several evils of the old system. For instance, under the old system if Mrs. James, who was to bring all the potato salad, and Mrs. Hodge, who was to furnish the cold tongue, fail to come at the last moment, the party has to get along as best it can with Mrs. Dean's hard-boiled eggs and Miss Sweet's lemonade. Under the new system each family brings enough of all four dishes for its own members, and it doesn't matter if everyone doesn't come.

Early Maturing BABY CHICKS

From Pure-bred
Blood Tested
Stock
We are Bred for Size
and Egg Production



My official record, 274 eggs in 365 days, at 3 years of age.



My official record, 280 eggs in 365 days.

Our ability to lay at an early age means increased profits through a long life of faithful service. Our blood will prove its worth in the care of poultry raisers. Our chicks from blood tested stock cost no more than other chicks. All our breeding stock has been tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea.

Prices (postpaid) on
Select B. P. Rocks & R. I. Reds..... 50 100 500 1000
Extra Select B. P. Rocks & R. I. Reds..... \$6.50 \$12.00 \$20.00 \$35.00
W. P. Rocks & W. Wyandottes..... 7.50 14.00 25.00 40.00
Utility and Eng. Barron S. C. W. Leghorns..... 8.50 16.00 28.00 45.00
Tangled American S. C. W. Leghorns..... 6.50 11.00 19.00 30.00
Mixed Chicks (all heavies), \$10 straight. Mixed Chicks (all varieties), \$9 straight. Order right from this ad. for prompt attention. 100% live delivery. Our experience and reputation is your guarantee. Poultry

MILAN HATCHERY,

Box 4,

Milan, Michigan

DOWN'S TANGRED BARRON 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 \$12.00 \$22.50 \$42.00
For Delivery May 15th to June 1st..... 3.25 6.00 11.50 20.00 35.00
For Delivery after June 1st..... 2.75 5.00 9.00 16.00 28.00
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

CHIX

We make no extravagant claims. We know you want GOOD CHICKS and that is just what we will furnish you, from good, bred-to-lay, pure-bred flocks, carefully selected. Our business has been built up by having satisfied customers. 100% Live Delivery. Postpaid prices on 25 50 100 500 1000
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Anconas..... \$4.00 \$6.00 \$10.00 \$17.50 \$30.00
Barred Rocks and Buff Leghorns..... 4.25 6.50 12 22.00 40.00
White Rocks, Buff Rocks..... 5.00 6.50 12 20.00 35.00
Rhode Island Reds..... 4.25 6.50 12 22.00 40.00
5% discount on orders for 500, 10% discount on orders for 1000 and over. Ref., Branch County Savings Bank. Order right from this ad.
COLDWATER HATCHERY, BOX 53, COLDWATER, MICHIGAN.



BIG HUSKY CHICKS

Reduced Prices

Great Winter Layers. Pure-bred, high quality flocks. Get these good Chicks NOW when they will do the best.
100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid prices 25 50 100 500 1000
White and Brown Leghorns, Anconas..... \$3.00 \$5.25 \$10.00 \$17.50 \$30.00
Barred Rocks and Reds..... 3.75 6.75 13.00 22.50 40.00
Assorted Mixed..... 2.50 4.25 8.00 14.00 25.00
Extra Select Stock \$1 per 100 higher. 8 weeks Pullets, write for prices. Bank Reference. There is no risk. Get our Contest Circular.
WINSTROM POULTRY FARM, BOX C-6, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN.

ONE MILLION "GOOD LUCK" QUALITY 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 praise 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 25 50 100 300 500 1000
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns, Anconas..... \$2.50 \$4.75 \$9.00 \$25.50 \$42.50 \$80
Barred & White Rocks, R. I. Reds..... 3.25 6.00 11.50 33.00 52 100
Bl. Minorca, Wh. Wyandotte, Wh. & Buff Orpington..... 2.75 7.00 13.50 39.00 62 120
Buff & Wh. Minorca, Sil. Wyandotte, S. Sussex..... 5.00 9.00 17.00 48.00 80
Lt. Brahma, Gol. Wyandotte, 20c each. Light Mixed, 100, \$8. Heavy Mixed, 100, \$9.50.
NEUHAUSER HATCHERIES, BOX 62, NAPOLEON, OHIO.



KEYSTONE HATCHERY

QUALITY CHICKS

Hatched from heavy laying, contest winning flocks. Winners in Michigan, Connecticut, Missouri and Canadian Contests. BLOOD TESTED FOR BACILLARY WHITE DIARRHEA. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid prices 50 100 500 1000
Foreman Strain Barred Rocks..... \$10.50 \$20.00 \$95 \$185
Selected Barred Rocks..... 8.00 15.00 70 135
S. C. Reds, (Int. Laying Contest Stock)..... 10.50 20.00 95 185
Extra Select S. C. and R. C. Reds..... 9.00 17.00 80 155
Select S. C. and R. C. Reds..... 8.00 15.00 70 135
White Rocks and Wyandottes..... 9.00 17.00 80 155
Tangled American White Leghorns..... 8.00 15.00 70 135
Utility & Eng. Barron White Leghorns..... 8.00 15.00 70 135
Mixed Chicks, 50, \$8; 100, \$12. Mixed, all Heavies, 50, \$6.50; 100, \$13. If ordered direct from this ad prices. Order direct from this advertisement in perfect confidence.
KEYSTONE HATCHERY, DEPT. 50, LANSING, MICHIGAN.

DO THIS FOR-- CHICKS' BOWEL TROUBLE (WHITE DIARRHEA)

Use the simple, sure way that all big breeders have followed for eleven years. They know. It always works for them. It will for you too.

Get some B-K. Your dealer has quart and gallon bottles. Put it in the chicks' drinking water from the very first day they arrive. Keep it up for ten days. Also disinfect the incubator. Spray the pens, too. This will destroy the germs that spread in the droppings. White diarrhea will have no chance at your brood. B-K absolutely prevents this bowel trouble. B-K is more powerful than carbolic acid, yet it contains no poison or



acid. Much better and faster in action and safer than ordinary tablets. Chicks don't notice it at all. Don't put off getting B-K today. There is no better way to save your baby chicks. No way so cheap and sure. Money back guarantee on every package.

General Laboratories, Dept. 24N
Madison, Wisconsin.
Please send FREE and POSTPAID your valuable Bulletin No. 2133 on WHITE DIARRHEA AND BOWEL TROUBLE IN BABY CHICKS
Name.....
Address.....

Sturdy Pure Bred Day Old Chicks

PRICES SMASHED!
Chicks bred from sires of 250 to 280 Egg Strains

For delivery, May 15th, to June 1st.	25	50	100	500	1000
Extra Selected Barron or Tancred					
S. C. White Leghorns	\$3.25	\$6.25	\$12.00	\$67.50	\$110.00
Barron Leghorns, Standard Heavy					
Laying Stock	2.75	5.25	10.00	47.50	90.00
Ex. Sel. Sheppard's Mottled Anconas	3.50	6.75	13.00	62.50	120.00
S. C. Mottled Anconas, Standard					
heavy laying stock	3.00	5.75	11.00	52.50	100.00
Selected Park's Bred-to-lay					
Barred Rocks	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.50	140.00
Broilers, mixed chicks	7c each.				

For delivery June and July, our prices are cut two cents per chick from above list, except broiler chicks, which will be seven cents each. Cash with order or sent C. O. D. if desired. 100% live delivery prepaid, guaranteed. Order from this ad. Get our cut prices on pullets, ready for immediate shipment. Big, valuable catalog free.

SILVER WARD HATCHERY. BOX 29 ZEELAND, MICHIGAN.

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

BABY YOU KNOW Blood Will Tell

That Strain + Vigor + Method, Means Sure Success

We Pay Postage.	per 25	50	100	500
Large Type W. Leghorns	\$4.50	\$8.50	\$16.00	\$70.00
Barred Rocks	4.25	8.00	15.00	69.00
White Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00	75.00
Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.75	14.50	68.50

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.

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)	50	100	500	1000
Barred Rocks	\$6.25	\$12.00	\$47.50	\$92.00
R. I. Reds	6.25	12.00	57.00	112.00
White Rocks	6.75	13.00	62.00	122.00
Wh. Wyandottes	6.75	13.00	62.00	122.00
Wh. & Br. Leghorns	10.00			
Mixed chicks, \$8.00 per 100.				

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

WASHTENAW HATCHERY, Geddes Road Ann Arbor, Michigan

YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

REDUCED May Prices Our 15 years of experience in breeding and hatching qualifies us as DEAN in the Poultry Industry. We own and operate a Real Poultry Farm, not merely a Hatchery. Our Free Catalog will give you full information. We have specialized in White Leghorns for many years.

100% Live Delivery Guar.—Postpaid—prices	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns, Special Extra Quality	\$3.50	\$6.50	\$12.00	\$57.50	\$110.00
Barred Rocks, Reds, Anconas	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
White & Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.50	140.00

Ref. Royal Oak Savings Bank. Order direct from this ad. in full confidence. **DEAN FARM AND HATCHERY, BOX 21, BIRMINGHAM, MICHIGAN.** Member I. B. C. A. and Mich. B. C. A.

Egg-Line White Leghorns

Tancred-Barron 250 to 330 egg record ancestry. Strong, sturdy Chicks from the choicest free range matings at commercial hatchery prices. "AA" matings headed by pure Tancred males direct from Beall and Morgan.

Prices for May 12th and 19th shipment	25	50	100	500	1000
Extra Superior AA Mating	\$4.00	\$7.75	\$15.00	\$70.00	\$130.00
Superior A Mating	2.75	5.25	10.00	47.50	90.00

Deduct 1c. per chick from above prices for June delivery. Shipped by prepaid parcel post and guaranteed to arrive in strong, healthy condition. Terms: 10% with order, balance before shipment. Ref. Zeeland State Bank. Catalog free.

J. PATER & SON, Box M. Rt. 4, Hudsonville, 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. Knoll, Owner.

Dundee Chicks

Stock all Pure-bred and Blood Tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea

NEW LOW PRICES.	100	500	1000
Extra Selected B. P. Rocks	\$13.00	\$62.00	\$120.00
Selected B. P. Rocks	12.00	57.00	110.00
R. I. Reds	12.00	57.00	110.00
Anconas and Wh. Leghorns	12.00	57.00	110.00

Order direct from this ad. or write for catalog. We guarantee 100% live delivery. Postage Prepaid. Ref. Dundee State Savings Bank. Buy Blood tested chicks this year and be pleased.

Dundee Hatchery & Poultry Farms, Box A, Dundee, 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.

Poultry

POULTRY NEEDS LIME.

PROVISION for an adequate supply of lime in the ration should be made by poultry raisers, for if this important mineral element is lacking in the food a drain is made on the reserve supply in the bones and soft tissues of the animals which interferes materially with egg production in mature hens and in the proper development of the growing chicks.

Feeding experiments with poultry conducted over a number of years, in which an effort was made to substitute other mineral elements for calcium in the ration, notably magnesium which occurs so generally with calcium in nature, and which is found in such abundance in many plant and animal tissues, demonstrated that other minerals will not take the place of calcium and that if this element is lacking in the food, the demands of the body will be met by drawing on the lime stored up in the bones and muscles of the fowl. Results were also in accord with the idea that both lime and phosphorus are more easily taken from the bones of the living animal than from dead bone ash fed to the animal.

Many rations fed to poultry under present conditions contain much less calcium or lime than is required by the body, it is said. Poultrymen are advised to meet this demand by adding lime to the ration in the form of oyster shell or other inorganic lime compounds for mature birds and in the form of vegetable foods rich in lime for growing chicks, such as young clover, alfalfa, etc.

Most grain foods and some other foods are deficient in calcium and neither the hen nor duck can consume enough of the bulky foods to meet the calcium requirement of the laying period. The mature fowl, however, can use lime in an inorganic form without much difficulty, but the young fowl cannot so freely supply its needs from this source. For this reason, it is highly desirable to provide a regular supply of vegetable foods rich in lime for young birds. While it is very unlikely that the birds will ever lack the small amounts of calcium required for certain normal functions of the body, such as maintaining the heart action and imparting the necessary properties to the blood, it is unwise to allow the reservoir of the important mineral elements to become much depleted, especially during growth or egg production.

TEMPERATURE FOR BROODER.

Please tell me what ails my three-week-old chicks and how to stop their dying. Out of a flock of 350 we have lost around 100 so far. Lose from one to three in twenty-four hours right along. Have been feeding them sour milk, oatmeal, bran and egg. Don't feed egg now. They have all the bran and charcoal they want in self-feeders. I kept the temperature around seventy degrees the first few days, and now some lower. Don't think they could have been over-heated. They didn't have much ventilation through the night until the last few days, because it was too cold to leave in much air all night, so kept the windows closed. Do you think that could be the cause? —R. R.

You mention using a brooder temperature of seventy degrees for the first few days, followed by a lower temperature. This is too low and has probably resulted in considerable huddling of the chicks, and possibly some chilling. A brooder thermometer should register about ninety-degrees about three feet from the base of the stove and an inch above the litter. That is the point where the chicks usually sleep. Then they can move nearer the stove if it becomes cooler toward morning. They can spread out if the stove becomes too hot.

A lack of ventilation around the brooder would devitalize the chicks

First Choice White Leghorn CHICKS

PURE HOLLYWOOD STRAIN
260-290 Egg Pedigree
Prices Reduced

Here is your opportunity to get chicks from direct descendants of hens with records of 260-269, mated to males from dams with records of 283-290 at low prices. Foundation stock direct from Hollywood. Anconas from Sheppard Farm and Brown Leghorns. Order now for delivery May 13.

ORDER FROM THIS LIST

Pure Hollywood W. Leghorns (Limited amount)	50	100	500	1000
Hollywood Mated	10.00	18.00	\$85.00	110
Utility	7.00	13.00	60.00	95
Anconas (Sheppard mated)	6.00	11.00	52.50	95
Anconas (Utility)	8.00	14.00	65.00	110
Brown Leghorns (Grade AA)	7.00	12.00	55.00	100
Brown Leghorns (Grade A)	6.50	12.00	57.50	105
Mixed Chicks, 8c straight	6.00	11.00	52.50	95

100% Live delivery. Large, illustrated catalog free.

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

BABY CHICKS

WHITE and BROWN LEGHORNS and ANCONAS

\$9.00 PER 100 \$43.00 PER 500

Broilers \$7.00 PER 100 \$34.00 PER 500

Order direct. Hatch every week. We guarantee live delivery by Prepaid Mail. Reference State Com. Bank. **MAIN HATCHERY, - ZEELAND MICH.**

THEY BEAR INSPECTION Reliable Poultry Farm

Not Cheap Chicks but Good Chicks Cheap

Barron W. Leghorns (270-300 ancestry) \$12.00 per 100
Sheppard Anconas (300-egg strain) 12.00 per 100
White Wyandottes (Evergreen strain) 15.00 per 100
Odds and ends, broilers 8.00 per 100
5% discount on orders 30 days in advance. Safe arrival guaranteed.

RELIABLE POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY, Zeeland, Mich., R. 1, Box 47.

Barred Rocks & Reds

Chicks from blood tested pure standard bred Choice selected flocks.

Prices	50	100	500
Foreman strain Barred Rocks	\$8.00	\$15	\$70
Choice Selected Rocks	7.50	13	60
Choice Selected R. I. Reds	7.50	13	60
Mixed Heavy	6.00	11	50

Special prices on 1000 lots. 4-week old chicks and 8-week old pullets. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Ref. Farmers & Merchants Bank. Parcel Post prepaid.

Krueper Poultry Farm & Hatchery
Milan, Mich.

CHICKS C.O.D.

Special Oversupply Cut Prices for May and June Delivery

ENG. WHITE LEGHORNS—50, \$6; 100, \$11; 500, \$50. Barred Rocks. R. I. Reds, Anconas, 50, \$7; 100, \$13; 500, \$60. 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 White Leghorn Chicks

and 8-weeks Pullets at the following special reduced prices.

BABY CHICKS.
May delivery 8c each. June delivery 8c each. Odd lots at \$7.50 per 100. 8-week Pullets at \$1.00 each. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Prepaid. Order at once. Shady Lawn Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Box 5-M, Zeeland, Mich.

SEND NO MONEY for SILVER LAKE CHICKS

Just mail your order. We ship C. O. D. and guarantee prepaid 100% live delivery of sturdy, pure-bred chicks from healthy, bred-to-lay flocks. Wh. Br. Buff Leghorns, 9c; Bd. Rocks, Wh. Rocks, S. C. Reds, 10c; Buff Rocks, Buff Orps, Wh. Wyand., Blk. Minors, 12c; Mixed chicks, 8c. Lots of less than 100 chicks, 1c more. **Silver Lake Hatchery, Box M, Silver Lake, Ind.**

and help to increase the mortality rate. The bad weather has made it difficult to give chicks outside range and this is probably another factor that caused your losses. Heavy feeding, combined with a lack of exercise, helps to cause digestive disorders among chicks. Sprouted oats and chopped mangels help to give the brooder chicks a succulent ration. Cut sods and place them near the brooder stove so the chicks can dig in the dirt and grass. Train them to run out on the range as soon as possible. The outdoor exercise when the weather makes it possible will always help to prevent the death of the chicks.

THE EGG-LAYING CONTEST.

THE completion of the first half year of the contest still finds the heavy breeds in the lead. This is the first time that this has occurred in the Michigan contests. The Rhode Island Reds of the West Neck Poultry Farm, of Long Island, top the list with 1,263 eggs to their credit. The Royal Hatchery Leghorns are a close second, having laid 1,227 eggs.

Third are the Leghorns of the St. Johns Poultry Farm, of Orongo, Mo., with a total of 1,167 eggs. Fourth place is occupied by the Leghorns belonging to J. P. Gasson, of Versailles, Ohio. This pen laid 1,138 eggs.

The average egg production of the Leghorns for the half-year was eighty-eight eggs per bird. The Rhode Island Reds come second with eighty-one eggs per bird.

The hen with the highest record for the half-year laid 153 eggs; another laid 152, and still another 151.

The production for the contest as a whole is on the increase. During the week the contest birds laid 4,370 eggs which is 1,513 eggs over last year at the same time. The percentage production for the week was 62.4.

INTERNAL RUPTURES

Please can you tell me what ails my hens? They seem to be healthy and lay well, but while they are on the nest they die. Their combs and heads turn black. What can I do for them?—Mrs. A. M. S.

When hens die on the nest it is usually due to an internal rupture due to the strain of laying. Such losses will occasionally occur in well managed flocks. It is one of the troubles that helps to make up the normal death rate in the flock. A postmortem examination is necessary to study the internal organs and locate the cause more definitely.

WATER IN CHICK'S CROP.

Please tell me what is the trouble around a chick six weeks' old droops around with its crop full of water, and when it is touched the water squirts from its mouth. The chick died in a short time and bloated up after death.—W. S.

The condition of the bird may be due to sour crop. It may be caused by a clogging of the digestive system with such material as hair, feathers, potato peelings or some other foreign material. In such cases the bird might stop eating and continue to drink water, although the clogging of the passage would keep the water in the crop. Such cases do not occur often and treatment is not satisfactory when the condition is not found until the bird is very devitalized. Kneading of the crop to remove the material might cause a quick recovery if taken in an early stage.

TESTING DUCK EGGS.

I am setting some duck eggs under hens, and was told to test the eggs on the tenth day. Can you tell me how to test them?—R. W.

The duck eggs can be tested once on the tenth day, but many breeders make a test on the fifth day to remove the infertile eggs and dead germs. Then a second test can be made about

the fifteenth day to remove any eggs that have spoiled since the first test. Duck eggs spoil rapidly and cause a strong odor.

You can test them by using a hen's egg tester or by making a funnel of dark stiff paper. One end should be a little smaller than the size of the duck egg. Light a kerosene lamp or lantern and place it on a table about on a level with the eyes. Hold the egg on the end of the tester and sight through directly at the flame of the lamp. Infertile eggs will be perfectly clear. The fertile eggs will be dark and gradually become darker as the duckling develops. The dead germs can be graded out by noting the difference between the germ that has grown only a few days and is only a small spot and the live germ which is much larger. Any germs of which you are uncertain can be left until the second test, when the difference between them and the live eggs will be very apparent.

CHICKS DIE IN SHELLS.

I am wondering if you could tell me something regarding the trouble that so many people in this vicinity are having so far this season, and also last season, with chickens not being able to get out of the shell. My flock that I am saving eggs from are well-bred and apparently strong. Is there something lacking in their feed? Or is it because they are confined—which they have been nearly all winter. They have had warm mashers every day and some green food, but they didn't get green food every day. Several of my neighbors say that last year, as well as this, that they had to help their chickens out of the shell which, of course, leaves them weak. Also, I have a young goose (hatched last year) that has laid just four eggs. The last egg is quite small. Is that right? I have never raised geese before and am inexperienced with them. I have read some articles where it says that they lay about ten eggs, and will lay more if broken up from setting. Will her eggs be good to set? My gander is about three years old.—D. C. M.

In artificial incubation some of the chicks always seem to die in the shell, especially just at hatching time. The spark of life seems strong enough to develop the chick's body but does not have the added strength to enable it to emerge from the shell. However, if the hatch is fifty to sixty per cent, that is as good on the average as can be expected. Proper temperature, moisture and vitality of the breeding stock are all factors in determining the number of chicks that hatch.

If you had the same trouble with the eggs set under hens I should believe that the breeding stock were to blame. Possibly the feeding of warm mashers forced egg production and did not make the hens exercise enough. Plenty of green feed and sour milk are a great help in producing good hatching. Anything that gives vitamins to the breeding stock seems to help in feeding a strong spark of life into the body of the chicks. Eggs usually hatch better when the hens are on range, because they then receive a normal ration for producing eggs that are fertile, and they also obtain more exercise. Of course, early hatching means that we must imitate spring conditions as much as possible in the winter laying quarters so that a fair per cent of the February and March eggs will produce chicks.

The abnormal goose egg should not be used for hatching. The eggs from young geese do not hatch as well as the eggs from more mature breeders. The goslings are not as apt to be as strong as the offspring from mature stock. The first eggs laid by a goose are often placed under hens. Later in the season the goose is given a setting of eggs. This young goose will produce eggs next year that will be of a better quality for hatching purposes.

No matter what discouragements come to cooperative marketing, no matter what of these enterprises fail—the cause itself will triumph in the end because it is everlastingly right.—Frank O. Lowden.

Selected Ingredients Insure Large Framed Chicks—on less feed gives you bigger poultry profits

BY USING only the finest, selected grades of oat meal [without hulls], buttermilk, bone meal, meat scraps, wheat middlings, and green alfalfa meal—all ingredients of vital importance in proper chick development—and blending them in scientifically correct proportions, we have perfected a GROWING MASH which gives unequalled results in rapidly growing large-framed birds on a minimum of feed. Feeding VITALITY GROWING MASH during the four to six months' period is sure to increase your poultry profits. Write for free copy of "Scientific Poultry Feeding and Management."

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Dept. MF, 205 S. LaSalle St., CHICAGO



Vitality
GROWING MASH
At your dealer's



Profit
Producing
Baby Chicks

Profit Producing
BABY CHICKS

Order NOW at These Low Prices

Prices on Best Chicks After May 20. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed—Postpaid.

Breed.	25 Chicks.	50 Chicks.	100 Chicks.	500 Chicks.	1000
Tancred and Tom Barron White Leghorns.....	\$2.50	\$5.00	\$9.00	\$42.50	\$85
Parks' Barred Rocks	3.00	6.00	11.00	52.50	105
S. C. R. I. Reds	3.00	6.00	11.00	52.50	105
Broiler Chicks			per 100 \$8.00; per 500 \$37.50		
Heavy Bred Broiler Chicks			per 100 9.00; per 500 42.50		

8 to 10 weeks-old Pullets at attractive prices. Big fine catalog free. Write today. Satisfaction guaranteed.

BRUMMER-FREDERICKSON POULTRY FARM, Box 20, HOLLAND, MICH.

1,000,000 Babion's Quality Chicks

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

English and American White Leghorns.....	25	50	100	500	1000
Single Comb Buff Leghorns	\$2.75	\$5.50	\$10	\$45	\$85
S. C. Mottled Anconas, Barred Rocks	2.75	5.50	10	45	85
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. DUCKINGS, Pekins, 25, \$7.50; 50, \$15; 100, \$30. White and Fawn Runners, 25, \$6.50; 50, \$12; 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. Bat 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 354, FLINT, MICH.

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

THEY COST NO MORE - AND YOU CAN FEEL SAFE

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

S. C. Wh., Br. & Buff Leghorns.....	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Mottled Anconas	\$2.50	\$5.00	\$10	\$47.50	\$95
Blk. Minorcas, Bd. Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds	3.00	6.00	12	57.50	115
Wh. Rocks, White Wyandottes	3.50	7.00	14	67.50	135
S. C. Buff & Wh. Orpingtons.....	3.50	7.00	14	67.50	135
Jersey Black Giants	5.00	10.00	20	97.50	195
Heavy Assorted	2.50	5.00	10	50.00	100
Light Assorted	2.00	4.00	8	40.00	80

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO., DEPT. 4, GIBSONBURG, OHIO.



Our Pure Blood

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

Barred and White Rocks, Reds, Bl. Minorcas, 14c each. White and Silver Wyandottes, Orpingtons, 15c. White and Black Langshans, Light Brahmas, 18c. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Heavy Broilers, 11c. Sheppard's Anconas, 12c. Light Broilers, 8c. May chix, \$1.00 per 100 less. Jun chix, \$2.00 less. Add 35c extra if less than 100 wanted. Hatching eggs. Bank reference. Free catalog of 20 varieties.

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



Pure Bred Baby Chicks
\$8.00 Per 100 and up

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

M. D. Wyngarden R. 4 Box 6, Zeeland, Michigan

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

Barron Strain, S. C. White Leghorns	100	500
Barred Rocks	\$10	\$45
S. C. R. I. Reds	12	55
S. C. R. I. Reds	13	55
Anconas & Brown Leghorns	11	50
Broilers, Mixed	8	35

Eggs for hatching, Half Price of chicks. Pullets \$1.25 each. Order now direct from Ad. We give you service. We positively guarantee to satisfy you. 100% alive guaranteed.

CO-OPERATIVE FARMS, Box 8, ZEELAND, MICH.

DAY OLD CHICKS

From 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.

CHICKS

FROM REAL BARRON

Single Comb

White Leghorns

START RIGHT

Your future success depends on your foundation start. Start with OTTAWA stock, chicks, or eggs. Then you will have layers that will give you the largest production. Write for your copy of our valuable catalog and price list.

Ottawa Hatchery & Poultry Farm,
R. 10, HOLLAND, MICH.

HIGH QUALITY CHICKS

Delivered by Parcel Post Prepaid
100% Live Delivery Guaranteed

White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	\$3.50	\$6.50	\$12
Barred, White and Buff Rocks, Single and Rose Comb Reds & Anconas	\$4.00	\$8.00	\$15
White Wyandottes, Buff Or- pingtons & 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.

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

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
pullets at specially reduced prices. 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 pay-
ing. Low prices on leading varieties.
Every Fairview bird is thoroughly in-
spected by a poultry expert. Custom-
ers report pullets laying at three
months 21 days. Orders filled on
one week's notice. 100% live deliv-
ery guaranteed. Catalog free.
FAIRVIEW HATCHERY AND
POULTRY FARM,
Zeeland, Mich., R. 2, Box 203.

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.
Sent by PARCEL POST PREPAID.
100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.
PINE BAY POULTRY FARM,
Holland, 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.

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

Catalog on Request. Bank References.
A. D. Richardson Hatchery, Box "J", Dundee, Michigan

Place Orders NOW for June

BABY CHICKS FROM OUR

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

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

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



From One "Too Old"

Dear Uncle Frank and All:

I feel as though I am out of place
in writing this letter, as I am too old
for your club. However, I am sending
a little contribution to the Merry Cir-
cle Fund.

I feel as though we all should help



Arthur and Ruby Slade and Byron
Fowler with their pets.

towards such a worthy cause, whether
we are Merry Circleers or not.

Something has been telling me for
two years to write this letter. I want
to congratulate the Merry Circleers on
the interest they have been taking in
the contests and discussions. Rex
Ellis and Harold Coles surely are
wide awake boys. Some of the girls
have shown high ambitions too, espe-
cially the girl who is preparing her-
self as a missionary. I would like to

read of some young men who are pre-
paring themselves as medical mis-
sionaries, for doctors are needed so
bad in China and India. My ambition
always was to become a missionary,
but I was always handicapped in many
ways.

I do wish all young ladies would
refuse to have anything to do with
boys who use tobacco in any form.
How soon it would disappear if they
did, and what a blessing it would be
for our country. How much more
food and clothing many children could
have.

Thanking you in advance for taking
so much of your time, I am your
friend,
Mrs. E. F.

THE GOLDEN CIRCLE

THE Golden Circle is growing right
along. Nearly every week some
one becomes entitled to a Golden Cir-
cle honor for doing good work in dis-
cussing modern subjects, drawing,
writing poetry or something of that
sort. I have on hand several papers
now which will be published in due
time and will entitle their writers to
Golden Circle button.

Those who have been awarded
these honors lately are:

Rasoline Linderer, Newaygo, Mich.
John O. Roberts, Breckenridge,
Mich.

Goldie Kleinhardt, Detroit, Mich.
Ardath Shannon, Stanwood, Mich.
Kathleen Stack, Holly, Mich.
Florence Rairigh, Woodland, Mich.

Some Opinions

Dear Uncle Frank:

The following is my opinion of cig-
arettes:

Cigarettes are the most harmful of
all tobaccos because the wrapper has
a poison in it.

Men, and even women, will smoke
half of a cigarette and then throw it
away. Then some little boy or girl
will come along, pick it up and
smoke it.

Cigarettes are one of the causes of
tuberculosis, a disease which our coun-
try is trying to overcome. They never
will be able to overcome it until they
pass a law saying, "No one can smoke
or chew."—Anna De Boer, R. 1, Rock-
ford, Mich.

Another good word from an anti-
tobacconist. Smoking may be a con-
tributing cause of tuberculosis, but
other habits of life often have more
serious effects.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Do we girls like them smoked? By
all means no!

It seems to be the general opinion
among the fellows that they will be
looked upon as "sissies" if they don't
smoke. But in my opinion if they have
the will power to refuse to smoke they
are going to make better and stronger
men.

Anyone who has studied physiology
knows that tobacco is harmful to the
body, and even shortens the life of the
victim. I happen to know of a girl
who smoked when very young, and the
use of the narcotic stunted the growth
of her mind and body so that she is
very backward in school work. This
is a case that doesn't occur very often
but when I see high school boys from
thirteen to seventeen years of age go-
ing around with a cigarette or pipe in
their mouth it makes my blood boil.

If they would only wait till they

have finished school and have grown
to manhood, it would not be quite so
bad.

Men who are slaves of the tobacco
habit, if they have a great problem to
solve, or something that requires a lot
of thinking, smoke while they are us-
ing their minds. They think it soothes
their nerves and enables them to think
more clearly. It probably does, but if

OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Uncle Frank:

Am enclosing my response to the
pie contest in two forms. First, a so-
lution of the contest, and also the con-
sequential results of reading and
studying those quotations.

I hope that the children at the San-
atorium may benefit largely by your
plan because it is worthy.—Yours, Ros-
coe Bloss, M. C., Dunningville, Mich.

Roscoe sent one dollar.—U. F.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I am enclosing a little contribution
for the Merry Circle Fund. I hope you
will get enough to buy the radios for
the sick children. Say, Uncle Frank,
I've a question for you. What makes a
fish go through the water with appar-
ently no effort? They don't wave their
fins or tails like a person would his
arms, and yet they go along at a great
speed. He can't go without moving
his arms or legs or both. It's a ques-
tion I can't figure out, so I thought
I'd ask you.

Hoping you will publish my letter
and answer my question, I remain,
your nephew, Billy Dukes, Fennville,
Mich.

I guess I'll let somebody else answer
this. I'm no fish so I don't know how
a fish does it.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I see some of the cousins have been
telling what their ambitions are. What

they had never shattered their nerves
by the use of tobacco, they would not
need to be soothed and the victim
would be able to think clearly at all
times.—Hallie.

I think your views of smoking are
correct. I believe that if girls would
express their dislike for the use of
tobacco, more boys would be non-
smokers.

A PSALM OF LEARNING.

Tell me not in wilful numbers
Knowledge can be had by dream,
For the kid is lost who slumbers
And things are not what they seem.

Life is real! Learning earnest!
And eighth grade is not its goal,
For to keep right on, nor turnest
Makes a learned and honored soul.

All in ignorance, all in sorrow,
Is our destined end or way;
But to act, that each tomorrow
Finds us farther than today.

Study's hard, time is fleeting
And while our body's young and
stout,
Let us now our task be meeting
At the first of Life's long bout.

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
So, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time."
—By Edna Federspiel, M. C., Sterling,
Michigan.



Emma Sapatka has me too good
looking, but she has my dreams pic-
tured right.

mine is going to be I don't know, but
whatever it will be, I know I am go-
ing as far as possible in it, and I will
be a success. Greater still, far away
in the distance I see something very
sacred—a "Home."

Oh, I sure like the outdoors, nature,
birds, etc. Give me a pal (just some-
one to share the outdoors with, and to
talk to), a lunch, then I'm all set. How
many of you cousins belong to a Boy
or Girl Scout Troop? I do, and sure
think they are useful if the work is
carried out according to rules. We go
camping every summer, and sure do
have good times.

People say girls have more vanity
than boys, which is very true. Don't
you think the modern girl, no, not the
flapper, looks nice?

I think if the boys around the ages
of thirteen to seventeen paid more at-
tention to vanity they would be better
off. Boys, don't take this for an insult,
because I didn't mean it to be so, it
is just human nature. I think the
girls who paint, powder, and fuss up
so much, look a lot worse than those
non-vanity boys.

Must close, wishing you all "Good
Luck." I'll sign my name, Miss M. C.

In ambition, apparently, you didn't
know where you are going, but you are
on your way. But Home is a laudable
destination for any ambition. Why
call it vanity; would not pride sound
better?

Two Popular Subjects

Discussed by Merry Circlers

IS PROHIBITION A BENEFIT?

I'll say it is. Look at the prosperous homes of today compared to the same homes of a few years ago. While there were saloons the men frequented them, not only spending their money but keeping their minds and bodies in an unfit condition to earn a livelihood for their families. This often made it necessary for the mother to take in work to support the family. Imagine the home! An over-worked mother, underfed children, and a drunken father coming home to abuse them.

The saloons were a place for criminals and degenerates, as well as others to hang out at, not a very good bunch for the young men to be thrown in with.

With the continual increase of automobiles, think of how dangerous it would be if there were as many drunken men as there were before prohibition. There are enough accidents now but nothing compared to what there would be with a lot of drunken drivers on the road.

It is true there is a lot of moonshine made and sold today, but it does not have the influence over the younger generation that the saloons had.—Ethel Morningstar, Rothbury, Mich.

WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH HOME?

SOMETIMES the fault lies with the children, but generally it lies with the parents, if the home is not a good one.

In many homes parents have a bad influence over their children, which is caused by drinking, swearing and constant quarreling. In other cases, they do not concern themselves enough about their children. These are allowed to do as they please, and often become criminals because they have not had a right bringing up.

Many boys and girls never have a good time. Of course, if they want a good time, they should see whether it is a proper one. It is not right that boys and girls cannot have their friends come over, or cannot go with them to some good place of amusement, because a true friend is a good thing to have. The children do not enjoy their life at home because they are constantly being scolded, have no amusement, and have no true friends. Let us enter a modern little bungalow. Dad is reading the newspaper, mother is embroidering, May and George are reading their story books. Two rosy-cheeked children enter the room. They are playmates of George and May. The children all gather around the piano, May playing the songs for them. The voices of mother and dad join in with those of the children. Soon the little playmates leave. A prayer is said and all go to bed, slumbering peacefully till morning. This home is a happy one.—Dorothy Wicke, M. C., Detroit, Mich.

THE TONGUE TWISTER WINNERS.

IT was hard to pick the winners in this contest because in most cases, time-worn tongue twisters were used. So I picked with neatness and originality in mind. The twisters selected were probably not original, but were less used than others.

A great many boys and girls lost out because they sent only one twister instead of two, as requested. These, however, will get M. C. buttons and cards if they are not already members.

The prize winners are as follows:

Fountain Pens.
Barbara Hall, R. 4, Pontiac, Mich.
Meta Simon, Sebewaing, Mich.
Dictionaries.
Agnes Hanis, Perkins, Mich.
George Lindgren, Mears, Mich.
Adelaide McGee, Howell, Mich.

Knives.

Louise Fromholz, R. 7, Traverse City, Mich.
Lottie Karpowsky, R. 2, Wilmet, Gertrude Johnson, Bark River, Mich.
Elizabeth Wells, Telegraph Road, Wyandotte, Mich.
Verl E. Walz, R. 2, Grass Lake,

A WORD CONTEST.

IT'S a long time since we have had a word contest. They have been very popular in the past, so I think it is about time to have another now. This time I am going to ask you to



Virginia Richardson's Drawing of One Who Devotes Her Life to Others.

make just as many words as possible from the letters in the words "Spreading Happiness." I have selected these words because they indicate the chief duty of the Merry Circlers and because right now, through our M. C. Fund we have a good chance to spread happiness.

Please number the words you make; also put in the upper right hand corner of your paper, the total number of words you have made. In the upper left hand corner of the first page, put your name and address, and if you are a Merry Circler, put M. C. after your name.

This contest closes May 22. Send your papers to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

A FEW TONGUE TWISTERS.

When a twister a twisting, will twist him a twist;
For the twisting of his twist, he three times doth intwist;
But if one of the twines of the twist do untwist,
The twine that untwisteth, untwist the twist.

Untwirling the twine that untwisteth between,
He twirls, with the twister, the two in in a twine;
Then twice having twisted the twines of the twine,
He twisteth the twine he had twined in twain.

The twain that, in twining before in the twine,
As twines were untwisted; he doth untwine:
'Twixt the twain inter-twisting a twine more between,
He, twirling his twister, makes a twist of the twine.

A thatcher of Thatchwood went to Thatchet a-thatching.
Did a thatcher of Thatchwood go to Thatchet a-thatching?
If a thatcher of Thatchwood went to Thatchet a-thatching,
Where's the thatching the thatcher of Thatchwood thatched?

Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers;
A peck of pickled peppers Peter Piper picked;
If Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers,
Where's the peck of pickled peppers Peter Piper picked?

Sister Susies' sewing shirts for soldiers,
Such skill at sewing shirts our shy Sister Susie shows;
The soldiers send for epistles,
Say they'd rather sleep in thistles,
Than the saucy, soft short shirts for soldiers Sister Susie sews.

Wingarden Strain

WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHICKS

Special for Delivery May 25, June 1, June 8

EGG BRED for 19 YEARS	Selected Mating	Extra Selected Mating	Special Star Mating
English Type White Leghorns, Br. Leghorns, Anconas	\$10 per 100	English Type White Leghorns, Br. Leghorns, Anconas, B'd. Rocks	English Type White Leghorns
	\$45 per 500		Mated to Pedigree Sired and Hollywood Males
	\$85 per 1000		
			\$14 per 100
			\$65 per 500
			\$125 per 1000

Odds and Ends, \$7.50 per 100; \$34 per 500; \$62 per 1000
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.

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

Wingarden
HATCHERY & FARMS
ZEELAND, MICH., BOX M

Special Summer Prices--Our 16th Year

BUY HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS

Don't fail to take advantage of these prices for they will include our number one chicks and specials. Ohio Accredited Chicks means every bird in our breeding flocks culled and banded for egg production and quality by experts trained and authorized by the Poultry Department of Ohio State University. Don't forget that eggs and poultry will bring high prices from now on and that these chicks will be money makers. Will ship any number of chicks from 25 on up. On orders for 25 to 50 chicks add 25c extra to your order.

S. C. Anconas	10c	S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	10c
S. C. Reds, Barred and White Rocks	12c		
R. C. Reds, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes	13c		
Columbian Wyandottes, S. C. White Minorcas	15c		
S. C. Buff Orpingtons	14c	All Heavy Odds and Ends	10c
S. C. Black Minorcas	13c	All Light Odds and Ends	8c
Heavy and Light Odds and Ends as they come	9c		

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

Huber's Reliable Hatchery, E. High St., Fostoria, Ohio

ROYAL EGG BRED CHICKS

75% OF OUR SALES EACH YEAR ARE TO OLD CUSTOMERS

Our Pen Still Leads Leghorns at Contest

Tancred-English S. C. White Leghorns. Grade A Mating, pure Tancred males from 225-299 record dams (direct), mated to our extra selected English White Leghorn brooders. A very desirable mating. Do not miss this opportunity to get chicks from it at the low prices quoted. Grade B Mating? Consists of English White Leghorn stock, mated to vigorous cockerels from dams with many years of breeding for high production. Only No. 1 Chicks shipped from either grade.

Prices for June shipment: Grade A—\$3 per 25; \$5.50 per 50; \$11 per 100; \$52.50 per 500; \$105 per 1,000. Grade B—\$2.50 per 25; \$4.50 per 50; \$9 per 100; \$42.50 per 500; \$85 per 1,000. Full count, good condition guaranteed.

ROYAL HATCHERY & FARMS, S. P. WIERSMA, Prop., Zeeland, Mich., R. 2.

LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM

Tancred Strain WHITE LEGHORNS, PARKS BARRED ROCKS, Single Comb & Rose Comb RHODE ISLAND REDS

Star Mating	100	500
Tancred W. Leghorns	\$12.00	\$57.50
Barred Rocks	14.00	67.50
S. C. & R. C. Rh. I. Reds	14.00	67.50
Utility Mating		
English W. Leghorns	10.00	47.50
Barred Rocks	12.00	57.50
Rh. I. Reds	12.00	57.00
Mixed chicks (No culls)	8.00	40.00

On orders for less than 100, add 25c to total price. Special prices on orders of 1000 or more. Get our catalog and quotations on large shipments.

Read This Barred Rock Record:
Lakeview Poultry Farm. Dear Sirs: The Barred Rock chicks I bought of you last spring are the best I ever had for egg production and for market, as they weigh 6 to 8 pounds. My pullets started to lay at 5 1/2 months old and by January were going 70% daily. John A. Heuhaus, East Amherst, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1925.
We guarantee live delivery and good condition.

LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM,
R. R. 3, Box 6, Holland, Mich.

Reduced Prices

May 16--June 1

S. C. White Leghorns

the World's Great Egg Machine, 25,000 chicks for May and June delivery at greatly reduced prices. 100% live delivery guaranteed, by parcel post. 50 at \$4.75; 100 at \$9.00; 200 or more at \$8.50 per 100. These are all from stock that have free farm range, and years of heavy egg production back of them. Order from this ad and get chicks when you want them.

Dranthe Hatchery, R. 3, Box 95, Zeeland, Mich.

BABY CHICKS

Plymouth Rocks, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Reds and White English Leghorns. Order now and get the best at **DURAND POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY**, Fenton, Mich., Box 404.

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.**

GREAT NORTHERN HATCHERY

HIGH GRADE STOCK AT PRICES YOU Can Afford to Pay.

Bred for eggs, not for show feathers. Every chick from our farm is of a proven egg-laying strain.

ORDER FROM THESE PRICES.

Prices for May Delivery	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	\$11.00	\$50.00	\$95.00
Brown Leghorns	11.00	50.00	95.00
Barred Rocks	14.00	65.00	125.00
Special Matings, 2c higher per chick.			
Prices for June Delivery	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	\$10.00	\$45.00	\$85.00
Brown Leghorns	10.00	45.00	85.00
Barred Rocks	13.00	60.00	115.00
Special Matings 2c higher per chick.			

Broilers, heavy, 10c each; light, 8c.
100% Live Delivery. Catalog on request.

GREAT NORTHERN HATCHERY,
R. 3, Box 56, Zeeland, Mich.

Can You Sell?

We have an attractive proposition. For information address

E. A. Shearer,
Desk C, The Michigan Farmer,
Detroit, Mich.



As a Practical Dairyman —how do you think a Milker should operate?

IF you were going to design a milker, the very first thing you would do would be to get the action *just like nature's action*—because you know that nature's way is the most productive way. You would take a *sucking calf* as your model—because the calf is the natural-born milker.

That is exactly what Empire did—and that is why the Empire is different from all other milkers. When a calf swallows after each suck, he massages the teat completely from tip to udder.

Empire Advantages

1. Teat cup lining is hand made and has linen inserts. Basic Empire patents cover these teat cups—they give the only complete three-sided massage, duplicating the calf's suck.
2. Standard Empire Milker Units used with Empire Electric or Engine type Pumping Outfits provide a practical size for every dairy of 6 or more cows.
3. Single or double units to meet your requirements.
4. Durable rubber parts that stand boiling.
5. Single pipe line with no complicated or moving parts to wear and get out of order. Clean. Costs less.
6. The Simple Pulsator guaranteed 4 years against wear. Only one Pulsator needed for single or double unit.
7. Low power cost— $\frac{1}{4}$ H.P. outfit milks 2 cows at once—larger sizes proportionately economical.
8. Sanitary claw with automatic shut off and without moving parts to wear and get out of adjustment.

So does the Empire—and no other milker does it or can do it, because the Empire teat cup is patented and exclusive.

That is why cows milked with the Empire give down more milk and give milk longer. That explains why farmers everywhere are making bigger profits out of milk today than they ever thought possible.

And now the new Empire Electric Milker makes machine-milking profitable for every man who has six cows or more.

Let the Empire agent in your locality take you to a nearby Empire-equipped farm and see the Empire in operation. Write us today for the Empire catalog No. 31 free.

EMPIRE
TRADE-MARK REG'D.
Milking Machines

H. E. McWhinney, President
EMPIRE MILKING MACHINE COMPANY, Bloomfield, N. J.
Sales and Service Branches:
Elgin, Ill.; San Francisco, Cal.; Peterborough, Ont., Canada

Brings Any Size
\$3
down
30 Days
Trial!

American
SEPARATOR
Guaranteed. New.
Low Easy-Pay-Plan.
Full year to pay.
Unmatched for skimming,
easy turning and cleaning.
Old separators taken in exchange.
Shipped promptly from Chicago.
Write for free catalog and low prices.
AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.
Box 24-A Bainbridge, N. Y.

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.
Write for Free Catalog Folder today (22)
ALBAUGH-DOVER MFG. CO.
2165 Marshall Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

COSTS LESS
TO BUILD

Have permanent buildings of Glazed Tile. The first cost is no more and the tremendous saving in paint, repairs and upkeep is all in favor of

Kalamazoo
GLAZED TILE BUILDINGS

Solve the building problem for all time with beautiful, everlasting tile. Suitable for houses, barns, hog and hen houses, garages—any building. Estimates Free. **WRITE FOR FREE BOOK** on permanent farm buildings, including our Tile and Wood Siles.
KALAMAZOO TANK & SILO CO.
Dept. 423 Kalamazoo, Mich.

When you greased your car

was it a hard job? Poor grease clogs the passages. It oxidizes, hardens, and fails to lubricate.

Grease that does not oxidize and harden—Grease that does not cake and clog the passage—Grease that lubricates properly—is **MonaMotor Grease**.

Stop at the **MonaMotor** sign and get **MonaMotor Grease** for the next time. It'll pay you!

Monarch Manufacturing Co.
Council Bluffs, Iowa Toledo, Ohio

MonaMotor
Oils & Greases



Pepping Up the Milk Flow

The Effect of Pasture on Milk Production

By A. H. Greiner

STATISTICS show that more than half of all the milk produced in the United States through the whole year is produced while the cows are on pasture. No doubt this is responsible for the low average production in this country; and even though the production per cow was increased from 3,716 pounds of milk yearly to 4,620 pounds since 1918, there still is a lot of work to do before a fair per

long and heavy production. In fact, she is a factory so to speak, and therefore only what you put in can you take out. It was all well and good for the native cow to have had pasture, but the dairy cow of today must be given something extra with the pasture in order to meet our demands. Authorities on dairying teach this, the cow proves it, and by this practice of pasture alone, the average production and the farmer profits, in the United States, have been kept low.

Testers Wanted

THE continuing rapid growth of cow testing associations throughout Michigan has brought about a shortage of testers, according to Prof. O. E. Reid, head of the dairy department at the Michigan Agricultural College.

With more than one hundred single associations in the state, or fifteen per cent of all those in the United States, the demand has exceeded the supply of men to handle the cow testing work, and nearly a dozen new groups are being held up temporarily pending the assignment of cow testers.

cent of our milking cows will be money-makers for their owners.

The fresh green luxuriant grasses in the early spring offer false promises to the farmer making his cows produce well with practically no outlay of cash. He falls for it, the cows are put out, and the milk supply is increased for a short time, caused by the stimulating effect of the fresh succulent pasture; but also every year the truth is brought out, (if you have statistics to look at, and many are found as a result of cow testing work), that cows allowed to rely on pasture alone for four or five months will not and cannot produce profitably for a period of years, or even the whole year. Still many cows are kept on pasture alone until there is not an inch of growth for them to grub off.

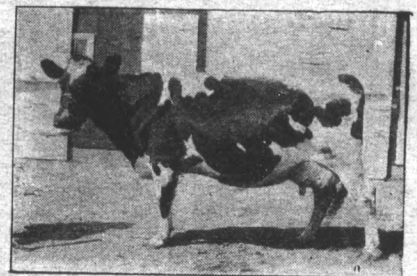
You will say, how do they produce on pasture if the elements necessary to make milk are not in the grasses? It is just this way. The daily feeding of a liberal supply of roughage and a balanced grain ration through the winter makes the cows produce well and also stores up a certain amount of body flesh. This surplus flesh is what the cows draw on in the latter part of June and July when pasture gets less satisfying and far less nourishing, and then in August, when generally pasture is nothing, the cows have reached their limit on the flesh of their body and shrink in milk as well as flesh. Also, the cows on pasture have a lot more to contend with than when they are comfortably housed in winter and have daily attention. A few of the obstacles are flies, lack of water, and the hot burning sun, while, too, they use up a lot of energy in grazing over a large area of ground. These four things are a check on production with cows on pasture alone, because the cow must use energy to overcome these drawbacks, which otherwise could be used to produce milk and keep up body flesh.

According to the history of the cow, at one time she only produced enough for her offspring, going dry after three or four months of meager production; but now it is different, for she has been changed from this state to one of

In the south, many cows do not see the inside of a barn, and never get grain. As a result they have the "Two Gallon Cow," which lasts for about five months. But nature has, in a way, forced us to get a better production in this section. The winters being cold, shelter must be provided and grain is fed. Although the production is raised, it is not what it would be if grain were fed throughout the year.

It does not make any difference whether your cows freshen in the spring or fall: one is in as bad shape as the other, because the spring cow has given a flush amount on grass, her body tissues wear out, and at the time of going on winter feeding, she is giving only a small amount of milk when you are getting the best of prices. While the fall cow, although having given a good body supply of milk during the forepart of the lactation period, is at the time of hot weather, flies and dry pasture building her calf and trying to produce. She, instinctively, will not nourish the calf and when she freshens she, like the spring cow, will have no reserve to draw on to fill your pail. Then what you must do is to feed more grain during her flush period than is economical or healthful.

Concrete examples of the decrease in production in turning out on pasture of cows which have received a balanced ration throughout the winter



Frank Jewell's Pure-bred Holstein was High Cow in North Kent Association Last Year with 15,305 Lbs. of Milk and 533.7 Lbs. of Fat.

have been found. One dairyman, Walter T. Hill, Genrida Farms, Davison, Michigan, makes the statement that the decrease in the daily production was enough to more than pay for the added labor and expense of dry feeding. Some of our local dairymen who are making a success at the dairy business say that never again will their cows miss their grain ration the year around.

Now, between the two extremes of dry feed and no grass; and the other of all grass and no grain, we have a happy medium of some grain on grass. By this method real profits are received because we have kept up the maximum production and, according to our old dairy authority, Prof. C. H. Eckles, in order to make large yearly returns, a heavy production must be gotten and to do this the monthly flow must be kept up for ten months at least.

Now, what will your cows return

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 673 of this issue.
Michigan Farmer, Detroit.

you for grain fed on pasture this summer? We want to know this because the real test of any farming system should be in the financial returns. Let us take ten cows that give twenty pounds daily in winter and ten pounds daily in summer, as an example to figure from. The ten pounds may be small but it is about right for an average from May to November first. Let us now see what results could be gotten by feeding a grain ration with the pasture. Ten cows next winter would produce 200 pounds without any grain this summer. If they were fed grain these same cows would give sixteen per cent more next winter, or thirty-two pounds daily, as found from several years of cow testing association data. Figuring the milk at \$2.00 per 100 pounds, then from October 1 to March 15, or 166 days, there would be a gain of \$106.25.

Now, if the cows average ten pounds a day on pasture and were fed 2.5 pounds of grain daily, costing \$1.90 a hundred, then from the first of June to October 1, or 122 days, the grain would cost \$57.95. Subtracting the grain from the milk returns there would still be a difference of \$48.30, which is fair, because the cows will increase a little in the summer, too, and also they will have their body tissues built up to start winter production. The grain ration in summer should contain about ten per cent protein, and a good one as suggested from practice is corn and cob, oats, and bran, equal parts. The cows should, of course, be fed according to what they produce.

Really, the profitable way to use pasture is not as a main feed, but simply as a supplement. Much is saved by adding a liberal grain ration and keeping the cows always in fair bodily condition, because we have learned that to tear down and then to build up again is always costly.

THE WHEAT OUTLOOK.

(Continued from page 648). volume, that producers in the southwest who wish to sell at harvest time will encounter a brisk demand for their product, and that indications of poor yields in 1925, especially in exporting countries, will have a decidedly stimulating effect on prices.

New crop prospects the world over are not as well defined as the probable old crop carryovers. More is known of the crop in the United States than in any other country. All that is official here at this writing is the estimated acreage planted to winter wheat, the condition of growth on April 1 and intended spring wheat plantings. Unofficial reports from reliable sources, however, indicate that winter wheat abandonment was nearly 21 per cent of the acreage planted, or next to the highest on record, and crop forecasts are for only about 440 million bushels, or 150 million bushels under last year's harvest. About 15 per cent more spring wheat is being planted than last year, and it has better than an average start. If the final yield of spring wheat per acre is not above the average and if winter wheat does not improve, the total wheat crop would be about 695 million bushels.

Domestic disappearance has averaged 625 million bushels for the last five years. If the carry over of old wheat is below the average, and the new crop is no larger than just indicated, the exportable surplus from the new crop would be small indeed. Since importing countries under any circumstances will need to obtain considerable wheat from the United States in July, August, and September, and exceedingly bullish situation is indicated.

Of course, nature has vast healing powers. The prospective yield can be greatly increased by favorable weather. Last year, the June 1 forecast was only 693 million bushels, but the harvest was 180 million bushels more. On the other hand, it is equally pos-

sible for the crop to go bad.

The Canadian crop is not all in the ground, but preliminary reports indicate about the same acreage as last year. Weather has been unusually favorable thus far. Canada's crop is made or marred in midsummer as shown by the experience of the last two years. In 1923, the crop forecast was increased about 100 million bushels in one month, while last year it shriveled up at a rapid rate. An average yield on the same acreage as last year would mean an increase of about 75 million bushels over the 1924 crop.

India's crop harvested in March is only 322 million bushels. This is less than average domestic consumption and leaves no balance for export. Her next crop will not be available for international trade for nearly a year.

Planting is under way in Argentina and Australia. These crops must go through the southern winter and the prospective yields at harvest next December and January are entirely conjectural. Prices are attractive enough to stimulate planting a larger acreage. In Australia, indications were for an increase of one million acres, or about 9 per cent, but drouth has been reported recently and the acreage may fall short. In Argentina, preparations for seeding are making satisfactory progress in some provinces, but others report lack of rain.

European crop conditions indicate larger yields than in 1924, but the acreage for the countries reported to date is practically the same and an average yield per acre would make the crop less than one per cent larger than in 1924.

It is premature to talk of probable import needs in the new crop year, but the reports on European prospects would not indicate much reduction in the amount needed. In fact, these import requirements fluctuate much less from year to year than the variations in European crop yields would lead one to expect. They are influenced by the size of the European potato crop and by the general level of wheat prices. High prices provoke curtailment and low prices stimulate consumption of white bread. In the last five years these imports have ranged from 585 million bushels to 775 million bushels with an average of 660 million bushels.

Prospective surpluses to supply these import needs look much smaller than last year. To begin with, there is a shortage of about 100 million bushels in the carryover. Then, the present indications are for a crop in the United States 180 million bushels less than last year, while India has 42 million bushels less. It will take either vast improvement in the United States or yields far above normal in one or more of the other exporting countries in order to make up a budget of import needs equal to the average.

In brief, the wheat situation, so far as the evidence enables one to judge at the present time, is much more bullish than at any time in the last year. If values last summer and fall were on a sound basis, the price should be still higher this year unless there is great improvement in new crop prospects. It might be added that there is no sign of a return of the extremely low prices of two and three years ago in the distance that one can see ahead. It would take one or two years of unusually good crops to bring about the abundance of wheat prevailing at that time.

Russia is the great unknown, as there is no telling when she will come back as a great exporter of wheat and rye. Last year, she did export about 30 million bushels of wheat and some rye, but this year, nearly seven years after the end of the war, she is an importer to almost the same degree. The comeback was expected to be slow but hardly as slow as this.

Three Easy Steps to getting one of these

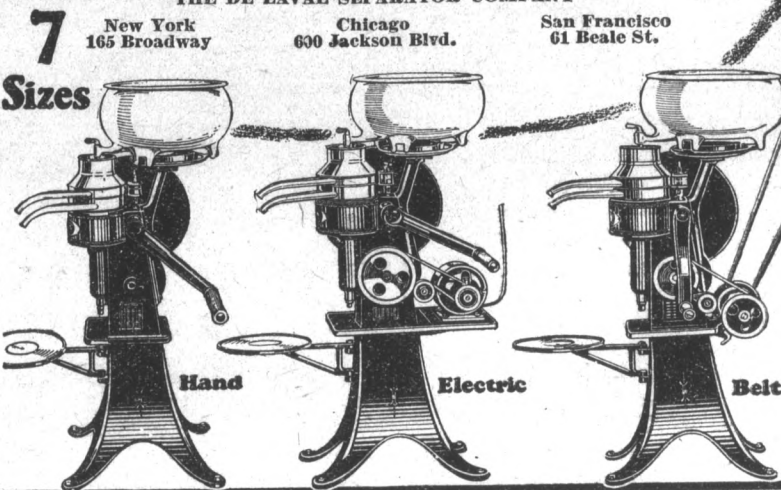
\$660 to \$1430
Down
Balance in
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See a new De Laval Cream Separator side-by-side with any other machine; and there will be no question which is the better designed and constructed. The superiority of the De Laval is clearly evident.

Try But if merely seeing does not satisfy you, go a step farther and try one in actual use, under your own conditions, in comparison with any other. Not one person in a hundred who does this ever fails to choose the De Laval.

Trade After you have seen and tried a De Laval; after you have convinced yourself of its superiority; when you know it is the world's best cream separator—then trade in your old machine as partial payment.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY



De Laval CREAM SEPARATORS

Mention Michigan Farmer When Writing to Advertisers

"Will Make" and "Does Make"

THE grain ration you want for your cows is the one that actually *does make* milk at the lowest possible cost.

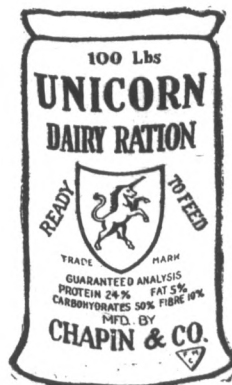
Don't be satisfied with your present grain ration just because someone told you that it "will make" milk at a lower cost than Unicorn.

Find out your present cost of making 100 lbs. of milk by weighing feed and milk for a single day.

Then feed Unicorn for a month.

Again weigh one day's feed and milk.

Unicorn, by this trial, will convince you that it is the feed you want for your herd. It produces milk at lowest cost.

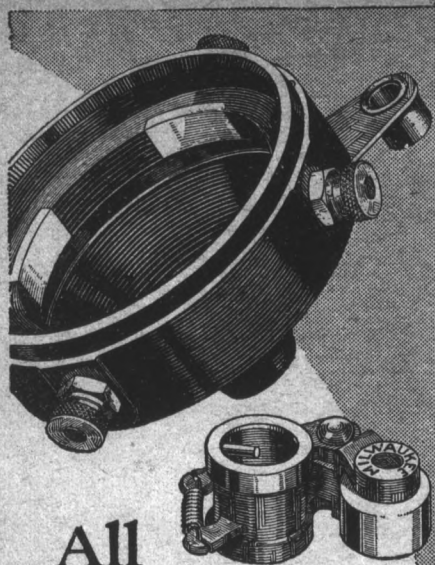


For a two-cent stamp we will send you one of our new slide rule Milk Cost Finders. Gives cost of making 100 lbs. of milk at all prices for feed.

Or get one free at any Unicorn feed store.

CHAPIN & COMPANY

327 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.



All This for \$2.00

EXTRA POWER—easier starting—quicker pick-up—more speed! All for the price of a tank-full of gasoline, or a windshield wiper, or a rear view mirror. You try out no new principles or freak ideas when you install a MILWAUKEE Timer. You simply change to a better-built, higher-efficiency, longer-lived timer. You improve your Ford at a vital point. You release the full power of its marvelous motor—by giving it better ignition.

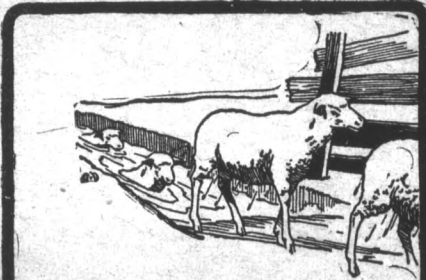
Good buying—when you get all this for \$2.00!

MILWAUKEE MOTOR PRODUCTS, Inc.
MILWAUKEE WISCONSIN

MILWAUKEE TIMER for FORDS

Garage and hardware men everywhere sell the Milwaukee Timer (in Canada \$2.75).

\$2



Dip your sheep for scab, ticks, foot-rot and mag-gots in a solution of

DR. HESS DIP and DISINFECTANT

Provide a wallow for your hogs. To every 25 gallons of water, add about a quart of Dr. Hess Dip. Your hogs will do the rest. Good night lice and disease germs!

Use the sprinkling can about the cow barn, poultry-house, pig-pens, sinks, closets, cesspools, wherever there is filth or a foul odor.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc.
Ashland, Ohio

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

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.**



THE HEALTH OF THE HOG.

THERE is good money in hogs these days. We might have been excused for neglecting them the past few years, but we can hardly afford it now. It will pay well to keep an eye open for worms and lice, and we should not forget that the surest and easiest means of controlling them is prevention rather than killing. It is much easier to prevent the growth of weeds than to cut them down after they have grown. The same principle holds with worms and lice in hogs.

Get the little fellows out on clean ground, and clean forage, and in the sunlight as early in life as possible, and keep them out. Old hog lots and pens reeking with filth are a menace both to the hog's health and the farmer's purse. There is little doubt but that both need every attention these days.—Pope.

THE HOG MAN HAS HIS INNING.

THE day of the hog has come back. After being banned as a liability for a few years, he again takes his place in the limelight. Again he assumes the enviable position which he has so universally held as the mortgage lifter of the corn belt.

There are very few years when the hog, properly handled, can not be depended upon to pay his board and keep. We have just passed through a period, however, when he has had a hard time doing it, and liquidation has been the order of the day.

Our country has a way of quickly eliminating any surplus when that surplus gets so great that there is no profit in it. And it can also be depended upon to carry the elimination process too far. So when we made up our minds to get rid of those unprofitable hogs we did so with a vengeance. There is no such thing now as a surplus of hogs, and the balance has swung decidedly the other way.

It takes longer, much longer, to recuperate than to liquidate. Many farmers who have sold their herds out entirely in a day or a month, will be two or three years building them up again. The real hog man stays with

them through thick and thin. He is the man who has his usual number on hand at the present time, and is in a position to get back his money where he lost it. Scarcely any market condition is possible that can prevent him from making reasonable gains during the next three years, providing one has good hogs.—H. F.

BEEF PRODUCTION MORE PROMISING.

ALL signs indicate that the beef cattle industry is headed toward lower production and rising prices. If the present cycle runs true to form, the general trend of cattle prices should be upward for six or eight years. Cattle production in this country was at its previous low point around 1913. Its last high point was touched about 1919.

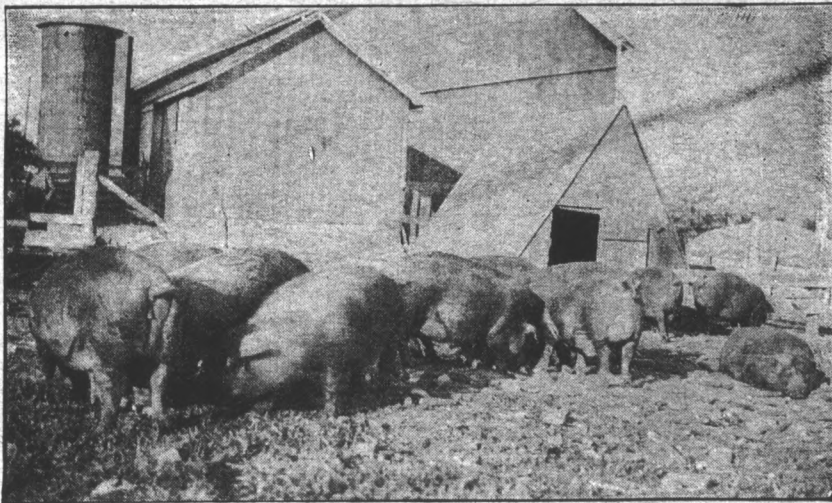
Seasonal variations and special conditions often hide the main trend in the cattle industry, so that it is hard to tell just what phase of the cycle it may be in. At the present moment, however, the principal facts are clear. There is a depleted supply of beef cattle on the ranges and a heavy movement to market. A long period of falling prices has apparently been definitely succeeded by an upward movement, occurring just when it should occur on the assumption that the cattle cycle will behave normally. If the present trend is not the start of a new constructive period for the industry, all present signs are deceptive.

SHORTAGE OF FARM WORK ANIMALS THREATENED.

A MARKED decrease in the number of horses and mules of working age that may amount to an acute shortage seems certain within five years, says the United States Department of Agriculture. Unless more horse and mule colts are raised during each of the next five years than were raised in 1924, the number of horses on farms five years from now will be only about sixty-six per cent of present numbers.

While present replacements of colts and of young horses and mules are en-

Raising a Ton Litter



The pigs we had in the ton litter contest were sired by Michigana Sensation 32nd, and the dam was Irenes Orion Lady 623334. She was farrowed September 5th, 1922 and this was her first litter.

These pigs were farrowed April 26th. There were 13 in the litter and twelve raised. The dam had the run of a stalk field with our other sows and was quite fat when bred. It is nearly one-half mile to the field, and these sows had lots of exercise all winter. They were fed ordinary farm feed, mostly corn that they picked up in the field. At farrowing time, she was put in an individual A type house and fed lightly for a few days on middlings

and a small amount of skimmed milk. She was soon moved to a field of mixed clover, alfalfa and timothy and as soon as the pigs would eat they were given skim milk and middlings. This was their main feed until about August 1st when ground barley and oats were added. The milk, however, was limited to one feed a day.

They were fed twice a day just what they would clean up. About September 15th we commenced feeding them about 15 gallons of buttermilk daily. For minerals they were fed a mixture of wood ashes, acid phosphate and salt. These pigs were never off their feed and were always good doers.—F. J. Houseman.



YOU need your horses every day. Watch carefully for strains, bruises and minor ailments. And be sure to keep Gombault's Caustic Balsam on your shelf—ready for instant use. For over 41 years it has been famous as a remedy for Sprains, Spavin, Splint, Capped Hock, Curb, Fistula, Thoroughpin, Shoe Boils, Poll Evil, Wire Cuts and Muscular Inflammation.

Apply it yourself. Just follow directions that come with bottle. Much better than firing and doesn't discolor the hair or leave the slightest scar. Don't let your horses suffer from something you can cure yourself. Buy Gombault's Caustic Balsam today. \$1.50 at all druggists, or direct from us on receipt of price. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.

GOOD FOR HUMANS, TOO

GOMBAULT'S Caustic BALSAM

FOR SALE - Reg. Guernsey Bull Calve

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.

Wallinwood Guernseys

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

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

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

Type and Production

This week we are offering a calf sired by a son of Dutchland Creamelle Colantha Lad and from a daughter of Canary Paul Fobes Longfield, a real combination of type and production.

The Calf: An excellent individual, born June 24, 1924, and light colored.

The Sire: A 35-lb. son of Dutchland Creamelle Colantha Lad, first prize 1921 National Dairy Show and sire of two World's record daughters both above 1200 lbs. butter and 32,000 lbs. milk.

The Dam: A 21.9-lb. Jr. 4-year-old daughter of Canary Paul Fobes Longfield, a Homestead bull of wonderful type and sire of 9 daughters from 31.5 to 36.7 lbs. in 7 days, and two above 1,147 lbs. in a year. Send for pedigree of Ear Tag No. 121.

Bureau of Animal Industry
Dept. C
Lansing, Michigan

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

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

HOLSTEIN BULL

from 1 month to 18 months old. Sire's 2 nearest dams, average 34 lbs. butter. High record A. R. O. dams. Will sell a few cows. I. A. Kidney, Brant, Mich.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN Bull Calves, 32 to 34 lb. breeding. One white, one 2-3 white. Price \$50. Write for breeding and description. Satisfaction or money back. B. E. KIES, Hillsdale, Mich.

WILDWOOD FARM

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

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

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

Hereford Steers

56 Wt. Around 950 lbs. 60 Wt. Around 850 lbs.
65 Wt. Around 740 lbs. 69 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.

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

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

firely inadequate to cover decreases in the present numbers of work animals, reports coming to the department from various sources indicate that increased breeding and larger colts are to be expected. A rather marked advance in horse and mule prices during the last few months indicates that the shortage may already be making itself felt. This may be expected to increase further the interest in horse breeding.

HE KEEPS THE FAITH.

WESLEY HILE, of Ionia county, is one of Michigan's enthusiastic hog men. He always keeps a lot of them around the farm and spares no pains in taking good care of them. His hobby is "the good ones." He not only breeds them good, and feeds them good, but each year goes to the "utmost parts" and buys a few of the best he can find. In this way he always manages to have superior hogs of new blood lines that his farmer customers can often use to advantage.

This spring there are sixty fine little fellows of March farrow playing around, and most of them are prize-winning material. Part of them are sired by the 1924 world's grand champion, and have for a grandsire another world's grand champion. Mr. Hile will, no doubt, hold a fall sale and give his fellow breeders and farmers a chance to add some championship material to their herds.—P.

MICHIGAN LIVE STOCK FEEDERS' DAY.

SATURDAY, May 23, has been designated as Feeders' Day at the Michigan State College of Agriculture and Applied Sciences at East Lansing. Anyone interested in live stock feeding is cordially invited to visit the college on that day to get the results of experiments which have been completed, and study the animals used.

Baby Beef Experiment.

Three lots of ten calves each have been fed experimentally for six months to determine the most economical methods of fattening calves for market.

Lot one has been self-fed on grain, with oil meal as a protein supplement, and corn silage and alfalfa hay ad libitum. Lot two received a lighter grain ration with the same amount of oil meal and more silage and alfalfa. Lot three was fed the same as lot two except that no oil meal was fed.

This experiment is a continuation of last year's experiment, the same rations being fed under the same conditions. Heifer calves have been fed this year while steer calves were fed last year. The calves will be valued in the lots by market representatives and the results will be presented for study.

Swine Experiments.

Two series of pig feeding experiments are well along in progress and will be studied. One series of five lots of pigs is being used in searching for the best method of feeding rye profitably. Also the value of yeast in the ration is being studied.

In the other series, of five lots, the pigs are receiving different amounts of cull beans as the protein supplement to corn.

Horse Feeding Experiment.

One year's work has been completed in feeding corn and alfalfa to work horses. For the past season corn has been a short crop, and barley is more plentiful. In feeding alfalfa as a roughage, a grain high in carbohydrates and fat should be used. Twenty work horses are being fed as follows:

Seven are receiving barley and alfalfa, seven are receiving oats and alfalfa, and six are receiving oats and barley with alfalfa.

The college prize winning horses may also be seen, many of them with foals at foot. Percheron and Belgian mares with colts from Range Line Phoenix and Treviso will make an interesting feature of the day's visit. The grand champion mare, Pervenche, has a splendid filly foal.

The program will begin promptly at 10:30 a. m. eastern standard time, with a trip to the piggery, when the swine feeding trials will be studied. From there a short trip to the horse barns for a look at the stallions, mares and foals, and back to the work horse barn for a discussion of the rations on trial.

Immediately after lunch, the calf feeding pens will be visited and the results presented.

At 2:30 p. m. Dr. Shaw, director of the agricultural experiment station, will discuss experiments in progress in the various departments of the college, and their practical application on Michigan farms.

Prof. J. T. Horner, of the department of economics, will conclude the program with a talk on "How the farmer can study market statistics and their relation to price fluctuations."

CORN CONTINUES KING OF CROPS

CORN is the most useful and important product of American crops. The value of the corn crop to farmers of this country is greater than that of any other crop. In nine of the last twelve years it has been greater than the combined values of wheat and cotton. In eight of those years the value of corn has been greater than the combined values of all cattle and swine produced for slaughter. The average value of corn rose from \$1,577,000,000 annually during the pre-war period, 1910 to 1914, to \$3,024,000,000 per annum from 1915 to 1919, and fell to \$1,303,000, in 1921.

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.

Navicular Disease.—For a long time one of my horses has been lame, caused by navicular disease, that's what our veterinary believes it is. J. A. S., Hillsdale, Mich.—If rest and repeated blisters fail to relieve his lameness, then have a section of the nerve removed on both sides of leg, either about or below fetlock joint, then he will suffer no pain and will cease limping.

Abnormal Appetite.—I have a cow that does not thrive, when allowed to run out. She is inclined to chew bones and old pieces of wood. E. S., Lansing, Mich.—Mix equal parts of fenugreek, gentian, ginger, bicarbonate of soda, common salt, together, and give her two tablespoonfuls in ground feed three times a day. Feed her plenty of roots.

Indigestion.—My cow's breath has a bad odor, so has her milk, and if her milk is mixed with the other cows' milk it seems to spoil it all. Lately I have fed it to the chickens. I gave her one dose of epsom salts. Mrs. W. S., Holly, Mich.—Mix equal parts of gentian, ginger, powdered wood charcoal, baking soda, and salt together and give two tablespoonfuls in feed three times a day; also change her feed.

Mange.—I have a Clyde mare eleven years old. She was troubled with lice last year, rubbed hair out of tail. What shall I apply to make it grow? J. C., Elkton, Mich.—Occasionally apply one part bichloride of mercury in 1000 parts of water to scalp, then apply some vaseline to bald parts.

Rheumatism.—Can you please tell me the cause of my red Durham cow being stiff in all four legs? She has been that way for the past two months. We think it might be caused by standing on cement floor. She has good appetite and comes fresh about April 25. W. E. D., Ewart, Mich.—All four feet may be some sore and painful, or she may be rheumatic. Give her a teaspoonful of powdered nitrate of potash in drinking water or in soft feed twice a day for fifteen days.

Mange.—Our fine collie dog seems to be affected with a skin disease which causes him to scratch himself very much; he also has a disagreeable odor and is growing thin. G. E. D., Sunfield, Mich.—Clip him, apply one part lysol to thirty parts of water to itchy parts of body daily, or apply one part coal-tar disinfectant in twenty parts of water to sore parts twice a day. One part sulphur to four parts lard is another fairly good remedy, or lime-and-sulphur dip is well worth a trial. Kindly understand that mange is an ailment which is not very easily cured.

Scratches.—Ever since last fall my horse has been troubled with scratches. Mrs. A. W., Chassell, Mich.—Apply one part lysol and fifty parts water to sore parts twice daily. Give him a half ounce of Fowler's Solution in drinking water or in soft feed twice a day.

CARBOLA

The Disinfecting White Paint

Lice, Mites and Disease Germs Can't Stand It

Insures More Milk

Carbola is live stock insurance against tuberculosis, foot-and-mouth and other destructive diseases. Carbola will give you thorough sanitation, increase milk production, and lower the bacteria. A year's supply of Carbola pays for itself in no time.

More Poultry Profits

Apply Carbola to the walls, ceilings, cracks and crevices of your poultry houses. Dust the dry power—just as it comes in the package—on the dropping boards, in the litter, in the nests, on the floor and on the birds themselves. Result—more light, thorough sanitation, healthier fowls, more eggs—and no lice or mites.

Paints and Disinfects

Just mix Carbola with water and you have a liquid disinfectant that dries pure white. There is no waiting or straining. It will not flake or peel off. And it is economical—one pound covers about one hundred square feet.

Give Carbola a trial. Satisfaction guaranteed. Your dealer has Carbola or can get it for you. If not, order direct.

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

Add 25% for Texas, Rocky Mountain States and Points West.

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



In Stables



In Poultry Houses



In Hog Pens

WINNWOOD DISPERSAL

To Settle Estate

About 90 Pure-bred Holsteins

Bred in Maplecree--Ormsby--Segis Lines

One of Michigan's Best Type Herds, as Proven at Three Michigan State Fairs

A Herd of Real Producers, that will make good for the dairyman in every day work. They are the "All-the-year-round Kind", that mean better milk checks. They have some large records but have not been over-crowded or "burnt out".

Both Herd Sires to be Sold—Two of Michigan's Best Sires
Herd Federal Tested and Guaranteed. Write for Illustrated Circular
JOHN H. WINN, Inc., Rochester, Michigan

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

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

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

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.

MILKING SHORTHORNS
Good individuals. Best milking inheritance. Both sex. All ages. **GEO. T. FULLER**, R. 10, Battle Creek, Mich.

FOR SALE
Registered Red Polled Bull, 4 years old. A good one. Gentle and broke to lead. **Geo. L. Heimbecker**, R. No. 3, Howard City, Mich.

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

FOR SALE Brown Swiss Bulls, serviceable age or younger. **A. A. Feldkamp**, Manchester, 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.

Duroc Jerseys Best blood in Michigan headed by boar that took second at International. Booking orders for registered spring pigs. **Rambler Farms, Harold Widdis, Baroda, Mich.**

Large Type Duroc Sows to farrow in May and June. A wonderful bunch of last fall gilts to breed for September farrow. **CLYDE A. KERSHAW**, Plainwell, Mich.

REGISTERED O. I. C. GILTS ready for breeding for fall farrow. Boars ready for service. Also some extra good spring pigs, both sex. All stock shipped on approval. **FRED W. KENNEDY**, R. No. 2, Plymouth, Mich.

O. I. C's 20 Choice March boar pigs at \$15.00 each, for 30 days only. **CLOVER LEAF STOCK FARM**, Monroe, Mich.

O. I. C's March pigs from 2 litters of 27 raised. **C. J. THOMPSON**, Rockford, Michigan.

O. I. C's 4 good last fall boars and this spring pigs, from very good strong stock. 1/2 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.

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.

TRY a Michigan Farmer Classified Liner. They bring results.



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, May 12.

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 1 red \$1.84; No. 2 red \$1.83; No. 2 white \$1.81; No. 2 mixed at \$1.81.

Chicago.—May \$1.62½@1.62¾; July \$1.50½@1.51; September at \$1.42¾@1.43.

Toledo.—Wheat \$1.84@1.85.

Corn.

Detroit.—No. 3 yellow \$1.18; No. 4 yellow \$1.13.

Chicago.—May \$1.15½; July \$1.18@1.18½; September \$1.15½@1.15¾.

Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 white at 53c; No. 3 49c.

Chicago.—May 45½c; July 45@45½c; September 44½c.

Rye.

Detroit.—No. 2, \$1.19.

Chicago.—May \$1.22; July \$1.13½; September \$1.06¾.

Toledo.—\$1.17.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$5.30@5.40 per cwt.

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

New York.—Choice pea \$5.75@6.25; 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; August alsike \$12.50; timothy \$3.

Hay.

Detroit.—No. 1 timothy \$16@16.50; standard \$15.50@16; light clover mixed \$15.50@16; No. 2 timothy at \$14.50@15.50; No. 1 clover and No. 1 clover mixed \$13@14; wheat and oat straw \$9.50@10; rye straw \$10.50@11.

Feeds.

Detroit.—Bran \$35@37; standard middlings at \$38; fine middlings \$42; cracked corn \$56; coarse cornmeal at \$45; chop 39.

Apples.

Chicago prices on apples: Northern Spies at \$10 bbl; Baldwins at \$6.50; Jonathans at \$9.50 bbl; Kings at \$7.50@8; Greenings \$7.50@8; Wagons \$5.25@5.50 bbl; Grimes at \$5.50@5.75; Starks at \$6.50; Ben Davis \$5@5.50.

WHEAT

The government report on the winter wheat crop showed only 445,000,000 bushels against 590,000,000 bushels harvested last year. Winter abandonment was twice as large as usual, and the growing condition as of May 1 was only 77 per cent of normal against 84.8 per cent last year and a ten-year average of 85.2 per cent. Spring wheat crop reports are mostly favorable, although more complaints that rain is needed in parts are coming forward. Estimates on the acreage are mixed, but, if it is as large as the "intentions report" and an average yield per acre is harvested, the yield would be only 255,000,000 bushels. This would mean a total crop of both winter and spring wheat of 700,000,000 bushels, which would leave only 50,000,000 to 75,000,000 bushels for export. For the last five years, actual exports in the first three months of the crop year from July to September have averaged 90,000,000 bushels. The possibility of a carry-over of only 60,000,000 to 70,000,000 bushels against 100,000,000 bushels in each of the last two years accentuates the close adjustment of supply unless there is great improvement in the crop prospect. Such conditions point to the strongest price situation in a number of years.

RYE

Rye is disappearing rapidly and a close cleanup of the old crop is a practical certainty. Most of the available stock is in the visible supply which has decreased nearly 50 per cent since the end of February and is now down to 12,000,000 bushels. Over 4,000,000 bushels were cleared for export in the week ending May 2, and 10,000,000 bushels were shipped out in the last three weeks. Reports from abroad point to further foreign needs. The May 1 rye forecast was 58,000,000 bushels against 62,000,000 bushels last month, 63,000,000 bushels harvested in 1924, and a ten-year average production of 68,000,000 bushels.

CORN

The corn market has been strong most of the last week. Deliveries on May contracts were eagerly taken, de-

mand from industries has improved, primary receipts continue small, and the visible supply is shrinking rapidly. Stocks on ocean passage are low and it will be several weeks before new Argentine corn reaches Europe in volume, while our prices have been close to a shipping difference under Liverpool so that a little export business is possible. The weather in the last week has been too cool for the proper germination of the new crop, especially since much seed of low vitality was used. Character of the weather in the next month will be critical in determining the start of the new crop.

OATS

Oats prices have made good gains in the last week. Export sales of around 2,000,000 bushels, another good decrease in the visible supply and acceptance of deliveries on May contracts by shippers who apparently have been waiting for the grain, were the strengthening influences. Unofficial estimates on remaining stocks of oats, however, are about 75,000,000 bushels more than last year and there are still 48,000,000 bushels in the visible supply. The oats market is not likely to go a great deal higher unless it is pulled up by the other grains. Crop news is mostly favorable.

SEEDS

The seeding season for clovers and grass has been practically completed. Prices on most seeds were well maintained. Reports on the new crop are mixed. The dry spring has not been very favorable for clover in many sections and may affect the seed crop later.

FEEDS

The feed market was unchanged last week. Wheat feeds are very firm as offerings for immediate shipment are light. The output of these feeds is the smallest in years.

HAY

Seasonal dullness prevails in the hay market. General rains recently have improved pastures and country takings have been reduced. The hay crops are in general in only fair shape according to the latest crop report of the depart-

ment of Agriculture. The large surplus of hay left on farms has depressed the market all spring. Prices on No. 1 hay are lower than in either 1924 or 1923 and low grades have been moved only at wide discounts under the best qualities.

BEANS

Bean prices have had a sharp advance and are quoted at \$5.65 per 100 pounds, f. o. b. Michigan points, for C. H. P. Whites. Small deliveries to elevators together with improved demand, were responsible. There is some question whether the upturn will be maintained, however, as it is not clear whether the demand was speculative or from the consuming trade. Some jobbers report that neither the wholesale grocers nor canners are buying freely. The course of the market depends a good deal on the quantity of beans still left in Michigan.

BUTTER

Butter markets steadied somewhat after the rather sharp decline of last week. The approach of the new season and fear of prospective larger supplies of butter were almost wholly responsible for the break as, statistically, the market was practically unchanged. Receipts at the four leading markets are beginning to reflect the increase indicated by recent production reports. Full grass butter will probably make an appearance within two weeks. Consumption of butter has responded to the generally lower retail prices and requirements for immediate distribution are apparently equal to arrivals. It is believed that prevailing butter prices are not far from the new season basis so that, although lower prices are probable, variations will not be very wide until the new season is under way. Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago 40c; New York 42c. In Detroit fresh creamery sells for 38-41c per pound.

POULTRY AND EGGS

The supply of fresh eggs in distributing markets is gradually declining in line with the recent advices of lighter collections in the country. Receipts at the four leading markets last week were about 20 per cent smaller

than in the preceding week. Prices are strong with a tendency for extra quality stock to advance. Consumptive demands are not large, but eggs are still moving freely into storage, and a moderate supply of really fine eggs helps to sustain prices.

Chicago.—Eggs, miscellaneous 28c; dirties 26½c; checks at 26½c; fresh firsts 28½@29c; ordinary firsts 27½c. Live poultry, hens 26c; broilers 50@52c; roosters 14c; ducks 25c; geese 13c; turkeys 28c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 28½@29½c. Live poultry, broilers 63@65c; heavy hens 29c; light 52c; roosters 14½c; ducks 25c; geese 16@18c; ducks 32c; turkeys 35c.

POTATOES

Increased supplies of new potatoes, together with rather heavy arrivals of old stock gave the market an unsettled tone last week, although prices were slightly higher. A fair share of old potatoes arriving shows considerable sprout, partly a result of inferior storage, and finds very slow sale. Northern round whites, U. S. No. 1, were quoted at 75 to 95c per 100 pounds in the Chicago carlot market. Florida Spaulding Rose, U. S. No. 1, were held at \$5.50 per barrel in the same market.

WOOL

The wool market is still weak but a better undertone seems to be developing. Some distress wools are being picked up by speculators and mills are showing great interest in the offerings. The London auction started 10 to 30 per cent lower than the previous series in January, and many offerings were withdrawn because of low bids, and the sale is to be closed on May 14. Sales at Adelaide and Brisbane have been cancelled. Prices at Boston are said to be back close to the low point last July. Buying at country points is practically at a standstill. Sales in Idaho and Nevada as low as 38 cents have been reported, but many growers are refusing bids under 42c. During the contracting fever in mid-winter, 50 to 55c were ruling prices.

HORSES

Demand for farm chunks has practically disappeared. Horses weighing around 1,400 pounds seldom bring over \$125 at Chicago. Drafters and heavy wagon horses are wanted, however. 1,800 pounds or over are still eagerly sought at \$200 to \$250. And there is a good demand for 1,600 or 1,700-pound wagon horses at a range of \$175 to \$225.

GRAND RAPIDS

A drop in egg receipts resulting from hens going broody was followed this week with an upturn in paying prices on the Grand Rapids market. On the other hand poultry quotations declined under pressure of heavier receipts. Eggs 26@27c; heavy fowls 22@25c; light fowls 18@20c; heavy broilers 50@55c; light broilers 40@45c; butter-fat 42c lb; asparagus \$1.75 dozen bunches; spinach \$1.25@1.65 a bu; rhubarb 50@90c bu; radishes 40@50c dozen bunches; green onions 12½@20c dozen bunches; potatoes 40@45c bu; parsnips 50c bu; leaf lettuce 15c lb; hot-house tomatoes \$3 basket; cucumbers \$2 dozen; pork 15@15½c; veal 12@13c; beef 13@14c; spring lamb 30c; yearling lamb 20c; wheat \$1.66 bu; beans \$4.90 cwt.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Spring vegetables had a ready sale. The demand for carrots and root crops was off a little, and potatoes were slow sellers. Live poultry was taken readily and there was a steady demand for eggs. Apples \$1.75@3.75 a bu; asparagus \$1.50@2.25 per dozen bunches; beets, round 50@65c a bu; cabbage 75c@1.10 bu; carrots 75c@1.25 bu; horseradish \$1.50@2.50 bu; onion sets \$7@8.50 bu; green onions 40@50c doz bunches; parsnips 65c@1 bu; potatoes, No. 1, 60@65c bu; radishes, outdoor \$1.75@2 dozen bunches; rhubarb, outdoor 50@80c dozen bunches; butter 50@60c; spinach \$1@1.25 bu; pansies, \$1@1.25 15-box flat; celery plants \$1.25 15-box flat; cabbage plants \$1.25 15-box flat; eggs, wholesale 30@31c; retail 33@35c; hens, wholesale 31@32c; retail 33@35c. Leghorn hens, wholesale 30c; broilers, wholesale 62c; veal 16@18c; dressed poultry, hens 38@40c; springers 38@40c; broilers 80c.

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, May 12.

CHICAGO

Hogs.

Receipts 17,000. Market slow, mostly 25@35c higher. Lighter sales held to 25c advance. Packers doing little; early bulk good and choice 140 to 225-lb. average \$13@13.30; tops \$13.35; early bulk 250 to 325-lb. butchers at \$13.10@13.25; packing sows largely at \$11.75@12.50; strong weight slaughter pigs, mostly \$12.50@12.75.

Cattle.

Receipts 8,000. Fed steers steady to 25c higher on upturn; tops \$11.40 paid for baby beef; heifers average about \$6; big weighty steers, best at \$10.60; long yearlings \$11@11.10; she stock strong; bulls strong to 25c higher; vealers 25c up; mostly \$8.75@10.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 16,000. Fat lambs opening around 25c lower; good to choice 79 to 86-lb. clipper \$13.50@13.75; best held higher; weighty throw-outs \$11.50@11.75; no wool lambs sold; 16 cars of good to choice 69 to 73-lb. California springers \$16.25; sorts ranging from \$8.20@10; weighty throwouts \$15.50; culls \$13.50; fat sheep are unchanged; good clipped ewes \$8.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 358. Market steady to 25c lower.

Good to choice yearlings, dry-fed \$ 9.00@10.50
Best heavy steers, dry-fed 8.75@ 9.00
Handyweight butchers .. 8.50@ 9.25
Mixed steers and heifers 7.50@ 8.00
Handy light butchers 6.50@ 7.75
Light butchers 5.25@ 6.50
Best cows 5.50@ 7.50
Butcher cows 5.75@ 6.75
Cutters 3.00@ 3.50
Canners 2.50@ 3.00
Choice bulls 5.00@ 6.50
Heavy bologna bulls 4.50@ 5.75
Stock bulls 4.00@ 5.00
Feeders 5.50@ 7.75
Stockers 5.50@ 6.00

Milkers \$45.00@70.00

Veal Calves.

Receipts 686. Market steady.
Best \$11.50@12.00
Others 5.00@11.00

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 541. Market steady.
Best lambs \$13.00@13.25
Fair lambs 11.50@12.50
Light to common 7.00@10.25
Clipped 13.00
Yearlings 13.00@13.50
Fair to good sheep 6.00@ 7.00
Culls and common 3.00@ 5.00
Buck lambs 13.00@13.25

Hogs.

Receipts 1,601. Market is 25@35c higher.
Mixed hogs, heavy y'rkr. \$13.50@13.60
Pigs 13.00
Little yorkers 13.25
Yorkers 11.50@11.75
Roughs 10.75@10.90
Stags 7.00@ 7.25

BUFFALO

Hogs.

Receipts 5,510. Hogs closing strong. Tops at \$13.50; bulk at \$13.40; others at \$14; 1 load \$13.15; heavy sold at \$13.75@13.85; medium \$14.35; light \$13.50@14.25; light lights \$12.50@12.60; pigs \$13; packing sows and roughs \$11.75@12.

Cattle.

Receipts were 50. The market is steady; steers steady to 25c lower. Steers from 1,100 lbs. up at \$8.50@10.75; steers 1,100 lbs. down at \$6.50@10.25; load of bulk yearlings up to \$10.85; heifers \$5.50@9; cows \$2@7.50; bulls \$4@6.25; butchers steady.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 1,000. Tops \$13.50; culls \$12.50 down; best clipped lambs \$13@13.50; yearlings at \$13.50@14; clipped \$6@7; clipped lambs \$13.75@14; aged wethers \$8.50@9; clipped ewes \$7@8; best clipped yearlings \$10@11.

Calves.

Receipts 300. Tops at \$12; culls \$9 down.

BUSINESS LEADERS OPTIMISTIC.

BUSINESS leaders generally appear to have abundant confidence and the present conditions in industry are those of prosperity. The men on the watch tower of the department of agriculture point out that one great improvement in the general situation which has come about largely in the last year is a better balance in price relations between the great producing groups. More purchasing power in agriculture has undoubtedly contributed to the stabilization of industrial conditions, and at an opportune time.

BUTTER PRODUCTION LOWER.

BUTTER production is running about five per cent lighter than last year, and the April butter prices averaged around five cents higher than last year. Cheese production in Wisconsin is also less, and cheese prices are about five cents higher. Prices of fluid milk in April averaged about the same as last year, but in the eastern section prices are a shade higher.

HOLSTEIN BREEDERS MEET AT GRAND RAPIDS.

THE fortieth annual convention of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America and sixth national Holstein sale is to be held at Grand Rapids, June 1-4.

Headquarters and sessions will be at the Pantlind Hotel.

Monday, June 1.

10:00 A. M.—Meeting of board of directors.
1:00 P. M.—Registration of delegates and visitors.

4:00 P. M.—Reception and dinner to Holsteiners given by Joseph Brewer, at the Blytheheld Farms Country Club.

Tuesday, June 2.

10:00 A. M.—Meeting of Holstein breeders and delegates of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America; M. W. Wentworth, president of the Michigan Holstein-Friesian Association, introducing, "The Keys of Grand Rapids," Bayor Elvin Swarthout; "Welcome to Michigan," Hon. D. D. Aitken, Flint, Mich.; response, Hon. Frank O. Lowden, president of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. The afternoon will be devoted to a general discussion of problems before the association. Members as well as delegates to have the floor. Lead-off topic, "The Extension Service," Fred Koenig, director.

5:00 P. M.—Barbecue and entertainment at "Maryland Farms," Dudley Waters, proprietor.

Wednesday, June 3.

10:00 A. M.—Annual convention of delegates. Election of officers; consideration of resolutions; amendments to the by-laws, and other business as mentioned in the call.

6:30 P. M.—Annual banquet of the Holstein-Friesian Association of American, Pantlind Hotel. Special features! Real talks! Fun!

Thursday, June 4.

10:00 A. M.—Sixth national sale. Sixty head of tops consigned from eleven states. Each animal accepted only after passing high entry requirements as to records and after passing rigid inspection as to type by competent judges.

The sale will be held at the West Michigan Fair Grounds, only four miles from convention headquarters. Regular ten-minute street car service to the fair grounds. Special cars will also leave direct from headquarters. To drive, go north on Monroe avenue to North Park, cross river bridge, follow cement road.

General Committee.

M. W. Wentworth, Battle Creek, H. W. Norton, Jr., Lansing; Dudley Waters, Grand Rapids.

Sub-Committees.

Information, Lee Bierce, secretary Grand Rapids Association of Commerce; reception, W. R. Roach, Grand Rapids; autos (parking and storage), K. K. Vining, county agricultural agent, Grand Rapids; sale committee, H. W. Norton, Jr., of Lansing; manager, J. G. Hays, East Lansing; cashier, W. R. Harper, "Middleville"; cattle and barn superintendent, John C. Butth, Grand Rapids; publicity and ex-officio member of all committees, J. G. Hays, P. O. Box 1018, East Lansing, Mich.

To reach any committee prior to the convention write to address given after name; during convention apply to Information Booth, Lobby of Pantlind Hotel.

KENT COUNTY JERSEY CATTLE CLUB HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING.

HOW Jerseys were handled on the Island of Jersey," was the theme of Prof. O. E. Reed's address at the annual meeting of Kent's Jersey breeders. Professor Reed also discussed the new rules and regulations for the operation of cow testing associations. These rules have been promulgated by the dairy department at the M. A. C. in order to safeguard the records made in cow testing association work. These met with the approval of the breeders present.

H. E. Dennison, field man for the American Jersey Cattle Club, gave one of his characteristic good talks on affairs in the Jersey world. Sales of cattle, county organization, bull associations and cow testing association work all came in for good discussion. A study of the map of Michigan showing Jersey activities surprised many of those present. Mr. Dennison's talk on the organization of bull associations created much interest. He will visit the county early in May and with County Agent K. K. Vining will attempt to line up one or two groups. Mr. Vining discussed the organization of calf clubs in Kent county and the work of the Jerseys in cow testing association work.

The following officers were elected: President, Maurice Post, of Rockford; vice-president, S. J. Cowan, of Rockford; secretary-treasurer, Ivy Smith, of Caledonia; directors, Robert Farrell, of Lowell; Fred Eardley, of Grand Rapids; Arthur Edison, Grand Rapids.

EXTRA POSTAL CHARGE ON BABY CHICKS.

THE ruling of the post office department requiring all parcel post shipments of baby chicks to bear a twenty-five-cent spread handling charge is without legal basis, says E. B. Reid, Washington representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation. The law makes it plain that this special handling charge is to be optional with the shipper. The post office department, however, takes a different view of the law.

In reply to an inquiry from Mr. Reid, Postmaster-General New says that, "because of their character it has always been necessary in order that day-old chicks may reach their destination alive, to give parcels containing them the same expeditious handling and delivery accorded to first-class mail matter. Therefore, the twenty-five-cent special postage charge is applicable to parcels of day-old chicks. I am sure you will appreciate that the slower service would not be the desire of shippers, and yet the slower service that is given ordinary parcel post matter is all that could be accorded to baby chicks in case the twenty-five-cent special charge were not paid."

It is indicated by this attitude of the postmaster-general that the extra twenty-five-cent handling charge is to be applied to all sorts of perishables if given the same transportation facilities that were provided before the postal raise went into effect.

SEED POTATO GROWERS MEET IN JUNE.

THE 1925 annual meeting of the Michigan Certified Seed Potato Growers' Association will be held at Cadillac on Friday, June 12, it was announced this week by J. W. Weston, corresponding secretary.

One feature of the meeting will be the discussion of a proposed change in the by-laws establishing a reserve fund. A proposed five-year crop contract will also come up for consideration. The season's pool will be reported on by the sales agency with the financial report on final settlements. An educational program is being prepared for the meeting.—Cook.

COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

Guernseys.

May 27—Michigan Guernsey Breeders' Association Annual Consignment Sale, Agricultural College, East Lansing, Mich.

Holsteins.

June 4—Holstein-Friesian Association of America holds Sixth National Sale at Grand Rapids, Mich.



THE WONDER WORK SHOE

A WELT WITH A PARACORD SOLE

Thousands wear this shoe for its comfort and long wear. SIX MONTHS WEAR GUARANTEED. The cut illustrates its extreme flexibility. The Shoe Every Farmer Looks For and Seldom Finds

Order Today—Send No Money—Pay the Postman

\$3.95 Buys this \$5.00 Comfort WORK SHOE

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14.....1.12	3.36	30......248	7.20
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16.....1.28	3.84	32......264	7.68
17.....1.36	4.08	33......272	7.92
18.....1.44	4.32	34......280	8.16
19.....1.52	4.56	35......288	8.40
20.....1.60	4.80	36......296	8.64
21.....1.68	5.04	37......304	8.88
22.....1.76	5.28	38......312	9.12
23.....1.84	5.52	39......320	9.36
24.....1.92	5.76	40......328	9.60
25.....2.00	6.00	41......336	9.84

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

REAL ESTATE

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—One to ten years, \$3 per acre rental, rich land, going farm includes complete equipment, teams, stocks, 100 acres, fine house, big basement barn, orchards, etc., joining north side Elmwood Interurban Stop (Pay conductor—no tickets—22 Pine Lake and Owosso cars stop daily). 8 cent fares, East Lansing. 27 acres, spring crops in, free, large meadows. Add modern 50-foot hen house. Come see owner at said farm. Will also sell 251 Gunston Street, East Lansing, house, garage, corner lot near Campus, \$3,000. Save this advertisement.

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

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.

FOR SALE—440-acre farm, near Detroit, on Grand River Road; best land; building with latest improvements, with stock and tools. Apply Cluny Stock Farm, R. F. D. 2, Fowlerville, Mich.

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.

DELCO LIGHT AND POWER PLANT; two motors; water pump; Washing Machine; Flat Iron; A 1 shape; \$350. Warren, Idle Hour Club, St. Clair Flats, Mich.

BOYS—One bow, two arrows, one Indian finger trap, all for 50 cents Post Paid. Indian Art Store, Good Hart, Mich.

FOR SALE—1 steam engine 18 H.P. 1 grain mill 34-56, first class running condition. Sell the two for \$1500. Look them over before buying elsewhere. Spicer Bros., Howell, Mich. R. No. 7, Box 60.

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

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, five pounds, \$1.50; ten, \$2.50; smoking, five pounds, \$1.25; ten, \$2; pipe free, pay when received, satisfaction guaranteed. Co-operative Tobacco Growers, Maxons Mill, Kentucky.

LOOK HERE! Guaranteed, fragrant, mellow, rich, homespun tobacco. Five pounds chewing, \$1.50; smoking, \$1.25. Samples, 10c. Clark's River Plantation, 190, Hazel, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10, \$2.50. Smoking, 5, \$1.25; 10, \$2. Mild, 10, \$1.50. Pay when received. F. Gupton, Bardwell, Ky.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

2,000,000 CABBAGE PLANTS. June, July delivery. Strong, stocky guaranteed. Wakefield, Copenhagen, Flat Dutch, Ballhead, Mail prepaid, 100, 45c; 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.25; 1000, \$2.25. Express 5000, \$7.50. Cauliflower and Aster, 100, 70 cts. Buy near home grown. List free. W. J. Myers, Rt. 2, Massillon, Ohio.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS. Varieties, Porto Rico, Nancy Hall and Big Stem Jersey. Tomato Plants, varieties, Greater Baltimore, Livingston Globe and Earliana. Prices Parcel Post paid, 500, \$1.60; 1000, \$3.00. Express Collect, \$1.50 per 1000. We ship the size of plant you wish. Satisfaction guaranteed. Tifton Totato Company, Inc., Tifton, Ga.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, onions and tomatoes. Strong, Hardy plants. Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. 100 40c, 500 \$1.25, 1,000 \$2.00. Pepper, 100 50c, 1,000 \$2.50. All postpaid. East Texas Plant Co., Ponta, Texas.

FINE FIELD GROWN CABBAGE PLANTS Ready—\$1.25 thousand; 5000, \$5.00. Tomato \$2.00 thousand; 5000, \$7.50 Cash. Fine Plants, Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. J. P. Council Co., Franklin, Va.

SEED CORN—Duncan Yellow Dent. Winner of Sweepstakes ten ears in Michigan 1924, and second prize single ear at Chicago. Also M. A. C. Dent and Extra early White Cap. Germination guaranteed. John C. Wilk, St. Louis, Mich.

TESTED WHITE DENT SEED CORN. Michigan grown, 95% germination, butted and tipped. \$3.00 per bushel. Mail orders filled promptly. Millett Elevator Co., Lansing, Mich. Route No. 6.

FOR SALE—Seed Corn, Golden Glow. 97% will grow 1924 crop. Price \$5.00 per bushel of 56 lbs. shelled corn. Bags 40c extra. S. S. Burrill, Reese, Mich.

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

EARLY CABBAGE PLANTS—Thousand \$2.00 packed with moss, postpaid. Dahladale Farm, Ocean View, Virginia.

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

GET MY NEW LOW PRICES on choice Manchou soy beans. Vern McKinney, Bluffton, Indiana.

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

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

PET STOCK

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

COLLIES, sharp watchful, four months old. Milo Storms, Millersburg, 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.

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

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

BABY CHICKS

JUNE LEGHORNS are profitable if properly bred. A flock of our pullets, hatched July 9th, last season laid first egg November 18th, laying 50% by December 13th and kept it up. Every chick produced on our farm. Every hen tramped continuously. Every male pedigreed from dams over 249 eggs. All birds blood tested. 100% live delivery guaranteed. W. S. Hannah & Son, R. 10, Grand Rapids, Mich.

BLOOD TESTED two years Barred Rock and White Leghorn Chicks, World Champion laying strains. Special reduced prices, May and June. Satisfaction guaranteed. Asseltine Poultry Farm, 1827 Belden, Grand Rapids, 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 556, Windsor, Mo.

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.

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 Baby Chicks. Barred Rocks and Reds, from stock blood tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea. Hanover, Mich.

READ Shady Lawn Poultry Farm Ad on Page 664.

TURKEYS

A FORTUNE IN TURKEYS properly managed. Hundreds of testimonials say we have the only known cure for Blackhead and liver trouble. 24 capsules and feed formula, \$1. \$3.50 100 Turkey Herbs Remedy, 816 South Main, Santa Ana, Calif.

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

AGENTS WANTED

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

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.

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. Harman Janss, 1195 Transportation Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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

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

HELP WANTED

TEACHER OR COLLEGE STUDENT for summer months; splendid experience; pleasant work; \$273 for 78 days. Write A. Rheinheimer, 309 Park Ave. Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

A Michigan Farmer Liner Gets Results. Try One.

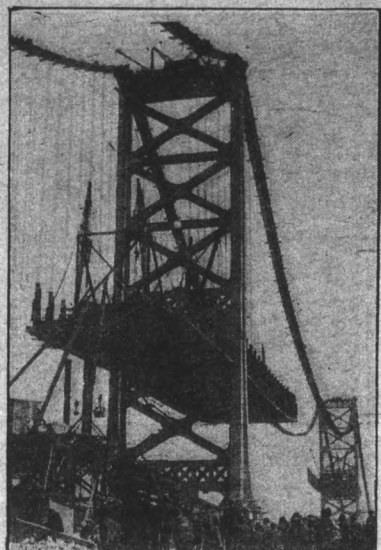


SPECIAL SALE. Standard Bee Hives, One Story, per pack of five hives, 8 frame, wood covers \$9.50; 10 frame, wood covers \$10.35; 10 frame, metal covers \$12.75. Send for special price list of all bee supplies.

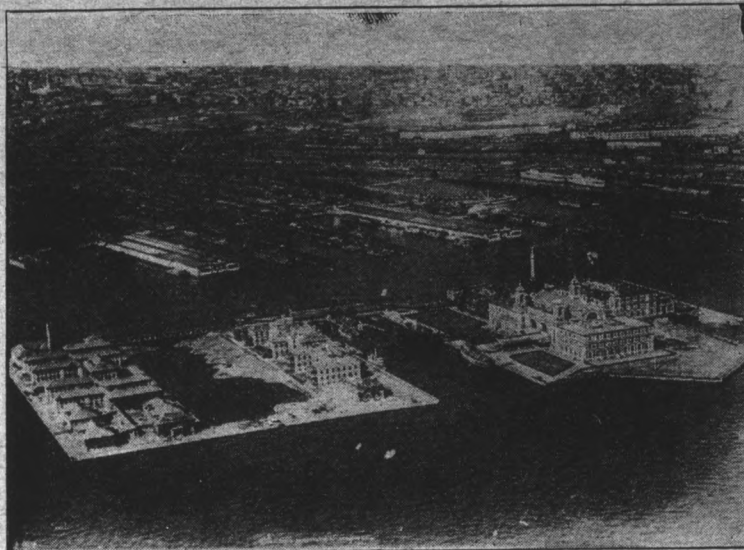
A. G. WOODMAN CO.,

DEPT. M. F. GRAND RAPIDS, MICH

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



This great web of steel will join Philadelphia with Camden N. J.



Ellis Island Immigrant Station in New York harbor is expected to be abolished in accordance with new immigration inspection, when the aliens will be examined at embarkation points.



This Purdue University hen from Argentine has parrot plumage, and lays purple eggs.



A typical street scene on market day in Sofia, capitol of Bulgaria. Conflicting reports tell of fierce battles in these streets executed in reprisal of recent bomb outrages.



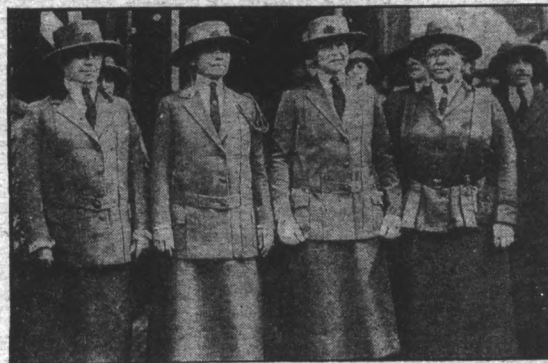
M. Sikorsky, the Russian inventor and builder of this Sikorsky bi-plane, plays one of two baby grand pianos transported, together with six passengers, from New York to Washington.



Wheeling, W. Va., was one of the cities hardest hit by another destructive storm which passed through that portion of the U. S.



Mrs. Aida De Costa Root originated the idea of May 1 as National Child Health Day.



Mrs. Calvin Coolidge dons her uniform as honorary President of the Girl Scouts in attending Girl Scout benefit party.



Lavoye, Wyoming, has begun a mass moving of four and one-half miles to a new townsite. The movement of 1,800 inhabitants was ordered by U. S. Court of Wyoming to vacate oil land.



This cabinet that is now ruling France was organized by Paul Painleve, Premier and Minister of War. President Deumergue is standing in front.