

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND
LIVE STOCK
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They Always Crow Who Never Lay

THIS seventy-six-page booklet, "Land Development with Hercules Dynamite", is highly valuable to every farmer whose income can be increased by draining swampy land or clearing away stumps and boulders. It tells you how to do propagated ditch blasting easily and successfully. Write for a free copy.

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FARM FOR EX-CONVICTS.

A HOME and farm school is to be established in West Virginia by the Prisoners' Relief Society for the benefit of ex-convicts. The farm which consists of 1,200 acres will have on it a 100-room house and several small houses, and everything in connection with it will be run on a self-supporting basis.

Cottages are to be built on the farm for the families of convicts who are in destitute circumstances. All work on the farm will be done by ex-convicts desiring to learn a trade, and such persons are to be paid reasonable wages and be given board and working clothes. Equipment for operating the farm, such as plows and other farm implements, has been donated by firms and individuals. Out of 1,000 former prisoners dealt with by the society, only twelve have gone back to prison, usually those who were unable to get work.

RECLAMATION PROJECTS.

WHAT'S the use of the government developing new reclamation projects in the west if the farmers cannot be induced to live on them? This question is suggested by the first pub-

lic statement issued by Secretary Work of the Interior Department since his return from a western inspection trip.

"Of the dozen projects we visited," said Secretary Work, "we were primarily interested in the success of the older ones as an assurance that the development of new ones may be reasonably expected. It is a cause for anxiety, therefore, when it is found that settlers are leaving projects and farmers fail to come to take their place. We are committed to a development of all feasible reclamation projects. That is the policy of the administration. It must be remembered, however, that no new project is feasible unless it can be settled and that no old project from which the settlers are leaving and to which new farmers can not be attracted, will ultimately survive. The reclamation service can build irrigation works but it can not draft settlers."

News of Week

Foreign

Cailleaux, a French minister of finance, who at one time was imprisoned by political enemies, intends to revise the whole taxation system of the country in order to save the French finances.

Von Hindenburg, the new president of Germany, pledges loyalty to the republican form of government, though his tendencies are monarchical.

General Charles Mangin, one of the famous French generals in the attack on Verdun, recently succumbed in Paris to an attack of appendicitis.

One thousand American autos reach England each day. The rush is due to the fact that a thirty-three per cent duty will soon be placed on cars being imported.

The South Kensington Science Museum, of London, England, has accepted Orville Wright's offer of the original Wright Brothers' airplane for exhibition purposes.

The eight men who took part in the recent bombing of the Sveti Krall Cathedral in Bulgaria have been sentenced to death.

National

Tom Lee, the negro boatman, who saved thirty lives with his motor boat in the Mississippi River, after a white boatman had refused to go to the aid of the imperiled people, is being honored by the people of Memphis.

The United States Department of Agriculture is investigating the recent slump in the wheat market, and intends to prosecute the men who artificially caused it.

Paavo Nurmi, the famous Finnish runner who broke more records in a few months than had been broken in years before, leaves for his native land the latter part of May.

Although the governor of Mississippi declared that the state would not try the Ford Motor Company on the anti-trust law, the state revenue agent insists that he is going to carry the case through.

America now leads the world as an investor. Our investments abroad are over \$9,000,000,000.

Henry Ford has offered to buy 400 of the United States Shipping Board vessels at a reasonable price. These are war vessels which are not very suitable for peace time use. Ford will probably make fivers out of them.

John T. Scopes, science teacher in the Dayton, Tennessee, high school is being tried for violating Tennessee's anti-evolution law, which prohibits the theories of evolution. William Jennings Bryan is assisting in the prosecution.

State

Several Detroit wholesalers of gasoline face arrest because they refuse to pay the state gasoline tax.

Decision on the phone rates for Michigan and Detroit will be held up until fall. Investigation shows that Detroit was earning thirteen per cent and was carrying the state's burden.

F. H. Raymond, of Grand Rapids, has been appointed Federal Judge by President Coolidge, for the western Michigan district.

The Detroit-Windsor Ferry Company has doubled its rates for carrying autos from Detroit to Windsor. Ontario's going wet is undoubtedly responsible for the increase.

The Michigan Agricultural College formally changed its name to the Michigan State College when the official christening occurred at Founders' Day, May 13.

\$1000 Ahead!

CHAS. T. SCHUBERT, Satisfied Primrose User Says:

"We have been on this farm for the last six years and we milk six cows on an average and we honestly believe if we had purchased a Primrose when we first came to the farm we would be \$1000.00 ahead of what we are now."

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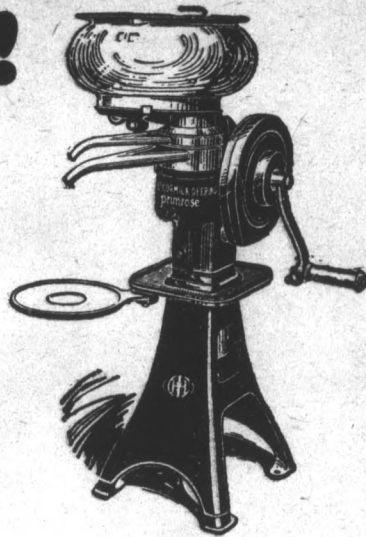
He will set up the machine on your own farm and show you how to use it. It will be adjusted perfectly, and if it doesn't do better work and run easier than any cream separator you ever owned you will be under no obligation to keep it.

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VOLUME CLXIV

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

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE

NUMBER TWENTY ONE

The Blue Ribbon Spud Growers Speak

The Experience of Those Who Qualified for the 300 Bushel Club Last Year

By H. C. Moore

LAST year thirty-seven men qualified for membership in the Three-hundred Bushel Club of the Michigan Potato Producers' Association by each growing 300 bushels or more of potatoes to the acre on an area of at least two continuous acres.

The average acre yield for the thirty-seven growers was 373 bushels, of which 323.5 bushels were of U. S. No. 1 grade. The average quality of the crop produced by the 300 bushel club members was excellent, most lots being of good market size, smooth and of good color. Since satisfactory yields and high quality are two essential factors in successful potato production and marketing, growers should be interested in knowing the methods of production employed by the 300 bushel club growers.

High Quality Seed the first Essential.

The recommendation so often made that for better yields and better quality potatoes it is necessary to plant high quality seed that is free from disease and is from vigorous high-yielding fields, is vindicated by the 300 bushel men, all of whom planted certified seed. It is unreasonable to expect good potatoes from poor seed, and there is little excuse now for any Michigan grower being handicapped with poor seed, since Michigan certified seed can be readily obtained at a very reasonable price.

All of the club members treated their seed before planting, with corrosive sublimate. This helped them in producing crops practically free from blemishes of scab and black scurf. These two diseases not only lessen the market value of potatoes, but the black scurf is largely responsible for the many poor stands and weak plants so commonly seen. The black scurf organism causes a rotting of the underground portion of the stem, thus weakening or killing the plant.

Large Seed Pieces and Close Spacing Lessen Per Cent of Undesirable Spuds.

Large, ill-shaped, rough potatoes are not wanted on any market. Therefore, the grower should make it a point to hold the production of such undesirable stock to a minimum, and increase the percentage of medium sized, smooth, sound potatoes, which sell to the best advantage on the market.

The practice of close spacing and using seed pieces of good size has been found by certified seed growers and 300 bushel club members a very effective means of producing potatoes of desirable size and quality. Practically all certified seed growers now plant in rows thirty-four to thirty-six

inches apart, with the hills twelve to eighteen inches apart in the rows. Thirty-six of the 300 bushel club members planted in drills while just one planted in check rows.

The following are a few of the more common distances of spacing used by the 300 bushel club men last year: 33x15½ inches; 34x13 inches; 36x12 inches; 36x16 inches; 34x22 inches; 34x12 inches. The highest yield of 510 bushels per acre was obtained on a field where the hills were spaced 33x15½ inches.

The club members believe that it does not pay to be too economical of seed. They cut their seed to average one and one-half to two ounces, and planted at the average rate of 20.6 bushels per acre. Large seed pieces are less apt to rot in the soil than seed that is cut small; furthermore, large seed pieces generally produce more stalks per hill than very small pieces and consequently they produce a greater number of medium sized, smooth potatoes.

A Mellow Soil with an Abundance of Humus Give High Yields of Quality Potatoes.

Potatoes can be grown on many types of soil, provided they are mellow and well drained. Generally, how-

ever, the best quality of potatoes are grown on the sandy loam or gravelly loam soils. In the 300 Bushel Club for 1924, twenty-eight men planted on sandy loams, while nine planted on heavy loams or clay loams. On the lighter soil types, the color of the potato is generally brighter than on heavier soils. Also, on heavy soils that were not friable, the tubers are apt to be ill-shaped.

Commercial fertilizer, stable manure and alfalfa, sweet clover or clover sods played an important part in boosting the yields of the 300 bushel men.

Commercial fertilizer was used by thirty of the thirty-seven growers at an average application per acre of 614 pounds. Some of the more common analyses used were 0-10-10; 2-8-6; 2-8-10 and sixteen per cent acid phosphate. The better potato growers regard commercial fertilizer as a valuable supplement for the stable manure and other organic matter that is plowed under. The tendency to use a complete fertilizer of high analysis is becoming more general among certified seed producers.

The invaluable part played by stable manure, alfalfa and sweet clover in the proper fitting of the soil for potatoes is evidenced by the fact that thirty-two of the thirty-seven members used stable manure at the rate of 11.3 (Continued on page 683).

How to Drive Boys from the Farm?

That May Be the Leading Social Question of the Future

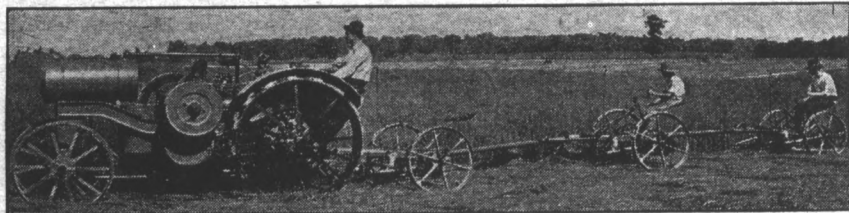
IF what we saw, and heard, and felt out on the angling road south of Ypsilanti ever becomes general over our state and nation, then the question that has championed the attention of rural leaders during the past generation will become obsolete, and in its place the cry will be, "What means shall we employ to get the surplus youth of the country into the city where they are needed to build automobiles and airplanes and fly-catchers?"

Take, for instance, the lad who plays the piccolo in the band at the Lincoln Consolidated School, what persuasive powers can be used to get such lad to pick up, bag and baggage, and move off to a dirty job in some big factory? It will be as hard to do that as it is to keep him on the farm when there is nothing that interests him.

And then, if that same boy is given an idea of how to keep pigs or calves, or chickens a bit better than his dad keeps them, and he is urged in connection with his school work to keep and care for these animals as he studies about them in classes—if this be done how in this wide world are we going to pry that lad from the farm community?

Then, if in addition to the band and the pigs he is permitted that further pleasure of making a milking stool, a book case, a ladder, or a truck body, or what not, how much dynamite, or pyratol, or TNT would be required to blow such a boy off the farm into the stuffy city?

Neither are these all the anchors that the farm boy of the future will



have, to make it hard for the city men to reach him. It will be necessary to overcome the influence of highly trained teachers and rural leaders who know all those little twists and turns that make school work a pleasure. At the Lincoln Consolidated School, such teachers and leaders are to be found. For instance, one farm boy had dropped out of school for two years and had secured a job clerking in a store. On several occasions this boy had indicated that he did not wish longer to go to school. But the work being done at this consolidated school finally aroused the boy's curiosity and later he was persuaded to attend. Not long after that he told his father that he wished that there were no Saturdays in the week for he would rather go to school than to stay at home. This boy's case was not unusual. The same interest and enthusiasm were heard from scholars on every side. They all like their school work; and they like it because they have teachers that have time and ability to teach interestingly.

Grammar has a bad reputation. It is dry, as usually taught. There is nothing exciting about it to grip the mind. One of the teachers in this school, however, had her pupils build

a word family in which one large house represented verbs, a necessary member of every sentence, and another house stood for nouns. Connected with these were other houses showing the relation of adjectives and adverbs and prepositions and conjunctions to these larger houses—all visualized so that the dullest boy or girl can readily comprehend.

This suggests the type of teaching these 541 country boys and girls are getting, and over which they are so enthusiastic. Naturally, they get more from their studies than could possibly be given in the old one-room school, just as a farmer who is deeply interested in growing crops and feeding animals gets farther than does a farmer who spends all the good days fishing, hunting and keeping dust from the benches in front of the country store.

Another thing will hold these lads to the country. The dads have gotten saturated with the spirit of the school. Every week they seem to discover ways in which the community is being served in a helpful way, and quite as frequently these dads find themselves reciprocating by supporting with help and interest the activities of the institution.

Early this spring, for instance, 150

farmers, from the sixty-three square miles served by the school, met and worked from one to three days grading the school grounds, making a running track, football field, base ball diamonds, planting trees, sowing grass seed and doing other things to make these premises not only attractive and useful to the scholars, but also to make it a real community center. While the school building was completed only last October, a community park has already been started where families or organizations can come for a picnic, to eat their dinners, play ball, and for other purposes. Stoves have been built in this park for the use of the patrons of the district.

It is interesting to note that in planting this park, trees were placed there in memory of the thirteen one-room schools which the consolidated school replaced; also in memory of the old pioneers who cleared the farms and paved the way for this splendid institution.

The domestic science room where the girls of the school learn to cook is ideal to prepare community dinners which are held in the big gymnasium across the hall. Last week a little mimeographed letter sent home to the parents by the pupils brought out over 600 to attend a parent-teacher meeting. These meetings are held each month. Here there is opportunity to wrestle with the mighty problems that confront every live locality. School matters, as well as home subjects and agricultural problems and projects, come in for lively and helpful discussion. These activities reflect upon the (Continued on page 682).

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CURRENT COMMENT

The Farmers' Part

SOME of the industrial magnates and a few leaders in agricultural thought seem to think that the farmer is doing too much talking and too little work to best alleviate some unfavorable conditions the farming industry is in.

One prominent thinker brings up the condition of the pioneer farmer and explains that conditions today are much better than in the early days. He contends that the farmer now has living conditions so much better and at less effort than a generation ago. The pioneer worked from sun to sun, and if the farmer of today would do the same there would be no complaint about expenses, taxes, etc.

But why bring up the condition of the pioneer farmer, unless you also bring up the condition of the laboring man and the merchant and professional man of that time, for the whole question of dissatisfaction comes from comparative conditions? The farmer is discontented because he can see that he is not getting benefits from his labor equal to that from other callings.

Is it the duty of the farmer to work from sun to sun to produce cheap food and raw material which will make it possible for the laboring man to have an eight-hour day, or the captain of industry to pile up his millions? The farmer is willing to do his share, always has been, but is dissatisfied now because he thinks he is doing more.

If the farmer keeps busy from sun to sun and says nothing, he can always do so. It's his fight for equality. No one else will do it for him. Education is doing much for the farmer. It shows him whatever inequalities there may be, and gives him power to combat it.

A Little Roadology

BEING a nation but a few years from the wilderness, it is necessary at about this period of our existence to learn a few things about roads. Certainly we are now getting our instruction rapidly.

For one thing, the American people are learning that roads cannot be built without money. No method has as yet been devised that does away entirely, or in any considerable degree, with heavy costs. We have come to know,

therefore, that financing is an important part of road building.

Furthermore, we know also that good roads are not luxuries. That is, they are not luxuries, providing they are built in the right place and of a character that will stand the traffic. Good roads reduce the costs of carrying loads more than the roads themselves cost. In other words, improved roads are paid for whether they are built or not. By building them we can haul cheaper and at the same time have whatever enjoyment travel affords us.

Another matter we have learned is, that it does not pay to hard-surface all roads. Traffic frequently does not justify the expense. When it does then it is cheapest to make the surface hard. But no road should be improved beyond its capacity to return to the public at least what it cost.

Another delusion is the permanent-road idea. There is no such thing. Roads do wear. Because of this they must be repaired. Any road policy that leaves out a repair program is at fault, and should not be adopted. Good roads can only become permanent institutions when the maintenance work is adequate and continuous.

These matters seem simple when put on paper, but really it is not the easiest matter to apply them with unerring judgment. For which reason it becomes a matter of the greatest concern to the taxpayers as well as to the public, to have this work in the hands of competent persons.

Beat The Beetle

WE can see nothing that will hinder the Mexican Bean Beetle family getting into Michigan bean fields. Last year it was only in twelve Ohio counties, and now it can be found in every county of that state. No doubt this year it will reach the Michigan bean territory.

There is, however, a control for this pest. Proper spraying will keep it in check. An application of an arsenical, either in the form of a dust or spray, will turn the trick. The important thing to keep in mind is that the poison must cover the underside of the leaves. Applications should be made as soon as the beetles or eggs are found.

The reason we bring attention to this copper colored ladybug is that bean farmers of the state should be on the lookout for its appearance. Forewarned, farmers will be ready to fight if fighting is necessary.

A Michigan Mixture

OUR state is known for many things; it is a state of diversity and versatility. Among the many things it is known for is its celery, that vegetable which looks so picturesque in growth and is so nerve sustaining to humans in consumption.

Standardization is the vogue nowadays; it is a fad that has value. We feel sure that it will help agriculture as much as it has industry. Michigan has standardized in many things already, but in celery she still shows her diversification.

Our celery growers and packers are still using twenty-four different sizes and shapes of celery packages. A person can have his celery packed in most any kind of package he wants, apparently.

The growing of celery is a centralized industry. It can only occur where there is muck land suitable for it. But we wonder if the growers from these different regions could not get together and decide on a package. Would it not enable them to get their packages cheaper and make the marketing of their products easier because of a standard pack.

Perhaps these different celery growing communities are competing with each other and therefore wish "indi-

viduality" in their products. If that is the case they are shooting buckshot at the market, while other states in unity are aiming at bull's-eyes with bullets, and their marksmanship gets them the market.

This great variation in the use of packages in this state has aroused the interest and comment of federal authorities who are studying marketing conditions. There is no doubt in the minds of these men that Michigan celery growers could better their markets if they would work together.

Cooperation Here And There

COOPERATION is quite general throughout the world because it has proven itself valuable. It is in various stages of success and growth in different parts. Some places, notably in Europe, it has been the salvation and even the developer of agriculture.

In America it is saving the neck of western fruit enthusiasts, and in various ways it has helped to solve many farmers' problems. But in other places it has proven a sad failure, not because of cooperation in itself, but because of poor management.

It seems that one of the chief causes of failure is the American spirit of hurry. Even on the farm, away from the city rush, we want results quickly. In our cooperative endeavors we expect patronage dividends to the full extent that the traffic will bear. This prevents the establishment of a reserve upon which the organization can rely in unfavorable seasons. The lack of reserve has caused the death of many co-ops and the serious illness of many others.

In Europe the co-ops help the social conditions of the community by establishing play grounds, community centers and such things.

In several large cooperative organizations in this country, women have been added to the membership. Thus, in that way the problems of the co-op become household discussions, just as politics are now. Even though these organizations are just "business-only" affairs, they should have a family interest because the outcome of these "business" organizations make a lot of difference in pleasures the whole family get. Failure means suffering, success means greater pleasures.

We believe that cooperation is just in its infancy here, and in due time it will benefit rural America in many ways unheard of now.

Bad Driving And Accidents

WE are right in the season now when city cousins are hitting country roads to get a thrill of speed or to get "next to the ground." Exhilaration from the brisk air, or joy from the beautiful sunshine, or perhaps poor moonshine, must be expressed in some way. Exhilaration and joy usually are expressed in action, in speed. Therefore, the gas is stepped on, or the throttle pulled down.

The other day, John and wife were out "taking the air." Mary said, "Why, John, you are going forty miles, and you know the law says only thirty-five." And John, being conservative, said, "Why, I didn't know I was going at all." But he lifted the pressure with his foot, out of consideration of Mary rather than the law.

When we attain a speed and keep it, we become accustomed to it. It is commonplace; it gives no thrill until something happens, and then there are real thrills and often serious consequences.

An investigation shows that five-eighths of the accidents are caused by careless driving and one-eighth each by faults of others than drivers, faulty equipment, and faulty highway conditions.

Faults of drivers means lack of judgment on their part. Even some of the

other kind of accidents might have been prevented if good judgment had been used. A good driver uses judgment as a guide in driving instead of sensation or emotion. With the increasing number of autos on the roads more judgment is needed than ever.

Michigan History Faulty

THE Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society has just held a meeting at which it was suggested that an exhaustive study of Michigan history be made to help correct some glaring errors which now exist in Michigan history books. Mr. L. A. Chase, our Northern Peninsula correspondent, has made Michigan history a thorough study and is actively interested in the plan. Perhaps some of our older readers can help in putting true history on the Michigan pages by sending in to Mr. Chase, in care of our office, what facts they have available.

Poisons O' Life

LIFE don't mean settin' still; the word itself means moshun. And when we are livin' we are either gettin' bigger and better, or smaller and worse.

Most o' us ain't entirely satisfied with life. We think life hands us somethin'. But it ain't so; it's 'cause most o' us don't know how ta live. We are takin' poison an' don't know it.

Our friend Webster says poison is a agent what has a harmful and noxious effect on life.

Well, I kinda figure lots o' things we do is got that kinda effect on life and is preventin' us from gettin' the most outta life.

Hate, worry, anger, fear, jealousy and all those things should be labeled with skull and crossbones, 'cause they are damagin' ta the ones what does them.

It don't make no difference how much we hate somebody else, that hate is hurtin' us more'n than the one we hate. While we are hatin' we ain't thinkin' good thoughts and when we ain't thinkin' good thoughts, we ain't enjoyin' ourselves. So, even if somebody did somethin' they didn't know no better than ta do, we're cuttin' our own enjoyment o' life by hatin' 'em. And when we hate, or get angry, we are doin' just the thing they want us ta do, but if we don't get angry, we fool 'em and they find it ain't doin' 'em no good ta do the things they're doin'. Then they'll maybe quit, and maybe respect us fer actin' decent when they was actin' indecent.

The time we got fer livin' ain't long, and while we are here we should try and get just as much outta life as we can, so what's the use of hatin', worryin', gettin' jealous, fearin', when we can do somethin' else what's lots more fun?

Gettin' jealous hurts us more'n the one we are jealous of. Worryin' hurts nobody but us, and fearin' just keeps us from doin' things we should do. We are often afraid o' things what is just as afraid o' us.

Fer inst., I used ta be afraid o' Sofie but when I got so I wasn't afraid o' her, I found she used ta be afraid o' me.

I was just worryin' that maybe you won't know what this is all about, so I want ta tell you this is the fifth o' my serious o' sermons. The text is, "Hate, fear, anger, jealousy, vanity, and etc., never done nobody no good at no time."

Well, I guess I'll quit now, so you won't be worryin' about when I'm goin' ta quit. AMEN. HY SYCKLE.



Making Progress Slowly

But, Nevertheless, It Is Real Progress

By J. T. Horner

NUMEROUS problems confront agriculture in its advance toward better methods, efficiency, and a greater return to the farmer. As we look at the obstacles in the way of accomplishment, we are sometimes disheartened and led to think that farmers, as a class, are never going to adopt these policies and practices which will bring better agricultural conditions.

It is quite natural that a rapidly advancing civilization looks with displeasure upon that conservatism which delays the adoption of better methods of doing things, and scientific attitudes. In a new country like ours we are apt to have the impatience of youth if things don't advance as rapidly as we think they should.

While there are some farmers who do not adopt scientifically proven practices as readily as they might, I am rather inclined to think that the mass of the farmers are more progressive than they are given credit for. There has surely been a marked change in the methods of agriculture during the past generation, in spite of the fact that the farmer is naturally conservative and slow to make changes.

The typical farmer of today appreciates the advantage of exact scientific knowledge as an aid in his business. The scientific man is working in all fields of agriculture and his influence is felt even in those sections where his authority is not openly acknowledged.

Not many years ago some farmers would not use one of those "new steel mold-board plows" because they thought the steel would make the soil sour. There was much difficulty in making some farmers realize the value of pure-bred sires, or good seed. Until just recently many dairymen could not "see the good in testing cows." It is only recently that selling milk on the basis of butter-fat content was generally approved. Seven years ago Michigan farmers quite strenuously opposed the grading of potatoes, but at their request the Michigan Legislature just passed one of the most stringent potato grading laws in America.

Farmers have adopted modern machinery for productive operations and follow better methods when convinced they are right, or are better than old methods. This reluctance to adopt new things and follow new methods is natural, for it is easy to follow those practices which are habitual and very difficult to do things in a new way.

When I look back over the history of agriculture, I have a high regard

for the progressive attitude of the American farmer, and I have hope that he will keep pace with the march of science. There are some practices which the farmer discusses much and objects to strenuously before he accepts them; but if they are sound he finally adopts them.

The opposition of farmers to some practices is amusing as we look back over history. Just the other day I was reading a book on English Agriculture. In this book was an article which appeared in an English agricultural journal in 1888, on the subject of selling live stock by live weight. It appears that in those days the English farmer did not weigh his cattle when he sold them, but estimated the weight. The man who wrote this article advanced arguments to show why it would be better to weigh the live stock than to make an estimate of the weight. The practice at that time was to estimate the weight by measurement, and there were books giving instructions as to the mode of ascertaining the weight.

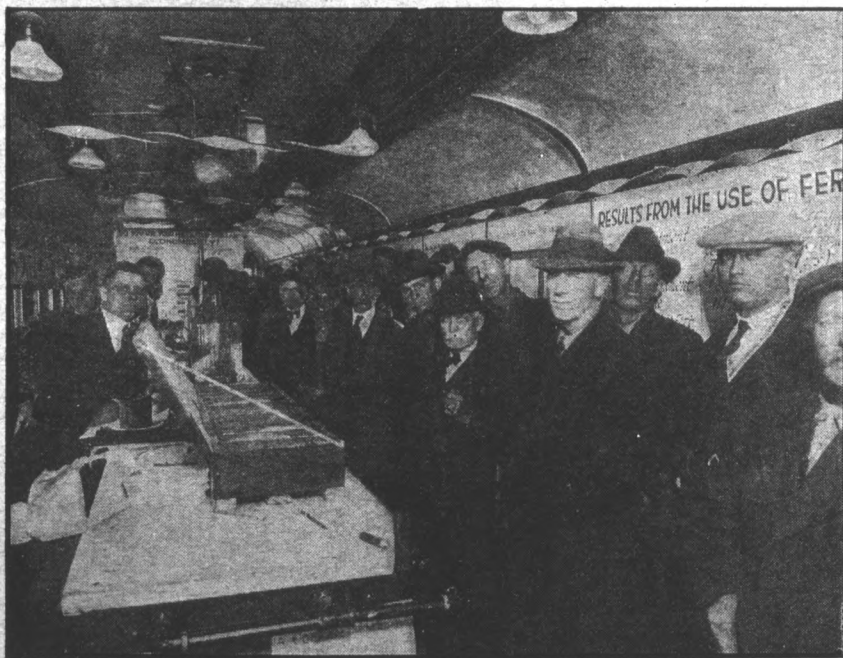
Surely no farmer of today would want to depend upon such a method to determine the weight of his live stock.

It seems almost incredible that the English farmer of less than forty years ago preferred this method to that of weighing. However, as time goes on we are apt to look back upon some of the ideas of this day with the same degree of amusement.

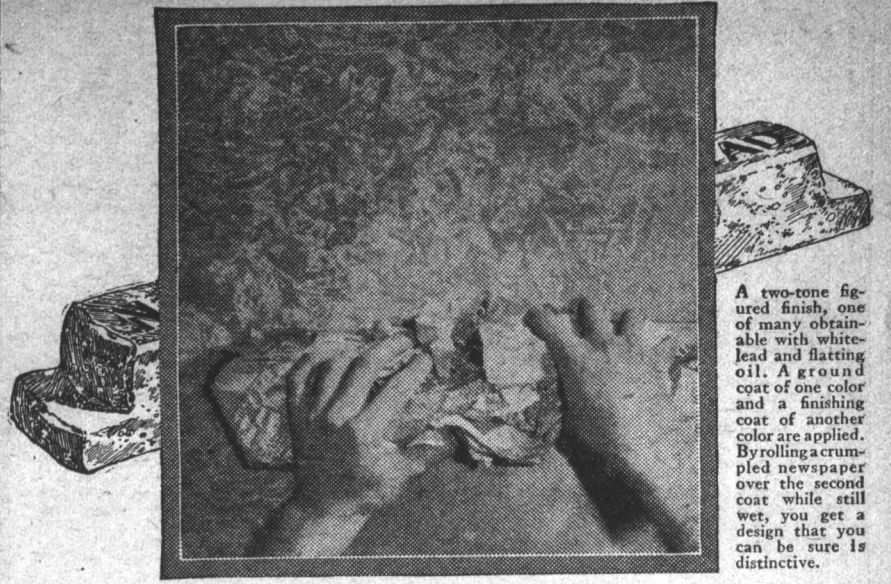
Advancement is slow. Science has a difficult task to fight its way into practice because it is continually bringing forth new methods. But in agriculture as an industry, a true faith in science is being founded and man more readily gives up old practices when new ones prove their worth.

WAYNE COUNTY REPRESENTATION.

IN its effect on the fate of future agricultural legislation, probably no measures were of greater importance than those which materially increased Wayne county's representation in both the senate and house. It will be remembered that Wayne was given two additional senators and seven more representatives. Since the total membership of both branches is limited, this means that rural districts will have corresponding decreases in their representation. This will make it even more difficult to secure tax reforms and other measures desired by the farmers.



The Soil Train which Recently Visited Many Localities in Southern Michigan was Popular with the Farmers.



A two-tone figured finish, one of many obtainable with white-lead and flatting oil. A ground coat of one color and a finishing coat of another color are applied. By rolling a crumpled newspaper over the second coat while still wet, you get a design that you can be sure is distinctive.

INTERIOR FINISHES

once found only in the houses of the rich—now made available for every farm-house by white-lead and flatting oil

WHEN great-grandfather was a boy, the interior beauty and charm of American homes were due in large measure to the beautiful and artistic woodwork finishes. You may have seen and admired these handsome finishes, built up with as many as five or six coats of paint, in reproductions of Colonial houses and in the finest modern homes.

Up to a short time ago such interior paint finishes were a luxury that only the wealthy could afford. But there is available today for interiors of homes everywhere a flat paint finish that is similar in beauty and durability to the old rubbed-down finish. This flat finish is easier to apply than the rubbed-down finish, much more economical (because fewer coats and less labor are required) and very durable. Not only for woodwork but for the painting of walls this finish is ideal. With it many very beautiful and distinctive effects can easily be obtained, among them two-tone figured finishes, like the one shown above.

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ers everywhere. Mixed in the right proportions with Dutch Boy flatting oil, it makes a paint that can be quickly applied, that produces a finish free from brush marks, laps and streaks and that can be tinted to any desired color.

Send for Samples and Booklet

We will be pleased to send you actual painted samples of the two-toned figured finish accompanied by a new booklet, "Painting—Protective and Decorative." This booklet tells what paint is, what paint does and why paint protects the surface. It contains color plates of house interiors and exteriors and also of interesting and unusual artistic wall finishes that can be obtained with paint. Both the booklet and the samples sent free on request.

Advisory Service

We maintain a Department of Decoration made up of experts who will gladly advise on the proper selection of colors for interiors of new houses or old. These men can also tell you about distinctive finishes and give you formulas for obtaining these finishes.

Address your inquiries to the Department of Decoration in care of the nearest of the branch offices listed below.

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New York, 111 Broadway; Boston, 131 State St.; Buffalo, 116 Oak St.; Chicago, 900 West 18th St.; Cincinnati, 659 Freeman Ave.; Cleveland, 820 West Superior Ave.; St. Louis, 722 Chestnut St.; San Francisco, 485 California St.; Pittsburgh, National Lead & Oil Co. of Pa., 316 Fourth Ave.; Philadelphia, John T. Lewis & Bros. Co., 437 Chestnut St.



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Attached or detached in a minute, a JAEGER Portable Power-Take-Off makes it possible to change a Ford over into a power unit without impairing its use as a means of transportation. Other JAEGER Portable Machines are Woodworkers, Generators and Pumps--the Pump may be used for fire protection, sprinkling, spraying, etc.; the Generator for electric power and the Woodworker for building.

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JOINT DEED.

My husband and I own eighty acres by joint deed. Can he sell it without my signature if he and I separate?—Mrs. H. E.

He could not give clear title to the property if you separated unless you signed also. However, if you separate and get a divorce, property settlement is made then and what each would get in the settlement would be their own to dispose of as they wished.

MOVING BUILDINGS.

What is the law in Michigan on moving buildings on a state highway and county road? What height does the telephone line wire have to be to be lawfully above the road?—E. W.

We find no regulation for license to move buildings on highways, other than local ordinances of cities, and the provision in Comp. Laws (1915), Sec. 4410, that if use of highway is interfered with by such moving, the highway commissioner may serve notice on the person making the obstruction and providing penalty of \$5 per day until the obstruction is removed. There is no requirement as to the height of the wires which we find, other than that they shall be so erected as not to interfere with use of the highway. Comp. Laws (1915) Sec. 4470.—Rood.

CHOICE OF GUARDIAN.

In the state of Michigan what is the age a child has to reach before it can choose between father and mother as guardian?—Mrs. W. G.

By Compiled Laws (1915) Sec. 13952, a child over fourteen years of age may select his own guardian with the approval of the probate judge.—Rood.

GETTING A PATENT.

How can one secure a patent and how can he protect it against theft? I do not know how to go about it. How much does it cost?—G. W.

Patents may be applied for by the applicant directly to the patent office at Washington, but it is usually found desirable to employ a patent attorney. That class of work is a specialty not engaged in by most attorneys.—Rood.

FEED FOR A PREGNANT HEIFER.

I am feeding one Holstein-Friesian heifer now. She is two years old, due to freshen in October. I just recently purchased her and she is in fine condition right now. Her ration by the former owner consisted of a good deal of ensilage, while the writer has none at all. Since I have to purchase my feeds, your ration may consist of the very best feeds. Right now, I am giving her about seven pounds of ground oats per day, which she cleans up in good shape. She weighs about 800 pounds. I understand her ration ought to consist of some feed that will put her in good condition for a long milking period. She is out of a 100-pound three-year-old and so I have rather big hopes for my heifer.—G. K.

After a heifer is pregnant there is little danger in over-feeding her. The few months previous to a heifer's freshening for the first time, is the proper time to feed liberally. Then is the time to get her in condition for good work, not only for the first period of lactation, but for all future work. Before she freshens first is the time of all times to develop her udder. Don't be afraid of her getting too fat, even to appearing beefy, that will all disappear and she will gradually assume the dairy shape as she squares into the work of producing milk.

There is some danger of over-feeding a dairy heifer calf up to the time she becomes pregnant. Over-fatness then is liable to produce permanent injury.

There is no better grain to feed than the ground oats you are feeding.

If you want more variety you can mix bran with the oats. But few animals tire of oats. Of course, she should have plenty of roughage. Hay, straw, cornstalks. Educate her to eat all of these because you want her to consume these foods in order to have a cheap ration and a market for these unsalable products.

Most people would not think of feeding grain while on pasture, especially to a young heifer like this, but under the conditions mentioned—making a record—it will be money well expended.

SIGNERS OF WILL.

A lady friend changed her will, and had my husband and I sign it without knowing what the contents were. Did we do right? Would this effect the legality of the will, or make us obligated in any way?—Mrs. D. E. W.

It is not necessary that the witnesses to a will know the contents; and in most states it is not even necessary that they know it is a will. It is sufficient that the testator declares he signs it as his free act and instrument and the witnesses subscribe in his presence.—Rood.

A RICH FERTILIZER.

Is it possible for some companies to have fertilizers with twenty-five per cent sulphate of ammonia and forty-four per cent acid phosphate?—L. D.

It would not be difficult to produce a brand of fertilizer with the formula mentioned.

Sulphate of ammonia contains twenty per cent nitrogen. Acid phosphate contains from twelve to eighteen per cent of phosphoric acid, and sulphate of potash contains fifty per cent actual potash.

Now making up 100 pounds of fertilizer:

Twenty-five pounds of sulphate of ammonia equals five per cent nitrogen.

Forty-four pounds of sixteen per cent acid phosphate equals seven per cent of phosphoric acid.

Ten pounds of sulphate of potash equals five per cent potash.

To this seventy-nine pounds of fertilizer material, twenty-one pounds of sand filler is added.

It would make a better fertilizer, of course, if you used sixty-five pounds of acid phosphate and no filler, but it would cost more.

SUPPORT OF PARENTS.

A man has four children grown and married, all boys. Two boys have four children each, and one has one child, while the other hasn't any. Can he force his children to take care of him? He is seventy-two years old and can do a little work. Do they have to give him money besides his room and board and clothes? Can he make one or two of the boys take care of him and the others not help at all?—Mrs. C. E. E.

Session Laws of 1923 No. 139, provides that children of indigent parents shall provide support for them if of means to do so, and direct what proceedings shall be taken to enforce such support.—Rood.

INTEREST ON MORTGAGE.

Can a mortgage company collect three per cent interest per month on a mortgage of household furniture? The mortgage I am referring to is over a year past due and is more than twice paid in interest.—C. E. P.

Compiled Laws (1915) Sec. 6025, fixes the rate of interest that may be charged in cities of 20,000 population or over on loans secured by household furniture at two per cent per month.—Rood.

WILL START MILLIONS
OF TREES

BETWEEN 50 and 100 sizable young evergreen trees are being shipped daily from the Michigan Agricultural College nursery to the International Bird Preserve in Oakland County, where they will serve as nesting places for migratory birds. The work is being done by forestry students and the financial expense incurred in the shipping is being attended to by a group of Detroit sportsmen.

Another task which annually faces the forestry department is the transplanting of almost a million white pine seedlings to be shipped to state conservation department employees in the upper peninsula where they will be used in an attempt to repopulate thousands of acres of barren cutover and burned-over lands above the straits. The first shipment of about 20,000 trees is scheduled to leave East Lansing on May 20. Each year, some three million year old white pine seedlings are removed from the college farms for reforestation work, a considerable number finding their way into the hands of a sportsmen's and civic club combine which is interested in replacing the timber lands in 12 counties of upper Michigan. A smaller number are consigned to points along the shore of Lake Michigan, centering around Grand Haven, where experiment has proved that scientific plantings are effective in combatting the peril of encroaching sand dunes—Cook.

AMERICANIZING BY RADIO.

THE United States probably will soon employ radio broadcasting in an effort to Americanize its six million adult aliens. The cooperation of about twenty large broadcasting stations will be sought by the Federal Council of Citizenship Training and the Bureau of Naturalization.

Although radio broadcasting has been found of great value in every walk of life from politics to the search for lost persons, curiously enough, its adaptation to the education and ultimate naturalization of foreigners within our gates has not occurred to either the radio broadcaster nor the government bureaus concerned until recently.

The very foundation of our future welfare and unity depends upon the education and amalgamation of our adopted sons and daughters from other lands who are entitled to every privilege accorded to a citizen born here, with the exception of the right to become President or vice-president.

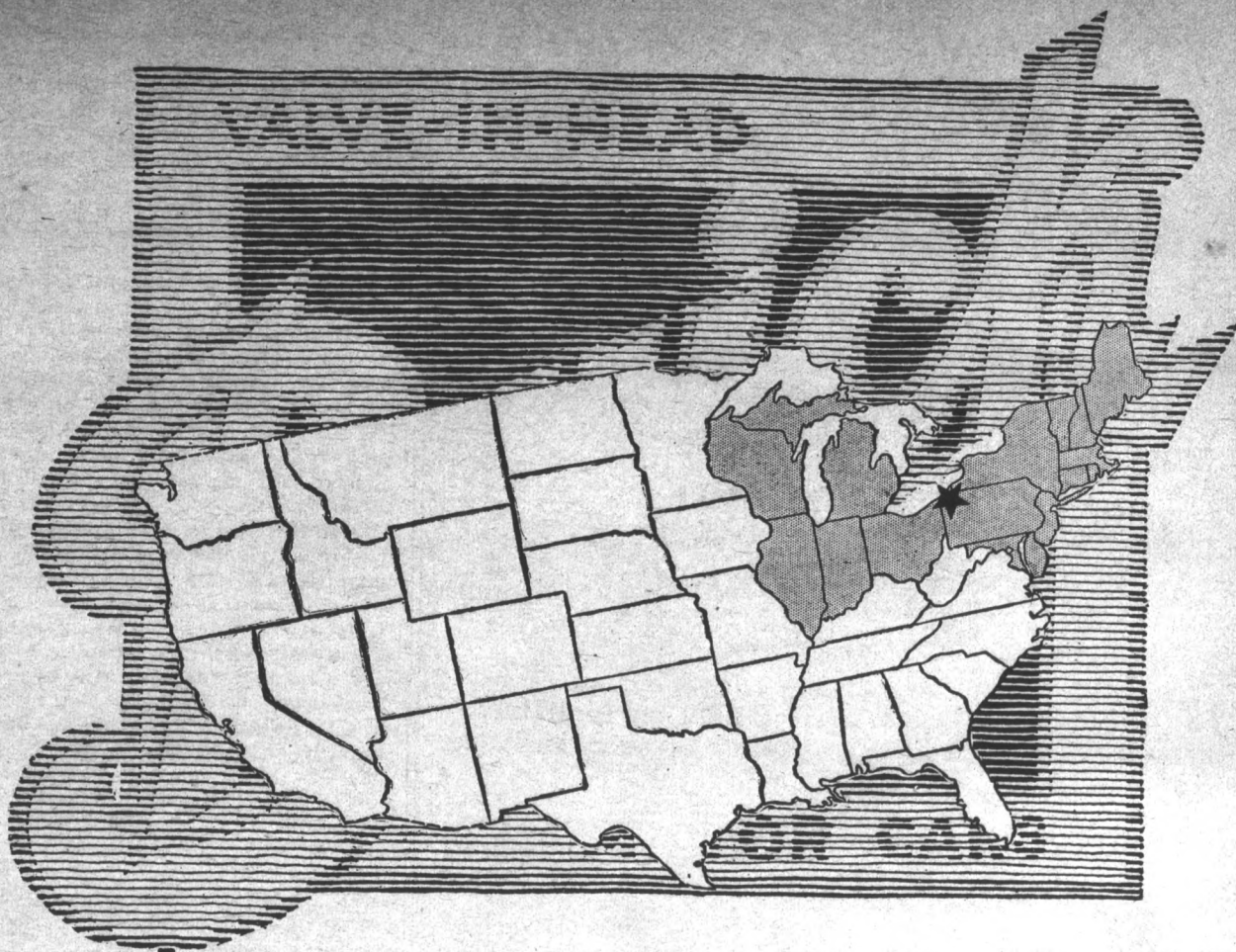
Field offices of the Bureau of Naturalization are located in practically every large city where aliens are at all numerous and it is believed that broadcasting from these centers would be very beneficial. Among the principal cities mentioned as promising fields for radio education are New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Foreigners respond very readily to any effort made in their education. School teachers report them as very apt pupils and no doubt considerable headway will be made in this direction soon.

The United States Court of Appeals holds that city and state police officials have the right to search for liquor without a search warrant, while federal prohibition and other anti-liquor agents are not clothed with this power.

Reports to the bureau of agricultural economics say the outlook for spring crops in Europe is favorable.

Earth, to the tiller thereof serenity are thou, and bread.—Aristophanes.



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WHEN BETTER



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The use of REYNOLDS SHINGLES on farm buildings would prevent the possibility of such losses as this.

They are fire-safe, which means that sparks from chimneys, or flying embers will die out on a Reynolds roof without doing any damage.

Protect your investment by insisting on REYNOLDS when you build or re-roof.

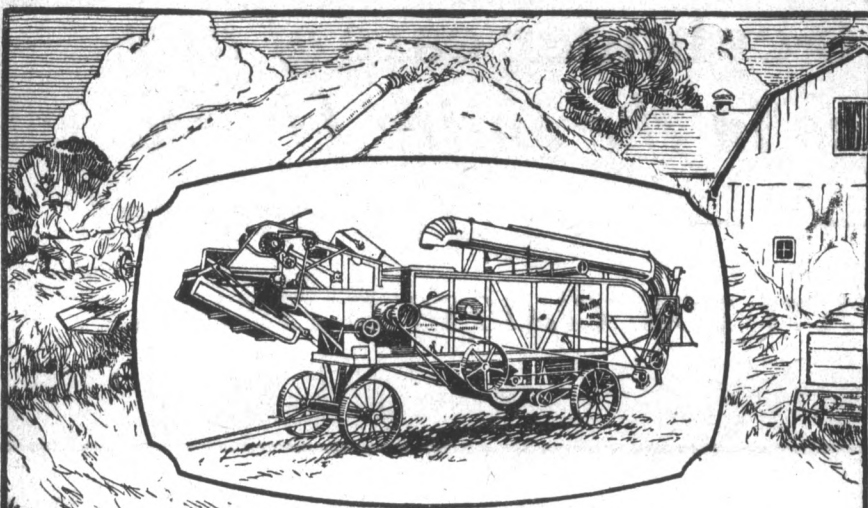
Every package of the genuine bears the Reynolds Emblem of Service. Look for it when you buy.

Leading lumber dealers sell and recommend Reynolds.

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HELP your neighbors with their threshing. Make a business of it. It pays big profits in cash when you use a Banting "Greyhound" All Steel thresher.

No need to swing the whole proposition yourself. Get together with other progressive farmers in your community. But first learn how low priced and on what easy terms you can buy this money making thresher.

As an expert thresherman you are sure of yourself with a Banting "Greyhound". Simple to operate; easy to adjust to any condition; light and sturdy.

And the Banting Bond—an iron-bound guarantee of satisfaction—protects you. Get all the details.

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Manufacturers of Banting "Greyhound" Grain Threshers, Bean Threshers, Hay Presses, Tractors and Thresher Supplies

CROWS VS. CORN FIELDS AND POULTRY YARDS.

THE crow is usually condemned most by the majority of farmers for two big reasons, namely, for its bad habit of pulling the sprouting crop, and its raids on poultry yards. Less proclaimed, however, but of no less importance to the farmer is its warfare on insect pests.

The influence of this bird for good and harm appears to be about equal, although local conditions greatly affect its habits; and for this reason hasty judgment as to its worth should not be rendered. The offenses of which the crow is accused outnumber its good deeds, but this does not necessarily mean that they are equal in importance. Many of its depredations may be lessened or entirely prevented by protective measures, while in its preying on insects it does work that can ill be spared.

The sprouting crop can be protected to a certain extent by spreading broadcast over the fields a quantity of grain previously softened in water; the crows will usually take this and leave untouched that which has been planted. There are many devices used as "scare crows," although some of them sometimes fail to accomplish their purpose; certain unusual objects such as pieces of shining tin moving in the wind, newspaper placed on the ground, and bodies of dead crows hung about in places where easily seen, will prove successful in certain instances.

Its depredations on poultry are governed largely by local conditions, and its visits to poultry yards are most frequent when it has young to feed, and in consequence if protective measures are undertaken during the months of May and June, its poultry robbery can be reduced to a minimum. Crows can be held in check to a certain extent by the destruction of their nests in the spring when they contain eggs or young.

In sections where woodlands containing crows' nests are close to farm yards, its depredations on poultry can be greatly lessened by the destruction of these nests. The success of this measure lies in the fact that most of the crows' raids on poultry are prompted by its desire to secure food for its young. While it would be unwise to give the crow absolute protection and afford the farmer no recourse when the bird is doing damage, it would be equally unwise to try to exterminate it. Consequently, control measures must be judged locally, by observing whether the birds are taking more than their share of the crops in return for good service rendered.—F. R. T.

BELIEVES SUGAR BEETS ARE A SAFE CROP.

THAT sugar beets look like a pretty safe crop for many Michigan farmers to tie to, after consideration of production and market factors which are already known, is the opinion of Prof. J. F. Cox, head of the farm crops department at the Michigan Agricultural College.

"In spite of the fact that this has been an unusual year for the preparation of seed-beds for sugar beets," says Professor Cox, "it is apparent that the average will not quite equal that of last year unless more farmers in the next week or so conclude that beets are a safe crop."

"Apparently some have been deterred from planting, due to announcements of large reserves of sugar abroad and comparatively low prices prevailing at the present time. It should be kept in mind that the per capita consumption of sugar has increased in the past five years in the United States from eighty-five to 125 pounds per person, and also that the sugar beet acreage of the great western sugar producing states is much less this year, due to serious inroads of nematodes and beet diseases in

western states last year, present reserves will rapidly melt away.

"Contracts are being offered Michigan farmers for sugar beets this year similar to those of the past year, with a minimum of \$7.00 per ton assured growers, an increase above that based on sugar prices. Great elements of risk that occur to other field crops do not exist in the case of beets. Labor conditions have improved, and there will be plenty of labor available to sugar companies to fulfill their part of the contract in growing the beet crop as well as more labor for farmers. Should we have another cold, wet summer, and fall, the beet crop would thrive under such conditions, while corn and beans would be injured.

"Beans, beets and potatoes have been a great three-horse team for Michigan farmers. Best results will be secured if they are kept pulling evenly in the harness; in other words—it is not advisable to plant too large an acreage of beans and potatoes at the expense of the beet crop where these crops compete. Just at present the sugar beet crop is lagging a little.

"Considering the facts that a guarantee is offered, and that Michigan soil and climate are ideal for this tariff-protected crop, are not beets, under the present conditions, a most dependable crop to tie to?"

HOW TO DRIVE THE BOYS FROM THE FARM.

(Continued from page 677).

atmosphere in the home and give to the lives of these boys and girls a more helpful background; and it might be said here that to success, at least, there is required a lot of background.

This rambling story began with the school band. It is possible to have a band in this school because it draws from so large a community. The same boys attending the thirteen one-room schools could hardly have been brought together for the purpose. Further, on the day we visited the school, plans were completed for giving all students of the school who wished piano lessons. Some seventy enrolled for this work. Each will receive two lessons each week at a weekly cost of forty cents.

In working out the curriculum of this consolidated school and the details of the community program, it was not assumed that by keeping the boys anchored to the farm through a multiplicity of interests the girls necessarily would remain. They, too, are provided for in the program of the school. Some have entered the band, a large number are enrolled for piano lessons, while domestic science gives the girls needed information on preparing and compounding foods, dress-making and housekeeping. Athletics and all the extra features of the school are equally as available to the girls as to the boys.

This phase of the work has such strength that it really amounts to another big reason why the boys of the future will not be inclined to leave the community to take up life in cities; for here they will not only have intensified their interest in the business of farming, but they can also find mates with equal capabilities and like tastes for the creating of happy homes.

The fact that this school is fast winning its way into the hearts of the people of this big district, even those who at first strongly opposed it, and further that people not only over the state but from the most remote states, and even from across the Atlantic, are coming to Michigan to witness the work of the school, the fact that these things are happening makes one anticipate the general establishment of like schools in the future. And when this is done, the thing suggested in the head of this story, "that it may be difficult in the future to get the farm boys into the city," is likely to raise a real problem for the consideration of city social leaders.

BLUE RIBBON SPUD GROWERS.

(Continued from page 677).

tons per acre and that all but four followed potatoes after alfalfa or sweet clover. Two of these four planted on new land.

Early Plowing Best.

It is interesting to note that fifteen of the club members plowed in the fall, the other twenty-two plowed early in the spring. It has been demonstrated many times that the early fitting of the seed-bed helps in conserving moisture and in producing a satisfactory yield. Fifteen of the growers who applied stable manure put it on during the summer or fall preceding planting. This procedure is highly recommended, since it gives the manure a chance to rot before planting time. If not applied during the fall or winter, manure should be spread as early as possible in the spring. Late application of fresh manure may promote the development of potato scab.

Early Planting Improves the Quality.

The varieties grown by the 300 Bushel Club members were late sorts. Thirty-five grew Russet Rurals while two produced White Rurals and Green Mountains. Late varieties such as Russet Rurals and White Rurals require approximately 120 to 130 days to mature. Many growers, however, have been planting these varieties so late that they have only ninety days or so in which to grow before they are killed by frost. The result is that the crop is immature, the potatoes are soggy and of poor eating quality, the skin is easily bruised and turns black. The shipping of green or immature potatoes is far too common a practice in many sections of Michigan. Earlier planting should be more generally adopted in those sections where early fall frosts are of common occurrence.

The quality of practically all lots of potatoes grown in 1924 by the 300 Bushel Club members was excellent, practically all lots were well matured, with bright tough skin that did not "feather" in the process of digging and storing. Twenty-six of the club members planted before the tenth of June, while the remaining eleven planted before June 18.

Timely Cultivation and Thorough Spraying Produce Results.

All of the 300 Bushel Club members kept their fields free from grass and weeds, using the level method of cultivation. Hilling potatoes is not recommended for well drained fields in sections where droughts may occur. Soil moisture can usually be better conserved by level cultivation. Men in the 300 Bushel Club say that the most important cultivations are made before the plants are three or four inches high. They begin cultivating as soon as planting is done by going over the field with a spike-tooth harrow or drag. Other cultivations are made with a weeder or drag at intervals of ten days or so until the plants are four inches or so high. These early cultivations keep the soil in a mellow condition and kill weed seedlings at the most critical stage of their growth. Very little hand-hoeing is necessary where such early cultivations are given.

When the rows are distinct, cultivations are made between rows. The first row cultivation is fairly deep, but subsequent cultivations should be shallow. By the time the plants are in blossom cultivation should generally be discontinued.

Last year the average number of cultivations made by the 300 Bushel Club men before the plants were up, was 2.5, while 3.5 was the average number made after the plants were above ground.

All 300 Bushel Club members do thorough spraying with Bordeaux mixture and arsenicals for the control of insects and foliage diseases. They use high pressure spraying outfits that maintain a pressure of approximately 200 pounds. Three spray nozzles are

used to the row so that the spray material reaches all parts of the plant. The average number of sprayings made by these men last season was 5.2. They make their first application by the time the plants are four to six inches high. Other applications are made at intervals of ten days or two weeks, depending upon weather conditions and insect or disease development. Spraying is continued until harvest time or the vines are killed by frost. In tests conducted in many parts of the state it has been shown that an average increase in yield of forty to seventy bushels per acre can be expected where a thorough job of spraying is done.

RADIO AIDS BULLETIN DISTRIBUTION.

THE advent of the M. A. C. radio station, WKAR, combined with county agricultural activities about the state has resulted in a great increase in demand for extension service agricultural bulletins, according to Mrs. Myra Bogue, of the college extension department.

Requests for between 150 and 200 bulletins are received daily, while more than 30,000 quarterly reports are sent out to Michigan farmers and 200 to foreign subscribers. The greatest interest is being shown in spray bulletins, and especially in spray calendars.—Cook.

SOLVAY

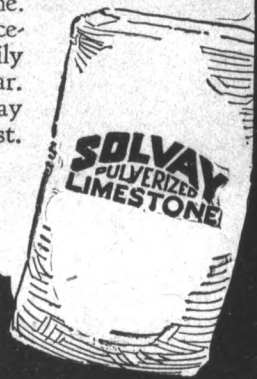
BRINGS GREATER CROPS



Make the soil sweet and release all the fertility to hasten growing crops to full and profitable maturity with Solvay Pulverized Limestone. Guaranteed high test, non-caustic and furnace-dried. Because it is finely ground and readily absorbed, it will produce results the first year. Every farmer will be interested in the Solvay Booklet on Liming—sent FREE on request. Write!

THE SOLVAY PROCESS COMPANY
7501 West Jefferson Ave.
Detroit, Mich.

Sold by
LOCAL DEALERS



You Drive a Bargain When You Drive the RED TOP



Old Fences Made New at Slight Expense

If you think of fence repair and rebuilding as an expensive, long drawn out job try this better method. In your spare moments drive Red Top steel posts between the rotting wood posts, and attach fencing to the steel posts. Before you know it your fences will be like new. Keep a few Red Tops on hand for fence repair.

About Post Prices

This Spring many farmers who have been using wood fence posts exclusively are switching to steel. The striking success of the improved Studded Tee Red Top Steel Post has focused attention on the large savings in labor and money in the use of steel posts.

The increasing demand for Red Tops has made possible their production on a quantity basis unheard of heretofore. We can best show our appreciation of this splendid buying response by giving to post users the savings accruing from quantity production. You will find this noticeable in your dealer's prices this Spring. We recommend buying at this time.

Brooke Anderson
PRESIDENT

THIS SPRING you'll find more of your neighbors driving steel posts than ever before. Each succeeding year you get less value in wood posts as compared with what you get for your money in steel posts.

When you use Red Top Steel Posts you get a real bargain. You receive so much more post service for every dollar spent. Your own good judgment will point out the economy in the use of Red Tops.

Red Tops are a proved success. There is no element of risk in using this time-tested post. For years they have been doing everything that could be expected of any fence post and doing it so well that today there are millions of these famous posts in use on thousands of farms. The farmers of the country long ago put the stamp of leadership on this post.

There are many features in the Red Top Studded Tee that make it the logical post for you. There isn't a single hole punched in this post. It is made extra strong with a full length reinforcing rib. The anchor plate is attached by a method which does not weaken the post at this vital strain-bearing point. This plate is especially designed so that the sub-soil, instead of being disturbed and loosened as the post is driven, automatically packs around the sturdy anchor plate, giving perfect anchorage.

The Red Top One-Man Driver and Handy Fastener make it possible to build fences with less labor and at less cost. The fasteners come free with the post. They are the fasteners with the long leg which wraps all the way around the stem of the post, permanently holding the wire in place. These fasteners don't loosen up or let go and so do away with constant restapling, restretching and repair.

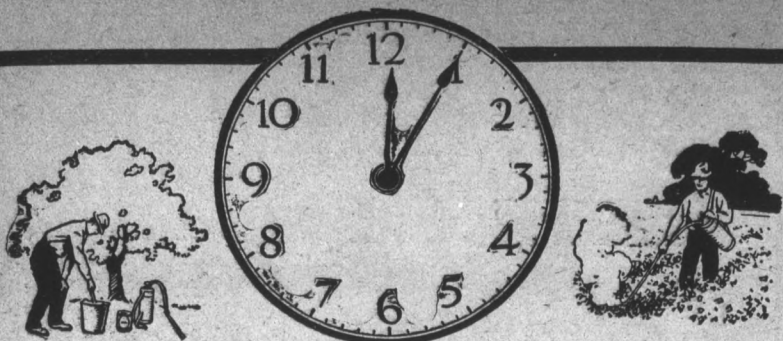
The pure aluminum metallic finish, another Red Top feature, protects the post and makes neat fences which add to the attractiveness and value of the farm.

You can depend on your fences supported by Red Tops. They stay tight and keep stock, yours and your neighbors', at home, thus preventing injury, loss and damage. Every Red Top you drive in your fence lines makes a direct and lasting cut in your fencing costs.

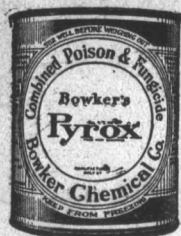
See your dealer and ask about the favorable prices now prevailing.

RED TOP STEEL POST COMPANY
38-L South Dearborn Street, Chicago

Red Top Double Strength Studded Tee
Steel Fence Posts



5 minutes and you're ready to spray



Kills bugs
Controls
diseases
Improves
foliage

A STILL better Pyrox! You know how effective, dependable and convenient to use Pyrox always has been. But see the Pyrox your dealer has now. It has the most remarkably soft, creamy smoothness you ever saw in a spray material. Five minutes after you pry the lid off the can, you can have a perfectly mixed spray liquid that'll go through the finest nozzles and, mistlike, put a complete covering over the whole plant.

Pyrox is a *deadly poison* combined with a *powerful fungicide*. Insects can't live or stay where Pyrox is sprayed. It checks blights. And it improves foliage—a big thing in producing quality vegetables and fruits. Jars, cans, drums and barrels. Dealers everywhere.

BOWKER CHEMICAL CO.

40 West Street New York City
Manufacturers also of BOWKER'S Arsenate of Lead; Calcide (high-grade calcium arsenate); Bordeaux; Bordeaux Arsenate; Lime Sulphur; Copper-Lime Dust.

Pyrox

the powerful-triple-duty spray

For potatoes, vegetables, small fruits and flowers



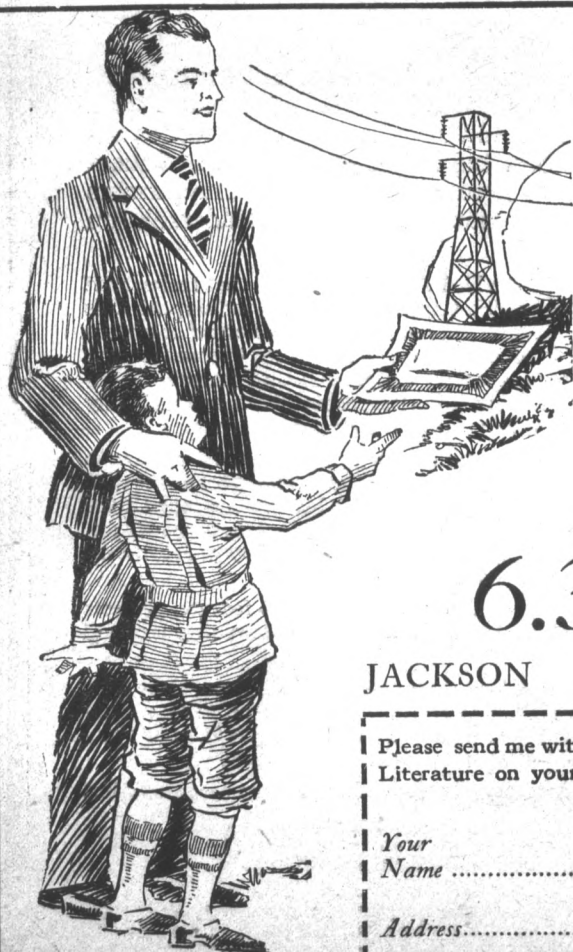
THE WONDER WORK SHOE

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
Be Certain Size is in the Order

MILAN CLEMENT SHOE CO., MICHIGAN



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AS A
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BY INVESTING IN
**CONSUMERS
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PREFERRED
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Tax Free in Michigan

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Please send me without obligation, FREE Literature on your Tax-Free Investment.

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Address



MEMORIALS FOR FAMOUS HORTICULTURISTS.

THE new Michigan Agricultural College horticultural building, to be completed August 1, is expected to be the best equipped and most complete of its kind in the United States. A feature which has commanded country-wide comment is a bit of sentiment by which the names of the ten greatest horticulturists of the world will grace the panels of the walls of the first floor; the names of the ten greatest horticulturists in the United States will occupy the second floor walls, while Michigan's ten greatest horticulturists will have their names engraved on the third floor walls. Liberty Hyde Bailey and Dr. U. P. Hedrick, two graduates of the Michigan Agricultural College, are doubly honored by having their names on both the first and second lists. The Michigan list has not yet been made public.—Cook.

A MICHIGAN POSSIBILITY.

OF all our numerous possibilities, the foremost one is our geographical location. One-tenth of the entire population of the United States reside within a radius of a few hundred miles. Our neighbors are busy in these large industrial centers earning money to purchase fruits and vegetables. They do not have the time to grow their own. The press admonishes our neighbors to eat more fruits and

vegetables if they wish to be healthy and happy. We have the most wonderful railroad, steamboat and truck transportation facilities; we have the fruit. Do we supply the most of this demand of our neighbors? Have we ever made an honest effort to do so? These markets belong to Michigan and are her greatest possibility.

CURRENT APHIDS.

CURRENT aphids, while not generally a serious pest, may be readily controlled should they become troublesome, by the use of spray or dust mixtures containing the necessary quantity of nicotine, the fumes of which are toxic to insects of this sort. Often one application will suffice if it is made when the new leaves at the ends of the branches are just about a half-inch in diameter for at this time the insects are just hatching out and are especially susceptible to the nicotine fumes and have little foliage to protect them from the spray or dust.

Liquid sprays containing one pint of nicotine sulphate to 100 gallons of spray mixture and dust preparations carrying from one to two per cent nicotine proved about equally effective against currant aphids in spray tests.

A safe and efficient spray mixture is recommended as follows: Nicotine sulphate, one pint; soap, five pounds, and water, 100 gallons. This should be applied under high pressure and should wet all the surfaces of the foliage thoroughly for best results.



WHY NOT PUT AN END TO CANCER?

IF anything can be done about preventing cancer it is high time that we were getting at it. Take typhoid fever, smallpox, measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, diphtheria, influenza and appendicitis all combined, and the total death rate is less than that demanded by cancer in the year 1924.

A sure cure for cancer has not yet been discovered. We do know, though, that in the early stages cancer is a local disease, and that it is not contagious, nor hereditary. If it is removed in its beginning stage that is the end of it. Hundreds of people, every year, do have cancers removed, and get well thereby. Yet there are all too many who ignore the warning symptoms until too late, as is shown by the many citizens of Michigan who died of cancer in the single year 1924.

If I were to decide on the one thing that would do most to stop this heavy cancer death rate I would give this advice: Face it boldly. If any person past forty has an obstinate, suspicious sore, or an unexplained lump, proceed at once to the nearest qualified medical authority and get a definite decision as to its nature before it has time to progress. If it is cancer, the safe treatment is: First, surgery; second, X-Ray; third, radium.

To show how much this advice is needed I have only to tell you that on a large proportion of the Michigan deaths from cancer, the morbid growth was in such a location that it must have forced itself upon the patient's notice in plenty of time to have been removed. No one will ever know why these tragedies of delay were permitted. Perhaps the patient had some clever friend who assured him that it

was nothing but a chronic sore. Perhaps he went to a cheap doctor who tried to cure the growth with an acid or a paste and thus wasted precious time until too late. Perhaps he was so sure that a doctor would advise an operation that he refused to consult one. All these things have happened. And they will go on happening until we face the situation with the boldness of common sense.

ASTHMA AND TUBERCULOSIS.

I am bothered with difficulty of breathing. Have had asthma since I was small. Is there any danger of tuberculosis when one has asthma? The doctor told me I had weak lungs.—F. L.

Asthma is not primarily a disease of the lungs. The fault lies in the nervous system. It shows its effect by causing spasms of the bronchioles and eventually the wearing effect on the lungs makes damage. But it does not lead to tuberculosis and rarely does an asthmatic become tuberculous.

NEURITIS.

What is the cause of neuritis? Can it be cured? What is the remedy?—F. F. C.

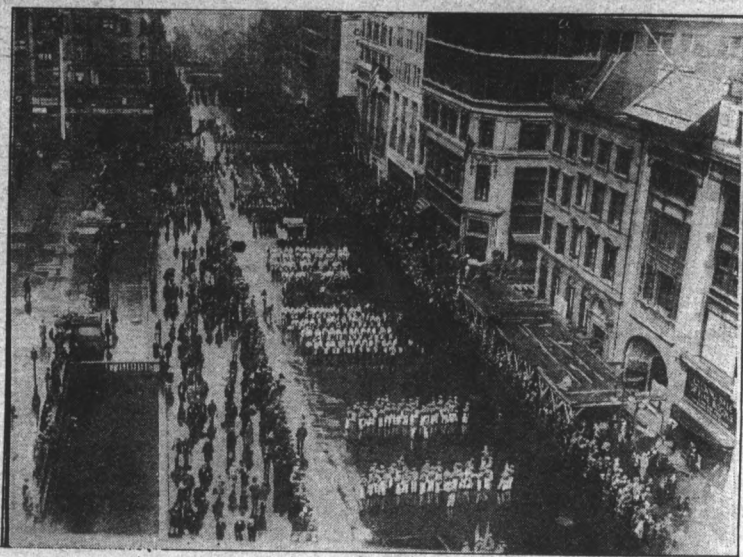
Neuritis is a term used to indicate inflammation of a nerve. It may be due to injury, exposure to cold, overactivity, strain, or the result of a wasting disease. It is difficult to treat. Most cases can be cured by removing the cause and applying proper remedies. The remedy depends upon the cause and the peculiarities of the patient.

Banks loaned \$2,000,000 to boys' and girls' club members in the United States last year.

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



A strange pet for a city apartment is this pet talking crow, of Mrs. LaRuffa, of Brooklyn.



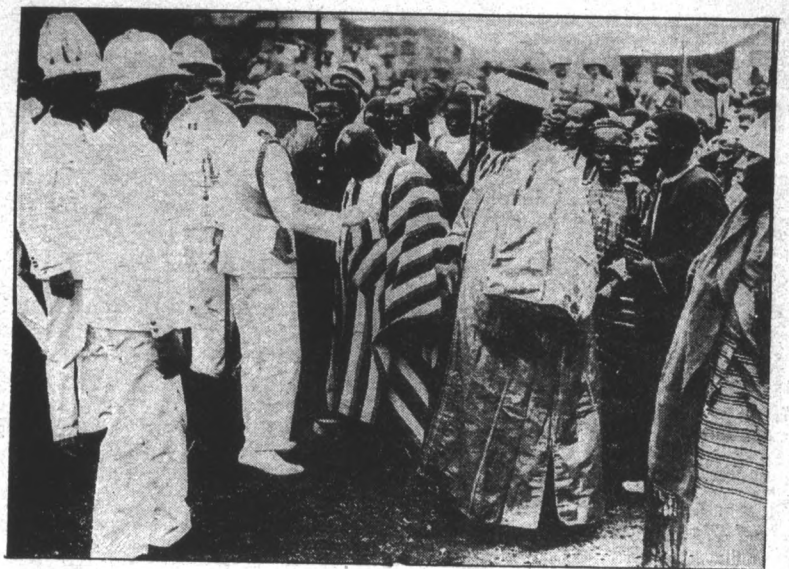
80,000 cheerful, sturdy, young personifications of American ideals marching through alternate cold rain and brief sunshine, step along Fifth Avenue, N. Y., in Loyalty Day Parade of Boys' Week.



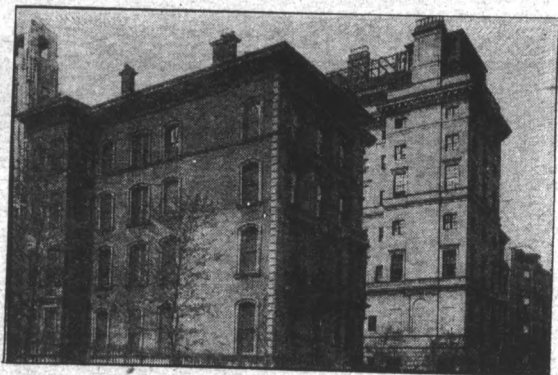
The new President of Germany, on the left, General Field Marshall Paul Von Hindenberg.



Sir Hubert Samuels, British High Commissioner of Palestine, spoke at the opening of the new Hebrew University at Mt. Scopus, near Mt. Olives, just outside of Jerusalem.



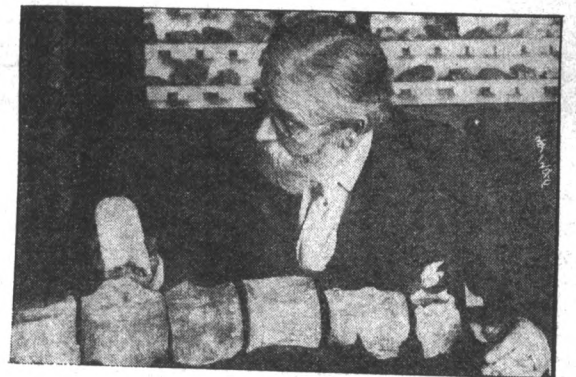
The Prince of Wales bestowed the King's Medal upon one of the paramount chiefs of Sierra Leone at Freetown, Africa, on his recent visit to that part of the world.



Two of the most famous homes in the world, that of John D. Rockefeller, Sr., and his son, John D., Jr., New York.



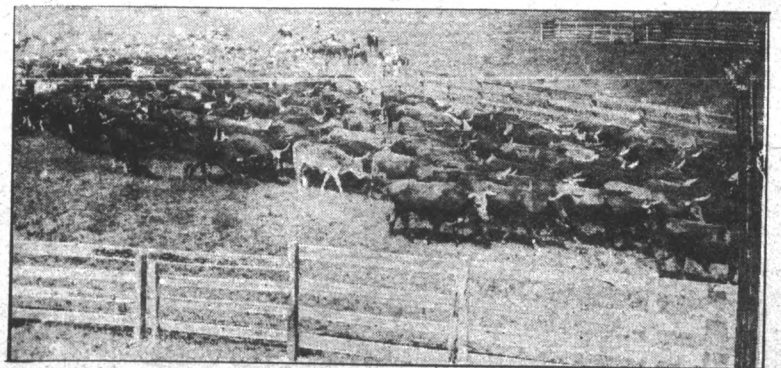
Hon. Mr. Winston Churchill, Chancellor of Exchequer, has recently put Britain on gold basis.



Dr. Francis C. Nicholas, of Maryland Academy of Sciences, is attempting to assemble the bones of prehistoric animals found there.



When an airplane crashed in this angular wreck, the aviator, J. F. Ambrose, of New Kensington, Pa., went through the escapade with scarcely a scratch.



A pictorial chronicle of a sad historic event in the great Southwest, marking the passing of almost the last of the famous "Longhorn" steers that once ranged the Lone Star State.

HE bathed and changed into dinner clothes and was glad of this when he found Paula in black chiffon before the fire in the great beamed room she had called the library. Dirk thought she looked very beautiful in that diaphanous stuff, with the pearls. Her heart-shaped face, with its large eyes that slanted a little at the corners; her long slim throat; her dark hair piled high and away from her little ears. He decided not to mention it.

"You look extremely dangerous," said Paula.

"I am," replied Dirk, "but it's hunger that brings this look of the beast to my usually mild Dutch features. Also, why do you call this the library? Empty shelves gaped from the wall on all sides. The room was meant to hold hundreds of volumes. Perhaps fifty or sixty in all now leaned limply against each other or lay supine."

Paula laughed. "They do look sort of sparse, don't they? Theodore bought this place, you know, as is. We've books in town, of course. But I don't read much out here. And Theodore!—I don't believe he ever in his life read anything but detective stories and the newspapers."

Dirk told himself that Paula had known her husband would not be at home until ten and had deliberately planned a tete-a-tete meal. He would not, therefore, confess himself a little nettled when Paula said, "I've asked the Emerys in for dinner; and we'll have a game of bridge afterward. Phil Emery, you know, the Third. He used to have it on his visiting card, like royalty."

The Emerys were drygoods; had been drygoods for sixty years; were accounted Chicago aristocracy; preferred England, rode to hounds in pink coats along Chicago's prim and startled suburban prairies. They had a vast estate on the lake near Stormwood. They arrived a trifle late. Dirk had seen pictures of old Philip Emery ("Phillip the First," the thought, with an inward grin) and decided, looking at the rather anaemic third edition, that the stock was running a little thin. Mrs. Emery was blonde, statuesque, and unmagnetic. In contrast Paula seemed to glow like a sombre jewel. The dinner was delicious but surprisingly simple; little more than Selina would have given him, Dirk thought, had he come home to the farm this week end. The talk was desultory and rather dull. And this chap had millions, Dirk said to himself. Millions. No scratching in an architect's office for this lad. Mrs. Emery was interested in the correct pronunciation of Chicago street names.

"It's terrible," she said. "I think there ought to be a Movement for the proper pronunciation. The people ought to be taught; and the children in the schools. They call Goethe Street 'Gerty'; and pronounce all the s's in Des Plaines. Even Illinois they call 'Illinoise.'" She was very much in earnest. Her breast rose and fell. She ate her salad rapidly. Dirk thought that large blondes oughtn't to

get excited. It made their faces red.

At bridge after dinner Philip the Third proved to be sufficiently the son of his father to win from Dirk more money than he could conveniently afford to lose. Though Mrs. Phil had much to do with this, as Dirk's partner. Paula played with Emery, a bold shrewd game.

Theodore Storm came in at ten and stood watching them. When the guests had left the three sat before the fire. "Something to drink?" Storm asked Dirk. Dirk refused but Storm mixed a stiff highball for himself, and then another. The whiskey brought no flush to his large white impassive face. He talked almost not at all. Dirk, naturally silent, was loquacious by comparison. But while there was nothing heavy, unvital about Dirk's silence this man's was oppressive, irritating. His paunch, his large white hands, his great white face gave the effect of bleached bloodless bulk. "I don't see how she stands him," Dirk thought. Husband and wife seemed to be on terms of polite friendliness. Storm excused himself and took himself off with a word about being tired, and seeing them in the morning.

After he had gone: "He likes you," said Paula.

"Important," said Dirk, "if true."

"But it is important. He can help you a lot."

"Help me how? I don't want—"

"But I do. I want you to be successful. I want you to be. You can be. You've got it written all over you. In the way you stand, and talk, and don't talk. In the way you look at people. In something in the way you carry yourself. It's what they call force, I suppose. Anyway, you've got it."

"Has your husband got it?"

"Theodore! No! That is—"

"There you are. I've got the force, but he's got the money."

"You can have both." She was leaning forward. Her eyes were bright, enormous. Her hands—those thin dark hot hands—were twisted in her lap. He looked at her quietly. Suddenly there were tears in her eyes. "Don't look at me that way, Dirk." She huddled back in her chair, limp. She looked a little haggard and older, somehow. "My marriage is a mess, of course. You can see that."

"You knew it would be, didn't you?"

"No. Yes. Oh, I don't know. Anyway, what's the difference, now? I'm not trying to be what they call an Influence in your life. I'm just fond of you—you know that—and I want you to be great and successful. It's maternal, I suppose."

"I should think two babies would satisfy that urge."

"Oh, I can't get excited about two pink healthy lumps of babies. I love them and all that, but all they need is to have a bottle stuffed into their

mouths at proper intervals and to be bathed, and dressed and aired and slept. It's a mechanical routine and about as exciting as a treadmill. I can't go around being maternal and beating my breast over two nice firm lumps of flesh."

"Just what do you want me to do, Paula?"

She was eager again, vitally concerned in him. It's all so ridiculous. All these men whose incomes are thirty—forty—sixty—a hundred thousand a year usually haven't any qualities, really, that the five-thousand-a-year man hasn't. The doctor who sent Theodore a bill for four thousand dollars when each of my babies was born didn't do a thing that a country doctor with a Ford wouldn't do. But he knew he could get it and he asked it. Somebody has to get the fifty-thousand-dollar salaries—some advertising man, or bond salesman or—why, look at Phil Emery! He probably couldn't sell a yard of pink ribbon to a schoolgirl if he had to. Look at Theodore! He just sits and blinks and says nothing. But when the time comes he doubles up his fat white fist and mumbles, 'Ten million,' or 'Fifteen million,' and that settles it."

Dirk laughed to hide his own little mounting sensation of excitement. "It isn't quite as simple as that, I imagine. There's more to it than meets the eye."

"There isn't! I tell you I know the whole crowd of them. I've been brought up with this moneyed pack all my life, haven't I? Pork packers and wheat grabbers and peddlers of gas and electric light and dry goods. Grandfather's the only one of the crowd that I respect. He has stayed the same. They can't fool him. He knows he just happened to go into wholesale beef and pork when wholesale beef and pork was a new game in Chicago. Now look at him!"

Paula stood up. "If you don't know I'll tell you. Now is when. I've got Grandfather and Dad and Theodore to work with. You can go on being an architect if you want to. It's a fine profession. But unless you're a genius where'll it get you? Go in with them, and Dirk, in five years—"

"What!" They were both standing, facing each other, she tense, eager; he relaxed but stimulated.

"Try it and see what, will you? Will you, Dirk?"

"I don't know, Paula. I should say my mother wouldn't think much of it."

"What does she know! Oh, I don't mean that she isn't a fine, wonderful person. She is. I love her. But success! She thinks success is another acre of asparagus or cabbage; or a new stove in the kitchen now that they've brought gas out as far as High Prairie."

He had a feeling that she possessed him; that her hot eager hands held

him though they stood apart and eyed each other almost hostilely.

As he undressed that night in his rose and satin room he thought, "Now what's her game? What's she up to? Be careful, Dirk, old boy." On coming into the room he had gone immediately to the long mirror and had looked at himself carefully, searchingly, not knowing that Paula, in her room, had done the same. He ran a hand over his close-shaved chin, looked at the fit of his dinner coat. He wished he had had it made at Peter Peel's, the English tailor on Michigan Boulevard. But Peel was so damned expensive. Perhaps next time.

As he lay in the soft bed with the coverlet over him he thought, "Now what's her little game?"

He awoke at eight, enormously hungry. He wondered, uneasily, just how he was going to get his breakfast. She had said his breakfast would be brought to his room. He stretched luxuriously, sprang up, turned on his bath water, bathed. When he emerged in dressing gown and slippers his breakfast tray had been brought him mysteriously and its contents lay appetizingly on a little portable table. There were flocks of small covered dishes and a charming individual coffee service. The morning papers, folded and virgin, lay next this. A little note from Paula: "Would you like to take a walk at about half-past nine? Stroll down to the stables. I want to show you my new horse."

The distance from the house to the stables was actually quite a brisk little walk in itself. Paula, in riding clothes, was waiting for him. She looked boyish and young standing beside the sturdy bulk of Pat, the head stableman. She wore tan whipcord breeches, a coat of darker stuff, a little round felt hat whose brim curved away from her face.

She greeted him. "I've been out two hours. Had my ride."

"I hate people who tell you, first thing in the morning, that they've been out two hours."

"If that's the kind of mood you're in we won't show him the horse, will we, Pat?"

Pat thought they would. Pat showed him the new saddle mare as a mother exhibits her latest offspring, tenderly, proudly. "Look at her back," said Pat. "That's the way you tell a horse, sir. By the length of this here line. Lookut it! There's a picture for you, now!"

Paula looked at Dirk. "You ride, don't you?"

"I used to ride the old nags, bareback, on the farm."

"You'll have to learn. We'll teach him, won't we, Pat?"

Pat surveyed Dirk's lean, flexible figure. "Easy."

"Oh, say!" protested Dirk.

"Then I'll have some one to ride with me. Theodore never rides. He never takes any sort of exercise. Sits in that great fat car of his."

They went into the coach house, a great airy white-washed place with glittering harness and spurs and bridles like jewels in glass cases.

(Continued on page 691).

Activities of Al Acres—Their Master's Voice



Frank R. Leet



This popular wood-block design is Gold-Seal Pattern No. 386. In the 6 x 9-foot size it costs only \$9.40.

Drudgery has no place in *a Congoleum* kitchen—

What a lovely rug! And how much its handsome wood-block design and warm, brown tones add to the attractiveness of this cheery farm kitchen! It's one of those popular, easy-to-clean Congoleum Gold-Seal Rugs, which have taken the tiresome drudgery out of housekeeping for thousands of women all over the country.

Easily and Quickly Cleaned

Not only easy to clean but easy to keep clean, too! Nothing penetrates or clings to the smooth, waterproof surface. All signs of tracked-in mud and spilled things can be quickly obliterated with a few whisks of a damp mop or cloth.

Then, too, Congoleum Rugs don't have to be tacked down or cemented. Just unroll them as they come from the store, and they cling to the floor, without ever curling up at the corners or ruffling along the edges.

You can easily afford one of these popular rugs in every room in the house.

Popular Sizes—Low Prices

6 x 9 ft.	\$ 9.40	Patterns No. 386 and 408 are made in all the sizes. The other patterns are made in the five large sizes only.	1½ x 3 ft.	\$.60
7½ x 9 ft.	11.70		3 x 3 ft.	1.30
9 x 9 ft.	14.05		3 x 4½ ft.	1.95
9 x 10½ ft.	16.40		3 x 6 ft.	2.60
9 x 12 ft.	18.75			

Owing to freight rates, prices in the South and west of the Mississippi are higher than those quoted.

\$100 Reward!

There is only one "Congoleum." It is manufactured by Congoleum-Nairn Inc., and identified by a Gold Seal pasted on the surface of every pattern. All "Seconds" are identified by a red label.

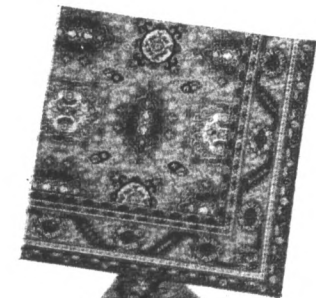
As the sale or representation of any other make of floor-covering as "Congoleum" is a violation of the law, we will pay \$100 to any person who will secure evidence that will lead to the conviction of anyone guilty of this practice.

If you want the genuine ask for it by the registered trade-mark name "Congoleum" and look for the Gold Seal.

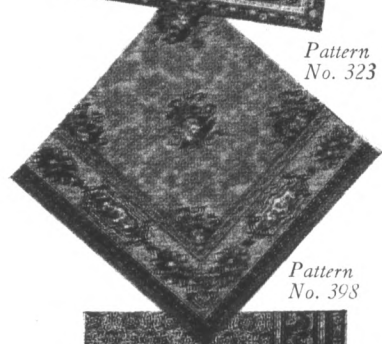
CONGOLEUM-NAIRN INC.

Philadelphia New York Boston Chicago San Francisco Dallas
Kansas City Minneapolis Atlanta Pittsburgh New Orleans
Cleveland London Paris Rio de Janeiro
In Canada—Congoleum Canada Limited, Montreal

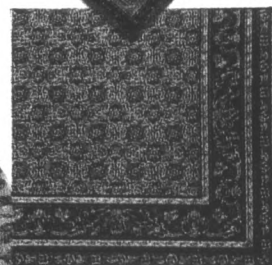
Facsimile of Gold Seal that is pasted on the face of every guaranteed Congoleum Gold-Seal Rug.



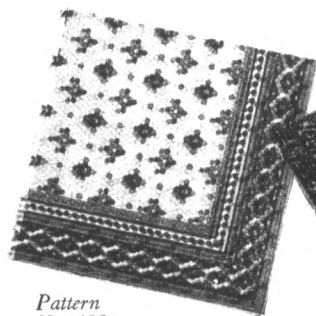
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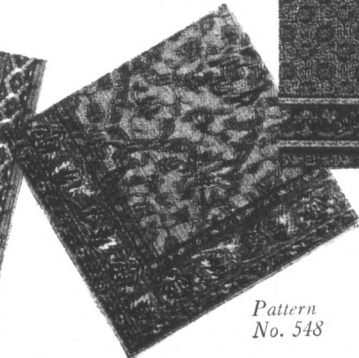
Pattern No. 398



Pattern No. 558



Pattern No. 408



Pattern No. 548

Gold Seal
CONGOLEUM
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
RUGS

When hot days come - use an oil range that sends its heat into the cooking and not into the kitchen

Focused Heat makes the Florence the cook stove with the hot flame

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



HERE'S an oil range that doesn't throw its flame out in all directions—scattering its heat over the kitchen. The Florence is built on the principle of focused heat—it sends its flame, intense and concentrated, right to the bottom of the pot where it is needed.

That feature of the Florence is important all the year round because it makes your cooking quicker, better, cheaper. And it's doubly important in the hot months because it makes your kitchen a cooler place to work in, and your cooking an easier job for you.

You'll be proud of it in your kitchen

The minute you see this handsome stove you admire it and want it in your kitchen. Its sturdy, well proportioned black frame and its gleaming blue or gray enamel make the Florence the range that belongs in a beautifully equipped kitchen.

And the Florence is fully competent for any cooking

or baking or roasting you ever have. For the quick, easy cooking of fresh vegetables, for the long simmering cooking of cereals, for canning, for preserving—the Florence is the stove for every meal every day, every season of the year.

It is easy to operate the Florence. Just a simple turning of a lever, and your flame is burning at any degree of heat you require. No mussy wicks to trim, no priming, no difficulty in lighting or extinguishing the flame. The Florence Leveler on each leg of the stove enables you to set the stove level if the floor is uneven; and a spirit level attached to the feed pipe shows when the adjustment is correct.

And it costs less to cook with the Florence. The heat is not wasted, because the flame is directed right where its job is. This conserves fuel, and you need less oil.

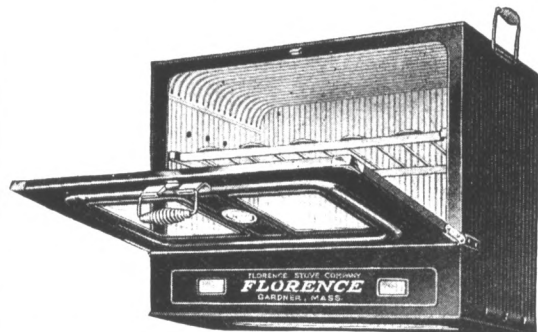
The Florence delivers to the cooking more heat in a given time from a gallon of kerosene than any other oil range.

The oven completes the stove

The Florence portable oven is as excellent as the stove. When you wish to bake or roast, simply put it on the stove, and you have a highly perfected oven for your needs. Thousands of women say that the Florence oven is the best they have ever used.

Go to your dealer, and convince yourself that this is the stove you have been looking for.

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Park Square Bldg., Boston, Mass.
Division Offices: New York, Chicago, Atlanta, New Orleans,
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Makers of Florence Oil Ranges, Florence Ovens, Florence
Water Heaters and Florence Oil Heaters
Made and Sold in Canada by McClary's,
London, Canada



This is the Florence Oven, built on the principle of the Dutch oven, with the "baker's arch" to prevent air pockets. The patented heat spreader at the bottom assures even distribution of heat and guards against your roasts and baked things being underdone on top and burnt on the bottom. On the door of the oven there is a heat indicator which shows how much heat there is inside for your baking and roasting.

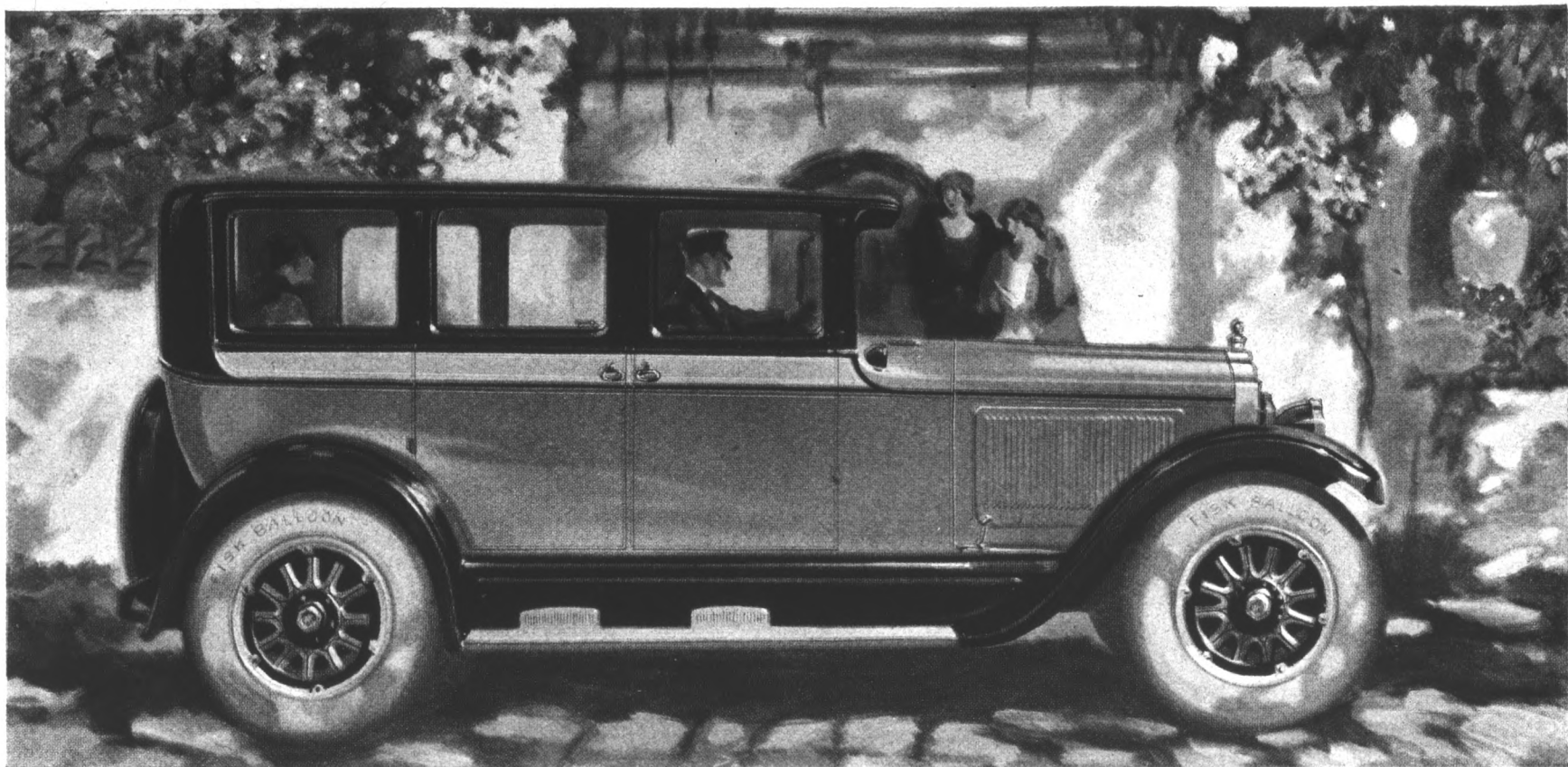
FLORENCE Oil Range

Find out more about Florence ranges and ovens and the cooking and baking you can do with them by sending for our free booklet, "Get Rid of the 'Cook Look'." This booklet contains much information that will interest you.





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A regally luxurious motor car with the *only* type of six-cylinder engine in the world that actually grows *quieter, smoother, more powerful*. • No valves to grind • No carbon annoyance • 60 horsepower performance • A motor car beautifully *engineered*, beautifully *built*—and stylish as *the Rue de la Paix*.

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The New
WILLYS-KNIGHT
SIX

For those who want the Finest



Clear Valspar on Linoleum and
Laun-Dry-Ette washing machine

Valspar-Enamel on
woodwork and furniture

Make Your Laundry Cheerful and Waterproof—with Valspar

There are so many things and so many places in the laundry and kitchen that Valspar will beautify and protect: woodwork and metal work, furniture, tubs and washing machines, wooden floors, Linoleum, Congoleum, or Oil Cloth. In fact, there's no limit to Valspar's household uses.

Valspar is heat-proof, waterproof and accident-proof. Washing powders or hot, soapy water will not spot or mar it. Neither acids nor alkalis will spoil its lustre or turn it white.

Unequalled, too, for farm implements and equipment, tools, automobiles, dairy and poultry houses, incubators, brooders, and every varnish use, indoors or out.

Valspar is also made in a variety of beautiful colors—

Valspar Varnish-Stains in transparent wood colors such as Light or Dark Oak, Mahogany, Walnut, Cherry and Moss Green.

Valspar-Enamels in Red—light and deep, Blue—light, medium and deep, Green—medium and deep, Vermilion, Ivory, Bright Yellow, Gray and Brown. Also Black, White, Gold, Bronze, Aluminum and Flat Black.

Valspar, Valspar Varnish-Stains and Valspar-Enamels are easy to apply and dry to a bright, lustrous finish. They may be rubbed to a beautiful dull finish if desired.

THE makers of Laun-Dry-Ette electric washing machine write:

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This Coupon is worth 20 to 60 Cents

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I enclose dealer's name and stamps—20c apiece for each 40c sample can checked at right. (Only one sample each of Clear Valspar, Varnish-Stain and Enamel supplied per person at this special price.) *Valspar Instruction Book with Color Charts, 15c extra.*
Print full mail address plainly.

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VALSPAR**
The Varnish That Won't Turn White



Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.
The famous Valspar
boiling water test

SO BIG.

(Continued from page 636).

gave Dirk a little hopeless feeling. He had never before seen anything like it. In the first place, there were no motors in it. He had forgotten that people rode in anything but motors. A horse on Chicago's boulevards raised a laugh. The sight of a shining brougham with two sleek chestnuts driving down Michigan Avenue would have set that street to staring and sniggering as a Roman chariot drawn by zebras might have done. Yet here was such a brougham, glittering, spotless. Here was a smart cream surrey with a cream-colored top hung with fringe. There were two-wheeled carts

high and slim and chic. A victoria. Two pony carts. One would have thought, seeing this room, that the motor vehicle had never been invented. And towering over all, dwarfing the rest, out-glittering them, stood a tally-ho, a sheer piece of wanton insolence. It was in perfect shape. Its cushions were immaculate. Its sides shone. Its steps glistened. Dirk, looking up at it, laughed outright. It seemed too splendid, too absurd. With a sudden boyish impulse he swung himself up the three steps that led to the box and perched himself on the fawn cushioned seat. He looked very handsome there. "A coach and four—isn't that what they call it? Got any Roman juggernauts?"

(Continued next week).

Saul of Tarsus

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

OF recent years there has been a tendency to discount Saul of Tarsus. Many writers have said that Jesus taught the way of life simply, but Paul made the Christian religion too theological, too abstruse. His teachings in regard to women, for instance, do not go well with bobbed hair, short skirts and woman suffrage. I saw a while ago an article by a Japanese woman Christian, who said she liked everything in Christianity except what Paul said about women "keeping silence in the churches." If I remember aright, however, he said he did not speak by inspiration, when he talked about women! Most modern women will agree that he did not.

But there had to be someone who would start the teachings of Christ a-going. The world was nearly as full of isms then as it is now. The chief of these was agnosticism, and Paul had to show that Christianity was a dynamic of love, not a mere philosophy. He had to show that the new faith was adaptable to all sorts and conditions of men, that it was as good for Jews as Gentiles, and as good for Gentiles as Jews. He was not the only one who did this, of course. There were Peter and Philip and Timothy.



THE books of many of these remain to us, though not in the New Testament. All this was done because they believed heart and soul in the teachings of the risen Christ. But the chief of all these was the man Saul, later known as Paul. No one served as intensely as he did, traveled as constantly, devoted himself as continuously and unselfishly as did this strenuous son of Jewish aristocracy. Well could he say at the close of life, "I have fought a good fight." In his letter to the Corinthians he could write, "Of the Jews, five times received I forty stripes save one, thrice was I beaten with rods, once was I stoned, thrice I suffered shipwreck, a night and a day have I been in the deep; in journeyings often, in perils of waters, in perils of robbers, in perils by mine own countrymen, in perils by the heathen, in perils in the city, in perils in the wilderness, in perils in the sea, in perils among false brethren; in weariness and painfulness, in watchings often, in hunger and thirst, in fastings often, in cold and nakedness." If the critics of Paul will undergo the like of this for their faith, they could write their censure of him with better grace.

That something happened to Paul, is evident to all who study his life. He became a radically changed man. Lord Lyttleton, in 1746, wrote a treatise on "The Conversion of Paul," to prove that it was genuine. Lyttleton lived in a skeptical age, and he worked out this study of Paul's conversion for his own satisfaction. Paul began at once

to talk Christ, in public. All the training he had received as a Pharisee now came into play, as a defender of the Christ. This was a bold and strange thing to do, from one standpoint. How could he do that, and be consistent? Traveling in exactly the opposite direction. That is what it means, just as repent means to change your mind.

HE had powerfully changed his mind. He had decided to "about face." Not being a man who worked by halves, he got into action as rapidly as he could.

"Proving that this is the Christ." Preaching differs in different times, because it must differ. We do not preach Christ from the same angle now, that Paul did, for a very good reason. In preaching to Jews, he took the Old Testament and argued from its prophecies that Jesus of Galilee was the long promised Messiah. Many Jews believed it, and many did not. Of course, all well-informed Jews knew the Old Testament well, much better, I should say, than the average American child knows American history. Hence there was a broad background on which to build. When it came to the Gentiles, he spoke in much the same way, but showing also that all nations, in addition to Jews, were to be admitted to the Christian fellowship. He would, of course, enlarge on the resurrection, which he could prove by the testimony of eye witnesses. This was the clinching argument of the Deity of the Lord. If a man once became convinced that He did actually rise from the dead, he was pretty certain to accept Christ as Divine, and to become a follower. This held for both Jews and Gentiles. Naturally, many refused the testimony of Christ's resurrection and would not become Christians.

Today, as said before, we do not do it just this way. It would not fit. You do not have to prove that Christ is the world's Savior. The vast majority of Gentiles believe it, already. They have no fault to find with the Christ. What is necessary now is, to get folk to actually live up to what they believe. It is not knowledge that is wanting, it is religious conviction, or "awakening," as our fathers would have phrased it. Of course, there is much ignorance still, as to what it means to be a follower of Christ. Many folk think the churches demand of them an assent to impossible creeds, and some of them do. But after all, it is mainly the want of spiritual sight and hearing, that keeps people from becoming Christians. In other words, the average person knows how to go straight, to do right, to become a Christian. The point is, to get him to do it.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR MAY 24.

SUBJECT:—Saul begins his great career.
GOLDEN TEXT:—I determined not to know anything among you, save Jesus Christ, and him crucified.—I Co. 2.2.

Automobile Insurance
A Necessity

Assets, \$605,154.15

The Citizens' Mutual Automobile Insurance Company of Howell, has made a splendid increase in business the first four months of 1925. In comparison with one year ago, it has had an increase in assets of \$163,522.63. During the month of April, the company wrote and renewed 7,652 policies, the largest business ever written in a single month, and now has 56,390 policy holders in the state of Michigan. The company has policies issued to one member of the Supreme Court, and a number of the leading lawyers, bankers, business men and farmers in every portion of the state. This company was organized in 1915 and has had the first pick of the careful automobile drivers in every part of the state. It has therefore been able to establish a very reasonable rate and at the same time to build up an ample reserve.

If not insured, see your local agent or write to

The Citizens' Mutual Automobile Insurance Company
Howell, Michigan

PATENTS

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

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Wonderful self-balancing bowl gets better than 99% butter fat—no re-mix is possible with it.

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telling all about this famous Separator which has never been beaten in Competition—and how you can try one without one penny of cost.

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300 STRAWBERRY PLANTS \$2 POST
150 Senator Dunlap, 150 Warfields. 2 PAID
HAMPTON & SON, R. 6, Bangor, Mich.Get Our
Money Saving
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The best investment you can make is in one of our tile or wood stave silos. The extra profit from your livestock will pay for it.

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Our Tile Silos are everlasting. Our Wood Stave Silos are the world's standard. Investigate—get facts and figures that will surprise you. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK—a complete silo guide. Ask about Glazed Building Tile if you are planning a building of any kind. Estimates free. KALAMAZOO TANK & SILO CO. Dept. 223 Kalamazoo, Mich.

HALL'S
NICOTINE SULPHATEkills
red bugs,
aphis etc.HALL TOBACCO CHEMICAL CO.
3955 Park Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

DAY OLD CHICKS

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

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



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)...\$16.00 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.



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.

Chicks--Pullets

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

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

STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION
Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Active Member International Chick Association
Member Michigan State Farm Bureau

CHICKS C.O.D.

Special Oversupply Cut
Prices for May and June Delivery

ENG. WHITE LEGHORNS—50, \$6; 100, \$11; 500, \$50. Barred Rocks, 100, \$7; 500, \$37; 1000, \$137. 500, \$60.
R. 1. 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.

SPECIAL SALE PULLETS & CHICKS

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

STANDARD HATCHERY
ZEELAND, MICH.
Box A

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

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

FAIRVIEW HATCHERY AND POULTRY FARM,
Zeeland, Mich., R. 2, Box 203.

W. LEGHORN-BLACK MINORCA-ANCONA
Official International Egg Contest Records up to 254 Eggs.
Few can equal our PRICES.
No one can beat our QUALITY.
Before ordering your 1925 chicks send for our CATALOG. Our LOW PRICES will astonish you.
Over 20 years experience assures your satisfaction.

Established in 1904 Sent by PARCEL POST PREPAID.
100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.
PINE BAY POULTRY FARM, Holland, Michigan.

THE PERFECT HEMSTITCHER

PERFECT HEMSTITCHING AND PICKING ATTACHMENT PRICE \$1.00
Absolute money-back guarantee. Greatest invention ever known for the housewife. Fits any make of sewing machine. Easy and quick to attach. Easy to operate. Pays for itself in ten minutes time. Hemstitching as beautiful as done by a \$25.00 machine. Send no money. Pay the postman \$1.00. Keep it five days. Your money back if you are not more than pleased.

HEMSTITCHER CO., Dept. 5, Ft. Worth, Tex.



A Moral Obligation

Give Children a Certain Amount of Work to Do During Their Vacation

By Hazel B. Girard

SUMMER is coming at last! We who are living in the country, out close to nature—"where greener grows the meadows and bluer grows the sky," know it for several reasons.

The robins have been interested in the Better Homes Campaign for some time past. Some of them prefer bits of feathers that the hens threw away last moulting time; others prefer the horse hairs that Dobbin lost when his tail was "done up" in muddy March.

These are busy house cleaning, chick raising days for women. Nearly every mistress has from two to six old "clucks" that have been jailed for three days and had the cold water application—but still are determined to settle down and raise a big family.

And—oh, yes! school will soon be out. That first busy week of vacation when the children make more noise than a band of Kickapoos is nearly upon us.

Speaking about vacation, have you any particular plans in view this vacation? It's a wonderful outburst for the kiddies—but do you earnestly think they should romp and play all summer without a responsibility in the world, as some children do?

They have washed their teeth judiciously through the school term to get the gold stars after their names on the big chart; they have kept their fingernails, neck and ears immaculate; they have drunk a quart of milk each day for ever so long; their pompous and bobs have been a source of pride for the last nine months—how about the next three months?

Are we doing our duty during vacation time by letting the children slump into lazy negligent habits? Should we let them backslide in the good lessons and ideals which have been placed before them in the past school year?

There isn't a woman in the country, irrespective of her present dignity, whose harum scarem pranks of vacation time didn't nearly coagulate her mother's heart.

Undoubtedly there will be many delicious mud pies—and cookies with daisy petals for icing, turned out this summer; there will be little tea parties under the big crabapple tree, flower-picking excursions and myriads of jubilant revelries.

This is as it should be and as we desire it to be. But vacation time is really an excellent opportunity to break children "into the harness." They should be taught early in life to give and take—that they must not take much out of life and give nothing in return.

The really bad boys and girls we have known are those who have had nothing to do, too much idle time at their command.

On the farm, there are many easy odd jobs that children can do to help mother—keeping the baby chicks fed and watered, bringing wood, gathering eggs, etc. The older girls can be taught to make simple cakes, muffins and puddings; the young lads can assume a responsible end of the garden and caring for the flowers.

In turn, mother can arrange her work to have time with her children—playin, hiking and reading—the things she has always wanted to do but could never find the time. Children will work twice as willingly and ardently if mother can play with them for half an hour.

Have a working schedule for each child and see that he carries it out. Do not ask anything which requires

"forever" to accomplish—have the bulk of the work come in the morning to eradicate the dread of it hanging on their shoulders throughout the day. Work with them at first and teach them to do things right, and as neatly as possible.

Do not make them work all the time—nor allow them to play all the time. Figure on the desirable happy medium—your own moral obligation.

STORY OF MY YEAR'S FOOD WORK.

ON May 21, 1924, a number of girls met at the schoolhouse and organized a food study club.

We have learned a great many things about foods and their preparation that we never would have known without the club work.

One of our most interesting meetings we had was at the home of Mrs. Currie, where we made our food charts. We cut out pictures of foods, illustrated in magazines, then we separated them into three classes, body regulating, body building and energy yielding foods. Then we pasted the pictures on to the proper charts and sent them to the county fair. I made a chart of energy-yielding foods.

We are planning on going to Camp Shaw next August and having a good time with the girls from other clubs.

I have never been sorry I joined the club, for I enjoyed the work very much and now I think I can plan and cook a good meal as well as mother.

—Agnes Grimes, Marquette County.

MEND DUDS MONDAY, WASH 'EM TUESDAY.

THEY'RE forever tampering with well established traditions, those home economics specialists, and now comes the suggestion from the Ohio State University that housewives might even go so far as to do their washing on Tuesday, instead of Monday.

But the main idea, these specialists explain, is that housewives ought not to let tradition and habit interfere with any system that makes for efficiency. "System in housework" gives the housewife more time to live.

Family living is a twenty-four-hour procedure. Even though the routine

duties are restricted to the working day, emergency calls may come at any hour of the night or day. And when a mother has been up half the night nursing a sick child, of course she is not able to follow the regular routine of work, but things will go better if she has a plan.

Some women find it useful to plan a schedule of work, and to live up to that schedule. That often prevents the worry and irritation inevitable when a housewife tries to do a dozen things at once, and then has to indulge in procrastination.

By planning a definite schedule farm women are discovering they can regulate the day, with time to do the mending and the work in the garden. Some have even found it to their advantage to break the time-honored custom of washing on Monday. They use that day, traditionally a blue one, to sort and mend clothes and prepare for an early wash the next morning.

TESTED RECIPES FOR SPRING.

Daisy Eggs.

2 hard-boiled eggs 6 slices toast
2 cups cooked spinach

Butter the toast and spread with the spinach that has been creamed and seasoned to taste. Halve the eggs lengthwise, remove the yolks and cut each half into four strips. Arrange the eight strips on the spinach toast to form the petals of a daisy. Mash the yolks, moisten with cream and season with salt and paprika. Heap in the center of the petals to form the heart of a daisy.

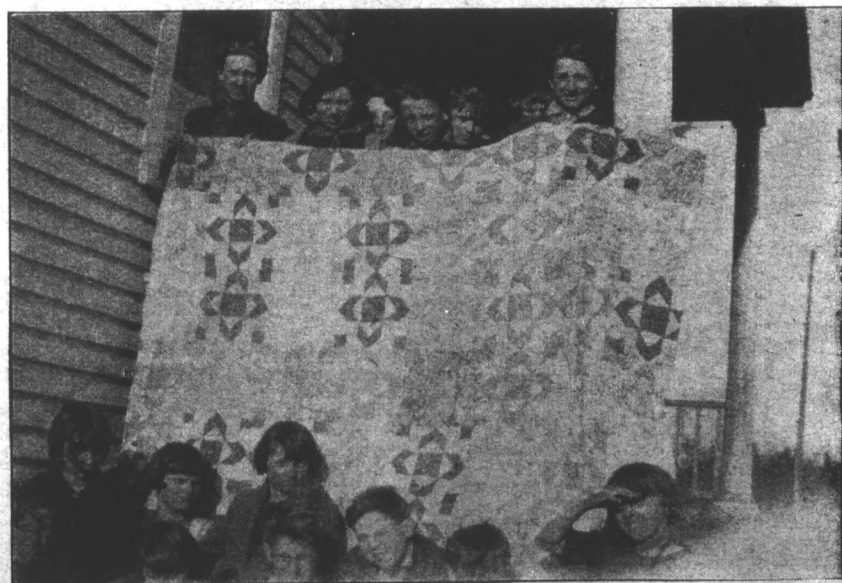
Radish-Rose Salad.

2 cups shredded lettuce Garnish of whole radishes
French dressing 1 tbs. grated cheese
12 radishes slice thin Mayonnaise

Mix the shredded lettuce well with the French dressing to which the grated cheese has been added. Form a nest of this, filling it with thin slices of radishes which have been mixed with mayonnaise dressing. Garnish each portion with one whole radish cut to form a rose.

She who would step along to success needs a shoe straight on the inner border; broad and low of heel; flexible and not too thin of sole; and low, to allow free circulation and play of the foot and ankle muscles.

Women now vote in twenty-six countries. In Denmark there are twenty women in Parliament.



This Quilt, From Michigan Farmer Patterns, was Made During their "Busy Work Time" by These School Girls and Boys.

First-Choice White Leghorn CHICKS

PURE
HOLLYWOOD
STRAIN
260-290 Egg Pedigree
Special Prices for June
Delivery. Prompt shipment.

Here is your opportunity to
get chicks from direct de-
scendants of hens with rec-
ords of 260-269, mated to
males from dams with rec-
ords of 288-290 at low
prices.

ORDER FROM THIS LIST				
	50	100	500	1000
Pure Hollywood W. Leghorns (Limited amount)	\$8.00	\$16.00	\$80.00	\$...
Hollywood Mated	5.50	11.00	55.00	110
Utility	4.75	9.50	47.50	95
Anconas (Sheppard mated)	5.50	11.00	55.00	110
Anconas (Utility)	5.00	10.00	50.00	100
Brown Leghorns (Grade AA)	5.00	10.00	50.00	100
Brown Leghorns (Grade A)	4.50	9.00	45.00	90
Barred Rocks (Grade AA)	6.00	12.00	60.00	120
Barred Rocks (Grade A)	5.50	11.00	55.00	110
Mixed Chicks (Broilers, 7c Straight, 100% live delivery, Large, illustrated catalog free)				

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

Barred Rocks & Reds

Chicks from blood tested pure stand-
ard bred Choice selected flocks.

Prices	50	100	500	1000
Foreman Strain B. P. Rocks	\$7.00	\$13	\$62	\$120
Choice Select B. P. Rocks	6.50	12	57	110
Choice Select R. I. Reds	6.50	12	57	110
Mixed Heavy			10	50
8 to 10-week-old pullets \$1.00 each.				

100% live delivery guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid.
Order from this ad.

Krueper Poultry Farm & Hatchery
Milan, Mich.

PULLETS

Special price on English White Leghorn pullets, rang-
ing from 8 to 12 weeks old. Raised on our own free
range poultry farm. Good strong, healthy stock which
will make good winter layers. Order direct from
this ad. 8 wks. old at 95c each; 10 wks. old at
\$1.10 each; 12 wks. old at \$1.25 each.

Village View Poultry, R. 3, Zeeland, Mich.

L-O-O-K!

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



Holgate Chick Hatchery, Box BM, Holgate, Ohio

Barred Rock Baby Chicks

We hatch only Barred Rock Chicks from
choice selected stock shipped by pre-
paid parcel post to your door, satisfac-
tion and a live delivery guaranteed.

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THE KAZOO HATCHERY CO.
R. 3 Kelama zco, Mich



CLASS A CHICKS: PULLETS.
Big, husky chicks from heavy layers.
S. C. English White and Brown Leg-
horns, 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 POUL-
TRY & HATCHERY, C. BOVEN, Prop.,
R. 12-B, HOLLAND MICHIGAN.

Whittaker's Trapnested R. I. Reds
both combs. Michigan's Greatest Color and Egg
Strain. Eggs and Chicks. Prices reduced for the
balance of the season. Catalog free. INTERLAKES
FARM, Box 39, Lawrence, Mich.

PULLETS
8 weeks old, 80c each, \$75 per 100. S. C. W. Leg-
horn chicks \$8.50 per 100 after May 20th. Waterway
Hatchery, R. 4, Holland, Mich.

DILIGENT CHICKS DID IT
Postpaid prices on
Single Comb White Leghorns \$5.00 100 Chicks. 500 Chicks.
Barred Plymouth Rocks \$ 9.00 \$42.50
S. C. Mottled Anconas 6.00 11.00 52.50
S. C. Rhode Island Reds 5.50 10.00 47.50
Mixed Chicks 6.00 11.00 52.50
Pullets ready for shipment. Safe arrival guaranteed. Write for our catalog or
order direct from this ad. Money returned at once if we can not fill your order.
Give us a trial and be convinced.
DILIGENT HATCHERY & PULLET FARM, Holland, Mich. Harm J. Koell, Owner.

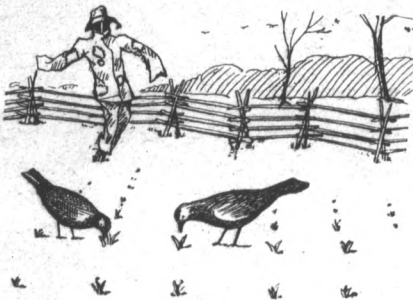
Doings In Woodland

THE CROWS AND THE SCARE-
CROW.

C AW! Caw! Haw! Haw!" I know
where there is some fine blades
of young corn," said Jim Crow.
At this great news every member
of the Crow family stood at attention
in the old oak tree where they were
holding their Crow Conference. "Caw!
Caw! Caw!" (It really sounded more
like "Corn! Corn! Corn!") said every
member of that Black Crow family.
"Tell us where that young corn is,
Jim Crow. Tell us."

Now young Jim Crow knew he
should not tell where this cornfield
was, because only the day before
when he visited the field he saw an
old woman hoeing the corn. Some-
thing told Jim Crow, Jr., that he
shouldn't take the corn from the old
woman's corn field. But on this day
he was very hungry and he knew all
his brother and sister Crows were
hungry, too, and he wanted to be the
wise detective in telling his brother
and sister Crows about his big find.

"As the crow's wing goes its about
a mile toward the sun beyond those



Every Crow Was Busy Hunting For
the Sprouted Corn.

woods over there," said young Jim
Crow, nodding with his black head to-
ward the north.

"Caw! Caw! Caw!" called out the
whole Crow family and they flew from
the oak tree straight for the old wom-
an's corn field.

Now, someone had been listening to
the naughty young Jim Crow tell the
secret of where the old woman's corn
field was, and this "someone" was the
Merry Little Westwind, and it felt
very sorry for the old woman.

"What can I do to help the old
woman?" whispered Merry Little
Westwind to itself. "I'll hop over that
way and see what I can do."

Every member of the Crow family
was so eager to be the first one to get
the young blades of corn and they
were not a bit afraid if it was an old
woman's corn field.

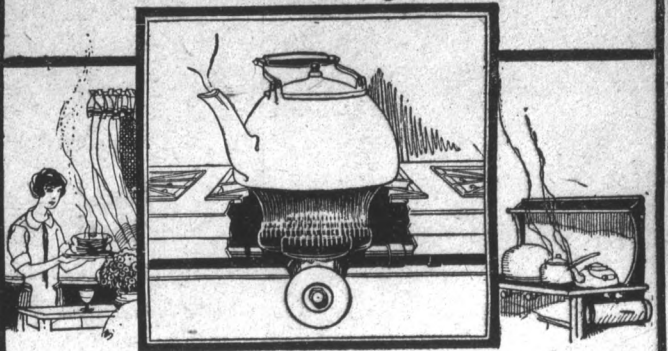
So in a very short while every Crow
was very busy searching for the ten-
derest sprouted grains.

Now, the old woman had thought
the Crows might come for her corn.
She had built a big scarecrow and
dressed it in the ugliest looking old
clothes, but it stood there silently, so
silently that not even one member
of the Crow family saw it as they
searched for the young corn.

But now is where the Merry Little
Westwind did its part. It blew and it
blew, stronger than it ever blew be-
fore. Clatter, clatter, went the tin
cans; flutter, flutter went the lose
clothing; and ding, dong went the lit-
tle bell on the scarecrow.

Every one of Young Jim Crow's
brothers and sisters were so frighten-
ed, and Jim Crow was, too, that they
never looked to see what the noise
was all about, but flew away and never
dared come back to the old woman's
corn field. All because the Merry Lit-
tle Westwind did a kind act.

Clean Heat ~ Where and When You Want It!



2 qts. of
water
raised
from 45°
to boiling



-in 6 min.
on the new
KITCHENKOOK



-in 7 1/2 min.
on an ordi-
nary city
gas range



-in 21 min.
on a popular
make of
kerosene
range

KITCHENKOOK in your home means cooking comfort—
and more leisure hours.

An intensely hot fire leaps from its burners at your will;
a simple valve controls it, positively;—but the real joy of
Kitchenkooking is that you get the heat right where you
want it.

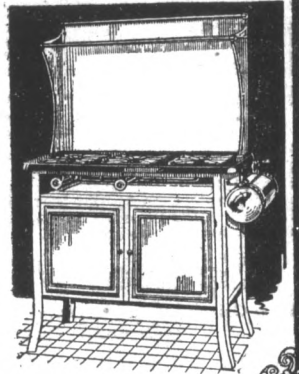
The blue hot flame concentrates on the cooking job at
hand—rather than the cook—and in less time that it takes
to roast, bake or fry by city gas, your task is done.

ALBERT LEA KITCHEN KOOK THE IDEAL COOK STOVE

The KITCHENKOOK is a gas stove with all the desirable
features of city gas and with greater cooking speed. It
makes and burns its own gas from common low test gasoline
producing a clear, blue flame entirely free of smoke, soot
and odor, not only while the
stove is new but permanently.

KITCHENKOOKS are built
in several styles to suit all re-
quirements at surprisingly
low prices. There's a dealer
nearby anxious to demon-
strate its superiority in your
own home. See him. Write
for the Kitchenkook folder
which tells all about them.

American Gas
Machine Co. Inc.
38 Clark St.,
Albert Lea, Minn.



Mention Michigan Farmer When Writing to Advertisers

BOSS WASHERS

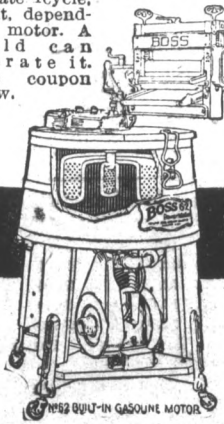
Hand-Electric-Water
and Engine Power \$7⁷⁵
up

You can now buy a famous BOSS Washer for as little
as \$7.75—not just a first payment, but the complete
price! Other hand, water, electric and engine power washers at
prices to meet every purse. Over 1,000,000 in use.

The BOSS Washer line is the most complete. Many different
models and sizes of these quality washers can be bought from your
dealer at mail order prices. We show only a few in this ad.

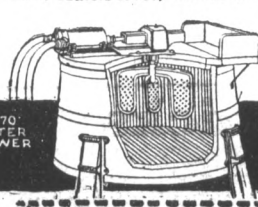
BOSS Washers are simple and easy to operate. Strongly made and
wash beautifully. Guaranteed by the Pioneer washer manufacturers
—makers since 1889 of the well-known and time-tried BOSS Washers.
If your dealer does not have them we will ship to you direct.

Boss No. 62 with built-in gas-
oline motor, illustrated below,
gives electric washer efficiency to
homes not having electric-
ity. Costs only 3c per hour to
operate 4 cycle,
silent, depend-
able motor. A
child can
operate it.
Use coupon
below.

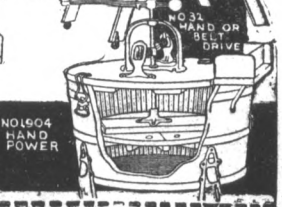


FREE—Send for booklet. If you
have electricity you will be interested
in the BOSS THERMO Electric.
Triple-wall, insulated construction,
holds heat like a Thermos bottle and
greatly multiplies cleansing action of
soap. This high temperature process
makes unnecessary the boiling of
clothes.

The Boss Washing Machine Co.,
2357 Harris Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio



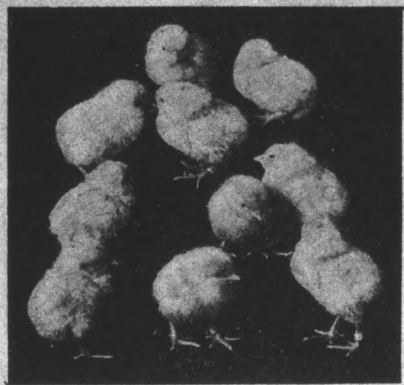
NO 70
WATER
POWER



NO 64
HAND OR
BELT
DRIVE

Please send me booklet on ☐ Hand. ☐ Water.
☐ Electric ☐ Engine ☐ No. 62 Gasoline Motor Washer
Name
St. or R. F. D. No.
Town and State.....

Introducing Grandview Pedigree Leghorn Chicks



From Highest Official
Production Mating
East of Rocky
Mountains

GRANDVIEW Leghorn chicks are finding homes in almost every state. Every Monday these sturdy chicks of highest production quality travel from Zeeland to the largest commercial egg farms in different sections of the country, and every week, appreciative letters come back from old and new friends these chicks have made. If you are looking for the best chicks obtainable, write for **Free Illustrated Catalog** describing our Special Production Matings and big chick values.

Free Service Guide, edited by Prof. E. C. Foreman, brimful of information on all practical poultry subjects, to our patrons.

DEVRIES GRANDVIEW POULTRY FARM,
Zeeland, Mich.

HOLLAND HATCHERY

Heavy Winter Laying Stock Produced by
Michigan's Old Reliable Hatchery

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



Special Mid-Season Bargain Offer

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

Holland Hatchery & Poultry Farm, R-7-C, Holland, Michigan



YOU KNOW Blood Will Tell

That Strain + Vigor + Method, Means Sure Success

	per 25	50	100	500
We Pay Postage.				
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 (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	10.00	10.00	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.

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



Spring Treatment for Lice

NOW is a good time to be thinking about getting rid of the lice which may have been developing in the poultry flock during the close confinement of the long winter months. While it may be hoped that most flocks were treated in the fall before going into winter quarters, yet undoubtedly many were not, and may be liberally infested at this time.

To prevent loss and irritation during the summer it is well to take advantage of the warm days of spring to dip the birds, since this has proven the most completely effective method of control for lice.

Prepare the dip by thoroughly mixing sodium fluoride in lukewarm water at the rate of one ounce of the powder to one gallon of water. A galvanized iron tub holding about eight gallons of dip is a convenient receptacle. All birds, including males, should be treated. In dipping with one hand hold the

and is aimed to destroy all stages of the mites, including the eggs, in their natural hiding and breeding places in cracks and crevices in the house.

A rather coarse, driving spray of carbolineum (wood-preserver) and kerosene, equal parts, applied thoroughly to all interior parts of the house, especially roosts, dropping boards and nest boxes, is the best control. Birds should be kept away from the house while it is being sprayed, and the spray should be well dried into the wood before they are allowed to return.

THE EGG LAYING CONTEST.

PRODUCTION in the contest dropped a little in the past week, due to increasing broodiness in the heavy breeds. The Leghorn group led with a 63.1 per cent production for the week. The Reds follow with a 58.5



Meddelkamp's Chickens Are Always Right There at Feeding Time.

bird with wings over the back, using the other hand to hold the legs until the bird is completely immersed with the exception of the head. The hold on the legs may now be released and the hand used to ruffle the feathers to enable the dip to penetrate. Then grasp the head and beak so that the finger and thumb close the nostrils, and duck the head. Lift the bird from the dip, allow to drain for a few seconds, squeezing excess liquid from the feathers, then release. Keep the dip agitated to maintain suspension of the fluoride in the water. Dip only on warm days, and stop in time to allow all birds to dry before going to roost.

Where hens are used for hatching eggs, it is important to keep them free from lice, since young chicks frequently suffer severe injury from contact with a lousy mother. Setting hens must not be dipped, of course, but should be treated with sodium fluoride by the pinch method, as follows: A pinch of the powder, as much as can be held between thumb and forefinger, is placed in the feathers next to the sink at the following points—one on the back of the head and neck, one on the back between the wings, one at upper base of tail, one just below the vent, one on either thigh, one on either side of the breast, and one on each wing. The powder should be distributed as much as possible over the skin with the fingers. Do not dust setting hens by sprinkling or shaking, as an excess of powder may injure the subsequent hatch.

Spring or early summer is also the time to treat for roost mites, those tiny gray or reddish spider-like parasites which live and breed in the cracks of roosts, floor, walls, and dropping boards, and suck the blood from the birds at night. These mites, if allowed to gain a foothold, may increase tremendously during hot weather, and the time to check them is early in the season.

Their control requires an entirely

different treatment than that for lice, per cent production. The Rocks had a 54.7 per cent production.

The contest as a whole is still der by the West Neck Poultry Farm Reds which have a production of 1,321 eggs. The Royal Hatchery Leghorns come next with 1,286 eggs. The Royal—next with 1,286 eggs. The Leghorns belonging to the St. Johns Poultry Farm, of Missouri, are in third place, having laid 1,226 eggs. Then come the Barred Rocks belonging to F. E. Fogle, which have laid 1,192 eggs. They are closely followed by the Leghorns belonging to J. P. Gasson, of Ohio, with 1,185 eggs.

At the close of the six months' period the Barred Rock hen No. 3 in the pen of the Winter Egg Farm leads with a production of 162 eggs for the half year. A bird in the West Neck Farm's pen of Reds has produced 151 eggs. The highest Leghorn hen has 110 eggs in her count for the half year. The individual hens are making much better records this year than last. The high hen last year produced only 140 eggs in the six months, so it looks as if several three-hundred-egg hens would show when this contest closes.

GYPSUM FOR POULTRY DISEASES.

GYPSUM is far superior to lime to use in the poultry house. Lime dust is an irritant, causing a rawness of the mucous membrane, making the poultry more subject to disease, while gypsum is palliative, disinfecting, and destroys the germs of disease. If scattered on the droppings it prevents the escape of ammonia, and if dusted in the poultry house it will keep the fowls' breathing apparatus in healthy condition.

Recently gypsum was tried out at my request and under my observation in the prevailing poultry disease. About two-thirds of the flock had died of the disease or were killed because

of their serious condition, before the gypsum was used. Everything in the poultry house was dusted with gypsum and a liberal supply left on the floor mixed with the litter. Subsequently more applications were made. While I will not recommend gypsum as a sure cure, none of the chickens died after the second day, and after two weeks, the entire flock was perfectly healthy and has remained so since. Gypsum is now being used in the brooding house where two hundred young chicks are kept, and thus far none have died and all are well and thrifty. These demonstrations have convinced me, and the poultry man in charge of the chickens, that gypsum is a wonderful disinfectant having marked curative qualities.

FEATHER EATING.

I have a few hens that are picking the feathers from other hens, and continue to pick and eat until they eat away the flesh and let out the intestines if left alone. They have some grit and oyster shells. I have fed barley, oats, wheat, and some bran and middlings, also some boiled beans. What is the cause of this trouble and what shall I do to prevent it?—I. S.

Feather eating and depraved appetite among hens is due to idleness in the winter laying quarters and a craving for something that they do not get in their ration. Try hanging a piece of beef in the house where they can peck at it. Give beef scrap in the ration, using about ten per cent in the dry mash. Feed the hens plenty of sour milk. Isolate any birds that are seen to pull feathers, as the habit may spread rapidly to other members of the flock.

As soon as the weather is at all suitable give the birds plenty of range so they will get out and scratch and become interested in other things. Most of the complaints of feather pulling come from town flocks where the range is very small, or from farm flocks during the winter. The busy hen on the range has little time to acquire bad habits like feather pulling.

PREVENTING SIMPLE COLDS.

Some of our hens seem to have a cold. They sneeze and can hardly breathe. We also have 300 baby chicks and I am afraid that they will catch it, too.—M. M.

Simple colds can be cured by individual treatment. Remove the mucous from the nostrils by pressing them with absorbent tissue paper. Then inject strong commercial coal tar disinfectant or a deep red solution of potassium permanganate with a medicine dropper. This will often dry up a cold. Sometimes several treatments are necessary.

To protect the chicks from colds, keep the brooder house as free as possible from dust and dirt. Hot brooder stoves soon turn a lot of the dirt into fine dust and this is kicked into the air by the scratching of the birds and may cause clogged nostrils and respiratory infections.

As soon as the chicks are through with the brooder, teach them to roost. Then they do not crowd together in the corners of the houses and become overheated. Growing chicks that are crowded each night may develop the summer colds which retard their growth and may develop into roup in the fall. Spray the roosts with disinfectant, or paint them with the old engine oil from a crank case. This kills mites. I believe that growing stock which are feeding their good red blood to mites are always the most susceptible to colds.

POSSIBLY BLACKHEAD.

Please tell me why my turkeys get yellow diarrhea, and how to cure it. They always die so I would like a cure for them.—C. H.

The turkey losses may be due to blackhead. This is difficult to treat and the many remedies which have been suggested seem to be of little value. I would advise sending to the

M. A. C. Experiment Station, East Lansing, for their free circular on blackhead, by Dr. Stafseth. A specimen sent to the college laboratory would enable them to definitely determine the trouble.

FORCING THE MOULT.

On account of bad luck in raising chicks this year, I would like to force my hens into a moult and get them back to laying by November at the latest. Will you please advise me when and how to go about it?—Mrs. E. F. P.

You might force some of the hens into a moult by discontinuing the egg mash and feeding only hard grain and providing plenty of range. Early next fall you might return the flock to egg producing rations and obtain a fair yield. However, I do not think this is advisable. It is rather against nature's plan and poultrymen do not generally like to try and control the moult. It is also difficult to obtain a heavy fall and winter egg yield from hens as they need some rest after the strain of the previous year's production.

I think the best results come from giving the hens normal summer care with an effort to keep them laying as late in the fall as possible. The late moulting hens can be marked for breeders as they are apt to be the best layers. I know of no plan of feeding whereby the old hens can be allowed to rest during the summer, followed by a sure guarantee of heavy winter egg production. So much depends on the individuality of the hens.

SOFT SHELLED GOOSE EGGS.

Can you give me any information regarding a remedy for soft-shelled geese eggs?—J. W. W.

When fowls have plenty of oyster shells and yet produce soft shelled eggs, it is due to an over-fat condition or the inability of the egg organs to manufacture the shell fast enough. In such cases I know of nothing that can be done except to give the birds their normal ration and let them range as much as possible. When the weather is better and the geese can obtain more of their natural food they may produce eggs with firm shells. If they are fat and eating plenty of corn, try reducing the corn and give them oats as a grain feed. Geese will also handle ground grain much better than whole grains because of the nature of the digestive tract.

POSSIBLY TUBERCULOSIS.

Some of my hens go lame, others seem stiff, can hardly walk. Have lost several during the winter. After they die their combs look red. Some of them lose in weight, while others seem fat. Would the eggs from the healthy birds be safe to use? Is there any cure for this disease?—Mrs. S. B.

Lameness and stiffness of the legs may be caused by rheumatism, due to exposure or damp litter. Lameness and rapid emaciation are signs of tuberculosis. A postmortem should be performed on such birds that die, to note the condition of the internal organs, especially the liver. The spots on the liver are also a sign of tuberculosis, although a laboratory examination is considered necessary by authorities in order to definitely determine the presence or absence of the disease.

If the mortality rate in the flock has not been very high, and the remaining birds are apparently healthy and vigorous, their eggs are probably suitable for hatching. This can only be determined by a personal inspection of the birds to find out their condition.

MICHIGAN farmers were generally well pleased in the action of the legislature in failing to ratify the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution, which, if ratified by thirty-six states, would have permitted congress to regulate the employment of all persons up to eighteen years of age.

Profit by the Feed Experience of Poultry Experts!



Devries Grandview Poultry Farm Utilizes VITALITY Feed Advantages to Secure Increased Success

REALIZING that proper feeding is as essential as selective pedigree breeding for economic year round production, Prof. E. C. Foreman of the Devries Grandview Poultry Farm at Zeeland, Mich., made a careful study and comparison of leading poultry feeds. Vitality Feeds were selected for use and recommendation to customers as affording the best balanced blend of highest quality ingredients that insure maximum results, and therefore profits.

"Scientific Poultry Feeding and Management" is needed by every poultry raiser. Write for free copy.

GRAIN MARKETING COMPANY

Dept. MF-208 South La Salle Street, CHICAGO
Successors to ROSENBAUM BROS.

Get **Vitality FEEDS** at your dealer's

Wingarden Strain WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHICKS

SPECIAL FOR DELIVERY JUNE 1 AND JUNE 8			
Selected Mating	Extra Selected Mating	Special Star Mating	
English Type White Leghorns, Br. Leghorns, Anconas, B'd. Rocks	English Type White Leghorns, Br. Leghorns, Anconas, B'd. Rocks	English Type White Leghorns	Mated to Pedigree Sired and Hollywood Males
\$10 per 100	\$12 per 100	\$14 per 100	
\$45 per 500	\$55 per 500	\$65 per 500	
\$85 per 1000	\$105 per 1000	\$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



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.

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.....	\$2.50	5.00	10	\$47.50	\$95
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. June 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. Wingarden

R. 4 Box 6,

Zeeland, Michigan

Special Reduced Prices

For June 2, 9, 16, 23 and 30 Delivery

Our English Type White Leghorns

The Big, Deep-Bodied Hens with the Large Combs—They Produce the Large White Eggs

GRADE A MATING.

This mating originated from a pen of 600 yearling hens selected from 7,000 breeders. This pen of 600 yearlings averaged 200 or more eggs each during their pullet year. The offspring of this selection were again carefully selected for type and egg production qualities and are now mated to 100 males from hens with 270-egg record parents stock and sired by a male from a 300-egg record hen in 305 days. Chicks from this mating will prove to be a very good investment and they will develop into very profitable hens to their owners.

PRICES GRADE A MATING.				
Per 25	Per 50	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
\$3.75	\$7.00	\$14.00	\$67.50	\$130.00

GRADE B MATING.

The stock that produces our Grade B Chicks are carefully selected females mated to cockerels from ancestry of 175 to 200 egg record in their pullet year, and were sired by males from hens with egg records of 245 in their pullet year. These were formerly listed as our "Extra Selected" and are now mated to males of known egg records.

These chicks will develop into profitable layers and we have thousands of satisfied customers who have purchased this grade for many years.

PRICES GRADE B MATING.				
Per 25	Per 50	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
\$3.00	\$5.50	\$11.00	\$52.50	\$100.00

GRADE C MATING.

The chicks offered from Grade C Mating are from breeders with careful selection and have generations of good breeding back of them. The males used are from a special pen of 200 good hens and are some of the finest specimens produced, but have no official egg records from either the sire or dam side. These chicks will make a good commercial flock for good production.

PRICES GRADE C MATING.				
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.

BLOOD
WILL
TELL

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
Single and Rose Comb Brown Leghorns.....	\$2.75	\$5.50	\$11.00	\$55.00
Single Comb Buff Leghorns.....	2.75	5.50	10	45
S. C. Mottled Anconas, Barred Rocks.....	3.75	7.00	13	62
S. C. and R. C. R. I. Reds.....	3.75	7.00	13	62
White and Buff Rocks.....	3.75	7.00	13	62
White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas.....	3.75	7.00	13	62
Buff and White Orpingtons.....	4.50	8.50	17	82
Silver Wyandottes, Light Brahmas, Langshans.....	4.50	8.50	17	82

15 other rare varieties: Mixed, all Heavies, \$11 per 100. All Light, \$9 per 100. Light and Heavy Mixed, \$10 per 100. DUCKLINGS, Pekins, 25, \$7.50; 50, \$15; 100, \$30. White and Fawn Runners, 25, \$6.50; 50, \$13; 100, \$25. Remember, Quality goes ahead of price. Consider this when you place your order, and please note we guarantee 100% Live Delivery and Chicks that will please you. No Chicks shipped C. O. D. At least 10% of purchase price must come with order. Bank Reference. You cannot go wrong in ordering direct from this ad. Chicks from EXTRA SELECT FLOCKS, \$3 per 100 higher than above prices, and Chicks from our Blue Ribbon Pens, \$5 per 100 higher. Write at once today.

BABION'S FRUIT & POULTRY FARM, Box 354, FLINT, MICH.

CHICK PRICES CUT

New 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	
H. L. CARL, Box 100, Flint, Mich.		Barred Rocks.....	per 100	13.00

HUNDERMAN'S CHICKS

REDUCED PRICES! Chicks \$7.00 per 100 and up. From good, pure-bred, heavy laying flocks.

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid prices	25	50	100	500	1000
English White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns.....	\$3.00	\$5.50	\$10	\$47.50	\$90
Barred Rocks, S. & R. C. Reds.....	3.50	6.25	12	67.50	110

Mixed Chicks, 50, \$4; 100, \$7 straight. Heavy Mixed, 50, \$5.50; 100, \$9 straight. Order right from this ad with full remittance and save time. Hatched in Blue Hen incubators. None Better. Free Catalog. **HUNDERMAN BROS., BOX 36, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN.**

TYRONE POULTRY FARM

Let us sell you our 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 & Tancered strain, headed by Pedigreed males direct from Eckart, Pioneer breeders of Anconas. Also Barred Rocks & S. C. Reds of best blood lines.

SPECIAL CHICKS—Assorted lots \$75 per 1000, \$8.00 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 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
R. C. R. I. Reds.....	12	55
Anconas & Brown Leghorns.....	13	60
Broilers, Mixed.....	11	50

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**

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Some Contributions

Dear Uncle Frank:

When I read what you said about what you will invest the fund in, I just threw the paper on the floor and ran and told mother. Pardon my treating the Michigan Farmer so roughly, but I was all excited.

Oh, how I worked to earn some money! I finally "scraped up" a quarter, so here I am!—Your niece, Ruth Burkett.

not in bed always, though. I had an operation last year and am getting better right along.

My mother donated fifty cents and I the other fifty. Here's hoping we get enough together for the radio. Come! Merry Circlers! do your share of spreading sunshine and happiness by giving enough money to the radio.

Love to all the M. C.'s, yourself included.—Your loving niece, "Bob."

Dear Uncle Frank:

Enclosed is \$1.00 to help towards getting that radio for the boys and

Dear Uncle Frank:

You will probably be surprised, and also glad when you get this one dollar from us club girls for the fund. We are a group of girls who organized a club about a year ago.

Below are the members: Lucile Senn, president; Muriel Cook, secretary; Zona Amos, treasurer; Bernice Frank, Lois Kirn, Ethel Cram, Mabel Kilburn, Beth Amos, Stephanie Bilcik, Virginia Lake.

You will find that some of the girls are not Merry Circlers, but they gave readily when they found out where their money was going.

Hoping that you soon will get enough money to buy the radios, I remain, Zona L. Amos, treasurer.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I received the check for my cartoon. It sure will come in handy to help pay for my cartooning course. I am returning fifty cents of it for the Merry Circle Fund.

I don't understand why the Merry Circlers don't wake up and help to spread happiness for those unfortunate children. Here's hoping they do and you soon will get your desired amount.—Harold Coles, M. C.



Eleanor Gibson, Real Country Girl, Fools Birds with Her Imitations, and Turns Handsprings Easily.

girls. I know they will enjoy it very much. It certainly would be grand if every M. C. member would send in a few pennies.

I know what it is to be sick, as I have been sick for nearly five years,

OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Uncle Frank:

May I join your wonderful circle? I read your letters each week. I saw that Marjorie Goodburne was speaking about butterflies and moths, but they don't live very long, do they? I just love them.

I have written to you before but did not see my letter in print. I love all kinds of sport, such as walking, horseback riding, etc.

I like bobbed hair. Don't you think Harold Coles is a nice boy? All boys talk the same way, but I know they don't mean it.

I will have to ring off so the rest of the column folks will have some room. Lots of love to the column folks, and also to you.—Your want-to-be-niece, Hilma Ehle, Gladwin, Mich.

Butterflies are an interesting study. I wouldn't be surprised but what some boys just say things to see what the girls would say.

lieve cross girls or teachers have, as long as the boys act they way they do. had their best day. But I don't be-

Dear Uncle Frank:

I am sending the last cross word puzzle to you in hopes of a prize. I've tried quite a few before, but as yet I've never won anything. It's fun to work all the puzzles and contests out, even if you don't win, I think, and anyways, there's always a chance that you may win.

I don't agree with Arthur and Reginald when they say that boys work harder than girls. Girls, in many cases, have to do their own work besides some work which their brothers are supposed to do. Also, a boy is very careless (usually) in the house. They



UNCLE FRANK

Glen Hornbaker's Picture of "Me" All Dressed Up and No Place to Go.

come into the house with their muddy shoes and track across clean floors. Then they throw their cap in one chair, their coat in another, and the girls usually have to pick and hang them up.

Now, Uncle Frank, perhaps you were one of those exceptionally good boys who never do these things, but I think you will agree that most boys are like this, and I think that if some boys would only notice how many times a day they do these things, and other similar ones, they would say no more about boys working harder than girls. What do you say?—Your M. C. niece, Lilah Ranney, Jenison, Mich.

Yes, I was one of those exceptionally good boys(?) Of course, my boys are not nearly as good as their dad was, because they leave their hats and

clothes lay around for mother and dad to pick up. I never had any sisters or daughters, so I don't know how careless girls are.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I am sorry I did not write before and thank you for the Golden Circle pin you sent me. I think the gold circle improves the looks of the pin a great deal and I shall be proud to wear it. I had not thought that you would find my dreams interesting enough to call for your attention.

We have been discussing many things these past few weeks, but all of them seem rather mild. They were interesting topics but they set me to wondering what the boys and girls would think if I suggested discussing crime, or rather, "What to do with criminals." Four young men from Grand Rapids, all under twenty, were sent up for life for killing a man a few weeks ago, and then called the judge hard-hearted after pleading guilty to eighty smaller crimes, all of which led up to the murder. What do you think?

Ann, why didn't you sign your last name; everyone here gave me credit for your letter. I am Ann R. M.

Crime is a very important question but of more importance than crime are the conditions which cause young folks to become criminals. These would be interesting things to discuss.

JOKE CONTEST.

IT seems ages since we have had a joke contest. It really took a request for another that made me remember that we had had one before.

We will give the usual ten prizes: two fountain pens, three dictionaries, and five knives; to the ten boys or girls who will send three jokes that are really funny. Think of the jokes you have heard, and ask your folks to tell you the best they can remember, pick out the three best ones and send them in.

Write your name and address in the upper left hand corner of the paper, and please put M. C. after your name if you are a Merry Circler. All not Merry Circlers who send in good jokes will get M. C. buttons and cards.

This contest closes May 29. So be sure to send your contest papers to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich., in due time.

PUZZLE WINNERS.

THE cross word puzzle must have been easy, as so many got it correct. Perhaps everybody has been working cross word puzzles so much lately that most anything that comes along now will be easy.

In picking the prize winners, we mixed all the correct puzzle answers and then picked out ten which were made the winners. The result of the picking was as follows:

Fountain Pens.
Sieves Everitt, Fremont, Ind.
Ethel Buckmaster, Osseo, Mich.

Dictionaries.
Emily Cody, Mayville, Mich.
Orill Traver, R. 5, Ithaca, Mich.
Pauline Hammond, R. 2, Ypsilanti, Mich.

Knives.

Robert Laity, 501 Fifth Street, Alibon, Mich.
DeLora Tingley, Manitou Beach, Mich.
Agnes Walsh, R. 1, Albion, Mich.
J. Richard Carpenter, Sparta, Mich.
William H. Peavy, Jr., R. 6, Howell, Mich.

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.

Pure-Bred White Leghorn Chicks



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

SEND NO MONEY FOR SILVER LAKE CHICKS

Just mail your order. We ship C. O. D. and guarantee 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. Minorcas, 12c; Mixed chicks, 8c. Lots of less than 100 chicks, 1c more. Silver Lake Hatchery, Box M, Silver Lake, Ind.

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

LAYING LEGHORNS

BLACK—BROWN—BUFF—WHITE

ANCONAS AND MINORCAS

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

Write for Prices

CRESCENT EGG COMPANY, ALLEGAN, MICHIGAN

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

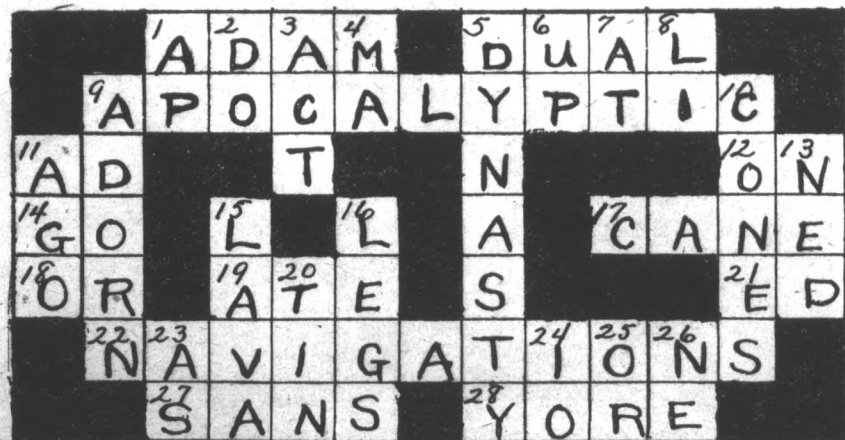


BABY CHICKS

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.



The Answer to the Contest Cross Word Puzzle.

ROYAL EGG-BRED CHICKS

75% OF OUR SALES EACH YEAR ARE TO OLD CUSTOMERS

TANCRED—ENGLISH S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

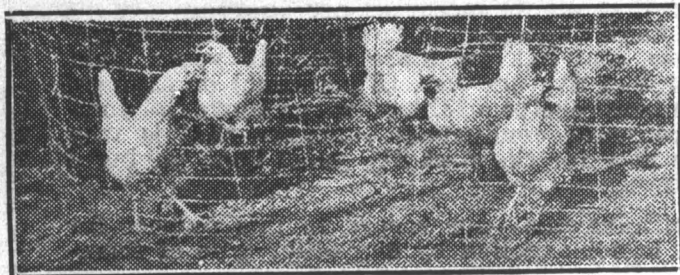
EARLY JUNE DELIVERY.

	50	100	500	1000
Eng. Type Mating (Extra Selected)...	\$4.50	\$9	\$42.50	\$85.00
Tancred—English mating (Special)...	5.50	11	52.50	102.50

(225 to 299-egg males).
Broilers, 7c each.

Do not miss this opportunity to get these chicks at the low prices quoted. OUR PEN IS LEADING THE ENTIRE LEGHORN DIVISION AT THE INTERNATIONAL EGG LAYING CONTEST AT M. A. C. HIGH BREEDING COUNTS. Order direct from this ad, or send for catalog. A 25% deposit books your order. If we cannot ship on date wanted, we will return your money at once. 100% live, and good condition guaranteed. Order today. Reference: Zeeland State Commercial and Savings Bank.

ROYAL HATCHERY AND FARMS, S. P. Wiersma, Zeeland, Michigan, R. 2.



Chicks for
S. C. W. Leghorns, Barron Strain..... 10c
S. C. Brown Leghorns 12c
Barred Rocks 12c
Rhode Island Reds 12c
We prepay all shipments in lots of 100 or more.
BYRON CENTER POULTRY FARM, G. C. Keizer,

	May 26,	June 3,	June 10,	June 17,	June 24 delivery.
Chicks for	10c	9c	8c	8c	11c
S. C. W. Leghorns	12c	12c	11c	11c	11c
Barred Rocks	12c	12c	11c	11c	11c

BYRON CENTER, MICH.

PROFIT

is what you want and you can get it with hens of this type

from Byron Center Poultry Farm. We are raising 1000 pullets on our own farm that we are going to sell at 75c each.



Extra Quality Egg-Bred CHICKS

White Leghorns Reduced Prices S. C. Anconas 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 Holmwood 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:

	50	100	500	1000
White and Brown Leghorns, Anconas	\$4.50	\$9.00	\$35.00	\$65
Selected Mating	5.50	10.00	45.00	85
Extra Selected Mating	6.50	12.00	55.00	110
Barred Rocks	3.50	7.00	35.00	70

Mixed chicks or broilers
Prices After June 15, 1c less.

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

BABY CHICKS From World's Greatest Layers \$6.50 per 100 & up---Catalog Free

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

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

Flocks are carefully culled and developed on free range. All chicks are hand picked and inspected, no cripples or weaklings. Every one strong and healthy.

100% Live Delivery—Postage Paid

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

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



Early Maturing BABY CHICKS From Pure-Bred Blood Tested Stock

	50	100	500	1000
Prices (postpaid) on				
Select B. P. Rocks & R. I. Reds.....	\$6.50	\$12.00	\$60.00	\$115.00
Extra Select B. P. Rocks & R. I. Reds.....	7.50	14.00	70.00	135.00
W. P. Rocks & W. Wyandottes.....	8.50	16.00		
Utility and Eng. Barron S. C. W. Leghorns.....	6.50	11.00	55.00	110.00
Tancred American S. C. W. Leghorns.....	7.50	14.00	70.00	135.00

Mixed Chicks (all varieties), \$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. Pullets —8 weeks to maturity. MILAN HATCHERY, Box 4, MILAN, MICHIGAN.



KEYSTONE HATCHERY

100% live delivery guaranteed. Post paid prices

	50	100	500	1000
Foreman Strain Barred Rocks.....	\$8.00	\$15	\$70	\$130
Sel. Barred Rocks, S. C. & R. C. R. I. Reds.....	6.50	12	55	100
S. C. Reds, (Int. Laying Contest Stock).....	8.00	15	70	130
White Rocks and Wyandottes.....	7.50	14	65	125
Tancred American S. C. W. Leghorns.....	7.00	13	60	115
English Barron S. C. W. Leghorns.....	5.50	10	45	85
All Heavy Chicks, odd lots.....	5.50	10	45	85
All Variety Chicks.....	5.00	9	40	75

KEYSTONE HATCHERY, Dept. 50, Lansing, Mich.

BUY "GENEVA" PURE HEAVY LAYING CHICKS

Order "Geneva" Chicks NOW. You Take No Chance

New Low Prices. 25% deposit books your order.
100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid prices

	50	100	300	500	1000
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns, Anconas.....	\$5.00	\$9.00	\$26	\$42	\$80
Barred & Wh. Rocks, Reds, English, Wh. Leghorns.....	6.00	11.50	33	53	105
Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Wyandottes, Bl. Minorcas.....	6.00	11.50	33	53	105
Buff & Wh. Minorcas, Silver Laced Wyandottes.....	10.00	18.00	52	85	...

Mixed Chicks, \$8 per 100 straight. Heavy Mixed Chicks, \$9.50 per 100 straight.
Our "Geneva" Chicks are Hatched from Personally Inspected Flocks, Free from European Pest and Other Diseases. Thousands of pleased customers. Catalog Free. Bank Reference. Member I. B. C. A.
GENEVA HATCHERY, Box 29, GENEVA, INDIANA.



CHICKS SINCE 1906

Early Summer and Harvest Hatched Chicks
Prices effective June 1.
100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid prices

	25	50	100	500	1000
White, Brown, Buff and Black Leghorns, Black Minorcas.....	\$2.50	\$5.00	\$9.00	\$40	\$80
Barred & Wh. Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds, Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, S. S. Hamburgs.....	3.00	5.50	10.00	48	95

A Hatch every Monday until July 15th. You will make good money on these name first, second and third choice, in case of shortage on any variety we can then fill on another choice. Send for Catalog. LANTZ HATCHERY, BOX 1, TIFFIN, OHIO. Established 1906.

Cooperative

The principal reason why this Company pays 5 per cent and 6 per cent on savings is because it is NOT a bank.

It is a Savings and Loan Association and does but two things.

1st Accepts Savings.

2nd Makes First Mortgage Loans on homes.

It is limited by law to these two things. Being strictly a Mutual or Co-operative Association, it has no preferred shareholders, no select few to receive a higher rate of earnings at the expense of the majority—all share alike.

The fact that all its members are shareholders instead of mere depositors is the reason this Company can—does, and has for more than 35 years, paid an average of five per cent (5 per cent) on savings. The members receive all the earnings above the nominal expense of conducting business—that is why we have now for the past 3½ years been paying 6 per cent.

As to withdrawals—our record in this respect for 35 years is not excelled by any other type of financial institution.

Ask for Booklet.

Resources \$8,500,000

Established 1889

The National Loan & Investment Company

1248 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

Detroit's Oldest and Largest Savings and Loan Association

Under State Supervision

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

GUERNSEYS

50 Cows—Bred and Open
Heifers - Bulls—50

Michigan Guernsey Breeders' Ass'n
Annual Consignment Sale

May 27th, 1925

Agri College, East Lansing

For catalogues, address the Michigan
Guernsey Breeders' Association,
East Lansing, Michigan

FOR SALE—High Class Grade Guernseys

Extra good milch cows. Bred yearlings
3-4 to 15-16. Farm at Watervliet, Mich.
Address

J. K. BLATCHFORD,
Auditorium Tower Chicago, Ill.

GUERNSEYS: registered. A fine young bull calf,
also a few cows and heifers. Write or come and
see them. Hickory Grove Farm, Van Wert, Ohio.

For Forty Years!

Do you know of a better recommendation for
Holsteins than the fact that the great State
of Michigan has been breeding them for 40
years and now owns more than 1,100 pure-
bred females? 350 of them have A. R. O.
records, 32 from 30 to 39 lbs. in 7 days, and
8 from 1,000 to 1,232 lbs. in a year.
Seventeen 30-lb. sires in service, and eleven
of them are from dams with 900 to 1,232
lbs. in a year.

Select a herd sire from one of these old es-
tablished herds, noted for heavy production
and backed by the reputation of the State
of Michigan.
Send for our list of bulls for sale.



Bureau of
Animal Industry
Dept. C
Lansing, Michigan

FOR SALE REGISTERED HOLSTEIN FRIE-
SIAN 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.

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

Complete Dispersment SALE

An Accredited Holstein Frie-
sian Herd, 4 years
34-Cows and Heifers-34
June 2, 1925

At Ray W. Switzer Farm,
6 Miles northeast of Howard City, Mich.
On M 46

Build Up Your Herd of Holsteins

with a well-bred bull. We offer several, some of
which are ready for service, at very conservative
prices. These are sired by one of the good bulls of
the breed, and are out of A. R. O. heifers, with re-
cords up to 22 lbs. Also, a few bred young cows
with good records, for sale. Write for particulars.
Lakefield Farm Clarkston, 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 16 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.

Hereford Steers

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

Registered Herefords Bulls, cows and heif-
ers for sale. RALPH
CALHOON, Branch Co., Bronson, Mich.

Financial King Jerseys Our bulls of service-
able age are all sold,
but we have a few bull calves of excellent breeding,
sired by our great herd sire, Financial King Sen-
sation. Our prices are reasonable. COLDWATER JER-
SEY FARM, Coldwater, Mich.

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

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.

SHORTHORN DISPERSION SALE

A sale of choice registered Shorthorns will be held at
the Live Stock Sales Pavilion at the Iowa Free Fair
Grounds, Iowa, on June 2. Write for cata-
logue. N. J. Bishop, R. 5, Iowa, Mich., Prop.
Andy Adams, Auctioneer.

Live stock AND DAIRYING

Holstein Breeders Entertain

National Organization the Guest of Michigan Breeders

HOLSTEIN breeders of Michigan,
headed by the State Holstein As-
sociation, will entertain in Grand
Rapids on June 1-4. The guests will
include members of the Holstein-Frie-
sian Association of America, coming
from practically every state in the Un-
ion. Of course, Michigan breeders
will be out in full force.

The occasion is the fortieth annual
convention of the Holstein-Friesian
Association of America. Following
the convention occurs the sixth na-
tional Holstein sale.

Michigan has not entertained the
convention since 1916, when it was
held in Detroit. Last year's meeting
was in Richmond, Virginia. It is a
great honor to act as host to this an-
nual gathering. Michigan breeders
won the opportunity only after a spir-
ited contest on the floor of the past
two conventions.

The purpose of the annual conven-
tion is, of course, to conduct the busi-
ness of the association, which is the
largest single breed organization in
the world.

The sale held in connection with the
convention is more in the nature of
an educational exhibit than of a public
auction. Only the best representatives
of this year's number, sixty-one head,
is far smaller than usually offered.
The purpose of the management in
limiting the number was to insure the
quality of the sale, for it has thus
been impossible to set up high en-
trance requirements and to reject only
the animals that rate high for indi-
viduality. Dairymen and breeders who
attend this sale will have an opportu-
nity to see the pick of eleven states.
Five head from California are already
here.

Michigan's quota of nine head was
selected by D. D. Aitken, of Flint, vet-
eran Holstein breeder and former pres-
ident of the Holstein-Friesian Associ-
ation of America. These nine which
will carry the Michigan standard
through the sale in competition with
the out-of-state sisters are given be-
low, together with the breeders who
were willing to uphold the high honor
of Michigan Holsteins by consigning
the ones it hurts to let go:

1. Blacres Sesame Korndyke, a four-
year-old consigned by The Detroit
Creamery farms of Mt. Clemens, has
a record of 37.92 lbs. of butter in seven
days, and 545.7 lbs. of milk. This
cow also has a thirty-day record of
148.9 lbs. butter, and 2,434.2 lbs. milk.
2. Bessie Ormsby Veeman, consigned
by the same company, is a seven-year-
old cow with a record of 30.4 lbs. of
butter, and 547.2 lbs. milk for seven

days, and a 305-day record of 816.36
lbs. butter and 21,363.6 lbs. milk, at
five years of age this cow made a
seven-day record of 30.6 lbs. butter,
and 664.5 lbs. milk.

3. Florence Veeman Pontiac, the
property of H. E. Resing, of Wood-
land, is from a 1,000-lb. dam. This
cow, at four years of age, has a sev-
en-day record of 35.23 lbs. butter, and
599.1 lbs. milk. A similar record made
at three years of age, was 32.57 lbs.
butter, and 567.9 lbs. milk.

4. George Fisher, of Plymouth, con-
tributes Lady Boon Jewel Fayne, a
six-year-old with a seven-day record
of 35.09 lbs. butter, and 717.7 lbs. of
milk. At four years this cow in seven
days produced 31.3 lbs. butter and
616.8 lbs. milk. She also has a C. T. A.
record for one year of 625.7 lbs.
of butter and 14,530 lbs. milk.

5. Emma Houwtje Beauty, from a
1,000-lb. dam, is a four-year-old con-
signed by J. F. Berkhimer, of Homer.
Her 365-day record consists of 937.1
lbs. of milk, and 23,818.8 lbs. milk.

6. Lakewood Maplecrest Fly, a six-
year-old from the Lakewood Farms of
Battle Creek, has a seven-day record
of 30.83 lbs. butter, and 612.8 lbs. of
milk. This cow also has a C. T. A.
record at five years of age of 650 lbs.
butter, and 17,130 lbs. milk.

7. Loland Betty Johan. From the
herd of J. F. Bowlby, of Ovid, is a
four-year-old with a seven-day record
of 29.97 lbs. of butter and 522.8 lbs.
of milk. At two years this cow had a
C. T. A. record of 624.1 lbs. butter and
12,618 lbs. milk, and at three years
one of 767.1 lbs. butter, and 14,679 lbs.
milk.

8. Starlight Veeman Hengerceld
comes from the herd of John C. Buth,
of Grand Rapids, and has a seven-day
record at four years of 28.01 lbs. of
butter and 480.5 lbs. milk. This cow
also has a C. T. A. record of 694.8 lbs.
butter and 18,377 lbs. milk.

9. Bess Colantha Pabst Ormsby 3rd,
a two-year-old daughter, 36 lbs. butter
and 992 lbs. milk, daughter of a 1,200-
lb. cow, is the property of R. D. Buth,
of Comstock Park.

Such Holsteins with their records and
breeding, and in calf to the best bulls
of our state, will do Michigan proud.
The C. T. A. records are very satis-
factory when you reflect that a C. T.
A. record shows what a cow has done
under ordinary dairy practice in her
working clothes. It does not neces-
sarily show her best production as it
may not contain the best portion of
her lactation period; it merely shows
the production for the association year
observed.

Railroad Rates to Grand Rapids.

When you buy your ticket to Grand
Rapids, ask for a "Certificate." If
sufficient numbers of certificates are
turned in, then return fare will be
one-half the usual rate. So please get
a certificate, even if you yourself do
not plan on using it to apply on return
trip; it will help others.

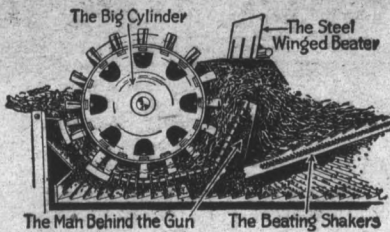
Ask your railroad agent for informa-



This type 8-month old calf of milking strain from the Beland and Beland
Farms at Tecumseh, topped the Shorthorn Sale at Napoleon, Ohio.

Because it SAVES All the GRAIN—

Rain, Rain, Rain



the 4 Threshermen beat it

Your corn may need rain this summer, but rain never did any good for grain in the shock.

Think how you'll enjoy a good "soaker," if your grain is in the bin, or gone to market at early season prices, threshed by the Four Threshermen.

Maybe you'll be lucky and get "threshed" early, but if you have your own threshing machine, you're bound to beat the rain.

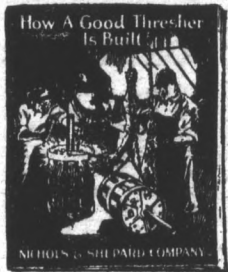
Let's not have any grain sprouted in the shock this year. Send a post card for this book; it tells you how the Four Threshermen, Big Cylinder, Man Behind the Gun, the Steel Winged Beater and the Beating Shakers beat it.

NICHOLS & SHEPARD COMPANY

286 Marshall Street
BATTLE CREEK MICHIGAN

Send for your copy

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



—it SAVES the FARMER'S THRESHING BILL

FOR SALE

Lemster Sadie Vale Echo Sylvia—3 yr. old, whose dam is a world's record for production. She is now 5 1-2 years old and has two 7-day records over 30 lbs. and three 305-day records of 16,000 lbs., 19,000 lbs. and 22,000 lbs. of milk. His sire's dam is from a 40-lb. 3-yr.-old daughter of King Korndyke Sadie Vale. His price is only \$250 F. O. B., and he is gentle and a sure breeder. More white than black. Also a daughter of a 27-lb. cow, sired by a 1,000-lb. bull, price \$150, 2 years old, bred.

Bazley Stock Farm, Ypsilanti, Mich.

Gotfredson Farms Shorthorns

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

WILDWOOD FARM

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

tion on "the certificate plan." Present yourself at his office at least thirty minutes before your train time.

Michigan Delegates to Convention Chosen.

Michigan will be represented in the Fortieth Annual Convention of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America to be held June 2-3 at Grand Rapids, Michigan, by the following members: D. D. Aitken, of Flint; H. W. Norton, Jr., Lansing; Dudley Waters, Grand Rapids; M. D. Buth, Comstock Park; Jay Tooley, Howell; Fred Martin, Owosso; E. L. Smith, Adrian; J. E. McWilliams, Mt. Clemens; E. M. Bayne, Romeo; J. B. Strange, Grand Ledge.

These delegates were chosen by ballot, Michigan members of the National Association voting, from a list of twenty nominees. They will meet, together with 155 other delegates representing forty-four states and Canada. Canada sends one delegate.

Only delegates vote in the convention, but the privilege of the floor is extended to any member of the National Association. Michigan has about 2,000 such members, ranking fifth in respect to members in the United States.

A good attendance of Holstein breeders, not only from Michigan, but from all main Holstein States, is expected at the convention and the Sixth National Holstein Sale following.

KENT COUNTY GUERNSEY BREEDERS TO SHOW AT FAIR.

At a recent meeting of the directors of the Kent County Guernsey Breeders' Association, it was decided to enter a county herd at the West Michigan State Fair, September 7 to 12.

An excellent showing has always been made at this fair by local herds, but scattered all over the county are breeders who have a few pure-breds but who don't feel that they can spend the time to fit and show them. The best of these animals will be selected early in the summer. The owners will fit them and at the fair they will be shown by some one person.

The idea is to get the smaller breeder interested in the exhibiting of cattle and in studying type to create more interest in the breed. W. D. Buntington, field man for the state association, will make the selection of the cattle. Leo Riggs is president and Franklin Wallin secretary-treasurer of the local association.

PREPARE FOR FIGHT ON TARIFFS AFFECTING DAIRYMEN

At an executive meeting of the American Dairy Federation in Washington, April 29, C. W. Holman, secretary National Milk Producers Federation, spoke on the vegetable oil tariff. The question was discussed as to whether there shall be co-operation with other groups in regard to hearings on the vegetable oil tariff, and as to whether to carry on the fight in the courts if the Tariff Commission decides adversely. It was recognized that there is to be a general revision of revenue legislation by the next Congress, and that the dairy organizations should be prepared for any proposed change affecting the industry.

SETS PACKERS' DECREE ASIDE.

A FORMAL order setting aside the packer consent decree has been issued by Justice Bailey of the United States Court in the District of Columbia. Under this decree five years ago the "big five" meat packers agreed to go out of the business of transporting and distributing unrelated lines of business, including the handling of groceries and provisions other than meats.

Following a decision in the case brought by the California canneries, a motion was made by attorneys for the packers asking that the decree be set aside so far as the agreement related to all lines of business, and the court decided in favor of the packers.

COUNTY AGENTS AND COW TESTERS MEET.

COUNTY agents and cow testers from the west side of the state met at the Association of Commerce rooms in Grand Rapids on May 6 and talked over dairy problems with

dairy extension specialists from the M. A. C.

A. C. Baltzer and Robert Addy were the extension men who talked to the group. Mr. Baltzer went over the present day problems confronting cow testing association work. He explained in detail the new rules that have been made to safeguard the man in the cow testing association. These rules are being enforced in nearly all the associations in Michigan. Mr. Addy discussed the summer feeding of dairy cattle. R. G. Carr, assistant state leader of county agents for the west side of Michigan discussed extension problems.—K. K. V.

BLASTING DEMONSTRATIONS ARE WELL ATTENDED.

SEVENTEEN hundred farmers scattered over fifteen Michigan counties, were shown the most advanced methods of stump and boulder blasting as the result of a demonstration tour made during the month of April by N. A. Kessler, and Fred Walker, of the Michigan State College Extension Department.

Hillsdale, Branch, Cass, Eaton, Jackson, Washtenaw and St. Clair counties were visited by Mr. Kessler in demonstrations before a total of 853 persons. Montcalm, Oceana, Newaygo, Muskegon, Allegan, Van Buren, Barry and Kent counties were taken in by Mr. Walker in a swing which included demonstrations before 893 individuals.

The southern part of the state will be visited by the college experts during the summer months in an educational campaign on the use of pyratol, the reclaimed war explosive, in lifting ditches. Farmers may secure personal demonstrations on their farms by consulting local agricultural agents who have the itinerary in charge.—Cook.

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.

Warbles—Grubs.—Will you kindly give remedy for grubs in young cattle. C. C. L., Metamora, Mich.—Prevent gadflies from lighting on cattle by the use of covers, by the application of a commercial tar, and by spraying three per cent cerolin solution on the skin; also by thorough brushing to remove the eggs laid on the skin. Injection of kerosene into the openings of the swellings on the skin, by means of dropper or small syringe (when done at the earliest moment) leads to killing the larvae and subsidence of the swellings. Otherwise there is nothing to do but gently express the larvae by pressure with mouth of bottle when they are ready to escape, and don't neglect to kill the grubs.

Necrotic Stomatitis.—I would be very thankful for some advice in regard to my spring pigs. They are now about two weeks old and have a badly infected mouth. I thought at first it was caused by "Black Teeth" or "Wolf Teets," as sometimes it is called, but I think now it is something else, as I broke the teeth off with pinchers, but didn't seem to do any good, upper lips swell up and get hard and rough, nostril stops up. I have lost several. Sows are in good warm hog house, with board floor, and are bedded with clean straw. F. G. S., Onaway, Mich.—In the early stages the treatment of necrotic stomatitis may be successful, but in the advanced stages the disease usually proves fatal regardless of treatment. The most successful treatment consists in washing the mouth and nostrils with a one per cent solution of nitrate of silver, and this local treatment should be repeated frequently. The bacillus necrophorus is the cause of necrobacillosis, and necrotic stomatitis is one form of the disease.

WINNWOOD DISPERSAL

90 PURE BRED HOLSTEINS

Herd Fully Accredited

FRIDAY and SATURDAY,--JUNE 5 and 6

Following the National Sale to be Held at
WINNWOOD FARMS, Rochester, Mich.

(Take D. U. R. from Detroit to Hamlin Rd.)

The Type of the Winnwood Herd has been proven at three Michigan State Fairs, where our winnings were outstanding, with animals of our own breeding. The production of the herd is no less well known. Good records have been and are being made, under normal dairy herd conditions, without undue forcing. They are the kind that pay a profit at the fall. The two herd sires, Sir Ormsby Skylark Burke and Tritonia Pietertje Ormsby Burke, will both be sold, together with a large number of their daughters. A few splendid young bulls, one from an 1,100-lb. dam, will be offered. Write today for illustrated circular.

JOHN H. WINN, Inc.,

Rochester, Michigan

Eureka

Traction Sprayer

Does the biggest, most necessary job in crop raising. Insures investment in crops and increases yield from 50 to 200 per cent. Eliminates bugs, mold and blight. Quickly sprays potatoes, tomatoes, garden truck, cabbage, cucumbers, pickles, tobacco, beans, sugar beets, celery, etc.

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

In stock near you. Write today for catalogue on Eureka Sprayers and Potato Machines

Eureka Mower Co. Box 1408 Utica, N.Y.



BEE HIVES

section boxes, comb foundation, smokers, etc. Everything for the bees, including beginners' outfits. Top market price paid for beeswax. Send for supply catalog.

Berry Baskets and Crates

We carry a high grade wood basket, and the war lined paper basket. Send for price list. Can quote special prices on large orders.

M. H. HUNT & SON,

Box 525

Lansing, Mich.

HOGS

Lakefield Farm Durocs

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

Large Type 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.

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.

Hampshires For Sale nice spring and fall Boars. Choice bred gilts. 12th year. JOHN W. SNYDER, R. 4, St. Johns, Mich.

C HESTER WHITES FOR SALE. One 20-month-old herd boar. Also gilts sired by, or bred to a son of the Grand Champion Boar of Michigan. V. L. SIMMONS & SON, Ionia, Mich.

HORSES

FARMERS ATTENTION!

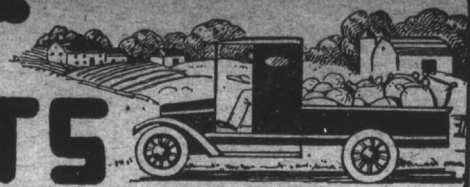
We have some extra good Percheron and Belgian Stallions of size and quality. International & State Fair prize winners. If your locality is in need of a good Stallion, you can easily secure one on our breeding association—service fee plan. FRED G. STEVENS Co., Inc., Breckenridge, Mich.

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.



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, May 19.

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 1 red \$1.86; No. 2 red \$1.85; No. 2 white \$1.85; No. 2 mixed \$1.85.

Chicago.—May \$1.66@1.67; July at \$1.53½@1.53½; September at \$1.44½@1.44½.

Toledo.—Wheat \$1.86@1.87.

Corn.

Detroit.—No. 3 yellow \$1.20; No. 4 yellow \$1.15.

Chicago.—May \$1.13½; July \$1.15½@1.15½; September \$1.13½@1.14.

Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 white at 54c; No. 3 at 52c.

Chicago.—May 45½c; July 44½c; September 44½c.

Rye.

Detroit.—No. 2, \$1.20.

Chicago.—May \$1.20; July \$1.12½; September \$1.04½.

Toledo.—\$1.19.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$5.30@5.35 per cwt.

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

New York.—Choice pea \$5.75@6.25; red kidneys \$9.50@10.

Barley.

Detroit.—Malting 96c; feeding 92c.

Buckwheat.

Detroit.—\$1.90@1.95.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Prime red clover cash at \$15; alsike \$12.50; timothy \$3.15.

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 \$55; coarse cornmeal at \$45; chop \$41.

Apples.

Chicago prices on apples: Northern Spies \$10 bbl; Starks \$6.50; Ben Davis \$5@5.50; Willow Twigs \$9.50.

WHEAT

Wheat prices had a setback early in the week, but underlying conditions remain strong, and the weak periods in the market are short lived. Old wheat is disappearing rapidly, and the new crop does not promise an abundant yield.

The United States Department of Agriculture estimates the world carry-over of exportable wheat on July 1 at only 125,000,000 bushels against 283,000,000 bushels a year ago and 256,000,000 bushels two years ago. With the carry-over of old wheat reduced to a minimum, the world can eat in the coming twelve months only the wheat that is harvested during the year. Until there is evidence of some large yields to offset the prospective small crop in the United States, a strong situation will exist.

Reports on the progress of the winter wheat crop in the last two weeks are mixed, some showing improvement while others tell of the need of frequent rains or of the Hessian fly and chinch bug damage. Altogether, there has probably been but little improvement. Spring wheat has a fine start, but rains have not been sufficient to build up much of a reserve of moisture, and a short period of dry weather would probably result in many complaints. European crops, with the exception of Russia, are said to be better than at the corresponding date a year ago. Canadian reports suggest about the same acreage as a year ago with better starting conditions.

RYE

Rye has been rather colorless, although fundamentals are strong. The visible supply is down to 11.5 million bushels against 20,000,000 bushels a month ago. The big shipments for export in the last few weeks seems to be disappearing rapidly abroad.

CORN

Corn prices have had a strong upturn in the last week, but were easy again at the close. Primary receipts in the week ending May 9 were the smallest for any week in nearly two

years and have been inadequate for the current demand, even though the latter is narrow. Since March 21, when the visible supply was at the peak, it has decreased 14,000,000 bushels, the largest for the corresponding period in recent years with the exception of 1922 and considerably above the average. The after-planting run will be due in two or three weeks. Some increase in receipts is probable, but the small farm reserves and good prices for hogs suggest that it may be smaller than usual. The new corn crop is getting started much better than last year on a slightly larger acreage.

OATS

Oats continue to disappear rapidly. In the last eight weeks the visible supply has decreased 25,000,000 bushels, as against 9,000,000 bushels a year ago and the largest for the corresponding period in at least fifteen years. Receipts continue light in spite of large farm reserves. Moderate but steady export business is being done. The huge merchandising trade, together with small arrivals at primary markets, show that at current prices there is a good demand, but country holders are not willing to sell.

SEEDS

The seed market is very quiet. The carry-over of clover in most positions is smaller than a year ago. Prices on most clover and grass seeds are higher than a month ago.

FEEDS

Mill feeds continued in a strong position last week with prices for immediate shipment tending higher. Supplies are more liberal although there is no apparent pressure of offerings. Future shipment wheat feeds are quoted at a discount under quick shipment stuff.

HAY

The hay market was quiet last week. Demand was limited so that moderate receipts were fully equal to requirements. Stocks of hay on farms on May 1 were 2,844,000 tons larger than in 1924, totalling 15,679,000 tons, the largest on record with one exception. Considering the record crop last year, the rather open winter and the decrease in the number of hay consuming animals on farms, these stocks are not excessive. The low price of hay

has favored feeding and probably increased the amount wasted.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Fresh eggs were firm and higher last week. Receipts have not fallen off, as yet, but reports from the country indicate smaller collections, and the supply will gradually decline from this point. Storage holdings of eggs on May 1 were 4,901,000 cases compared with 3,563,000 cases on the same date a year ago, an excess of 1,338,000 cases. Since May 1 the rate of accumulation has been less than a year ago so that the excess has been reduced, and holdings on June 1 will probably be more nearly equal to those of last year.

Chicago.—Eggs, miscellaneous 31c; dirties 28½c; checks 28c; fresh firsts 31@32c; ordinary firsts 30½c. Live poultry, hens at 24c; broilers 45@48c; roosters 14½c; ducks 25c; geese 13c; turkeys 28c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 31@32c; storage 32@34c. Live poultry, broilers 50@55c; heavy hens 28@29c; light hens 25@26c; roosters 17@18c; geese 15c; ducks 30@32c; turkeys 25c.

ONIONS

Onion prices have been steadily advancing recently. Supplies of old stock are being cleaned up, and the remainder of the Texas crop of new onions is closely held. Light receipts are anticipated during the next two months.

BUTTER

The butter market retained its strength last week, although sentiment favored lower prices. Receipts are increasing, but consumption is on a broad basis, and so far arrivals have been closely cleaned up. The flush of production is close at hand, pastures are generally reported in good shape, and conditions favor a spring make equal to a year ago. With the season several weeks earlier than usual, arrivals will soon show full grass flavor suitable for storage. Dealers will probably attempt to push prices somewhat lower before storing in a large way, but present prices are not far from the new spring basis so that declines should not be drastic. Storage holdings on May 1 were the smallest on record on that date with one exception. The close of the storage deal which threatened to be the most disastrous ever known was far more favorable than any believed possible.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago 41½c; New York 44c.

POTATOES

Potato markets were strong at higher prices last week. Shipments of old potatoes were light and advances of 35c per 100 pounds were general at shipping points. City prices were marked up five to 45 cents above the previous week's levels. The supply of new potatoes was liberal, shipments being twice as many as moved during the same period in 1924, but prices were marked higher during the week. Northern round whites U. S. No. 1 were quoted at \$1.10@1.25 per 100 lbs. in the Chicago carlot market. Eastern round whites were held at \$1.35 per 100 pounds.

CHEESE

Cheese markets advanced slightly last week in line with higher country costs. Supplies are liberal, but current demand absorbs the larger portion of supplies and accumulations are not burdensome. Grass cheese will be available sooner than a year ago. The appearance of this cheese, which is suitable for storage, usually has a strengthening effect on the market.

WOOL

A firmer tone is present in the wool market although the volume changing hands is small and prices are largely nominal. The betterment was due to the curtailing of the London sale to one-third of the amount originally scheduled and to suspension of all sales in Australia until July 1.

There is no big surplus of wool in this country or abroad, and the decline in the last few months has corrected any excess that may have existed in the advance last fall and early winter. Sales in producing sections are few and far between, but a trading basis will probably be established in a short time if seaboard markets stabilize. In the bright wool sections of the middle west, growers are being offered 35 to 40 cents for their clips.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Buying was quite brisk. The market was fairly crimson with radishes and prices fell off before all were cleaned up. Offerings of asparagus were liberal and the demand active. Lettuce and spinach were easy sellers, while the increased supply of green onions and rhubarb meant lower prices and a slower clean-up. The demand for sorrel, carrots, parsnips, and other root crops was limited. Apples were taken readily and there was a little more life in the demand for potatoes.

Apples \$1.25@3.50 bu; beets, round 50@60c bu; asparagus \$1.75@2.25 per dozen bunches; cabbage 75c@1 bu; red \$1@1.25 bu; carrots 75c@1 bu; dandelions 40@50c bu; horseradish \$2 @3.50 bu; green onions 50@60c dozen bunches; parsnips 75c@1 bu; potatoes 40@75c bu; radishes, outdoor 70c @1 dozen bunches; rhubarb, outdoor 40@60c dozen bunches; honey \$1.25 per 5-lb. pail; butter 50@55c; spinach \$1@1.25 bu; pansies \$1@1.25 flat; cabbage plants \$1@1.25 per flat; tomato plants \$1.25 flat; geraniums, mostly at \$2.40 dozen; egg plants \$1.25 per flat; eggs, wholesale 31@32c; retail 33@38c; hens, wholesale 29½c; retail 33 @35c; Leghorn broilers 40@45c; colored broilers 48@55c; veal 15½@17c; dressed poultry, hens 38@45c; springers 38@40c.

GRAND RAPIDS

Supplies of Leghorn broilers are beginning to exceed the demand in Grand Rapids and prices are on the decline. Eggs were higher this week and farm produce was in fair demand on the city markets. Asparagus \$1@1.25 per dozen bunches; green onions 20@25c dozen bunches; radishes 25@35c dozen bunches; leaf lettuce 15c lb; potatoes 45@55c bu; summer squash (hothouse) \$2 per 8-lb. basket; cucumbers \$1.50@1.75 dozen; hothouse tomatoes \$2.25@3.25 per 7-lb. basket; eggs 28@29c; butter-fat 42c lb; broilers, Leghorn 30 @35c; heavy 40@45c; fowls, light 18 @20c; heavy 22@24c; veal 12@13c; pork 15@16c; beef, best 12@13c lb; wheat \$1.62 bu; beans \$4.75 cwt.

COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

Shorthorns.
June 2—N. J. Bishop, R. 5, Ionia, Mich.

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, May 19.

CHICAGO

Hogs.

Receipts 14,000. Market irregular; light weights 5@20c higher; bulky weights 25@40c up; medium and heavy weight butchers 10@15c lower than Monday's best price; packer sows unchanged. Bulk of good and choice 140 to 210-lb. average \$12.80@13; tops \$13; bulk 240 to 350-lb. butchers \$12.50@12.60; packing sows mostly \$11.15@11.45; 110 to 130-lb. slaughter pigs at \$12.25@12.75.

Cattle.

Receipts 10,000. Fat steers and yearlings steady to 15c higher, mostly 10 to 15c up; weighty steers show most advance. Matured steers \$11; best yearlings \$11.50; light yearlings and heifers \$11; fat cows lower; spots 25c off; bulls steady; vealers 25c lower, \$9@10 to packers.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 19,000. Fat lambs mostly opening steady; a few single decks of natives at \$15.25@15.50; one deck of fat ewes \$7.50; full steady.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 332. Cull grades 50c lower, others slow.

Good to choice yearlings, dry-fed

Best heavy steers, dry-fed

Handweight butchers

Mixed steers and heifers

Handy light butchers

Light butchers

Best cows

Butcher cows

Cutters

Canners

Choice bulls 5.00@ 7.00
Heavy bologna bulls 4.50@ 5.75
Stock bulls 4.00@ 5.00
Feeders 5.50@ 7.50
Stockers 5.50@ 6.50
Milkers \$45.00@70.00

Veal Calves.

Receipts 923. Market 50c lower.
Best \$11.00@11.50
Others 5.00@10.50

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 806. Lambs are 25c lower; sheep steady.
Best lambs \$12.50@13.50
Fair lambs 11.00@11.75
Light to common 8.00@ 9.25
Clipped 13.00
Yearlings 13.00@13.50
Fair to good sheep 6.00@ 7.00
Culls and common 3.00@ 5.50
Buck lambs 13.00@13.25

Hogs.

Receipts 1,515. Market is 15@25c higher.
Mixed hogs \$ 13.75
Pigs and lights 13.00
Little yorkers 13.25
Yorkers 13.25@13.35
Roughs 10.75
Stags 7.50

BUFFALO

Hogs.

Receipts 4,560. Market is closing slow. Medium to heavies at \$13.55@13.75; packing sows and roughs \$11.50@11.75.

Cattle.

Receipts 350. Market slow.

Receipts 10,000. Best lambs \$12.35@12.50; ewes \$7@8.

Calves.

Receipts 350. \$11.

GUERNSEY BREEDERS HOLD SALE.

FIFTY-THREE head of registered Guernsey cattle will be assembled at East Lansing from all parts of the state on Wednesday afternoon, May 27.

The occasion is the First Annual Consignment Sale of Michigan Guernseys held under the auspices of the State Guernsey Breeders' Association. The sale will be held at the college live stock pavilion and will begin at 12:30 P. M., eastern standard time.

This will be the largest single offering of pure-bred Guernseys in the state in the past few years. Although public, it will be more than an ordinary auction sale. The animals have been selected from twenty-four of the leading herds and only those from clean, healthy herds have been accepted. In the offering are eighteen cows, thirty heifers and calves, and five males.

GOOD DEMAND FOR HORSES.

THERE is a demand for good well-bred riding horses, according to army officers who have in charge the buying of mounts. And not only is the army finding greater difficulty in securing riding horses of the proper type, but there is a growing demand for horses for horseback riding, polo and hunting. This demand is so far above the supply, it is said, that good riding horses are bringing prices far above those of former days in this country.

NEW BULLETINS.

"Farm Kitchens."—If you are considering building a new house or remodeling the old one, now is the time to plan it, and one of the first things to consider is the kitchen. This bulletin contains detailed drawings and sketches with a complete discussion of the ideal 1925 kitchen with adaptations to all rural conditions. The matter of lighting, height of tables and sink, cupboard space, and general arrangement to save the greatest possible number of steps, are discussed fully. Write to the Michigan State College Extension Department for Bulletin No. 37 of the extension series.

"Rural Highways," by C. P. Halligan.—This bulletin, the first of a special rural landscape series, deals with the commercial possibilities of roadside landscaping and its value in selling a community to transients. The scenery of Michigan is one of our greatest assets, and the roadsides convey impressions of the state to the greatest number of people, but if we are to retain our natural advantages we must preserve the roadside growth and plant more. "Rural Highways" may be obtained from the college extension department by writing for Bulletin No. 1 of the landscape series.

"Tourist Camps," by C. P. Halligan.—Tourists are gradually becoming one of Michigan's most profitable "crops" and the wealth brought into our state annually by sightseers is enormous. Many farmers are providing camping facilities for motorists, thus providing a helpful service for which a nominal rate may be charged. Some rural communities are cooperating with tourists to the extent of furnishing suitable camping sites with fuel, water, and open stoves provided. This bulletin deals with all phases of the subject and should be invaluable to individuals and communities who are contemplating establishing tourist accommodations.

STILL TOO MANY GOOD CATTLE.

SUPERABUNDANCE of well-finished steers and relative scarcity of lower grades and of she stock are still the prominent features of the cattle market. Good and choice heaves lost ground last week, with heavyweights declining most. Yearlings are none too numerous, but the best kinds are slightly lower. Common and medium beef steers are still scarce, but the supply increased enough to cause a slight decline in prices, and this made the efforts to break the cow and heifer market more successful. After a rise of \$1 in the calf market at Chicago, it is softening again.

It is still a case of too many cattle of one kind. Total receipts around the market circle have not been especially heavy, in fact, they are smaller than a year ago. Buyers are looking for an early increase in the supply of medium steers as well as cows and heifers, and a sharp break is to be expected as soon as the increase appears. That prices of good steers will rise is also a probability, but not quite so certain as the decline on other grades.

The feeder movement in the last four or five weeks has been smaller than at the corresponding period in the previous three years. Prices are at the highest level of the season, but a downward trend is to be expected by the end of May.

HOGS UP AGAIN, DOWN AGAIN.

THE rally in hog prices amounted to nearly \$2 before country loading increased enough to cause a break, tumbled more than half way back when the larger run appeared, then turned firm again at the close of the week. The low point ten days or two weeks ago may prove to be bottom for the market during the spring, although prices may drop close to that point if receipts increase in the next two or three weeks as they usually do at this season of the year.

Rather sharp fluctuations may occur in the next month, but it appears that around the \$12 level at Chicago, a good deal of resistance will be shown to declines as producers will not sell freely and demand for product will be broad. Both domestic consumption and export buying seem to be much better than a month or two ago.

Stocks of lard in storage gained less than 2,000,000 pounds in April as compared with an increase of nearly 17,000,000 pounds in that month last year and a five-year average increase of 16,000,000 pounds. Stocks of hog meats declined slightly and at about the same rate as last year.

COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

Guernseys.

May 27—Michigan Guernsey Breeders' Association Annual Consignment Sale, Agricultural College, East Lansing, Mich.

Holsteins.

June 5-6—Winnwood Farms, John H. Winn, Rochester, Mich.
June 2—Ray W. Switzer Farm, Howland City, Mich.
June 4—Holstein-Friesian Association of America holds Sixth National Sale at Grand Rapids, Mich.

No Breakdowns
Light Draft—Perfect BalanceImproved Hocking Valley
Means Freedom From Breakage

Everywhere known for smooth, dependable operation. Exclusive construction removes all strain from crankshaft. Stops trouble at source. Means continuous work in field.

Hocking Valley
Hay Loader

A real one-man, two-horse loader. Unusually large main drive sprocket—lightens draft. Extra heavy straight drive chain—eliminates chain trouble. Cushion spring on draft frame. Rakes revolve in true circle. No vibration. No broken hay. Rakes overlap. Practically cover ground twice. Fully adjustable.



J. B. Sedberry Co., 817-F Exchange Ave., Chicago, Ill.

WHY NOT PUT THIS NEW MILL ON YOUR OLD TOWER

ALBION

Albion steel and wood mills are quiet and powerful. One-third the working parts of any other mill. Only main pinion bearing subject to wear. This is oilless, and easily replaceable. Gears by dependable weight without springs. Fits any 4-post steel tower. Why not shorten your chore hours now with a good Woodmill?

This is your chance—F. O. B. Albion. Erect it yourself. Ask your dealer, or write direct to:

Union Steel Products Co. Ltd.
Dept. 44, Albion, Michigan, U.S.A.

HOOSIER WOOD SILOS

Better silos for less money made possible by our modern methods of manufacture, sale and distribution. You will want to know about the Hoosier silo before you buy.

If your dealer is not selling the Hoosier silo, write us at once and advise the size silo interested in and we will gladly submit you quotations.

HOOSIER BUILDING TILE & SILO CO.
Dept. M.99, Albany, Ind.

NEWTON'S Compound

Heaves, Coughs, Conditions, or Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for heavy money back \$1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail.

The Newton Remedy Co.
Toledo, Ohio.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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

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

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

One	Four	One	Four
10.....\$0.80	\$2.40	26.....\$2.08	\$6.24
11......88	2.64	27.....2.16	6.48
12......96	2.88	28.....2.24	6.72
13.....1.04	3.12	29.....2.32	6.96
14.....1.12	3.36	30.....2.40	7.20
15.....1.20	3.60	31.....2.48	7.44
16.....1.28	3.84	32.....2.56	7.68
17.....1.36	4.08	33.....2.64	7.92
18.....1.44	4.32	34.....2.72	8.16
19.....1.52	4.56	35.....2.80	8.40
20.....1.60	4.80	36.....2.88	8.64
21.....1.68	5.04	37.....2.96	8.88
22.....1.76	5.28	38.....3.04	9.12
23.....1.84	5.52	39.....3.12	9.36
24.....1.92	5.76	40.....3.20	9.60
25.....2.00	6.00	41.....3.28	9.84

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

REAL ESTATE

80-A. MICH. FARM Only \$2,200. Close Lake; Horses, 6 Cows and calves, corn, wheat, rye, beans, potatoes, poultry, machinery assure easy living and bright future; on improved road in good community where waving fields of green will soon proclaim abundant harvests; 60 acres level productive fields, pasture woodland, variety fruit; pleasant 7-room house, shaded porch, farm bldgs. Owner's age forces price to \$2,200. half cash. Details pg. 157, new 196 pg. Illus. Catalog farm bargains throughout 24 states. Free. Strout Farm Agency, 205-BC, Kresge Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION OR FOR FALL DELIVERY—One to ten years. \$9.00 per acre rental, rich loam, 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 Gunson Street, East Lansing, house, garage, corner lot near Campus, \$3,000. Save this advertisement.

FOR SALE—120 acres good heavy clay land in Chippewa Co., Northern Michigan. Wonderful grain and grass land. Will make an ideal dairy farm. It adjoins highly improved dairy farm and is a bargain at \$1,500. Address Edward Doll, Dafer, Mich.

80-ACRE FARM, \$1,000 down. 9 cows, horses, machinery, crops included, for \$3,500. Near town. Loamy fields, valuable orchard, excellent house, large basement barn, silo, etc. Catalogue free. Charles Oatman Farm Agency, Cadillac, Mich.

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.

FOR SALE—214½-acre farm in Jackson Co. Herbert Ready, Munith, Mich.

FARM MACHINERY

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.

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

MISCELLANEOUS

BOYS—One bow, two arrows, one Indian finger trap, all for 50 cents Post Paid. Indian Art Store, Good Hart, Mich.

EDUCATIONAL

I CAN HELP a few more men and women, 18 to 65, qualify for Government positions, \$140 to \$300 monthly. Write me immediately. C. Ozment, 107, St. Louis, Mo.

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.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO. Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.50; ten, \$2.50. Smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; ten, \$2. Pay when received, pipe and receipt free. Farmers' Union, Paducah, Ky.

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, 45cts; 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 Potato 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.

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. G. S. Burrill, Reese, Mich.

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

SEED BEANS—Michigan White Northern. Yield, 35 bu. per acre. Price \$7.25 per 100 lbs. Free Samples, Henry Foley, R. 5, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

EARLY CABBAGE PLANTS—Thousand \$2.00 packed with moss, postpaid. Dahlblade Farm, Ocean View, Virginia.

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

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

SHIP US YOUR FAT HENS and fresh eggs every Tuesday. Write for a quotation. East Coast Poultry Co., 1300 Division St., Detroit, 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 18th 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. Aseltine 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—90 up. 12 varieties. Heavy layers. Delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Bank references. Catalogue Free. Superior Hatchery, Box 556, Windsor, Mo.

BABY CHICKS—Hatched from thoroughly culled flocks. R. I. Reds, B. F. Rocks, \$14 per 100. White Leghorns, \$12 per 100. Carleton Hatchery, Carleton, Mich.

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

CHICKS—May and June. English White Leghorns, 8c; Barred Rocks, 10c; Black Minorcas, 12c. Hillside Hatchery, Holland, Mich.

RICHARDSON'S Rocky Ridge Baby Chicks. Barred Rocks and Reds, from stock blood tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea. Hanover, Mich.

BABY CHICKS—All popular varieties. Extremely low prices after June 1st. Write, Litchfield Hatchery, Litchfield, Mich.

READ Shady Lawn Poultry Farm Ad on Page 697.

TURKEYS

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

AGENTS WANTED

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. Herman Janss, 1195 Transportation Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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.

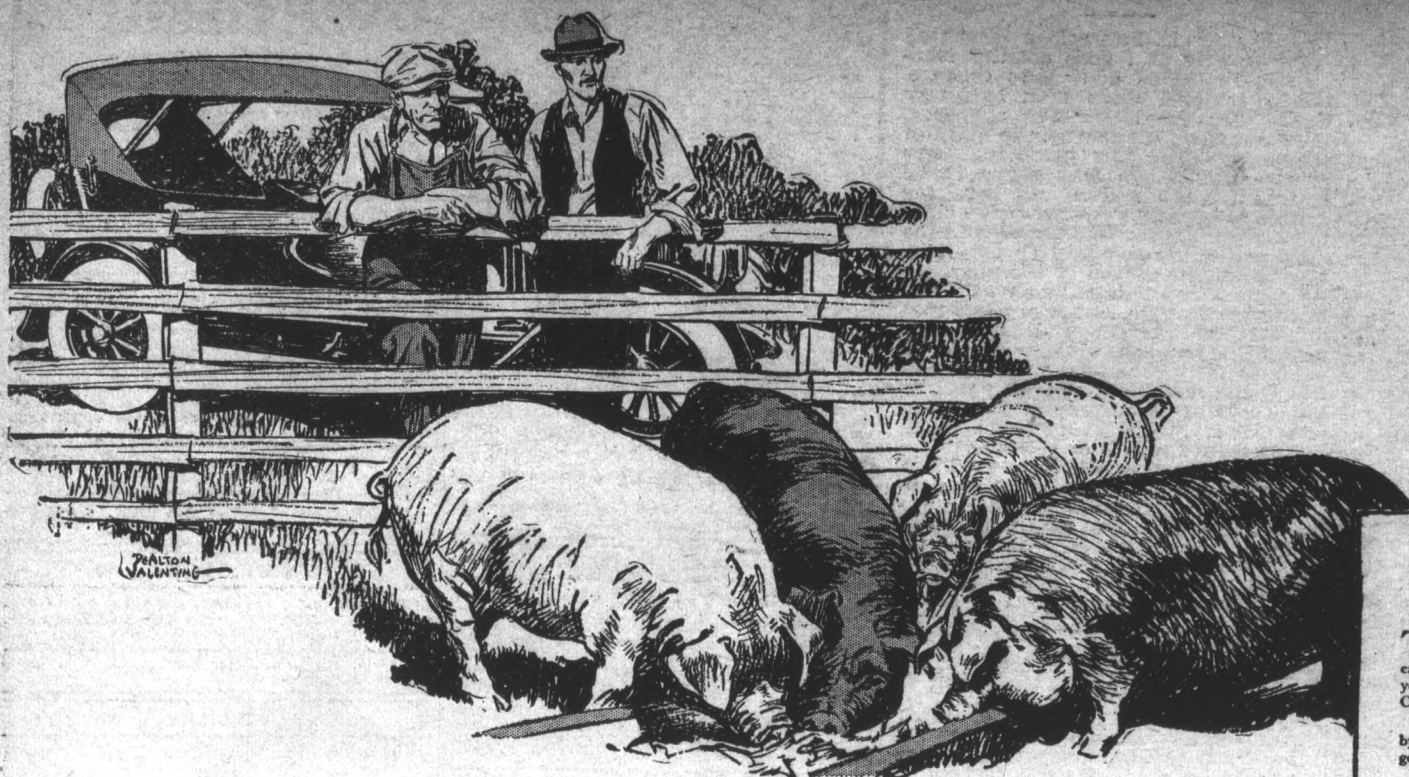
HELP WANTED

ENERGETIC, capable teacher or college student who wishes profitable employment during summer. Profitable from standpoint of health, training and finance. Will be trained in business. Salary and railroad fare. Opportunity to travel. Write Dept. B, 309 Park Ave. Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERT FLOUR MILLER and designer desires position, country mill. E. W. Miller, 4132 Huribut Ave., Detroit, Mich.

MENTION The Michigan Farmer when writing to advertisers.



One look picks the *profit-maker*

But appearance is a dangerous guide in choosing oil

ONE look may be enough to tell a skillful farmer the hogs that are easiest to fatten, or the poultry that brings the greatest profits.

But there is one place on the farm where the eye fails, where looks mean nothing. Two oils, may look as much alike as two prize Durocs, but differ as widely as a pure-bred and a runt.

Appearance won't tell you that one oil will distribute perfectly in your motor and that another may not.

From appearance, there isn't any way of judging that one oil will break down and another stand up under the heat of your motor, that one will burn clean and another produce soot and carbon, and that one will seal pistons and give power and smooth running, while another will let power "blow by" the piston rings.

*For operating economy,
follow this guide*

When the eye fails as a guide, isn't it reasonable to get the most expert advice you can find?

Near your farm is a Mobiloil dealer who gives advisory service in lubrication. He runs an established business year after year and is more interested in keeping you for a steady customer than in making an occasional sale at fancy profits. On his wall, he has the Gargoyle Mobiloil Chart of Recommendations because he knows it puts oil-selling on the only sound basis—

the use of this Chart means that every purchaser gets oil which engineers agree is perfectly suited to the requirements of his motor.

The dealer's judgment is backed by the combined judgment of motorists who call for Mobiloil more than for any five other brands combined, and by practically all manufacturers of automobiles, trucks, tractors and motors who have placed their okays on the recommendations listed in the Mobiloil Chart.

*Where you can secure
advisory lubrication service*

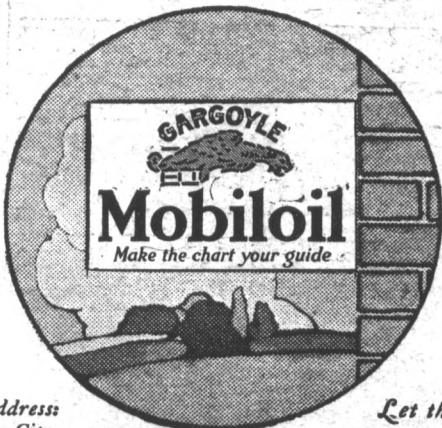
It is easy to find the dealer who gives this advisory service. On the outside of his building, he prominently displays a metal Mobiloil sign with the red Gargoyle. Inside, you will find the complete Chart. Make it your guide and you will always be certain of getting oil designed for duty in your motor.

Mobiloil is made from crude stocks chosen only for their lubricating qualities and not for high gasoline yield. Every batch, every can, every quart of Mobiloil is "true to type."

It is made by the Vacuum Oil Company which has specialized solely in lubrication for 59 years.

Tractor Lubrication

The correct engine lubrication for the Fordson Tractor is Gargoyl Mobiloil "BB" in summer and Gargoyl Mobiloil "A" in winter. The correct oil for all other tractors is specified in our Chart. Ask for it at your dealer's.



Branches in principal cities. Address:
New York, Chicago, or Kansas City.

Let this sign guide you to
greater farm profits

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

MAKE THIS CHART YOUR GUIDE

THE correct grades of Gargoyl Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars and motor trucks are specified below. If your car is not listed here, see the complete Chart at your dealer's.

The grades of Gargoyl Mobiloil are indicated by the letters shown below. "Arc" means Gargoyl Mobiloil Arctic.

Follow winter recommendations when temperatures from 32° F. (freezing) to 0° F. (zero) prevail. Below zero use Gargoyl Mobiloil Arctic (except Ford cars, use Gargoyl Mobiloil "E").

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS AND MOTOR TRUCKS	1925		1924		1923		1922	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Auburn 6-63, 8-63	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Autocar	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Buick	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Cadillac	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Case	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chalmers	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chandler	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chevrolet FB & T	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chrysler	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Cleveland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Cole	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Cunningham	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Davis	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Dorris 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Dort	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Durant 4	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Dusenberry	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Elcar 4	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" 8	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Essex	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Federal Knight	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" X-2	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
(other mod's)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Flint	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Four Wheel Drive	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
G. M. C.	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Garford (1 1/2-1 3/4)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
(other mod's)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Gardner	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Graham Brothers	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Gray	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Haynes 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Hudson Super Six	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Hupmobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Jewett	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Jordan 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" 8	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Kissel 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Lexington Concord	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
(other mod's)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Lincoln	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Loconobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Marmon	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Maxwell	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
(Com'l)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Moon	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Nash	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
(Com'l Quad)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
(other mod's)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Oakland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Oldsmobile 4	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Overland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Paige (Cont. Eng.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
(Com'l)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
(other mod's)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Peerless 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" 8	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Pierce Arrow	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Reo	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Republic (3 1/2 ton)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (1 1/2 ton)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (1 1/4-1 3/4 ton)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
(other mod's)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Rickenbacker 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" 8	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Star	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Stearns Knight	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Studebaker	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Velie (Cont. Eng.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
(Hercules)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Eng. 7 (2 ton)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
(other mod's)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Westcott D-48	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
(other mod's)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
White 15 & 20	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
(other mod's)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Wills St. Claire	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Willys-Knight 4	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
" 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc

Recommendations for Stock Engines when used in passenger cars only, shown separately for convenience

Continental (Model A 24, W. 24, S. 4)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (other mod's)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Lycoming (C series & Mod. 15)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (other mod's)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc

TRANSMISSION AND DIFFERENTIAL:

For their correct lubrication, use Gargoyl Mobiloil "C," "CC" or Mobilubricant as recommended by complete Chart available at all dealers.