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DETROIT, MAY 30, 1925

CURRENT COMMENT

Some Ails of the Mails

TO the American there is something sacred about a letter. In this country a wholesome respect has been built up around personal messages forwarded through the mails.

But this respect does not obtain in some countries. There the opening and reading of sealed letters is common. "Cracking seals" is the appellation given to this practice.

The soul of the average American would be filled with indignation, and timid persons would revolt at the thought of third persons peeking into their "personal correspondence."

Yet, here in America, exactly this thing happens to some 21,000,000 letters each year. The practice will continue so long as letter writers fail to properly place legible return addresses upon the envelopes.

These letters are opened, not for the purpose of detecting any crime or scandal in which the writer or recipient might be interested, but to learn, if possible, the identity of the writer or the addressee. This is done at the Dead Letter Office, and, out of one in every five, some clue is found that enables the postmen to deliver the message.

This occasions a tax upon the post-office department. In one city the time of four hundred persons are necessary to handle these poorly addressed letters. It costs another city \$500 daily to do this unnecessary work.

Also, senders fail to get their letters to the place they wish. Further, three million dollars of checks, drafts and money orders each year never reach their owners; besides, thousands of dollars in cash are removed annually from such letters by the postal clerks.

The cure is easy. You know your own address. Put it in the upper left hand corner of the envelope. If legibly written it will bring the letter back, if, for any reason, it cannot be delivered.

The Pursuit of Happiness

TWO of the most important economic services in the United States are telling the country that the farmer is getting prosperous. His improved condition is the main subject of discussion in Pullman car smokers, those clearing houses of well-done and half-baked thoughts.

There is no doubt but what conditions are better than they were, because any change would have to be for the better, for things could not have gotten much worse. And undoubtedly farmers are buying as they have not been able to buy in several years.

But they are not spending money like drunken sailors. They are not buying luxuries, but rather making up for lost time in buying what they ought to have bought normally during the past few years.

These things indicate that agriculture is coming back gradually to its rightful place in the activities of the country. They show that the farmer can again resume his pursuit of happiness after going through the Slough of Despond for several years.

It is the inalienable right of each of us to pursue happiness. But sometimes conditions are such that we have temporarily to discontinue that pursuit. The farmer has had his discontinuance and is just resuming the pursuit. And his business is so fundamental that, when he resumes, it brightens the faces of most everybody else.

It is the pursuit of happiness which makes life attractive. We get our joy out of pursuing it instead of attaining it. All the signs indicate that the farmer is beginning again to take up this pursuit.

Price of Centralization

A STUDY of food distribution in New York by the department of agriculture reveals that it costs more to haul a sack of potatoes in that city than to transport it by freight from the Michigan producing section, one thousand miles away.

A forty-seven per cent spread between the wholesale and retail prices was found by the investigators. Most of this was due to heavy costs of distribution in the city, including trucking charges, railroad switching costs, loading, unloading, credit and delivery service.

In large centers of population such as New York, the costs are, of course, always greater than in the smaller places. That is the price people pay for living in centralized points.

Not only in the marketing of agricultural products is distribution a problem. Many of our prominent business men are beginning to realize that the big thing is not production but distribution.

Perhaps the solution will be in decentralization. Large manufacturers are already establishing plants in various parts of the country to help cut distribution costs. In agriculture the tendency may be toward greater diversification so that the surrounding tillable lands will furnish as much as possible the food needed for the consuming public.

Michigan has always been a diversified state and because of this it has been more fortunate than many of its sister states. But, we believe that experience, even in this state, is indicating that specialization and centralization do not pay except under the most favorable conditions.

A Sign of Progress

WE have come to appreciate bathing as a real part of our lives. But, apparently, it has not always been so. We need to go back less than a century for a contrast. Before the year 1844, it was illegal for the good people of Boston, except on prescription, to take a dip. We can imagine a resident of the bean eating city slinking home as the curtains of night are falling, with an illicit cake of soap reposing in his pocket, hesitating on the threshold of his home for a final inspection of the thoroughfare, to know that he had not been detected by the city police while taking a swim.

In Philadelphia, we are told, that the situation was more favorable. There it was possible to dive at any time, except the closed season, which extended from November 1 to March 15. In Virginia a tax of \$30 was levied on every bathtub found about the premises.

Such are the good old days. Not having the obstacles which confronted our forefathers, we suggest for the good of those who sweat from the work of the day, that they provide a permanent or temporary bathing equipment. Such facilities will not only enable our farm workers to get more of the joy from life, but will fit them to do with greater ease and less discomfort, the heavy work of the hot summer months.

Recreation vs the City

WHILE the economic pull of the large industrial centers has been the chief factor in keeping up the migration of the farm youth to the cities, it is now being discovered that recreation, where properly handled in rural places and small towns, becomes a real force in counteracting this swelling of urban populations.

This fact is testified to by data gathered in a recent survey of small country towns where recreation facilities have been provided. In some of the places in question, the recreation facilities combine many features. Often parks have been established in which may be found playgrounds, athletic fields and swimming pools. In other cases the equipment is very simple.

Financing is done in a variety of ways. The majority of these playgrounds are supported by private subscription; a few by taxation, while many secure aid from both private individuals and the public treasury.

The thought that prompts mention of this matter is that country life becomes more attractive when a little play is mixed with the work.

Don't Buck the Truck

THERE are many angles from which Michigan farmers can view the motor truck. It is apparent, however, that in the great majority of instances the truck has increased farm efficiency. It has shortened and cheapened the transportation of many farm products from the field to the city. It frequently makes possible for farmers to take advantage of variations in demand for certain products at different markets. It speeds up the delivery of perishables, so giving distributors a longer period in which to market. It simplifies delivery by eliminating transfers, carrying goods all the way to the receiver.

In taking a long view of our farming business the opportunities afforded by the truck should have the thoughtful consideration of every operative farmer.

Cooperative Egg Marketing

THE marketing of eggs through cooperative societies is very popular in the west and midwest states, but Michigan has done practically nothing along this line.

Perhaps the local situation does not warrant Michigan's going into cooperative marketing of eggs, her markets being too near at hand. But we feel that the egg marketing situation may work out in a way similar to our marketing of fruit.

Other states, unfortunately situated as to markets, got busy with cooperative grading, packing and marketing of fruit and captured the markets that Michigan thought were her own. In contrast, Michigan fruit suffered and got a bad name. Now, we are waking up and are making efforts to overcome that reputation.

The west and midwest egg produc-

ing states are now going into the Michigan markets to compete with our haphazardly put up products. The results can be foretold. The uniform goods of our competitors will bring a higher price and will spoil the market for our packed "as per usual" stuff.

These associations in the western states are successful. They are making money because the public is willing to pay a premium price for quality goods.

May it not be that our geographical location so handy to markets is, and will be, a handicap instead of a convenience until we realize that cooperation in packing and marketing close to markets pays even better than it does at distant points? It seems that it will pay us to take the hint from these cooperative successes and do likewise.

Others

I SHOULDN'T care what others do to me, but I ought to be careful what I do to them." That's the text for my sermon this week. It comes from the Revelashuns o' Life.

Others is folkses what is always interferin' with my personal liberty. If it wasn't for them, I could take what I wanted to and do like I wanted to. No work, no nothin', 'cept to do like I pleased.

But—what fun is there in doin' what you pleased if you ain't got nobody to do it with you. What fun kin we have without others? It's bein' glad and sad with others, givin' an' gettin' sympathy and encouragement, and etc., is what makes life worth while.



The other day Jed Hudson celebrated his mother-in-law's birthday by swallowin' too many moonbeams, and then he went out and preached to his fellow citizens on personal liberty. Then he demonstrated it by drivin' off with Mike's horse an' buggy. Well, others didn't like to see Jed make a fool o' himself an' discommode Mike, so they put Jed in the coop where he kin study the Value o' Restraint.

Jake Smith's heart is just full of Mary Watson, but he can't have her 'cause o' others. Mary is got a husband and some kids.

Sam Roscoe is a personal liberty man. He got sore 'cause John Wrigley hit his car when Sam run right in front o' him. He got a rarin' and callin' John names an' John just says, "Sam, you don't know what you are doin'." Sam says, "I don't, eh!" and slapped him in the face. John just held him an' says, "Sam, you cool off an' then go home an' think things over." Sam says, "You darn sissy, why don't you come out an' fight?"

A coupla days later Sam came an' apologized at John for the fool he made o' himself. John just figured if Sam made a fool o' himself there ain't no reason why he should. He also figured it takes two to make a fight.

I think the world is gettin' better 'cause we are learnin' how to live with each other better all the time. We're learnin' that bein' good to each other is lots more fun than fightin', etc., an' that if we are careful what we do to others, they'll do better by us.

HY SYCKLE.

The longer I live the more certain do I become that the best that governments can do for farmers is of insignificant importance compared with what, by carefully thought out and loyal cooperation, they can do for themselves.—Sir Horace Plunkett.

Says Sam: Folks who say that college made fools of their boys forget who furnished the raw material.

"We" can accomplish ever so much more than "I" can ever do.

The Creature That's Got Lots of Scents

A Little Dogma on Dogs

By Harv Hess

"Ashes to ashes
Dust to dust,
If the weiners don't get him
Then bologna must."

NOW that we're all together once more, I've got a little riddle for you that I heard recently: Why is a tin can, tied to a dog's tail, like the end of the world? Because it's bound to occur. Not bad, is it? And speaking about tails, this is one about dogs. If you're interested, come and join our Kennel Club for a few minutes this evening. We're about to throw our annual bow-wow, and a dog story ought to be snappy.

You know, farm magazines are chuck full of information on how to raise practically all kinds of live stock and I even read the other day where some hick down in Indiana was utilizing his quarter-section for producing goldfish. It's not uncommon to find suckers on farms, but that was the first time I had ever heard of goldfish. Fish or no fish, the one piece of meat embellishing the modern, up-to-date eighty which never gets much publicity is the good old dog. Whole reams have been written on the care and management of horses, hogs, cattle, everything, in fact, from bees to bullfrogs; but did you ever pick up a country paper and read what constituted a balanced ration for a Cocker Spaniel? Neither did I.

Nobody seems to know much about dogs, or else they're afraid to tell it. Even our country vets don't bat very high around Rover. I had a skilled Vet. give a pooch of mine the double-O once, when he temporarily took the count of ten, and the Doc, diagnosing it as distemper, pretty near floated the poor pup with castor oil. It developed later that the dog had been run over by a Ford can and the castor oil should have been liniment. Now, that D. V. S. sure knew his onions when it come to horses or cattle, but on the dog question he was a blank check; and he admitted it, too.

I don't know where dogs come from originally, but I'd be willing to bet a bottle of mange cure that if someone would look up the register of the ark

they'd run across a Fido and a Queen. I do know, though, that during the jovial days of 900 B. C. (before Col-lies) some dogs put the finishing touches on a wicked old queen named Jezebel, and that says how long they been the friend of man.

A short time ago, the inhabitants of some town in the frozen north—I've forgotten whether it was Alaska or Michigan—got mixed up with diphtheria. They had to have serum from the states or the whole town would be

timate, for instance, that the best breed of dogs was these little bugle hounds, I'd have all the Boston Bulls and Irish Setters in the country right at my throat. Every dog has his place. I've got a brother, by marriage, who owns one of these little china doll dogs, I've forgotten what breed it is, but it's the kind you've got to poke to see which end barks. Anyway, at rounding up a bunch of Shorthorns or treeing a coon, that little whelp could not earn his sausage, but where your



A Couple of Airdales Taking the Air.

wiped out. Well, if you read the dailies you know it wasn't the aeroplane nor the submarine nor the horse that effected the rescue. It was a team of thirteen Siberian Huskies! Those malemites, as they're called, wallowed through a thousand miles of snow and ice, carrying the anti-toxin, and they made the last fifty miles through a blinding blizzard in less than seven hours. Believe me, that's walking the dog. Gunnar Kasson, the eskimo who owned the outfit, said he couldn't see the trail or any markings whatever. He left it all to his lead dog, "Balto," and, he says, "Balto didn't fail me." That ought to go down in history along with "Don't give up the ship, boys."

Now with the world full of all kinds of dogs, from frankfurters to greyhounds, far be it for me to try and say which is the best breed. There ain't no such animal. If I was to in-

dog pasture is confined to a 14x18 parlor, that's one of the best breeds to own.

A dog is as important a cog in the machinery of the general farm as the pork barrel. Not so very long ago the farm dog was chosen on his merits as a hunter or a companion. Watch dogs were considered unnecessary. They were of no more use than the front door on a country home. But since Mr. Ford had that little invention of his patented, we've got to be more careful. With autos batting around all hours of the night, a guy is liable to wake up some morning to discover some yeggs have lifted everything but the mortgage.

Now, I don't like a burglar, especially after dark, and that's one reason why I'll build my kennel to fit an Airdale. To my way of thinking, if a farmer wants to put on a little dog,

he'll make no mistake in hooking up with that breed. As a rule, an Airdale is very intelligent, quick to learn, obedient, faithful, loyal and, above all, extremely zealous of his master's interests. (No, I haven't any to sell). This last characteristic is instinctive just like tracking a bunny is instinctive to a beagle.

A friend wished this pup on us and we called him Elgin—he was such a good watch dog. Believe me, that pup was a whole militia when it came to doing guard duty. He wouldn't even let a gnat in the yard after dark. It's funny, but lots of people think of Airdales and Lions in the same breath, and I have an acquaintance who admits that he would just as soon meet a alligator in a bathtub as one of that breed of dogs. They'll eat off your hand. An auto bandit once made the remark that there was no lock made for an automobile which he couldn't open; but if you wanted to avoid having your car stolen just leave it in the care of one of those chinchilla coated whelps. When the question of appearance comes up, there's positively nothing homelier than an Airdale, unless it's two of them. A picture of one hung over your safe will make any hard-boiled yegg take the air.

But really, folks, I didn't start out with the idea of trying to tell you how to raise dogs, because I don't know; nor what breed of dogs to keep, because I don't care. The dope that I've been trying to uncork ever since I started is, briefly, this: Lay off of the mongrels! Why is it that a good, brainy farmer will go to no end of expense or spare no trouble to develop a herd of pure-bred cattle or to get some old lard hog registered, yet poor old Sport won't have no more pedigree than a turtle. The most highly intelligent friend of man, and we use less care in selecting him than we do our onion seed. It ain't right. So, let's take a look at that little riddle we started out with and try and kick the "cur" out of "occur." I hope you won't tie a can to my tale.

That's all.

What an Old Greek Said

Sage Advice on Farm Management Harks Back 2400 Years

By J.T. Horner

THOSE things should be called goods that are beneficial to the master. Neither can those lands be called goods which by a man's unskilful management put him to more expense than he receives profit by them; nor may those lands be called goods which do not bring a good farmer such a profit as may give him a good living."

Read the above paragraph again and consider well the truth of it. This might be the saying of a modern economist who has found a solution for all of the evils attending agriculture. It might well come from a lecturer at a Rotary Club dinner trying to impress upon his hearers the necessity of agriculture yielding a profit and a good living to the farmer.

As a matter of fact, these were the thoughts of a man who lived 400 years before the Wise Men followed the bright star to the place where a new born babe lay in a manger. These were the words of the Greek General Xenophon who was somewhat of a farmer as well as a fighter.

One might be almost induced to believe that old man Xenophon was thinking of certain cut-over Michigan lands when he said "Nor may those lands be called goods which do not bring a good farmer such a profit as may give him a good living." Certainly, he was right in the thought

that a piece of land which will not return a profit if tilled in the right manner by a good farmer, is worthless and deserves not to be called a good.

This old Greek soldier who farmed and wrote when he wasn't busy prodding an enemy with a spear, was a pretty good agricultural economist. He knew that the combination of a good farmer and poor land brought no good results. Likewise, just as bad a combination was that of good land and a poor farmer, for he said, "Neither can those lands be called goods which by a man's unskilful management put him to more expense than he receives profit by them."

If we look around we can see, no doubt, some farms which are of little value to the man who farms them; because of his unskilful management, no profit is left at the end of the year. On other farms not quite so good, we see good farmers making money.

The success of some farmers and the failure of others will make us give notice to another observation of Xenophon. "The science of husbandry," he said, "is extremely profitable to those who understand it; but it brings the greatest trouble and misery upon those farmers who undertake it without knowledge."

No doubt the practice of husbandry has brought the greatest trouble and misery upon some of our farmers during the past few years, and has not been so extremely profitable as Xenophon had predicted. Possibly, profit in agriculture in early Grecian days was not so dependent upon markets as it is today. It might be that the welfare of the farmer depended entirely upon how well the science of husbandry was followed.

At any rate we must respect the remarks of this Grecian farmer and recognize that he knew a little about the factors which influence success in farming.

Not many weeks ago a man was telling me about the beginnings of agricultural economics. This beginning was, according to this man, about thirty years ago. As a matter of fact, farmers in America have been pretty good agricultural economists for a long time and have not known it. The development of markets has caused the type of farming to change and it is this new development which has necessitated a new consideration of the economics of agriculture.

To read such sound economics in the writings of a man who lived about 2,500 years ago would be a blow

to the vanity of many a present-day would-be savior of agriculture.

While I don't propose to give you all the economic statements of this Greek farmer-warrior, there is one more I want to leave for you to think about. This statement was, no doubt, true in early Grecian days. Whether it is true today, I'll leave others to decide. It is worthy of thought and consideration, at least. He said, "It is not difference in knowledge or opportunities of knowledge that make some farmers rich and others poor; but that which makes some poor and some rich is that the former are negligent and lazy—the latter industrious and thrifty."

It appears from this statement that there was no royal road to prosperity in Xenophon's community. All the Greek farmers probably had to give much thought and work to cause success to come their way. It is quite possible that these old Greeks had to have a Big Ben remind them it was time to shake the dirt out of their shoes, pull on the overalls and rush down to the cow-lot. At any rate Xenophon knew that a farmer had to work—that he needed good land, and that a good farmer was entitled to a good living.

After all, things have not changed so much as we sometimes try to make ourselves believe.

What Can a Community Do?

Conferences at Michigan State College Throw Light Upon This Significant Question

ALL my life has been spent in communities but, in spite of this, I must confess that I do not know much about them. At least, this is the way I look at the matter after attending the Rural Life Conference at the Michigan State College, recently.

While the community idea may have had its origin in the Garden of Eden when Cain asked the searching question, "Am I my brother's keeper?" and may have been an issue two generations ago when Carlyle remarked that, "Infinite is the help that man can yield to man," we have a conviction creeping into our minds that the conferences held at East Lansing will be peculiarly significant when the historian of the future writes a chapter on the rural community.

The men who led the discussions at these Conferences were, by reason of their education and experience, qualified to do such directing. They were of the type that deal with first-hand information. Through all the sessions there was not the slightest hint that they wished to make folks into mollycoddles in order that they might have smoothly working communities. How to lead modern men and women and children to live together in a more useful and richer manner, was the problem that occupied the minds of these students.

What is a Community?

As may have been expected, the first issue suggested was, "what are we going to talk about," or "What is a community?" The answers were numerous. As I tried to think of them, my head felt dizzy, and the intervening days have hardly restored my equilibrium.

They said a community was the area around a village where economic interests center; or, a place where folks have things in common; or, the area served by some church, or hall or other institution; a body of people having common organization or interests; a social unit; or, what not. These and other definitions were systematically dissected and found wanting.

So the first round ended in a sort of haze; but my recovery was rapid as the more concrete answers to the next query were given. This second question was, "What does a community do?" Or, in more academic form, "What are the functions of a community?"

The delegates unconsciously leaned forward a bit, took a longer breath and began enumerating community activities as follows: Attending school, church and Sunday school services, lodges, banquets, community meets, dances, parties, club meetings, card playing, gathering in unconventional groups, doing business in marketing and buying, parading the town, playing games, pitching quoits, attending court, marriages and funerals, helping neighbors, borrowing, loaning, begging, giving, reading, gossiping, singing, whistling, etc.

This list merged into another having to do with the agencies, or machinery, through which the above activities of the community are carried on. Here were listed the churches, schools, lodges, business clubs and chamber of commerce, Sunday schools and organized classes, young people's societies, boys' and girls' clubs, cooperative organizations, granges, farmers' clubs, gleaners, farm bureau, lecture courses, Ag-He clubs, cow testing associations, breed societies, extension demonstrations, automobile tours, etc.

After this mental exercise the conferees settled back in their seats, but the leaders showed signs of just having started with their analysis of a community. The next step was to put down the definite things done by these

various agencies or institutions. From this, it was observed, that in the average community, many over-lappings occurred, and that other activities, needing encouragement, often were not being pushed by any of these agencies.

To prevent undue duplication of community activities, and to find agencies to take up matters not now receiving deserved attention, seems to be the big problem for community workers. To succeed best along this line, a community council was advised. Such a council is usually made up of representatives, one from each of the several local organizations, with the superintendent of schools, and heads of churches acting in an ex-officio capacity.

This council is in a position to help the several agencies of a community to do a maximum of serving. The council can lay out an adequate program of community activities. It can suggest to organizations best fitted by personnel and equipment the carrying out of activities which they can most effectively perform. It can aid in getting the community behind all activities. New undertakings can be inaugurated. In fact, the council should endeavor to enlist every class and interest in the community for the highest good of the whole.

To this point, everything considered at the conference had to do with the planning of community work. The big task remains. That task is carrying the work forward. Here are required all the vision and the good sense of

the council and the community to make the activities of each succeeding year more valuable.

The prosecution of community work from year to year will depend upon two factors—ideals and leadership. If the people can have the possibilities of the community constantly before them, and can develop leaders of the type who will "carry on," then, with apologies to Carlyle, "Infinite will be the help that the community can yield to every family and every individual therein."

The development of leadership must be carried forward systematically through the schools, churches, Y. M. C. A.'s, and other institutions. There should be no gap between the end of the school curriculum and the beginning of life's activities. Furthermore, some type of study program ought to be available to every person after having completed the routine work of the public and high schools. Community councils will work out such programs for their respective domains.

In one of his evening addresses, President Butterfield of the Michigan State College, stated that our quest is for unities. We are looking, he said, for something to tie things to. Farms and homes should articulate together in the great business of farming. Selling farm products is a part of production and cannot be isolated. The standardization of farm products is an idea that reaches from the ultimate consumer way back to the preparation of the soil and the seed. Putting "unity" into community is appealing,

as well as important. It is all inclusive—an all-around idea. It includes the activities of the school, the church, the cooperative organizations, the clubs, and other agencies. In fact, the building of a community is a goal that challenges every person.

Our present hit-and-miss course, which, being only the product of accident, has back of it no planning, so often provides more activities than the people can properly attend. These uncorrelated efforts often drain finances and leadership, and the results too frequently disappoint. In the average community there is no machinery to secure cooperation between persons and organizations, nor between local and outside groups and agencies.

The rural community movement is an effort to aid communities to find themselves. It seeks to get folks interested in what is going on about them, and aims to provide methods whereby all legitimate activities may be promoted to the point of maximum benefit. We sincerely believe that, during the next decade, this will be the most significant movement in agricultural America.

Space prevents a detailed report of these conferences; also, giving credit to the many who participated in the meetings. We would, however, congratulate our people upon having at the Michigan State College such able leaders as President Butterfield and Dr. Eben Mumford, who have and are giving this subject that earnest study and attention which it deserves. As a result of their leadership, the rural people of the state may well expect that Michigan will take its usual place at the head of this new rural program.—B. W.

OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

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

COWS WILL DAMAGE BUCKWHEAT.

I wish to sow a field of buckwheat which is in my cow pasture and not fenced separately. Would buckwheat hurt cows and would cows damage the buckwheat much?—L. L.

It will be necessary to fence the buckwheat or the cows will destroy it. It is not injurious to cows and they are quite fond of it. You can put up a temporary fence of woven wire or a three-strand barb wire fence can be used which, if the wires are stretched good and tight, will turn cattle.

DEPTH OF FISH POND.

Will you please give some reliable information as to how deep an artificial lake should be that fish may thrive?—G. G. D.

In pond construction three points should be considered for the welfare of the fish: (1) the breeding area for nesting, and for feeding range and protection of young fish, approximately one-fourth of the area of the pond; (2) feeding range for larger fish, about one-half of the pond grading in depth from three to four feet; (3) the deeper part of the pond grading from five to six feet or more for wintering the fish and where the larger ones will gather, especially in warm weather.

The figures are approximate, of course, and it would be difficult to find two ponds exactly alike except at fish hatcheries where natural conditions are not considered. The depth at the deepest part may vary greatly, but it should not be less than five or six feet and maybe more.

Many ponds are too shallow for the best results as they tend to warm up too rapidly in the spring for the welfare of the fish. Most fish will stand the natural range of temperature of

the water but sudden changes are often harmful and these are most likely to occur in shallow ponds.

On the other hand, aquatic plant life flourishes best in water less than four feet deep. It is best, therefore, to have a limited area of deeper water and experience has shown that this should be in the region of the outlet to the pond.

HAY FOR ORCHARD.

I have an old apple orchard which has many trees missing and I would like to seed it to hay or pasture. Which seeds do you think would be best, and when should I plant it? I have it plowed and dragged already. When I spray, would it hurt the stock or hay? The land is very rich.—D. J.

Alfalfa is the most profitable hay crop that can be grown in this state. It does best on soils that are fairly well drained and in a fair state of fertility and that are not acid. Only adapted, hardy seed should be used. Grimm is especially well adapted to Michigan conditions while Cossack, Ontario Variegated, Northern Grown, and High Altitude Common usually give good results.

Sweet clover is gaining very rapidly as a pasture crop. On the other hand, alfalfa is frequently used for pasture purposes.

The seed should be inoculated. Material for inoculation may be secured from the Department of Bacteriology, East Lansing, Michigan. The price is twenty-five cents per bottle and each bottle contains sufficient material to inoculate a bushel of seed. Full directions for application accompany the material.

The spray of the orchard should not in any way lessen the feeding value of the hay.—C. R. Megee, Associate Professor of Farm Crops.

News of Week

Foreign

Mussolini, the Italian Premier, was cheered in the Italian Senate when he said that his country would pay all war debts to the last cent.

Captain Roald Amundsen made a dash to the north pole by aeroplane from King's Bay, Spitzbergen.

National

General Nelson A. Miles, famous Civil War veteran and Indian fighter, died at Washington, D. C., at the age of eighty-six years, while attending a circus.

A strike of anthracite coal miners is expected in August when the wage agreement between them and the operators expires.

Robert Reidt, the "apostle of doom," who sold all his belongings in anticipation of the end of the world February 6, bought back his nine-year-old automobile for fifty dollars which he sold for thirty-five.

The yellow peril is a real factor in Hawaii. The Japanese population of 125,000 is a growing menace.

A \$3,000,000 air transport company has been formed by prominent Detroit and Chicago men for the purposes of carrying passengers and freight by aeroplane.

Dayton, Tennessee, is preparing for a large number of visitors to hear the trial of J. E. Scopes for teaching evolution in violation of the new Tennessee law.

State

The Detroit Y. M. C. A. \$5,000,000 campaign ended with nearly \$500,000 over its mark.

J. Dallas Dort, the well-known automobile manufacturer of Flint, fell dead on the golf course of the Flint Country Club. He was sixty-four years age.

The forest fires that have been raging in northern Michigan are now under control. For a time Petoskey, Wolverine and other places were in danger.

Deaths from homicide in American cities reached the highest rate on record during 1924. The average for seventy-seven cities was 9.9 per hundred thousand population.

Farming in Sunny Italy

Over One-half the People of that Country are Employed in Tilling the Land

By M. M. McCool

ITALY in many respects is a remarkable country and holds much of great interest to the tourists with regard to its economic, life, conditions of the people, traditions, its scenery and its history.

One of the first impressions that the traveler receives in entering southern Italy is the density of the population. In some places he wonders how so many people manage to exist. In fact, this country has one of the heaviest ratios of population to area in Europe. Although its area is only about two-thirds that of Michigan, its population is nearly 39,000,000 people, whereas the population of Michigan is 3,668,412.

The population of Italy is constantly increasing. The rate of increase exceeds that of the productivity of the country. Thus, emigration has been heavy for many years, and when the laws of the United States regulating the number of people that were permitted to enter this country were passed, it is said that a great hardship resulted in parts of Italy.

The climate is variable, it being influenced by altitude, longitude and by the Mediterranean Sea. As a tourist goes from the Alps Mountains in the north to the Island of Sicily in the south, he goes from regions of low temperature through temperate zones to the tropics. The rainfall, as is the case over much of the Mediterranean area, comes mainly in the winter months and the summers over much of the country are characterized by low precipitation and high temperature.

Hot winds are not uncommon during the summer months. We were in Rome during the month of May and, at that time, the heat was intense during the middle of the day. Not many

people, except tourists, could be seen on the streets from about 10:45 a. m. until about 3:00 p. m. During these hours most of the stores were closed, and certainly no natives walked in the sun.

Somewhat over one-half of the population is employed in agriculture and agricultural industries. On the whole, natural conditions are not favorable to farming, and arable land has in many parts been reclaimed from swamps by the incessant labor of centuries, especially in the Po valley.

The latest statistics I have been able to obtain show that the land was

utilized as follows: 0.8 per cent under buildings, 3.6 per cent in roads and water courses, 3.5 per cent naturally barren lands, 45.4 per cent arable lands, 25.6 per cent meadows and grass lands, 4.9 per cent vineyards, olive yards, orchards and others, and 16.2 per cent woods.

The three staple crops are wheat, of which about 200,000,000 bushels are produced, 100,000,000 bushels of corn, 20,000,000 bushels of oats, and 15,000,000 bushels of rice, also forage crops and wine. Wheat, it seems, is grown everywhere. It would seem also, that the area under this crop is rather excessive.

While we were in Italy the price of the wheat crop was fixed to encourage production to the point of self-sufficiency with regard to breadstuffs. Occasionally, the Italian farmers produce as much wheat as the country consumes.

There are a large number of oxen and dairy cattle, especially in the northern part of Italy. Pigs are raised in the north and central portions and sheep and goats are rather widely distributed, especially in the southern districts. There are about 6,000,000 cattle in Italy, 12,000,000 sheep and 3,000,000 goats.

My first impression was that the farms are very small and the work is done largely by hand. But this is true mainly near the cities and towns. There are many very large farms in Italy.

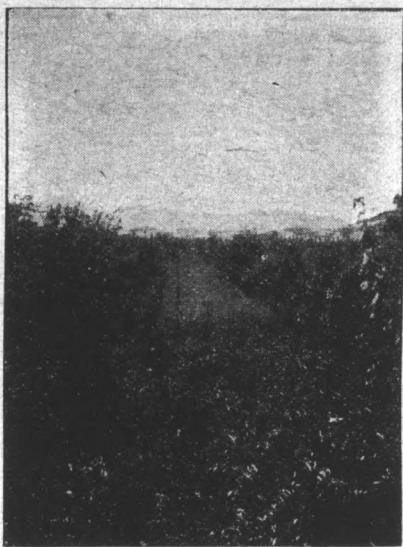
I was surprised to find a rather large acreage of land in Italy under irrigation. The latest figures that I have, show that 275,105 acres are irri-

gated. The irrigation projects are laid out in sixteen regions.

Italy has to import coal in large quantities for her railways and public services, as well as for some of her factories. It is fortunate for this country, however, that her mountains are rich in water force and torrents admirably suited to generate electricity for power stations. There are already a very large number of electric plants in all parts of Italy which give powerful assistance in the development of her industries. Electricity will, in time, take the place of coal in the manufacturing industries. When developed the electrical power will equal that of about 60,000,000 tons of coal annually. Nearly one-half of the railways are electrified and plans are on foot for greatly extending the mileage of these railways.

The utilization of electric power for driving agricultural machinery has been known in Italy for more than thirty years and more especially in the last ten years. Competition and exhibitions have been held to encourage the application of electricity to agriculture. The most important present uses are in connection with drainage and irrigation work, the most numerous are for plowing, rice husking, forage chopping, oil and wine making, starch manufacture, milling timber, sawing, etc.

The manufacture of automobiles is a leading engineering trade. Both high-class cars and motor lorries are made. More than one-fourth of the industrial population is engaged in textile manufacture. Silk spinning and weaving are especially important in northern Italy, as are the manufacture of leather goods, plaited straw and felt hats.



Intensive Agriculture Near Florence. Here Are Artichokes, Oats, Grapes, Apples, Pears and Peaches Growing Together.

Haying Costs Cut Forty Per Cent

New Method of Curing Alfalfa Hay a Success

By C. R. Megee

Associate Professor, Farm Crops, M. S. C.

IT hardly seems possible that alfalfa hay rained upon six times in the process of curing could be so handled that it would grade U. S. No. 2, yet Mr. Ralph Hudson, of East Lansing, cut and cured the hay and Mr. E. C. Parker, of the United States Department of Agriculture, graded the hay. Upon examining this lot of hay, Mr. Parker was surprised to find a hay of such high quality when the adverse haying weather of last spring was considered.

Michigan is rapidly changing from a timothy to an alfalfa state. The change brings about new problems that must be met by producer and shipper. Alfalfa, to bring an attractive price, must be cut at the right stage, cured so as to retain its leaf, baled at the end of the sweat stage, and a uniform lot placed in each car. Weather conditions may prevent cutting at the right stage as well as upset carefully laid plans for proper curing; however, careful observation shows that many farmers are cutting too late and improperly curing their hay regardless of weather conditions.

Mr. Hudson harvests about 200 acres of alfalfa hay each year. In order that a high quality hay may be produced it was necessary for him to get away from the old system of handling by hand and curing in the cock.

The perfecting of a new system of curing and handling alfalfa hay by using the left hand, curved tooth, side delivery hay rake and the hay loader has eliminated, according to Mr. Hudson, much of the worry experienced in hay harvesting when the old sys-

tem of cocking was used. For comparison, Mr. Hudson cocked a small acreage of hay last season and found that by curing the hay in the windrow by this new method he was able to reduce the expense of hay making about forty per cent, and was also able to secure a better quality of hay at less risk.

Each year in Michigan there is an increasingly large number of farmers who are growing fifty, 100, and in some cases 200 or more acres of alfalfa on a single farm. The problem of securing a high quality hay with a minimum of labor and with a low operation cost is a serious one.

In securing a hay that will retain

its leaf and will also retain its palatability and aroma it is necessary that the stems and leaves cure out at the same time. The moisture is given off through the leaves and when the hay remains in the swath as it falls from the cutter bar the leaves are exposed and a majority of the stems are covered. If the hay is left in this condition very long the leaves will soon wither and die, the stems will remain green, and when handled the leaves will shatter badly and a coarse, stemmy hay of low quality result. If a properly constructed side delivery rake is used and the hay raked soon after cutting, it will be possible to place the hay in a loose windrow with

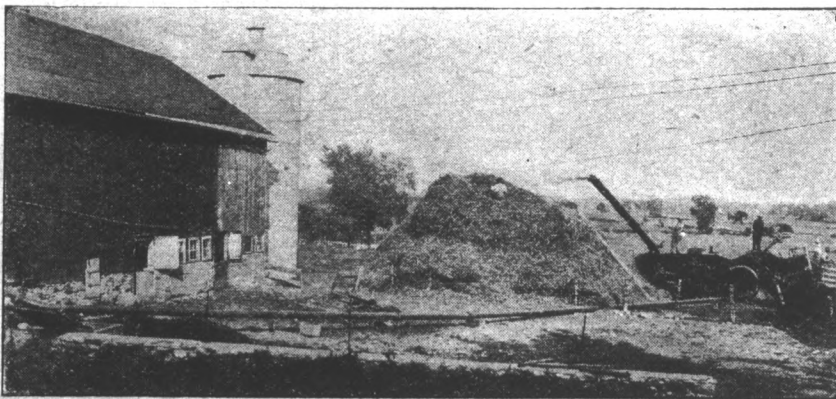
the leaves toward the center and the majority of stems exposed to the air. To facilitate curing, and in case of rain, the windrows may be turned with the side delivery rake.

Hay cured in this way may be loaded with the hay loader with practically no loss of leaf. Also, in handling hay in the barn during the winter the leaf is retained much better. This was brought to our attention when Mr. Hudson purchased some alfalfa hay from a neighbor who had cured the hay by the old system. Each time this hay was handled a pile of leaves was left where the hay had been. In contrast, hay cured by the new system retained its leaves so that the loss in handling was very small.

First crop alfalfa should be cut a little early since it is likely to be somewhat coarse and make a harsh hay with a low leaf content, if cutting is delayed too late. The second and third cuttings are naturally finer and may be cut from about one-tenth to one-half full bloom, or when the shoots are from one-half to one inch long.

Mr. Hubbard, of Chatterton & Son, states that the farmers of Michigan lost many thousands of dollars last season by placing on the market hay that was harsh and stemmy, which poor quality was partly caused by cutting too late. Frequently farmers object to cutting alfalfa before full bloom, stating that it is too difficult to cure when cut earlier. This has not been found to be the case when the hay is cured by the new system of curing, which Mr. Hudson has found to be very satisfactory.

Saves Labor of Five Men



This Device Takes Grain From Thresher to the Bin Without the Use of an Ounce of Human Energy. One Thresher Last Fall Used it on Forty Jobs.



DEVELOPING SEED PRODUCTION IN NORTHERN MICHIGAN.

THAT northern Michigan is fast becoming nationally famous for the development of pure seed and for the production of new and improved varieties of field grains, is brought out in a recent report of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association.

Rosen rye, first developed on a commercial basis on the isolated South Manitou Island, has come to completely displace the old common and black rye in most of the north central states, and in five out of six years, rye of this variety grown in northern Michigan, has won first honors at the International Grain and Hay Show, held at Chicago.

The Robust bean, although it is not generally known, was another development of northern Michigan. The late Professor Sprague, of the Michigan State College, who also was responsible for Rosen rye, made his final selection of Robust beans from seed bred in Cheboygan county and released in 1922. This year's foundation stock of registered Robust beans, the lot designated as foundation seed for new growers, was produced near Bellaire in Antrim county.

The growing of alfalfa and sweet clover in upper Michigan, not widespread until the grasshopper menace made red clover and timothy unprofitable in some sections, has been fostered in northern Michigan by various drives by extension men, and at the present time a large proportion of Michigan-grown alfalfa and sweet clover seed is raised for sale by northern farmers.

The first big transaction of this kind was the sale of nearly \$3,000 worth of sweet clover seed by the Buell farms near Elmira several years ago. During the present year the Black River Farms of Cheboygan sold over eighty bushels of Grimm alfalfa seed; Schmalzreid Brothers, of Levering, twenty-six bushels of Grimm; Rogers Brothers, of Alpena, several hundred pounds of Hardigan. The first Hardigan alfalfa produced under college supervision was on the Olaf Nelson farm near Aloha, while the largest inspected area today probably is that of Rogers Brothers, at Alpena.

A valuable strain of Golden Glow corn has been produced during the past year by college men working with W. E. Rogers at Bear Lake. Mrs. Kate L. Reinsch, of Freesoil, last year produced sufficient of this seed to plant 1,500 acres under college inspection.

Nearly 300 carloads of certified seed potatoes were marketed last year by northern Michigan growers.—Cook.

SEED SALES GROW.

MORE than \$100,000 worth of field seeds, small grains, beans and corn, exclusive of alfalfa and clover seed, has been sold as seed by members of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association, through the Michigan Farm Bureau seed agency, according to Howard Rather, secretary of the association. A start has been made on the inspection of Grimm and Hardigan alfalfa and two-thirds of the million pounds of Michigan-grown clover seed has been certified as to origin during the year, according to Mr. Rather.

Michigan clover seed, says Mr. Rather, is rapidly becoming popular in all corn belt and northern states by virtue of its hardiness and disease-resisting qualities. All clover and alfalfa seed certified and sold by the Michigan Crop Improvement Association, is sent out in sealed bags to distinguish it from foreign seeds. Argentine al-

falfa seedlings in the college experimental plots were completely winter-killed this year, while Michigan seedlings, in the same plots, according to Mr. Rather, came through in excellent condition.—Cook.

PROVISION IN TARIFF LAW TO BE TESTED.

THE supreme court may soon have an opportunity to pass on the constitutionality of the flexible provisions of the tariff law. The case in question comes before the court in a writ of error filed by counsel for the Norwegian Nitrogen Products Company.

BILL TO REDUCE FEDERAL TAXES.

A REDUCTION in annual taxes collected by the federal government to the extent of \$750,000,000 is proposed in a bill to be introduced in congress next fall by Senator King, of Utah, a member of the Senate Finance Committee. This bill would cut the income tax rates, including surtaxes, and would eliminate the so-called miscellaneous taxes. It would reduce the corporation tax, but would strengthen the administrative features of the corporation tax.

NEW BOND ISSUE FOR FEDERAL LAND BANK.

A NEW issue of \$26,500,000 ten to thirty-year Federal Land Bank four and one-half per cent bonds is being offered. In seven years of active operations the twelve banks in the Federal Farm Loan system have increased their capital to \$50,905,000, reserve, \$6,688,900; undivided profits, \$3,706,251, and total assets, \$1,031,710,233, with every bank showing a surplus earned from operations.

COMMODITY PRICES DECLINE.

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics reported a three per cent reduction from April to May in wholesale commodity prices. The bureau's survey, which covers 404 commodities, showed

that 187 of them decreased in price in April, while fifty increased.

The significant point in this report is that the reductions were listed chiefly among farm products and foods, which indicates that little progress is being made in getting the farmer's purchasing power up to the general price level.

FARMERS TO PICNIC ON JULY 4.

THE farmers' Fourth of July county picnic movement being promoted by the American Farm Bureau Federation is meeting with a favorable response, according to President Bradfute. Farmers in several hundred counties in twenty-five or more states have announced their intention to hold a picnic on July 4. President Coolidge has written a letter to President Bradfute highly commending the proposition. All local organizations, including farm and village people, will be invited.

"It will mean," says President Bradfute, "that farmers will again assume leadership in this country as they did back in 1776."

PROVIDE FOR MAINTAINING PRICES.

A BILL with strong backing will come up in congress next winter which would permit the manufacturers of a product to name and maintain a price on what they produce by paying a registration fee of \$10 to the Federal Trade Commission. The farm organizations are studying this proposition with a view to taking action on it.

PROPAGANDA ON CHILD AMENDMENT GOES OUT.

IN its efforts to develop sentiment in favor of the child labor amendment, the Federal Bureau of Education is sending out propaganda in which it declared that the boys on the farms are getting less education than any other group of children, because of profitable farm employment which has a detrimental effect on school attendance in many rural communities.

Farm girls receive a better education than farm boys, according to the bureau, because the farm boy is economically useful at home. His labor is worth something, and the farmer has found little relationship between high school training and occupational success.

these hens can accomplish as an income producer in this territory.

Superintendent G. W. Putnam announces the intention of the station to purchase, this season, a herd of pure-bred Guernseys. A new horse barn will be erected to take the place of the one burned last autumn.

Superintendent Putnam states that 350 acres of the 800 now owned by the experiment station, are under cultivation. There is a forty-acre woodlot and the residue is cut-over pasture. A fifty-acre tract of land is now being broken, which was cleared several years back.

CONDUCT ALFALFA TESTS.

ALFALFA variety tests will be conducted on a farm near Chassell. The demonstration will indicate the value of wood ashes in properly starting alfalfa and will indicate the relative hardiness of four varieties tested. If started right alfalfa will produce two cuttings each year and the fields will remain in good condition for five, ten or even twenty years.

WILL TRIM ALFALFA LANDS.

RECENTLY a carload of fifty tons of agricultural limestone was received in Gogebic county and distributed among the farmers there. This limestone will all be used on alfalfa land in that county.

MANY BARNs BUILT.

COUNTY Agent W. N. Clark, of Ontonagon county, reports an unusually large number of new, well constructed barns erected in that county during the past two years. He warns his farmers against having too many hay barns where dairy barns are needed. These need to be well lighted and ventilated.

ENTHUSIASTIC OVER CLUB WORK.

SEVERAL club members recently appeared before the Kiwanis Club of Sault Ste. Marie and told them what agricultural club work is doing for that section of the state. There are 140 boys and girls in the clubs of Chippewa county, reported D. L. McMullan, county agricultural agent. The boys and girls spoke fluently and enthusiastically of their work and its value to themselves.

PLANT TREES AT VULCAN.

THREE thousand Norway and white pines and spruce were recently planted on a three-acre plot near Vulcan, Dickinson county. The land was furnished by a mining company which had itself been conducting a reforestation program during the twelve years past. This company has already planted 60,000 trees. Students of the Vulcan High School did the present planting, which is a part of the project for reforestation demonstration plots recently undertaken by the Michigan State College, the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau and the United States Forest Service.

POULTRY TRAIN POPULAR.

ALL accounts agree that the poultry special train which has been making the rounds of the peninsula was enthusiastically received. The train was in charge of Mr. J. A. Jeffery, land commissioner of the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railroad. It is estimated that 2,300 persons visited the train during the first week out, when seventeen stops were made. Grant Gallup, poultry club champion, made a strong impression on his auditors by reporting that last year he made \$178 profit from seventy-two hens. This demonstrated conclusively the value of club work.



STATE WILL OPERATE MENOMINEE SCHOOL.

THE Michigan State College will take over and operate the Menominee County Agricultural School, the legislature having provided an appropriation of \$75,000 to cover maintenance costs during the ensuing two years. The Menominee county board of supervisors have also approved the plan and entered into an agreement with the State Board of Agriculture. The college will take hold July 1, the county relinquishing all control over the institution. The next two years is a trial period for the institution under the new administration of its affairs. If the trial proves satisfactory a deed will then be executed in favor of the college.

The Menominee County Agricultural School was provided for in an act of the 1907 session of the state legislature, the school having been established in the same year. The school occupies a 107-acre farm tract on the outskirts of the city of Menominee, and is housed in one main school building, dormitory, two dwellings, barns, etc., and is equipped with live stock, scientific apparatus, supplies and ma-

chinery, the whole being valued at above \$200,000. It can house and instruct 100 students.

The county has provided the buildings so far and the county and the state have jointly maintained the school. The state has taken care of about fifteen per cent of the operating cost. The school was founded to provide eighth-grade graduates with practical agricultural and mechanical training.

OUTLINES WORK.

THE program of work for the twenty-seventh year of the Upper Peninsula Experiment Station of the Michigan State College at Chatham, Alger county, includes the planting of 9,000 trees on the lands of the station, including white and Norway pine, hemlock, spruce and cedar.

The poultry demonstration work is to be developed under the direction of Mr. Howard McPherson. The station now owns 250 laying hens and 700 chicks. The station will hatch 600 chicks from eggs produced by the trap-nested White Leghorns of the station. This will demonstrate what

Kent to Profit by T. B. Work

Now Nearly Completed

IN the fall of 1921 the Kent County Board of Supervisors appropriated \$5,000 to start the eradication of bovine tuberculosis. January of 1922 saw Dr. S. P. Heath start work in the county as county veterinarian. Dr. Heath carried about the whole load the first year, having some help from state and federal inspectors. The spring of 1923 saw a force of inspectors at work in Kent county and the first complete county test was finished. The results tabulated showed that 4,977 herds with 38,971 cattle were tested. On 638 farms were found 1,064 reactors, or a percentage of 2.07 per cent infection.

In April, 1924, a second complete test was made. This time the figures showed that 5,030 herds and 41,125 cattle had been tested, with 333 farms having 440 reactors, or a percentage infection of 1.07. The second test showed fifty-three more herds and 2,154 more cattle, but infection was found on 305 less farms and 624 less reactors. This was encouraging. On a study of the individual townships it was found that twelve out of the twenty-four had a very low infection, one or two as low as one-quarter of one per cent. Studying the previous tests it was deemed advisable not to test these townships this year. So this spring only half of Kent's area was tested. Eleven of these townships have been covered. The results of this test is interesting. In these eleven townships last year there were 205 farms having infection, with 270 reactors. This year these same townships show only eighty farms having infection and only ninety-eight reacting cattle. This is 125 farms less and 172 less cattle. Who says you can eradicate bovine tuberculosis. The final percentage for the county cannot be figured until Walker township is tested, but this area has not been a bad offender in the past. There is little doubt but what Kent county will go under the modified accredited area in the near future.

Already the county is profiting by the work. Auctioneers tell that at sales near the county line the T. B. tested cattle bring from ten to twenty dollars more than similar cattle across the line. Out of state dealers are coming to Kent county for dairy cattle. Over twenty carloads of Holsteins and Jerseys were sold last year and indications are good for increasing that amount this year. The T. B. test is one thing that is bringing them. Then Kent farmers know that they have a clean bunch of cattle, for the infected herds will be kept at until cleaned up. The milk source is clean. Then, too, a check-up with the live stock shipping associations shows that the premium on hogs from the county will amount to a neat sum.

Kent county is satisfied with its T. B. test. There have been minor differences but these have been ironed out in view of the big goal ahead. Now Kent hopes that its neighboring counties will follow suit. Ottawa and Muskegon are well on their way. Allegan and Barry are waiting. They cannot start any too soon to suit the folks in Kent.

FERTILIZERS PAID ON POTATOES.

THE falling off in yields of potatoes and an interest in knowing what fertilizers would do in their soil conditions led several men in Carp Lake and Bliss townships, Emmet county, a few years ago to conduct some experiments with the use of commercial plant food on acre and a half plots.

Commercial fertilizers had not been used very much up there, so the real so-called potato fertilizers were not available, and having acid phosphate and 2-12-2 for corn and grain, these

farmers tried them on potatoes. In every case where the fertilizer was used either manure had been applied or a good sod turned down, or both were combined. All the fertilizer was broadcasted, there being no planters in that region at that time having fertilizer attachments.

On the farm of George Schmalzreid a half acre was treated to 250 pounds of a 2-12-2 fertilizer, the ground having been sod the year before. The fertilized area produced at the rate of 208 bushels per acre and the unfertilized 156 bushels, or an increase of fifty-two bushels per acre.

On the Elias Leusing farm one acre was treated to 500 pounds of acid phosphate and had an application of eighteen wagon loads of manure. The soil conditions were nothing extra and the yield might not have been so good but the fertilized plot gave a yield of 177 bushels per acre and the unfertilized 119 bushels, or an increase of fifty-eight bushels.

On the Fred Schmalzreid farm both acid phosphate and 2-12-2 were used. Manure was applied and a clover sod plowed down the spring of 1919. Both fertilizers were applied at the rate of 500 pounds per acre. The acid phosphate gave a yield of 330 bushels per acre and the complete fertilizer a yield of 368 bushels. The check was 300 bushels, or an increase of forty bushels for the phosphate and sixty-eight bushels for the complete fertilizer.

Lawrence Overholt went a little further. He had a timothy sod. Manure at the rate of twelve loads per acre was applied. On one-half acre he applied 250 pounds of acid phosphate. Another half-acre had just the manure. On a third there was a check of just sod.

The plot having the acid phosphate and manure yielded 216 bushels per acre. The sod and manure yielded 157 bushels per acre and the sod alone 103 bushels. An increase of 113 bushels for the manure and phosphate and an increase of fifty-four bushels for the manure alone.

It might be said in passing that the next spring saw a marked improvement of the oats where the acid phosphate was used.

The average yield of three plots

having acid phosphate was 244 bushels per acre. The average yield of the two plots having the complete fertilizer was 288 bushels. The average yield of the checks was 180 bushels. An increase of sixty-four bushels in favor of the phosphate and 108 bushels for the complete fertilizer.

The acid phosphate cost \$7.50 per acre and the complete fertilizer \$12.50. —K. K. Vining.

FIGHT CORN BORER.

AN eight weeks campaign against the European corn borer is being conducted in the infested areas of the state comprising the territory along the eastern boundary from the Ohio border to the Thumb, under the direction of Jack Harmon, state extension entomologist.

Five weeks of the campaign tour have been completed during which Mr. Harmon was assisted locally by county agricultural agents, granges, and other farm organizations. Films will be used during the remainder of the tour to illustrate the ravages of the

Sight For The Blind

BRIGHT shone the sun and I put on my colored glasses when I went out to the field. All about me there was the glory of opening flowers, the changing of sombre hued trees to living green. Velvet the carpet beneath my feet, silver the sheen of the little stream that rippled through the "back pasture." Birds of brilliant plumage were awing, the air vibrant with their melody. But for me there was but one color. The upturned loam of the field was not black, it was yellow; the emerald green of grass and tree a sickly ochre. Depressed, I put little heart into the work of the day and the plod, plod of my steady team awoke only resentment. Farm life for me was dull, drab and monotonous. And then, at the furrow's end, I paused to rest a moment, removing my glasses while I looked about.

How changed the scene. The beauty of flower, the song of bird had new meaning. Black and fertile lay the loam, rich in promise. Even now I could vision the joys of autumn when work well done called for its reward. Old Bess nosed my arm in friendly comradeship. Abiding peace and contentment was about me and putting my colored glasses away I turned the willing team to take up the work again.

How tragic that for many of us who till the soil the eyes of the spirit ever are blinded. Obsessed with toil or trouble we go through life, never noting the gallery of God's art, surpassing any picture ever hung on wall. All about us is beauty incomparable, yet because we are blind we never see. When you go out to the field today, friend, remove your colored glasses and pause for a moment to look about you as I did with eyes that see. Then may you witness a miracle, even as one who lived in the long ago.

corn borer and educate farmers and gardeners as to the best methods of preventing the spread of the pest.—Cook.

EXHIBIT SEEDS TOGETHER.

JOINT exhibits may henceforth be staged at State Fair's International Hay and Grain Show and at annual Farmers' Week at the Michigan State College, by the Michigan Crop Improvement Association and the Michigan Certified Seed Growers' Association, according to an agreement reached at a meeting between representatives of the two organizations at the regular session of the board of directors of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association.

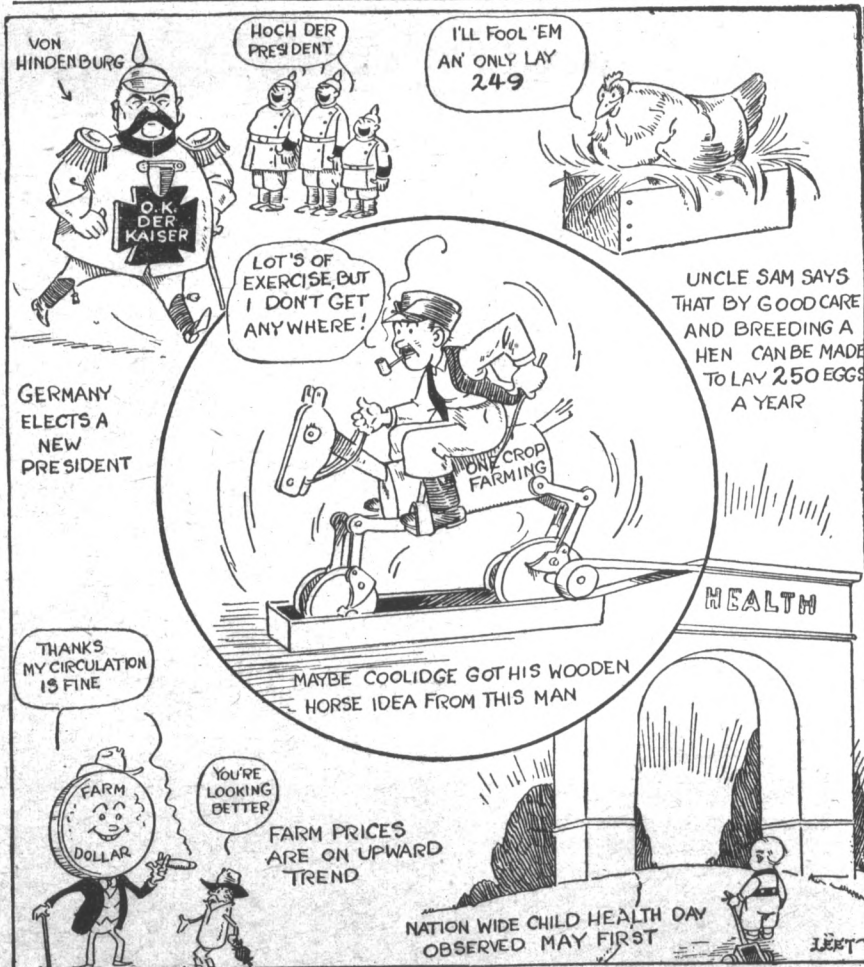
The change is being made in order that the two groups may work in closer harmony to draw attention to Michigan seeds.—Cook.

DECISION IN TAX CONTRAVERSARY.

IN the recent suit in Berrien county, in which the board of supervisors levied a total of 7.12 mills per thousand dollars valuation for road purposes, Judge Warner handed down this decision.

He decides and states in unequivocal terms that the limit which may be levied for road taxes is five mills. He says that taxes levied to retire or pay interest on Covert road bonds is a tax and not an assessment, and as such comes within the five mill limit. Another point brought out by the attorney for the plaintiff who paid his taxes under protest is, the legislature enacted a law limiting the road tax in counties under a certain valuation to three mills and not five as the constitution has it. This point was not covered in Judge Warner's decision.

The controversy will be carried to the State Supreme Court by either the board of supervisors or the plaintiff. These points are of vital interest to every taxpayer and every board of supervisors in Michigan. The board of Berrien county must refund to taxpayers the 2.12 mills excess tax collected. This refund must come out of the five mill limit tax raised next year which cuts the actual tax money raised for road purposes to 2.88 mills, which will barely take care of interest charges and maintenance, leaving nothing for new road building. As a result many contemplated new roads must wait another year. Berrien county has over \$200,000 delinquent tax on its rolls and this is increasing annually at an alarming rate.—L. Benj. Reber.



fight Flies Early



Each year thousands of dairymen are learning that the "fly nuisance" can be controlled, and that the way to avoid the losses caused by fly annoyance of dairy cows is to begin early. Flies do not live over winter. The early flies lay the eggs which result in the millions of flies later in the summer. Kill the early flies with "Fly-Kil."

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ORCHARD AND GARDEN

CABBAGE MAGGOTS.

THE cabbage maggot annually exacts a severe toll from farmers, and plans for combating the pest occupy the attention of growers at this season of the year. Screening the seed-bed with cheesecloth to protect the young cabbage plants from the adult flies which lay their eggs about the base of the plants is the commonest and perhaps the most dependable means of checking the maggot. Some growers, however, prefer to raise their cabbage plants in open beds, and, in order to protect plants grown in this way the entomologists at the State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, New York, have tried out other control methods.

Placing tobacco dust about the base of the young cabbage plants proved effective, but this treatment required large amounts of dust and seems impractical because of the excessive cost, except possibly in small seed-beds.

A cheap and effective remedy was found in the use of a corrosive sublimate solution applied in a solid stream immediately about the base of the plants. This solution contains one ounce of powdered corrosive sublimate in ten gallons of water, and one gallon of the solution will take care of thirty feet of row. The solution can be applied with an ordinary sprinkling can with the perforated cap removed. Since this corrosive sublimate solution is only effective against the eggs and young maggots, it is most important that the first application be made at the proper time. This, the station workers say, is about the time European plums come into full bloom. In order to avoid possible burning, the young plants should be well through the ground, but not more than a week old. One or two additional applications should be made at weekly intervals, if the insects are numerous.

Screening is said to cost about twenty-five cents per 1,000 plants, the to-

bacco dust treatment at least \$1.00 per 1,000, and the corrosive sublimate treatment about eighteen cents per 1,000.

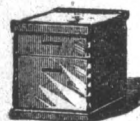
GRAPE LEAFHOPPERS.

GRAPE leafhoppers, tiny, greenish insects always present in greater or less numbers in vineyards, occasionally do considerable damage to the foliage and reduce the quality of the fruit.

Most of the damage is done by overwintering adult insects which, in the early spring, feed largely on strawberry and raspberry leaves, although they are also found on blackberry, currant, gooseberry, catnip, Virginia creeper, burdock, beech, and sugar maple. Neglected fence rows, brush, weeds, tall grass, etc., furnish ideal winter protection for the pests, and vineyards in the neighborhood of such places usually suffer most from leafhopper injury. The adults lay their eggs on the grape vines and the young hoppers hatch out in large numbers, usually about the middle of June.

Cleaning up the hibernating places is one effective step toward combating leafhoppers, while very good results have been secured from spraying for the young hoppers with nicotine sulphate in water or in Bordeaux mixture. The nicotine is added at the rate of one pint to 200 gallons (1 to 1,600) of the spray mixture and must be applied from below the vine as the insects congregate on the young shoots at the base of the vines. Only the young insects are reached by the spray because the adult hoppers are too active.

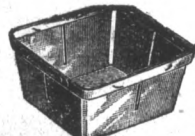
Chemical analyses of grapes from sprayed and unsprayed vines showed a gain of from eight to sixty-eight per cent in the sugar content of the grapes from the sprayed vines over those from unsprayed vines. Samples of unsprayed grapes were analyzed which had as much as 20.6 per cent more acid than the sprayed grapes.



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Rural Health

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

HAS BAD ODOR.

My little girl, age three and one-half years, has a bad odor. I do not think it is her kidneys. I change her clothing twice a week and bathe her, too. What is the cause and what can I do for her?—C. L.

Unless the child is ill there should be no bad odor. Have her examined for catarrh. Look to her teeth. Make sure that her bowels move regularly.

HANDS CRACK OPEN.

Please state a remedy for tetter of the hands. Mine just crack and bleed and I have been unable to find anything to help, as all kinds of salve or ointments just make them worse and all kinds of oil or grease also.—W. B.

If this is true eczema you must have medical treatment for your general condition. The cracks that come from exposure are helped by covering them with some adhesive plaster. A good treatment for chapped hands is the use of a hand lotion composed as follows: Take one ounce of crushed quince seed and soak it for twenty-four hours in rain water, keeping it in a warm place such as the back of the kitchen range and keeping the water up to one quart. Then strain through a cloth and mix with half a pint of alcohol. Let it stand for an hour and then add a mixture of half a pint of

rose water and four ounces of glycerine and mix thoroughly.

SHOULD REDUCE WEIGHT.

Please tell me how much my mother should weigh. She is sixty-eight years of age, and five feet three inches tall. Her present weight is 195 pounds. How and what should she eat to reduce? Please give a list of all the things she might eat.—Anxious.

She is about fifty pounds overweight. The great principles of weight reduction are to eat less food, and especially to limit the fat-making foods, such as fat meat, butter, cream, sugars and starches. Space will not permit me to print diet lists, but I can recommend a very clever book that sells for one dollar if you care to send me a stamped, addressed envelope.

STRAIGHTENING TEETH.

Is there any way to straighten the teeth of a sixteen-year-old boy? The teeth are strong and healthy.—L. F.

Yes. He is not too old, though it would have been an easier job if he had applied when younger. There are dentists calling themselves specialists in "Orthodontia" who make this their chief work. Such a dentist will fit braces and bring pressure to bear to crowd the teeth into correct position.

Peter in Action

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

TWO miracles are recorded in this week's lesson. One was the healing of a man sick eight years, the other a raising from the dead. Why do we have no miracles now? With all the wonders of science and the cures effected by surgery, no one is raised from the dead. If there were, we would not be long in hearing about it. Popularity would be a mild word for a man who could effect such things. He would be mobbed, and would have to retreat to some unknown place.

The Master of the soul apparently goes on the assumption that miracles are not needed. The power to work them passed away in the early days of the church. Christ found that miracles, or wonderful healings, were an embarrassment to Him. That was one

reason why he enjoined people who had been healed to keep still about it. Of course, they did not keep still, because it was too good to keep, whereupon the Master was stormed by folk with



every imaginable disease, demanding that they, too, should be healed. But the belief which was needed was deeper and more permanent than that which is brought about by healings. People would believe because they had been cured of aches and pains, or rheumatism, asthma and malaria. But they had no genuine love of God. They might not be touched in their spiritual natures. Hence He attended to healing quietly as people were brought to Him.

I DO not mean by this that modern folk should not pray for the recovery of others. They should. And recovery by prayer is by no means unknown among us. If it is not wrought by prayer, no other cause can be assigned, sometimes. But beyond this, is the undying devotion of soul for God that Christ so patiently and exhaustively taught, and which He so longed to see developing in His followers.

The fact is, that cures of illness by religion are more common than is supposed. Every church should be a place of healing souls. And if souls are healed, bodies are certain to be helped, too, and sometimes cured. What is the matter with us today, that so many die of heart failure and other organic diseases? Is it not that, as a people, we live too strenuously?

"Nerves" incapacitate thousands. If they hadn't gotten into the habit of worrying about everything, they would not have got "nerves." If they had nourished a healthy attitude of trust in God, a practical, working trust, they would not have worried so much. Religion has a direct working bearing on the lives of those who practice it. We may not have the spectacular cures such as Aneas had, or raisings from the dead, like that of Dorcas, but we have genuine examples of the effect of religious faith on the body, just the same.

THE life of Dorcas is an encouragement to devoted and earnest people everywhere. She could not make addresses at missionary societies, I do not imagine, or at woman's clubs, nor did she take part in political campaigns for woman suffrage. She was an old-fashioned body, who was diligent in the use of her needle. She must have had an attractive and quiet spirit, too, because it is evident that she was much loved. The picture of those women standing around and showing her garments has endured for a long time, and will last a good while longer. "Full of good works and alms

deeds." Now, that is something that everyone may be proficient in. To do the kindness that needs doing may be the greatest service you can perform for anyone. To be on the lookout for such deeds is a sure developer of the soul's powers. Anyone can do it. But for some reason, everyone does not do it.

The life of this woman would not be considered as worthy of a place in a history. The writer would be too busy describing battles, political campaigns and international trade. A scientist would not give her a passing thought, because she was not scientific in her thinking. Society leaders would have none of her. She could not shine in society. And yet she attained an earthly immortality given to few. Her name is part and parcel of the Bible itself. It is one of the surprises that meet us in life. She took a very ordinary path, but she bordered it with flowers of the brightest hue, and she became immortal.

Elizabeth Fry did the same thing. Her name is sure to outlast that of great ones of her day. One day she entered Newgate jail, London. She had heard of the foul conditions, the idleness, the depravity of the inmates. The governor of the jail had one day ventured into one of the cages without his customary body guard. In less time than it takes to tell it, his clothes had been torn off him, until there were not enough left on him to comply with the law. But Elizabeth Fry began working with those women, many of whom were professional criminals. She wrought a transformation, did the little Quakeress. Prisons are not exactly heavenly places yet, but they have been different since Elizabeth Fry's day.

NOTE the description of the raising of Dorcas to life. Luke, you will recollect, was a Greek physician. He always records carefully details of healings which other writers would be more likely to leave out. He says that she opened her eyes, first. Next, she saw Peter. And then she sat up, upon which Peter gave her his hand, and she stood up. The only other place in the New Testament where such an expression is used, is the raising of the widow of Nain's son (Luke 7:15), indicating that the two books are by the same author. Luke is always particular how he describes the details of the various cures.

It is interesting to compare the three miracles of Christ in which He raised people from the dead, with this similar instance at the hands of Peter. Christ gives us at once the impression of the master workman, when He enters the presence of death. When He enters the room where the little girl lies, dead (Luke 8:14), it is with an air of perfect confidence and majesty. He tells everyone to get out, except the parents of the child and His own three companions. With perfect assurance, He tells the little girl to arise. In the case of Lazarus, it is even more dramatic. He asks that the gravestone be removed, and, in a tone of commanding authority cries, "Lazarus, come forth!" And the dead man comes. There is nothing else that he can do. But in Peter's case, he realizes that he is not the master, but the servant of the Master. He kneels down and prays. After praying, he utters the words of command to the dead. We like that, in Peter. It shows he was humble. He could not do anything except as God worked with him.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR MAY 31.

SUBJECT—Peter at Lydda and Joppa.
GOLDEN TEXT—And they went forth, and preached everywhere, the Lord working with them, and conferring the word by the signs that followed.
Mk. 16:20.



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The Auto-Oiled Aermotor has behind it a record of 10 years of successful operation. In all climates and under the severest conditions it has proven itself to be a real self-oiling windmill and a most reliable pumping machine. An Auto-Oiled Aermotor, when once properly erected, needs no further attention except the annual oiling. There are no bolts or nuts to work loose and no delicate parts to get out of order.



There are no untried features in the Auto-Oiled Aermotor. The gears run in oil in the oil-tight, storm-proof gear case just as they did 10 years ago. Some refinements have been made, as experience has shown the possibility of improvement, but the original simplicity of design has been retained while greater perfection of operation has been achieved. The Aermotor is wonderfully efficient in the light winds, which are the prevailing ones. The self-oiled motor works with practically no friction, and the wind-wheel of the Aermotor is made to run in the lightest breeze. It is also amply strong to run safely in the strongest winds. In any condition of wind or weather you may be sure that the Auto-Oiled Aermotor will give you the best of service. It is made by the company which established the steel windmill business 38 years ago.

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Do you want to drive it?" asked Paula. "This afternoon? Do you think you can? Four horses, you know." She laughed up at him, her dark face upturned to his.

Dirk looked down at her. "No." He climbed down. "I suppose that at about the time they drove this hereabouts my father was taking the farm plugs into the Haymarket."

Something had annoyed him, she saw. Would he wait while she changed to walking things? Or perhaps he would rather drive in the roadster. They walked up to the house together. He wished that she would not consult his wishes so anxiously. It made him sulky, impatient.

She put a hand on his arm. "Dirk, are you annoyed at him for what I said last night?"

"No."

"What did you think when you went to your room last night? Tell me. What did you think?"

"I thought: 'She's bored with her husband and she's trying to vamp me. I'll have to be careful!'"

Paula laughed delightedly. "That's nice and frank. . . . What else?"

"I thought my coat didn't fit very well and I wished I could afford to have Peel make my next one."

"You can," said Paula.

AS it turned out, Dirk was spared the necessity of worrying about the fit of his next dinner coat for the following year and a half. His coat, during that period, was a neat olive drab as was that of some millions of young men of his age, or thereabouts. He wore it very well, and with the calm assurance of one who knows that his shoulders are broad, his waist slim, his stomach flat, his flanks lean, and his legs straight. Most of that time he spent at Fort Sheridan, first as an officer in training, then as an officer training others to be officers. He was excellent at this job. Influence put him there and kept him there even after he began to chafe at the restraint. Fort Sheridan is a few miles outside Chicago, north. No smart North Shore dinner was considered complete without at least a major, a colonel, two captains, and a sprinkling of first lieutenants. Their boots shone so delightfully while dancing.

In the last six months of it (though he did not, of course, know that it was to be the last six months) Dirk tried desperately to get to France. He was suddenly sick of the neat job at home; of the dinners; of the smug routine; of the olive-drab motor car that whisked him wherever he wanted to go (he had a captaincy); of making them "snap into it"; of Paula; of his mother, even. Two months before the war's close he succeeded in getting over; but Paris was his headquarters.

Between Dirk and his mother the first rift had appeared.

"If I were a man," Selina said, "I'd make up my mind straight about this war and then I'd do one of two things. I'd go into it the way Jan Snip goes at forking the manure pile—a dirty job that's got to be cleaned up; or I'd

refuse to do it altogether if I didn't believe in it as a job for me. I'd fight, or I'd be a conscientious objector. There's nothing in between for any one who isn't old or crippled, or sick."

Paula was aghast when she heard this. So was Julie whose wailings had been loud when Eugene had gone into the air service. He was in France now, thoroughly happy. "Do you mean," demanded Paula, "that you actually want Dirk to go over there and be wounded or killed?"

"No. If Dirk were killed my life would stop. I'd go on living, I suppose, but my life would have stopped." They all were doing some share in the work to be done.

Selina had thought about her own place in this war welter. She had wanted to do canteen work in France but had decided against this as being selfish. "The thing for me to do," she said, "is to go on raising vegetables and hogs as fast as I can." She supplied countless households with free food while their men were gone. She herself worked like a man, taking the place of the able-bodied helper who had been employed on her farm.

Paula was lovely in her Red Cross uniform. She persuaded Dirk to go into the Liberty Bond selling drive and he was unexpectedly effective in his quiet, serious way; most convincing and undeniably thrilling to look at in uniform. Paula's little air of possession had grown until now it enveloped him. She wasn't playing now; was deeply and terribly in love with him.

When, in 1918, Dirk took off his uniform he went into the bond department of the Great Lakes Trust Company in which Theodore Storm had a large interest. He said that the war had disillusioned him. It was a word you often heard as a reason or an excuse for abandoning the normal. "Disillusioned."

"What did you think war was going to do?" said Selina. "Purify! It never has yet."

It was understood, by Selina at least, that Dirk's abandoning of his profession was a temporary thing. Quick as she usually was to arrive at conclusions, she did not realize until too late that this son of hers had definitely deserted building for bonds; that the only structures he would rear were her own castles in Spain. His first two months as a bond salesman netted him more than a year's salary at his old post at Hollis & Sprague's. When he told this to Selina, in triumph, she said, "Yes, but there isn't much fun in it, is there? This selling things on paper? Now architecture, that must be thrilling. Next to writing a play and seeing it acted by real people—seeing it actually come alive before your eyes—architecture must be the next most fun. Putting a building down on paper—little marks here,

straight lines there, figures, calculations, blue-prints, measurements—and then, suddenly one day, the actual building itself. Steel and stone and brick, with engines throbbing inside it like a heart, and people flowing in and out. Part of a city. A piece of actual beauty conceived by you! Oh, Dirk!" To see her face then must have given him a pang, it was so alive, so eager.

He found excuses for himself. "Selling bonds that make that building possible isn't so dull, either."

But she waved that aside almost contemptuously. "What nonsense, Dirk. It's like selling seats at the box office of a theater for the play inside."

Dirk had made many new friends in the last year and a half. More than that, he had acquired a new manner; an air of quiet authority, of assurance. The profession of architecture was put definitely behind him. There had been no building in all the months of the war; probably would be none in years. Materials were prohibitive, labor exorbitant. He did not say to Selina that he had put the other work from him. But after six months in his new position he knew that he would never go back.

From the start he was a success. Within one year he was so successful that you could hardly distinguish him from a hundred other successful young Chicago business and professional men whose clothes were made at Peel's; who kept their collars miraculously clean in the soot-laden atmosphere of the Loop; whose shoes were bench-made; who lunched at the Noon Club on the roof of the First National Bank where Chicago's millionaire's ate corned-beef hash whenever that plebeian dish appeared on the bill of fare. He had had a little thrill out of his first meal at this club whose membership was made up of the "big men" of the city's financial circle. Now he could even feel a little flicker of contempt for them. He had known old Aug Hempel, of course, for years, as well as Michael Arnold, and, later, Philip Emery, Theodore Storm, and others. But he had expected these men to be different.

Paula had said, "Theodore, why don't you take Dirk up to the Noon Club some day? There are a lot of big men he ought to meet."

Dirk went in some trepidation. The great grilled elevator, as large as a room, whisked them up to the roof of the fortress of gold. The club lounge furnished his first disappointment. It looked like a Pullman smoker. The chairs were upholstered in black leather or red plush. The woodwork was shiny red imitation mahogany. The carpet was green. There were bright shining brass cuspidors in the hall near the cigar counter. The food was well cooked. Man's food. Nine out of every ten of these men possessed mil-

lions. Whenever corned beef and cabbage appeared on the luncheon menu nine out of ten took it. These were not at all the American Big Business Man of the comic papers and of fiction—that yellow, nervous, dyspeptic creature who lunches off milk and pie. They were divided into two definite types. The older men of between fifty and sixty were great high-colored fellows of full habit. Many of them had had a physician's warning of high blood pressure, hardening arteries, overworked heart, rebellious kidneys. So now they waxed cautious, taking time over their substantial lunches, smoking and talking. Their faces were impassive, their eyes shrewd, hard. Their talk was colloquial and frequently illiterate. They often said "was" for "were." "Was you going to see Baldwin about that South American stuff or is he going to ship it through without?" Most of them had known little of play in their youth and now they played ponderously and a little sadly and yet eagerly as does one to whom the gift of leisure had come too late. On Saturday afternoon you saw them in imported heather green golf stockings and Scotch tweed suits making for the links or the lake. They ruined their palates and livers with strong cigars, thinking cigarette smoking undignified and pipes common. "Have a cigar!" was their greeting, their password, their open sesame. "Have a cigar." Only a few were so rich, so assured as to smoke cheap panatellas. Old Aug Hempel was one of these. Dirk noticed that when he made one of his rare visits to the Noon Club his entrance was met with a little stir, a deference. He was nearing seventy-five now; was still straight, strong, zestful of life; a magnificent old buccaneer among the pettier crew. His had been the direct and brutal method—swish! swash! and his enemies walked the plank. The younger men eyed him with a certain amusement and respect.

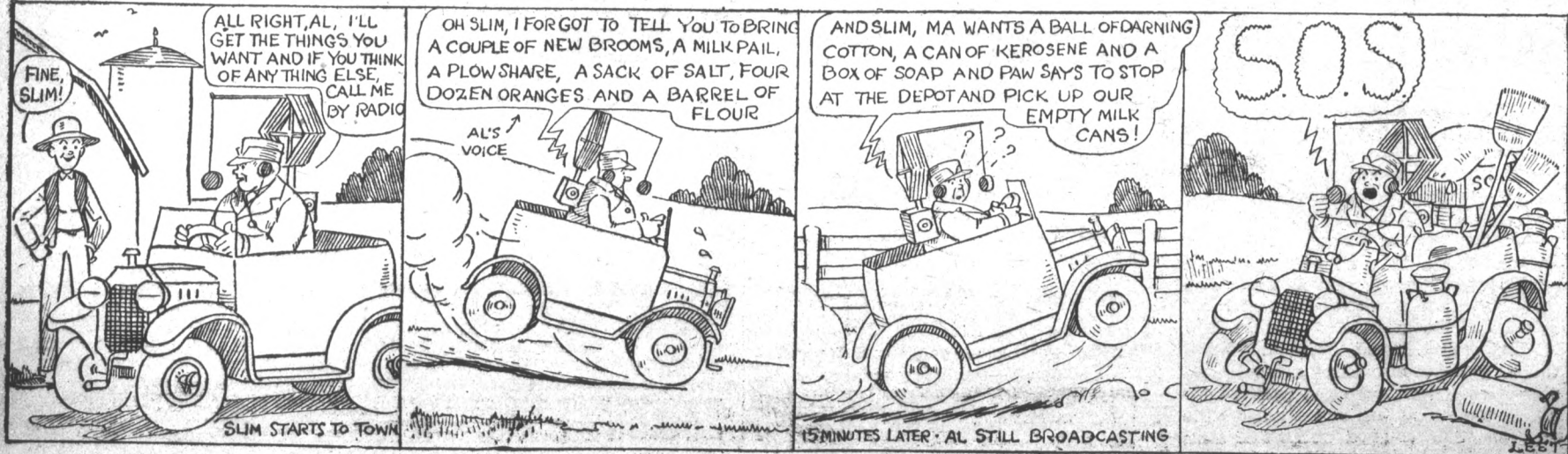
These younger men whose ages ranged from twenty-eight to forty-five were disciples of the new system in business. They were graduates of universities. They had known luxury all their lives. They were the second or third generation. They used the word "psychology." They practiced restraint. They knew the power of suggestion. Where old Aug Hempel had flown the black flag they resorted to the periscope. Dirk learned that these men did not talk business during meal time except when they had met definitely for that purpose. They wasted a good deal of time, Dirk thought, and often, when they were supposed to be "in conference" or when their secretaries said primly that they were very busy and not to be disturbed until three, they were dozing off for a comfortable half hour in their private offices. They were the sons of grandsons of those bearded, rugged, and rather terrible old boys who, in 1835 or 1840, had come out of County Limerick or County Kilkenny or out of Scotland or the Rhineland to mold this new country in their strong hairy hands; those hands whose work had

SO BIG—By Edna Ferber

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Frank R. Leet



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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 283-290 at low
prices.

ORDER FROM THIS LIST				
Pure Hollywood W.	50	100	500	1000
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	100
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 each. 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 ad.
If less than 100 is wanted add 35c extra. Hatching
eggs. Free circular tells about 15 first class varieties.
Lawrence Hatchery, R. 7, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

CHICKS WITH PEP

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

Helgate Chick Hatchery, Box 8M, Helgate, Ohio

Barred Rock Baby Chicks

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

CIRCULAR ON REQUEST
THE KAZOO HATCHERY CO.
R. 2, Kalama zoo, Mich

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.

SEND NO MONEY FOR SILVER CHICKS

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

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.

made possible the symphony orches-
tras, the yacht clubs, the golf clubs
through which their descendants now
found amusement and relaxation.

Dirk listened to the talk of the Noon
Club.

"I made it in eighty-six. That isn't
so bad for the Tippecanoe course."

"... boxes are going pretty well
but the Metropolitan grabs up all the
big ones and the house wants names.
Garden doesn't draw the way she used
to, even in Chicago. It's the popular
subscription that counts."

"... grabbed the Century out of
New York at two-forty-five and got
back here in time to try out my new
horse in the park. She's a little ner-
vous for city riding but we're opening
the house at Lake Forest next week—"

"... pretty good show but they
don't send the original companies
here, that's the trouble ..."

"... in London. It's a neat shade
of green, isn't it? You can't get ties
like this over here, I don't know why.
Got a dozen last time I was over.
Yeh, Plumbridge in Bond Street."

Well, Dirk could talk like that easily
enough. He listened quietly, nodded,
smiled, agreed or disagreed. He look-
ed about him carefully, appraisingly.
Waist lines well kept in; carefully tai-
lored clothes; shrewd wrinkles of ex-
perience radiating in fine sprays in the
skin around the corners of their eyes.
The president of an advertising firm
lunching with a banker; a bond sales-
man talking to a rare book collector;
a packer seated at a small table with
Horatio Craft, the sculptor.

Two years and Dirk, too, had learn-
ed to "grab the Century" in order to
save an hour or so of time between
Chicago and New York. Peel said it
was a pleasure to fit a coat to his
broad, flat tapering back, and trousers
to his strong sturdy legs. His color,
inherited from his red-cheeked Dutch
ancestors brought up in the fresh sea-
laden air of the Holland flats, was fine
and clear. Sometimes Selina, in pure
sensuous delight, passed her gnarled,
work-worn hand over his shoulders
and down his fine, strong, straight
back. He had been abroad twice. He
learned to call it "running over to Eu-
rope for a few days." It had all come
about in a scant two years, as is the
theatrical way in which life speeds
in America.

Selina was a little bewildered now
at this new Dirk whose life was so
full without her. Sometimes she did
not see him for two weeks, or three.
He sent her gifts which she smoothed
and touched delightedly and put away;
fine soft silken things, hand-made—
which she could not wear. The habit
of years was too strong upon her.
Though she had always been a woman
of dainty habits and fastidious tastes
the grind of her early married life had
left its indelible mark. Now, as she
dressed, you might have seen that her
petticoat was likely to be black sat-
een and her plain, durable corset cov-
er neatly patched where it had worn
under the arms. She employed none
of the artifices of a youth-mad day.
Sun and wind and rain and the cold
and heat of the open prairie had
wreaked their vengeance on her flout-
ing of them. Her skin was tanned,
weather-beaten; her hair rough and
dry. Her eyes, in that frame, startled
you by their unexpectedness, they
were so calm, so serene, yet so alive.
They were the beautiful eyes of a wise
young girl in the face of a middle-aged
woman. Life was still so fresh to her.
(Continued next week).

TESTIMONIAL IN RIME.

My skin was wan and buttery, my
ears were full of buzz, my heart was
weak and muttery, my tongue was full
of fuzz. Depression weighed upon me,
but now I'm feeling fine. My blessings,
then, upon thee, oh herds of lowing
kine, which give the food sustaining
that keeps me thisaway. I'm thru with
all complaining. I drink a quart a
day!

20,000 Pear Psylla Per Tree Were Killed With CYANOOGAS (REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.) CALCIUM CYANIDE

according to the Annual Report of the New York State
Horticultural Society for 1924 (P. 134). The trees were
not injured by the treatment and only a very small
percentage of the Psylla escaped.

Cyanogas (Calcium Cyanide) B Dust is a simple,
effective and economical remedy for Pear Psylla and
Apple Aphid. Dust the material on the trees and the
moisture in the air liberates hydrocyanic gas, the most
effective insecticide known.

Your dealer has Cyanogas (Calcium Cyanide) or can
get it for you. Or, we will send you a hundred pound
drum of B Dust for eleven dollars f.o.b. East St. Louis, Ill.

Send for free leaflet No. 18-P which gives full information.

AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
of Delaware
511 FIFTH AVE. NEW YORK, N. Y.

Wingarden Strain WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHICKS

SPECIAL FOR DELIVERY JUNE 1 AND JUNE 8			
EGG BRED for 19 YEARS	Selected Mating English Type White Leghorns, Br. Leghorns, Anconas	Extra Selected Mating English Type Wh. Leghorns, Br. Leghorns, Anconas, B. d. Rocks	Special Star Mating English Type Wh. 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 stead-
ily. Such flocks can be raised only with chicks which have known high re-
cord 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

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				\$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 29, 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 Uni-
versity for pure-bred chicks. They have been inspected and have stood the
test. Order today for immediate delivery, or send for catalog. Order our
chicks and feel safe. Prices (Postpaid) on: 25 50 100 500 1000

S. C. Wh., Br. & Buff Leghorns	\$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. Rocks	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.

Dundee Chicks

Stock all Pure-bred and Blood Test-
ed for Bacillary White Diarrhea

NEW LOW PRICES.	100	500	1000
Extra Selected B. P. Rocks	\$11.00	\$50.00	\$95.00
Selected P. B. Rocks	10.00	47.00	90.00
R. I. Reds	10.00	47.00	90.00
White Leghorns	9.00	42.00	80.00
Anconas	9.00	42.00	80.00

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.



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.



**HIGH GRADE STOCK
 AT PRICES YOU
 Can Afford to Pay.**

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

ORDER FROM THESE PRICES.

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

Broilers, heavy, 10c each; light, 8c.

100% Live Delivery. Catalog on request.
 GREAT NORTHERN HATCHERY,
 R. 3, Box 56, Zeeland, Mich.

DAY OLD CHICKS

Tom Barron English White Leghorn Chicks. Get our reduced prices. Chicks from our special 2-year-old hens \$8 per 100 lot. \$38.50 per 500 lots. \$75 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.

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.

Chicks---Pullets

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

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

STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION
 Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Active Member International Chick Association
 Member Michigan State Farm Bureau



SPECIAL SALE PULLETS & CHICKS

We have a number of 8 week pullets which we are forced to sell at sacrifice prices because quarters are too small for growing stock. Here is your chance to get some good 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.

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.

CHICKS at Reduced Prices

Order at once. Satisfied Hollywood Tanager Strain.

White & Brown Leg-
 horns, Anconas \$2.50 50 \$4.75 100 \$9.00 500 \$45.00 \$90
 Barred Rocks 3.00 5.75 10.50 52.50 100
 QUEEN HATCHERY, Zeeland, Mich.



Woman's Interests



The New Bead Necklaces

By Nelle Portrey

THE crocheted neck pieces that have been so popular for several months are slowly but surely giving way to something newer—the flat threaded bead necklace. These are very pretty, easy and quick to make, and very inexpensive, so there is no reason why the woman who loves pretty things should not have several strands. Number 50 crochet cotton is suitable to make them on. It is strong enough and is easy to work with, as well as costing but little.

A strand of the threaded beads long enough for a tall woman will require six bunches of beads. To begin, thread a slender, long-eyed needle with as long a length of thread as you can use conveniently. Knot the end, and string on nine beads. Then pass the needle back through the eighth bead, holding the work snugly between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand so that the work will be close and neat. Then string on three more beads and pass the needle through the fourth bead of the first nine you string. Draw snugly, and string three more beads. Pass the needle back through the middle bead of the first group of three that you made. Draw close, string three beads, and pass the needle back through the next to the last bead. Continue to the desired length. When it is necessary to tie on new thread, be sure you tie it closely and tightly, so there will be no chance of it getting untied later on.

When ready to make the tassel, knot the thread, pass the needle through the first two beads you strung, then string on from forty-five to fifty-five beads, depending on the length tassel you desire. Pass the needle back through all but the last bead, then pass it on through the next of the first nine beads, string another tassel, etc. I usually use five strings of beads for each tassel. Then the beads are knotted in a four-in-hand knot about seven or eight inches from the ends, and leaving one end slightly longer than the other.

Delightful combinations of colors may be used in these beads. I just finished a strand, using four bunches of gold lined beads and two of black. I strung them on black thread, using black beads for the two beads on each side, forming the "picots." The result was charming. The tassel was made of gold and black beads strung alternately. When ordinary sized beads are used, the finished strand is about half an inch wide. These necklaces would make charming gifts for almost any occasion; especially for graduation.

HOUSE ANTS HAVE BEGUN TO SEND OUT THEIR FOOD "SCOUTS."

LITTLE encouragement is needed for these small pests to begin their spring raids on pantries and cupboards. When food is found, these first daring ants send back the good word to the colony. In a short time all the ants have transplanted themselves to the new pantry quarters. Every housewife who has this situation before her will be interested in learning from the Wisconsin department of home economics how to get rid of these pests.

One of the best preventive measures is to keep the food which the ants like best out of reach. The small red ants, or Pharaoh's ants, are reddish orange in color, and they are par-

boiling water. The process may be repeated until the ants have all been killed in this manner.

Ants which infest the lawns should be killed in order to prevent their entrance into the house in search of food. When there is only a small colony of ants, they may be destroyed by putting a little kerosene or boiling water into their nests.

When the ants are in larger colonies, a poisonous substance is required to kill them. Carbon disulphid, which is dangerous near a fire, may be used. It may be injected into the ant holes in small quantities by means of an oil can. After the carbon disulphid has been added, each hole must be covered with a little soil and pressed down with the foot. The poison will pass down through the soil slowly and kill the ants.

Trap the Ants.

Ants may be destroyed by trapping them. This may be done by soaking a sponge in sweetened water and placing it in a small tin or paper box where it may be reached easily by the ants. When a large number of ants have collected on the sponge, they may be killed by dropping them into

Toothsome Cakes

By Lelah Fowler

NOW, while the hens are turning in a harvest of eggs, is the time to enjoy the toothsome sponge cakes. And most of us enjoy them with fruit so both hens and garden are trying to make this exactly the right time for this kind of a cake.

If we wish to make a regulation or true sponge cake, we must remember that beating and folding are the only motions to use. Never stir a sponge cake or you will break down the air bubbles and the result will be a heavy cake.

A slow oven is best for these cakes, but it must not be too slow. About 300 degrees is the best. Do not shake it and do not open the oven until you think the cake is nearly done. It will take about forty-five minutes in a slow oven.

A good standard recipe for sponge cake is:

5 eggs
 1 cupful finely granulated sugar
 1 cupful of flour
 1/2 tsp. salt and seasoning desired
 1 tsp. baking powder

Beat the eggs with half the sugar, till they thicken; add the water and remainder of the sugar and beat again. Add flavoring and the flour, which has been sifted, with salt and baking powder.

Bake in a thin layer and spread with crushed and sweetened strawberries and you will have a delicious strawberry cake.

Crushed raspberries or any kind of fruit is nice in this cake. If you like rhubarb, you will enjoy a cake that has been filled with a thick, rich rhubarb sauce.

The lemon filling like you use for your favorite lemon pie, will make a wonderful cake. Spread the meringue over the top of the cake.

Shredded or chapped pineapple that has been sweetened also makes an ideal combination in this kind of a cake.

If a cupful of finely chopped nut meats is added to the batter you will have an excellent nut cake.

One-half cupful of coconut may be added to the batter to make a coconut cake.

If you wish an extra nice sponge cake try this one:

3 eggs
 1 cupful granulated sugar
 1/2 cupful hot water
 2 tsp. baking powder
 1 cupful sifted flour
 1-3 tsp. salt

Beat the yolks, add sugar and beat again. Add water and flour and beat thoroughly, first sifting flour with salt and baking powder. Add beaten whites and fold in carefully. Bake as in first cake and use the same way.

STORY OF MY SECOND YEAR'S FOOD WORK.

BEING a second-year cooking club girl of the "Always Ready" Club of Carmel Center, I will tell you what we did. Our club was organized June 23, 1924, with three second-year girls and three first-year. We elected officers, chose purple and white for our colors, and "Near the Top and Still Climbing," for our motto.

Our leader, Mrs. Cotton, has been very faithful and kind and has helped us whatever and whenever she could.

Through the summer my mother let Martha and I sleep mornings until we awoke ourselves, and by that time the men were in the fields to work, and then we had to get our own breakfast. This gave us a chance to practice our egg, milk and cereal dishes and nobody's digestion was endangered but our own.

At the county fair we had to give a demonstration. We baked baking powder biscuits and raspberry shortcake. After we had baked them we let those who were near sample them and we were told by all that they were very good. Then we had to wash the dishes. Generally I don't like that job (was there ever a girl who did) but that day I was glad when I got that far.

Since taking club work, I have learned to like some vegetables that I didn't eat before, such as carrots, peas and celery.

Club work has done a great deal for this community, especially the canning club, and next year I hope to see all of the girls in our community interested in some form of club work.—Madaline Ransom, Eaton County.

Y' Betcha, That's Livin'

Just to hear the singing
 Of the birds now a-winging
 Homeward, skyward, spreading
 cheer;

Just to see the flowers
 Open after the showers
 In the springtime of the year;
 Just to scent the breeze
 Coming through the trees
 When the orchards are in blossom;

Just to bait your hook
 Beside a purling brook
 And come home hungry 's a possum—

Y' Betcha, that's livin'.

—J. Roy Zeiss.



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

PROPER WEIGHT FOR MAPLE SYRUP.

I am making syrup now, and what is the right weight for syrup to stand the law?—C. F. H.

It is necessary for one gallon of maple syrup to weigh eleven pounds, to come up to the market standard.

SOAP FROM WHITE TALLOW.

Will you please tell me how to make soap by using white tallow?—Mrs. T.

To make soap with white tallow, use the following formula:

One can of commercial lye, six pounds of mutton or beef tallow, two and one-half pints of water. The substitution of one pound of tallow with lard, coconut oil, or olive oil, will improve the tallow soap. It is best to make the soap in a stone jar or iron vessel, never use aluminum ware.

Put the water in the vessel, and add the lye, stirring until dissolved. Heat the tallow to 130 degrees Fahrenheit, and add the lye solution to it in a small, steady, slow stream. Rapid addition of lye or hard stirring is liable to cause separation. Continue stirring for ten minutes until the product is rather thick and syrupy. Then pour into moulds. Wooden trays lined with oiled paper or cheesecloth makes a suitable mould. Cover the mould with

a blanket or carpet and set in a warm room. Let stand for twenty-four hours, and cut with fine wire, or knife, into the size cakes desired, and place so as exposed to the air. Age improves soap.

RED KIDNEY BEANS FOR SALAD.

Can you please send me a recipe for canning red kidney beans to be used in salads, etc., and oblige.—Mrs. H. P.

To can red kidney beans to be used in salads or as a vegetable, wash the beans thoroughly and blanch in boiling water from two to five minutes, according to the maturity of the beans. Add a teaspoon of salt to the quart after they have been packed in sterilized jars, and filled with boiling water. Some tastes prefer a teaspoonful of sugar added also.

Process these in the hot water bath for three hours or in a steam pressure cooker for forty minutes, under fifteen

Ear-rings are an index or table-of-contents, and reveal what is inside the head, between the ear-rings.

"There is no other household pest of its size that exacts a larger toll in dollars and cents than the cunning clothes moth," says Edna M. Callahan, clothing specialist at Ohio State University. "It never counts the cost, but selfishly uses whatever presents itself: your new overcoat, your best suit, a felt hat, and expensive pair of woolen blankets, furs and feathers—the best is none too good.



Doings in Woodland

The Lesson from the Woodpecker

LITTLE Sammy Squirrel had been frisking about from tree to tree, turning somersaults from one branch to another, when the Little Brown Bear also came out to play. Brownie soon scrambled up into the tree where Sammy was. He was not nearly so quick as Sammy. When Sammy Squirrel hopped from one branch to another he was very spry and graceful, but as Brownie tried to follow him he was very clumsy. It seemed as though Brownie's big paws

no more blueberries left in the basket," replied Bruin. "Besides, you are big enough now to hunt for your own food. Take the basket to the berry patch and fill it with berries for supper."

Brownie's face fell. "But, Bruin, I am so hungry right now," said Little Brownie.

"Then the quicker you find that patch of blueberries the better," said Bruin. "You and Sammy are both large enough to find your own food now. You must not depend on Rolly Rabbit and myself any more. Listen, there is someone, very, very much smaller than you are, working very hard to find his supper."

Sammy and Brownie listened. "Tap, tap, tap! Drum, drum, drum," they heard.

"Who is that?" asked Sammy. "That is Reddy Woodpecker," said Bruin.

Sammy Squirrel and Brownie went out by the old oak tree to watch him.

Drill, drill, drill, into the hard tree trunk. Reddy would listen a minute and with his long bill would quickly dive into the hole he had made, for the little bug he had worked so hard to get. Then, "tap, tap, tap! Drum, drum, drum," he would start all over again.

Sammy Squirrel and the Little Brown Bear watched Reddy Woodpecker find four bugs for his supper.

"I would much rather pick blueberries for my supper," said Brownie.

"And so would I," said Sammy, as they scampered off toward the berry patch without another grumble.



Reddy Woodpecker Worked Very Hard to Get His Supper.

never quite landed in the right place and Brownie would slip and slide this way and that in trying to do the tricks Sammy could do so easily.

Finally these two Woodland playmates became hungry, so left their play to go into the house for a lunch.

"Please, Bruin, we are very hungry and would like some blueberries," said Brownie.

"I am sorry, Brownie, but there are

Vitality GROWING MASH

Builds Large-Framed Birds that will earn you bigger profits

THE ASTONISHING results in developing healthy, large-framed birds produced by the well-balanced blend of high quality ingredients in Vitality Growing Mash is your sure way to increased poultry profits. Many of the most successful poultry farms in the country are confirmed Vitality boosters. Profit by their expert knowledge and experience and use Vitality Feeds.

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GRAIN MARKETING COMPANY
Dept. MF-208 S. La Salle St., CHICAGO
Successors to ROSENBAUM BROS.

Ask Your Dealer about VITALITY

Special Summer Prices--Our 16th Year

BUY HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS

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

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

On Order for 25 to 50 Chicks, Add 25c Extra to Your Order.

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

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

ROYAL EGG BRED CHICKS

75% OF OUR SALES EACH YEAR ARE TO OLD CUSTOMERS

TANGRED—ENGLISH S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

EARLY JUNE DELIVERY.

	50	100	500	1000
Eng. Type Mating (Extra Selected)...	\$4.50	\$9	\$42.50	\$85.00
Tangred—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.

DOWNSTANCREDBARRON LEGHORNS

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

HIGH QUALITY WHITE LEGHORNS

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

	25	50	100	500	1000
For Delivery on and after June 1st. Postpaid					
Tom Barron Selected White Leghorns	\$2.75	\$5.00	\$9.00	\$42.50	\$85.00

HONESTY IS OUR MOTTO and our business has been founded and built up on this principle. Get some of these good Barron June Chicks. They will prove a mighty profitable investment for you. Cockerels will be fully matured for 1926 breeding season. Get our Free Catalog.

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

ONE MILLION "GOOD LUCK" CHICKS

LEADING BREEDS - LOWEST PRICES!

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

ALL LEADING VARIETIES	Prices now	25	50	100	500	1000
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns, Anconas	\$2.50	\$4.75	\$9.00	\$25.50	\$42	\$80
Barred & White Rocks, R. I. Reds	3.25	6.00	11.50	33.00	52	100
Bl. Minorca, Wh. Wyandotte, Wl. & Buff Orpington	3.75	7.00	13.50	39.00	62	120
Buff & Wh. Minorca, Sil. Wyandotte, S. Sussex	5.00	9.00	17.00	48.00	80	
Lt. Brahma, Gol. Wyandotte, 20c each. Light Mixed	100	\$8	Heavy Mixed	100	\$9.50	

NEUHAUSER HATCHERIES, BOX 62, NAPOLÉON, OHIO.

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 335 days. Chicks from this mating will prove to be a very good investment and they will develop into very profitable hens to their owners.

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.

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.

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 benefitted 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.....\$2.75 50 \$5.50 100 \$10.00 500 \$50.00 1000 \$100.00 Single and Rose Comb Brown Leghorns.....2.75 5.50 10 45 88 Single Comb Buff Leghorns.....2.75 5.50 10 45 88 S. C. Mottled Anconas, Barred Rocks.....3.75 7.00 13 62 120 S. C. and R. C. R. I. Reds.....3.75 7.00 13 62 120 White and Buff Rocks.....3.75 7.00 13 62 120 White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas.....3.75 7.00 13 62 120 Buff and White Orpingtons.....4.50 8.50 17 82 160 Silver Wyandottes, Light Brahmas, Langshans.....4.50 8.50 17 82 160 15 other rare varieties, Mixed, all Heavies, \$11 per 100. All Light, \$9 per 100. Light and Heavy Mixed, \$10 per 100. DUCKLINGS, Pekins, 25, \$7.50; 50, \$15; 100, \$30. White and Fawn Runners, 25, \$6.50; 50, \$13; 100, \$25. Remember, Quality goes ahead of price. Consider this when you place your order, and please note we guarantee 100% Live Delivery and Chicks that will please you. No chicks shipped C. O. D. At least 10% of purchase price must come with order. Bank Reference. You cannot go wrong in ordering direct from this ad. Chicks from EXTRA SELECT FLOCKS, \$3 per 100 higher than above prices, and Chicks from our Blue Ribbon Pens, \$5 per 100 higher. Write at once today.

BABION'S FRUIT & POULTRY FARM, Box 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 \$13.00 100.....10.00 Barred Rocks.....per 100 \$13.00 H. L. CARL, Box 100, Montgomery, Mich.

TYRONE POULTRY FARM

Let us sell you your 1925 Chicks from pure-bred, select White and Brown Leghorns, Barred, White and Buff Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Black and White Minorcas, White, Buff, Golden and Silver Wyandottes, White and Buff Orpingtons, Black Spanish, Light Brahmas, etc. Of leading strains such as Barron, Parks, etc. 3000 CHICKS GIVEN AWAY TO OUR CUSTOMERS DURING 1925. We guarantee 100% Live Delivery, Postpaid. Reference: Commercial State Savings Bank. Before ordering Chicks elsewhere, get our special circular containing our low prices and particulars about the 3000 PRIZE CHICKS. TYRONE POULTRY FARM, DEPT. 20, FENTON, MICHIGAN.

Buy Michigan Quality Chicks

and you won't be bothered with White Diarrhea, because our hatching equipment is the best, and because our Flocks are Healthy matured Birds on range. Our Leghorns are Barron & Tancred strain, headed by 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.**

Pure Bred Baby Chicks \$8.00 Per 100 and up

We are now booking orders for May and June chicks, from our high grade Anconas and White Leghorns. These chicks are from extra selected hens mated to Tancred and Sheppard males. We insure our chicks for one week. Write for our catalog and prices before you buy, we can save you money. M. D. Wyngarden R. 4 Box 6, Zeeland, Michigan

BUY NOW Large, vigorous, peppy chicks that will completely satisfy you. 100 500 Barron Strain, S. C. White Leghorns.....\$10 \$45 Barred Rocks.....12 \$55 S. C. R. I. Reds.....12 \$55 R. C. R. I. Reds.....13 \$60 Anconas & Brown Leghorns.....11 \$50 Broilers, Mixed.....8 \$35 Eggs for hatching, Half Price of chicks. Pullets \$1.25 each. Order now direct from Ad. We give you service. We positively guarantee to satisfy you. 100% alive guaranteed. CO-OPERATIVE FARMS, Box 8, ZEELAND, MICH

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

From a Music Lover

Dear M. C.'s and Uncle Frank:

I am wondering how many Merry Circleers like to sing. I, for one, just love it. There is nothing I can listen to that will flood my heart with pleasure like good music.

Who of us, when we were small, did not like to have mother or daddy spend an evening singing to us? I'm sure that for many of us yet there are not prettier or sweeter songs than the good old-fashioned songs like "Jesus Lover of My Soul," or "Abide

One thing that gives me very much pleasure and happy anticipation, is that when we get "over yonder" we have the promise of having music which is even far sweeter than any on this earth.

I am sure you Merry Circleers all love music of some kind. Indeed, I never saw a person who did not like it in some form. Music has a sweetening, softening effect on any one if it is of the right kind.

Let's hear of some more who love music.

I am sending a little donation to help supply music to the tuberculosis children.

Yours for better and more music, Lilly Esch, M. C.



Treva Hatchkiss drew this picture of "The Little Mother."

With Me." And who doesn't like to hear "Home, Sweet Home," or "Old Folks at Home."

In my mind it would be a reflection on these good old songs to even compare them with the "Jazzy," "Bing Bang" stuff one hears sometimes.

It does me good to think of the greatness of "My Country 'Tis of Thee." How the author must have loved his and our own country.

Then one can listen to the birds sing. To me there is a sweetness that cannot be excelled, or even attained by human voice in the voice of the robin as it calls to its mate in the early morning.

Who of us are not drawn closer to our Creator by spending perhaps only an hour listening to the sweet songs of the woodland birds.

To me the wonder of listening to a good singer is much more enjoyable than to hear a musical instrument, because a person has the privilege of really "feeling" the song and imparting that "something" to the listeners which I can not describe, but which is lacking in an instrument. Perhaps other people feel differently about it, but for me I enjoy vocal music much more than instrumental.

Our Letter Box

Dear Uncle Frank:

I read Marjorie Goodburne's letter and it made me think of a lot of boys who tried to fool their teacher. The teacher would have the boys bring all sorts of bugs. He would tell them what kind they were. One day the boys started to make something. They made a thing that looked like a funny bug which they thought would stick the teacher. When they had it finished they gave it to the teacher and asked him what it was. He said, "Oh, you can't fool me, that's a humbug." Well, I must close my foolishness and get to my studies. With hopes of seeing this in print.—Dorothy Havens, Gagetown, Michigan.

Your teacher was right, as well as witty. Humbugs are usually found out in due time.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I received my membership card and button yesterday morning. I thank you very much for giving me the privilege to call myself a member of the Merry Circle. Our ambition should be to show the world by words and deeds that we are M. C.'s and to help all those in need any time and anywhere. Then the Merry Circle will be known to all the people of Michigan as a club of good sound American boys and girls.

I am busy all day long. I surely work harder than most girls. Well, I will cut short my talk, otherwise the Honorable W. B. will gobble me up



Frances Hibbard and Two Other M. C.'s Remind us of what is Coming.

The Radio Fund

I THINK I shall liken our Merry Circle Fund to the oak, in that it is slow growing, but when it gets grown it may be worth something. The spring rains which help things to grow so well, have not caused many new growths to the Fund; it seems just to grow a little each day.

We now have \$87.28 in the fund; pretty close to the half-way mark, but it's a long way to those radios yet; the radios that the boys and girls who are fighting the T. B. at the Howell Sanitarium are waiting for.

Quite a few boys and girls have not yet sent in their nickels and dimes. Have you sent yours? Certainly you are not going to let a comparatively

few do all to make this fund a success? I am sure that you will want to do your share. This is the time of the year when one can earn a little money. I think you will find it easy to earn the small amount which should be your portion in this fund.

You can send the amount you want to give in stamps, money, P. O. order, or check. Most contributors send the money wrapped in a piece of paper and enclosed with a letter.

Will your nickels or dimes help to make the fund grow this coming week? I hope so. Send them to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, and I will write you a letter telling you I got them.

for his dinner. Your loving cousin, George Van Zytveld, R. 6, Grand Rapids, Mich.

It will be fine to make this organization one of deeds as well as words. It's the doing that counts. I am glad you are such an enthusiastic member.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I have been reading the "Girls' and Boys' page for a long time, and I certainly enjoy it immensely. Now I have answered your contest, and am writing to you asking if I may join your happy family of M. C.'s? Please do not refuse me for I want you for my uncle and the M. C.'s for my cousins.

I don't use powder, rouge, or lipstick, and my hair is long, but I do wear overalls and knickers around home, and when I work in the fields. I don't see anything wrong in wearing them, do you, Uncle Frank?

By the way I do you might call me half-boy and half-girl, for I do boys' work as well as girls. I ride horseback, bicycles, and can drive our car. Uncle Frank, I think I have a record. I have missed milking only two times during these last three years. I milked six cows almost every night this winter, and three or four every morning.

When it is warm I never milk in the barn, for our cows are so used to me that they let me milk them in the barnyard. I just like to milk and do chores.—Your want-to-be-niece, Mary Vitek, R. 5, St. Johns, Michigan.

You have done very well to keep so steady at milking. No, I do not believe it wrong to wear knickers or overalls. I wear them sometimes myself.

PUZZLE MAKING CONTEST.

SEVERAL times Merry Circleers have asked for a cross word puzzle-making contest. I have hesitated about running one because I have quite a few on hand, but now I think I shall have to give the puzzle makers a chance to make. So for this week we will have that kind of a contest.

Most of you know how to make cross word puzzles, so it will not be necessary for me to say anything about it. The neatest and best original cross word puzzles gotten up will get the prizes. Please make one diagram with the correct answers in it, as well as the one with the blank spaces.

The usual ten prizes will be given, and M. C. buttons and cards will go to each one who sends in a good original cross word puzzle, if they are not now Merry Circleers. Please make original puzzles only. Also put M. C. after your name if you are a Merry Circleer.

Send your puzzles to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, by June 5.

HIGH SCHOOL WINNERS MEET.

TWELVE hundred boys and girls from over a hundred Michigan towns, the largest group ever banqueted as a single unit in East Lansing, were guests of the Michigan State College at a dinner and reception tendered contestants at the annual Smith-Hughes Michigan high school judging contests, on Thursday evening, May 14.

The Schwartz Creek Band, traditional M. S. C. clown organization, started things off when it boomed down the long floor, rendering a hilarious burlesque of "Miserere," after which the individual players entertained the visitors for a few moments with their stock jokes like, "Who's that lady, father?" "Hush, Joey, that's your mother," and similar foibles which took the youngsters by storm.

E. E. Gallup, superintendent of agricultural education, officiating as toastmaster, introduced President Kenyon L. Butterfield, and R. S. Shaw, dean of agriculture, who gave short addresses of welcome.

Elbert Kelsey, Grand Ledge high school boy, responded to the welcome and expressed the pleasure of the boys and girls at the hospitality accorded them on their visit.

"Opportunities in New Agriculture," was the subject of a talk by Professor Eben Mumford, in which he presented

the attractive side of present-day farming.

Music was provided by the M. S. C. Varsity Quartette, assisted by a program by winners in the community singing contest, students from Eaton Rapids, Lowell, Hastings, Battle Creek and Mason. John George led the group in singing.

The banquet closed with a short talk by C. M. Love, of the federal board of vocational education.

The Smith-Hughes judging contest which this year attracted 1,500 high school students to East Lansing for the two days of the contest, were the most successful in the history of agricultural teaching, according to Prof. B. A. Walpole, of the department of education at Michigan State College.

Contest judges worked night and day up until the middle of the following week in looking over and making record of the more than 15,000 individual grading cards turned in by the students.—Jno C. Cook.

THE HAPPINESS WINNERS.

THE Merry Circleers certainly spread themselves in trying to get as many words as possible from "Spreading Happiness." There were a lot of letters in those words to work with and with the use of a dictionary the lists of words grew large.

The prize winners are as follows. The number of words after their papers were corrected are also given.

Fountain Pens.

1001 Irene Fry, R. 3, Gladwin, Mich.
996 Verda Cole, R. 7, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

Dictionaries.

812 David M. Kurtz, Holly, Mich.
732 Genevieve Eger, Goshen, Ind.
707 Ruth Gell, Rochester, Mich.

Knives.

655 Richard Carpenter, Sparta, Mich.
650 Cornelia Scholten, R. 5, Zeeland.
595 Eddie Stables, R. 4, Traverse City, Mich.
581 Alida Westers, R. 8, Grand Rapids, Mich.
570 Ruahmah J. Hutchings, R. 6, Howell, Mich.

WHICH SCHOOL BEST?

MY opinion is this, there should be nothing but consolidated schools. The little red school should be a thing of the past the same as the sickle, flail, cradle and such things are to a farmer.

Why should one teacher do the work of at least three or four? It almost seems impossible for one to teach eight grades, but it is being done all over the country. How can a teacher teach each child as she should, when she has eight grades and at least six or seven studies in each grade? It can't be done, and I think the sooner the people realize this the better it will be.

I hope in the near future there will be nothing but consolidated schools, as everything else is so far advanced. Why should our schools be neglected? Why not have modern schools, the same as the children in the city? Are they any better than we? Of course not. It's just that some of our people need waking up before they realize the fact that what we need is consolidated schools. How far has our Little Red School advanced in the last half century? Not very far in accordance with the city schools.—Caroline Englehardt, R. 2, Auburn, Mich.

Dear Sir:

Just a few lines to say we are all interested in the boys' and girls' page in the Michigan Farmer. I like to read that page as well as the children do. Am glad of the Merry Circle fund to help the little sick folks.

I have seven of my own, and it takes a great deal to keep so many healthy and fed. But I truly thank God they are all well, even though they are not always dressed well. So they are sending what they can spare just now, hoping this little bit will help a little. They don't have much money at this time, not until berries come. With best wishes, from M. M. and children.

Early Maturing BABY CHICKS

From Pure-bred
Blood Tested
Stock

We are Bred for Size
and Egg Production



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

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

My official record, 280 eggs in 365 days.

Prices (postpaid) on

Select B. P. Rocks & R. I. Reds \$6.50
Extra Select B. P. Rocks & R. I. Reds 7.50
W. P. Rocks and W. Wyandottes 8.50
Utility and Eng. Barron S. C. W. Leghorns 6.50
Tangled American S. C. W. Leghorns 7.50
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.

EAGLE
NEST
BABY
CHICK
PRICES
CUT

Order Now from This New Price List

Every Eagle Nest Chick is produced from flocks culled and banded by experts appointed by Ohio State University.

Varieties.	Prices on	50	100	300	500	1000
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns.....	\$5.00	\$9.00	\$20.00	\$42.00	\$80	
Barred, White & Buff Rocks, Anconas						
Black Minorcas, S. C. & R. C. Reds	6.00	11.00	31.50	52.00	100	
White Wyandottes	6.50	12.00	35.00	55.00	105	
Jumbo Brahmas	9.00	16.00	46.00	75.00	...	
Buff Minorcas	9.00	16.00	46.00	75.00	...	
Mixed Chicks (not accredited), Light, Gc. Heavy, Sc. 100% Live Delivery guaranteed. Postpaid to your door. Send remittance with order. Send your order now to						

Eagle Nest Hatchery
Dept. 310 Upper Sandusky, Ohio

Try Our Blood Tested White Leghorn Chicks

White Leghorns \$12.00 per 100; \$55.00 per 500
R. I. Reds 13.00 per 100; 60.00 per 500
Barred Rocks 13.00 per 100; 60.00 per 500
All Leghorns from own stock. Every cockerel having trap nest record. Reference, Hudson State Savings Bank.

Battle Spring Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Hudson, Mich.

DILIGENT CHICKS DID IT



Postpaid prices on 50 Chicks, 100 Chicks, 500 Chicks.
Single Comb White Leghorns \$5.00 \$9.00 \$42.50
Barred Plymouth Rocks 6.00 11.00 52.50
S. C. Mottled Anconas 5.50 10.00 47.50
S. C. Rhode Island Reds 6.00 11.00 52.50
Mixed Chicks 4.00 7.00 22.50
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. Knoll, Owner.

BIG HUSKY CHICKS

REDUCED PRICES Great Winter Layers. Pure-bred, high quality flocks. Get these good chicks NOW when they will do the best.
100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid prices 25 50 100 500 1000
White and Brown Leghorns, Anconas \$2.75 \$4.75 \$9.00 \$42.50 \$80
Barred Rocks and Reds 3.50 6.25 12.00 57.50 110
Assorted Mixed 2.25 4.00 7.50 37.50 75
Extra Select Stock \$1 per 100 higher. 8 weeks Pullets, write for prices. Bank Reference. There is no risk. Get our Contest Circular.
WINSTROM POULTRY FARM, BOX C-6, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN.

HUNDERMAN'S CHICKS

REDUCED RPICES Chicks \$7.00 per 100 and up. From good, pure-bred, heavy laying flocks. Prices Effective June First.
100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid prices 25 50 100 500 1000
English White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns \$2.75 \$4.50 \$9.00 \$42.50 \$80
Barred Rocks, S. & R. C. Reds 3.50 6.25 12.00 57.50 110
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 35, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN

CHIX

We make no extravagant claims. We know you want GOOD CHICKS and that is just what we will furnish you, from good, bred-to-lay, pure-bred flocks, carefully selected. Our business has been built up by having satisfied customers. 100% Live Delivery. Postpaid prices on

White, Brown or Buff Leghorns \$4.00 \$6.00 \$10 \$50 \$100
White Rocks, Buff and Barred Rocks 4.25 6.50 12 60 120
Rhode Island Reds 4.25 6.50 12 60 120
5% discount on orders for 500, 10% discount on orders for 1000 and over. Ref., Branch County Savings Bank. Order right from this ad. COLDWATER HATCHERY, BOX 53, COLDWATER, MICHIGAN.

CHICKS C.O.D.

SPECIAL OVERSUPPLY CUT PRICES FOR May and June Delivery
ENG. WHITE LEGHORNS—50, \$5.00; 100, \$9.00; 500, \$40.00; 100, \$11.00; 500, \$50.00. Husky, purebred 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.

CHICKS

W. LEGHORN-BARRED ROCK BLACK MINORCA-ANCONA
Official International Egg Contest Records up to 254 Eggs.
6c and Up for June

Before ordering your 1925 chicks send for our CATALOG. Our LOW PRICES will astonish you.
Over 20 years experience assures your satisfaction.
Sent by PARCEL POST PREPAID. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.
PINE BAY POULTRY FARM, Holland, Michigan.

CLASS A CHICKS: PULLETS.

Big, husky chicks from heavy layers. S. C. English White and Brown Leghorns, Sc. Anconas, Sc. Barred Rocks and Reds, 12c. Assorted, 7c. No money down. Pay ten days before chicks are shipped. 100% live delivery. Postage paid. Catalog free. THE BBS HATCHERY, R. 2-M, Zeeland, Mich.

Reduced Prices For JUNE

Star Matings. 100 500
Tangled S. C. White Leghorns.....\$11 \$50.00
Barred Rocks 13 60.00
S. C. and R. C. Rhode Island Reds..... 13 60.00
Utility Matings
English S. C. White Leghorns.....\$9 \$42.50
Barred Rocks 11 \$2.50
S. C. and R. C. Rhode Island Reds..... 11 \$2.50
Mixed Chicks (Good chicks—no culls) 8 cents each up to 500. On orders of less than 100, and 25c to total price. Send for catalog and special prices on 1,000 and over.
6 and 10 weeks' old pullets at attractive prices. Utility Matings.

Read This Barred Rock Record: Dear Sirs: The Barred Rock chicks I bought of you last spring are the best I ever had for egg production and for market, as they weigh 6 to 8 pounds. My pullets started to lay at 5½ months old and by January were going 70% daily. John A. Heubhaus.
East Amherst, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1925.
We guarantee live delivery and good condition.

LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM,

R. R. 8, Box 6, Holland, Mich.
TRY a Michigan Farmer Classified Liner. They bring results.

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.



CHICKEN MAKES OWN VITAMIN C.

IT looks as if the chicken makes its own vitamin C or the vitamin which prevents scurvy in guinea pigs and humans, according to an investigation carried on at the Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station.

It appears that chickens do not have scurvy and can thrive for long periods on feeds that do not have the scurvy preventing vitamin. Mature cockerels were given a ration containing none of this vitamin for over three months. Their livers and kidneys were then fed in small amounts to guinea pigs suffering from scurvy brought on by a lack of the vitamin-preventing scurvy. In about two weeks' time the guinea pigs were cured of scurvy by the livers and kidneys of these cockerels which had received none of the scurvy-preventing vitamin, thus indicating that the vitamin was manufactured by some means in the body of the chicken.

This suggests that the chicken can make this vitamin from sources not available to the guinea pig or to a person and that the lack of this vitamin in the diet of the chicken apparently does no damage. In practical poultry feeding, therefore, little attention need be paid to supplying the vitamin which prevents scurvy, although other vitamins are absolutely necessary and must be provided by the feeds given.

the track. If they find a track right close to the door they naturally walk upward and soon see the opening near the brooder stove. It is just like placing a little A-shaped brood coop in front of the trap door. They can walk down on either side right close to the building and there is nothing to huddle under.

For the first few days it is best to keep the chicks near the front of a colony house. A roll of inch mesh wire about forty feet long is handy for making a small yard. Tack the wire to each end of the front and run it out in a circle over the grass. When the chicks learn to run in and out of the brooder house the wire can be removed. It is best to only raise one side of the wire when the chicks first have free range. Then you have a small fenced range to help in gathering the chicks near the colony houses if a sudden storm arrives.

Keep sand in front of the ash door of the coal burning brooder and do not allow straw litter to become packed around the stove by the scratching of the chicks. Empty the ashes carefully to avoid dropping hot ash in the litter. If any coals are dropped, clean them up carefully and pour a little water from the drinking fountain around the spot. There is always some fire risk where there is fire. It pays to use the greatest of care in managing a brooder stove of any kind.

GOOD BROOD COOPS.

CHICKS in brood coops are often lost when the coops are turned over during wind and rain storms. Little chicks are soon drowned when beaten to the ground by heavy rain. Drive a strong stake at the end of each A-shaped brood coop to act as an anchor. Place a heavy stone on the roof of each shed-roof type brood coop to keep the top from blowing off.

Brood coops with wooden floors are the safest during heavy rain storms unless they are situated on soil where the rain cannot wash under the coops and drown the chicks. A mother hen cannot protect her chicks from a stream of cold water seeping across the floor of a brood coop. They are soon soaked and chilled.

Colony houses can be strengthened by driving a two-by-four deep in the soil at each corner and spiking it to the building. But when the wind blows hard and the sky is black, nothing can take the place of the cyclone insurance policy which can give a poultryman hope of another start, no matter how far the buildings travel.

PERMANENT POULTRY HOUSES.

THE Illinois Egg Laying Contest at Murphysboro, Illinois, was totally destroyed by the cyclone which swept through that region and the only lesson poultrymen can learn from the loss is the desirability of carrying adequate storm insurance on all poultry buildings.

No type of poultry buildings can stand such a storm. The concrete floor in one of the Murphysboro buildings was broken and twisted. Boards were scattered everywhere and nearly all the birds were killed. It was estimated that possibly a dozen hens escaped alive.

But we have a type of moderately severe windstorm which frequently visits Michigan and causes loss to poultrymen. These losses can usually be prevented. Permanent poultry houses should have eight-inch bolts set at intervals in the concrete walls. Then bolt down the sills and the building will be prevented from shifting during any ordinary windstorm.

CHICK BROODING EQUIPMENT.

OLD magazines with large pages are fine for starting the young chicks. Lay a couple of magazines spread out near the brooder deflector. Every time you feed the chicks turn over a new page and give them a clean surface from which to eat the starting mash. When the papers are encrusted with dirt they should be burned. It is surprising how much dirt can be taken from a brooder house on those papers or magazines. The more the newly hatched chicks eat in a clean place, the less the chance of picking up dirt and unclean feed which may kill them.

When chicks are first turned out of the colony house they need a track running down at right angles from the trapdoor. Then they can go directly to the ground without walking down a long track. When they wish to return to the house they will not go out to the end of a long track and walk up. They are apt to go close to the house and try to jump up or huddle

I think it pays to remove the broody hens the first night they are found on the nests. Then the broody instinct seems only half developed and three or four days in the crates will break them up. They can be freed at sundown on the third or fourth day and all that return to the nests can be locked up again.

During the time in the broody coops give the hens a small hopper of laying mash. Keep fresh water before them at all times. Give them plenty of grain.



Extra Quality Egg-Bred CHICKS

White Leghorns Brown 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 Hol-lywood strain S. C. White Leghorns, Sheppard's Anconas, direct from Sheppard Farm, shipped postpaid, 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order now for June 1-15 delivery at following prices:

	50	100	500	1000
White and Brown Leghorns, Anconas				
Selected Mating	\$4.50	\$8.00	\$35.00	\$65
Extra Selected Mating	5.50	10.00	45.00	85
Barred Rocks	6.50	12.00	55.00	110
Mixed chicks or broilers	3.50	7.00	35.00	70

Prices After June 15, 10 less.

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

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

That Strain + Vigor + Method, Means Sure Success

We Pay Postage. per 25 50 100 500

Large Type W. Leghorns	\$4.50	\$8.50	\$16.00	\$70.00
Barred Rocks	4.25	8.00	15.00	69.00
White Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00	75.00
Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.75	14.50	68.50

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

Reference, First National Bank, Ypsilanti, Mich.

YPSIFIELD EGG FARM HATCHERY, YPSILANTI, MICH.

Chicks and Eggs at Reduced Prices

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

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

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.

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.

	50	100	500	1000
Barred Rocks	\$6.25	\$12.00	\$57.50	\$112.00
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
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.

	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.

LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING

MILK PRICE DETERMINATION.

Kindly advise how the price of milk for the Detroit market is determined.—Reader.

The price of milk in the Detroit market is not based upon the cost of production. According to the plan of selling now in use in this market the distributor pays, say, \$3.00 per cwt. for all the milk he uses as fluid milk (that is, whole milk sales). The price for all other milk received from regular producers in excess of fluid milk sales is paid for on the basis of the butter market. The exact method of figuring this is to get the average price of ninety-two-score butter on the New York market for the month, multiply by 3.5 and add twenty per cent. This gives the value of manufacturing milk testing 3.5. For milk testing above or below 3.5 add or deduct four cents a point above or below.

The average price which a producer receives for his milk, then, does not depend upon cost of production; but upon the amount of milk coming into the market, the sales as fluid milk, and the price of butter.—J. T. H.

GOITER TROUBLES LIVE STOCK.

THAT goiter is troubling live stock in the Upper Peninsula is the report of Dr. F. K. Hanson, assistant state veterinarian at Marquette. This is indicated by calves born with large necks or throat swellings, and pigs born hairless and often dead. This condition, as in the case of human beings, results from the lack of iodine in the food and water supply.

The condition is by no means hopeless, however, says Dr. Hansen. In calves the goiterous condition can be remedied by a dose of ten grains of potassium iodide twice each day in the feed. Twenty-four days' treatment ought to be enough. The swelling ought also to be painted thrice weekly with tincture of iodine, the treatment to be discontinued when the swelling disappears. Surgery may also be called in.

In pigs the sows must be fed potassium iodide before farrowing-time for one month. The dose here is from seven to fifteen grains for a medium-sized sow. It is fed twice daily in the regular feed. It is best to have one ounce of potassium iodide put up in eight ounces of water and to make this amount last for one month's treatment. This works out one teaspoonful per dose.—Chase.

FEEDING BUTTERMILK OR OFFAL.

EITHER buttermilk or offal from a butcher shop or abattoir may be safely fed to hogs. In feeding both buttermilk and offal the pigs are getting a ration decidedly rich in protein which is no doubt the cause of the trouble.

While hogs may be safely fed on either buttermilk or oxal alone, when proper precautions are taken, a combination of the two gives much more protein than is desirable. For best results one or the other should be eliminated and some carbonaceous grain, such as corn or barley fed to these hogs along with the buttermilk or offal.

If this buttermilk is a product of your own farm it would perhaps be desirable for you to purchase enough hogs to consume both the buttermilk and the offal and still eat some carbonaceous grain to balance their ration.

Where offal from a butcher shop or abattoir is being fed it is necessary that the pigs be vaccinated against hog cholera, as an outbreak of this

trouble will occur sooner or later where this offal is being fed.—George A. Brown, Professor of Animal Husbandry, M. S. C.

A PHENOMENAL RECORD.

FOR the past years the Village Farm, owned by M. J. McPherson, and now under the management of R. B. Coffey, has been making some good records in the Holstein world, both in the seven-day and the yearly work, but they now have a cow that will call the attention of the best breeders of Holstein cows. Geneva Poline De Kol 2nd, No. 506677, age six years, freshened December 18, 1924. She was on seven-day test, making a good record: Butter, 25.86; milk 616.

She has for the first four months of her lactation period produced 7,654 pounds of milk and 411 pounds of butter, an average of over 100 pounds of butter per month, and almost 2,000 pounds of milk, or 1,000 quarts of milk. This is as much milk as is required for the city of Howell for one day.—

SANILAC COWS MAKE GOOD SHOWING.

ASSOCIATION number one of Sanilac county has started a new year with M. B. Beebe as tester, and many old members continuing the work. Thirty-one herds containing 243 cows are being tested. Eight members are weighing milk. Ralph Wood's pure-bred Holstein herd was high, with an average monthly production of 1,304 pounds of milk and 50.5 pounds of fat. The high cow was also in this herd. She is a three-year-old and gave 2,079 pounds of milk and eighty-one pounds of fat. Roger Garbutt had high milk cow with 2,196 pounds of milk and sixty-eight pounds of fat.

HAS HIGH HERD FOR FOURTH TIME.

IN the South Van Buren Cow Testing Association, there were 247 cows on test for April. Of these twenty-eight produced over forty pounds of fat, ten gave over fifty pounds, while thirty-two produced over 1,000 pounds of milk. The high cow was owned by R. J. Samson, of Mattawan. She gave 67.21 pounds of fat. M. Wilkinson, of Dowagiac, won high herd for the fourth consecutive time with his six pure-bred Holsteins, showing an average production of 1,226 pounds of milk and 42.26 pounds of fat. James Osborn, of the same place, was only a few points below with his pure-bred and grade Guernseys.

Farmers in this district certainly are taking advantage of the marl pits which have been opened up.—R. Hyman.

OLEO RESOLUTION NOT SUPPORTED.

WHILE much attention was being given to agriculture at the meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce, the manufacturers of food substitutes were not idle. The oleomargarine interests got the following resolution introduced:

"Whereas, beef fat, pork fat, cottonseed oil, peanut oil, coconut oil, milk, salt and butter are wholesome and nutritious foodstuffs which are eaten in one form or another every day; and,

Whereas, the combination of one or more of these fats or oils with milk in imitation or semblance of butter is known as oleomargarine; and,

Whereas, there are many poor people who are not able to buy a more expensive palatable spread for their bread than oleomargarine; and,

Whereas, there are about \$50,000,000 invested in this industry which produces about 250,000,000 pounds of oleomargarine per annum.

Resolved, that the chamber of commerce of the United States deprecates the passage of laws and the efforts to pass laws prohibiting the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, prohibiting the use of either one or more of the wholesome foodstuffs used in the manufacture of it, taxing it, and taxing merchants who buy and sell it."

Washington representatives of the farm organizations did excellent work for the farmers in their fight against this resolution which failed to receive the support of many business men who see the need of dealing fairly and honestly with the farming industry.

J. Neal Lamoreaux Dispersal Sale 50 Registered Holstein Cattle

LOCATION

Sale will be held on Lamoreaux Stock Farm, which is located 4 miles North of Grand Rapids, Michigan, on Canal Road, and one-half mile west of Comstock Park, on Lamoreaux Boulevard, and it is only ten minutes walk from Street Car Line.

One of Michigan's Greatest Bred Herds

Proven producers—proven show ring winners—in show condition on sale day.

Farm is being platted for building lots—every animal must go—at your own price.

HEALTH

The herd is Fully Accredited for Tuberculosis, and clean and healthy in every respect.

Friday, June 5, 1925

STARTING at 11 A. M.

Note These Wonderful Offerings

The milking animals of the herd, in cow testing work, averaged about 12,000 lbs. of milk, and 400 lbs. of fat per cow; which is 5,000 lbs. more milk than the average C. T. A. cow in Michigan, and 3½ times as much as the average dairy cow in Michigan. 1 gave 17,500 lbs. of milk as a four-year-old, and many others gave from 12,000 to 15,000 lbs. of milk. Many have A. R. O. Records, including a 27-lb. four-year-old with 725 lbs. of milk, that also made 24 lbs. as a 2-year-old. 4 daughters of Glen Alex King De Kol, who is a son of a 43-lb. four-year-old. 21 daughters of the Senior Herd Sire, who won First Prize at the West Michigan State Fair, and also many others with noted Michigan blood lines.

THIS HERD IS FAR ABOVE THE AVERAGE IN PRODUCTION, TYPE, and BREEDING, and they will be in fine condition on sale day.

W. R. Harper & Sons, of Middleville, Michigan, because of being overstocked will sell 9 head in this sale, including a 29.75-lb. cow, a 25-lb. four-year-old daughter of their famous sire, Veeman Pontiac Lake Side Lad, two daughters of Lenawee Pontiac Calamity Lad, who is a 32-lb. bull, one from a 31.91-lb. 4-yr.-old daughter of a 30-lb. cow, and the other from a 25-lb. Michigan Champion two-year-old.

Also three bulls from 31-lb. and 32-lb. dams. John C. Buth, Grand Rapids, Mich.; will sell a son of his 23 times first prize winner, who made 28 lbs. as a four-year-old, he by the famous show son of a four time 30-lb. cow. Also a grandson of Carnation King Sylvia, from a 26-lb. dam, with nearly 19,000 lbs. of milk C. T. A. work.

Attend the National Meeting, and sale, and remain over for this sale the following day—the animals will be of extreme quality—in fine condition, and you will be able to ship with your purchases at the National Sale. Write for descriptive folder and catalog.

J. Neal Lamoreaux, Comstock Park, Mich.

R. Austin Backus, Mexico, N. Y., sales manager.
Col. Geo. W. Baxter, Elmira, N. Y., Auctioneer.

BAYLISS GRIFFIN HOLSTEIN DISPERSAL

Thursday, June 11, 1925

Sylvania, Ohio

Sale at Farm 5 miles west, 1 mile northeast Richland Center at 11:00 o'clock

30 HEAD

Included in this sale is a 23-lb. cow, a 31-lb. cow, a 20,000-lb. cow. Daughters and granddaughters of 600 to 1,066-lb. yearly record cows with yearly milk records up to 20,000, 22,000, 25,000 and 26,000 lbs. There are 13 daughters of Maplecrest Champion Boy whose first four dams averaged 1,123 lbs. butter in a year. Seldom a sale with as much high priced backing. The yearling bull is by "Champion" and out of a 25,000-lb. cow. Space forbids telling more, but send for catalog.

State and Federally tested. Usual retest privilege.

Hourly bus service from Toledo bus station, corner Superior and Jackson Sts., to Sylvania. Parties from a distance met at Sylvania.

Ohio Holstein-Friesian Association

I. D. Hadley, Field Sec., Mgr.
Lewis Ryan, Auct.

10509 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio
Howard Barker, Pedigrees

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

For Sale, Registered Guernsey Bull

four years old, full brother to Norman's Missaukee Red Rose, World's Champion cow in Class "C," with 900 lbs. fat; also full brother to Missaukee Sally, who recently sold for \$5,000. If you are looking for a bull with size and production back of him, come and see this fellow. VERN LAMBERT, R. 4, Ewart, Mich.

FOR SALE - Reg. Guernsey Bull Calf

Sire by Lone Pine Ranger whose dam has an A. R. record of 17,644.2 lbs. Milk 936.6 lbs. Fat. No Female for Sale. Write J. M. Williams, North Adams; Gilmore Brothers, Camden, Mich.

Wallinwood Guernseys

Young bulls from A. R. cows for sale.
F. W. WALLIN, Jenison, Mich.

For Sale Reg. Guernsey Cows, Bulls and Bull Calves. A. R. Record May

Rose Breeding. JOHN EBELS, R. 2, Holland, Mich.

36.7 Lbs. Butter in 7 Days.

141.75 Lbs. Butter in 30 Days.

1033.12 Lbs. Butter in 305 Days.

These are records recently completed by Kalamazoo Houwtje Fobes DeKol, the great producing cow owned by Kalamazoo State Hospital.

Kalamazoo Houwtje Fobes DeKol 371567

At 7 yr. 11 mo. of age

Butter 7 da. 36.7; Milk 750.8

At 6 yr. 10 mo.:

Butter 7 da. 32.71; Milk 737.1

Butter 305 da. 1033.12; Milk 2388.8

At 5 yr. 7 mo.:

Butter 7 da. 25.56; Milk 537.9

Butter 305 da. 942.20; Milk 21426.4

The Kalamazoo State Hospital herd of more than 100 animals is headed by King Pontiac Burke Alcatraz, a wonderful individual and a son of King of the Pontiacs, the only double century sire.

Send for our list of bulls for sale.

Bureau of Animal Industry,
Dept., C, Lansing, Michigan

Complete Dispersment SALE

An Accredited Holstein Friesian 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

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

Hereford Steers

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

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

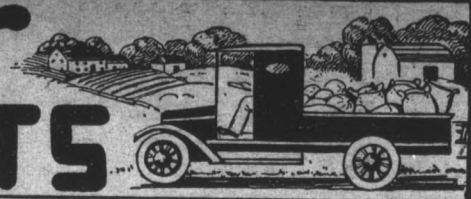
15 Cows, 4 bulls from R. of M. Cows. Chance to select from herd of 70. Some fresh, others bred for fall freshening. Colon C. Little, Coopersville, Mich.

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

Additional Stock Ads. on Page 721



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, May 26.
Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 1 red \$1.93; No. 2 red \$1.92; No. 2 white \$1.92; No. 2 mixed \$1.92.

Chicago.—July \$1.63½@1.63½; September at \$1.57¼@1.57½; December \$1.58¼@1.59.

Toledo.—Wheat \$1.93@1.94.

Corn.

Detroit.—No. 3 yellow \$1.25; No. 4 yellow \$1.20.

Chicago.—July \$1.18¼@1.18½; September \$1.18¼@1.18½; December at 96¼@97c.

Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 white 53½c; No. 3 at 50½c.

Chicago.—July 47½c; September at 47½c; December 48½c.

Rye.

Detroit.—No. 2, \$1.22.

Chicago.—July \$1.18¼@1.18½; September \$1.16½; December \$1.19½.

Toledo.—\$1.19.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$5.40@5.55 per cwt.

Chicago.—Navy, fancy \$5.90@6; red kidneys \$9.75@10.

New York.—Choice pea \$6.15@6.25; red kidneys \$9.50@10.

Barley.

Detroit.—Malting 97c; feeding 93c.

Buckwheat.

Detroit.—\$1.95@2.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Prime red clover cash at \$15.50; alsike \$12.50; timothy \$3.30.

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 \$36@37; standard middlings at \$38; fine middlings \$42; cracked corn \$55; coarse cornmeal at \$43; chop \$35.

Apples.

Chicago prices on apples: Northern Spies \$10@11 bbl; Starks at \$6.50@7; Ben Davis \$5.50@7; Willow Twigs at \$9.50@10.50.

WHEAT

Wheat prices gained ground during the last week. Bullish winter wheat crop news coupled with tightness in the May delivery were the main sinews of strength. Winter wheat prospects show slight deterioration since May 1, due to chinch bugs, Hessian fly and dry and cold weather. The acreage of winter wheat in 21 countries is estimated at 127,046,000 acres as against 129,075,000 acres last year. The visible supply of wheat in this country and Canada and stocks on ocean passage all showed decreases at the beginning of the week. Continental countries are absorbing large amounts of wheat each week. Statistically, old crop wheat is in a strong position. Prospects for the new world crop are not well defined as yet, the poor outlook for winter wheat in the United States and the absence of the usual small exportable surplus in India being the chief unfavorable features.

RYE

Rye prices are holding within a narrow range. Export sales are being made, the visible supply continues to shrink and indications are for a close cleanup before the new rye harvest starts. On the other hand, holders of rye appear willing to clean up their stocks at prevailing prices. Receipts at the leading markets were rather heavy in the last month but have fallen off sharply again.

CORN

Corn prices have kept within an extremely narrow range in the last week. Primary receipts have increased and the after-planting run is probably starting. Demand broadens spasmodically, the visible shows good decreases each week and the June movement is expected to be smaller than usual. The possibility of summer scarcity tends to sustain speculative support. Weather conditions have not been friendly to the new crop.

OATS

Oats prices have shown a sidewise movement similar to corn. Export sales are reported nearly every day and stocks are gradually being reduced

in this country, but they are still of ample size so that buyers have not been obliged to bid up to obtain supplies.

SEEDS

The seed market is neglected with trading very light. Spring conditions generally are satisfactory, but unless rains are had shortly reports of poor crop condition can be expected.

FEEDS

Prices for immediate shipment feeds are steady after the recent advances. The higher prices have reduced the demand from feeders and dairymen, but a light production sustains the market. Deferred shipment feeds are selling at a sharp discount under prompt prices.

BEANS

The bean market is strong with \$5.65@5.70 per 100 pounds quoted for C. H. P. whites, f. o. b. Michigan shipping points. Growers are being paid \$5. Some dealers report a fair demand, but most of the wholesale grocers are still buying in a hand-to-mouth manner, and canners are doing little. Many of the latter are said to be stocked up with finished product. Stocks of beans in their state are believed to be about the same as last year. Some observers believe the advance is fictitious and brought about by the Pacific Coast interests who have large holdings of beans in Michigan bought at higher prices. It will probably take a little while longer to determine whether the market is on a healthy basis or not.

HAY

Offerings of hay were moderate last week but fully equal to the demand. Prices were unchanged although an easier undertone was apparent as buying continued chiefly on a hand-to-mouth basis. Pastures and forage were reported in good condition in most sections although rain is needed in the upper Mississippi valley.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Egg prices were generally steady last week with strictly fancy stock scarce and tending higher. Receipts are falling off as is usual at this season, and since the first of May have been considerably less than in the same time a year ago. Eggs are still moving into storage although the excess over a year ago, particularly in the four large markets, is narrowing. Chicago.—Eggs, extras 36@37c; miscellaneous 30c; dirties 28½c; checks

28½c; fresh firsts 30½@31c; ordinary firsts 29½c. Live poultry, hens 24c; broilers 42c; roosters 14c; ducks 22c; geese 13c; turkeys 28c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and broilers 50@52c; heavy hens 28c; light hens 25@26c; roosters 17@18c; geese 15c; ducks 30c; turkeys 25c.

BUTTER

Butter prices eased off last week. The trade is nervous because of the nearness of the new season. Receipts at the four leading markets last week were more than 15 per cent larger than in the preceding week. Consumption demand for butter is excellent. Prices are not as low as dealers would like. 92-score creamery, Chicago at 40½c; New York 41c. In Detroit fresh creamery in tubs sold for 38@41c.

CHEESE

The cheese market was strong at slightly higher prices last week. Trading is active although in small lots for immediate consumption. Receipts have not been large during the past few weeks and there is little prospect of any immediate heavy increase.

POTATOES

The potato market was steady last week. New potatoes already make up nearly half the total supply and arrivals continue to increase. Northern round whites, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at \$1.05@1.25 per 100 pounds in the Chicago carlot market. Florida Spaulding Rose, U. S. No. 1, new stock were held at \$7 per barrel.

APPLES

Apple prices are strong with a higher market generally predicted before June. Reductions in storage stocks during April were large and the holdings on May 1 were only about half as large as on the same date a year ago. Midwestern Ben Davis apples are quoted at \$5@5.50 per barrel.

WOOL

Some wool buyers are willing to take hold at current quotations and a few large lots have changed hands. These include some contracts for new clip western wools. Mills report a small increase in re-orders for goods in spite of the disposition of some buyers to wait for lower prices for cloth as a result of the decline in wool. While there is a difference of opinion as to whether prices can be maintained when the pressure of the new clip

comes on the market, it is generally granted that our markets are relatively lower than foreign levels and, in view of the necessary imports, the possibility of a further decline does not appear very strong.

HORSES

Good draft horses are selling well within a range of \$225 to \$275 with attractive premiums for matched teams. Wagon horses weighing 1,400 to 1,500 pounds are bringing \$125 to \$175. There is no dependable outlet for light work horses, farm chunks or blemished horses of any kind.

GRAND RAPIDS

Summery weather late last week stimulated plant growth in western Michigan, increasing the supply of most vegetables and causing some easement in prices. Quotations on the Grand Rapids markets early this week were: Asparagus \$1.50 dozen bunches; radishes 15@25c dozen bunches; green onions 15@20c dozen bunches; rhubarb 75c@1 bu; old potatoes 40@50c bu; leaf lettuce 8@10c a pound; wheat \$1.65 bu; beans \$5 cwt; poultry, fowls 18@23c; broilers 30@40c; pork 16c; beef 8@12c; lambs 24@30c; mutton 12@14c; veal 10@13c; eggs 29@30c; butter-fat 42@43c a pound.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Offerings were liberal with the amount of spinach and greens running heavier. Asparagus was picked up fast. Mustard and turnip tops were easy sellers. First quality radishes had ready sale, while green onions dropped a little in price. The demand for lettuce was a little off. Rhubarb was in lighter demand. Potatoes were only moderate sellers. There was a limited demand for Ben Davis apples. With the weather getting warmer, the demand for flowers and plants picked up some. The offerings of poultry and eggs were small and the demand fair.

Apples, \$1.25@2.50 bu; asparagus, No. 1, \$1.75@2 dozen bunches; beets, round \$1.25@1.50 bu; cabbage 75c@1 bu; carrots \$1@1.50 bu; dandelions 50@75c bu; horseradish, No. 1, \$1.75@2.50 bu; leeks 50c@1 dozen bunches; onion sets \$3 bu; green onions 40@60c dozen bunches; set onions 65@75c dozen bunches; root parsley 65@75c bu; curly parsley 40c dozen bunches; parsnips \$1@1.25 bu; potatoes, No. 1, 65@70c bu; radishes, outdoor 40@60c dozen bunches; rhubarb, outdoor 40@50c dozen bunches; turnip tops \$1.25@1.50 bu; mustard \$1@1.50 bu; butter 50@65c lb; spinach 75c@1 bu; pansies 75c@1 flat; celery plants \$1@1.25 flat; cabbage plants \$1@1.25 flat; tomato plants \$1@1.25 flat; geraniums \$2.40 dozen; pepper plants \$1@1.25 flat; eggs, wholesale 33@35c; retail 35@40c; hens, wholesale 29@32c; retail 35c; Leghorn broilers, wholesale 35@40c; retail 40@45c; colored broilers, wholesale 45c; retail 50@55c; veal 16@17c; hens, dressed 40c; springers, dressed 40c; broilers, dressed 60@75c.

APPLICATION FOR POTATO CERTIFICATION MUST BE IN SOON.

The 1925 rules and regulations for seed potato inspection and certification are now available and can be procured from this office. Application for the inspection service must be filed with the chief of seed potato inspection service, East Lansing, Michigan, one or before June 5.—M. C. Moore, Chief of Inspection Service.

TO HOLD RALLY AND PICNIC.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made for a big rally and picnic of the eastern Michigan farmers' clubs, at Dryden Park, one mile south of Dryden, on June 9. There will be games and a short program with lots of music by the North Oxford Farmers' Club Orchestra. It is expected that Vice-president Kellogg, of the Michigan State Association of Farmers' Clubs will be present. W. H. Halloch, of the Berlin-Almont Club will be general chairman of the day. After the program the Oakwood Club will cross bats with the Oxford Business Men's Club, the winners to play the Addison Club.

COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

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

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, May 26.

BUFFALO

Hogs.

Receipts 4,180. Hogs closing slow. Heavy \$12.50@12.80; medium \$12.75@12.85; others \$12.85@13; packing sows and roughs \$11@11.25.

Cattle.

Receipts 100. Market steady.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 300. No choice lambs here; feeling steady to strong.

Calves.

Receipts 300. Tops at \$12.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 562. Market on heavy steers and heifers 25c lower. Others steady.

Good to choice yearlings, dry-fed \$9 00@11.00
Best heavy steers, dry-fed 8.75@ 9.25
Handyweight butchers 8.50@ 9.75
Mixed steers and heifers 7.50@ 8.50
Handy light butchers 6.50@ 7.75
Light butchers 5.25@ 6.50
Best cows 6.50@ 7.00
Butcher cows 5.25@ 6.00
Cutters 3.00@ 3.50
Canners 2.50@ 3.00
Choice bulls 5.00@ 6.75
Heavy bologna bulls 4.50@ 5.75
Stock bulls 4.00@ 5.00
Feeders 5.50@ 7.75
Stockers 5.50@ 6.75
Milkers \$45.00@75.00

Veal Calves.

Receipts 813. Market steady.
Best \$11.00@11.50
Others 5.00@10.50

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 1,210. Market steady to 50c higher; one fancy load at \$13.25. Best lambs \$12.25@13.00
Fair lambs 11.00@11.75
Yearlings 13.00@13.50
Fair to good sheep 6.00@ 7.00
Culls and common 3.00@ 5.50
Light to common 8.00@ 9.25

Hogs.

Receipts 2,218. Market is 15c lower. Mixed yorkers and pigs \$12.35
Pigs and roughs 10.00

CHICAGO

Hogs.

Receipts 28,000. Market uneven; steady to 10c lower; big packers are inactive. Good 150 to 210-lb. average large \$12@12.15; tops \$12.25; 200 to 350-lb. butchers \$11.80@11.90; bulk of packing sows \$10.50@10.75; strong weight slaughter pigs mostly at \$11.25@11.75.

Cattle.

Receipts 10,000. Shippers and local killers hand-picking steers, taking the better grades at firm prices. In-between grades and heavies are slow and weak; strictly choice steers at \$11.25; medium weights \$11.35; yearling steers and light yearling heifers \$11.25; bulls weak, mostly at \$5.10@7.40 on bolognas; vealers 50c higher at \$10@10.75.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 9,000. Fat lambs are fairly active and mostly 25c higher. Two loads of California springers at \$16, averaging 61 lbs; good to choice lambs averaging 85 to 88 lbs. at \$13.50; heavies \$11.50; sheep steady; few sales of good fat lambs.

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.

300 STRAWBERRY PLANTS **\$2.00** POST PAID
150 Senator Dunlap, 150 Warfield, 2 PAID
HAMPTON & SON, R. 6, Banger, Mich.

CATTLE

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 records 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. SHURMAN, Fowlerville, Mich.**

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

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

Gotfredson Farms Shorthorns

Herd headed by Marwalton 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
FOR SALE—Six splendid young cows and two heifers. Also two bull calves, 8 mos. old. All of best milking ancestry. **Beland & Beland, 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.**

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

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

FOR SALE Four choice registered Milk-bred Shorthorn bull calves with best breeding obtainable, and out of heavy milkers. **F. W. SULLIVAN, Augusta, Mich.**

FOR SALE Brown Swiss Bulls, serviceable age or younger. **A. A. Feldkamp, Manchester, Mich.**

HOGS

Lakefield Farm Durocs

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

Large Type Duroc Sows to farrow in May and June. A wonderful bunch of last fall gilts to breed for September farrow. **CLYDE A. KERSHAW, Plainwell, Mich.**

REGISTERED O. I. C. GILTS ready for breeding for fall farrow. Boars ready for service. Also some extra good spring pigs, both sex. All stock shipped on approval. **FRED W. KENNEDY, R. No. 2, Plymouth, Mich.**

O. I. C's 20 Choice March boar pigs at \$15.00 each, for 30 days only. **CLOVER LEAF STOCK FARM, Monroe, Mich.**

O. I. C's March pigs from 2 litters of 27 raised. **C. J. THOMPSON, Rockford, Michigan.**

O. I. C's--Choice Spring Pigs either sex. **A. J. Barker & Son, Belmont, Mich.**

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

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

CHESTER 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.**

SHEEP

2,000 Grade Delaine Yearling Ewes. Large size, heavy shearers. **F. H. RUSSELL, Box 20, Wakeman, Ohio.**



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

BEAN ADVERTISING FUND.

A TOTAL of \$6,095.64 has been turned in toward the Michigan bean advertising fund up to May 15, according to the report of Frank W. Merrick, custodian of funds for the campaign association. The fund is made up of voluntary contributions given in equal amounts by both grower and jobber on a percentage basis for each hundred pounds sold by the individual grower.

Active work on the campaign began with the annual bean growers' conference held at Saginaw on February 22. At that time it was voted to hold the next winter conference in Huron county, but the progress of the advertising campaign may warrant a further consideration at a special summer conference and plans are under way for the holding of such a meeting some time within the next few months, according to A. B. Cook, of Owosso, chairman of the Saginaw conference.

Commenting on the progress of the advertising fund, Mr. Cook stated that if every elevator and grower in Michigan had contributed his share toward the fund, \$50,000 would already be available for use in encouraging consumption, should the year prove exceptionally favorable for beans, and excess production render the movement of the bean crop unusually slow and cumbersome.

The thirty-eight elevators listed as having forwarded receipts toward the fund represents a substantial increase over the number heard from at the time of Mr. Merrick's first report in February.

Elevators and branch elevators who had sent in receipts up to May 15, are: Chatterton & Son, Delwin, Clare, Sanford, Pompeii and Mt. Pleasant; Michigan Bean Company, branches at Crosswell, Vestaburg, Fenton, Owendale and Farwell; Christian Breisch & Co., branches at Lansing, Fenwick, Charlotte, Shilo and Dewitt; Isbell Brown Co.; Flushing Elevator Co.; John C. Liken & Co., Sebawaing; Sturgis Bros., Fowler; Breckenridge Farmers' Elevator Co., Wheeler; Louis Steele, Imlay City; Morrice Bean & Grain Co., Morrice; S. Cushman & Sons, Bath; Henderson Cooperative Elevator Co., Henderson; Holly Grain & Produce Co.; McBain Grain Co., McBain; Traverse City Milling Co., Traverse City; Sebawaing Cooperative Elevator Co., Bath; E. A. Remer & Son, Cedar Springs; C. A. Davis, Eden; Cass City Grain Co., Cass City; O. D. Corwin, Williamston; Michelex Elevator & Wholesale Co., Port Huron, (contribution); Huron Milling Co., Harbor Beach; Orr Bean & Grain Co., Midland; W. E. Laur & Son, Midland; Chas. Wolohan, Inc., Hemlock; Auburn Elevator Company, Auburn.—J. C. C.

NEW BULLETINS.

TWO one-sheet supplements to former spraying bulletins, and a "vest pocket" dairy feeding booklet, were the only bulletins to come off the presses of the extension department at Michigan State College last week.

Methods of control of cherry-leaf spot are outlined in the first of the sheets, which includes a schedule of four spraying dates beginning just after the petals fall. The complete schedule with the spraying solution recommended may be obtained in a more complete form by applying for Bulletin No. 147 of the extension series.

"Dewberry Anthracnose Control" is the title of the second timely supplement which deals in brief with the control of this disease, starting with details for the first delayed dormant spray due at the end of the budding period. Special Bulletin No. 14 covering the subject in detail will be sent free on application.

A handy little dairy feeding reference book written by Prof. J. E. Burnett from practical experience with dairy rations at the college farms, is the pocket-size extension circular, "Practical Dairy Cow Feeding." In it the reader will find a compiled table of weights of different grains and roughage dairy foods necessary to make a balanced ration with either alfalfa, clover hay, or silage and mixed hay, as the major constituent. Separate paragraphs are devoted to the feeding of dry cows, the feeding ration at freshening time, and feeding cows on pasture. The last few pages contain interesting tables which show the comparative costs of the two main dairy food elements, protein and digestible nutrients, per pound as found in the common dairy feeds, grains, hay, roughage and oils.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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

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

120-ACRE EQUIPPED MICHIGAN FARM—Valuable Lake Frontage. Sale lots on beautiful large resort lake should pay for entire property; excellent city markets; 55 acres fertile fields for bumper crops, 20-cow wire-fenced pasture, lake and spring watered, estimated 1000 cda. valuable wood, timber, variety fruit; shaded 6-room house overlooks lake; barn, poultry house, granary, etc. Aged owner sacrifices at \$3,000, furniture, horse, 5 cattle, hay, corn, fodder, potatoes, implements thrown in; only \$1,000 needed. Details pg. 142 new 196 pg. 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 barns, orchards, etc., joining north side Elmwood Interurban Stop (Pay conductor—no tickets)—23 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 Ganson Street, East Lansing, house, garage, corner lot near Campus, \$5,000. 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, Dafter, Mich.

OWNER moved from state selling good New York homestead, cash or terms. Buildings, orchard, woods, 200 acres. Don't write unless you mean business. Box 12, Spencer, Ind.

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—By owner, twelve acres, good soil, well improved, best part northern Indiana. Buildings insured for price asked. Joseph Bishop, R. 6, Goshen, Indiana.

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

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.

CEDAR POSTS in car lots, direct from producer. Freight paid your station. Write for prices. Edgar Doty, Atlanta, Mich.

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, \$2.00. Pay when received, pipe and receipt free. Farmers' Union, Paducah, Ky.

LOOK HERE! Guaranteed, fragrant, mellow, rich, homespun tobacco. Five pounds chewing, \$1.50; smoking, \$1.25. Samples, 10c. Clark's River Plantation, 190, Hazel, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10, \$2.50. Smoking, 5 lbs., \$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.

FROST PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS, grown in open field, 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.50; 1000, \$2.25, postpaid; 10,000 expressed, \$11.00. Tomato plants, 300, \$1.25; 500, \$1.50; 1000, \$2.50, postpaid. Expressed, 10,000, \$20. Absolutely guarantee satisfaction. Ideal Plant Co., Franklin, Va.

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., Pampa, 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.**

CABBAGE AND TOMATO PLANTS. Hardy Field grown standard varieties, 100, 50 cts.; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50. Wilt-Resistant Tomato, 100, 75 cts.; 500, \$2.00; 1,000, \$3.50, postpaid. **Farmers Plant Co., Fruitland Park, Mississippi.**

TESTED WHITE DENT SEED CORN. Michigan grown, 95% germination, butted and tipped, \$3.00 per bushel. Mail orders filled promptly. **Millet Elevator Co., Lansing, Mich. Route No. 8.**

FOR SALE—Vegetable plants \$10 per 1,000. Many flowering and bedding plants. Price on application. **Chelsea Greenhouse, Chelsea, 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, \$5 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. **Dahliadale Farm, Ocean View, Virginia.**

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

PET STOCK

COLLIES, sharp watchful, four months old. **Milo Storms, Millersburg, Mich.**

POULTRY

SHIP US YOUR FAT HENS and fresh eggs every Tuesday. Write for a quotation. **East Coast Poultry Co., 1360 Division St., Detroit, Mich.**

BABY CHICKS

CHICKS—Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, \$14 per 100. English White Leghorns, \$11 per 100. Special American Strain White Leghorns, \$12 per 100. These chicks are all from thoroughbred stock and we guarantee 100% live on arrival. Parcel post paid. At Hatchery 50c less per 100. Hatchery four miles east of Mt. Morris, on Mt. Morris road, one mile north and one mile east. Chicks every Wednesday. Sunday sales. **Meadow Brook Hatchery, Mt. Morris, Mich. Phone.**

JUNE LEGHORNS are profitable if properly bred. A flock of our pullets, hatched July 9th, last season laid first egg November 18th, laying 50% by December 13th and kept it up. Every chick produced on our farm. Every hen tramped continuously. Every male pedigreed from dams over 249 eggs. All birds blood tested. 100% live delivery guaranteed. **W. S. Hannah & Son, R. 10, Grand Rapids, Mich.**

BLOOD TESTED two years Barred Rock and White Leghorn chicks. World Champion laying strains. Special reduced prices, May and June. Satisfaction guaranteed. **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—9c up. 12 varieties. Heavy layers. Delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Bank references. Catalogue Free. **Superior Hatchery, Box 586, Windsor, Mo.**

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

BABY CHICKS—Superior Ringlet Barred Rocks, 10c. Rose Comb Reds, 10c. White Leghorns, 8c. **Wyndham's Ideal Hatchery, Tiffin, Ohio.**

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 714

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

LOCAL DISTRIBUTORS WANTED in certain counties to show farmers how "Fly-Kil" kills flies and protects live stock. It actually sells itself. Amazing profits certain! We want men who are known as square and responsible. Read our ad. on page 710 of this issue. Write immediately and get your home territory. "Fly-Kil" Division, **Willhelm Oil Company, St. Paul, Minnesota.**

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.**

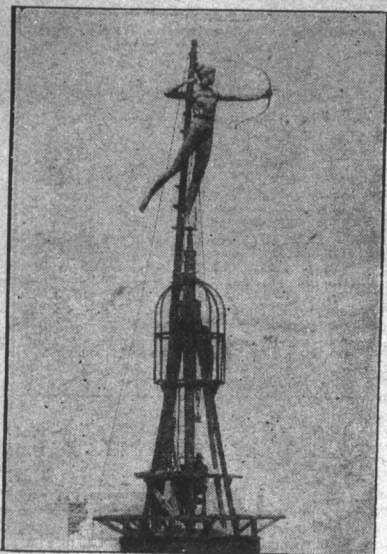
HELP WANTED

VACATION POSITION: teacher or advanced student. interesting, healthful work; generous salary plus bonus. Write **E. Rennell, 309 Park Ave. Bldg., Detroit, Mich.**

HELP WANTED—One or two experienced single men for our modern dairy farm. None but clean, steady fellows who know their business need apply. Permanent work. **F. W. Sullivan, Augusta, Mich.**

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

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



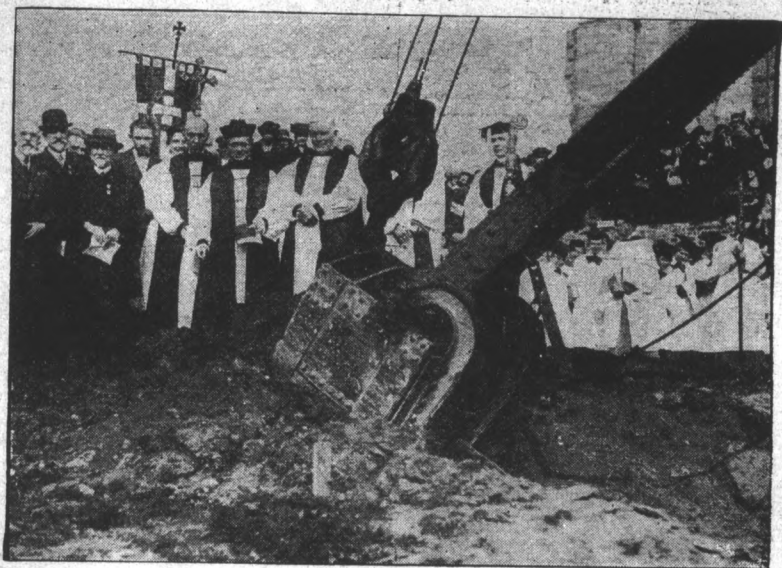
"Diana" steps down from Moorish tower as Madison Sqaure Garden gives way to business.



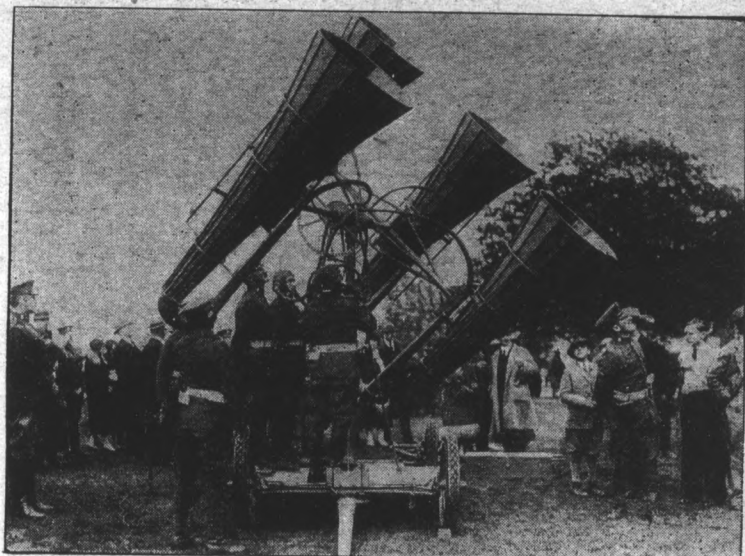
Delegates from all the world to the International Police Conference were entertained in New York at luncheon at the Waldorf-Astoria by Police Commissioner Richard Enright.



William and George Murray, six-year-old twins, two of 10,000 babies at Nat. Baby Show, Chicago.



Rev. William Manning, Bishop of New York, and his subordinate clergy watched the steam shovel turn the first earth for the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine in N. Y.



Not a compound loud speaker though it works on the same principle, but an "airplane detector" searching the skies around New York to warn anti-aircraft gunners of "hostile" planes.



Eleanor McCarty, wealthy and talented society girl of New Orleans, is ready to hop off for a tour of Europe in her own plane.



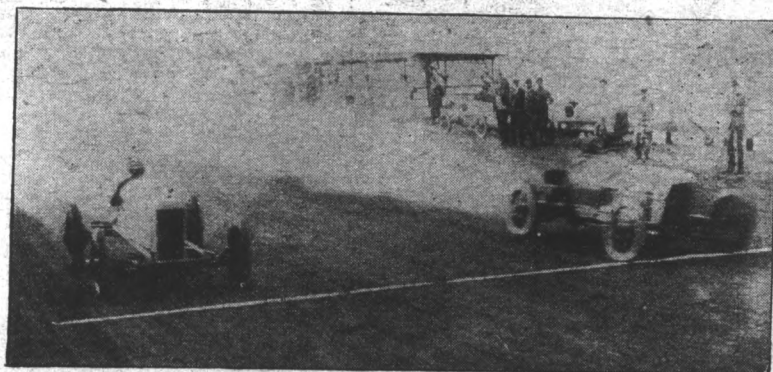
George A. Parks is the newly appointed governor of the cold and gold country, Alaska.



This big whale strayed past the shoals from deep water at Sabine Pass, Texas, and was captured when low tide came.



Flying without wings. All records for classical group high jumping were broken by the dance pupils of Margaret Morris during their recent appearance in London.



This photograph taken by a regular newspaper cameraman, decided the twenty-five-mile dirt track race at Atlanta, Ga., after the judges had called a tie and ordered a run-off.