

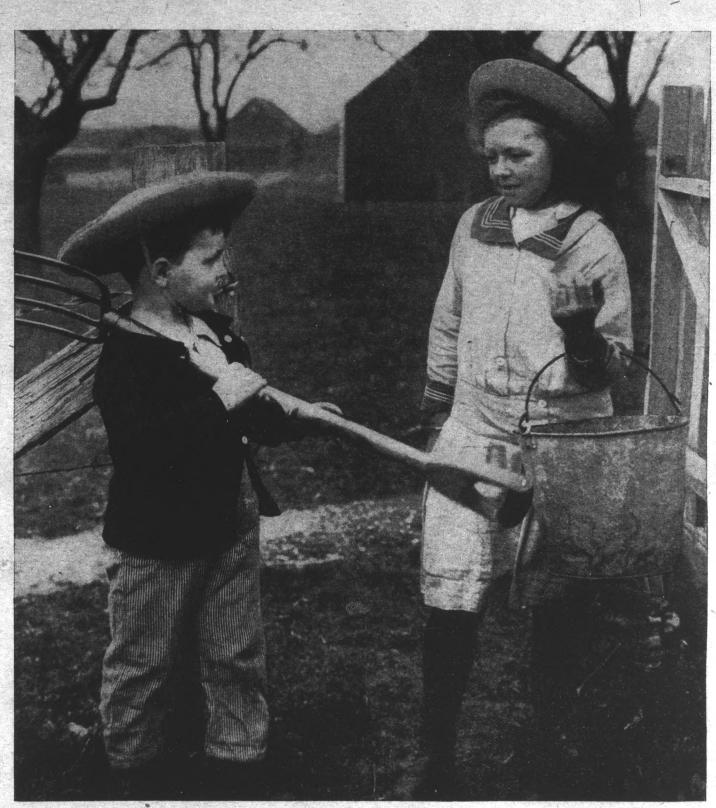
VOL. CLXIV. No. 24 Whole Number 4666

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DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1925

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DEVOTED TO **MICHIGAN**

VOLUME CLXIV

MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

NUMBER TWENTY THREE

QUALITY

RELIABILITY

SERVICE

These Seeds Fail in Michigan

Tests Show Alfalfa Seed from South to be Worthless Here

By C. R. Megee

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

ILLIONS of pounds of alfalfa seed unadapted to Michigan conditions are being imported into the United States annually. That seed imported from Argentine, South American, and from southern Africa is virtually a complete failure when seeded under Michigan conditions is shown by recent results of tests conducted by the Farm Crops Department of the Michigan State College.

Four different lots of Argentine seed were compared with adapted Grimm, Hardigan, Cossack, Ontario Variegated, and Northern Grown Common strains. All lots entered the winter in excellent shape. This spring each of the Argentine lots showed stands of less than one per cent, while the adapted strains of Grimm, Hardigan, Cossack, Ontario Variegated, and Northern Grown Common strains showed a 100 per cent stand and gave every indication of producing an excellent crop of hay.

Owing to the heavy winter killing of the Argentine lots, the stand is practically a failure and if not in a test would have to be plowed up and reseeded.

In another test, both Arizona Common and Hairy Peruvian from Arizona were compared with adapted strains. The results secured were the same as those secured with the Argentine seed. A fair stand lived through the first winter but was practically wiped out the second winter.

The African seed was tested out on

a piece of muck land and was com- adapted strains-Grimm, Hardigan, pletely wiped out the first winter. Three lots from California and one from the Chubut section of Argentine were also seeded alongside the African with the same disastrous results.

Cossack and Northern Grown Common, which came through the winter with an excellent stand.

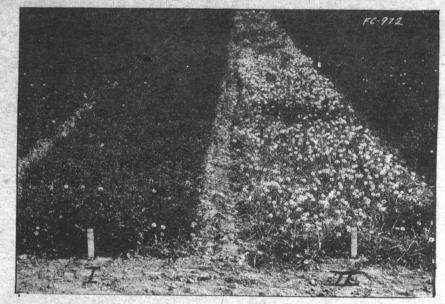
Of the twelve million pounds of alfalfa seed shipped into the United Also included in this test were several States last year, approximately seven

from Argentine with smalle ments from southern Africa. smaller ship-Since Argentine and African seed constitute approximately three-fourths of all of the alfalfa seed imported into the United States, it is safe to assume that the greater part of the alfalfa seed imported is decidedly inferior for Michigan conditions and should never be sown in this state. On the other hand, not only the tests at the college but the experience of many farmers has shown that Grimm, Ontario Variegated, Cossack and hardy strains of Northern Grown Common are well adapted to Michigan conditions.

and one-half million pounds came

High altitude Utah and Idaho grown seed may be used to a good advantage when alfalfa is to be left for four or five years in a rotation and on fields that are well drained.

The Grimm and Cossack seed are more expensive but are probably a little more dependable under adverse conditions. The Ontario Variegated and Michigan Grown Common comes in about midway, both in price and dependability between the Grimm and the high altitude Utah seed. It should be kept in mind that Argentine, African and Arizona seed are practically worthless under Michigan conditions and that seed labeled as common alfalfa, the source of origin of which is unknown, is likely to be unadapted and give poor results.



(1) Hardy Michigan-grown Alfalfa Se ed—Exceedingly Well Adapted. (2) Arizona-grown Seed. A Heavy Crop of Dandelions and Very Little Alfalfa.

Should You Make a Will

It All Depends Upon Conditions and What One Wishes With His Property

By J. R. Rood

N answer to the question often asked as to the advisability of a person making a will, I will say that it depends on the condition of the family of the person asking the question; and whether the purposes he desires to accomplish can be attained without making a will. If it is not possible to dispose of the estate as the person desires without a will, he should make one.

So many persons and corporations who would like to be named executor have been preaching by word, circular, and pamphlet that everyone should make a will, and inquiring whether the will has yet been made, that many disinterested persons now honestly believe the statement that everyone should make a will, and incidentally name the advertiser executor.

In keeping with this doctrine is the one that everyone should have a leg cut off. There is no disputing that tain circumstances it is wise under ce to have a leg cut off; but if it can be avoided it is best not to.

a will:

dred years, the statute has been man makes his will giving property to hardships. Some litigation has arisen the statute. Now there is very remote possibility of doubt or litigation as to the application of the statute, and few if any cases not provided for. Read the statute and see if it accomplishes your purpose. If it does not, would some provision made by conveyance now make it fit? What people dispose of while they are alive

there is little prospect of litigation over when they are dead.

On the other hand, the language of every man's will is individual. It has never been interpreted. Every word and clause is fraught with possibility of double interpretation. The care with which it is drawn cannot avoid that. As proof of this point, note that there never was an instrument drawn with greater legal skill, better counsel, or more careful deliberation, than Let us apply this to the making of the Constitution of the United States; and yet there has scarcely been a term 1. If no will is made the statute of court since its adoption that the appoints the disposition of the prop- court has not been required to apply erty. That statute has been framed it to some unforeseen situation, and to meet, as far as possible, the com- determine what its proper interpretamon desire. Originally the statute was tion is as applied to that case. The somewhat crude, it failed to provide man who makes a will is gambling in for certain contingencies, cases of futures. Hind sight is not always perhardship arose. From time to time, fect; but foresight is more obscure. over a period of more than one hun- The unexpected always happens. A uct of forgery, mistake, undue influ- trouble avoided.

amended here and there to avoid these his daughter "Mary and her children," and thinks he has made a fairly plain on which the courts have interpreted statement of his wishes. After the testator is dead Mary has some more children born, and a creditor gets judgment against her and takes the property on execution. The creditor claims that the property all belonged to Mary, and that if the children take it would be from her by descent; and the creditory finds plenty of court decisions to support his contention. The younger children claim that Mary had but a life estate; and on her death it should be divided among all the children in equal shares; and they, too, find plenty of cases to support their view. The older children claim that the proper meaning is that on the death of the testator the mother, Mary, took a vested share absolutely, and each child then living took an equal share, and the later born children took nothing. The fact is that the testator never thought of such a question arising or he would have attempted to provide for its solution. Of all instruments, the most difficult to draft is a will; in fact, as stated, it is impossible to make the will certain on all points. The longer it is the worse it is.

ence, or fraud, or whether it has been later revoked. Many an estate has been dissipated in litigation over some such question, which would have passed entire to objects very near to the affections of the testator if no will had been attempted.

Probable cause is not necessary to such litigation. All that is necessary is a sufficient property to fight over, or sufficient animosity between the parties interested, or a little of both. If either of these be provided it is not far to seek the rest.

3. If no will be made the probate judge selects some competent administrator, having due regard to the wishes of the persons principally interested in the estate; and if the person chosen proves deficient he may be removed and another put in his place. If the deceased has made a will and named an executor, the court has no power to remove him and appoint another, though it may be then very clear that the person named is wholly unfit for the office. One apparently quite fit today may seem quite impossible at some future time.

To conclude where we began, if the statute does not serve the purpose, and it cannot otherwise be accomplished, make a will; otherwise not. But in any event leave the statute to op-2. If no will is made there can be erate as far as possible; for by that no litigation as to whether the de- much temptation to contest the will ceased was crazy, or the will the prod- is removed, and a great deal of future

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VOLUME CLXIV

NUMBER TWENTY FOUR

DETROIT, JUNE 13, 1925

CURRENT COMMENT

Testing Men's Skill

T HESE are days when farmers are put to test. With conditions normal, it is often difficult to decide which farmer is

entitled to the highest rating as a tiller of the soil. But extreme conditions often tell a different story.

The present dry weather, for instance, is finding out many farmers. Last week we were visiting sections where, on the average farm, corn and beans were not sprouting for lack of moisture. But here and there were men who had these crops growing. These few men had, through care in their cultural methods, reserved in the soil a sufficient supply of moisture to start the crops.

While it is not usually recognized, this ability to grow a fair or good crop when the average farmer gets little or nothing, is what puts good farmers in a class by themselves.

The man who secures a poor crop in an off season, usually gets an income inadequate to care for his expenses. On the other hand, he who, through skill, can grow a reasonably good crop in a year when production is low and prices high, can hardly fail to reap richer harvests than is obtained in normal seasons.

While weather conditions may determine the general course of the farming business, these skillful farmers often are able to turn the adversities of the average farmer into profits.

Successful Library Plan

A T its last session the board of supervisors of Menominee county voted to increase the appropriation for the rural

service of the Spies Public Library. The plan was started in 1919 and has enthusiasm cooled by the results of during the intervening period gained this program as applied to roads as such popularity as to move super visors of the various townships to increase its usefulness.

The Spies Library is located in the being overdone. city of Menominee. Under the plan a branch station is located in each township. The supervisor of each township selects such locations and names the local librarian. Some of these stations are in private homes, some in stores, one in a cheese factory, and another in a boarding house.

MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS these cases, with a new list of books, is sent to each of the fifty-eight local librarians. The selection is made so as to give about an equal number of books suitable to adults and children; and the list is divided on about a fiftyfifty basis between fiction and nonfiction books.

During the past year 6,155 volumes were in circulation. These went out to 30,568 calls, making a turnover per volume of 4.9. Outside the county seat of this county there are 14,778 people. This would indicate that on an average each person in the rural sections of the county read over two books during the year.

What force might this be in the future affairs of this county? How much of happiness and enjoyment are these people finding in this simple arrangement? How many boys and girls will this common sense plan hold in Menominee county to build her future homes and establish and maintain more splendid institutions of culture? How many lads and lassies whose parents may only know some foreign language will, through the general reading of American literature become the very sinews of strength in the support of our ideas and ideals of government?

We desire to commend, in the highest terms, the work of the Spies Library of Menominee county.

Better Local Government

WE wish to commend to our readers the position taken by President Coolidge on law enforcement and state

rights, in his Memorial Day address. His position appears to be meeting with the approval of farm folks everywhere.

His intimation that those state officials who are loudly clamoring for state rights are the most flagrant in their neglect of the rights their states now possess in law enforcement, is regarded as especially pertinent to the present situation in several eastern states.

"What we need," he says, "is not more federal government, but better local government. Yet many people who would agree to this have large responsibility for the lapse of local authority.'

The police force which is administered on the assumption that the violation of some laws may be ignored, he continues, has started toward demoralization. The community which approves such administration is making dangerous concessions. If we are too weak to take charge of our own morality, we are not strong enough to take charge of our own liberty.

The President gave a timely warning against the "insidious practice" of dividing the expense of public improvements between state and national treasuries. The policy of "national doles" to the states is bad and may become disastrous. "When the national treasury contributes half, there is temptation," he says, "to extravagance by the state. We have seen some examples in connection with the federal contributions to road building."

Farm organization leaders who were advocates of federal-state half-and-half highway construction, have had their well as other projects, and many of them are willing to agree with the President that the "doles" system is who have followed the meetings over

More Room For Progress

A LL too frequently, when we have considered the advancement made in the production and

our present system has nearly reached the single purpose of furthering the the point of perfection.

But it hardly seems, when taking into account some simple facts about the production and distribution of staple foods, that we have even gotten into stride toward first base.

For instance, government agents have been gathering information on the feeding of the great city of New York. They find that food comes to this industrial center from all parts of the world. The average length of haul for such perishables as fruits and vegetables is 1,500 miles. The two states contributing most to the feeding of perishable products to our metropolis are in the very extreme corners of the land-California and Florida. Taken together these two states account for one-third of the total supply in the New York market.

We, of course, want to congratulate the business farmers of these states upon their success in building up so splendid a trade of perishables in so distant a market. We also want to congratulate our own farmers in not being obliged to go far from the state limits to dispose of all their surpluses. But, we do think that these figures suggest opportunities for improvement in feeding the people in our great cities by readjusting, to some degree at least, the sources of supplies.

How to Budge Drudgery D RUDGERY is a relative, not an absolute term. That is, what is drudgery to one person is not to another. It is largely

a condition of the mind, like happiness. Any normal person can be happy if he desires, and any person can be a drudge. It depends on how they look at things, the interest they take in what happens to be their lot in life. Understanding the philosophy of things and trying to make conditions better changes drudgery into work that is pleasant and usually not fatiguing.

There is much about farming and common housework that is pure drudggery, unless you understand some good reason for doing these tasks. Then the work becomes so interesting that it is a pleasure and not drudgery. If the farmer is interested in soil bacteria, if he realizes that these minute organisms are the vital factor in soil improvement, that if he handles his soil so as to produce favorable conditions for their development, then much of the hard work of farming becomes a real pleasure. He is so interested that he forgets all about being tired. But the man who does all this work without knowing why he does it, is liable to become a drudge.

There is another phase of this subject that helps turn drudgery into pleasure. - Forget self and then work because it will benefit others. There is much in housework that is commonly considered drudgery which could be turned to pleasure if the philosophy of things was better understood. And drudgery would entirely disappear, if one could fully realize that it is being done so others can do their part of life's work. Unselfish devotion for the good of all lightens the daily task.

Holstein Breeders Meet

L AST week Grand different.
Rapids entertain- But I ed the Holstein-Friesian Association of America at their annual meeting. Those

a long period spoke of this session as one of the very best in the history of the organization. We wish to congratulate those having arrangements in charge for the fine manner in which they were handled.

Practical farmers occasionally are distribution of food- inclined to look upon associations of stuffs as the result of competition and this character with more or less of key, and every ninety days one of efforts of farmers, we conclude that them men are associated together for duties as it comes.

sale of their surplus stock. This may be reason enough for such cooperation; but anyone who listened through the sessions of this meeting could hardly carry away the idea that these breeders meet for purely selfish ends.

It would, in fact, be a most difficult matter to satisfactorily appraise the general benefits coming from such gatherings as that in Grand Rapids last week. Not only have these men given character and dignity to the whole dairy business, through their organizations, but, in a most practical way, they have stamped quality all over dairy breeding work.

To this and other breed organizations is due much of the credit for improving the dairy cow as a producer of milk. A wider appreciation of this fact, no doubt, would broaden the usefulness of these associations. A little more looking for altruism and a little less searching for selfishness likely would help to a better understanding of the purposes and possibilities of such institutions.

Monday

FER your informashun I wanta say that Monday comes after Sunday, and seein' as I have just finished givin' my seven sermuns, I've just got through with a week o' Sundays, so now I should go ta the next subject, which is Monday.

Monday is the day when the clothes what was dirtied on Sunday is washed. The color o' Monday is blue. I don't know just why, but even the water what is used fer washin' is made blue.

Now, maybe Monday is blue 'cause it is the beginning' of a week o' every-



day life. It's differunt from Sunday but it's a lot like the rest o' the week. Sunday is fer rest an' inspirashun, 'cept when you got company. Then it's fer rest and perspirashun. The

company gets the rest and you get the perspirashun.

I don't just know how ta figure Mon-Some says we must work six days and rest the seventh, while others says we should rest the first day so we are in good condishun ta work the other six. I don't know whether wanta rest before workin' or after. Sofie thinks I don't work enough ta need rest any time, so she makes me work all the time as much as possibul which ain't much.

Sunday is the one day when the preacher works-the hardest, and on Monday he figures what the result o' his labors is. So, I'm lookin' over the results o' my week o' Sundays and I kin tell you they ain't prodigious. There's either more good folkses than I thought there was, or there's lots what don't wanta be good, or maybe they don't understand my languige, or they're backward about comin' forward. Or maybe I ain't as good as I thought I was. Anyhow, I feel kinda indigo-like on this day after Sunday. But I suppose that's the way lots o' great preachers feel sometimes, so I don't care. By Friday maybe I'll feel

But I wanta thank those what has joined my congregashun and has helped me say "Amen" ta my own preachin's.

Sofie just says I'm like a lotta other preachers; I don't practice what I preach. She says I'm talkin' against vanity and then start praisin' my own abiluty. I says that I can't afford ta hire nobody ta toot my horn fer me, so I gotta come ta the rescue and toot my own. Toot! See you next week. HY SYCKLE.

If we waste today, we can never Cases are provided with lock and organization, including the cooperative reserve. They get the idea that in make it up, for each day will bring its

Poverty or Profusion

Such is Farming, Depending to a Large Degree Upon the Attitude of the Farmer

By E. M. Moore

S I come in contact with men and women living on farms, and see what they are doing as farmers, I am filled with wonder as to why they are living on a farm at all.

In so many cases these farmers are barely able to make a living, pay taxes and interest, and possible small payments on debts. Their homes are commonplace at the best, modern conveniences such as they would naturally have if living in town and earning no more than they earn on the farm, are conspicuous by their absence.

Such families seem to pursue a treadmill sort of existence. They keep a few cows, such as they are, raise a few hogs of no particular variety, just hogs, keep a flock of chickens of nearly every color of the rainbow, possibly have a small flock of sheep which have to rustle for a living both wniter and summer, follow an indifferent course of crop growing-maybe having a few beans, possibly a little wheat or a few potatoes to sell for a cash crop, the rest of the product of their effort consists of a little roughage to feed to run their stock through the winter. They raise some garden stuff, although usually insufficient to adequately supply the needs of the family. If they keep six or eight cows, they possibly have a can of milk a day to send to the condensary or the creamery, for which they receive a small but regular income. None of the stock has any quality, crops are of the most indifferent sort, and nothing they do, keep, or produce has the dignity of quality or merit.

The question is, what is there in that kind of a life that makes it worth living? Why do they stick to the farm with so little recompense and recreation, when the town has so much more to interest or, at least, to amuse them than the farm offers? I can conceive of nothing more deadening to a person moral improvement, to say nothing of or a family than such a treadmill ex-

On the other hand, there is no ocwhen once its possibilities for adventure, for personal initiative, for exanimal life, and for living the most completely rounded life are realized.

A farmer who by study, care and selection produces a superior strain of his favorite type of corn, oats, wheat, beans, potatoes or any other crop in which he is interested, has the satisfaction of having done a really creative piece of work which reacts upon himself to his own mental and

the pecuniary reward which always comes to the man doing this kind of work. Then there is a pure-bred live cupation more inspiring than farming stock breeder, the man who settles his choice upon one or more breeds of live stock and proceeds to do really creaperimental explorations in plant and tive work in making better the breed or breeds in which he is interested. When he gets a real vision of what he may be able to make of his selected breed and then has an abiding inspiration that he can attain to his ideal, he literally has the world by the tail. He gives himself to the study of his breed; he delves into pedigrees; he familarizes himself with blood lines and finally, he selects the type and

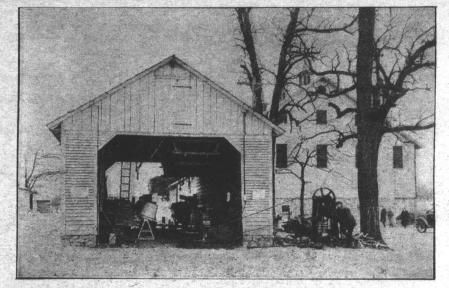
to produce the ideal he is looking forward to. Here is the great field for adventur-

ous experimentation in combining various blood lines, to produce greater excellence; here is the great opportunity for initiative in adopting a different line of breeding than commonly followed; and, when success crowns these explorative breeding excursions, there is a satisfaction in attainment unequaled by the greatest success in any other field of endeavor. This is the life of the Creator, and such a life must become infinitely rich in directing the laws of nature to produce the better things, and in the satisfaction in having produced something more worth while than anyone else, up to this time, had been able to do.

breeding which most nearly promises

The man who simply farms to make money is likely to shift about from one type of farming to another and oftentimes changes from one job to another so that the farming industry, as such, would be really better without such men engaged in it at all. Such farmers make for no permanency in agriculture, they are little interested in the social and moral life of the country, and, in the long run are, to a great extent, responsible for the rural discontent and for the growing contempt for the things really worth while in connection with farming.

But the man who sees nothing else in farming besides just making money, who really attempts to do creative work, either in growing a better grade of crops or producing a higher class of live stock, or building a more productive sort year by year, is most likely to be interested in the living conditions of his home and community and to give what is best in himself to make possible the permanency of agriculture in the fullest sense.



Where Wood is Used for Fuel and Much is Sold, a Wood Splitting Machine May Prove Economical. On this Farm an Electric Motor Furnishes the Power to Operate Such a Piece of Equipment.

Mules---And How to Drive Them

Suggestions That May Aid in Performing a Difficult Task Frank Kenneth Young

ULE driving is a job-or, perhaps, I should say, "a vocation" which requires more force of thought and character than one might suppose. Not every man can become a mule driver—or "skinner", as they are more properly called. The persons most likely to succeed in this line of endeavor are those well skilled in the use of argument and persuasion.

All things considered, mules are very wonderful animals. They possess obstinacy of character, stubbornness of purpose, and they invariably insist upon using their own wills. To drive them successfully, one should be even more obstinate and stubborn than they, and able to overcome all ob-

It might be well for a new beginner to hire someone well acquainted with animals' habits to attend to the harnessing and hitching of the mules to the vehicle, and so forth. This is not it must be remembered that mules are very eccentric beasts, and that along with their other characteristics and attributes they possess also more or less temperament. Should a new beginner inadvertently approach them on the wrong or "off" side, or in some other way abruptly interrupt their soulful meditations-well, I wouldn't go so far as to say that the animals would be peeved, but the chances are they wouldn't like it. So it is always best to go intelligently about your business with them.

After the mules are properly harnessed and securely hitched to the vehicle, one should make sure that his

rect in detail, bid a temporary farewell to his relatives and near kin, if he has any, (not that there is sure to be an accident, but because it is so very easy for such things to come about), and then climb gingerly and cautiously to the vehicle seat. (Oh, yes, in climbing to your seat, it is best always to approach from the rear of the vehicle, so as not to come too close to the rear of the mules. Animals, mules especially, are touchy sometimes). Then, take the reins, or 'ribbons," as in mule skinner parlance they are called-into your hand with a firm grip, brace your feet, assume your most commanding personality, and speak the word that means to

It would seem that any self-respectto obeying his master, yet so independent are some spirited creatures, that possibly they have developed themselves to a state of being far beyond that of servant or slave. If this chances to be so, you may have to make some allowances. You may be obliged to speak your word of command not twice, but many times. If the mules still refuse to move, increase the volume and tone of your voice, gently at first then as your temper arises gradually using more force,

liability and insurance policy is cor- until the utterance becomes a loud shout. Your breath and words failing you, it may become necessary to use Should this, too, fail, you the whip. may safely decide that the mules have balked.

> Now comes the most delicate part of the whole business-delicate in that it involves a certain amount of psychology. In order to handle balky mules, one should possess a certain knowledge of this science, and also know how to put it to practical application. Having knowledge of psychology and putting it into practice, you lean back in your seat and wait-simply waituntil the time comes when the animals shall have changed their mental attitudes. (As you have already seen, two hours-maybe a day!-during which time, indications of the mule's mental processes may be translated from the occasional flicker of their ears or switch of their tails. But on no occasion or for any reason disturb them until you are sure they are not amenable to psychological methods.

If, after a length of time, you decide the mules are not to be influenced by thought power or mental telepathy, it will then be well to use harsher and

more strenuous methods. One skinner of my immediate acquaintance has always advocated the breaking of twoby-fours across the animals' back, but I do not go so far as to advise that. A sudden shout, loud and shrill, may startle them from their meditationsat least long enough for you to get in more effective work, but as a general rule, a charge of dynamite, well-placed and touched-off will accomplish the feat and attain for you the desired results. Sometimes, taking the vehicle apart and carrying it up the road, piece by piece, will so excite their curiosity as to make them forget their former grievances.

But, if all these things fail to start your balky mules, there still remains one remedy which never fails-that is, providing you can put it successfully into use. It is this: Fasten the reins, it is decidedly unwise to "unload" on or "ribbons," tightly to the vehicle, a meditative mule unless he be in a take a firm grip on your courage-if an essential or necessary matter, but ing mule would have small objection receptive mood). The waiting may re- you have any-and clamber out upon quire the period of an hour-possibly the tongue of the vehicle. (But, by the way, steer clear of the heels of the animals! On no occasion would it be wise for you to twist their tails or do anything rash). Then, standing with feet well braced, lean cautiously over the near mule of the leading team and suddenly but forcibly blow in his ear! This method, as a last and final resort, will successfully start the balky mules and get you safely to your destination -providing, of course, you have time, after blowing in the animal's ear, to get back into the vehicle!

> You must become interested in saving before you can draw interest.



CEMETERY FENCES.

What are the laws for cemetery fencing? Are people supposed to fence cemetery line when it joins their farm? Or is the cemetery committee supposed to furnish its own fence? The cemetery committee says the former is right.—R. R. C.

The answer depends entirely on whether the cemetery is or is not enclosed on the other sides. The statute provides: "The respective occupants of lands enclosed with-fences shall keep up and maintain partition fences between their own and the next adjoining enclosure, in equal shares, so long as both parties continue to improve the same." C. L. 1915 Sec. 2207. -Rood.

BUYING MILK AND FEEDING THE SKIM-MILK.

Would it pay me to buy milk of neighbors for pigs, calf and chicken feed? The idea is to separate the milk, ship the cream to the creamery and feeding milk as before stated.—A. W. N.

If you sell the butter-fat for the same price you pay the farmers and only have the skim-milk for your labor and expense of skimming, selling and necessary bookkeeping, it is very doubtful if you would make any profit worth while. It would largely depend on the volume you could handle and the skill you used in feeding.

Many experiments have been made by different experiment stations to determine the value of skim-milk when fed to pigs. From these experiments it would seem that it would be safe to figure that 100 pounds of skim-milk, when properly fed with corn, is worth one-half the price of a bushel of corn, that is, if corn is worth one dollar per bushel, then skim-milk is worth fifty cents per hundred if fed at the rate of three pounds of skim-milk to one pound of corn. But if not fed in the right proportion it is not worth that.

If you had facilities for handling quite a large volume of milk, and the proper facilities for feeding a good many animals, and would see to it that they were fed scientifically correct rations it might work out.

You would need to be sure of your supply of milk if you had gone to the expense of equipment and investment in your animals. It would also be some job to keep a supply of animals for a good volume of milk.

WHAT GRAIN TO FEED WITH ALFALFA.

Would you please give me a grain ration for cows to be fed all together on alfalfa hay?—H. F. A.

Alfalfa contains 11.7 per cent digestible protein, with only 40.9 per cent carbohydrates and 1.0 per cent of fat. If fed alone there would be a waste of protein because if the animal consumed enough alfalfa to obtain a proper amount of carbohydrates it would get an excess of protein. This would be against economy, for protein is more valuable than carbohydrates. In other words, alfalfa has a nutritive ratio of 1:3.6, while in the balanced ration the ratio of the food ingredients is 1:5.7

Again, alfalfa alone is too bulky for best results. It would take twentytwo pounds of alfalfa hay to furnish the required amount of protein and if a cow could digest this amount per 1.000 pounds live weight, it would be a severe tax on her.

Now, since alfalfa is too rich to be fed economically alone we must add a food rich, proportionally, in carbohydrates. For this there is nothing better than corn or barley. Corn has a nutritive ratio of 1:9.6 and is almost ideal for combining with alfalfa. But

lem, corn meal does not feed well alone. It's too dense, and tends to form in packed masses in the stomach and it is better to combine it with oats or bran to overcome this objection.

Therefore, we suggest that you feed for grain ground corn and oats, equal parts by weight. And feed one pound of grain to every two pounds of alfalfa If you keep this proportion you can increase your ration gradually and feed all the animals will eat without

CATTLE ON PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

Some people who drive their cattle down a highway road, not a state reward road, on Sunday, have met objection from a neighbor whose place they pass. The cattle were just walking along the road, being driven by a woman and two children. Is there a law against this?—Mrs. B. T.

All public highways are footways, driveways, and driftways. The only restriction on the use of highways as driftways is that the animals driven must be accompanied by drivers and kept under control. All members of the public desiring to use the highways as driftways, have the same rights as persons using for driveways or footways, subject to such regulations as may be made by the police for public safety.-Rood.

ORCHARD AND SUDAN GRASS.

I wish you would inform me how much orchard grass to sow to the acre and when to sow it. I wish to sow some Sudan grass also. Give me instructions about that, also.-

Orchard grass is seeded in the spring. The seeding should be made with a nurse crop of either oats or barley. If seeded alone during the spring or summer, the growth made is slight, and likely to be crowded out by weeds.

Seedings may be made during September, when wheat is sown. Orchard grass behaves somewhat the same as timothy; that is, it produces very little growth the first season, coming into

seasons. Orchard grass starts its growth earlier in the spring than timothy, but is somewhat coarser and more of a bunch grass.

Sudan grass is an annual used for emergency pasture or hay, and should be sown the latter part of May or the first of June at the rate of twenty-five pounds of seed per acre. In southern Michigan two crops of hay may be secured, while in the central part of the state only one crop of hay is secured and the second growth may be used for either pasture or plowing under.—C. R. Megee.

COLLECTION OF DEBTS.

If a judgment on a debt is rendered for the plaintiff, can plaintiff attach or sell any assets of defendant when said defendant has no free and clear property? Can defendant offer, and must plaintiff accept payments on said judgment and what percentage should he consider a reasonable payment? Can defendant be jailed if actually unable to raise the total amount of judgment and is not making any attempt to deand is not making any attempt to defraud or hide any assets in any man-ner?—X. A. G.

The judgment creditor is not bound to accept partial payments. Any property in which the debtor has any interest, unless exempt by statute, may, as a general rule, be reached for payment of his debts. Imprisonment for mere debts is not permitted by the constitution of this state; but if the debt is a judgment for a wrong committed by force, like assault and battery, or for the conversion of property belonging to another, or for fraud, there is no immunity from imprisonment.-Rood.

A CORRECTION.

We notice inquiry by P. K. in issue of May 9, in regard to high school tuition, and with due apology to Mr. Rood will say he has answered the question erroneously in not quoting all the paragraph. My School Law of 1921 adds to what Mr. Rood has quoted: "The board, however, is not required to pay more than \$60 per pupil per year." I believe Mr. Rood will acknowledge his error and set P. K. in the right,—J. W. S.

The criticism is correct; but perhaps we should add the further provision, "unless the voters appropriate a larger sum at the annual school meeting, or at a special meeting called for that purpose," etc.-Rood.

Entertain Holsteiners

National Association Meets at Grand Rapids

C UPERLATIVES were used generously by the delegates to the fortieth annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association of America, held at Grand Rapids last week, in expressing appreciation of the way they were entertained by their Michigan hosts.

Reports show this association to be in good financial condition, although the reserve fund is considerably below its high mark of a few years ago. The total net worth of the association is \$362,022.76, which is a reduction of \$56,830.63 as compared with the statement of last year.

The secretary's report indicates a total registration of Holstein cattle in the country for the past fifty-nine years of 1,448,991 animals-454,700 males and 976,000 females. During the past year 111,529 animals were placed on record—a falling off of 3.12 per cent from the previous year. The membership enrollment of the association has now reached 25,040, of which 1,993 are in Ohio and 1,708 are in Michigan.

Conditions for doing advanced registry work this past year have been adverse. High costs of labor and feed, and the campaign against tuberculosis were held as causes for the shrinkage in this class of testing. All breeds of cattle have been affected. During the year 6,952 Holstein cows and heifers were tested for periods of improvement of common cows, that its here again we have a different prob- not less than seven days. Only 396 intent is to aid the farmer in improv-

out of 4,012 animals tested failed to meet the requirements of the shorttime official test. The successful entrants averaged 479.2 pounds of milk. with an average test of 3.75 per cent and containing 17.984 pounds of fat. The averages are the highest known. During the year the record that stood at the beginning has been exceeded seven times. Twenty-seven produced more than twenty-eight pounds of fat, while three exceeded the thirty-two pound level. Eighteen cows passed the 1,000 pound of fat class, while ten others produced between 960 and 1,000 pounds of fat.

The extension service of the association has been encouraging local clubs, state associations and individual Holstein owners. Support has also been given to county agents, state extension men and the extension erally. In advertising the breed, promoting the use of Holstein milk, stimulating calf clubs, aiding exhibitors at fairs, emphasizing true Holstein type, this department has done a most useful work. The cost of extension service was \$142,563.06, and the receipts \$27,831.39, leaving a balance of \$114,-731.67 net disbursements.

The committee on cow testing work reported that this testing should be encouraged by every legitimate means, that it is a real aid looking toward the

full production the second and third ing his herd. The committee gave as reasons why the cow testing association tests should not be incorporated with the records of the breed association, that these tests were essentially private tests, that they lacked uniformity, proper supervision and adequate rules and regulations, and therefore were not fully reliable. Prof. O. E. Reed later took exception to these criticisms of cow testing work.

The delegates empowered the board of directors to lay out a three-year marketing program looking toward the more general use of Holstein milk. The cost of this work is not to exceed \$50,000 per year.

The board was also restrained from drawing upon the reserve fund unless three-fourths of the directors elected vote for such withdrawal.

It was the sentiment of the delegates present that the calves from females bred at one year and under be not admitted to registration, and the (Continued on page 777).

News of Week

The total output of autos for Michigan during the year 1923 was valued at \$1,551,990,000, which is a ninety-one per cent increase over the production in 1921.

Edward F. Doll, a Detroiter who did heroic work fighting in the Philippines in 1899, has just been awarded a silver star decoration.

over fifteen thousand boys and girls were entered in atheltic events in the annual field day meet of the Detroit public schools June 6.

The Wabash Railroad will purchase the Ann Arbor Railroad if the purchase plans are approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

In order to give its employes weekend vacations the Newcomb-Endicott Company store, in Detroit, will be closed all day Saturday during the summer months.

National

National

Definite efforts are being made toward creating a forty-ninth state out of the district around Chicago. The plan is to call this new state Northern Illinois, but it would just consist of Chicago and its metropolitan area.

President Coolidge stayed home over Decoration Day so that the crew of the Mayflower, the presidential yacht, could have a vacation.

Ralph DePaolo won the five hundred mile auto race at Indianapolis on Decoration Day, averaging a speed of 101 miles per hour.

Thomas F. Marshall, vice-president during Woodrow Wilson's term, died of heart failure Monday, June 1.

J. P. Morgan Company has loaned the Italian banks fifty million dollars in order to stabilize the Italian currency.

Foreign

Leon Trotsky takes office as the head of the scientific and technical branch of the supreme council of Russia.

Governor-General Leonard Wood, of the Phillippine Islands has inaugurated a campaign for a million dollar fund to combat leprosy in the islands.

One of the severest endurance tests for airplanes is in progress in Germany where ninety-one planes have entered in a nine-day contest. Each plane will be required to fly at least 650 miles per day.

The return to the gold standard by Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, the Netherlands, and the Dutch East Indies during the past few weeks puts foreign trading on a more stable basis.

Following the large concentration of men and materials, French troops have been successful in checking the Riffian uprising in northern Africa.

The housing committee of the City of London is perfecting plans for building 2,000 wooden homes this summer to better house poorer families.

The police of Cairo, Egypt, are raiding places occupied by communist

ing places occupied by communist propagandists.

Premier Painleve, of France, recent-made a plea for reconciliation with Germany on the occasion of the negotiation of the Rhineland peace com-

Recent raids following rioting in Shanghai, China, has revealed that Soviet money and leadership are being used to incite the Chinese against foreigners. Great Britain, the United States and Japan seem somewhat concerned over the situation.

Camille Flammarion, the famous French astronomist, who wrote many scientific books recognized throughout the world, died in France on June 4, at the age of eighty-three.

Poultry Prospects are Good

So Says a Government Expert

the United States Department of Agriculture, makes the following general statement covering the present poultry situation in this country?

According to the best information available from various sources of the country, it would appear that the poultry industry is in a healthy condition and the outlook for the next few months, if not a year or so, seems very good. Outstanding facts of immediate concern which have come to my attention are as follows:

The relative decrease in grain prices has lessened the cost of producing eggs while, at the same time, prices for eggs have held up well. The baby chick business this season has been a very good one, many hatcheries reporting business as good as in previous years. Up to the present time, spring weather in most sections of the - try.

R. J. R. MOHLER, chief of the becoming of greater significance. As Bureau of Animal Industry of a result there is bound to be a turn more and more toward the small animal unit as a producer of food for humans. The chicken is the smallest economic unit of all our domestic animals used for the production of food, and to the extent to which eggs and poultry meat can be produced economically will the industry expand in response to increased demand for the products of the industry.

> The economics of production are affected primarily by the price and the amount of feed consumed by poultry, by the labor involved in caring for the animals, and by the equipment and overhead expenses involved in the operations. From year to year labor and equipment may be regarded as fairly stable factors, and the same may be said of the amount of feed consumed by different classes of poul-Since poultry use staple grains



Chickens Need Shade During Hot Weather.

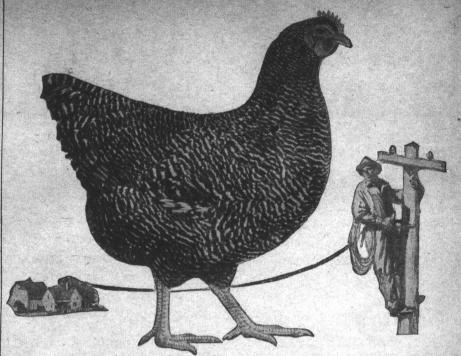
country has been quite favorable and the results of hatching, both in the commercial hatcheries and on farms, have been much better than last year. It will be recalled that last year the early hatches were very poor, and apparently because of the cold, wet spring weather chick mortality was very high. In respect to this particular situation, the results of the current hatching and brooding season should be much better than last year and losses should not be nearly as great. Also, it can be expected that the pullets will commence laying under more favorable conditions than last year, and furthermore the surplus cockerels should be in better condition for fattening and marketing. This, in turn, should result in an improvement over last year's operations.

Looking at the development of the poultry industry over a number of years, it seems probable that there will be a steady upward trend, because eggs and poultry meat are two of the most popular articles of food in the human diet. The per capita consumption of both classes of food is increasing annually, and with reference to eggs in particular, will probably increase at a more rapid rate as the factor of improved quality of eggs receives more attention on the part of producers and shippers of these products. More attention than ever is being given to insuring the maintenance of the highest quality of eggs from the time they are produced to the time they are consumed, and to the extent to which this can be achieved will consumers use eggs more freely and have greater confidence in the egg market as a whole. It is perhaps unnecessary to emphasize that poultry producers must enjoy the confidence of consumers if poultry products are to be sold to the best advantage.

There is one other aspect that is of importance when considering the future development of the poultry industry. It is important to bear in mind that as the question of food supply for human beings becomes more and more acute as the result of steadily increasing population, the relative efficiency of the various domestic animals in producing the necessary nitrogenous foods to balance the human diet, will

which are also used by humans as well as by various classes of live stock, the price of grains is a very important factor affecting the economical production of eggs and poultry meat. Grain prices vary not only from year to year but also from week to week within any one year, and it is impossible to predict with any accuracy what grain prices may be for the next few years. It seems safe to say, however, that in the production of poultry meat and eggs, cost of production must be kept down to the minimum.

Poultry producers should also remember that the economics of production are affected by the amount of mortality experienced from year to year. This mortality may include embryo mortality during incubation, chick mortality during the brooding season, or adult mortality throughout the laying season. All three kinds of mortality cause relatively enormous losses to the poultry industry of the country as a whole, and undoubtedly could be reduced very materially if proper precautions were taken. Poultry producers throughout all parts of the country are urged to keep their poultry plants and accessories in as clean and sanitary a condition as possible at all times. The land used for poultry should be kept free from contamination by regular cultivation and the growing of some kind of crop. The poultry house should be kept clean at all times, and should always be littered with clean, dry straw. The house should always be kept free from dampness by providing good ventilation without drafts. Overcrowding both of chicks in brooder houses and hens in laying houses, usually proves disastrous and should be avoided. Furthermore, it is very important that the poultry house should be thoroughly disinfected at frequent intervals, using a three per cent solution of cresol compound U. S. P., or a five per cent solution of carbolic acid solution. The floors, walls and roosts should becleaned thoroughly before disinfection. By taking the proper sanitary precautions a great deal of mortality which has been experienced during the past few years can be eliminated and the (Continued on page 772).



Profitable Hens Provide Modern Conveniences







Feed Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash from sixth week through five months



Feed Ful-O-Pep Coarse Chick Feed from the sixth week to the fifth month



O-Pep Egg Mash at fifth month and feed all year round

such modern conveniences as electric lightsthroughout the house, barn, garage, chicken house? -the toil-saving, time-saving, motor-driven sewing machine or washer? Make life on the farm worth while. The quick and easy means is right at hand: Speed Up Your Flock of Laying Hens They'll pay for these luxuries. But not at their

What farmer or farmer's wife hasn't longed for

present rate of production. For the average flock only delivers about five dozen eggs per hen per year. This same flock properly culled and properly fed can produce ten to twelve dozen eggs per hen per year. Your flock may already be producing at this excellent rate. Even so, you can improve its condition and still further increase its egg yield by scientific feeding with Ful-O-Pep.

Fed on Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash Pullets and Cockerels Mature Rapidly

This remarkable strength-building ration promotes the most rapid development-big, strong birds that start early bringing home the profits. Your big, well-grown cockerels—and your early laying pullets are a fine foundation for the best laying flock in your neighborhood.

Read How Successful This Ful-O-Pep Feeder Is:

"Just a word for Ful-O-Pep Feeds.

"May 8, 1923, I bought 300 day-old chicks and raised 130 pullets out of the 300. They commenced laying September 23; in November I gathered 2,399 eggs and in December 2,786 eggs, and Ful-O-Pep Feeds certainly turned the trick." B. B. Goodsell, Rome, N. Y.

P. S. - Year ending April 1, 1924, Mr. Goodsell made a profit of \$300.00 from 145 hens fed on Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash and Scratch Grains.

"Ful-O-Pep Feed is great 'stuff.' I have a flock of 50 hens in a small back yard, consisting of half Rhode Island Reds and half White Leghorns. I have received for the six months of this year 5,148 eggs. Have fed nothing but Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash and Scratch Grains. My eggs have cost me an average of a little more than 15c per dozen for the above period. I consider this very good as my hens have had no special care, and this shows what Ful-O-Pep will do. I am a 'booster' for your feeds.' W. F. Rauschenberg, Albany, Ala.

Some good dealer near you sells the Ful-O-Pep line of feeds. See him. Talk it over with him. He can supply your needs.

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FREE-Ful-O-Pep Poultry and Record Book

Containing 52 pages of authoritative instruction on poultry raising and many of the essential points contained in our famous correspondence course. Send the coupon.

The Quaker Oats Co., Dept. 65, Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago, U.S.A. Please send me, without obligation, complete new Ful-O-Pep Poultry Book.

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The extra quality built in by the extra process of Gum-Dipping—the economy of these wonderful tires and the added mileage obtained from them during the past two years, has created such a large demand that over 75% of Firestone's mammoth production is now Balloon Gum-Dipped Cords.

Manufacturing Balloons on this economical basis Firestone gives you the many advantages of the extra Gum-Dipping process at no higher cost. Flexible Gum-Dipped Balloons withstand the pounding of ruts and rough roads, giving you thousands of extra miles of safer, easier riding. They save your car, add power and reduce the running cost.

Have your nearest Firestone dealer equip your car now-with liberal allowance for your old tires.

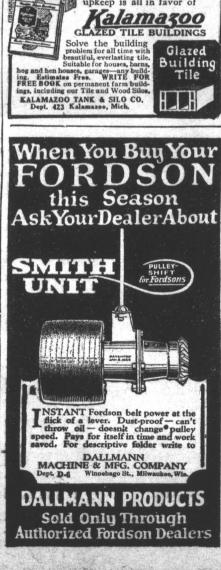
MOST MILES PER DOLLAR

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AMERICANS SHOULD PRODUCE THEIR OWN RUBBER HESITAL







Interesting Fruit Projects

Tests Made at South Haven Experiment Station

Station is unique in that it stands as a memorial to one of America's pioneer horticulturists. Hon. T. T. Lyon was a nurseryman by profession but he was so good as a variety expert that he gained national prominence. So intense was his interest in fruit varieties that he quit his nursery business and in cooperation with the state and the federal departments planted his home grounds in the southern edge of the city of South Haven to a large number of varieties of all kinds of fruits adaptable to this part of the country

These fifteen acres were made the Fruit-testing Sub-station of the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station. with Mr. Lyon in charge. It contained at one time about three hundred varieties of apples, two hundred varieties of peaches, one hundred each of cherries, plums, pears, grapes, and about fifty varieties each of the small fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, gooseberries and currants.

Since Mr. Lyon's death several have had charge of the station. S. H. Fulton, who later became identified with the United States Department of Agriculture, succeeded Mr. Lyon. Then came T. A. Farrand, who was so popular with the fruit growers of the state because of his enthusiasm for horticulture. Next was F. A. Wilken, now scribe for the Michigan Farmer. Others had had charge for brief periods until the present encumbent, Stanley Johnson, took charge.

Since Mr. Johnson's coming the work has been broadened. Variety testing has become a minor matter, and instead work of more economic importance is being carried on. Other lands are being rented to carry on some of the interesting work.

In the past the great desire was for freestone peaches for the fresh fruit market, but in the last few years the canning industry has developed tremendously and the Michigan canners, and growers as well, are seeking a cling-stone peach which will compete with the western cling-stones for canning purposes. The South Haven station is testing out several varieties imported from California, as well as some native kinds which promise well.

There is also a demand for a good yellow peach earlier than the South Haven and several later than the Elberta. Tests are being made to find such varieties which will ripen at these times when there is a little lull in the market.

Blight has become one of the buga-boos of the pear growing industry. While it is not as serious in thia state as in the west, it is considered a serious hindrance to success. Therefore, blight resistant varieties are being sought which will be suitable to Michigan growing conditions. In cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture, 3,000 cross-bred seedlings have been artificially inoculated with blight at the South Haven Station to test them for blight resisance. It has been found that some varieties which were known to resist ally is a long-time one.

The importation of foreign stocks for nursery use has brought in a great many of our serious fruit insects and diseases. The government naturally wants to prevent this and is therefore working along lines which will make it unnecessary to use foreign stock for propagation purposes. The South Haven Station is being used as one place where seeds of various varieties are All who are interested in fruit should being used to test their desirability as watch the progress of the work there.

HE South Haven Experiment grafting stocks. Vegetative propagation is also being experimented with. By this root cuttings are made to grow into grafting stock and also to propagate the varieties themselves. To produce a tree of a variety by simply planting a root cutting of that variety will greatly simplify propagation methods. It is, therefore, hoped that the method will prove successful.

> An intensive fertilizer test for red and black raspberries is also one of the South Haven projects. The raspberry industry has had a serious setback during the past few years due to diseases and improper methods of culture. The fertilizer tests may show that proper nutrition will overcome some of the diseases such as yellows, mosaic, etc.

> Mr. Johnson has already made great headway in pruning experiments with black raspberries. Special Bulletin No. 143 of the Michigan Experiment Station, gives the results of his work along this line.

> His experiments show that all buds except the basal four or five on the black raspberry canes are fruit buds. If the laterals are cut short the buds will grow vigorously and produce fruit, whereas if they are left long the buds will be slow in growing and will often wither. The common withering of fruit will occur much more frequently on plants with long laterals than those with short ones.

Thinning out canes materially reduced production without increasing the size of the berries. Only the weakest canes should be cut out. Large vigorous canes with laterals, well cut back, produce the best fruit. The tests show that a saving of thirty to forty per cent is made in harvesting by proper pruning, because the berries are larger. The berries are also of better quality and therefore bring better prices.

The thinning should be done in winter or early spring and the old canes should be left in until then because they help support the new ones, unless insect and disease trouble make it advisable to take them out right after fruit harvest.

Another interesting project carried on by Mr. Johnson is the testing of blueberries. It is known that Michigan has many soils where blueberries should do well. If some varieties can be found which will do well here under cultivation, the blueberry industry promisés to be a big one in this state, especially in the western part. Therefore, Mr. Johnson has gotten a large number of varieties which have been developed in New Jersey and is trying them out under Michigan conditions. He has also picked out promising seedling kinds which have grown wild in northern Michigan. It is hoped that a good Michigan variety can be developed, or an imported one found which will thrive under Michigan con-

Perhaps the outstanding thing in Michigan horticultural work during the past year was with reference to the J. H. Hale peach. This variety never set to fruit satisfactorily in this state. blight in the west are not immune to Pollenization tests which Mr. Johnson it here. One of the varieties some- carried on at the J. K. Barden farm. times grown in this state, the Sud- north of South Haven, in cooperation duth, is proving up well in resisting with Prof. V. R. Gardner, of the colblight. This kind of a project natur- lege, showed that the Hale peach was self-sterile but when fertilized by either Elberta, South Haven or Kalamazoo it set a good-sized crop. The interplanting of these varieties with Hale will, therefore, solve the problems which Michigan peach growers have had with that variety.

The South Haven Experiment Station, though small, is doing a worthy work for the fruit growers of the state.



WILL ESTABLISH FREE NURSERY.

reference to the Dunbar School, Chippewa county, which was recently taken over by the college as a forestry school, was lately given out by Prof. A. K. Chittenden, of the college.

For one thing, a large tree nursery is to be established, where forest planting stock can be produced. There are some 500 acres of second-growth timber on the station which is situated some sixteen miles south of Sault Ste. Marie. This timber tract will be used for experimental and demonstration purposes. A summer school of forestry will be held at the school.

BOYS AND GIRLS TRY FOR HONORS.

SERIES of county club members' round-ups have been held in the peninsula recently to determine who shall represent the county at the Upper Peninsula round-up at Chatham and thus become a candidate for state honors. About 100 boys and girls held their round-up at the Sault Ste. Marie High School, representing Chippewa county in calf, pig, handicraft and sewing club work. The Dickinson county round-up was held in the Norway High School, and the attendance, because of bad weather, was reduced to 100 boys and girls. Felch took first honors at this event, Alice Johnson and Elvira Sandstrom having been awarded high honors in the third-year sewing club work.

MORE TREE PLANTING.

HOUGHTON county's forest demonstration plot, planted under the auspices of the Michigan State College Forestry Department, cooperating with the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau, is situated at the junction of the Painesdale-Chassell and Otter Lake roads. County Agent L. M. Geismar, Mr. R. F. Kroodsma, of the M. S. C., and boy scouts put in the 3,600 white and Norway pine seed-lings. Boy scouts also assisted in the planting of 3,000 pine seedlings in Ontonagon county nine miles west of Ontonagon on the Iron River road.

LEADING HERD FOR APRIL.

HARRY PLOEGSTRA'S herd, consisting of twelve pure-bred and grade Holsteins in Chippewa county, stood highest among the cow testing association herds of the peninsula during April. The high average produced by this herd, reports Mr. J. G. Wells, dairy specialist of the M. S. C., was 1,459 pounds of milk and 49.3 pounds of butter-fat.

LARVAE TROUBLES IN BURNT-OVER LANDS.

A T several points in the Peninsula undue numbers of worms have infested the ground this spring. County Agent W. M. Clark, of Ontonagon county, believes that they will not prove troublesome, but that they are the larvae of the butterfly laid in burned-over areas of the peninsula, last year, and that they will soon pass into the harmless stage which nature designed for them. It is pointed out that farmers adjoining these burnedover tracts have experienced the most trouble

It is announced, however, that the college will watch this invasion and will be prepared to help farmers with required advice if this shall prove necessary. If there is an infestation of fruit trees, it is advised to apply liquid tanglefoot to the tree, a band of this

worms climbing the trees. A band of A N announcement of the plans of loose cotton batting is also helpful, the Michigan State College with says Agent Clark. A bran bait composed of wheat bran, arsenate of soda, (or as a substitute, white arsenic), molasses and water and banana oil, is effective.

RURAL HEALTH By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

AFRAID OF THE HEART.

E had a spell back in 1900 and ever since then we've been afraid of his heart."

Mrs. Blink was explaining to me why Hiram took such care of himself. On general principles I approve of all persons of either sex taking good care of their bodies. I was a little suspicious of Hiram, though. I remembered a relative of my own who had been "afraid of her heart." Everything out of the way meant a little flurry of faintness. Someone must rush to the medicine chest and get a little bottle marked Digitalis 6x. Two drops of the miraculous liquid and the patient was as well as ever. Later, as I learned more about the heart, I knew that the medicine had nothing to do with her restoration excepting as it gave her confidence enough to throw off the false alarm that had caused her disaster.

Take care of the heart, by all means, but don't be afraid of it. If you think it is below par let an up-to-date doctor examine you. The chances are that you can go right along doing your regular work so long as you avoid strain, worry and excess. A heart that is just called upon to do what it is used to, gets along very well, even if it does have a leaky valve. It is when you puff and strain and over-exert that the heart suffers. Live on the level and you get along all right.

Remember that the very best treatment for heart strain is a few days of absolute rest in bed that will give the tired muscle a chance to "come back;" and remember that the person with a weak heart needs regular exercise and regular rest. Don't be afraid of your heart. Find out what it can do and govern your work accordingly.

BOY HAS CONSTANT PAIN IN SIDE.

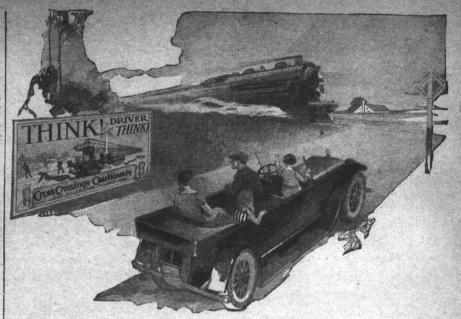
I am a farm boy of eighteen, six feet tall, and weigh 170 pounds. When helping to get in hay at fourteen years of age, I felt a pain in my right side and it seemed that something gave way. It has troubled me more or less ever since, and lately there is constant pain whenever I attempt any lifting.—P. B.

I suspect that the strain at fourteen years old produced an incomplete rupture and that its tendency is to break through. Better have it looked after at once, for if it is a rupture it may produce very serious results at some critical time, and if it is not you should at least find out what the

SERUM TREATMENT FOR ASTHMA.

Please tell me if the serum treatments ever cure asthma? My doctor wants me to try them, but I don't want to waste money unless there is some chance of getting results.—L. S.

It depends upon the ability of the physician to find the protein or other irritant that causes the asthmatic attacks. If he can do that definitely the serum treatment can be administered to good purpose and may effect a cure. Giving the serum treatment at haphazard, however, rarely results in anything but disappointment.



Safety at the Crossing

The increasing safety of railroad work and of railroad travel is strikingly shown by the records of the Safety Bureau of the New York Central Lines.

Twelve years intensive effort by this bureau, with the active cooperation of the men of the New York Central Lines, has resulted in nearly a 60 per cent reduction in the number of casualties to employees and passengers.

But automobile accidents at railroad crossings have greatly increased. Seventy per cent of these crossing accidents occur in daylight -63 per cent in the open country where approaching trains can easily be seen. Last year 14 per cent of these accidents were due to automobiles running into the side of trains, and this percentage is increasing.

Crossing accidents could be practically eliminated if the railroads could enlist the same cooperation from automobile drivers that they have from their employees, and if drivers would obey this safety rule: "Don't attempt to cross the tracks until you are sure it is absolutely safe."

EW YORK

Cross crossings cautiously and save human life.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

BOSTON & ALBANY - MICHIGAN CENTRAL - BIG FOUR - PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE AND THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND SUBSIDIARY LINES Agricultural Relations Department Offices New York Central Station, Rochester, N.Y.

La Salle St. Station, Chicago, Ill. 466 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y. Michigan Central Station, Detroit, Mich. 68 East Gay St., Columbus, Ohio.

pacecoccoccoccoccoccoccoccocc

A New and Effective Dust for Apple Aphis and Pear Psylla

Cyanogas (Calcium Cyanide) has been developed to meet the need of farmers for a more effective insecticide for use against Apple Aphis and Pear Psylla. On coming into contact with air, it releases hydrocyanic acid gas which reaches these pests and kills them.

CALCIUM CYANIDE

is effective, economical and easy to apply. It does the work and does it thoroughly. It is looking into.

Our new leaflet 18 P tells what Cyanogas (Calcium Cyanide) is, what it does and how to use it. It is free. Send for it. You will find it full of valuable suggestions.

Your dealer has Cyanogas (Calcium Cyanide) or can get it for you.

AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY

511 FIFTH AVE.

NEW YORK, N.Y.



Champion X is the standard spark plug for Ford Cars and

Trucks and Fordson

equipment on Ford Cars and Trucks and on Fordson tractors since they were introduced.

This is a striking tribute to Champion dependability because no organization insists on higher standards than the Ford Motor Company.

Champions aid Ford engines to deliver the very best service. A new set at least once a year is real economy because they save their cost in oil and gas and improve engine performance.

More than 95,000 dealers sell Champions. Champion X is 60 cents. Blue Box for all other cars, 75 cents. You will know the genuine by the double-ribbed silli-

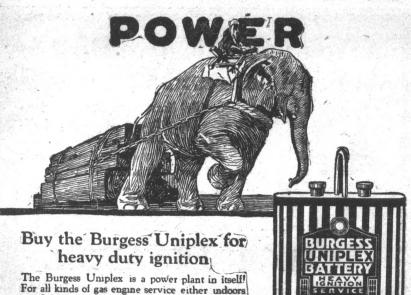
Champion Spark Plug Company Toledo, Ohio

Champion Spark Plug Company of Canada, Ltd. Windsor, Ontario

Dependable for Every Engine



When Writing to Advertisers Please Mention The Michigan Farmer



or afield or exposed to constant vibration or exable in its economy and dependability! Notice

the container. It looks like an elephant's hide-

absolutely waterproof - practically unbreakable. A LABORATORY PRODUCT

Your dealer will be glad to show you the various types of Uniplex Batteries. Ask him. /s

Made in 6, 71/2 and

BURGESS BATTERY COMPANY Engineers DRY BATTERIES Manufacturers
Flashlight - Radio - Ignition - Telephone

General Sales Office: Harris Trust Bldg., Chicago Laboratories and Works: Madison, Wisconsin

City Christianity

Our Weekly Sermon-By N. A. McCune

Antioch. It was, at the time of early Christianity, the third city in the Roman Empire, having about a million souls. It must have been a vigorous and interesting place. The populace were of the active, virile type, perhaps like "Dynamic Detroit." They had revolted several times against Rome, and when severe earthquakes came and destroyed much of the city, it was promptly rebuilt. Art and literature were cultivated.

It was natural that the church of Antioch should rapidly become the chief Gentile church, and the mother of all the rest. It was a missionary church, sending out many workers to other parts of the world. This gave the Antiochan church its virility. They

forgot themselves, in thinking of others. He that loseth his life for My sake, shall find it. The proverb of the middle ages ran, :"What I received I had; what I kept I

lost; what I gave I have." That was Antioch. A great church in a great

WHICH leads us to another point. The church influences the community, but the community also influences the church. You rarely have a strong church in a dying community. For that reason, if for no other, the church ought to work in all good and helpful ways for the unbuilding of the place where it stands, be that country or city. People sometimes say, "Preach the simple gospel." Very good, but there are dozens of ways of preaching it. The man who organizes a club of boys may be preaching the gospel, and planting his seed on the most fertile of soil. A singing club may do the finest of work for the kingdom. It is not surprising that this city became the mother church throughout the east. Christians looked to it as to the shadow of a great rock in a thirsty land.

What is the best thing your church does, in the course of the year? Think Some months ago, the Reverend F. W. Norwood, of England, described the most significant thing he saw in America. Mark the words, for they are from the pen of a man who traveled from one ocean to the other, who saw our biggest cities, preached or lectured in our largest churches and universities. He said the most signifi-. cant thing he saw in America was the work of a number of students who preached and talked on the streets of Fitchburg, Massachusetts. A business man with money got people to thinking about religion. This man was not a church member. He engaged talent to put on a pageant, "The Beatitudes," and paid the cost. Advertising appeared in all the city papers. Liners like this appeared: "Think it over. What it is that makes a man forget and neglect his religious life when he has money and health, and be the first tocall on God for help when he is in trouble?" The campaign slogan beame. "Think it over

In the evening, students from nearby colleges, sixty in all, spoke on the streets about religion. They spoke out of their hearts. They did not claim to know everything. The said—some GOLDEN TEXT:—The disciples were GOLDEN TEXT:—The disciples were streets about religion. They spoke out some things. The clubs of the city joined in the campaign and had speakers on religion. At the opera house ants and half Catholics, knew that Hollow.

HIS week we have several names there is such a thing as religion. Peoof places in the lesson. Of these, ple were stirred. No one was asked the first is the name of a city, to sign a card, or hold up his hand. But all were urged to think seriously and act, in their own way. This was the most significant thing this muchtraveled man saw in the United States America. It impressed him more than the Woolworth Building in New York, Niagara Falls, or Jack Dempsey. It was like Antioch. It was a stressing of genuine religious faith.

> HEY were having such a good time that Barnabas went and found Saul and brought him to Antioch, so that he could preach and teach there. It was too good a place for Saul to

> And here they were first called Christians. It was a good name, and apt. These people had to be called something, and Galileans, Nazarenes and the like, would not fit. The name was probably given at first in ridicule. The same was true of the name Methodist. Quakers were so-called because they were supposed to quake, when arrested for their religion, but I fancy that few of them quaked. The word occurs but three times in the New Testament, here and in Acts 26:28, where Agrippa uses it in ridicule, and in I Peter 4:16.

> The last characteristic mentioned of these early Christians in this lesson, is their generosity. A famine had come on, and all the members of the church were urged to give. Apparently they did not need urging. It was "every man according to his ability." If that were the case now!-well, it is the case in some churches.

H OW do church folk give in comparison with others? Let me read you a quotation, which I filed away about a year ago. In the Interchurch World Movement it was found by those who did the canvassing that the number of altruistic people outside the churches is negligible. "In the great philanthropic campaigns that have been necessary to aid China, Armenia and other peoples since the war, all sorts of devices for raising money have been tried out. In the long run these great treasuries wait for contributions on the activity of the min-The churches have given isters. three millions for famine relief in China. A large section of the money for Armenia is money secured in the churches, and the amount contributed by church-folk probably forms the major portion of the giving. The philanthropic spirit is the product of education as is every other virtue. The churches teach the virtue of giving where no return is expected. It is upon Christian men and women trained in infancy in the habits of making sacrifices for others that the great unselfish causes of the world wait for support."

Prophets, the record says, came to Antioch from Jerusalem. People usually think of a prophet as someone who foretells events. They did, some of them. But not all. The prophet was a forthteller, as well as a foreteller. He was expected to speak God's message, to see into moral values and fearlessly proclaim them. He may not have been a forecaster at all.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR JUNE 14.

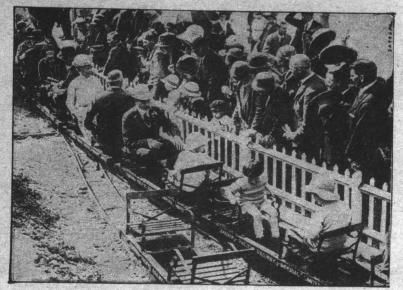
first called Christians in Antioch. Acts 11.26.

Grant Manning eats three Spy apone night people stood in line to get ples every day and chews them good. in, to hear an address on religion. He says they clean his teeth just as That is the way it went. The whole good as Blinkum's Tooth Paste which city, of whom about half are Protest- costs fifty cents per tube.-Sunshine

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



\$35,000 monument of Champlain will be erected at Orilla, Ont., to be whveiled on Dominion Day.



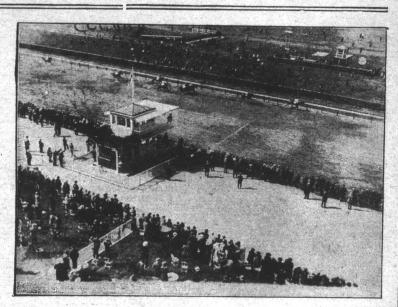
King George enjoys boyhood pleasures in taking a journey on a miniature railroad at the Wembley Exposition. The Queen of England is sitting back of him dressed in white.



Miss Louise McGrath, America's woman chemical engineer, installs water purifying plant.



A view of Menlo Park during the unveiling of a bronze tablet marking the sight where Thomas Edison had his first laboratory. Mrs. Edison unveiled the monument.



A good view of the finish of a race at Belmont Park race track on Society Day. The four-year-old horse, named Sting, is shown winning the annual Metropolitan handicap.



Monticello, the Virginian home of Thomas Jefferson, will pass into the hands of creditors unless saved by public funds.



Benjamin Winter, formerly a Polish emigrant, buys the famous Astor mansion in New York.



Paavo Nurmi, famous Finnish runner, receives a bronze of himself from Lincoln Elsworth, now with Roald Amundsen in the Artic.



Germany's old war leader and new president, Paul von Hindenburg, was much interested in reviewing the regiment he commanded in his younger days.



The most informal picture ever made of President and Mrs. Coolidge. They are enjoying ice cream and cake on the south lawn of the White House at a party given for wounded veterans.

M

SO BIG-By Edna Ferber

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I N the midst, then, of this fiery furnace of femininity Dirk walked unscorched. Paula, the North Shore girls, well-bred business and professional women he occasionally met in the course of business, the enticing little nymphs he encountered in his own office, all practiced on him their warm and perfumed wiles. He moved among them cool and serene. Perhaps his sudden success had had something to do with this; and his quiet ambition for further success. For he really was accounted successful now, even in the spectacular whirl of Chicago's meteoric financial constellation. North-side mammas regarded his income, his career, and his-future with eyes of respect and wily speculation. There was always a neat little pile of invitations in the mail that lay on the correct little Jap on the correct north-side street near (but not too near) the lake, and overlooking it.

The apartment had been furnished with Paula's aid. Together she and Dirk had gone to interior decorators. "But you've got to use your own taste, too," Paula had said, "to give it the individual touch." The apartment was furnished in a good deal of Italian furniture, the finish a dark oak or walnut, the whole massive and yet somehow unconvincing. The effect was sombre without being impressive. somehow unconvincing. The effect was sombre without being impressive. There were long carved tables on which an ash tray seemed a desecration; great chairs roomy enough for lolling, yet in which you did not relax; dull silver candlesticks; vestments; Dante's saturnine features sneering down upon you from a correct cabinet. There were not many books. Tiny foyer, large living room, bedroom, dining room, kitchen, and a cubby-hole for the Jap. Dirk did not spend much time in the place. Sometimes he did not sit in a chair in the sitting room for days at a time, using the room only as a short cut in his rush for the bedroom to change from office to dinonly as a short cut in his rush for the bedroom to change from office to dinner clothes. His upward climb was a treadmill, truly. His office, the apartment, a dinner, a dance. His contacts were monontonous, and too few. His office was a great splendid office in a great splendid office building in LaSalle Street. He drove back and forth in a motor car along the boulevards. His social engagements lay north. LaSalle Street bounded him on the west, Lake Michigan on the east, Jackson Salle Street bounded him on the west, Lake Michigan on the east, Jackson Boulevard on the south. Lake Forest on the north. He might have lived a thousand miles away for all he knew of the rest of Chicago—the mighty, roaring, sweltering, pushing, screaming, magnificent hideous steel giant that was Chicago.

Selina had had no hand in the furnishing of his apartment. When it was finished Dirk had brought her in triumph to see it. "Well," he had said, "what do you think of it, Mother?"

She had stood in the center of the same a small plain figure in the midst

room, a small plain figure in the midst

room, a small plain figure in the midst of these massive sombre carved tables, chairs, chests. A little smile had quirked the corner of her mouth. "I think it's as cosy as a cathedral," Sometimes Selina remonstrated with him though, of late she had taken on a strange reticence. She no longer asked him about the furnishings of the houses he visited (Italian villas on Ohio Street), or the exotic food he ate at splendid dinners. The farm flourished. The great steel mills and factories to the south were closing in upon her but had not yet set iron foot on her rich green acres. She was upon her but had not yet set iron foot on her rich green acres. She was rather famous now for the quality of her farm products and her pens. You saw "DeJong asparagus" on the menu at the Blackstone and the Drake hotels. Sometimes Dirk's friends twitted him about this and he did not always acknowledge that the similarity of names was not a coincidence.

one of her infrequent rebukes. "You don't get the full flavor of life. You've got to have a vulgar curiosity about people and things. All kinds of people. All kinds of things. You revolve in the same little circle, over and over and over."

"Haven't time. Can't afford to take

and over."

"Haven't time. Can't afford to take the time."

"You can't afford not to."

Sometimes Selina came into town for a week or ten days at a stretch, and indulged in what she called an orgy. At such times Julie Arnold would invite her to occupy one of the guest room at the Arnold house, or Dirk would offer her his bedroom and tell her that he would be comfortable on the big couch in the living room, or that he would take a room at the University Club. She always declined.

that. It isn't safe. This isn't High Prairie, you know. If you want to go round I'll get Saki to drive you."

"That would be nice," she said, mildly. But she never availed herself of this offer. Sometimes she went over to South Water Street, changed now, and swollen to such proportions that it threatened to burst its confines. She liked to stroll along the crowded sidewalks, lined with crates and boxes and barrels of fruits, vegetables, poultry. Swarthy foreign faces predominated now. Where the red-faced overalled men had been she now saw lean muscular lads in old army shirts and khaki pants and scuffed puttees wheeling trucks, loading boxes, charging down the street in huge rumbling auto vans. Their faces were hard, their talk terse. They moved gracefully,

tion and skill. She was on the Good Roads Committee and the Truck Farm-ers' Association valued her opinion. Her life was full, pleasant, prolific.

PAULA had a scheme for interesting women in bond buying. It was a good scheme. She suggested it so that Dirk thought he had thought of it. Dirk was now head of the bond department in the Great Lakes Trust Company's magnificent new white building on Michigan Boulevard north. Its white towers gleamed ping in the lake mists. Dirk said it was a terrible building, hadly proportioned, and that it looked like a vast sundae. His new private domain was more like a splendid bookless library than a business office. It was finished in rich dull wahut and there were great upholstered chairs, soft rugs, shaded lights. Special attention was paid to women clients. There was a room for their convenience fitted with low restful chairs and couches, lamps, writing desks, in mauve and rose. Paula had selected the furnishings for this room. Ten years earlier it would have been considered absurd in a suite of business offices. Now it was a routine part of the equipment.

Dirk's private office was almost as difficult of access as that of the na-

part of the equipment.

Dirk's private office was almost as difficult of access as that of the nation's executive. Cards, telephones, office boys, secretaries stood between the caller and Dirk, DeJong, head of the bond department. You asked for him, uttering his name in the ear of the statutesque detective who, in the guise of usher, stood in the center of the marble rotunda eyeing each visitor with a coldly appraising gaze. This one padded softly ahead of you on rubber heels, only to give you over to the care of a glorified office boy who took your name. You waited. He returned. You waited. Presently there appeared a young woman with inquiring eyebrows. She conversed with you. She vanished. You waited. She reappeared. You were ushered into Dirk DeJong's large and luxurious inner office. And there formality fled.

Dirk was glad to see you; quietly, interestedly glad to see you; As you

Jong's large and luxurious inner office. And there formality fled.

Dirk was glad to see you; quietly, interestedly glad to see you. As you stated your business he listened attentively, as was his charming way. The volume of business done with women clients by the Great Lakes Trust Company was enormous. Dirk was conservative, helpful—and he always got the business. He talked little. He was amazingly effective. Ladies in the modish black of recent bereavement made quite a sombre procession to his door. His suggestions (often originating with Paula) made the Great Lakes Trust Company's discreet advertising rich in results. Neat little pamphlets written for women on the subjects of saving, investments. "You are not dealing with a soulless corporation," said these brochures. "May we serve you? You need more than friends. Before acting, you should have your judgment vindicated by an organization of investment specialists. You may have relatives and friends, some of whom would gladly advise you on investments. But perhaps you rightly feel that the less they know about your financial affairs, the better. To handle trusts, and to care for the securities of widows and orphans, is our business."

It was startling to note how this sort of thing mounted into millions.

orphans, is our business."

It was startling to note how this sort of thing mounted into millions. "Women are becoming more and more used to the handling of money," Paula said, shrewdly. "Pretty soon their patronage is going to be as valuable as that of men. The average woman doesn't know about bonds—about bond buying. They think they're something mysterious and risky. They ought to be educated up to it. Didn't you say something, Dirk, about classes in finance for women? You could make a sort of semi-official affair of it. Send out invitations and get various bankout invitations and get various bank-ers—big men, whose names are known—to talk to these women."
"But would the women come?"
"Of course they'd come. Women

3

Never Cross The Bridge Till Morning By Jack Fowler

What's the use of kicking If the sky ain't blue? What's the use of sobbing If the rent bill's due? Stiffen up your chin. Say you're going to win.

Never cross the bridge till morning.

What's the use of whining When the wood pile's low? What's the use of kicking

Bout the depth of snow? Throw out your chest. The ax will do the rest. Never cross the bridge till morning.

What's the use of crabbing When a smile will win? What's the use of swearin' Bout the lack of tin?

Do your very best. Trust future for the rest.

Never cross the bridge till morning.

She would take a room in a hotel, sometimes north, sometimes south. Her holiday before her she would go off reaming gaily as a small boy on a Saturday morning, with the day stretching gorgeously and adventure-somely ahead of him, sallies down the street without plan or appointment, knowing that richness in one form or another lies before him for the choosanother lies before him for the choosing. She loved the Michigan Boulevard and State Street shop windows in which haughty waxed ladies in glittering evening gowns postured, fingers elegantly crooked as they held a fan, a rose a programme meanwhile smile. tering evening gowns postured, fingers elegantly crooked as they held a fan, a rose, a programme, meanwhile smiling condescendingly out upon an envious world flattening its nose against the plate glass barrier. A sociable woman, Selina, savoring life, she liked the lights, the color, the rush, the noise. Her years of grinding work, with her face pressed down to the very soil itself, had failed to kill her zest for living. She prowled into the city's foreign quarters—Italian, Greek, Chinese, Jewish. She penetrated the Black Belt, where Chicagos' vast and growing Negro population shifted and moved and stretched its great limbs ominously, reaching out and out in protest and overflowing the bounds that irked it. Her serene face and her quiet manner, her bland interest and friendly look protected her. They thought her a social worker, perhaps; one of the uplifters. She bought and read the Independent, the Negro newspaper in which herb doctors advertised magic roots. She even sent the twenty-five cents required for a box of these, charmed by their names—Adam and Eve roots, Master of the Woods, Dragon's blood, High John the Conqueror, Jezebel Roots, Grains of Paradise.

"Look here, Mother" Dirk would

"Dirk, you seem to see no one but just these people," Selina told him in protest, "you can't wander around like

with an economy of gesture. Any one of these, she reflected, was more vital, more native, functioned more usefully and honestly than her successful son,

Dirk DeJong.

"Where 'r' beans?"

"In th' ol' beanery."

"Tough."

"Best you can get."
"Keep 'em."

Many of the older men knew her, shook hands with her, chatted a moment friendly. William Talcott, a little more dried up, more wrinkled, his sparse hair quite gray now, still leaned up against the side of his doorway in his shirt sleeves and his neat pepper-and-salt pants and vest, a pretty good cigar, unlighted, in his mouth, the heavy gold watch chain spanning his middle.

"Well, you certainly made good, Mrs. DeJong. Remember the day you come here with your first load?"
Oh, yes. She remembered.
"That boy of yours has made his mark, too, I see. Doing grand, ain't he? Waa'l, great satisfaction having a son turn out well like that. Yes, sirree! Why, look at my da'ter Car'-line—"

sirree! Why, look at my dater Carline—"
Life at High Prairie had its savor, too. Frequently you saw strange visitors there for a week or ten days at a time—boys and girls whose city pallor gave way to a rich tan; tired-looking women with sagging figures who drank Selina's cream and ate her abundant vegetables and tender chickens as though they expected these viands to be momentarily snatched from them. Selina picked these up in odd corners of the city. Dirk protested against this, too. Selina was a member of the High Prairie school board now. She often drove about the roads and into town in a disreputable Ford which she manipulated with imagina-

Activities of Al Acres-Slim is Almost a Painter, But Not Quite -

Frank R. Leet DO A GOOD YOU DON'T NEED GOODBY THERE AIN'T NO ONE JOB AN' MA'LL TO BRIBE ME AL! STRAWBERRY ON THIS FARM CAN GIVE US A HANDLE A PAINT BRUSH STRAWBERRY THIS IS A JOB SHORT CAKE I TAKE GREAT LIKE YOUR UNCLE SLIM! FOR SUPPER PRIDE IN! 0 LEST

will accept any invitation that's engraced on heavy cream paper."

The Great Lakes Trust had a branch in Cleveland now, and one in New York, on Fifth Avenue. The drive to York, on Firth Avenue. The drive to interest women in bond buying and to instruct them in finance was to take on almost national proportions. There was to be newspaper and magazine edvortising.

A

on almost national proportions. There was to be newspaper and magazine advertising.

The Talks for Women on the Subject of Finance were held every two weeks, in the crystal room of the Blackstone and were a great success. Paula was right. Much of old Aughempel's shrewdness and business foresight had descended to her. The women came—widows with money to invest; business women who had thriftily saved a portion of their salaries; moneyed women who wanted to manage their own property, or who resented a husband's interference. Some came out of curiosity. Others for lack of anything better to do. Others to gaze on the well-known banker or lawyer or business man who was scheduled to address the meeting. Dirk spoke three or four times during the winter and was markedly a favorite. The women, in smart crope gowns and tailored suits and small chie hats, twittered and murmured about him, even while they sensibly digested his well-thought-out remarks. He looked very handsome, clean-cut, and distinguished there on the platform in his admirably tailored clothes, a small white flower in his buttonhole. He talked easily, clearly, fluently; answered the questions put to him afterward with just the right mixture of thoughtful hesitation and confidence.

It was decided that for the national advertising there must be an illustra-title and the proportion of the success.

The Talks for Women on the Subject of the view over the river magnificent. Miss O'Mara said nothing, pleasantly. So Dirk began to talk, rather hurie riedly.

Now, this was a new experience for Dirk DeJong. Usually women spoke to him first and fluently. Quiet women waxed voluble under his silence; voluble women chatered. Paula always spoke a hundred words to his one. But here was a woman more silent than he; not sulfully silent.

"Fill tell you the sort of thing we want, Miss O'Mara." He told her. When he had finished she probably would burst out with three or four plans, The others had done that.

When he had finished she probably would burst out with three or four

No: she worked until four daily at

No: she worked until four daily at her studio.

Could she come to his office at four-thirty, then?

Yes, but wouldn't it be better if he could come to her studio where he could see something of the various types of drawings—oils or black-and-white, or crayons. She was working mostly in crayons now.

All this relayed by his secretary at

mostly in crayons. She was working mostly in crayons now.

All this relayed by his secretary at the telephone to Dirk at his desk. He jammed his cigarette-end viciously into a tray, blew a final infuriated wraith of smoke, and picked up the telephone connection on his own desk. "One of those damned temperamental near-artists trying to be grand," he muttered, his hand over the mouthpiece. "Here, Miss Rawlings—I'll talk to her. Switch her over."

"Hello, Miss—uh—O'Mara. This is Mr. DeJong talking. I much prefer that you come to my office and talk to me." (No more of this nonsense). Her voice: "Certainly, if you prefer it. I thought the other would save us both some time. I'll be there at four-thirty." Her voice was leisurely, low, rounded. An admirable voice. Restful. "Very well. Four-thirty," said Dirk, crisply. Jerked the receiver onto the hook. That was the way to handle 'em. These females of forty with straggling hair and a bundle of drawings under their arm.

The female of forty with straggling

utes in the outer office, being still a made-in-France millinery and achieved little annoyed. At four-thirty-five there a lightning mental reconstruction of

3

Miss O'Mara sat down. Miss O'Mara looked at him with her tired deep blue eyes. Miss O'Mara said nothing. She regarded him pleasantly, quietly, composedly. He waited for her to say that usually she did not come to business offices; that she had only twenty minutes to give him; that the day was warm, or cold; his office handsome; the view over the river magnificent. Miss O'Mara said nothing, pleasantly. So Dirk began to talk, rather hurriedly.

It was decided that for the national advertising there must be an illustration that would catch the eye of women, and interest them. The person to do it, Dirk thought, was this Dallas O'Mara whose queer hen-track signature you saw scrawled on half the advertising illustrations that caught your eye. Paula had not been enthusiastic about this idea.

"M-m-m, she's very good," Paula had said, guardedly, "but aren't there others who are better?"

"She!" Dirk had exclaimed. "Is it a woman? I didn't know. That name might be anything."

"Oh, yes, she's a woman. She's said to be very—very attractive."

Dirk sent for Dallas O'Mara. She replied, suggesting an appointment two weeks from that date. Dirk decided not to wait, consulted other commercial artists, looked at their work, heard their plans outlined, and was satisfied with none of them. The time was short. Ten days had passed. He had his secretary call Dallas O'Mara on the telephone. Could she come down to see him that day at eleven?

No: she worked until four daily at her studio.

Miss O'Mara stood up. "That is my price." She was not at all embarrassed. He realized that he had never seen such effortless composure. It was he who was fumbling with the objects on his flat-topped desk—a pen, a sheet of paper, a blotter. "Good-bye, Mr.—DeJong." She held out a friendly hand. He took it. Her hair was gold—dull gold, not bright—and coiled in a single knot at the back of her head, low. He took her hand. The tired eyes looked up at him. "Well, if that's your price, Miss O'Mara. I wasn't prepared to pay any such—but of course I suppose you topnotchers do get crazy prizes for your work."

work."

"Not any crazier than the prices you top-notchers get."

"Still, fifteen hundred dollars is quite a lot of money."

"I think so, too. But then, I'll always think anything over nine dollars is quite a lot of money. You see, I used to get twenty-five cents apiece for sketching hats for Gage's."

She was undeniably attractive. "And now you've arrived. You're successful."

"Arrived! Heavens, no! I've started."

"Who gets more money than you do for a drawing?"

"Who gets more money than you do for a drawing?"
"Nobody, I suppose."
"Well, then?"
"Well, then, in another minute I'll be telling you the story of my life."
She smiled again her slow wide smile; turned to leave. Dirk decided that while most women's mouths were merely features this girl's was a decoration

straggling hair and a bundle of drawings under their arm.

The female of forty with straggling hair and a bundle of drawings under her arm was announced at four-thirty to the dot. Dirk let her wait five minutes in the outer office, heing still a made-in-France millinery and achieved a lightning mental reconstruction of their own costumes. Dirk DeJong in the inner office realized that he had little annoyed. At four-thirty-live there entered his private office a tall slim their own costumes. Dirk DeJong in girl in a smart little broadtail jacket, the inner office realized that he had fur-trimmed skirt, and a black hat at once so daring and so simple that even a man must recognize its French nativity. She earried no portfolio of drawings under her arms.

their own costumes. Dirk DeJong in their own costumes. Dirk DeJong in the inner office realized that he had ordered a fifteen-hundred-dollar drawing, sight unseen, and that Paula was going to ask questions about it.

"Make a note, Miss Rawlings, to call Miss O'Mara's studio on Thursday."

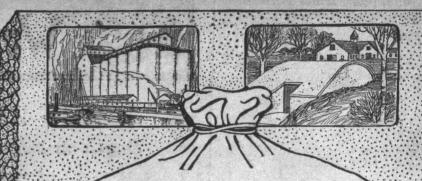
tivity. She earried no portfolio of drawings under her arms.

Through the man's mind flashed a series of unbusinesslike thoughts such as: "Gosh! . Eyes! . That's way I like to see girl dress . Tired looking . No, guess it's her eyes—sort of fatigued. . Pretty . No, she isn't . yes, she . "Aloud he said, "This is very kind of you, Miss O'Mara" Then he thought that sounded pompous and said, curtly, "Sit down."

"Maké a note, Miss Rawlings, to call Miss O'Mara's studio on Thursday."

(Continued next week).

"Charles L. Archbold, "the father of the largest school boy in the world," will talk on "June Brides and Touring," over KDKA Pittsburg (309 meters), on Thursday evening, June 18, at 8:10.



EME

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Orps., Wh. Wyand. Blk. Minorcas, 11c; Mixed. 8c.
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When ordering patterns be sure to state size and write your name and address plainly. Address your orders to Michigan Farmer Pattern Department, Detroit, Michigan.



No. 5097—Boys' Suit. Cut in three sizes, 2, 4 and 6 years. A four-year-size requires 1¾ yards of 36-inch material. Price 13c.

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No. 4683-Child's Dress. Cut in four sizes, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A six-year size requires three yards of 32-inch material. Price 13c.

No. 4668—Girls' Dress. Cut in four sizes, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12-year size requires three yards of 32-inch material. Price 18c.



No. 5105—Ladies' "Ensemble" Dress. Cut in six sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. To make the dress as illustrated for a 38-inch size, will require 5½ yards of figured material, and ½ yard of plain, 40 inches wide. The width of the dress at the lower edge is 1½ yards. Price 13c.

No. 5118—Juniors' and Misses' Dress. Cut in four sizes, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. To make this style as illustrated for a 16-year size will require 2% yards of 40-inch material for the skirt, and two yards of 32-inch material for the blong. If made with long rial for the blouse. If made with long sleeves the blouse will require 2½ yards. Price 13c,



No. 5143—Ladies' Negligee. Cut in four sizes: Small 34-36; medium 38-40; large 42-44; extra large 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 4½ yards of 32-inch material. Price 13c.

No. 5148—Ladies' Apron. Cut in four sizes: Small 34-36; medium 38-40; large 42-44; extra large 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 4¹/₄ yards of 27-inch material. Price 13e



Cans and Can'ts in Canning

Suggestions that May Help You Overcome Some of Your Troubles

OUSECLEANING is scarcely out water has a large quantity of mineral however, it is necessary to add equal give thought to our canning budthe health of the family as is the finan- ess or handling roughly so as to crack cial budget to the pecuniary well-being of the family.

Health specialists tell us we should potatoes at each meal, and to maintain this health rule throughout the year, we must plan for variety and quantity early in our canning program. It is not always wise to can a product to save it, for an over-supply of one food drags on the family's appetite for that particular food.

The products direct from your garden are full of vitamines and are the very best to can. It behooves every housewife to take advantage of her garden during these coming four months of production if she would save her winter grocery bill during the following eight months.

Plan Your Budget Wisely.

For the eight months when your gardens are not producing, you will need, greens, five quarts; tomatoes,



Canned Vegetables that Are Blanched and Cold-dipped Have Better Flavor.

ten quarts; other vegetables, fifteen quarts; fruits, including jellies, thirty quarts; and meats, thirty quarts. This makes a total of ninety quarts per person for the eight months.

By all means can your full quota of vegetables. Many of our readers complain that their often flat sour, that is, the canned vegetable will look as if it were keeping, but when opened will have a sour taste and a disagreeable odor. This trouble is especially true with peas, corn, beans, and asparagus. Spoilage of this sort is often caused from the product having been allowed to stand too long before canning. All vegetables should be canned within a few hours after they are takiar in the canner as packed first jars will not be affected by the extra cooking. This blanching and cold dip process is very essential and must not be neglected.

Problems in Canning.

Sometimes molds form on canned foods. This is caused from removing tops from jars at the end of the sterilization period, or by substituting new rubbers which have not been sterilized. Leaky rubbers or defective tops will also permit air to enter the jar and cause mold.

the water, sugar, or salt used. If the matters unless they have learned how

of the way before it is time to elements, that may also cause them to be cloudy. Permitting the product to a thing which is as essential to remain too long in the blanching procthe skins, tends to make the liquor cloudy.

When fruit or vegetables rise in the serve at least one vegetable other than jar, the liquid is the heavier. To prevent this use less sugar or salt. Fruits or vegetables that have not been properly blanched will rise to the top of the jar as the unblanched fruit is not pliable and will not pack closely.

We have available a very limited supply of bulletins giving in detail the steps in the cold pack method of canning, a time-table for canning fruits and vegetables, and explaining other problems in canning. For a copy, send five cents in stamps or coin to the Household Dept., Michigan Farmer, Desk M.-M. C.

DOES AND DONT'S OF DYEING.

HE most difficult problem of the woman who does home dyeing is getting a satisfactory color and the desired shade.

In addition to the standard colors found on dye color cards, special colors, such as Harding blue, fawn and henna may be used by combining two or more packages of dye of different colors. Direction formulas for mixing these colors may be procured where the dye is purchased.

It is not always possible to dye a piece of goods the desired color. The original color always influences the new one. Red over blue will produce purple, blue over yellow, green, etc. Much of the old color may be discharged by boiling in warm soapy water, (clear water for wool and silk). This makes it much easier to get a satisfactory color. Navy blue will cover almost any shade. Black will cover any color. In using black over red, gether.

quantities of olive green to avoid a reddish black. In using black over brown, navy blue must be added.

The shade is determined by the amount of dye used and the length of time the material is kept in the boiling dye bath. All goods should be weighed dry. Directions on the dye envelope give the amount of dye to be used per pound of material. This is important. Lighter shades may be secured by using less dye and boiling a shorter period of time.

With these things in mind no color or shade is too elusive to be captured by the woman doing her own dyeing. Bernice Woodworth, Assistant State Home Demonstration Leader.

TESTED RECIPES.

Raisin Cake.

Cream butter and brown sugar. Add molasses, beaten eggs, milk. Mix and sift dry ingredients, combine with the first mixture and add nutmeats and raisins. Bake in a loaf. It makes a good-sized cake and improves with keeping. It is to be frosted with carmel frosting, which is here given: Boil together one cup of brown sugar and one cup granulated sugar with one cup milk, cook until it just gathers when dropped in cold water. Take from the fire and add a small lump of butter and vanilla. Beat until creamy. If it seems to get too hard, add a few spoons of thick sweet cream.

Sauted Tomatoes and Broiled Bacon. Cut tomatoes in quarter-inch slices, roll in bread crumbs and egg and saute in butter. Broil bacon and serve to-

Don't Forget How to Play

HE fundamental problem in the to work and how to play together in rural life of America today, is that of developing and maintaining a healthy and satisfactory home life upon our many farms. The farm is the corner stone of our national prosperity. This is a fact, which needs no demonstration. In our farm homes is to be found the normal American life. The farm problem, then, is the problem of maintaining a standard people upon these farms. This can only be brought about by making our labor more effective and by providing against social starvation through community effort. The cause for much of the exodus cityward of en from the garden. Blanch, cold dip our young people lies in the latter and pack one jar at a time and place, fact. Rural neighborhoods which have The maintained recreational center little or no difficulty in holding their own against the call of the city. The young people are satisfied in this environment, feel the need of a college training and return to build even a better rural standard.

Let us remember that play is the serious business of childhood, the safety valve of youth, the recreation of middle life and the rejuvenation of our older years. No man, woman or child is at their best who does not know how to play. We can not hope Cloudy canned fruits or vegetables for solidarity of action among farmers might be caused from impurities in on problems pertaining to agricultural

community organization.

If fathers and mothers knew more of play-were looking on the bright side rather than the drab side of lifeour children would want to remain on the good old farm, because it would satisfy them physically, mentally, and spiritually. We are co-workers with God in our job of farming.

But the pity! when we see men and women of middle life who have forgotten what fun or a good laugh is. Would you expect the children of such parents to remain on the farm? I know, sometimes, it's pretty hard to laugh when your back feels like breaking, but pin up a few funny things from the humorous column of any paper and read one of them at this time. It's only a moment of time, but the help to your back is marvelous. Coming from town to the farm thirty years ago I can look back on my experiences and have many a laugh. The first chicken dressed—the first bread baked-the first garden made, etc., and isn't it a satisfaction to know you met and conquered the situation? In conclusion, my sisters and brothers, let us insist that our children be taught in school how to live on the farm, and let us not blot out our vision of the stars because of a few specks on our window panes.—A Farmer's Wife.

EX

1



Use this department to help solve for ten minutes, or wrap the head in your household problems. Address your letters to Martha Cole, Michigan Then begin with your fingers at the

TO REMOVE STOVE POLISH.

Please tell me what will remove stove polish from a silk dress.—Mrs. P. For material that is not washable, chloroform or gasoline is a solvent for this kind of stain. Immerse the stain in the solvent and while immersed rub it gently, or brush with a small soft

TO CLEAN LEGHORN.

Please tell me how to clean my white leghorn hat.—Mrs. G. B.

Brush the straw thoroughly and wash in a solution of one teaspoon of oxalic acid to one pint of water. Rinse immediately in clear hot water. Wipe from the hat and when nearly dry press into shape with an iron, using a piece of muslin to cover the straw.

HOW TO GIVE YOURSELF A HOT OIL MASSAGE.

A physician told me that hot oil massages would help my hair. Can you tell me how to do it?—Mrs. K. I.

Brush the hair thoroughly and if oily comb instead of brushing. Have any good medicated hair oil that your druggist recommends, as hot as possible. Part the hair and with a swab of cotton, rub this into the scalp. Continue this until the head is wet with Then sit under an electric light

base of your head and massage the scalp in wheel-like motions to the crown. Then begin from the temples upward and the forehead inward. Leave the oil on the scalp for about twenty minutes and shampoo with your favorite shampoo.

RECIPES THAT ARE DIFFERENT.

Stuffed Ham.

Spread slice of ham with dressing made from the given ingredients. Roll up and tie securely with string. Put as much of the moisture as possible on a rack in the pressure cooker and cook twenty minutes at fifteen pounds pressure. At end of twenty minutes let the steam pressure drop to zero. Remove cover of cooker, put potatoes around meat, invert wire basket over them. Place pan of string beans on top of wire basket. Cook for fifteen minutes at twenty pounds pressure.

Toasted Cheese Sandwiches.

½ pound American cheese

1 loaf bread 8 slices bacon

Cut bread in slices quarter-inch thick, grate the cheese and sprinkle between the slices of bread which have been spread with a little butter and prepared mustard. Toast the bread and saute the bacon. Serve sandwiches garnished with a slice of bacon.



Doings in Woodland

Rolly, Bruin, and Brownie Start on an Adventure

ROWNIE had been a very little lost in the Big Woods. His moth- ing tonight." er had been taken away by a hunter little bears do when they find their mamma bear gone. But Bruin had met him and taken him home to live with Rolly Rabbit and himself. These three animal folks soon became fast friends and they taught the Little Brown Bear many lessons.

One evening as these three animal friends were sitting about the door of their little house after their evening meal, Brownie was asking, as usual,



All Ready For An Adventure.

many questions about things of life and nature in Woodland.

"Does the Man in the Moon always smile?" asked Brownie, as he studied the big face that shone down at him.

"I don't believe so," answered Bruin. "At least not when little bears are naughty."

"But I haven't been naughty today," said the little Bear.

"No," said Bruin, "and see how bear the day Bruin had found him broadly the Man in the Moon is smil-

'What makes the violets blue and and he had begun to cry, just as all the lillies white?" was Brownie's next question, as he looked at the vases of these flowers in the window, that he had gathered on the hillside near their house.

> Rolly Rabbit answered this question for him. "I think Mother Nature planned it that way. You wouldn't like to have all the flowers the same color."

"Where does Mother Nature live?" asked Brownie.

Then Rolly Rabbit carefully explained all about who Mother Nature was, but he could not tell where she lived, as she was the fairy who was in so many places at the very same time, in fact, every place in the world.

"How big is the world?" was Brownie's next question. "Twice as big as all Woodland?"

"Oh, ever and ever'so much larger," explained Bruin. "Would you like to see a part of it?" asked Bruin asked Brui

"Oh, yes, very, very much," said Brownie, all excited.

Bruin had arways wanted to see the distant part of the country his mother told him about, and Rolly Rabbit wanted very much to go, too. So it was that the very next day these three Woodland friends tied part of their worldly possessions in a bandanna at the end of a stick, shouldered it in true traveler's fashion, and started out on an adventure to see new countries. We shall hear more about this adventure next week.

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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.

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Selected Mating English Type White Leghorns, Br. Leghorns, Ancons \$ 9 per 100 \$40 per 500

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Early Summer and Harvest Hatched Chicks

Prices effective June 1.
100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid prices 25 50 100 500 1000
White Brown, Buff and Black Leghorns, Black
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Barred & Wh. Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds, Wh.
Wyandottes, Buff Orpinstons, S. S. Hamburgs..., 3.00 5.50 10.00 48 95
A Hatch every Monday until July 15th. You will make good money on these
Order right from this ad. Ref., City National Bank. To help us fill orders promptly
third choice, in case of shortage on one variety we can then fill on another choice.

LANTZ HATCHERY, BOX J. TIFFIN, OHIO. Established 1906.

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

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.

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Baby Chicks in assorted lots at \$75. in 1000 lots, or \$8.00 per 100. Quality of stock and live delivery

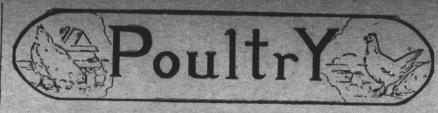
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Holland Hatchery & Poultry Farm,

R-7-C,

Holland, Michigan





FOR LICE AND MITES.

E ACH spring after the hen house is cleaned I take enough lard and tallow (the quality not considered) to cover every place where the mites gather, roosting poles, etc.

Heat very hot, and to about six quarts of grease add nearly a quart of kerosene and one-half pint of disinfectant, beat thoroughly and apply as hot as possible.

I use a large wing to put it on with. Both mites and the lice on the fowls have disappeared since I commenced to use this treatment a few years ago. I only go over it once a year. Our hens are healthy and lay well.

Since using this I have not had to use any insect powder, blue ointment or any other kind of dope.-Farmer's

THE EGG-LAYING CONTEST.

THE White Leghorn section still leads in egg laying, although their production is slightly below that of the last week. It is 62.8 per cent. The Rhode Island Reds come second with 54.1 per cent and the Rocks third with 53.8 per cent.

In total production the West Neck Poultry Farm Reds still hold the lead with 1,480 eggs laid to date. The Royal Hatchery Leghorns come second with 1,458 eggs to their credit. The next two pens are Leghorns as follows: St. Johns Poultry Farm, 1,393; J. P. Gasson, 1,331. The Barred Rocks belonging to F. E. Fogle follow with 1,292 eggs. Then come two more Leghorn pens, L. E. Heasley, 1,260 and Grand-

view Poultry Farm, 1,249.

The Royal Hatchery pen is gradually gaining on the leading pen, although the West Neck Reds laid fiftyfour eggs during the week, with only nine hens in production, one bird being broody. The Royal Hatchery pen laid fifty-eight eggs during the week.

POULTRY PROSPECTS GOOD.

(Continued from page 763). financial returns will thereby be increased.

Finally, as far as can be seen, the immediate outlook for the poultry industry is good. It would appear that the poultry industry, which has experienced very rapid growth in development during the last seven or eight years in particular, finds itself established upon a stable basis. It seems probable, however, that the rate of development during the next few years may not be quite as rapid as during the past few years, but it is thought that the expansion will be steady and permanent.

RECORDS PAY.

WHEN I became a poultry record keeper and demonstrator, under the direction of the county agent and the state university, I began keeping records. Immediately I found that the old-hit-and-miss method of keeping records failed to tell where the profits ked out. Before I kept accounts, I could not tell, and really did not know whether I was making a profit or not. I did not know what the feed cost or how much the flock ate. This

the various branches of the poultry work; (2) gain or loss during the year on the whole, and (3) it makes it possible for me to make plans for the next year's work. If the result is satisfactory, I go ahead. If not, the record shows me wherein to make changes in the work.-W. E. Farver.

DRY MASH PREVENTS LOSSES.

Could you tell me what is the matter with my hens; they are dying. I lose one about every day. They stand around a good deal with their eyes shut, and generally in the morning there will be one that seems too weak or sick to walk, and by noon it is dead. Their heads get dark and they have a white discharge from bowels and their bills are full of a clear mucus. We feed buckwheat and oats. They seem to have grain in their crop when they die, indicating that they ate the night before.—Mrs. N. A.

The hens may have digestive disor-

The hens may have digestive disorders due to the lack of a balanced ration. Try using a dry mash composed of equal parts by weight of bran, middlings, ground oats, ground corn and meat scrap.

When hens first use the range in spring they need the dry mash as much as at any season. Otherwise they may fill up with dry grass and rubbish and soon have their crops and digestive systems in bad condition. Perform a postmortem on birds that die, and note the condition of the internal organs, especially the liver. This may give some clue to the cause of the trouble. Be sure the birds have no chance to find spoiled material on the range or eat mouldy grain.

HATCHING DUCK EGGS.

Can you tell me how long duck eggs are good for setting after drake has been killed?—Mrs. C. D.

The length of time that eggs will be fertile after matings are broken up will vary with individual birds. The effect of previous matings will usually last a week or ten days. If you wish to hatch as many ducklings as possible without buying a new drake, the practical way is to set the eggs right along and test them by the fifth day. Then discontinue using them for hatching as soon as the proportion of infertile eggs begins to increase.

WHY CHICKS DIE.

Can you tell me what's wrong with my chickens? They were shipped on April 20 and arrived on the twenty-second. Had 125 chicks and every one was dead three days after. They seemed lively for a while, then they sat in one place and seemed to go to sleep. Finally their legs got weak and they fell and chirped loudly. They stretched out and lay in that state from six to seven hours, then finally died.—H. N.

It is difficult to give help when

It is difficult to give help when chicks are sick and dying, because the causes are so varied. The principal causes of loss are chilling, overheating, over-feeding and unclean feed. Sour milk often becomes very dirty in some types of feeders and this dirty milk is a common cause of digestive disorders which weaken the chicks. Weak breeding stock, overheating in the incubator, and white diarrhea cause many losses.

TOBACCO DUST FOR WORMS.

and a whole lot more the record showed me—sometimes in such-startling figures that I was surprised at my failure to be systematic before. Now when I fill a feeder or feed bin I debit the poultry account and credit the feed account with the cost of it.

When I take a trial balance, which is usually once a year, my record shows me, (1) gain or loss on any of



This Booklet

M

How To Raise Silver Foxes

Full details on this successful and profitable industry

LL the newest, most accurate and miliable information on silver fox raising. How the business has been placed on a sound, practical basis with a better return than the average everyday invest-ment, or farming enterprise. How to choose animals for breeding purposes. How to house them, feed them and care for them. How and where ani-mals and pelts are easily sold. Why they bring such excellent prices. How to breed to get the type animal you wish. How new scientific methods enable you to determine the breeding value of these sturdy ani-mals. A thousand and one vital and interesting facts about this well established, pleasant and unusually profitable business—all sent to you free without the slightest obligation. Write today to the Rusch Fox Breed-ing Estates, Inc. 764 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.

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It leads in clean milking, speed and cheapness; \$85 on trial, \$80 cash. Also Engine Milkers.

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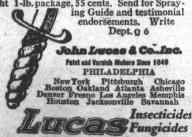
THE TWO-EDGED **SWORD**

THAT KILLS BOTH INSECTS AND. **FUNGI**

"It never rains but it pours" -insects and fungi make combined attacks upon your crops. Get both with one spray material. Use the dust or spray whose high percentage of arsenic oxide means sure death to insects and whose high copper content means speedy cure for fungus growths. Supply yourself at once with the two-in-one and powerful compound.

Insecticide Fungicide Dust and Spray

So strong that a 5-lb. package (\$2.50 worth) will effectively treat a whole acre of truck, tobacco, etc. Yet safe—will not burn. Sticks tight 1-lb. package, 55 cents. Send for Spray-



Green, Calcium Arsenate, Bordo Mixture, Dry Lime Sulfur, Arsenate of Lead, Bordo-Arsenate

To remove worms from poultry add two pounds of tobacco dust to 100 pounds of the dry mash. The dust should contain at least one per cent nicotine. Give a pound of epsom salts each week in the drinking water until the condition of the hens improves

A bad infestation of worms might devitalize hens and make them subject to disease. The addition of twenty per cent meat scrap to the mash is necessary to keep up egg production.

MASH FOR CHICKS.

I see by the Michigan Farmer of May 9, that a growing mash is good for baby chicks. Will you kindly give me the formula? Should bran be fed? Is there any place one could get a book on how to raise little chicks and how to house them? We are thinking about getting 1,000. How many should be in a pen together? Is it all right to plant oats in the chicken run for the little chicks to feed on?—J. G. S.

A good chick mash can be made of

A good chick mash can be made of 200 pounds of bran, 100 pounds flour middlings, 100 pounds of corn meal, 100 pounds of sifted ground oats, seventy-five pounds of fine ground meat scrap, twenty-five pounds of dried powdered buttermilk, ten pounds of bone meal, ten pounds of calcium carbonate. Many poultrymen use the commercial dried buttermilk starting mashes for the chicks, even though they mix all their laying mashes at home. The large number of ingredients needed for the very best results make it rather complicated to gather them together for a few hundred chicks.

The Michigan State College Poultry Department, East Lansing, will send you circulars on raising chicks. The book, "Productive Poultry Husbandry," by Lewis, published by the J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, is one of the best practical poultry books. You will have the best results with baby chicks when not over 300 are placed with each brooder. When chicks are raised in small fenced yards, oats are all right to plant for green feed.

GOSLINGS IN ORCHARD.

Will you kindly tell me if it will do any harm to my geese and little gos-lings to let them run in the orchard after spraying the trees with arsenate of lead. We sowed the orchard to oats purposely for them.—Mrs. L. P.

I have no record of geese, goslings, old hens or chicks ever being injured by eating the grass under fruit trees after the trees have been sprayed with arsenate of lead or other materials. The fine film of spray dope on the grass usually contains an insufficient quantity of poison to injure even chicks or goslings.

However, a thick mixture of spray dope, such as the residue in the bottom of a spray tank should never be emptied where poultry or stock can eat it. An examination of the grass under the trees will be the practical method of solving the problem.

BOILED POTATOES FOR CHICKS.

What is the trouble with my baby chicks? I have 100 incubator chickens chicks? I have four incupator chickens and have lost six, but have about fifteen that got sick. They seem to be all right and all at once they lose control of their legs. They all eat good and drink. I have fed the chick feed and curdled milk, boiled potatoes, and am giving them a poultry tonic. They have dirt to scratch in, and still they get that way.—Mrs. M. A. T.

The feeding of boiled potatoes to young chicks might not cause leg weakness but might reduce their strength. One of the commercial dried buttermilk starting mashes will give better results. The best prevention of leg weakness is the direct rays of the sun. . When the chicks are outside on a grassy range in the sunshine they usually thrive. A good home-made chick mash can be made of 200 pounds of bran, 100 pounds of flour middlings. 100 pounds of corn meal, 100 pounds of sifted ground oats, seventy-five pounds of meat scrap ground fine, twenty-five pounds of dried powdered buttermilk, ten pounds of corn meal, ten pounds of calcium carbonate.



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

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

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

Grain Marketing Company

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

Get at your dealer's

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.

W. A. Downs Poultry Farm,

Box 104,

Washington, Michigan



Extra Quality Egg-Bred CHICKS White Leghorns Reduced Prices S. C. Anconas Brown Leghorns Reduced Prices Barred Rocks

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

White and Brown Leghorns, Ancenas Solected Mating Extra Selected Mating Barred Rocks Mixed chicks and broilers Write for our low prices on puliets and yearling breeders. 1000 \$ 75 95 120 70 TOWN LINE POULTRY FARM, "The Personal Service Hatchery," Zeeland, Mich., R. I. Box 13.

WASHTENAW Baby Chicks

At this time of year we plan to take care of our Northern customers. Weather conditions are now right for you to reselve baby chicks, and we have just cut our prices, due to the advancing season. Let us supply you with GOOD, STRONG, DISCASE. FREE, PURE-BRED CHICKS, hatched in electrically controlled incubators, from eggs laid by CAREFULLY CULLED, WELL FED, WELL HOUSED FLOCKS. Profit from our nine years of experience. We will help you to ESTABLISH A GOOD FLOCK FROM GOOD STOCK. Prices: Barred Rocks and Reds, 12c; English White Lephorns and Brown Lephorns, 10c; White Wyandottes and White Rocks, 13c; assorted bree \$9.00 per 100. For less than 100 lots add, 25c to your order. For 500 or more, write for prices. We prepay postage and guarantee 100% live arrival. Ref.: Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank, this city.

WASHTENAW HATCHERY. Geddes Road, ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN Geddes Road, ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN.

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

English White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns.

\$25 50 100 500 1000

English White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns.

\$25 50 100 500 1000

80 Barred Rocks, S. & R. C. Reds

Mixed Chicks, 50, \$4: 100, \$7 straight.

Heavy Mixed, 50, \$5.50; 100, \$9 straight. Order right from this ad, with full remittance and save time.

Hatched in Blue Hen Incubators. None Better. Free Catalog. HUNDERMAN BROS.,

BOX 36, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN

YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

Bed Rock Prices for June and July our 15 years of experimentations qualifies us as DEAN in the Poultry Industry. We have specialized in Write Leghorns for many years, 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid prices 25 50 100 500 1000 Write Leghorns, Special Extra Quality. \$2.00 \$5.50 \$10.00 \$47.50 \$7.50 \$10.00

DADV UNIONG From Pure-Bred **Blood Tested Stock** Maturing **50** \$5.50

Prices (postpaid) on
Select B. P. Rocks & R. I. Reds
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MILAN HATCHERY, \$10 \$10 12 15 15 14 9 \$100 120 130 130 MILAN, MICHIGAN.

White, Brown or Buff Leghorns
White Rocks, Buff and Barred Rocks
Rhode Island Reds
5% discount on orders for 500, 16% discount on orders for
County Savings Bank. Order right from this ad,
COLDWATER HATCHERY,

BOX 53,



BABY CHICKS

WHITE and BROWN LEGHORNS

\$7.00 PER \$34.00 PER 500

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



Not Cheap Chicks but **Good Chicks Cheap**

on W. Leghorns (270-300 ancestry). \$10 per 100 pard Anconas (300-egg strain).... 10 per 100 e Wyandottes (Evergreen strain). 14.00 per 100 and ends, broilers 7.00 per 100 arrival guaranteed.

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

Chicks---Pullets

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

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

Active Member International Chick Association Member Michigan State Farm Bureau



CHICKS C.O.L

SPECIAL OVERSUPPLY CUT PRICES FOR May and June Delivery

ENG. WHITE LEGHORNS—50, \$5.00: 100, \$9.00: \$500. \$40.00: \$00. \$50.00. \$40.00: \$00. \$50.00. \$40.00: \$00. \$50.00. \$40.00: \$00. \$50.00. \$40.00: \$00.00: \$

WINTER EGG FARM, Box 10, Zeeland, Michigan.



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

Over 20 years experience assures your satisfaction.

Established in 1904 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.
PINE BAY POULTRY FARM, Holland, 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 renge flocks in best of health. \$100% live delivery. Thirteen breeds. Catalog free, Prices low, quality considered.

Helgate Chick Hatchery, Box BM, Holgate, Ohio

Barred Rock Baby Chicks

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

THE KAZOO HATCHERY CO.
Kalama 200, Mich

White Leghorns

World's Great Egg Machine, 25,000 chicks for May 1 June delivery at greatly reduced prices, 100% of delivery guaranteed, by parcel post. 50 at \$4.75; at \$3.00; 200 or more at \$8.50 per 100. These all from stock that have free farm range, and are of heavy egg production back of them. Order m this ad and get chicks when you want them. Drenthe Hatchery, R. 3, Box 95, Zeeland, Mich.



CLASS A CHICKS: PULLETS.

Big, husky chicks from heavy layers.
S. C. English White and Brown Leghorns, 9c. Anconas, 9c. Barred
Rocks and Reds, 12c. Assorted, 7c. No
money down. Pay ten days before
chicks are shipped. 100% live delivery.
Postage paid. Catalog free. fHE BOS
HATCHERY, R, 2-M, Zeeland, Mich,

CHICKS at Reduced Prices
Order at once. Satisfied Hollywood Tancred Strain.
White & Brown LegOK 50 100 500 1000

From a Nature Lover

What One Sees When he Observes [

Knock! Knock! Hello, Uncle Frank: things of God's great out-of-doors.

Thanking you, dear Uncle Frank, Say, uncle, I have come to talk to my cousins and you, if you want to listen. I have had many day dreams, in them I have visited large cities and, best of all-Fairyland.

Cousins, what do you think more interesting, wonderful or beautiful than



Florence Salewsky and the Latest Arrivals in Puppies.

day spent with nature? There I find all things more wonderful than in either a city or Fairyland. What is more ethereal than Nature's wonders?

Come with me to our wood-lot. I will show you the great things of large cities. I will show you the subways, the railroads, you can listen to the most perfect music, hear the sweetest singing, look in the most beautiful and happy homes. I can show you a queen ruling a nation, a nation with paved streets, and many greater things than man ever invented, greater things than you ever dreamed of being in Fairyland.

Are you cousins all coming, well, here we go for a great adventure!

First we look at the subways. There, see that little mouse, watch him! See he has gone into a great subway.

Now to listen to music of a great fiddler, come silently here and sit down while Honorable Mr. Cricket plays a tune more wonderful than any composed by man. Grand, isn't it? Next we will listen to the greatest singer ever. Come over by this wild cherry tree and quietly listen. There, hear that great singer, Mrs. Thrush? She sings sweeter than any man or woman ever thought of singing. Now hark to the humming of Miss Bee. She is also the lady who runs the sugar factory and manufactures the sweetest thing ever made-honey. Miss Bee loves the perfume of flowers, too.

Now we will visit the happy home in the apple tree. There is Mr. and Mrs. Robin. Dear Mrs. Robin, she is a busy but happy mother, isn't she?

Are you ready now to see that great nation with a proud queen? The name of this powerful nation is "Colony of Ants." They have homes, soldiers, servants, milkmaids, and live in a great highway section.

Now, just for a minute let's see something greater than Fairyland. When the fairy godmother touched Cinderella's ragged garments they be-came new. Well, there is a thing with many legs, a thing that you hate to Could the rest of the world look close touch which we call a worm. Well, good Mother Nature puts this thing to sleep and when it awakes it has the most splendid wings of all colors.
What a pretty butterfly!" I hear you exclaim. Yes, it is wonderful and let us all pay more tribute to these lovely 50 100 500 1000 \$4.75 \$ 9.00 \$45.00 \$ 90 5.75 10.50 52.50 100 Zeeland, Mich. What a pretty butterny. exclaim. Yes, it is wonderful and let us all pay more tribute to these lovely

for the time I have taken, I remain your niece, Wildflower.

Our Letter Box

Dear Uncle Frank:

There are just three Merry Circlers around here, that I know of, so there's no chance to have parties and things like that, like some do, especially when one is a boy.

when one is a boy.

I think by the way the letters go, some of the girls think there shouldn't be any boys at all in this club.

Uncle Frank, why should "Boys" be before "Girls?" in the girls' and boys' page? "Boys" are always first. They are first in most everything anyway, even at the dinner table. Of course, men were made before women.—Helen Piper, Spruce, Mich.

Boys are first in name in this de

Boys are first in name in this dapartment, but the girls are first in activity. Hope there will be more M. C.'s in your neighborhood soon.

Dear Uncle Frank:

May I join your wonderful circle? read your letters each week. I am I read your letters each week. I am a lonesome girl. And I am writing to see if I can't find some friends. My father was working for the city of Lansing and was killed four years ago. My mother took sick soon after and died. There were eight children. We are all far away from each other.

I am twelve years old. I am going into the sixth grade next year. I would have been farther than that if I had not been changed around so much. I am a girl who loves birds, flowers, etc. I want some girl or boy friend who does not use slang and is not silly in action.

I forgot to say I have a nice howered.

I forgot to say I have a nice home and a father and mother. I have been here about two years.—From a want-to-be-cousin, Bernice Bailey, R. 1, Box 80, Elmira, Mich.

I am glad that you want to be a Merry Circler. I hope you can gain some nice friends through our Circle.

Dear Uncle Frank:
Enclosed please find twenty cents.
I am sorry I couldn't give you more.
But next time I will surprise you, as

I am starting to save already. I wish you good luck, and hope that the boys and girls who have T. B. will soon get the radio. Excuse me, but I will not sign my real name.—Sunshine, M. C.

You are trying to spread sunshine all right. I, too, hope that the fund will grow so that we can get the radios for the sanitorium children.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Well, here I am again. It seems the M. C.'s are having a hard time to get some discussion started again. Why not have this: "Should the English sparrows be killed?" I have heard some folks say they can't see any reason why the English sparrow should be killed, as they destroy many insects. Maybe they do destroy some insects, but they destroy other birds. The other birds that are destroyed by sparrows would destroy many more harmful insects than the sparrow itself would. I have seen the sparrows go into the bluebird houses and drive the bluebird's eggs. Last summer a thrush had its nest in a tree, north of our house. They had two eggs in it, then I noticed that the thrush didn't go to its nest any more, so I looked in the nest and I saw the thrush's eggs were broken and there was a sparrow's egg in the nest. Now, cousins, come on and say something for the sparrows.—Virdie M. Baer, R. 3, Remus, Mich.

I believe that it would be nice to have a few "chirms" on this sparrows.

I believe that it would be nice to have a few "chirps" on this sparrow question. The sparrow is a much disputed bird.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I think it is about time I was sending in my contribution to the Merry Circle Fund. So I am sending one dollar. I would like to send more, but I guess it will have to do for this time. I think it is a very good plan to use the money for the sick girls and boys. I am sure we will feel happier to think we did something to help them, than if we bought something for ourselves. At least I am.—I remain, Viola Brunais, Chief, Mich.

I agree with you that we get more

I agree with you that we get more real happiness through doing something for others than through indulging in selfish pleasures.

DETROIT BOY HONORED FOR GOOD SCHOLARSHIP.

HIGH distinction for his scholarship recently was won by Randall C. Kohler, step-son of Fred G. White, of

A Merry Circler's Farewell

By One Who has Reached the Age Limit

Dear Uncle Frank:

Here is the little city cousin again, this time with a frown upon her face, "something that rarely happens." Here is the secret-my heart fairly beat with gladness when I beheld the poetry contest. I hurried and got my tablet and pen, and last, but not least, my brain all set when something came rushing into my mind, that I was eighteen. With a blink of my die Kleinhardt. eyes to keep back the tears, I replaced the tablet and felt very badly. Why, oh, why did the years slip by so rapidly. But of course I suppose it has to be, even if it was a real disappointment to me. Hum-such is life.

I could have kept on, you never would know it, but as Lincoln states, "Honesty is the Best Policy." So it is I don't want to live a life of fake. I want to live a life worth while.

A poem I read a few days ago comes to me as I write:

at you

And find a path that is straight and true?

Lead others to live in His blessed way?

Then guard this treasure that you possess, This power to hurt, or help and bless, And live so close to the standard true That others may safely follow you!"

Three o'clock already? How time flies, really must close, dear uncle and cousins, and bid adieu. Lovingly, Gol-



Imogene Allen is to the Right of Her Friend and Playmate.

Per 1000 \$100.00

Detroit, Michigan, and a sophomore in the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, at the first annual Honors Day convocation held during the annual interscholastic week-end at the university.

Kohler was one of ten sophomores in the College of Agriculture to be distinguished in the Honors Day program by the words "High Scholarship." A total of 120 students were in this group which represents the upper ten per cent of the sophomore class of the university.

Kohler is taking work in general agriculture, which is giving him a scientific understanding of the fundamental farm practices as well as an insight into the technical branches of agriculture. He will receive a degree of bachelor of science in agriculture upon graduation. He is a member of forget; the scramble closes June 19. Sigma Chi, national social fraternity, and was graduated from Northern High School, Detroit.

JOKES.

A village parson's daughter eloped in her father's clothes. And the next day the "Village Blatter" came out with an account of the elopment, head-ed, "Flees in Father's Pants."

Sammie, watching his mother comb her hair, "Ain't we funny folks?" Mother—"Why?" Sammie—"'Cause you've got elec-tricity in your hair and Grandma has gas in her stomach."

"Pa," said little Robert, "A man's wife is his better half, isn't she?" His Father—"We are told so, my

Little Robert-"Then, if a man marries twice there isn't anything left of him, is there?"—Submitted by Birdene

"Would you mind, sir, having tea this morning?" asked the landlady. "I'm sorry to say the coffee is quite exhausted."

"Quite exhausted, is it?" said the boarder, "I'm not at all surprised. You know, it's been in a very weak condition a long time."

Robbins was fond of bragging about

his wife's accomplishments.

"My wife is a fine singer. I have known her to hold her audience for hours at a time," he told a friend.

"Indeed!"

"Yes; after which she would put it in a cradle and rock it to sleep."

Teacher—"When was Rome built?"
Student—"At night."
Teacher—"Who told you that?"
Student—"You did. You said Rome wasn't built in a day."—Submitted by Roscoe Bloss.

Teacher—"Are you chewing gum?"
Pupil—"No, ma'am, I'm George
Becker."

She—"See my new wrist watch." He—"Oh, I see it's second hand."

First speaker—"What do Indians Second Speaker—"I suppose of Injun trouble."—Sent in by Alan Glynn.

THE MERRY CIRCLE FUND.

WE now have \$100.21 in the fund. That's just about over the hun dred dollar mark, but we need a heap more to get those radios for the children at the Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Howell.

There are thousands of M. C.'s who have not done their M. C. duty of helping to spread happiness by contribut-M. C.'s are right on their job in putwhich M. C.'s themselves proposed.

You can send your share of this fund either in stamps, money, P. O. order championship was won by the Owosso or check, to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan. I will write first honors in poultry judging. Mt. and tell you that I got your money.

CORRESPONDENCE SCRAMBLE.

SCHOOL is out in most places, so maybe some of the M. C.'s would Perry having next highest scores. like to start a summer's correspondence with some other congenial Merry Circler. Therefore, this scramble.

Here is the way to do it: Write a letter to an unknown friend. Put the letter in an envelope, stamped and addressed to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan. Also put in with your letter another envelope stamped and addressed to yourself. Please use standard sized envelopes if you can, as it is hard to get full-sized letters into small envelopes.

On June 19 your letter will be put in somebody else's envelope and another letter put in yours, and mailed. If you are over twelve years of age, put the letter B on your letter; if you are under twelve, mark your letter with an A. If you have any preference as to whether you want to correspond with a girl or boy, put in a little note stating so, and I will do the best I can to give you what you want. Don't

CROSS WORD WINNERS.

WE have some cross word puzzle makers in our midst. The last contest proved that. It was a little hard to pick the winners because it was difficult to tell whether the puzzles were original or copied. The first few winners I know made original puzzles and it looked as if all the rest did, too. But in looking over the contest papers, I found two puzzles just alike, so I am sure somebody has been copying. A few lost out because they run words right together instead of putting a black space between them.

I wish the boys and girls would be honorable about these things, because the winning of credits or prizes not due one, does no good. It is a bad habit to get into.

Some of the prize winning puzzles will be run in the future.

The prize winners are as follows:

Fountain Pens. Beatrice M. Hanis, Perkins, Mich. Madge Dadow, Jackson, Mich.

Dictionaries.
Charles O. Obert, R. 3, Big Rapids.
Arthur Abwender, R. 3, Three Oaks,
Evelyn Stone, Hopkins, Mich.

Knives. Gienna Brugge, R. 5, Freeland, Mich. Lucile Pearce, R. 4, Osseo, Mich. Rolene Buys, R. 7, Coldwater, Mich. Phyllis Pellow, Baltic, Mich. Esther E. Kropshot, R. 2, Litchfield.

HIGH SCHOOL WINNERS.

 $M^{
m ASON,\ Monroe}$ and Owosso high schools were declared winners in the three main divisions of the 1925 annual Michigan Smith-Hughes high school judging contests held May 14-15, after judges had labored for almost two weeks 'checking over and compiling over 15,000 individual scoring cards submitted by more than a thousand competitors.

Mason high school won first honors in grain judging with Dansville, Grand Ledge, and Blissfield next in order. The highest individual score in grain judging was made by L. Gauss, of Dansville, with students from Blissfield, Addison and Mason in the next three places.

The French merocial cup for highest team average in poultry judging was won by Monroe High School, represented by Charles Denizer, Harold Rowley and Harry Shenk. Charles Denizer, of the Monroe team, also won ing their five or ten cents to this fund. the individual Michigan high school It would please me greatly to see a poultry judging title. Allegan, Hillslarge amount of small contributions dale and Lowell placed second, third come in. This would show that the and fourth, respectively, while students from Allegan, Monroe and Hillsting across in a big way the fund dale placed next to Denizer for individual honors.

The state high school stock judging high school team which last year took Pleasant, Blissfield and Charlotte high schools placed next in order. Harold Reese, of Eaton Rapids, won the individual stock judging cup with students from Owosso, Mt. Pleasant and

Fifty-five Michigan high schools were represented at the contests. Cook.

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 109 males from kens with 270-egg record parents stock and stred by a male from a 300-egg record hen in 365 days.

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

PRICES GRADE A MATING.

Per 100 \$14.00 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 245 in their pullet year.

These were formerly listed as our "Extra Selected" and are now mated to males of known egg records, will develop into profitable layers and we have thousands of satisfied customers who have purchased this grade for many years.

PRICES GRADE B MATING.

Per 100 \$11.00



BRED FOR SIZE TYPE and EGGS SINCE 1910.

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

PRICES GRADE C MATING. Per 50 Per 100 \$4.50 \$9.00

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.

Special Summer Prices--Our 16th Year MY HUBERS RELIABLE CHICKS OF

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 flecks 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 50 chicks add 25c extra to your order.

S. C. Anconas, S. C. White and Brown Leghorns S. C. Reds, Barred and White Rocks R. C. Reds, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes

13c Columbian Wyandottes, S. C. White Minorcas 15c S. C. Buff Orpingtons . 14c All Heavy Odds and Ends 10c C. Black Minorcas . 13c All Light Odds and Ends Heavy and Light Odds and Ends as they come 9c
On Order for 25 to 50 Chicks, Add 25c Extra to Your Order. 9c

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

Huber's Reliable Hatchery,

E. High St.,

Fostoria, Ohio

10c

12c

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICK

THEY COST NO MORE - AND YOU CAN FEEL SAFE

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

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White Rocks, C. & R. C. Red 3.25 6.00 11.00 52 1000
White Rocks, White Wyandottes 3.75 7.00 13.50 62 120
S. C. Buff & White Orpingtons 3.75 7.00 13.50 62 120
Jersey Black Glants 3.75 7.00 12.50 62 120
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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 Bocks & S. C. Reds of best blood lines.

SPECIAL CHICKS—Assorted lots \$75 per 1000, \$8.00 per 100. Quality and live delivery week-old pullets.

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NOW Large, vigorous, peppy chicks that will completely satisfy you. Strain, S. C. White Leghorns\$10 Barroul Color Barroul Rocks 12 00 8. C. R. I. Reds. 12 55 8. C. R. I. Reds. 13 65 Anconas & Brown Leghorns 11 50 Brollers, Mixed 8 3 55 Eggs for batching, Half Price of chicks. Pullets \$1.25 each. Order now direct from Ad. We give you service. We positively guarantee to satisfy your 100% alive guaranteed. CO-OPERATIVE FARMS, Box 8, ZEELAND, MICH AND!

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

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 Females for Sale. Write J. M. Williams, North Adams; Glimore 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.

Still Making Records

Traverse Colantha Walker, holder of the World's Record for butter in 305 days as a sustain for the state of t

ne flow has—
Five 7-day records averaging 35.95 lbs. butter. butter.
Five 30-day records averaging 142.64
1bs. butter.
Six 305-day records averaging 1012.97
1bs. butter.
Two 365-day records averaging 1239.00
1bs. butter.

she is a cow of great size and capacity and weighs 1,800 lbs. in working condition. Let us quote you on young bulls representing this line of breeding.

Bureau of Animal Industry, Lansing, Michigan

The Blood of Champions PINERY FARMS PURE BRED HOLSTEIN CATTLE THIRD ANNUAL SALE June 27, 1925 At 2 P. M.

to be held at Old Orehard Farm, Mentor Ave.; Stop 71 on C. P. and E. Ry.; east of Cleveland; one mile west of Painesville, Ohio.

This sale includes blood of King Ons, best known buill of the Ons family, and King Pietertje Jewel Korndyke, grand champion at last two Ohio State Fairs, also last New York and Maryland State Fairs, and Brocton and York Fairs.

Address inquiries to Pinery Farms, Ralph King, Owner, Mentor, Ohio.

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 ale. Write for particulars. Lakefield Farm Clarkston, Mich.

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

HOLSTEIN or GUERNSEY dairy calves, 7 weeks old, ment. Edgewood Dairy Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

AUCTION

EARL McCARTY'S HERFORDS
At his home farm five miles west of BAD AXE
Saturday, June 27 at 2:30 P. M.
As the ROUND-UP ATTRACTION of the Annual
Michigan Breeders' Hereford Hike, Mr. McCarty will
offer 50 of the younger Herefords from his large
Disturber-Fairfax Herd, 15 open heifers, 5 bred heifers, 5 cows with nursing calves, 5 buils, 15 steers.
All registered stock. Buy pure-breds at current
prices and make money.

Hereford Steers

66 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 650 lbs. 52 Wt. Around 600 lbs. 58 Wt. Around 450 lbs. Also many other bunches. Deep reds, dehorned, good stocker order. Real quality Hersfords 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 Sensa-tion. Our prices are reasonable. COLDWATER JER-BEY FARM, Coldwater, Mich.

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

BUTTER BRED JERSEY BULLS
FOR SALE
Spring STOCK FARM,
Silver Creek. Allegan County, Michigan

Jerseys For Sale

Bulls ready for service, all from R. of M. dams. Accredited herd. Smith & Parker, R. D. No. 4, Howell, Mich.

Gotfredson Farms Shorthorns

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

Gotfredson Farms, Ypsilanti, Mich.

WILDWOOD FARM FOR SALE—Six splendid young cows and two heifers. Also two bull calves, 8 mos. old. All of best milking arcestry. Beland & Beland, Tecumseh, Mich.

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

WHERE CAN THESE COWS BE MATCHED?

THESE two full-blood sisters are each milking above 100 pounds daily. They are owned by Serradella Farms at Oscoda. Their performance is very unusual.

Dora Riverside Colantha, the younger cow of the pair, last year at three



Dora Riverside Colantha.

years and ten months of age, made 31.90 pounds of butter, 580.9 pounds of milk in seven days, and 122.37 pounds of butter and 2,176.5 pounds of milk in thirty days, which she followed with a 305-day record of 806.62 pounds of butter, and 18,192.9 pounds of milk. Freshening again this spring at five years and four days old, she made 36.64 pounds of butter, 688.5 pounds of milk in seven days, and 148.82 pounds of butter from 2,683.3 pounds of milk in thirty days, and is being continued for a long time record. She weighed 2,010 pounds before calving, which puts her in the ton cow class that few cows can enter.

Doress Canary Rag Apple made last year at five years old, 28.38 pounds of butter, 527.5 pounds of milk in seven days, and in 305 days her butter production was 870.68 pounds from 21,-207.1 pounds of milk, carrying a calf 205 days of the test period. This spring she made 31.49 pounds of butter, 646.3 pounds of milk in seven days, and 126.90 pounds of butter and 2,723.2 pounds of milk in thirty days. She is to the producer, as long as this procalso being continued for a 305 or 365day record. A son of this cow was shipped to a Pennsylvania breeder last

can show records and individuality equal to these.—Albert E. Jenkins.

T-BONE STEAKS TO BE SCARCE.

WE have steadfastly held great faith in the come-back of beef cattle. The great supply of beef has held out so well that many men have lost faith in expectations of ever seeing the supply recede to a point where the demand for it would insure a price that would leave some profit in its production. But beef, like all other commodities, is subject to fluctuations in keeping with the laws of supply and demand, the temporary influences of artificial manipulation to the contrary notwithstanding.

The turnover in beef production does not come often. No amount of efficiency can shorten the time it takes to grow a two-year-old steer.

Cattlemen, during the war years, were induced to increase their cattle holdings and they responded as in all other lines of production. Because of the slow turnover, however, production did not reach its highest point until after the close of the great war and the consequent lessened demand for beef. Since that time, it has been a constant process of liquidation, and that process will continue, according to all the ways of human nature, until it is checked by higher prices, and there is little likelihood of prices going to a level that will look profitable



Doress Canary Rag Apple.

ess of liquidation keeps the markets flooded.

One extreme can usually be depended upon to follow another, and we ex-We know of no pair of cows carry- pect one of these days to see the ing 100 per cent the same blood that country suddenly awake to the fact

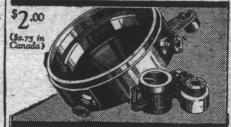
Puts More Motor in Your Ford

BY greatly improving your sturdy Ford's ignition, a Milwaukee Timer puts more motor in your car-more speed, more rugged power, more all-around engine efficiency. Re-powered with the hotter, fatter sparks of a Milwaukee Timer your trusty Ford zips over the hills in high and plows through mud and sand with ease.

Better designed, longer-lived, a handsome unit in a short-proof, Bakelite case, the Milwaukee Timer is a great buy at \$2.00. Recommended by Ford experts and a million users. Your garage, accessory shop or hardware store has it. Get yours today.

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Milwaukee Wisconsin

LWAUK TIMER for FORDS





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

FOR SALE Brown Swiss Bulls, Service-able age or younger. A. A.

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 of last fall elits to breed for september farrow. CLYDE A. KERSHAW, Plainwell, Mich.

ready for breeding for fall farrow. Boars 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 cach, for 30 days only. CLOVER

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

Fall Pigs either sex, by the great Boar, The Wolverine, Priced reasonable. Best Livingston, Parma, Mich.

1 A.

More Money for Growthy Chester White Swine. Get into this lucrative business. We have the best blood lines of the breed. Writer for our plan and prosper. KNOX FARM. Portland, Mich.

C HESTER WHITES FOR SALE. One 20-months 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.

Profitable Dairying By O. E. Reed, Prof. Dairying, M. S. C.

PROFITABLE dairying is dependent upon efficient production of high quality dairy products. The biggest factor in relation to income from the dairy cow in control of the man who produces milk and dairy products is efficient production. The farmer who produces milk should strive to cut the cost of production to the lowest possible figure consistent with producing a high quality product. Many factors must be considered in the efficient production of dairy products, but the most important factors are the kind of cows used and methods of feeding and management.

The average cow in Michigan produces less than 4,000 pounds of milk per year. Some cows are naturally poor producers and will not produce a profit regardless of how they are fed, but the vast majority of poor producing cows are in this class because

they are not fed properly.

A record of how much milk and butter-fat each cow is producing, together with a record of the cost of feed for each cow, is absolutely essential, if the best results are to be obtained from the dairy enterprise on the farm. The best way to get records on a herd is through a cow testing association.

Consistent production of dairy products of high quality will result in better prices. More attention should be given to improving the quality of milk and cream. Milk, as it comes from the clean healthy cow, is practically free from bacteria which cause these products to deteriorate. The problem, then, is to keep the bacteria out of milk as nearly as possible and to make conditions unfavorable for the growth of those that do get into it. Milk and cream should be cooled to the temperature of cold well water, or lower, as soon as possible after it is produced.

has vanished. Then the price will rise. there will be a scramble for good breeding stocks and the producer who has good beef cattle to sell will be in clover.

There are rumors affoat that would indicate that that sudden awakening may not be too far off. An expert in animal eugenics from the southwest cattle country, is quoted as saying recently that "ninety-five per cent of the cattle on the ranges of Texas are less than a year old," and that "the calf crop has fallen to around sixty per cent." This, no doubt, leaves out of account the mothers of these calves, but safely indicates that practically all twos and three have gone to market. Famine markets are freely predicted, and range men are bankign upon them to show up this fall and recoup the heavy losses of the past higher levels of civilization. few years.-Pope.

ENTERTAIN HOLSTEINERS.

(Continued from page 762). board of directors were advised to act accordingly.

Hon. Frank O. Lowden, of Illinois, was re-elected president for the new year; L. M. Thompson, of Pennsylvania, was re-elected vice-president; D. B. Armstrong, of New York, Fred Pabst, of Wisconsin, and T. E. Elder, of Massachusetts, were re-elected as directors, while Ruth McCormick, of Illinois, and Harold Stimson, of Washington, were also elected to the board. The next meeting will be held at Des Moines, Iowa.

Full House at Banquet.

The banquet on Thursday evening was a most enjoyable event. The dual toastmastership work by J. G. Hayes and Howard Rather of the Michigan State College, was a classic that fully eliminated the necessity for digesters.

Here it was that Prof. O. E. Reed, of the dairy department of the same institution, defended the work of the cow testers, and set forth reasons why this extension service is of the utmost advantage to breeders. He declared that cow testing work is doing more than any other factor in putting the dairy business on a profitable basis.

sociations have jumped from eleven to cows and heifers owned by the late 110 in four years. Over seventy per cent of the members of the associations have Holstein cattle. Michigan breeders in a very practical way have adopted this work as a part of their breeding program. -He contended that it is doing more to develop better pure-bred herds than is advance registry work.

While the number of cows in testing work the country over is around one per cent, Genesee county has fifteen per cent in testing associations, and two townships of that county have over twenty-five per cent enrolled.

Less than ten per cent of the cows in the herds of members have been thrown out as undesirable. We can understand, therefore, that the cow testers are not only finding the poor cows, but what is more important, they are getting better care for the entire herds. Members are not only developing greater skill in the handling of their herds, but observations show clearly that these men are improving their farming practices as a consequence of their contact each month with live cow testers. Focusing attention on the milk pail and the feed bills has led to a general disposal of scrub sires and now over ninety-five per cent of the members in Michigan, at least, are using pure-bred sires on their herds.

This work does not conflict with the advanced registry work of the breed associations. It rather furnishes definite data upon which breeders can a county-wide test of all cattle in the judge more wisely as to proper matings. Furthermore, it is urging many to substitute pure-bred cows for scrub and grade animals. In 1923, 4.6 per cent of the cows in testing work in test in Ontonagon county is under Michigan were pure-bred, and last

1

that the great surplus of beef cattle year this had jumped up to 9.9 per cent.

Another reason given for the general adoption of cow testing work is the competition that seems certain to come from Denmark and New Zeland despite our present, or probable future, tariff rates on dairy products. It is cow testing work in those countries that enables them to successfully compete with us under the tariff handicap. In Denmark 26.5 per cent of the cows are in testing associations and in New Zeeland ten per cent are so enrolled.

Dr. Kellogg Defends Milk.

Milk, rather than meat, is the essential food, according to Dr. Kellogg, head of the Battle Creek Sanitarium. Only where the dairy industry has been developed can we find that peoples have been able to ascend to the

It is important that we establish milk as the central factor of our diet, because food handlers have greatly impaired our food supplies, and we are being urged by purveyors of less valuable food products to consume more of their respective wares. He advised that we should provide a quart of milk to every member of the family daily before a single cent is spent for other foods. Milk is not only essential, but it is indispensable.

He also brought to the attention of the banqueters the recent discovery that conditions of the large intestine, or colon, had a substantial bearing upon the mental condition of persons. Poisons developed in the colon as the result of putrefaction of food therein, frequently result in impaired minds. A considerable number of cases in eastern hospitals where the colons of insant victims have been removed resulted in the complete recovery of a high per cent of the patients. Milk, to a large degree, prevents the development of such conditions in the large intestinal tract.

(Continued next week).

ESTABLISHES SALE RECORD FOR CLOVERLAND.

A HOLSTEIN sale that was rather outstanding for a farmer's herd In Michigan the number of these as- took place May 20, when the thirty C. R. Millar, of Manistique, were sold at public auction.

Of this herd, it can be truly said that it was the result of years of breeding, weeding and feeding. The cows were largely of the Sadie Vale strain and with touches of Canary Paul Fobes Longfield. All the cows of breeding age were bred to Newberry Champion Pontiac.

The value of cow testing association records was clearly demonstrated. Although not all had finished a year of testing in the association, enough was there to show what each one was capable of doing.

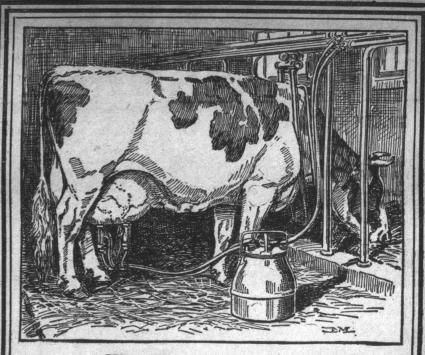
Of the fifteen cows in milk, thirteen were pure-bred Holsteins, one was a pure-bred Guernsey and one a grade Holstein. The thirteen pure-bred Holsteins sold for an average of \$197.30, the top being \$265. The grade Holstein sold for \$100 and the pure-bred Guernsey sold for \$150.

Seven bred heifers, all pure-bred, averaged \$89.70 each, with the top at \$110. Eight unbred heifers averaged \$67.50 each.

We believe this sets a record in the Upper Peninsula, and coming at a time when prices are not so good, has a tendency to make us all feel encouraged. -E. G. Amos.

WILL TEST COWS IN GOGEBIC.

THE Gogebic county board of super visors has decided to provide for county for bovine tuberculosis this season. All infected herds will be twice tested this season. This is the fourth test in Gogebic county. A re-



Whether you have 5 or 500 Cows there is a

De Laval Milker

For your needs and purse

7HETHER you have 5 or 500 cows or more to milk, there is a De Laval Outfit exactly suited for your needs and purse. More than 25,000 De Laval Milkers in use prove that they soon pay for themselves in saving time and labor, increasing the quantity and quality of the milk, and by making dairying more pleasant and profitable.

A De Laval Milker will save you at least \$20 per cow per year.

You will find a De Laval easy to own, easy to operate and easy to pay for. It will please both you and your cows and your only regret will be that you didn't get one sooner.

De Laval Milker Outfits sold for

and up, depending on the size of herd

EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS

A small payment down (from 10% to 25%) will put a De Laval Milker to work for you. Then the easy monthly payments can more than be met by the savings it makes for you. See your De Laval Agent or mail coupon below for full information.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO., Dept. 4630 165B'way, New York 600 Jackson Blvd., Chicago Send me your Milker Separator Catalog (check which).
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State RFD No Cows



comb foundation, Everything for the beginners' outfits, ee paid for beeswax, catalog.

Berry Baskets and Crates



We carry high grade wood baskets and 16-qt. crates. Send for price list. Can quote special prices on large orders. Two hundred baskets sent postpaid to points with in 150 miles of Lansing fo \$2.35; 600 for \$6.85.

M. H. HUNT & SON, Box 525 Lansing, Mich.

BINDER TWINE

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 Grado Delaine Yearling Ewes. Largo size, heavy shearers. F. H. RUS-Wakeman, Ohio.

at attractive prices. Best quality guaranteed. Farmer Agents wanted. Write for sample. THEO. BURT & SONS, MELROSE, OHIO. delivery. C. H. Shurte, U. S. Yards, Chicago, III.

Time Tested Windmill

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, stormproof gear case just as they did 10 years ago. Some refinements have been made, as experience has shown the possibil-

ity 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.

Chicago Dellas Des Moines

AERMOTOR CO.

Chicago Kansas City

Dallas Minneapolis



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

June 9, 1925. Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 1 red \$1.91; No. 2 red .90; No. 2 white \$1.90; No. 2 mixed

Chicago.—July \$1.66% @1.66%; September \$1.63@1.63%; December \$1.65 @1.65%. Toledo.—Wheat \$1.89@1.91.

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow \$1.23; No. 3 yellow \$1.20; No. 4 yellow \$1.15. Chicago.—July \$1.16%@1.17; September \$1.17%@1.17%; December at 98%@99.

Detroit.—No. 2 white at 58c; No. 3

at 56c. Chicago.—July 55% @56c; September 56% @56% c December at 58% @ 58% c. Rye.

Detroit.—No. 2, \$1.20. Chicago.—July \$1.1834; \$1.2034; December \$1.24. Toledo.—\$1.19. September

Beans. Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$5.35@5.40 per cwt.
Chicago.—Navy, fancy \$5.90@6; red kidneys \$9.75@10.
New York.—Choice pea \$6.25; red kidneys \$10@10.50.

Barley.
Detroit.—Malting \$1; feeding 95c. Buckwheat. Detroit.—\$1.95@2.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Prime red clover cash at \$17.50; alsike \$13.75; timothy \$3.80. Hay.

Detroit.—No. 1 timothy \$16.50@17; standard \$16@16.50; light clover mixed \$16@16.50; No. 2 timothy \$14.50@15.50; No. 1 clover mixed \$14@15; No. 1 clover \$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. Strawberries.

Michigan-16-qt. cases, fair \$2@3; 16c; geese choice \$4@4.50.

WHEAT

In spite of partial relief of the dry weather, fallure of European markets to follow the upturns here and a slow cash demand, wheat prices advanced into new high ground after a setback early in the week. Underlying conditions continue quite strong but prices have advanced over 40 cents from the extreme low point two months ago, and periods of hesitation until crop prospects become more clearly defined, or until cash demand enlarges, will not be surprising.

until cash demand enlarges, will not be surprising.

Unofficial forecasts on the wheat crop were about as expected. The average of four estimates, based on comprehensive surveys, was 423,000,000 bushels of winter wheat and 241,000,000 bushels of spring wheat, making a total of 664,000,000 million bushels. This is 29,000,000 bushels less than the 1924 harvest. These reports did not include any allowance for damage by the recent frost.

RYE

Unofficial estimates place the rye crop at 55,000,000 bushels, against 63,400,000 bushels last year, and a five-year average of 70,400,000 bushels. Cash demand has been dull, with little export buying, and the visible supply has not decreased much in the last two or three weeks. But, it is much less than a year ago and the small new crop points to a strong underlying situation. European crop reports are favorable. 400,000 bushels last year, and a five-year average of 70,400,000 bushels. Cash demand has been dull, with little export buying, and the visible supply has not decreased much in the last two or three weeks. But, it is much less than a year ago and the small new crop points to a strong underlying situation. European crop reports are favorable.

CORN

Corn prices failed to hold the strength of a week ago. Frost damage seems to have been exaggerated and liberal primary receipts have filled up the demand. The last visible supply report showed only a small decrease. The market is now in the midst of the June movement and, as this will cease in a week or two, a more buoyant tone may develop. Unless further rains of the cash of the price of the demand. The last visible supply report showed only a small decrease. The market is now in the midst of the June movement and, as this will cease in a week or two, a more buoyant tone may develop. Unless further rains of the cash of the price of t

in a week or two, a more buoyant tone may develop. Unless further rains occur, also, complaint of dry weather damage will be quite general. For the next two or three months, weather developments will play a large part in the trend of prices.

OATS

Oats prices have shown more sta-bility than corn. The rapid distribu-

tion of terminal elevator stocks continues. Unless much more rain is received, the new crop will be short, and the short pastures and meadows will increase the demand. Private forecasts of the prospective yield are around 1,350,000,000 bushels against 1,542,000,000 bushels last year and a five-year average of 1,428,000,000 bushels.

SEEDS

Reports of damage to young clover from cold, dry weather have strength-ened the market. The few sales of cash seed last week were at higher prices, although strength at this time of year is unusual.

FEEDS

Offerings of wheat feeds are increasing and the market is slightly easier. Prompt shipment feeds are still at a premium over deferred. Unfavorable feed crop prospects in the west and northwest is strengthening the market for summer feeds.

POULTRY AND EGGS

A scarcity of high quality eggs kept the market steady at unchanged prices last week. Offerings are still liberal last week. Offerings are still liberal although some decrease in receipts is noted from week to week. Reports from the country indicate much smaller collections, and the usual summer shrink in the lay, with an accompanying spread in prices according to quality, is at hand. Accumulations of eggs in storage during May were more than a fourth less than in the same month a year ago. While the reduction at other points may not have been equally large, it is probable that the surplus in total holdings on June 1 over a year ago will be smaller than on May 1.

May 1.

Chicago.—Eggs, miscellaneous 29½c dozen; dirties 27½c; checks 26½c; fresh firsts 29½@30¾c; ordinary firsts 29c. Live poultry, hens 23½c; broilers 42c; roosters 13c; ducks at 22c; geese 13c; turkeys 28c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 30@32c; storage 32@33c. Live poultry, broilers 48@50c; heavy hens 27@28c; light hens 25c; roosters 15@16c; geese 15c; ducks 30c; turkeys 25c pound.

BUTTER

The butter market is largely dominated by the weather. Dry weather has been general over the middle west as much as five cents higher on some classes than a week ago. Buyers are

lack of rain. Prices advanced last week. Receipts at the large markets last week were nearly ten per cent smaller than in the preceding week. The make on the whole appears somewhat ahead of last year, although the increase is moderate in view of the earlier season this year. The quality of current receipts is excellent and undergrades are in good demand. Much of the butter is now full grass and the generally fine quality has led to some storing in spite of the high prices. The holdings of butter in the four leading markets on June 1 were only about half as large as on the same date a year ago. Production of butter during the next few months is generally expected to be lighter than last year so that the tremendous storage stocks accumulated during the summer of 1924 are not likely to be duplicated.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago 42½c; New York 43c. In Detroit fresh creamery in tubs sells for 39@42½c per pound.

POTATOES

Potato prices both in midwestern markets and at shipping points declined under a slow demand last week. Shipments of old potaotes are rapidly declining. Supplies of new potatoes are liberal, but prices followed the trend of old stock. The shipping area is moving northward with receipts of last week including potatoes from North Carolina, Oklahoma and Arkansas. Northern round whites, U. S. No. 1, were quoted at \$1.10 to \$1.30 per 100 pounds in the Chicago carlot market. Alabama and Louisiana Bliss Triumphs were quoted at \$3 to \$4 per 100 pounds, sacked, in midwestern markets. markets.

BEANS

The bean market is easy at slightly lower prices than a week ago. C. H. P. whites are quoted at around \$5.55 to \$5.60 per 100 pounds f. o. b. Michigan shipping points, with few sales made. The weather has been too hot to favor distribution of beans. Bean holdings in Michigan appear to be large enough to prevent any pinch of supplies before the new crop. The market may soon begin to reflect the new crop possibilities.

6.00@ 6.50 4.50@ 5.00 2.75@ 3.00 2.25@ 2.50

picking up the wool available at low prices, but are resisting all efforts to force an upturn. Foreign markets have gained a little more strength. Growers are withholding their wools in this country as well as in Australia. Deaters have been forced to raise their bids in the bright wool states. The better clips are bringing 40 to 43 cents with 38 cents for some of the poorer lots and choice delaines as high as 45 cents. Western growers are consigning their wools, receiving advances of about 25 cents.

STRAWBERRIES

Strawberry prices advanced last week due to rapidly decreasing supplies. Missouri and Kentucky Aromas sold at \$6 to \$6.50 per 32-quart crate at Chicago. Illinois and southern Michigan strawberries have been damaged by recent cold weather.

Lighter receipts of hay at some markets strengthened prices last week in spite of a slack demand. Receipts of alfalfa are increasing and prices are being shifted to a new crop basis. Quality is reported as very good. Condition of new crop hay in the middle west is reported to be rather unfavorable, with serious damage possible unless rains are had soon.

GRAND RAPIDS

Hot weather following on the heels of the cold wave and dry spring caused considerable crop injury in western Michigan. Prices on farm produce as a result averaged higher on the Grand Rapids markets. Quotations follow: Old potatoes 50@75c bu; radishes 20@35c dozen bunches; leaf lettuce 75c@\$1.25 bu; head lettuce \$1.50@1.75 bu; rhubarb 75c@\$1 bu; green onions, 20@25c bunch of 36 onions; asparagus \$1.25 dozen bunches; hothouse tomatoes \$2 per 7-lb. basket; cucumbers \$1.75 dozen; strawberries \$4.50@6.40 per 16-qt. case; butter-fat 45c per lb; eggs 28@30c; poultry, broilers, Leghorns 22@28c; heavy breeds 30@40c; fowls 18@23c; veals 12@14c; pork 15@16c; beans \$4.85 per cwt.; wheat \$1.70 bushel. Hot weather following on the heels

DETROIT CITY MARKET

A stronger demand for lettuce was the big feature of the markets. Other produce was in liberal supply and buying was fairly active. Tomatoes were cleaned up quickly with prices holding firm. Asparagus and good radishes and green onions were in good demand, with little change in prices. Greens of all kinds sold well though prices did not advance much. Plants were slow to sell and the call for flowers was quite limited. Buyers took but few potatoes, even when cut to \$5c a bushel. Brollers and other poultry found ready sale.

Apples \$1.25@2.50 bu; asparagus at stronger demand for lettuce was

8bc a bushel. Broilers and other poultry found ready sale,
Apples \$1.25@2.50 bu; asparagus at \$1.50@2 dozen bunches; beets, round, 75c@\$1 bu; carrots \$1.25@1.50 a bu; dandelions 75c@\$1 bu; outdoor lettuce 90c@\$1.25 bu; head lettuce \$1.50@2 bu; green onions 50@65c per dozen bunches; root parsley 60@75c per bu; curly parsley 40@50c dozen bunches; parsnips 75c@\$1 bu; potatoes, No. 1, 85c@\$1 bu; kohl-rabi 75c doz; bunches; radishes 70c@\$1 doz, bunches; rhubarb 50@60c dozen bunches; turnip tops 60@75c bu ; spinach 50@75c bu; strawberries \$10 per 24-qt. case; celery plants 75c@\$1 flat; cabbage plants at 75c@\$1 flat; tomato plants 75c@\$1 flat; pepper plants 75c flat; romaine \$1.75 per bu; butter 50@65c lb; eggs, wholesale at 34@37c; retail 40@45c; hens, wholesale 28@29c retail 30@32c lb; Leghorn hens, wholesale 25c; Leghorn broilers, wholesale 35@36c; retail 40@45c; colored broilers, wholesale 45@48c; retail 45@55c; veal 15c; dressed poultry, hens 38@40c; broilers 55@665c.

Fed steer prices staged an exhilarating advance early last week, although the full advance was not held until the close. Total receipts around the circuit were the lightest in several months, and beef trade shows a fairly healthy tone in spite of warm weather.

1

COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

Holsteins. June 27—Old Orchard Farm, Paines-ville, Ohio. Herefords.

Mich.

27-Earl McCarty, Bad Axe,

Live Stock Market Service

CHICAGO

Hogs.

Receipts 21,000. Market medium and heavy buptchers and packing sows steady to 10c higher; light weights are slow, steady to weak; light lights and killing pigs mostly 25c lower; good and choice 210 to 350-1b butchers at \$12.15@12.40; tops \$12.50; bulk of 150 to 190-lb. average \$11.50@12.15; 140 to 150-lb. kind \$11@11.35; packing sows \$10.85@11.25; strong weight slaughter pigs \$10.25 down.

Cattle.

Cattle.

Receipts 555. Market opening very slow and 25c lower.
Good to choice yearlings.

dry-fed	.\$9.00@10.50
Best heavy steers, dry-fed	8.50@ 9.50
Handyweight butchers	8.50@ 9.50
Mixed steers and heifers	7.00@ 8.25
Handy light butchers	6.25@ 7.50
Light butchers	5.00@ 6.00

ns	Butcher cows 4.50 m/s.00 Cutters 2.75 m/s.00 Canners 2.25 m/s.00 Choice bulls 5.00 m/s.00 5.00 m/s.00 6.25			
ed	Reavy bologna bulls 4.25@ 5.00			
d	reeders FEAG 7 OF			
t	Stockers 5000 cor			
0	Milkers			
0	Veal Calves.			
3	necepts (13. Market 50c lower			
	Best\$ 10.00 Others 3.00@ 9.50			
	Others 3.00@ 9.50			
	Sheep and Lambs			
1	Receipts 139. Market steady. Best lambs			
	rair lambs 1900@1400			
	Fair to good sheep 600@ 675			
	Cuils and common 200@ 350			
	Lagat to common 8 00@11 00			
	rearnings 10.00@13.00			
	Hogs.			
	Receipts 1,568. Market 5@10c higher.			
	Mixed hogs and heavies \$ 1250			
	Pigs and lights 12.00@12.25			
	Yorkers 12.15@12.25			
	Roughs			
BUFFALO				

Hogs.

Receipts 4,180. Hogs closing steady; 160 lbs. up \$12.75; few at \$12.80@ 12.85; light lights and pigs at \$12.25@ 12.50; packing sows and roughs \$11. Cattle.

Receipts 5,500. Market steady. Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 1,000. Spring lambs \$14.50 @15; yearlings \$12@12.50; ewes \$4@6.

Calves.

Receipts 350, Top \$9.50@10.

1

ANNUAL "HEREFORD HIKE."

THE Michigan Hereford Breeders' Association will tour the Thumb counties of the state June 26-27, to visit about twenty breeders and see more than one thousand pure-bred and grade Herefords. Ending as it will, in Huron county, on Saturday, other breeders or points of interest may be visited by staying over Sunday.

"These "Hereford Hikes" have proved very enjoyable to Hereford breeders and friends in the past and indications are that the "hike" will be well attended this year. Husbands, wives, sons and daughters all go along to enjoy the fun and vacation, but few there are that have not returned with enough new ideas regarding the selection of cattle or methods of handling and feeding them to pay for the trip. Discussions will be arranged along at different stops to point out things that the casual observer might miss, but what better way is there of learning practical management than to see and talk matters over informally with practical breeders in the friendly group that always attends these tours. Any one interested in better beef cattle is inways attends these tours. Any one interested in better beef cattle is invited to join the tour at any point. A complete itinerary will be printed

VETERINARY.

Poli Evil.—I have a mare that has a swelling on her head just back of ears; opened it and a great amount of matter was expelled. I do not know the cause unless she had a bump of some kind. She eats good, works all right; think it must be poll evil. Is it contagious? Can she be cured? S. C. N., Caro, Mich.—Slowly apply hydrogen peroxide to remove pus, then force one part iodoform and nine parts boric acid to bottom of cavity. The head should be treated once a day. Poll evil is not contagious.

Nervousness.—I have a Holstein

Poll evil is not contagious.

Nervousness.—I have a Holstein heifer due to come fresh next month. This will be her second calf. The first time she came in was last summer, and before that time, I noticed her jerking a portion of the time. She didn't give enough milk. A. E. B., Hillman, Mich.—Give her thirty grains of fluid extract of nux vomica at dose in drinking water twice a day.

Feeding a Brood Sow.—Kindly advise us as to whether or not a ration of skim-milk, fresh from the separator, and corn on the ear, fed twice a day, is suitable for a brood sow about to farrow. This ration was used on one of our sows and all but one of the pigs were born dead. Also, give us an idea as to the proper ration to use. F. H. H., Bellaire, Mich.—All corn and sweet milk is not a good ration for the brood sow. That the feed allowed the breed-

ing sow determines in very large degree the weight, size, vigor, coat, condition, bone development and general health of the newly farrowed pig has been experimentally proven time and time again. You should have given her alfalfa hay or clover, or some roots, or tankage, oats, and wheat bran. Of course, in summer when she has access to grasses the brood sow may do fairly well to be fed corn and milk, but alone it is not a balanced ration. I have noticed that hogs thrive best when they are supplied with some roughage. roughage.

Two Openings in Same Teat.—I purchased cow at auction sale. When I milked her found milk comes from opening in side of teat, caused by barb wire cut. How should this case be treated? G. A., Turner, Mich.—An opening in the side of teat is best treated when the cow is dry, for it is difficult to heal a wound while the milk filters through the opening. This is work for your veterinarian. is work for your veterinarian.



MAKES MORE MONEY

Out of Apples by Converting the Seconds and Culls Into Cider.

Farquhar Hydraulic Cider.
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Presses are built heavier and
stronger and exert greater pressure, therefore get more and
richer cider.

Built for rapid work and clean
pressing—sizes from 40 to 400
barrels per day. They are easily
installed, occupy little space and
may be operated with average
labor and farm power. Small
investment and good profit.

Ask for Bulletin 18-A and Catalog 125.

Ask for Bulletin 18-A and Catalog 125.

A. B. FARQUHAR Co., Limited

Holmes, Stuwe Co., 2429 Riopelle St. Commission Merchants. Dressed Beef. Hogs, calves, poultry, Live & Dressed, Provisions, stc. Cerrespondence Solicited. Ref. Wayne County & Rome Savings Bank. Bradstreet. Detroit, Mich. Cherry 7654 Ship Your Live Poultry to

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1483 Winder St., Detroit, Mich. The House for Best Results. Write for Tags and Market Quotations.



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\$700 CASH SECURES WIDOW'S EQUIPPED RIVERSIDE FARM—Delightful home on main road in in fertile farming country, near splendid Mich. town 5,000; 30 acres for heavy crops, wire fenes, woodlet, fruit; attractive 7-room house on knoll, good basement barn, farm bldgs. Big opportunity, only \$2,500, horses, cow, poultry, hay, corn, fodder, machinery, vehicles, everything for immediate income given to quick buyer. \$700 cash needed. Picture and details pg. 148 new 196-pg. Catalog farm bargains throughout 24 states. Free. Strout Farm Agency, 205-BC, Kresge Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

70 ACRES ON LAKE, Handy Detroit, Equipment, 30 Acres Corn, oats, potatoes, beans, hay, horses, complete tools included; neighboring farms valued \$125, acre; big producer, pretty lake on place, motor bus, all advantages, only 45 miles Detroit; 50 acres level fields, 20-cow pasture, small woodlot, fruit, grapes, berries; beautiful views from 7-room house, screened porch, good barn, farm bldgs. Better than described; for quick sale, only \$5,750, part. cash. Wm. R. Jones, Balcony Block, Holly, Mich.

WIDOW MUST SELL 120-acre farm, all dark tillage, fenced, 3 horses, 3 cows, bull, pigs, chickens, 12 acre oats, 10 acre wheat, 14 acre corn, 4 acre potatees, 2 gas engines, feed grinder, cream separation, potate digger, machinery included, orchard. Good 8-room house, spring water, large barn-tie up 30 cows, silo, short drive Cadillac, near school, stoge, church, lake, Quick sale, \$6,500, \$1,500 down, balance casy. Charles Oatman Farm Agency, Cadillac, Mich.

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

72-ACRE FARM—best land, good buildings. Owner, Jos. Gerlbo, Scottville, Mich.

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

FARM MACHINERY

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

FARM DITCH DIGGER—Build your own. For par-ticulars write C. G. Alden, 225 E. Tenth Street, Eric, Pennsylvania.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE MICHIGAN State Department of Agriculture offers free helpful information on state certified lands, markets, solls, crops, climate, accredited dealers. Write Director of Agricultural Industry, 25 State Building, Lansing, Michigan.

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, Paducab, Ky.

LOOK HERE! Guaranteed, fragrant, mellow, rich homespun tobacco. Five pounds chewing, \$1.59; smoking, \$1.25. Samples, 10c. Clark's River Plantation, 190, Hazel, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10, \$2.50; Smoking, 5, \$1.25; 10, \$2. Mild, 10, \$1.50, Pay when received. F. Gupton, Bardwell, Ky.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

2,000,009 CABBAGE PLANTS. June, July delivery, Strong, stocky guaranteed. Wakefield. Copenhagen, Flat Dutch, Ballhead. Mail prepaid, 100, 45cts; 300, \$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. Frices Parcel Post paid, 500, \$1.69; 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.

FIELD-GROWN CABBAGE PLANTS— grown from best selected seeds. Wakefields, Flat Dutch, Succession & Copenhagens, 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.25; 1000, \$2.00, postpaid, 10,000, \$11.00 expressed. Take no chances. We guarantee to satisfy or money refunded. Ideal Plant 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, \$2,50, postpaid. Farmers Plant Co., Fruitland Park, Mississippi.

Four CABBAGE PLANTS—Large, open-field grown. Lead ing varieties, \$1.00, 1.000, W. W. Williams, Frank-lin, Va. 6.72

CABBAGE, collards and tomato plants, 100, 25c; 1000, \$2.00, prepaid. Sweet potato plants, \$3.50 a 1000. Vassar Plant Co., Franklin, Va.

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.

GENUINE improved Robust seed beans. F. DeWitt & Son. Wheeler, 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 18th and kept it up. Every chick produced on our farm. Every hen trapnested 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.

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 refer-ences. Catalogue Free. Superior Hatchery, Box 355, Windsor, Mo.

ASO, AGO.

YY CHICKS—Hatched from thoroughly culled s. R. I. Reds, B. P. Rocks, \$12 per 100. White orns \$10 per 100. Carleton Hatchery, Carleton.

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. Hill-side Hatchery, Holland, Mich.

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

CHICKS—Reduced prices on chicks for June and July, Standard varieties, Shepard Poultry Farm, Litchfield, Mich,

TURKEYS

TURKEY EGGS-Mammoth Broaze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and White Holland. You should place your order early. Write Walter Broa., Powhatan Point. Ohio.

AGENTS WANTED

THE TIME HAS COME!—"Fly-Kil" season starts this week. More than 300 men are going into actions selling "Fly-Kil" to dairymen. Any man who sold "Fly-Kil" to dairymen. Any man who sold "Fly-Kil" for us last season can tell you it is the quickest money-maker he ever saw. All those men are with us again this year and are doubling their last year's business! Some of them have already been working for two weeks and are earning from \$25.00 to \$50.00 per day! "Fly-Kil" is the most favorably known and most widely used dairymen's fly spray. Kills every fly it hits and keeps other files away. Advertised in all dairy and farm papers. Sold on a money-back guarantee by an old, responsible company. The demand is spreading like wild fire! No capital required. Selling experience desirable but not necessary. When you show farmers and dairymen what "Fly-Kil" will do it literally sells itself! We can use a few more conservative, responsible "direct-to-the-user" salesmen. If you are a square shooter and a live wire—willing to work early and late for the next ninety days, you positively can make big money selling "Fly-Kil." Write immediately, giving name of your banker and other reference. Address: "Fly-Kil." Write immediately, giving name of your banker and other reference. Address: "Fly-Kil." Write immediately, giving name of your banker and other reference. Address: "Fly-Kil." Milhelm Oil Company, St. Paul, Minnesota.

EASY TO SELL GROCERIES, Paints, Lubricating Olls, from samples to consumers in towns and country. Prices meet all competition. No capital or experience necessary. Profitable, steady work. Commission advanced. Satisfaction guaranteed; 53 years business. Write Loverin & Browne Co., Wholesale Grocers, 1776 so, State St., Chicago, III.

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 Jans, 1195 Transportation Bldg., Chicago, III.

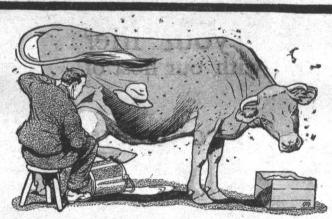
AGENTS—Our new Household Cleaning Device washes and dries windows, sweeps, cleans walls, scrubs, moos. Costs less than brooms. Over half profit. Write Harper Brush Works, 173 3rd St., Fairfield, Iowa.

YOU CAN MAKE MONEY selling ginghams, percale, notions, hosiery, and other fast sellers needed in every home. Write today for free information. Maurice Schwartz, 5714 Missouri Ave., Detroit, Mich.

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

HELP WANTED

TEACHER OR ADVANCED STUDENT—travel for summer; healthful work; salary \$245 for 70 days, with additional bonuses for good work. Write Dept. "C." 2011 Park Avenue, Detroit, Mich.



You Can't Milk a Fly-Pestered Cow Dry

She retains the last—the richest. That's why your milk always tests lower in butterfat during fly-time.

Dr. Hess Fly Chaser

-has the odor of the pines Pleasant and healthful to folks, but repelling to

Remember, Dr. Hess Fly Chaser is the fly chaser with a kick.

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