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VOLUME CLXIV

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND
LIVE STOCK
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
JOURNAL
ESTABLISHED 1843.

A Practical Journal for the Rural Family

MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE

NUMBER TWENTY THREE

These Seeds Fail in Michigan

Tests Show Alfalfa Seed from South to be Worthless Here

MILLIONS 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 completely 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. Also included in this test were several

By C. R. Megee

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

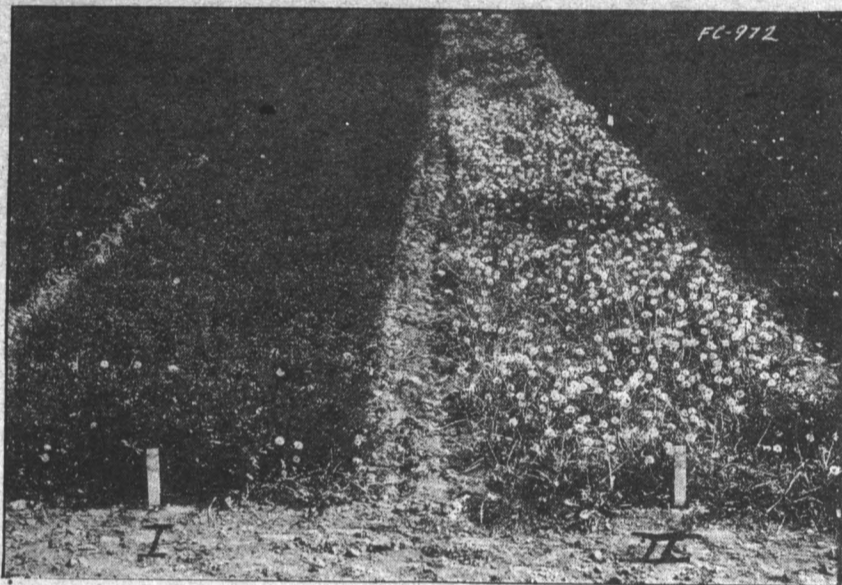
adapted strains—Grimm, Hardigan, Cossack and Northern Grown Common, which came through the winter with an excellent stand.

Of the twelve million pounds of alfalfa seed shipped into the United States last year, approximately seven

and one-half million pounds came from Argentine with smaller shipments from southern Africa. 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.

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 Seed—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

IN 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 under certain circumstances it is wise to have a leg cut off; but if it can be avoided it is best not to.

Let us apply this to the making of a will:

1. If no will is made the statute appoints the disposition of the property. That statute has been framed to meet, as far as possible, the common desire. Originally the statute was somewhat crude, it failed to provide for certain contingencies, cases of hardship arose. From time to time, over a period of more than one hun-

dred years, the statute has been amended here and there to avoid these hardships. Some litigation has arisen on which the courts have interpreted 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 the Constitution of the United States; and yet there has scarcely been a term of court since its adoption that the court has not been required to apply it to some unforeseen situation, and determine what its proper interpretation is as applied to that case. The man who makes a will is gambling in futures. Hind sight is not always perfect; but foresight is more obscure. The unexpected always happens. A

man makes his will giving property to his daughter "Mary and her children," and thinks he has made a fairly plain 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 creditor 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.

2. If no will is made there can be no litigation as to whether the deceased was crazy, or the will the product of forgery, mistake, undue influ-

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 operate as far as possible; for by that much temptation to contest the will is removed, and a great deal of future trouble avoided.

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DETROIT, JUNE 13, 1925

CURRENT COMMENT

Testing Men's Skill

THESE 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

AT 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 during the intervening period gained such popularity as to move the supervisors of the various townships to increase its usefulness.

The Spies Library is located in the 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.

Cases are provided with lock and key, and every ninety days one of

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 fifty-fifty basis between fiction and non-fiction 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 enthusiasm cooled by the results of this program as applied to roads as well as other projects, and many of them are willing to agree with the President that the "doles" system is being overdone.

More Room For Progress

ALL too frequently, when we have considered the advancement made in the production and distribution of food-stuffs as the result of competition and organization, including the cooperative efforts of farmers, we conclude that

our present system has nearly reached 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 Budget Drudgery

DRUDGERY 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 drudgery, 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

LAST week Grand Rapids entertained the Holstein-Friesian Association of America at their annual meeting. Those who have followed the meetings over 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 inclined to look upon associations of this character with more or less of reserve. They get the idea that in them men are associated together for

the single purpose of furthering the 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 sermons, 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' everyday 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 Monday. 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 I 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 folkse than I thought there was, or there's lots what don't wanta be good, or maybe they don't understand my language, 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 differunt.

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 ability. 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! Toot! See you next week.

HY SYCKLE.

If we waste today, we can never make it up, for each day will bring its duties as it comes.

Poverty or Profusion

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

By E. M. Moore

AS 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 winter 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 or a family than such a treadmill existence.

On the other hand, there is no occupation more inspiring than farming when once its possibilities for adventure, for personal initiative, for experimental explorations in plant and animal 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

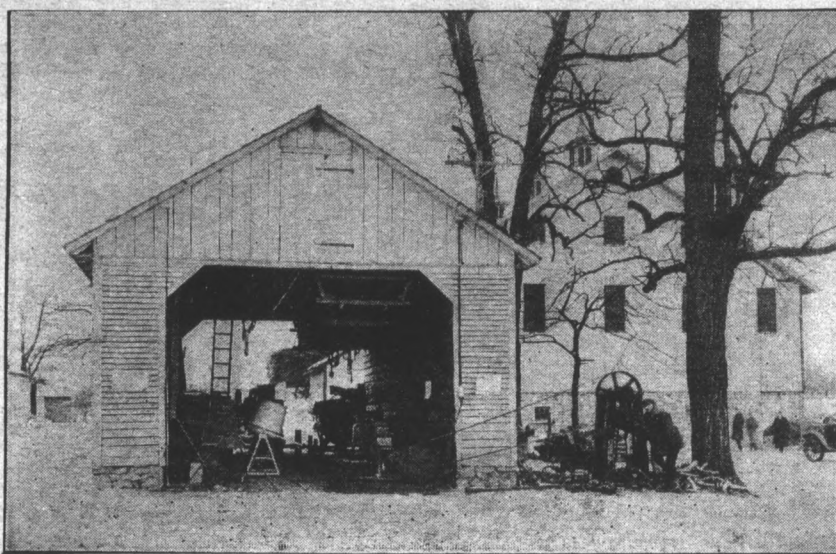
moral improvement, to say nothing of the pecuniary reward which always comes to the man doing this kind of work. Then there is a pure-bred live stock breeder, the man who settles his choice upon one or more breeds of live stock and proceeds to do really creative work in making better the breed or breeds 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 familiarizes himself with blood lines and finally, he selects the type and

breeding which most nearly promises to produce the ideal he is looking forward to.

Here is the great field for adventurous 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.

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

MULE 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 obstacles.

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 an essential or necessary matter, but 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 harnesses and securely hitched to the vehicle, one should make sure that his

liability and insurance policy is correct 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 proceed.

It would seem that any self-respecting mule would have small objection to 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 chance 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,

until the utterance becomes a loud shout. Your breath and words falling you, it may become necessary to use the whip. Should this, too, fail, you 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 wait—until the time comes when the animals shall have changed their mental attitudes. (As you have already seen, it is decidedly unwise to "unload" on a meditative mule unless he be in a receptive mood). The waiting may require the period of an hour—possibly 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 two-by-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 meditations—at 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, or "ribbons," tightly to the vehicle, take a firm grip on your courage—if you have any—and clamber out upon 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 rear 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.



OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

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

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 twenty-two 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 here again we have a different prob-

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 hay. If you keep this proportion you can increase your ration gradually and feed all the animals will eat without waste.

CATTLE ON PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

Some people who drive their cattle down a highway road, not a state 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.—W. R.

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

full production the second and third 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 defraud or hide any assets in any manner?—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

SUPERLATIVES 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 not less than seven days. Only 396

out of 4,012 animals tested failed to meet the requirements of the short-time 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 programs generally. 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 improvement of common cows, that its intent is to aid the farmer in improv-

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

State

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 Detroitier 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 athletic 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 employees week-end vacations the Newcomb-Endicott Company store, in Detroit, will be closed all day Saturday during the summer months.

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 Philippine 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 Rifian 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 propagandists.

Premier Painlevé, of France, recently made a plea for reconciliation with Germany on the occasion of the negotiation of the Rhineland peace compact.

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 astronomer, 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

MR. J. R. MOHLER, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry of 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

becoming of greater significance. As 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 poultry. 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.

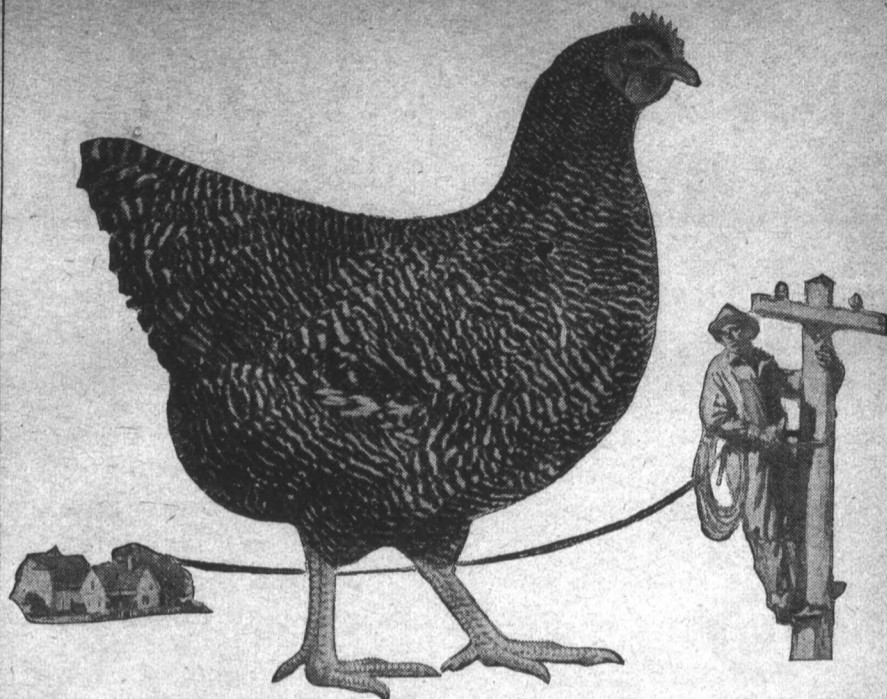
Looking at the development of the poultry industry over a number of years, it seems probable that there will be a steady upward trend, because eggs and poultry meat are two of the most popular articles of food in the human diet. The per capita consumption of both classes of food is increasing annually, 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 be cleaned 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).



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Interesting Fruit Projects

Tests Made at South Haven Experiment Station

THE South Haven Experiment 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 incumbent, 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 bugaboos of the pear growing industry. While it is not as serious in this 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 resistance. It has been found that some varieties which were known to resist blight in the west are not immune to it here. One of the varieties sometimes grown in this state, the Sudduth, is proving up well in resisting blight. This kind of a project naturally 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 being used to test their desirability as

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 promises 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 conditions.

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. Pollenization tests which Mr. Johnson carried on at the J. K. Barden farm, north of South Haven, in cooperation with Prof. V. R. Gardner, of the college, 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 inter-planting 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. All who are interested in fruit should watch the progress of the work there.

NEWS FROM CLOVERLAND

WILL ESTABLISH FREE NURSERY.

AN announcement of the plans of the Michigan State College with 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.

A 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 seedlings. 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.

AT 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 burned-over 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

article being enough to prevent the worms climbing the trees. A band of loose cotton batting is also helpful, 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.

HE 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.

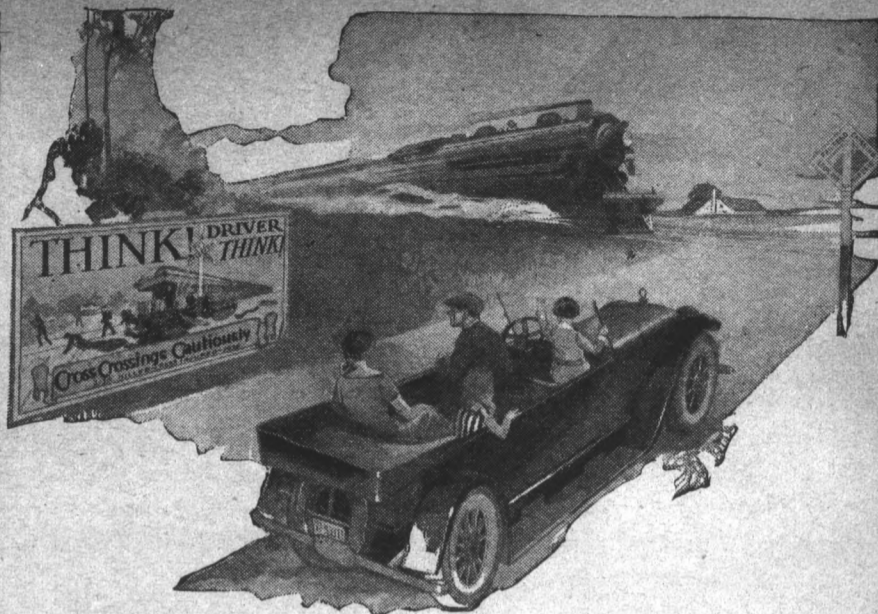
I am a farm boy of eighteen, six feet tall, and weigh 170 pounds. When helping to get in hay at fourteen years of age, I felt a pain in my right side and it seemed that something gave way. It has troubled me more or less ever since, and lately there is constant pain whenever I attempt any lifting.—P.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

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."



Cross crossings cautiously and save human life.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

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CYANOOGAS

(REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.)

CALCIUM CYANIDE

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

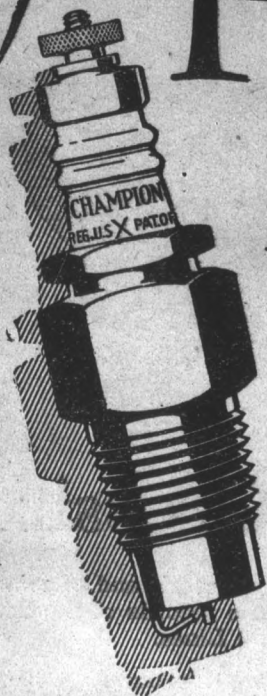
Our new leaflet 18 P tells what Cyanogas (Calcium Cyanide) is, what it does and how to use it. It is free. Send for it. You will find it full of valuable suggestions.

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

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Champion X is the standard spark plug for Ford Cars and Trucks and Fordson Tractors.

For more than 13 years Champion spark plugs have been regular equipment on Ford Cars and Trucks and on Fordson tractors since they were introduced.

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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-manite core.

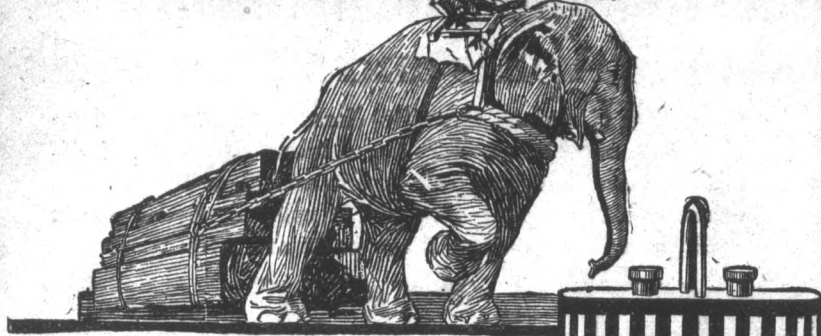
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POWER



Buy the Burgess Uniplex for heavy duty ignition

The Burgess Uniplex is a power plant in itself! For all kinds of gas engine service either indoors or afield or exposed to constant vibration or extreme weather conditions, its service is remarkable 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.



Made in 6, 7½ and 9 volt convenient sizes

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Engineers DRY BATTERIES Manufacturers
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General Sales Office: Harris Trust Bldg., Chicago
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BURGESS BATTERIES

City Christianity

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

THIS week we have several names of places in the lesson. Of these, the first is the name of a city, 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 city.

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 it over. 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 significant 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 to call on God for help when he is in trouble?" The campaign slogan became, "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 of them—that they had doubts about some things. The clubs of the city joined in the campaign and had speakers on religion. At the opera house one night people stood in line to get in, to hear an address on religion. That is the way it went. The whole city, of whom about half are Protestants and half Catholics, knew that

there is such a thing as religion. People were stirred. No one was asked 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 much-traveled 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.

THEY 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 miss.

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.

HOW 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 ministers. The churches have given 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.

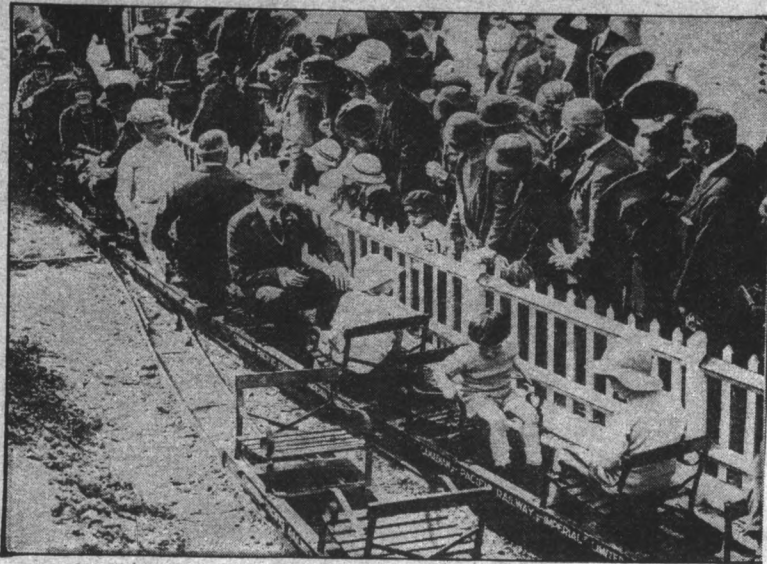
SUBJECT:—The Church in Antioch. Acts 11.19 to 30.
GOLDEN TEXT:—The disciples were first called Christians in Antioch. Acts 11.26.

Grant Manning eats three Spy apples every day and chews them good. He says they clean his teeth just as good as Blinkum's Tooth Paste which costs fifty cents per tube.—Sunshine Hollow.

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



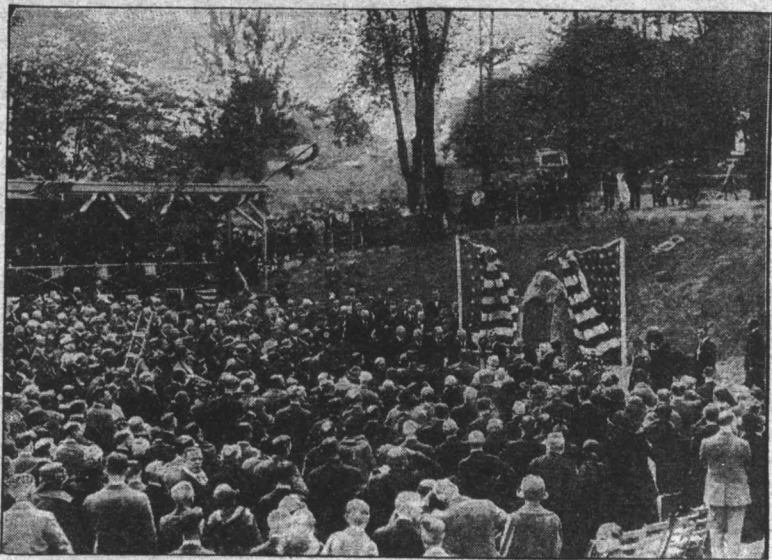
\$35,000 monument of Champlain will be erected at Orilla, Ont., to be unveiled on Dominion Day.



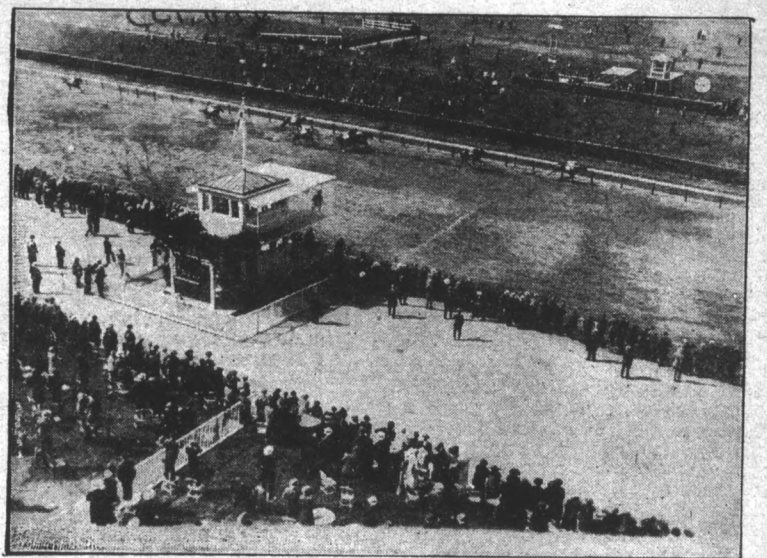
King George enjoys boyhood pleasures in taking a journey on a miniature railroad at the Wembley Exposition. The Queen of England is sitting back of him dressed in white.



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.



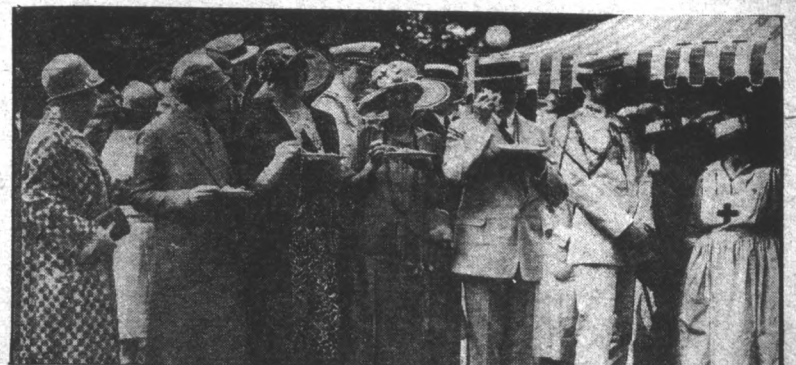
Benjamin Winter, formerly a Polish emigrant, buys the famous Astor mansion in New York.



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



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.

IN the midst, then, of this fiery furnace of femininity Dirk walked unscathed. 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 console in the correct little apartment ministered by 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. 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 to 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 monotonous, and too few. His office was a great splendid office in a great splendid office building in La-Salle Street. He drove back and forth in a motor car along the boulevards. His social engagements lay north. La-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 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 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.

"Dirk, you seem to see no one but just these people," Selina told him in

SO BIG--By Edna Ferber

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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 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,

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 roaming gaily as a small boy on a Saturday morning, with the day stretching gorgeously and adventurously ahead of him, sallies down the street without plan or appointment, knowing that richness in one form or another 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 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 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 Carl—line—"

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 palor 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-

tion and skill. She was on the Good Roads Committee and the Truck Farmers' 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, badly 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 walnut 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 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 statuesque 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 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. "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 bankers—big men, whose names are known—to talk to these women."

"But would the women come?"

"Of course they'd come. Women

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

Frank R. Leet



will accept any invitation that's en- gaged 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 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 advertising.

The Talks for Women on the Sub- ject 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 Aug Hempel'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 re- sented 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 law- yer or business man who was sched- uled to address the meeting. Dirk spoke three or four times during the winter and was markedly a favorite. The women, in smart crepe gowns and tailored suits and small chic 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 ques- tions put to him afterward with just the right mixture of thoughtful hesi- tation and confidence.

It was decided that for the national advertising there must be an illustra- tion that would catch the eye of wom- en, and interest them. The person to do it, Dirk thought, was this Dallas O'Mara whose queer hen-track signa- ture you saw scrawled on half the ad- vertising 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 oth- ers 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 de- cided 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.

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 the telephone to Dirk at his desk. He jammed his cigarette-end viciously in- to 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 mouth- piece. "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 draw- ings 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 min- utes in the outer office, being still a little annoyed. At four-thirty-five there entered his private office a tall slim girl in a smart little broadtail jacket, fur-trimmed skirt, and a black hat at once so daring and so simple that even a man must recognize its French na- tivity. She carried no portfolio of drawings under her arms.

Through the man's mind flashed a series of unbusinesslike thoughts such as: "Gosh! Eyes! That's the 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 is. "Aloud he said, "This is very kind of you, Miss O'Mara." Then he thought that sounded pompous and said, curtly, "Sit down."

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, com- posedly. He waited for her to say that usually she did not come to business offices; that she had only twenty min- utes 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 hur- riedly.

Now, this was a new experience for Dirk DeJong. Usually women spoke to him first and fluently. Quiet wom- en waxed voluble under his silence; voluble women chattered. Paula al- ways spoke a hundred words to his one. But here was a woman more silent than he; not sullenly silent, nor heavily silent, but quietly, composedly, restfully silent.

"I'll 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 said, "I'll think about it for a couple of days while I'm working on something else. I always do. I'm doing an olive soap picture now. I can begin work on yours Wednesday."

"But I'd like to see it—that is, I'd like to have an idea of what you're planning to do with it." Did she think he was going to let her go ahead with- out consulting his judgment!

"Oh, it will be all right. But drop into the studio if you like. It will take me about a week, I suppose. I'm over on Ontario in that old studio building. You'll know it by the way most of the bricks have fallen out of the building and are scattered over the sidewalk. She smiled a slow wide smile. Her teeth were good but her mouth was too big, he thought. Nice big warm kind of smile, though. He found him- self smiling, too, sociably. Then he became business-like again. Very busi- nesslike.

"How much do you—what is your— what would you expect to get for a drawing such as that?"

"Fifteen hundred dollars," said Miss O'Mara.

"Nonsense." He looked at her then. Perhaps that had been humor. But she was not smiling. "You mean fif- teen hundred for a single drawing?"

"For that sort of thing, yes."

"I'm afraid we can't pay that, Miss O'Mara."

Miss O'Mara stood up. "That is my price." She was not at all embarrass- ed. He realized that he had never seen such effortless composure. It was he who was fumbling with the ob- jects 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 top- notchers do get crazy prizes for your 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 al- ways 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?"

"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 dec- oration.

She was gone. Miss Ethelinda Quinn et al. in the outer office, appraised the costume of Miss Dallas O'Mara from her made-to-order footgear to her made-in-France millinery and achieved a lightning mental reconstruction of their own costumes. Dirk DeJong in the inner office realized that he had ordered a fifteen-hundred-dollar draw- ing, 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."

(Continued next week.)

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



ALPHA CEMENT

reduces your expenses, because ALPHA CEMENT improvements and structures do not require repairs and paint. Build them in 1925 and they will be serving you in 1975.

Your local ALPHA Dealer has a valuable, 112-page Cement Con- struction Handbook full of help- ful suggestions on home, yard, farm and business-place improve- ments. It's free to you, with his compliments and ours.

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REDUCED PRICES Chickens NOW when they will do the best. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid prices 25 50 100 500 1000

White and Brown Leghorns, Anconas	\$2.75	\$4.25	\$9.00	\$42.50	\$ 80
Barred Rocks and Reds	3.50	6.25	12.00	57.50	110
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WINSTROM POULTRY FARM, BOX C-6, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN.

First Choice White Leghorn CHICKS

PURE HOLLYWOOD STRAIN

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

Here is your opportunity to get chicks from direct de- scendants of hens with re- cords of 290-299, mated to males from dams with re- cords of 283-299 at low prices.

ORDER FROM THIS LIST

Pure Hollywood W. Leghorns (Lim- ited amount)	\$16 per 100
Hollywood Mated	10 per 100
Utility	9 per 100
Anconas (Sheppard Mated)	10 per 100
Anconas (Utility)	9 per 100
Brown Leghorns (Grade AA)	10 per 100
Brown Leghorns (Grade A)	9 per 100
Barred Rocks (Grade AA)	12 per 100
Barred Rocks (Grade A)	11 per 100
Mixed chicks (broilers), 7c straight.	

On 500 lots 1/2c less per chick. 100% Live Delivery. Wire orders a specialty.

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

Barred Rocks & Reds

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

Prices	50	100	500	1000
Foreman Strain B. P. Rocks	\$6.00	\$11	\$55	\$108
Choice select B. P. Rocks	5.50	10	50	100
Choice R. I. Reds	5.50	10	50	100
Mixed Heavy	4.50	9	45	90

8 to 10-week-old pullets, \$1.00 each. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Order from this ad.

Krueper Poultry Farm & Hatchery
Milan, Mich.

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

Pure-bred, highest quality, best pay- ing. Low prices on leading varieties. Every Fairview bird is thoroughly in- spected by a poultry expert. Custom- ers report pullets laying at three months, 21 days. Orders filled on one week's notice. 100% live deliv- ery guaranteed. Catalog free.

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

SEND NO MONEY FOR SILVER CHICKS

Just mail your order, we ship C. O. D. and guaran- tee, prepaid, 100% live delivery of sturdy pure-bred chicks from healthy bred-to-lay flocks. Wh. Leg- horns, 8c; Br. & Buff Leghorns, Anconas, 9c; Bd. Rocks, S. C. Reds, Wh. & Buff Rocks, 9c; Buff Orps, Wh. Wyand., Blk. Minorcas, 11c; Mixed, 8c. Lots of less than 100 chicks, 1c more.

Silver Lake Hatchery, Box M, Silver Lake, Ind.

Place Orders NOW for June FROM OUR

BABY CHICKS S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

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

Michigan Farmer Patterns

Summer Togs for Mother and the Kiddies

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 1 3/4 yards of 36-inch material. Price 13c.

No. 5119—Girls' Dress. Cut in four sizes, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A six-year size requires two yards of 32-inch material. Price 13c.



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 13c.



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 5 1/2 yards of figured material, and 3/4 yard of plain, 40 inches wide. The width of the dress at the lower edge is 1 1/2 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 3/4 yards of 40-inch material for the skirt, and two yards of 32-inch material for the blouse. If made with long sleeves the blouse will require 2 3/4 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 4 1/2 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 4 1/4 yards of 27-inch material. Price 13c.



Cans and Can'ts in Canning

Suggestions that May Help You Overcome Some of Your Troubles

HOUSECLEANING is scarcely out of the way before it is time to give thought to our canning budget, a thing which is as essential to the health of the family as is the financial budget to the pecuniary well-being of the family.

Health specialists tell us we should serve at least one vegetable other than 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 vitamins 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,

water has a large quantity of mineral elements, that may also cause them to be cloudy. Permitting the product to remain too long in the blanching process or handling roughly so as to crack the skins, tends to make the liquor cloudy.

When fruit or vegetables rise in the 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 DON'T'S OF DYEING.

THE 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,

however, it is necessary to add equal 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.

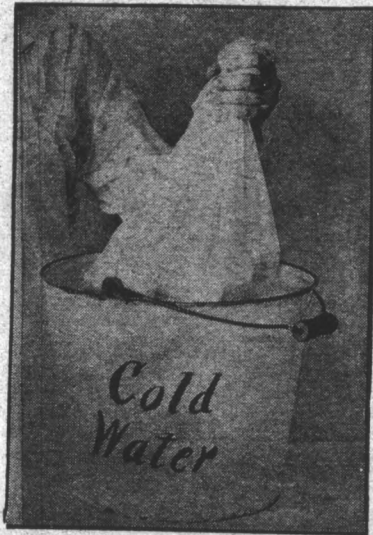
Raisin Cake.

2-3 cup butter	1 tsp. soda
1 cup brown sugar	1 1/2 tsp. cinnamon
1/2 cup molasses	1/2 tsp. cloves
2 eggs	1 1/2 cup raisins
1 cup sour milk	(chopped)
2 1/2 cups flour	1/2 cup walnuts or nut
2 tsp. baking powder	meats

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 caramel 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.

Sautéed Tomatoes and Broiled Bacon.

Cut tomatoes in quarter-inch slices, roll in bread crumbs and egg and sauté in butter. Broil bacon and serve together.



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 taken from the garden. Blanch, cold dip and pack one jar at a time and place each jar in the canner as packed. The 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.

Cloudy canned fruits or vegetables might be caused from impurities in the water, sugar, or salt used. If the

Don't Forget How to Play

THE fundamental problem in the 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 our young people lies in the latter fact. Rural neighborhoods which have maintained recreational centers have 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 for solidarity of action among farmers on problems pertaining to agricultural matters unless they have learned how

to work and how to play together in community organization.

If fathers and mothers knew more of play—were looking on the bright side rather than the drab side of life—our 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.



HOUSEHOLD SERVICE

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

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 brush.

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 as much of the moisture as possible 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 oil. Then sit under an electric light

for ten minutes, or wrap the head in hot towels for that length of time. Then begin with your fingers at the 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.

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 slice ham, 1½ pounds | 2 tb. melted butter |
| 1½ cups soft bread crumbs | ¾ cup hot water |
| 2 tb. chopped green pepper | Salt, pepper, and paprika to taste |
| 1 tsp. chopped onion | String beans |
| 1 tb. chopped parsley | Potatoes |

Spread slice of ham with dressing made from the given ingredients. Roll up and tie securely with string. Put 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.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| ¾ 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

BBROWNIE had been a very little bear the day Bruin had found him lost in the Big Woods. His mother had been taken away by a hunter and he had begun to cry, just as all 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 broadly the Man in the Moon is smiling tonight."

"What makes the violets blue and 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.

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

Bruin had always 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.

LOW RATES FARM LOANS LONG TERM

If you need a first mortgage loan on farm property this bank can offer you unusual terms. We are organized under the Federal Farm Loan Act passed by Congress to provide money for farmers at reasonable rates on favorable terms. We are allowed to loan you 50% of the value of your land plus 20% of the insurable value of the buildings. No bonuses or commissions to pay.

You Save Under Our Plan

We provide money for new loans or to refinance old loans. Your local banker knows about us. Ask him or write to us for detailed information.

Loans \$1,000 and up

Union Joint Stock Land Bank of Detroit

(under Government Supervision)

UNION TRUST BUILDING

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

ROYAL EGG BRED CHICKS

75% OF OUR SALES EACH YEAR ARE TO OLD CUSTOMERS

TANGRED—ENGLISH S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Early June Delivery

	50	100	500	1000
Eng. Type Mating (Extra Selected)	\$4.50	\$ 9	\$2.50	\$ 85.00
Tancred—English mating (Special)	5.50	11	52.50	102.50

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

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

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

CHICKS of QUALITY

PRICES SMASHED

Our saving through unusually good hatches has enabled us to cut prices again on our exceptionally high grade chicks. Order now—save money.

Extra Selected Barron	25	50	100	500	1000
or Tancred S. C. W. Leghorns sired by males of 250 to 280 egg hens	\$2.75	\$5.25	\$10.00	\$45.00	\$ 90
Barron S. C. English White Leghorns, Standard Heavy Laying Stock	2.50	4.75	9.00	42.50	80
Extra Selected Sheppard Mottled Anconas sired by 200 to 250 egg males	3.00	5.75	11.00	52.50	100
S. C. Mottled Anconas, Standard Heavy Laying Stock	2.50	4.75	9.00	42.50	80
Selected Parks Bred-to-lay Barred Rocks	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120
Broiler, mixed chicks	2.00	3.50	7.00	35.00	70

Order at once from this ad. Cash with order or send C. O. D. if desired. 100% live delivery guaranteed, prepaid to your door. We also have pullets ready for immediate shipment. Get our prices. SILVER WARD HATCHERY, BOX 29, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN.

ONE MILLION "GOOD LUCK" CHICKS

LEADING BREEDS - LOWEST PRICES!

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ALL LEADING VARIETIES	25	50	100	500	1000
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns, Anconas	\$2.50	\$4.75	\$ 9.00	\$25.50	\$42.50
Barred & White Rocks, R. I. Reds	3.25	6.00	11.50	33.00	52.00
Bl. Minorca, Wh. Wyandotte, Wh. & Buff Orpington	3.75	7.00	13.50	39.00	62.00
Buff & Wh. Minorca, Sil. Wyandotte, S. Sussex	5.00	9.00	17.00	48.00	80
Lt. Brahma, Gel. Wyandotte, 20c each. Light Mixed, 100, \$8. Heavy Mixed, 100, \$9.50.					

NEUHAUSER HATCHERIES, BOX 62, NAPOLEON, OHIO.

DILIGENT CHICKS DID IT

Postpaid prices on

	50 Chicks	100 Chicks	500 Chicks
Single Comb White Leghorns	\$5.00	\$ 9.00	\$42.50
Barred Plymouth Rocks	6.00	11.00	52.50
S. C. Mottled Anconas	5.50	10.00	47.50
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	6.00	11.00	52.50
Mixed Chicks	4.00	7.00	32.50

Pullets ready for shipment. Safe arrival guaranteed. Write for our catalog or order direct from this ad. Money returned at once if we can not fill your order. Give us a trial and be convinced. DILIGENT HATCHERY & PULLET FARM, Holland, Mich. Harm J. Knoll, Owner.

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WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHICKS



EGG BRED
for
19 YEARS

SPECIAL PRICES FOR JUNE

Selected Mating English Type White Leghorns, Br. Leghorns, Anconas	Extra Selected Mating English Type Wh. Leghorns, Br. Leghorns, Anconas,	Special Star Mating English Type Wh. Leghorns Mated to Pedigree Sires and Hollywood Males,
\$ 9 per 100	\$11 per 100	\$13 per 100
\$40 per 500	\$50 per 500	\$60 per 500
\$75 per 1000	\$95 per 1000	\$115 per 1000

Odds and Ends, \$7.00 per 100; \$34 per 500; \$62 per 1000
ORDER DIRECT FROM THIS AD.

Poultry profits come from flocks in which practically every hen lays steadily. Such flocks can be raised only with chicks which have known high record ancestry. This can be expected when you buy chicks from Wingarden's, with 19 years of breeding for high flock averages. Read our catalog for full information.

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BABY CHICKS From World's Greatest Layers

\$6.50 per 100 & up---Catalog Free

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

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

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

100% Live Delivery—Postage Paid

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

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





Profit Producing Baby Chicks

Profit Producing BABY CHICKS

Order NOW at These Low Prices

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

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

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

BRUMMER-FREDERICKSON POULTRY FARM, Box 26, HOLLAND, MICH.

CHICKS SINCE 1906

Early Summer and Harvest Hatched Chicks

Prices effective June 1.

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid prices	25	50	100	500	1000
White, Brown, Buff and Black Leghorns, Black	\$2.50	\$5.00	\$ 9.00	\$42.50	\$ 85
Minorcas	3.00	6.00	11.00	52.50	105
Barred & Wh. Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds, Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, S. S. Hamburgs	3.00	6.00	11.00	52.50	105

A Hatch every Monday until July 15th. You will make good money on these name first, second and third choice, in case of shortage on one variety we can then fill on another choice. Send for Catalog.

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

Dundee Chicks

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

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

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

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

HOLLAND HATCHERY

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

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

Special Mid-Season Bargain Offer

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

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

Our Pure Blood

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

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

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

Poultry

FOR LICE AND MITES.

EACH 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 Wife.

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 Grandview Poultry Farm, 1,249.

The Royal Hatchery pen is gradually gaining on the leading pen, although the West Neck Reds laid fifty-four 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 leaked 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 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

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 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 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.

I have a flock of about 100 Barred Rock hens (all pure-bred), and occasionally I lose one. They are fat and have laid well ever since February 1, but now are dropping off fast. I notice they pass worms. Could this be the cause of their lingering illness? I feed them whole oats, corn, oyster shells, and keep a mash before them all the time, made up of bran, corn meal and middlings. They have plenty of water and free range.—Mrs. L. R.

that the great surplus of beef cattle 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 afloat 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 bannign upon them to show up this fall and recoup the heavy losses of the past 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.

In Michigan the number of these associations have jumped from eleven to 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 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 Michigan were pure-bred, and last

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 Zealand 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 Zealand 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 higher levels of civilization.

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 infant 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 took place May 20, when the thirty cows and heifers owned by the late 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.

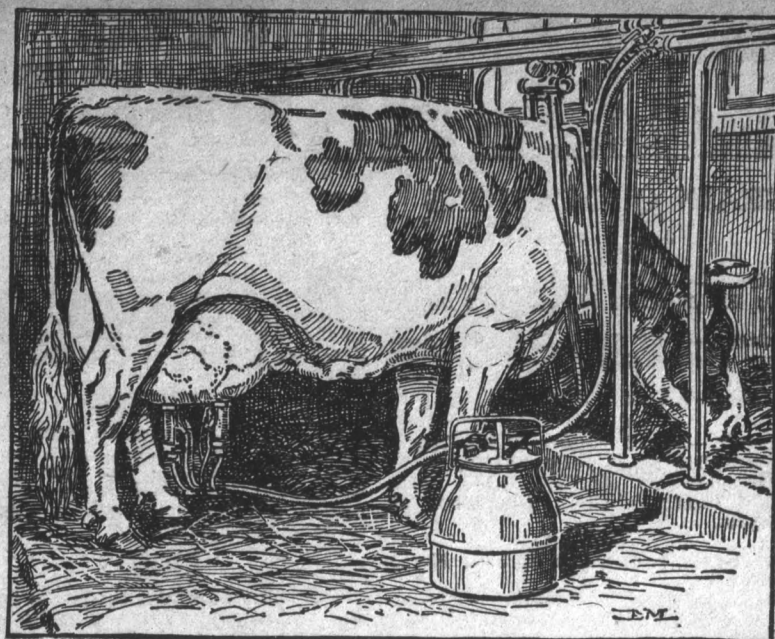
Of the fifteen cows in milk, thirteen were pure-bred Holsteins, one was a pure-bred Guernsey and one a grade Holstein. The thirteen pure-bred Holsteins sold for an average of \$197.30, the top being \$265. The grade Holstein sold for \$100 and the pure-bred Guernsey sold for \$150.

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 supervisors has decided to provide for a county-wide test of all cattle in the county for bovine tuberculosis this season. All infected herds will be twice tested this season. This is the fourth test in Gogebic county. A retest in Ontonagon county is under way.



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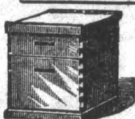
A De Laval Milker will save you at least \$20 per cow per year. You will find a De Laval easy to own, easy to operate and easy to pay for. It will please both you and your cows and your only regret will be that you didn't get one sooner.

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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 within 150 miles of Lansing for \$2.35; 600 for \$6.85.

M. H. HUNT & SON,
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at attractive prices. Best quality guaranteed. Farmer Agents wanted. Write for sample. THEO. BURT & SONS, MELROSE, OHIO.

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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.

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

FOR SALE Ewes—Feeding Lams. For immediate or future delivery. C. H. Shurte, U. S. Yards, Chicago, Ill.

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

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