

# MICHIGAN FARMER

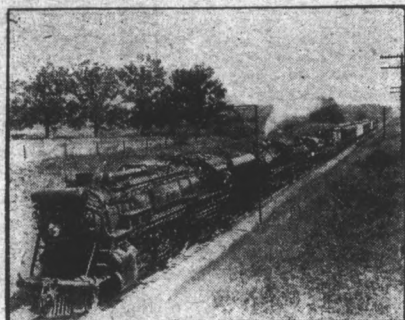
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ONE YEAR \$1.00  
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## Michigan's Wealth

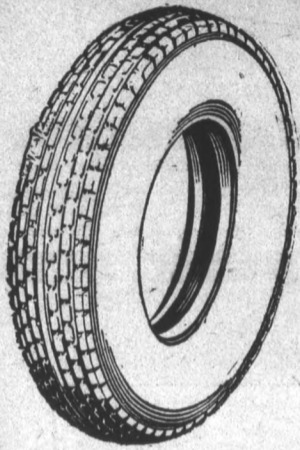


MICHIGAN ranks eighth among the states in total wealth. As further proof of its splendid financial position, Michigan's corporations and citizens paid 6.05 per cent of the total income tax of the United States in 1921. It ranked third in the payment of corporation income taxes and eighth in personal income taxes that year. Its gross income was exceeded by that of only six other states.

Income and profits taxes amounting to \$88,679,000 were collected in 1923; only four other states exceeded this amount. Miscellaneous internal revenue collected amounted to \$68,917,000, the State ranking third in this respect.

Postal revenues are also a good barometer of the volume of business initiated in a given area. Michigan postal receipts ranked eighth in 1923 with a total of \$16,177,000. In the same year, domestic money orders were issued to the sum of \$68,635,000, the State ranking sixth. The thrift of Michigan people is attested by its holding eighth place in postal savings deposits, the amount being \$2,100,540 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, and the people in only seven other states had a smaller percentage of business failures in 1923, and the people in only seven other states received a larger total sum in wages and salaries.

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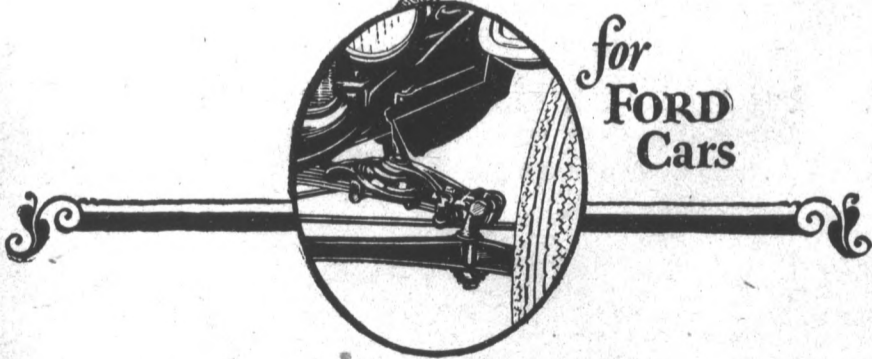
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News of Week

National

Tennessee adopts a new text book on biology which denies that any animals existing are the source of human origin.

Governor Smith, of New York, calls a special session of the assembly of that state to act on a system of state parks costing six million dollars.

The smallest wheat crop for the United States since 1917 has been predicted by the department of agriculture.

The tonnage going through the Panama Canal for the past ten months has declined twelve per cent, due largely to smaller mineral oil shipments.

Following the failure of the Los Angeles dirigible to make its recent trip from Washington to the Twin Cities, the secretary of the navy has planned that the Shenandoah will cover the same course before July 4.

Four cottages burned at Nahant, Massachusetts, entailing a loss estimated at a million dollars.

Forestry plans of the federal government will include the reforestation of military lands, including Fort Brady, Michigan.

Prohibition Commissioner Haynes states that he sees the ultimate defeat of rum and drug bootleggers, they are making their last stand as sources of illicit supplies are being closed to them.

The federal trade commission has ordered the Wisconsin Cooperative Creamery Association to desist from hindering the sale of oleomargarine as the state law permits the sale of certain preparations of that product.

The Standard Oil Company, of Indiana, will use a freight and passenger-carrying all-metal airplane in its business. The cabin will have a capacity for six persons and will be completely equipped for sleeping, cooking, etc.

Eight billion dollars are spent on autos annually in this country, according to the United States Chamber of Commerce report.

Twenty-five people were killed and 937 injured in traffic accidents in Detroit during the month of May.

Foreign

Six airplanes leave Moscow, Russia, for Peking, China, to blaze the way for a Russo-Chinese airplane line.

The finance minister of France has announced he will curb government expenditures in France so she can live within her income.

England will enter no security pact with France and Germany until parliament has considered the question.

Fighting for the possession of Canton, China continues between Cantonese and Yunnanese troops. Business is suffering, newspapers have suspended publication, and the city police force has been disbanded. Both British and Japanese steamship lines have tied up because of the riots.

Fighting between the French and tribesmen in Morocco continues to be serious, owing to a large number of tribesmen in the Queezen territory, where they are attacking along a sixty-mile front.

Nothing has yet been heard of the Amundsen-Ellsworth polar expedition.

A new Belgian cabinet has been formed by Viscount Poulet.

A Belgian entry wins the international balloon race.

Maharajah of Gwalior, a rich Hindu prince, died of a boil on his neck because he believed modern medical help was contrary to his Brahman religion.

BETTER RADIO PROGRAMS.

THE National Farm Radio Council organized recently in Chicago, is receiving encouraging endorsements from the farm organizations. It aims to promote better farm programs and to remove duplication of effort in the air so that farmers will receive the largest measure of benefit and satisfaction from radio it is possible to obtain.

BUSINESS INCREASES.

THE Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers, the sales agency for many eastern cooperatives, has made a substantial growth during the past year, according to General Manager A. R. Rule. Last year the Federated sold for its members, including the products of 37,500 individual producers, 34,104 cars of fruits and vegetables in 1,196 different markets. This is an increase of fifty-five per cent in wider distribution of carlot sales.



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VOLUME CLXIV

# MICHIGAN FARMER

AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY  
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A Practical Journal for the Rural Family

MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

QUALITY  
RELIABILITY  
SERVICE

NUMBER TWENTY FOUR

## How Goodrich Found Itself

*School Becomes a Real Factor in Transforming This Typical Farming Community*

By S. H. Lataurette

ONE of the oldest and one of the most successful consolidated schools to be found in the state is located in the little town of Goodrich, Genesee county. The town dates back to the old pioneer days of Michigan when a settlement grew up there around the old mill, and possesses no particular advantage of location or industry. The present population numbers only four hundred. It is the center of a typical farming community, and a splendid example of the latent possibilities in such a community. For it now has a modern school plant, a community church and one of the best hospitals in the county.

The Goodrich Consolidated School from 1919 when six districts comprising twenty-five square miles united under the Rural Agricultural School Act of that year. The valuation of the consolidated area is \$1,323,000. And the total enrollment in the school is 225. Seven busses are used in transporting the pupils. The school tax last year was \$17.35 per thousand. This included not only all operating expenses, but also a retirement of one-tenth of the bonded indebtedness. The school was originally constructed as a local building in 1913, when pre-war prices were in force, at a cost of \$13,500. A \$31,000 addition this past summer made possible a gymnasium, a school garage and facilities for handling the variety of courses which a rural school demands.

The building as it is now completed is most attractive. Strictly modern throughout in its lighting, heating, ventilating and plumbing, fire proof in construction, well proportioned architecturally as it rises from its maple-shaded lawn, every student is proud of the school he attends. But, in the same sense that a beautiful house does not necessarily make a home, neither does a fine building make a school. Tribute is due to the superintendent of the Goodrich school, Mr. M. V. Gleason, for his tireless effort and planning that makes the school physically attractive. But of much greater importance is the way in which he has organized the faculty, the student body and the whole program of school activities, to meet the needs of the community. What are some of the

things that give the Goodrich school real individuality and serve to refute so many of the antiquated arguments against consolidation?

One of the first points that inevitably comes up in every discussion of consolidation is that of transportation. How has the Goodrich school solved the transportation problem? One is immediately impressed by the uniformity and neat appearance of the seven busses. All are mounted on light truck chassis. The bus bodies give every appearance of being factory

built, but those who doubt the practical most successfully in maintaining order and efficiency.

The expense of transportation always looms larger as a fear than a fact. After the state aid has been deducted from the total cost, the net cost to the district was only \$3.20 per pupil for the entire year—400 trips, and only four-fifths of a cent per trip. Notice, too, that this includes, not only gas and oil, which are purchased at wholesale, but all expense of upkeep and a liberal allowance for deprecia-



The New School Building Serves the Whole Community.

tical value of manual training in the high school ought to be told that they were built by the boys themselves in their regular class work. The busses are all owned by the school.

Now as to drivers. One of the teachers handles a bus, both janitors drive, one of them being a skilled auto mechanic, and the others are driven by the older school boys. But someone will immediately say, "How dare you trust a mere high school boy with a bus load of children?" Experience speaks louder than theory. Every month there is reserved from each driver's salary a certain amount which accumulates as a bonus, payable at the end of the year. Lack of promptness, disorder in the bus, loss of tire chains or other equipment, reduces this bonus. The system works out

on both bodies and chassis. And remember that fifty per cent of the roads are yet unimproved clay roads.

The route of each bus is carefully mapped in the superintendent's office, the map showing the home of every child who is transported and the time the bus is due to reach there. In case a bus breaks down or is delayed for any reason, a telephone call to the school, a glance at the map, and instantly another bus can be dispatched to the scene to pick up the children. Such a map is invaluable to visualize transportation to the school board and road commissioners. It is interesting to notice the extent to which these two boards are working together in improving the roads on every bus route.

In watching the children arrive at

school, one gets a thrill in seeing bus after bus roll up and unload its cargo of health and energy and possibilities. One is impressed by the social advantages the consolidated school affords.

The success of any school rests primarily on its teaching force. The faculty here consists of nine carefully selected teachers. A look in at the little tots makes one appreciate how much more can be accomplished by a specialist in the early grades than by a teacher in a district one-room school who must divide her time between eight grades and from thirty to fifty classes. On up through the grades each age has the stimulation of studying and learning and playing with a room full, not older, not younger, but boys and girls who are in their particular stage of development.

The junior high school is a splendid arrangement for bridging that jumping off place which used to follow the eighth grade and mark the mental terminus for so many country boys and girls. Upon reaching that period we find manual training and domestic science required subjects in the Goodrich school. What beehives of activities these laboratories are. No disciplinary trouble is to be found here, for the young people are doing what they like to do. Here we see a group of girls sewing, seated informally around a table with their teacher. Over there in the kitchen is another aproned group, and what savory smells arise from that kitchen. If it is in October it may be that irresistible odor of tomatoes, from the school farm, being canned for the winter hot lunches. In colder weather a whiff of hot cocoa, or a stew of onions, carrots and potatoes, all from the school farm, may tell the boys working with saws and hammers in the next laboratory that the noon hour is approaching. The school is filled with the practical results of the manual training department. Beside the bus bodies before mentioned, cabinets, tables, benches, gymnasium platform, and playground equipment all reflect credit to the instructor and show the developing capabilities of the boys.

The agriculture department of a consolidated school is what gives it its distinctively rural touch. For here it

(Continued on page 789).

## Have Patience With That Alfalfa Seeding

By Jason Woodman

THE first talk I heard on growing alfalfa made by a man who really knew his subject, was delivered by Dr. C. B. Smith, a Michigan man now head of county agent work in the United States Department of Agriculture. The speech was given at a farmers' institute held in Hastings about fourteen years ago. I have an especially clear recollection of one portion of it. After describing the value of the crop and methods of obtaining a successful seeding, Dr. Smith said:

"You determine to grow a field of alfalfa, get all information available on the subject, carefully prepare the ground for the new seeding, apply the amount of lime recommended. Inoc-

ulate the soil—this was before the use of cultures had become common—and sow the seed. A perfect stand is secured and the young alfalfa grows vigorously. Nodules form on the roots. You look at the field with a satisfied eye, and picture in your mind the mow full of beautiful hay you will harvest next year.

"Again summer comes. The new seeding seems to start off in good shape. Then it has a setback. It quits growing and looks sick; weeds grow up among the young alfalfa plants. You are disappointed and discouraged. You wonder what you should

have done that you didn't do, or what you did that you should not have done, and you conclude that your alfalfa is a failure. Have patience. Your new seeding is going through what I term its teething period. You probably will not cut much hay from the field this year but next year it will come along all right and prove to be a satisfactory alfalfa meadow."

Hundreds of new alfalfa seedings were made in this part of Michigan last year. Many of them are the first attempts of beginners. This year a large proportion of these "yearlings" are making little growth and are weak,

puny, feeble. I happen to know that some of these beginners are afraid that their seedings are failures, and talk of plowing them up, but as Dr. Smith said, "Have patience. Probably they will be all right next year."

I have told this story before many times. It will be remembered by some who read this article. It has helped to save more than one seeding which the owner thought would not amount to anything, but in the years that followed came along all right and produced good crops of hay.

I tell the story again, hoping that it will aid in preserving for future usefulness some of the apparently poor seedings of last year.

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DETROIT, JUNE 20, 1925

CURRENT COMMENT

Boys and Big Farms

IN a study of the relation of the size of farms to the number of boys who remain on the farm, it has been discovered that larger farms offer a reasonable solution to this perplexing question, at least, surveys show this to be the case.

In a study made in New York state where the records of nearly seven hundred farms were reviewed, it was found that nearly one-half of the sons on small farms left for urban life, whereas on the larger units over ninety per cent remained at home.

The reason seems to be an economic one. There is plenty of work to be had on any farm. The amount is unlimited. But labor is usually found to be most profitable when applied to the larger area. Therefore, the boy on the big farm gets the idea that the farm is worth while, from the standpoint of getting ahead, so he sticks.

Families who have more boys than they have profitable work for, may find it advisable to increase their farm acreage. Not in many years has there been a better time than the present for making this addition to the average farmstead. The relative cheapness of land, and the ease with which money can be secured, seems to justify such a statement.

Spending the Fourth

THE general impression is that the young are the ones who wish to spend a reckless Fourth. We older ones seem to think that the spirit of youth and noise go together. But, if you will turn back to the Boys' and Girls' pages in this issue, you will find that at least some young folks believe in safe and sane Fourths.

The Fourth of July is a day for celebrating the independence of this country. We make this statement with the thought that she may not know it, so often has the celebration of our holidays gone far from their true purposes. But just why noise and the celebration of liberty should be thought synonymous is beyond comprehension.

The liberty such as we enjoy is not reckless or noisy. A reckless independence endangers happiness. Therefore, it should be prohibited. It is not the kind of liberty which Washington fought for, or Patrick Henry spoke for.

The ideals of liberty which the con-

stitution proclaims are those which bring happiness to each and all. It is a liberty which brings good to the individual and to society. Therefore, in the celebration of our Independence Day, we should engage in such activities which freshen our minds as to the ideals upon which this government is founded. They should bring to us an appreciation of the suffering and sacrifice which those who have gone before us, have endured in order that we may enjoy America as it is today. Such activities should instill or renew in us the spirit of patriotism.

An Englishman's View

THE foremost authority on agricultural economics in England, Sir Daniel Hall, recently expressed the opinion that huge business units to conduct farming will replace the one-man farms, and that the resulting change in the social life of the rural community which will entail, is the solution for the world-wide bread-and-butter problem.

Mr. Hall further states that this reorganization will begin within the present generation. "When the small, independent farmers generally fail to make a go of it, then capital will see its opportunity and will step in with its advantages of large organization and economical operation. Since 1900 there has been—excepting during the war period—a steady upward trend of food prices. This will likely increase to a point where capital cannot keep its hands off, and then will come the new era in agriculture."

We are not going to argue with Mr. Hall. He may be right. We do know, however, that to date efforts to operate large areas of land economically under a single organization generally have been unsuccessful. But this may not always be the case. New methods may change agriculture, as steam and electricity have changed methods of manufacture.

All will depend upon efficiency. If the family-sized farm can raise grains and animal products more efficiently than can be done by the large corporation, then the latter will have a difficult time getting a foothold. Otherwise, we may expect Mr. Hall's prediction to come true.

The situation emphasizes, however, the need for a close study, by the individual farmer, of all the elements in his business, to the end that the largest results may come from the least investment of capital and labor.

Milk as an Educator

OVER in Wisconsin a study has recently been completed showing the influence of milk upon children's school work. The conclusion reached by those having the tests in charge was "that milk fed children do the best work in school." Children maintain better health, grow normally and are better able to keep up with their school work when they drink milk at home and at school.

It was John Burroughs, the noted naturalist, who said: "Man can and does alter his environment to a limited extent, but not so radically as his environment alters him. He cannot change the air he breathes, or the water he drinks, or the nature of the food he eats, nor change his vital relations to the physical world. His mechanical relations, to a certain extent, wait upon his will; but his vital relations are forever fixed."

The idea, if we interpret rightly the words of our distinguished naturalist, is that we will suffer when we violate any fixed laws regarding the maintenance of our bodies. By changing the nature of our food we may bring joy or sorrow, according as the change suits our natural requirements or disagrees therewith.

From the Wisconsin study, as well as from thousands of experiments and

observations, it would appear that milk is one of the foods which suits man's natural needs. It's use violates none of the fixed laws of our nature. Those who use it abundantly, therefore, are more certain not only to enjoy life, but to enjoy it abundantly. And an abundant life is a fundamental condition to securing a useful education.

Little Robin Red-breast

WE have been disillusioned, and this is how it come about. We read the other day, in another farm paper, and a responsible one, too, that the robin is a fraud, a deceit and wolf in sheep's clothing.

We feel badly over this because, from the time we started our education we were taught that robin red-breast was our friend. Besides, we have always liked to see him on the lawn listening for worms and pulling them out. Then, too, his cheery song has been an inspiration to those who are open to the enjoyment of nature's good things.

But, now we learn that his song is harsh and unmusical; he steals the planted grain, eats cherries and strawberries, and besides he does these things impudently, not cautiously like the crow. Even the worms he feeds are the angle kind which are useful to man for fishing, etc. But tent caterpillars and such things which are destructive to man's crops he pays no attention to.

Somehow, even though we have learned all this bad news about the robin and have known for some time that he has been pretty hard on our cherry trees, we feel sure that we will want to see him around. It may be due to our early education, but we believe that he personifies beauty and good cheer through his song and grace. He is one of the birds which lets us know that there is happiness in this world. For that reason alone we like him.

Mechanics of Success

THEY say that you can usually tell a workman by his tools. There is much truth in that statement, for a good worker would not be content with poor tools; he could not do good work with them.

We feel that the relation of tools to good husbandry is much the same as tools and good workmanship. Farm work can not be done efficiently with poor tools. Both time and results suffer from the use of inefficient and insufficient equipment.

The corn planter which misses only one kernel in ten will cause the loss of 100 to 200 bushels of corn on a forty acre field. In other words, the cost of the planter itself will be lost in one year.

The cream separator which skims inefficiently will cause losses as high as \$25 per month. The one row cultivator will take much longer than a two-row one. An inefficient spray outfit will cause untold losses in the quality of fruit.

Money can be saved, or made, depending on how one looks at it, by having such equipment as a silo, husker, shredder, corn binder, pumps and engines. Milking machines will save time and labor and, properly used, will produce a cleaner product than hand-milking. It will pay in dollars and cents as well as in health, to let machinery do the work whenever there is sufficient work to justify its use.

These things are brought to attention because it has been found that farmers are spending fully three times as much for automobiles as for working equipment. The farmer should not refrain from buying autos, as they are of greater use to him than to the city man. They also give him needed enjoyment besides. But he should not neglect keeping up or obtaining such equipment as will help to make his

farm production efficient and profitable. By so doing he will be in a better position to buy autos and to enjoy other pleasures and comforts of life.

Watch Sweet Clover Pasture

THE prevailing dry weather is bringing its opportunities for observation as well as its many difficult problems for farmers throughout the country. During recent years there has been a growing confidence in the use of sweet clover for pasture, particularly for the dairy cows. Many Michigan farmers have provided themselves with a small acreage of this crop in order to have good feed during dry times, then farmers when native grasses fail to yield the necessary nutrients.

In order that our farmers may better insure themselves in the future against drought like the one of these past weeks, we are anxious that they may observe, wherever possible, the condition of sweet clover pastures. If a few acres of this crop will provide insurance against a shortage of field feed during dry times, then farmers should be urged to use it more generally.

To better disseminate such information, we are asking all who have opportunity to observe, to write us, giving in a letter the facts about this crop. We shall be glad to remit a dollar for every letter of this kind that we can use to the benefit of our readers.

Coposetic

THE other day I went to a banquet and one of the main speakers said "coposetic" semi-occasionally, just like he knew what it meant. He would say, "ain't this coposetic?" and "ain't that coposetic?" I didn't know whether it was or not. I asked him why he didn't use the English language all the way through like I do, and then folkses would understand what he was sayin'.

He said coposetic was New York Irish fer delicate. I don't believe him, 'cause there ain't nothin' Irish what is delicate.

This coposetic speaker said the dinner was coposetic. I don't believe him again, 'cause he didn't handle it like anything what was delicate. He went right after it like he was afraid it'd get away from him, and he didn't have no coposetic appetite, neither.

I'll tell you what coposetic is. It ain't nothin'. It ain't even written in the Book o' Words. It's just what some o' these fellows, who pay fer their dinner by talkin' instead o' with real money, use ta show their super-intelligence. They don't know what the word means, so they're sure the folkses, who is ready ta sleep off the dinner they paid fer, don't know. It's just ta make those folkses feel what you call inferior, like I feel when Sofie gets after me sometimes.

I thought I'd try coposetic on Sofie, so I says, "Mary Ann is quite coposetic, ain't she?" "No, she ain't either. You are always complimentin' other women and never me." I says, "Coposetic means delicate and there sure ain't nothin' delicate about you." Then she found out how littul she knew and what a smart husband she had. So I wanta say much oblige ta that speaker fer the word.

I'm getting up some words myself. One is inquamulate. It means nothin', just like coposetic. But when Sofie asks me what I'm doin' I'll say I'm inquamulatin'. That'll mean I'm doin' nothin', but she won't know it. If I kin get that ta work I'll accomplish one o' the great objects o' my life, which is doin' nothin' and makin' Sofie think I'm doin' somethin'.

HY SYCKLE.



# Five Trying Years

*What Will the Trend of General Conditions be During the Next Five Years*

By J. T. Horner

WHILE there were some price declines in the fall of 1919, particularly in live stock products, the peak of farm products prices was not reached until January, 1920. In February there was a marked decline followed by an upswing which took farm product prices in April almost back to the high point. This month—April, 1920—marked the point when farm products prices fell below all commodities and was the real beginning of the debacle which was so disastrous to agriculture.

In reading statements of business conditions of five years ago, very little pessimism is found. Not until August of 1920 was the trend of prices outstanding. At that time it was not a question of whether prices were going to fall, but just how low they would go.

Agriculture was, of course, hit hardest by the depression. Prices dropped fifty-six points, from 243 to 187, from April to October, 1920, and during the year April, 1920, to April, 1921, they fell from 243 to 117, or 126 points. This was a drop of more than one-half.

April, 1921, marked virtually the end of the price decline, however, after a rise in May, farm products dropped to 114 and quickly recovered to 119 the next month. Never since that time have they been so low.

In general, the history of agricultural prices since 1913 is that they were slightly above the 1913 level in 1914 and 1915, and in early 1916 commenced an upswing which was fairly steady until January, 1920, when they stood at 247. From January, 1920, to June, 1921, farm products prices decreased rapidly to a point of only fourteen per cent above the 1913 level. Most of this decline took place during the year ended April 1921. Since that time there was a gradual increase in agricultural prices, until they reached the high level of 163 in January, 1925. During the past few months, prices have

been going down. Those on farm products had declined ten points, to 153, for April, 1925.

What will be the future trend of prices, is a question which every wise manager, whether on a farm, in a factory, bank or retail store, must give consideration. The farmer is interested in what present prices are; but he is more concerned, when planning the year's business, with what they will be after the harvest. Market conditions during the next five years will have a marked effect on the outcome of present plans.

Price levels are not the most vital factors of our economic structure. Far more important are price relationships. If all prices go up and down in harmony, very little damage results except the inequalities which result in connection with the repayment of loans. If the prices of the products

of the farm decline and those of the factory do not, the farmer is hurt financially. Likewise, if agricultural prices remain constant and manufactured goods prices go up, the farmer is at a disadvantage.

During the early months of 1919, farm products had advanced to point higher than any other group. Theoretically, the farmer was in a good position. By October, 1920, farm products prices were the lowest. This radical change was very difficult to withstand. The fact that so many of our farmers came through this period and remained in business is a credit to their business ability, their resourcefulness, their credit standing, and their moral strength.

The trend of price levels since April, 1917, are shown on page 788. These show how agricultural prices changed from above "All Commodities" to be-

low, then slightly above and now below again. The change from January to April, 1925, is very similar to that of 1920. Whether the history of five years ago is to be repeated is worthy of question. Some of the conditions seem to be about the same. Agricultural products prices have dropped about the same number of points which means a greater relative drop because the price level is not so high now. These prices have also dropped below the level of "All Commodities" just as they did in 1920.

Here the similarity of the two periods seems to cease. Business conditions are much more sound than in the former period. Price relationships, while not back to the 1913 status, are in better condition than they were five years ago. Index numbers for the high and low commodity groups since April, 1920, show that the variation between these groups is becoming less.

The price tendency appears to be that of a lowering of the high groups and a rising of the low groups. This will not be the case in all instances; but unquestionably we are getting back nearer to a state harmony in price relationship. However, we should not assume that conditions in 1913 were ideal nor that it is likely prices would get back to this relationship, even if it were ideal. Long time changes in the relationship between prices of different groups is the result of changes in industrial and social conditions and are not in themselves bad. It is only when these changes are so violent that the productive agencies cannot readily adjust themselves to the changed conditions that bad results follow.

It is never safe to make forecasts. This pastime is especially dangerous if these forecasts are used by others as a basis upon which to plan their business. However, the indications as I read them, are that during the next (Continued on page 788).

## Old Jed Meeker on Motorizing

Sez Old Jed Meeker, "B' Gum," sez'ee, Things hev come tu pass like I never see.  
I driv intu taoun, he sez, tудay, Hed tu drive in the ditch nigh all th' way.  
Th road wuz filled with autos an dust, Everyone tryin' tu git thar fust. Yu'd think from th' way they snort an' rar,  
Thet lives depended on gittin' thar. A feller'd be safer now it's uh fac', If he driv tu taoun on the railroad track.  
An engine'll whistle an' try tu warn, But these auto drivers won't blow their horn.  
If I hed my way, it seems to me, I'd stretch a few necks tu the nearest tree,  
Fer they come up behind yu, jest like uh flash,  
Yu kin take tu the ditch, er git uh smash.  
My hosses is far too old tu larn,

They jump an' thrash around, By Darn!  
When I git tu taoun, my aigs an' such, Are busted so bad; they ain't wuth much.  
I'm here tu say, it's plain tu be seen, Thet this is the age uv gasoline.  
Why, right on the farm, Gosh Hang th' luck!  
They're sellin' ther hosses an' haulin' by truck.  
An' stickin' out uv the stable, Friend, You'll glimpse uh tractor's hindmost end.  
My boys say the hosses ain't up tu par, An' hound all th' while fer uh motor car.  
They also say thet th tractors th thing, So I guess I'll give into 'em some next spring.  
I've fit these gas riggins' quite uh spell,  
An' figgered it pro an' con as well. We've talked it all over, me an' Lize, An' we've finally concludod tu motorize.

# Experimental Cattle Sold at Detroit

*The Results of the Year's Test in Cattle Feeding at Michigan State College*

THE experimental cattle from the Michigan State College sold last on the Detroit market at \$10.50 per cwt. They were handled by the Michigan Live Stock Exchange and were bought by the Michigan Beef Company.

These thirty heifer calves had been on feed since November 7, 1924, starting at an average weight of 370 pounds, and the entire drove averaged 755 pounds in Detroit. They had been fed in three lots, divided equally as to size, conformation, quality and fleshing. The final experimental weights were taken May 16, making a feeding period of 190 days.

### Rations Fed.

The basal ration of silage and alfalfa was fed in all lots throughout the experiment. Each lot received all the silage they could clean up readily twice per day, and alfalfa hay was kept before them in racks.

A mixture of equal parts by weight of shelled corn and whole oats was fed all lots the first sixty days, three parts corn and one part oats the next thirty days, and corn alone the last 100 days. The calves in Lot 1 and Lot 2 each received one pound of oilmeal per day the first ninety days, and one and one-half pounds per day the next sixty days, and two pounds per day the last forty days, fed on the silage night and morning.

Lot 1 was put on a self-feeder of

grain at the end of thirty days, when by gradual increase they had reached a full feed. Lot 2 was hand-fed twice daily, approximately two-thirds the amount of grain consumed by Lot 1 throughout the experiment. Lot 3 received no oilmeal, but was fed an amount of grain equal to the sum of the grain and oilmeal fed in Lot 2, up to within fifty days before the close of the experiment, when they refused to take the increased ration except for a few days before the close of the experiment. However, their gains dropped for only a few days.

### Gains in Proportion to Feed Eaten.

Lot 1 consumed considerably more grain than the other lots, but less silage and alfalfa. However, the calves in Lot 1 gained 2.13 pounds per day, less than one-tenth pound more per day than those in Lot 2, (2.04 pounds), and only two-tenths of a pound more than those in Lot 3, (1.90 pounds).

The cost of feed for 100 pounds of gain in weight, deducting the value of pork produced from the droppings, was \$13.23 in Lot 1; \$11.77 in Lot 2, and \$11.17 in Lot 3. The necessary selling price in the lots at home, to break even for the initial cost of the calves and the cost of feed, was \$10.35 for Lot 1; \$9.59 for Lot 2, and \$9.21 for Lot 3. When they were appraised by live stock men from Detroit on May 9 the market was slightly higher and the first two lots were valued at \$11 and the third lot at \$10.50.

### Limited Corn Rations Profitable.

With corn at \$1.26, oats at fifty-six cents, oilmeal \$55, silage \$5.00, and alfalfa \$12, the self-fed lot shows a loss of \$1.52 per calf, crediting pork; the second lot shows a profit of \$4.25 per calf, and Lot 3 a profit of \$3.20 per calf.

The feeding of oilmeal in the second lot shows an additional profit of \$1.05 per calf more than in the strictly home-grown ration in Lot 3. With other feeds as charged above, the calves returned for the shelled corn fed, \$1.21 per bushel in Lot 1; \$1.47 in Lot 2, and \$1.40 in Lot 3.

Steer calves of equal finish would have sold slightly higher than the heifers did, but they would have cost at least \$2.00 per cwt. more in the fall.

### WILL DEMONSTRATE NEW HAY-MAKING SYSTEM.

MODERN hay-making machinery, applying lessons learned from our fathers who kept rakers on the heels of the scythes so their grass would cure in the shade of the pile, rather than bleach in the sun, is to be demonstrated by the Michigan State College in a series of County Hay Days, this summer.

In the switch from hand hay-making methods to machinery during the past quarter century, many of the advantages of old-fashioned methods which

resulted in hay of excellent leafiness, color and aroma were lost. Now, however, modern machinery is available which will rake the new-mown hay as soon as it falls over the cutter-bar. A left-hand, curved-tooth, side-delivery rake which forms airy windrows, has been designed and the State College has employed it in the making of several hundred tons of excellent alfalfa the past two years.

The ability of this rake to pick up freshly cut hay without waiting for wilting has enabled its users to cure their hay much more rapidly and without encountering the bleaching effect of the sun with the attendant loss of food value and palatability.

The large acreage of alfalfa which Michigan growers are handling makes it imperative that some system of hay making be employed which will rapidly and economically put up hay of good quality. Ralph Hudson, manager of the State College Farm, states that the new system has saved forty per cent in handling operations over the old hand methods, and it resulted in hay of excellent quality.

Arrangements have already been made to conduct hay curing demonstrations in Branch, Van Buren, Kalamazoo, Wexford and Antrim counties, and crop extension men at the State College expect that eight or ten additional demonstrations of the new curing system will be arranged before the season is over.

# Reynolds Shingles For Farm Buildings

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### SUPREME COURT CASE.

How long does it take to decide a case in the supreme court at Lansing? Can it be thrown out? It is to set three deeds aside to land given three days before the death of a man ninety-six years old. The case was tried October 21, 1924. When had we ought to hear from it?—E. B. M.

It takes several weeks ordinarily to prepare the record of the supreme court, and still some more to print after it is signed and filed. Then briefs must be written and printed, these being filed, and the case argued and submitted, the court takes it under advisement, and it may be a few weeks or a year or more after that before the court hands down a decision.—Rood.

### CUTTING A BEE TREE.

A tree in our woods has honey and bees in it. Would anyone have a right to go in there and cut the tree down without permission?—E. P.

No one has a right to go there without permission of owner, much less to cut the tree.—Rood.

### CUTTING ROADSIDE TREES.

Is it lawful to cut the walnut trees along my fence out in the highway? The tree stands twenty-four feet from the center of road and three feet from my fence.—C. V.

If the tree interferes with the use of the highway, the commissioner may remove it after giving the owner notice and opportunity to do so. The owner may remove it at any time, having due regard to the safety of the public.—Rood.

### NEIGHBOR'S CHICKENS.

My neighbor's chickens have done damage and he is not collectible. I have a good woven wire fence with barbed wire on top. The neighbor will pay no attention when told to keep the chickens out. What can I do?—W. S.

When the chickens come onto the land catch them, shut them up, and notify the owner to redeem them by paying damages.—Rood.

### SELLING SILO ON MORTGAGED FARM.

I bought a fifty-acre farm, paying half. The rest is a mortgage which the former owner handles. Can I sell the silo off this property as I intend to do away with all my cows? Who is the owner now? The mortgage holder says they still own the property.—Mrs. W. D. B.

The removal of buildings, timber, minerals (except in the regular course of working mines already in operation when the mortgage was given) is waste; and the mortgagee may have such waste enjoined if there is any doubt as to his security being ample. The silo belongs to the owner of the land, subject to the mortgage lien.—

### RYE ON RENTED FARM.

Last year I put in nine acres of rye on the place I was working. I paid money rent for the place and my time wasn't up on the place until the first of March of this year, and I put the rye in last fall. Can I hold the rye now and harvest it this summer as long as I was paying rent when I put it in? The neighbors tell me I have a right to go back and harvest it.

There are several things to consider in determining the true status of conditions involved in the above inquiry.

Was there rye on the place at time of rental? If so, who received the crop?

What was the understanding at the time lease was made relative to sowing a crop that would be harvested after termination of lease, and what were the intentions of the tenant at the time the rye was sown. Certainly,

the tenant was not spending his time and money putting in a crop of rye unless he expected to receive some compensation for it, or was under obligation to do so.

The agreement at outset and intentions of both parties has much to do with the just decision in this case.

While there is no direct rule relative to this subject, court decisions have been decided in favor of the landlord, i. e., if the tenant surrenders the farm while the crop is growing he has no right to the crop. *Kiplinger Vs. Green*, 61 Mich. 340; *Smith vs. Sprague*, 119 Mich. 148.—F. T. Riddell.

### KILLING DOGS.

What is the law in regard to dogs that run loose? If dogs run about the country and kill sheep every little while, has a person got to find them on his own place before he can kill them?—E. S.

The dog law of 1919, Sec. 19, provides that any person may kill any dog he sees pursuing, or worrying any live stock, or attacking any person, and that if any dog enters any field or enclosure outside of any city or incorporated village, unaccompanied by its owner or his agent, the owner or tenant of the enclosure or field may lawfully kill the dog; and that otherwise than as above stated it shall be unlawful for any person other than police to kill any dog bearing license tag for the current years.—Rood.

## Cloverland News

### HELPING FARMERS WITH LAND-CLEARING.

UNDER the management of Mr. L. M. Geismar, county agricultural agent, three demonstrations will be held in Houghton county relating to land-clearing, plowing and planting. Teams, tractors and pyratol will provide the energy required for clearing a half-acre plot, and there will also be demonstrations in ditch and boulder blasting. Mr. George Amundson, of the engineering extension division of the Michigan State College will be in charge.

On the second day of each demonstration will take place a demonstration of plowing, fitting and planting the land cleared during the first day. Oats will be planted on these fields. These oats, taken from a field of last season where smut was present, will be planted partly without treatment and partly with formaldehyde treatment to show the value of treatment of seed against this disease.

Meetings will be held later on when the effect of this treatment becomes apparent. There will also be a demonstration of the value of rolling the ground before and after planting the oats.

### TRIANGLE RANCH TO OPEN.

IT is announced that Triangle Ranch No. 2 will be opened this season by the owners of the first project of this name. The new ranch will be located in the Deer River Valley near Deer Lakes. It is provided with excellent pasture land. This season's work will be confined to opening up the tract by a new road into it. Land-clearing operations at the old ranch will be completed, this season, it is announced, when some 3,000 acres will be in plow lands. Losses of calves the past winter is put at two per cent, as compared with some five per cent in the west. It is anticipated by the management that, with fuller experience of local conditions, losses can be nearly eliminated. The need for pasture has made the new ranch necessary.

BETTER FOR HEALTH.

W HEN we came on the farm we found the toilet built right in the back part of the house. We fired that out quick and built a little house some distance away for this purpose. And we did two other things. We put a big pail of dust in the house to be used whenever anyone went to the house. And then we made a box as long as the toilet was wide and about a foot across, closed at both ends. Plank was the material used. In one end we put a stout ring. In the end of the house we made a little door through which we could slide this plank box under the seats. A small door of clapboard, like the rest of the house, swung on hinges and covered the box out of sight. When we wished to do so we lifted the swing door, fastened a chain to the ring in the end of the box and with a horse drew it away to be cleared out. This adds to the healthfulness of the home.—E. L. V.

KEEPING DOWN WEEDS.

ONE of the hard tasks we find ourselves up against during the summer season at Forest Grove Farm is keeping down the weeds. If other crops on the farm grew with so little labor as weeds, I am inclined to think that the farm labor problem could be easily solved.

Dr. Beal, when the writer was in college, defined a weed as a plant out of place. The more productive the soil the greater the task is to keep weeds down. Where cultivation is neglected, weeds are sure to take possession. This, I believe, is nature's method of protecting herself against soil washing.

Frequent and thorough cultivation is the only economic method of weed control in cultivated crops. Once started, it is very difficult to get rid of weeds without injuring the crop. My experience has been that a cultivation at the right time is worth several cultivations after weeds have got a start.

I find sheep a great assistance in keeping weeds down on my farm. At Forest Grove Farm we have about five acres in the dooryard. We have always mowed this yard three times every year. Two years ago I put a wire fence with steel posts around our dooryard. Now, I turn the sheep in frequently and they do the mowing. They keep the yard in better shape than we could with the mowing machine; besides, they destroy the noxious weeds that otherwise would go to seed.—Leo C. Reynolds.

HARDING HIGHWAY LAID OUT.

THE Harding highway, a memorial to the late President Harding, which has been laid out from Washington to Denver, runs through Marion, the late President's home town, and the smaller towns in Ohio, Indiana and states west.

A HALF MILLION MILES OF SURFACE ROADS.

HERE are now approximately 500,000 miles of surfaced roads in the United States, according to estimates of the department of agriculture. Four years ago the total surfaced roads covered 387,760 miles.

WILL REDUCE RATES ON FARM LOANS.

THE Federal Farm Loan Board promises a general reduction of rates of interest charged farmers by Federal Land Banks. A reduction from five and one-half to five and one-fourth per cent has been authorized in the Omaha district. It is understood that the board is considering rate reductions in other districts, in some to the extent of one-half per cent.

# Chrysler Six Endurance Winning New Friends

It would interest you to read the thousands of letters Chrysler owners have written about their cars.

Naturally they speak of performance and riding qualities with the utmost enthusiasm, because the Chrysler Six delivers results that are not equaled on the market today in any price field.

But of all the car's superiorities these writers place the main emphasis on Chrysler sturdiness and absolute dependability.

This is important to every buyer who chooses his car carefully because in the long run endurance counts even for more than performance.

To give real value—to earn lasting popularity—cars must stand up.

Tens of thousands of owners have driven the Chrysler Six for months on end. They report that the car "does its stuff" with as much reliance, as much

eagerness, after 30,000 miles as it did the day it was delivered.

Owners prize the brilliance of Chrysler Six performance, its high-gear speed range of from 2 to better than 70 miles an hour, its flashing pick-up, its riding and driving ease, its economy, its comfort—

But they prize even more highly the fact that the car is unsurpassed for stamina—that it stands up—that it delivers unfaltering, unflinching service.

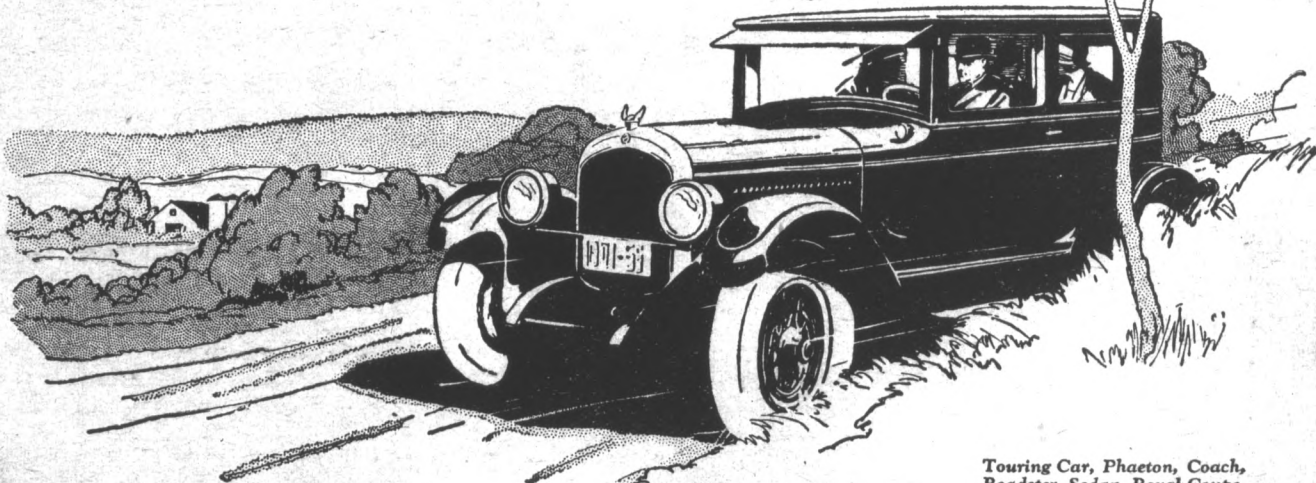
These are the results of Mr. Chrysler's understanding of transportation needs; his knowledge of the value of dependability in any mechanical product.

These are some of the reasons why the Chrysler Six sales are mounting to new high records each month.

If you are not yet familiar with this new kind of car, your nearest Chrysler Six dealer is eager to give you any kind of a demonstration you desire.

Be sure to see the New Chrysler Six Coach—Practical utility of coach body, with more of closed-car luxury and comfort—Upholstery exclusive pastel blue and gray plush—Unusually wide doors—A distinct advance in closed-car beauty and value—Price \$1545, f. o. b. Detroit, tax extra.

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### FIVE TRYING YEARS.

(Continued from page 785).

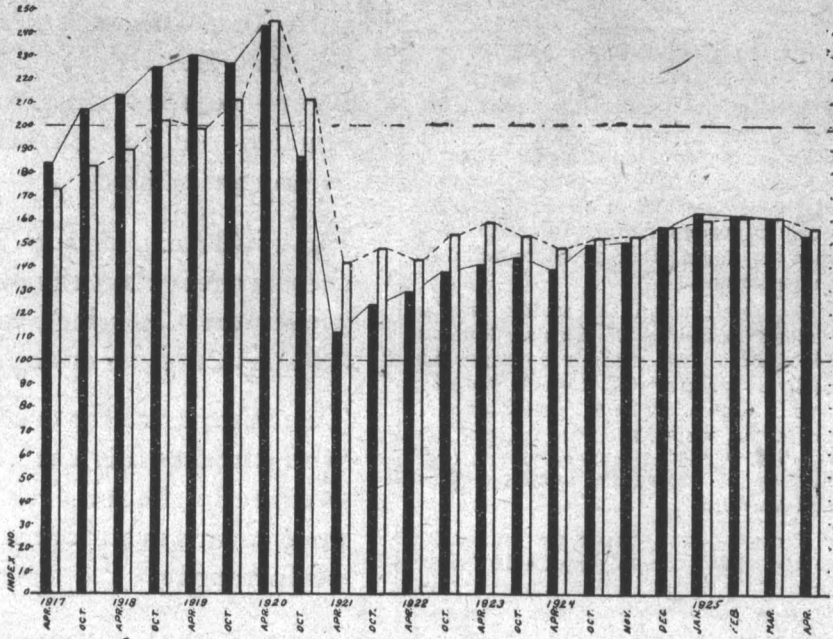
year there will be very little decline in prices. Agriculture can expect the general price relationship to remain about where it is or a movement which will place farm products in a little better position. I do not expect to see a general increase in prices. There is more reason to expect an increase in agricultural than other commodity prices.

The highest priced group of commodities at present is "Clothes and Clothing," followed by "Building Materials" and "Housefurnishing Goods." Clothing prices are about the same as they were a year ago while building materials and housefurnishing goods are decidedly lower. Fuel and lighting has also declined since April, 1924. The trends of the past year have been,

except for "Cloths and Clothing," and "Metals and Metal Products," a decrease in the high groups and an increase in the low ones.

There is apt to be a closing up of this difference in commodity groups. Building materials are already declining in price and the indications are that before long cloths and clothing will tumble from the high position they have been holding for the past few years. It might be that before long the farmer will be able to get a good suit of clothes for himself and a dress for his wife for a little less than the yearly butter production of an average cow.

There has not been an entire recovery from the depression of 1920; nor is there a present boom which is going to bring easy profits. The next few years are going to bring re-adjustments which will make for safer business; but not widespread easy profit.



IN this chart, "Farm Products" index numbers are indicated by the black bar. "All Commodities" index numbers are indicated by the white bar. It will be noted that from April, 1917, the "Farm Products" index numbers were above those of "All Commodities" until April, 1920. This was the time of the break in agricultural product prices. The great decline occurred during the year ending April, 1921. Since that time there has been a steady increase in farm products prices until in January, 1925, farm products index numbers stood above those for all commodities. Since that time the relationship between farm products and commodities has decreased to the disadvantage of farm products, until in April, 1925, farm products were again a little below all commodities.

## For the Busy Farmer

Following long drawn out hearings and rehearings before the interstate commerce commission, it is reported that a substantial reduction in the cost of shipping in the zone districts of Michigan will result from the decision.

The West Michigan Potato Show is to be held at Greenville, October 29-31, for the purpose of aiding in putting on the market, not more, but better potatoes. An attractive prize list is being arranged.

It is reported that the corn imported in Detroit recently was infected with borers, a matter in which the State Department of Agriculture is much interested, and an effort is to be made to learn where the corn came from.

Dry weather is being credited with threatening the supply of milk on the Detroit market, and steps are about to be taken to go into new territory for additional supplies.

plentiful in that section of the state College this spring indicate that plants placed under celluloid, waxed paper and glassine cones increased in growth 17.6 per cent over plants without this protection.

Farmers about Mason are complaining that ring-necked pheasants are so plentiful in that section of the state as to become a nuisance. The birds have destroyed much planted grain.

Oleo manufacturers are said to be seeking the cooperation of beef cattle men and vegetable growers to aid in the fight being waged by the dairy interests of the country against oleo.

If farmers in the community about Newaygo cooperate with the village council, it was voted to purchase fire equipment which can be used to protect both farm and village property.

Daily receipts of milk at the Mason County Swiss Cheese factory have jumped from a thousand pounds in April to 4,400 in May.

The department of economics at Washington states that a study is soon to be made of the marketing practices in the bean industry. It is also reported that the revised federal bean grades will be announced in a few weeks together with a preliminary report of the status of the dry bean industry.

James Davidson, millionaire ship builder of Bay City, is improving and stocking a 640-acre farm west of Ithaca in Gratiot county. He is bringing to this farm some of the best Ayrshire cattle in the country.

Harry Vanderveen, a Grand Rapids contractor and poultry enthusiast, plans to have on his model Kent county farm the largest flock of poultry in the state. He expects to carry 20,000 birds.



# Goodrich Finds Itself

(Continued from page 783).

is that the daily practical experience of the students meets in the crucible of thought, the best of agricultural theory. The success of the department depends largely upon the ability of the teacher to harmonize the two. Goodrich is meeting the test. The farm text books are studied in a large, well lighted laboratory, around tables that permit both general discussion and individual experimentation.

The out-of-door laboratory for the agriculture and botany classes is the school farm, a plot of three or four acres which lies just beyond the playground and across the old mill stream. It makes an ideal place for experiment plots and for demonstration in fruit, shrubbery and gardening. And last year this little farm won the respect of the entire community by producing one hundred bushels of certified seed potatoes from one-fourth of an acre. Almost the entire care of this plot is supplied by the students.

Another interesting phase of the school work in agriculture are the projects at the home farms of the students carried on under the supervision of the agriculture teacher. This enlists the active interest and cooperation of the parents. Last year there were home projects in potatoes, beans, corn and employment, some fifteen in all. And the past winter a number of boys formed an amateur cow testing association. Each member weighs and records the feed and milk in the barn at home, but runs his butter-fat tests and figures up his records at school as part of his regular class-room work.

In discussing these interesting and distinctive phases of consolidated school work we must not forget the academic background of English, mathematics, history, language, and science, all of which is sufficiently high-grade in Goodrich to place the school on the university list of approved high schools.

There is still another point in which Goodrich enjoys a rather enviable reputation and that is in her music. Artists and concert companies, having performed here, invariably comment on the general appreciation of good music. At least one reason for this is to be found in its school. Every boy and girl every day receives twenty minutes of musical instruction. Besides this there is a girls' and boys' glee club, and a seventeen-piece orchestra. From thirty to forty free piano lessons per week are given in the school to interested pupils. The teacher who directs all this—we'll admit she is exceptional—also teaches Latin, history and geography in the high school. How the young people do respond to this opportunity for musical training! And how much it adds to their preparation for enjoyable living!

Having touched upon the technical, the literary and the aesthetic side of the school activities we must not fail to mention the physical training. Most farming children get exercise enough, 'tis true, but few of them have that poise and grace that comes from perfectly coordinated minds and bodies. That is a matter of training. As we study more about psychology and learn that every thought demands a muscular response we have a part of the new addition, permits every pupil some regular physical recreation not

under a special athletic director, 'tis true, but at least with an interested teacher. The school also has a basket ball team, both for girls and for boys. And in summer their baseball team, composed as it is of farm boys, holds its own among the schools of the country.

Thus far in our discussion we have centered our attention on the school itself. Every week the men of the town meet for an hour of play in the gymnasium, with a monthly banquet served by the domestic science department. Every month the parent-teacher's association furnishes a clearing-house for school needs and for school interests. Farm organizations and institutes find in the school a convenient and natural meeting place. A group of ten of the leading fellows in the school are organized as a Y. M. C. A. club, under the leadership of the superintendent. In the words of their purpose they seek "to create, maintain and extend throughout the school and community high standards of Christian character." One of the means of service they decided upon as the promotion of a lecture course which was very well received and the profit from which went toward athletic equipment for the school. Thus we see that a consolidated school from its very nature is the focus for a large number of community interests—social, recreational, educational, and religious.

The consolidated school at Goodrich is beyond the experimental stage. It has the enthusiastic support of its students and the taxpayers. It is paying dividends on its investment. Yet it does not feel that it has arrived! It is not satisfied with itself. It is always in the front rank of progressive community thinking. It expects to change, radically perhaps, but always for the better. It does prove, however what can be done, economically done, efficiently done, with the latest resources, both human and material, in every rural community in Michigan.

## HE GOT RATTLED.

A FIRE broke out at the home of one of our neighbors. It was not in the main building when we got there, but was in an ice house that had been built up against the back end. It was a close call for every building on the place.

When the sky was lighted up everywhere, an old chap, who lived there, went around calling in the queerest tone, "Where's the lantern! Where's the lantern." He didn't need any lantern. There was light enough. I could not help laughing to myself, but really it was no laughing matter.

We were all fighting hard to stop the fire, but that man who wanted the lantern was just rattled. If the safety of the buildings had depended on him, they would all have gone down in ashes. The thought in it is to keep cool and steady in such a time. You can do a lot more, and do it easier.—E. L. V.

Arrangements are completed for taking over the Ann Arbor Railroad by the Wabash system, subject to the approval of the interstate commerce commission. This road serves a large agricultural district of the state.

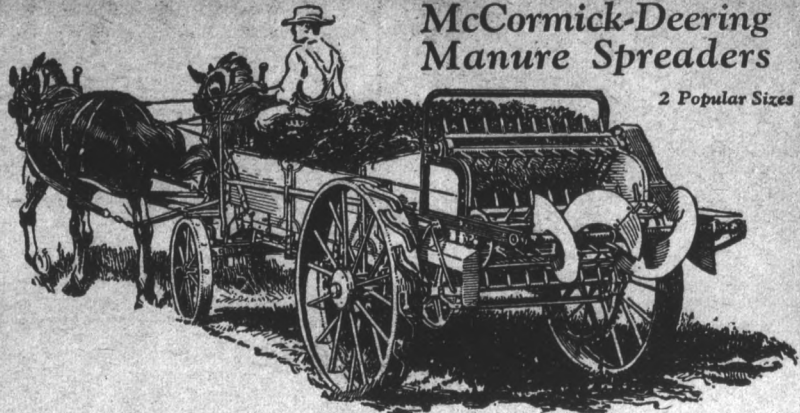
## Yearly Bus Report Totals for 1923-1924

Bus	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7
Motor days .....	178	179	179	177	172	178	87
Horse days .....	9	8	8	10	15	8	7
Total days .....	187	187	187	187	187	186	94
Total pupils .....	4,360	3,657	4,122	3,620	3,780	4,147	1,645
Total mileage .....	3,175	3,049	2,793	3,303	2,771	2,804	1,503
Total gas .....	400½	390	295	352	331½	381½	169
Total oil .....	119¾	107	95½	63½	159	57½	49

From this table it will be observed that the total number of motor days run were 1,150, and of horse days, 65. The pupils drawn were 25,331; the total mileage 19,398; the gas used 2,319.5 gallons, and the oil required 651.25 gallons.

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IN the next few days he learned that a surprising lot of people knew a surprisingly good deal about this Dallas O'Mara. She hailed from Texas, hence the absurd name. She was twenty-eight—twenty-five—thirty-two—thirty-six. She was beautiful. She was ugly. She was an orphan. She had worked her way through art school. She had no sense of the value of money. Two years ago she had achieved sudden success with her drawings. Her ambition was to work in oils. She toiled like a galley-slave; played like a child; had twenty beaux and no lover; her friends, men and women, were legion and wandered in and out of her studio as though it were a public thoroughfare. You were likely to find there at any hour any one from Bert Colson, the blackface musical comedy star, to Mrs. Robinson-Gilman of Lake Forest and Paris; from Leo Mahler, first violin with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, to Fanny Whipple who designed dresses for Carson's. She supported an assortment of unlucky brothers and spineless sisters in Texas and points west.

Miss Rawlings made an appointment for Thursday at three. Paula said she'd go with him and went. She dressed for Dallas O'Mara and the result was undeniably enchanting. Dallas sometimes did a crayon portrait, or even attempted one in oils. Had got a prize for her portrait of Mrs. Robinson Gilman at last spring's portrait exhibit at the Chicago Art Institute. It was considered something of an achievement to be asked to pose for her. Paula's hat had been chosen in deference to her hair and profile, and the neck line of her gown in deference to hat, hair, and profile, and her pearls with an eye to all four. The whole defied competition on the part of Miss Dallas O'Mara.

Miss Dallas O'Mara, in her studio, was perched on a high stool before an easel with a large tray of assorted crayons at her side. She looked a sight and didn't care at all. She greeted Dirk and Paula with a cheerful friendliness and went right on working. A model, very smartly gowned, was sitting for her.

"Hello!" said Dallas O'Mara. "This is it. Do you think you're going to like it?"

"Oh," said Dirk. "Is that it?" It was merely the beginning of a drawing of the smartly gowned model. "Oh, that's it, is it?" Fifteen hundred dollars!

"I hope you didn't think it was going to be a picture of a woman buying bonds." She went on working. She squinted one eye, picked up a funny little mirror thing which she held to one side, looked into, and put down. She made a black mark on the board with a piece of crayon then smeared the mark with her thumb. She had on a faded all-enveloping smock over which French ink, rubber cement, pencil marks, crayon dust and wash were so impartially distributed that the whole blended and mixed in a rich mellow haze like the Chicago atmosphere itself. The collar of a white silk blouse, not especially clean, showed above this. On her feet were soft kid bedroom slippers, scuffed, with pompons on them. Her dull gold hair was carelessly rolled into that great loose knot at the back. Across one cheek was a swipe of black.

"Well," thought Dirk, "she looks a sight."

Dallas O'Mara waved a friendly hand toward some chairs on which were piled hats, odd garments, bristol board and (on the broad arm of one) a piece of yellow cake. "Sit down." She called to the girl who had opened the door to them: "Gilda, will you dump some of those things. This is Mrs. Storm, Mr. DeJong—Gilda Hapan." Her secretary, Dirk later learned.

The place was disorderly, comfortable, shabby. A battered grand piano

# SO BIG--By Edna Ferber

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stood in one corner. A great skylight formed half the ceiling and sloped down at the north end of the room. A man and a girl sat talking earnestly on the couch in another corner. A swarthy foreign-looking chap, vaguely familiar to Dirk, was playing softly at the piano. The telephone rang. Miss Hapan took the message, transmitted it to Dallas O'Mara, received the answer, repeated it. Perched atop the stool, one slipped foot screwed in a rung, Dallas worked on concentratedly, calmly, earnestly. A lock of hair straggled over her eyes. She pushed it back with her wrist and left another dark splotch on her forehead. There was something splendid, something impressive, something magnificent about her absorption, her indifference to appearance, her unawareness of outsiders, her concentration on the work before her. Her nose was shiny. Dirk hadn't seen a girl with a shiny nose in years. They were always taking out those little boxes and things and plastering themselves with the stuff in 'em.

"How can you work with all this crowd around?"

"Oh," said Dallas in that deep restful leisurely voice of hers, "there are always between twenty and thirty"—she slapped a quick scarlet line on the board, rubbed it out once—"thousand people in and out of here every hour, just about. I like it. Friends around me while I'm slaving."

"Gosh!" he thought, "she's—I don't know—she's—"

"Shall we go?" said Paula.

He had forgotten all about her. "Yes. Yes, I'm ready if you are."

Outside, "Do you think you're going to like the picture?" Paula asked. They stepped into the car.

"Oh, I don't know. Can't tell much about it at this stage, I suppose."

"Back to your office?"

"Sure."

"Attractive, isn't she?"

"Think so?"

So he was going to be on his guard, was he! Paula threw in the clutch viciously, jerked the lever into second speed. "Her neck was dirty."

"Crayon dust," said Dirk.

"Not necessarily," replied Paula.

Dirk turned sideways to look at her. It was as though he saw her for the first time. She looked brittle, hard, artificial, small, somehow. Not in physique but in personality.

The picture was finished and delivered within ten days. In that time Dirk went twice to the studio in Ontario Street. Dallas did not seem to mind. Neither did she appear particularly interested. She was working hard both times. Once she looked as he had seen her on her first visit. The second time she had on a fresh crisp smock of faded yellow that was glorious with her hair; and high-heeled beige kid-slippers, very smart. She was like a little girl who had just been freshly scrubbed and dressed in a clean pinafore, Dirk thought.

He thought a good deal about Dallas O'Mara. He found himself talking about her in what he assumed to be a careless offhand manner. He liked to talk about her. He told his mother of her. He could let himself go with Selina and he must have taken advantage of this for she looked at him intently and said: "I'd like to meet her. I've never met a girl like that."

"I'll ask her if she'll let me bring you up to the studio some time when you're in town."

It was practically impossible to get a minute with her alone. That irritat-

ed him. People were always drifting in and out of the studio—queer, important, startling people; little, dejected, shabby people. An impecunious girl art student, red-haired and wistful that Dallas was taking in until the girl got some money from home; a pearl-hung grand-opera singer who was condescending to the Chicago Opera for a fortnight. He did not know that Dallas played until he came upon her late one afternoon sitting at the piano in the twilight, with Bert Colson, the blackface comedian. Colson sang those terrible songs about April showers bringing violets, and about mah Ma-ha-ha-ha-ha-my but they didn't seem terrible when he sang them. There was about this lean, hollow-chested, sombre-eyed comedian a poignant pathos, a gorgeous sense of rhythm—a something unnameable that bound you to him, made you love him. In the theatre he came out to the edge of the runway and took the audience in his arms. He talked like a boot-black and sang like an angel. Dallas at the piano, he leaning over it, were doing "blues." The two were rapt, ecstatic. I got the blues—I said the blues—I got the this or that—the something-or-other—blue—hoo-hoos. They scarcely noticed Dirk. Dallas had nodded when he came in, and had gone on playing. Colson sang the cheaply sentimental ballad as though it were the folk-song of a tragic race. His arms were extended, his face rapt. As Dallas played the tears stood in her eyes. When they had finished, "Isn't it a terrible song?" she said. "I'm crazy about it. Bert's going to try it out tonight."

"Who—uh, write it?" Dirk asked politely.

Dallas began to play again. "H'm? Oh, I did." They were were off once more. They paid no more attention to Dirk. Yet there was nothing rude about their indifference. They simply were more interested in what they were doing. He left telling himself that he wouldn't go there again. Hanging around a studio. But next day he was back.

"Look here, Miss O'Mara," he had got her alone for a second. Look here, will you come out to dinner with me some time? And the theatre?"

"Love to."

"When?" He was actually trembling.

"Tonight." He had an important engagement. He cast it out of his life.

"Tonight! That's grand. Where do you want to dine? The Casino?" The smartest club in Chicago; a little pink stucco Italian box of a place on the Lake Shore Drive. He was rather proud of being in a position to take her there as his guest.

"Oh, no, I hate those arty places. I like dinner in a hotel full of all sorts of people. Dining in a club means you're surrounded by people who're pretty much alike. Their membership in the club means they're there because they are all interested in golf, or because they're university graduates, or belong to the same political party or write, or paint, or have incomes of over fifty thousand a year, or something. I like 'em mixed up, higgledy-piggledy. A dining room full of gamblers, and insurance agents, and actors, and merchants, thieves, bootleggers, lawyers, kept ladies, wives, flaps, traveling men, millionaires—everything. That's what I call dining out. Unless one is dining at a friend's house, of course." A rarely long speech for her.

"Perhaps," eagerly, "you'll dine at

my little apartment some time. Just four or six of us, or even—"

"Perhaps."

"Would you like the Drake tonight?" "It looks too much like a Roman bath. The pillars scare me. Let's go to the Blackstone. I'll always be sufficiently from Texas to think the Blackstone French room the last word in elegance."

They went to the Blackstone. The head waiter knew him. "Good evening, Mr. DeJong." Dirk was secretly gratified. Then, with a shock, he realized that the head waiter was grinning at Dallas and Dallas was grinning at the head waiter. "Hello, Andre," said Dallas.

"Good evening, Miss O'Mara." The text of his greeting was correct and befitting the head waiter of the French room at the Blackstone. But his voice was lyric and his eyes glowed. His manner of seating her at a table was an enthronement.

At the look in Dirk's eyes, "I met him in the army," Dallas explained, "when I was in France. He's a grand lad."

"Were you in—what did you do in France?"

"Oh, odd jobs."

Her dinner gown was very smart, but the pink ribbon strap of an undergarment showed untidily at one side. Her silk brassiere, probably, Paula would have—but then, a thing like that was impossible in Paula's perfection of toilette. He loved the way the gown cut sharply away at the shoulder to show her firm white arms. It was dull gold, the color of her hair. This was one Dallas. There were a dozen—a hundred. Yet she was always the same. You never knew whether you were going to meet the gamin of the rumpled smock and the smudged face or the beauty of the little fur jacket. Sometimes Dirk thought she looked like a Swede hired girl with those high cheek bones of hers and her deep-set eyes and her large capable hands. Sometimes he thought she looked like the splendid goddesses you saw in paintings—the kind with high pointed breasts and gracious gentle pose—holding out a horn of plenty. There was about her something genuine and earthy and elemental. He noticed that her nails were short and not well cared for—not glittering and pointed and cruelly sharp and horridly vermilion, like Paula's. That pleased him, too, somehow.

"Some oysters?" he suggested. "They're perfectly safe here. Or fruit cocktail? Then breast of guinea hen under glass and an artichoke—"

She looked a little worried. "If you suppose you take that. Me, I'd like a steak and some potatoes au gratin and a salad with Russian—"

"That's fine!" He was delighted. He doubled that order and they consumed it with devastating thoroughness. She ate rolls. She ate butter. She made no remarks about the food except to say, once, that it was good and that she had forgotten to eat lunch because she had been so busy working. All this Dirk found most restful and refreshing. Usually, when you dined in a restaurant with a woman she said, "Oh, I'd love to eat one of those crisp little rolls!"

"You said, 'Why not?'"

Invariably the answer to this was, "I daren't! Goodness! A half pound at least. I haven't eaten a roll with butter in a year."

Again you said, "Why not?"

"Afraid I'll get fat."

Automatically, "You! Nonsense. You're just right."

(Continued next week.)

Solomon Chase says it is good to pay up your bills just the minute you get the money, 'cause you never can tell how bad the other fellow may need it.—Sunshine Hollow.

## Activities of Al Acres—As a Window Washer Tin Henry Makes a Good Alarm Clock

Frank R. Leet



# A Jail Delivery

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

ONE thing is apparent about early Christianity. It was punctuated with adventure. It was never stale, at least not for long. The New Testament is, of course, only a partial record of what took place. Hundreds of events occurred of which nothing is said. Luke says, you will remember, that he selected his material and put down those matters of which he had direct knowledge, only. Just why is it that much of modern Christianity is the opposite of first century Christianity? Why is it dull, slow, obtuse, wanting point, power and pungency? Happily it is not all that way. Some of it is as dynamic as any of the days of the apostles.

This week's lesson is one of the high spots in those glorious, hurrying days. Simon Peter is delivered from



prison. To get the full force of what took place, we must know a little of the background. The reigning king, Herod Agrippa, was the grandson of that Herod who had slaughtered the babies of

Bethlehem, when he sought to slay the infant Christ. Herod Agrippa was anxious to hold his job. He had a turbulent and rebellious people, who were not in love with any king. To get himself in solid, he observed all the Jewish feasts, and in short, tried to make of himself as much of a Jew as he could. Hence he took to persecuting the Christians. That would be popular with large numbers of his subjects. He executed James, the brother of John. Next, he arrested Peter. The execution of James struck a popular chord, and that was an easy way of gaining the popular ear. Mark, he did not execute Peter during the feast days, but kept him in prison until after the holy season was past.

Thus, the king had seized two of the three of the Inner Circle of the band of twelve; the three who had always been favored above the rest, in their intimate companionship with Christ. And now, in the hour of witnessing for their Lord, two of the three were still in the lead. They were first to suffer. Peter was in prison, but the members of the church, gathered here and there in little bands, kept praying for him. They prayed in earnest. They expected something to happen. Something happened.

PETER was considered a big prisoner, and extra precaution was taken to see that he did not escape. He was chained to the guard, and an additional guard stood at the outer door. Escape seemed as likely as if he were in the bottom of the sea. "But prayer was made without ceasing of the church unto God for him."

Glance at the prayer experience of a modern apostle. A missionary in Africa tells how he was standing on the shore of a river in Portuguese West Africa in 1914, and prayed for some members of his own family, who had never been Christians, and were in fact opposed to the church and religion. He says, "I took off my helmet and looked across the Atlantic and said to the mountains which blocked the minds of my loved ones from Christ, 'Be thou removed and cast into the sea,' and prayed in the name of Jesus that He would send His convincing word in power into the hearts of my beloved brothers and sisters. A few weeks later I got a wonderful letter from my eldest brother, a keen business man, who had graduated from Christianity into Agnosticism, telling me that his wife and children had been brought to Jesus. Today he is an earnest Christian man influencing many for good. A few weeks later I

received letters from my two other brothers, how they and their wives and children had knelt together at the altar and given themselves to Christ. Then I received word that my younger brother had begun preaching the gospel. My sister and her youngest son had also given their hearts to the Master." This same man has had very beautiful and extraordinary results in his missionary work among the natives of West Africa. I introduce his experiences here to remind us that we serve the same Christ as did the folk of Simon Peter's day.

We must do everything that lies within our power. God's province is that which lies outside our power. When the angel came that night he bade Peter put on his clothes and do it quickly. He stood by while the dazed and anxious fisherman put on his shoes, and then both hurried out. They passed the first and second guard, then came to the iron gate. Says Sir W. Robertson Nichol, "A certain monk, who had given his whole life to the redemption of captives, could never read these words without bursting into tears. How often it happens that after manifold experience of relief and emancipation, when it seemed as if the way were clear at last between us and the heavenly Salem, we come to the iron gate. A new difficulty intervenes, so formidable, so strange, so intractable that it seems to turn past experiences of grace into futility. But He who has delivered us in six troubles will deliver us in seven. The iron gate is not like an iron wall, and a gate is meant to let us out as well as to let us in."

TOO good to be true. That sums up the remainder of the story. Peter hurried to the home of Mark's mother, where a prayer meeting was in session. This woman apparently had some means. A maid came to the open door, whose duty it was to attend to that. Moreover, the house was so large that "many gathered together." Further, it was not the door of the house at which Peter was knocking, but the gate of the court in front of the house, which was kept locked. Putting all these things together, it appears that Mark's mother was a woman of some substance. But the girl was so excited that she forgot to open the gate, but ran back in, saying that he was there. Perhaps she ran into the meeting and told them to stop praying. But the older heads were as completely amazed as hers. "And they said unto her, Thou art mad." Then they said it must be his angel. This is a hint of a common belief among the Jews of that day, namely that a guardian angel is assigned to each man. See Matthew 18:10 and Hebrews 1:14. These good Christians did not expect their prayers to be answered! At least so it looks. No, not that. They were taken off their feet by the suddenness of it and the manner of it. God does not answer the way we expect. His way is much better than ours.

Out of deep experience comes encouragement for others. It was after this that Peter wrote his epistle. Of Christ he says, "Whom having not seen ye love; in whom, though now ye see him not, yet believing, ye rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of glory." I Peter 1:18. "If any man suffer as a Christian, let him not be ashamed." 4:16. Was he thinking of his deliverance from jail, as he wrote these words?

### SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR JUNE 21.

SUBJECT:—Peter Delivered from Prison: Acts 12:1 to 24.  
GOLDEN TEXT:—The angel of the Lord encampeth round about them that fear Him, and delivereth them. Ps. 34:7.



## Who owns the telephone?

For seven carefree years young John Graves worked in the car shops at Orenville, spending his dollars as fast as he earned them. Soon after his promotion to foreman, he was married and moved to a little white house on Orchard Avenue. Life was happier than ever, but spare dollars were not more plentiful, especially after a third member was added to the family.

Then came a day when the plant superintendent showed John the wisdom of saving a part of his earnings, for the satisfaction it would bring, and for protection against emergencies and old age. He and his young wife, for the first time, learned the difficult art of economy, and finally they came to know the joys of saving and of safe investment.

Today John Graves, and many thousands like him, own the stock of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. This company is owned by more people than any other, and the great majority of its owners—laborers, clerks, housewives, business men and others—have bought it with their savings. As its business has grown, the number of its shareholders has increased until now one out of every forty-five telephone subscribers is also a stockholder.



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EGG BRED for 19 YEARS	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.

**Wingarden HATCHERY & FARMS**  
 ZEELAND, MICH., BOX M

## Woman's Interests

### Cool Drinks for Hot Days

By Julia W. Wolfe

If you have unexpected visitors, it is sometimes a problem to provide quickly "last minute" drinks. These four recipes given here will aid you at just such a time.

#### Currant Cool.

Four tablespoonfuls of red or black currant jelly, one lemon, one quart of water, one ounce of loaf sugar. Rub the yellow part of the lemon rind onto the loaf sugar, and put in a pitcher. Bring the water to a boil, pour it on the loaf sugar, and stir until it has quite dissolved. Add the jelly and the strained juice of the lemon. Stand in the pitcher in ice water for a few minutes before serving, or if you have no ice, let pitcher stand in cold water for a much longer time.

#### Lemon Syrup.

Lemon syrup is another delicious drink. Put half a pound of loaf sugar, half a pint of water, half a large tumblerful of strained lemon juice, twelve drops of essence of lemon. Put the sugar and water into a saucepan and boil gently for ten minutes. Strain

To candy them, cook sugar and water to the sugar stage and carefully dip the rose petals, which have been washed and spread to dry in a cool place. Let them cool on a big platter, and when they are cool and sugared put them away between layers of waxed paper. Of course, they can not be kept indefinitely, but are delightful for candy or cakes.

#### Rose Flavoring.

Fill a bottle with fresh fragrant petals, packing them down well. Pour on pure alcohol to submerge the leaves. Cork tightly and set in a cool place for several weeks. Strain and use as other flavorings.

#### Rose Syrup.

Cut fragrant roses in full bloom, pick in early morning with the dew still on. Pull out petals and spread on trays to prevent mildew. Keep cutting the roses and drying them in this way until there is just enough for a jar of preserves. Put in preserving kettle with just enough water to cover, and cook until leaves are tender. Add sugar, pint for pint, and cook until it forms a jelly-like syrup. Pour into jelly glasses. When ready to use, a teaspoonful gives a delicious flavor to a cake or pudding sauce.

#### A FAMILY COOPERATIVE.

WE are a family of eight children and all have a chance to share in the work of the home, for many hands make light work.

The children have their special work to do each day. Brother, aged eight, fills the woodbox each morning, also gets the potatoes from the cellar so they will be handy when time to prepare them for dinner, carries out the garbage and does many an errand to save weary steps.

Sister often helps with the dishes, also dusting, bed-making, fills the lamps and does many other duties about the home which do not overtax her strength, but gives them more of an interest in the home.

Of course, we don't get the children to help by going after them with hammer and tongs, for "you can catch flies easier with molasses than with vinegar," but if we say, "Mary, let's get our table set for dinner," then Mary is anxious to help.

But if we'd command and say, "Mary, set the table!" then Mary would shirk from her duties. Also, if there are buttons from her aprons, I say, "Let's see how nice and neat you can sew them on." It then is a pleasure to her for she feels, then, she is a part of the making in the home.—Mrs. H. B.

#### SHORT CUTS.

What profiteth a man if he owneth a stove that stealth his own fuel?

Don't black the cook-stove. Give it a coat of aluminum paint (except the top) about twice yearly and see how much cleaner and shinier it will be. Needs no polishing.

Save the paraffine as it is removed from the tops of jelly and preserves, remelt, and save for next season's canning operations.

A housekeeper is known by the dish-rag she keeps.

Say it with stamps. They stick. But this does not mean the stamps that go with tempers and tantrums.

A small onion and a green pepper minced fine and added to the navy beans while baking imparts a delightful, new flavor to this healthful dish.—G. S.



Running Water in the Kitchen Makes Cool Drinks More Easily Prepared.

the syrup into a pitcher and leave until cool, then add the strained lemon juice and the lemon essence. When quite cold, bottle, cork securely, and keep in a cool place until wanted. A dessertspoonful in a glass of water or soda water makes a refreshing drink.

#### Lemon Barley Water.

Two lemons, two ounces of sugar, four ounces of pearl barley, one quart of water.

Wash the barley, then put it in a saucepan, and just cover with cold water. Bring to a boil, boil for three or four minutes, then strain off the water. Put the barley in a large jug. Rub off the yellow part of the lemon rind on to the loaf sugar, and add this to the barley. Pour over a quart of boiling water, stir to dissolve the sugar, and leave till cold. Stir in the juice of the lemons. Strain into glasses and add a bit of crushed ice.

#### Strawberry Cream Soda.

Put the fruit in a round dish, and crush with a wooden spoon. For every quarter-pound of fruit sprinkle on a dessertspoonful of sugar and half a teaspoonful of lemon juice. Leave for one hour. Put a tablespoonful of the crushed fruit in each glass then a heaped dessertspoonful of ice cream, fill up with soda water, stir round and serve. Whipped cream may be added.

#### USES OF ROSE PETALS.

THERE are many uses to which we can put rose leaves after they have served their ornamental purposes.

### OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

THEY COST NO MORE - AND YOU CAN FEEL SAFE

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

S. C. White, Br. & Buff Leghorns.....	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Mottled Anconas.....	\$2.50	\$4.75	\$9.00	\$42	\$80
Blk. Minor, Bl. Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds.....	2.50	4.75	9.00	42	80
White Rocks, White Wyandottes.....	3.75	7.00	11.00	52	100
S. C. Buff & White Orpingtons.....	3.75	7.00	13.50	62	120
Jersey Black Giants.....	5.00	10.00	20.00	97	195
Heavy Assorted (Not Accredited).....	2.50	4.25	8.00	40	80
Light Assorted (Not Accredited).....	2.00	3.25	6.00	30	60

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

### 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

Order NOW at These Low Prices

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

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

\$ to 10 weeks-old Pullets at attractive prices. Big fine catalog free. Write today. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
 BRUMMER-FREDERICKSON POULTRY FARM, Box 26, HOLLAND, MICH.

### Dundee Chicks

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

NEW LOW PRICES.

Extra Selected B. P. Rocks.....	100	500	1000
Selected P. B. Rocks.....	\$11.00	\$50.00	\$95.00
R. I. Reds.....	10.00	47.00	90.00
White Leghorns.....	10.00	47.00	90.00
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**

Mention Michigan Farmer When Writing to Advertisers



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

RECIPES REQUESTED.

What are the proportions used for mixing mustard for table use? Would like a recipe for devil's food cake.—Mrs. F. B.

To mix mustard for table use two teaspoons of mustard to two teaspoons of water. Stir to a paste and allow to stand a few minutes before using. A half of a teaspoon of vinegar may then be added if one likes that flavoring.

The following is a good devil's food cake recipe:

- 1/2 cup butter
- 2 cups granulated sugar
- 2 eggs
- 1/2 cup sour milk in which is dissolved 1 tsp. of soda
- 3 cups flour
- 1 tsp. baking powder
- 1/2 cup cocoa dissolved in 1/2 cup water
- 1 tsp. vanilla

TO REMOVE TARVIA.

Please tell me how to remove tarvia from my rose and broadcloth dress.—Mrs. V. M.

Either turpentine or chloroform is a solvent for this sort of a stain. I would try it first on a sample, however, so that it might not injure the color. The chemists use unusual compounds in making dyes at the present time and one has to do trial work first to be sure that a stain remover will not affect the color. If you use turpentine, sponge the stain or immerse it in the turpentine and rub. Chloro-

form may be applied in the same way.

AN EASY SAVING.

WHEN we go to the drug store or to the paint store for anything which we wish to buy in a bottle—the business man must of necessity charge us for the container. The druggist's bottles cost him hundreds of dollars every year, and he must include their price in the article which he sells.

One woman who realized this, made a practice of thoroughly cleaning every empty bottle, by washing it and boiling it in soap powder and washing soda. When it was sparkling and clean and dry, she put it in a covered box in her basement. Then whenever any member of the family wished to buy something at the drug store from the bulk stock, a clean bottle of suitable size and shape was taken along. Many times the druggist simply exchanged, keeping the bottle brought, and handing out one in which the camphorated oil or spirits of turpentine, or other supplies had already been put up.

In each case, an allowance of five cents was made for the bottle. In the course of the year, enough money was saved to subscribe for a favorite magazine. It was just the difference between having it and not having it.—E. M. G.



Doings in Woodland

The Hoppy Toad Plays Traffic Cop

THE three wanderers from Woodland, Bruin, Rolly Rabbit and Brownie, made a queer procession as they started early in the morning on their adventure to see new countries. Bruin was in the lead, then came Rolly Rabbit, and trotting along behind was the Little Brown Bear. Over his shoulder Bruin had a big bandana, tied to the end of a stick, in which he carried his lunch and clothing. Rolly Rabbit had a middle-sized

hop, hop. Soon the little gray stranger hopped upon a white satin stool right at the foot of the oak tree where they were resting.

He cocked his head to the right and then to the left and eyed each traveler in their turn.

"Where are you going, wanderers?" asked the stranger who was none other than the Sir Hoppy Toad.

Brownie was at first a little frightened at this strange fellow, but he was so small he decided he could not harm him.

"We are going to find a new country," said Rolly Rabbit. "But it must be we are there, for I never say you before."

"This big oak tree has been my home for a long time," said the Hoppy Toad as he opened his mouth and gobbled up a big fly that was buzzing by. "Many travelers stop here for advice and tell me about their travels."

"Perhaps you can tell us the way to this new country for which we are looking," said Bruin.

"If you are looking for a new country, the very best way is to follow your nose. You will not have to go much farther before you find many things that are strange to you. Keep your eyes open and look to the right and left at each cross-road is my only advice," said the Hoppy Toad.

Then this queer little gray toad jumped down from his white satin stool, hopped away the same as he had come.

And the three Woodland Wanderers picked up their knapsacks and followed their noses to a new country.

It's a dull axe you can't grind on your own grindstone.



"Where Are You Going, Wanderers?" Asked Sir Hoppy Toad.

one just like Bruin's, and Brownie's was a wee bit smaller.

They walked all day and until late in the afternoon. The weather was warm and they became quite tired, so sat down in the cool shade of a big oak tree to rest.

"How long before we get to a new country?" asked Brownie.

"Perhaps today or tomorrow you may see some new country," said Bruin, "and meet some strange people."

Right then a strange person did appear. The adventurers heard a hop,



All Heat ~ No Smoke, Soot or Odor ~ Makes Cooking a Joy

The first thing you'll notice about KITCHENKOOK is its freedom from smoke and odor.

Then, you'll remark on the way it does not heat up your kitchen.

Next, you'll wonder at its efficiency—for it saves so much cooking time.

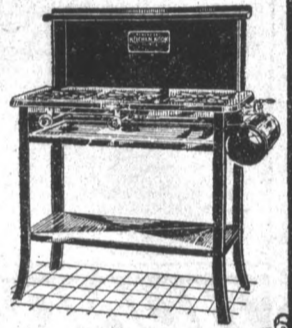
Finally, when you "do" the dishes, you'll see your pots and pans clean and unstained.

These are some of the things that make cooking a joy with KITCHENKOOK.

ALBERT LEA KITCHEN KOOK THE IDEAL COOK STOVE

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

KITCHENKOOKS are built in several styles to suit all requirements at surprisingly low prices. There's a dealer nearby anxious to demonstrate its superiority in your own home. See him. Attractive folder telling all about Kitchenkooks sent on request.



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

BOSS Gasoline Motor WASHER Gives Electric Washer Efficiency

Now you can have the convenience and economy of a modern electric washer even though you have no electricity in your home!

Boss No. 62 Washer with built-in gasoline motor has made this possible. Costs only 3c per hour to operate. Four-cycle, silent, dependable motor—built like an auto engine. So simple that a child can operate it. Delivered complete and ready to give years of service.

The Boss Washer line is the most complete. We show only a few models in this ad. Other engine, electric, hand and water power washers can be had from \$7.75 up. If your dealer does not have them, we will ship to you direct.

Boss Washers are simple and easy to operate. Strongly made and wash beautifully. Guaranteed by the pioneer washer manufacturers—makers since 1889 of the well-known and time-tried Boss Washers. More than 1,000,000 in use.

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

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Boss Washing Machine Co., 2357 Harris Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio  
 Please send me booklet on  Hand.  Water.  Electric  Engine or  No. 62 Gasoline Motor Washer  
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# 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 or Tanored S. C. W. Leghorns sired by males of 250 to 280 egg hens	25	50	100	500	1000
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	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120
Selected Parks Bred-to-lay Barred Rocks	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.**

## Extra Quality Egg-Bred CHICKS

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




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

White and Brown Leghorns, Anconas	50	100	500	1000
Selected Mating	\$5.00	\$9.00	\$40.00	\$75
Extra Selected Mating	6.00	11.00	50.00	95
Barred Rocks	7.00	13.00	60.00	120
Mixed chicks and broilers	4.00	7.00	35.00	70

Write for our low prices on pullets and yearling breeders. **TOWN LINE POULTRY FARM, "The Personal Service Hatchery," Zeeland, Mich., R. 1, Box 15.**

## WASHTENAW Baby Chicks



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

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

## HUNDERMAN'S CHICKS

### REDUCED PRICES

Chicks \$7.00 per 100 and up. From good, pure-bred, heavy laying flocks. Prices Effective June First.

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid prices	25	50	100	500	1000
English White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns	\$2.75	\$4.50	\$9.00	\$42.50	\$80
Barred Rocks, S. & R. C. Reds	3.50	6.25	12.00	57.50	110
Mixed Chicks, 50, \$4; 100, \$7 straight. Heavy Mixed, 50, \$5.50; 100, \$9 straight. Order right from this ad. with full remittance and save time. Hatched in Blue Hen Incubators. None Better. Free Catalog.					

**HUNDERMAN BROS., BOX 36, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN**

## 15 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

### Bed Rock Prices for June and July

Our 15 years of experience in breeding and hatchery qualifies us as **DEAN** in the Poultry Industry. We own and operate a Real Poultry Farm, not merely a Hatchery. We have specialized in White Leghorns for many years. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid prices 25 50 100 500 1000

White Leghorns, Special Extra Quality	\$3.00	\$5.50	\$10.00	\$47.50	\$90
Barred Rocks, Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
White & Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120

Ref.: Royal Oak Savings Bank. Free Catalog. Order direct from this ad in full confidence. **DEAN FARM & HATCHERY, Box 21, Birmingham, Mich. Mem. I. B. C. A. & Mich. B. C. A.**

## Early Maturing BABY CHICKS From Pure-Bred Blood Tested Stock

Prices (postpaid) on	50	100	500	1000
Select B. P. Rocks & R. I. Reds	\$5.50	\$10	\$50	\$100
Extra Select B. P. Rocks & R. I. Reds	6.50	12	60	120
Foreman Strain B. P. Rocks	8.00	15	70	130
R. I. Reds (Int. Laying Contest Stock)	8.00	15	70	130
W. P. Rocks & W. W.	7.50	14	70	130
Utility & Eng. B. S. C. W. Leghorns	5.00	9	45	90
Tanored American S. C. W. Leghorns	6.50	12	60	120

Mixed all Heavies, \$9.00 Straight. Mixed (all Varieties), \$8.00 Straight. **MILAN HATCHERY, Box 4, MILAN, MICHIGAN.**

## 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.**

## BUY "GENEVA" PURE BRED HEAVY LAYING CHICKS

### Order "Geneva" Chicks NOW—You Take No Chance

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

White, Brown & Buff Leghorns, Anconas	5.00	9.00	32.50	62.50
Barred & Wh. Rocks, English, Wh. Leghorns	6.00	11.50	33	53
Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Wyandottes, Bl. Minorcas	6.00	11.50	33	53
Buff & Wh. Minorcas, Silver Laced Wyandottes	8.50	16.00	46	77

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

# BUY NOW

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

Barron Strain, S. C. White Leghorns	100	500
Barred Rocks	\$10	\$45
S. C. R. I. Reds	12	55
R. C. R. I. Reds	12	55
Anconas & Brown Leghorns	13	60
Broilers, Mixed	11	50

Eggs for hatching, Half Price of chicks. Pullets \$1.25 each. Order now direct from Ad. We give you service. We positively guarantee to satisfy you. 100% live guaranteed. **CO-OPERATIVE FARMS, Box 8, ZEELAND, MICH**

# OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

## How to Spend the Fourth

*What Some Merry Circlers Think About It*

By Josephine Wells, M. C., Dowagiac, Michigan.

In a rural community my idea of celebrating the Fourth of July would be for the farmers to have a get-together picnic. This could be held at the nearest lake in the community and everyone would be asked to contribute to the entertainment, to make the picnic a big success, each person would dress to represent some person famous in colonial days. One could dress as an Indian, another as George Washington, and many others. They could go to the picnic in wagons and for a picnic dinner have the fare of the colonists. The games could be old-fashioned and should be those that could be enjoyed by all. In the afternoon if the law did not prohibit, the older boys and girls, under the supervision of

here at Fairview. The young folks here number about eighty, and nothing is looked forward to by them as much as the Fourth of July, when all can have a day off and be together.

On the day before the Fourth everyone is seen getting ready for the great event. Preparations for the big dinner are made, each taking what he wants to. The community furnishes the ice cream.

So, at nine o'clock on the morning of the Fourth everyone moves toward the lake which has been chosen.

Here is a good swimming place and a lot of boats. There are also a lot of games to be played so that everyone can enjoy themselves to their own way.

After a lot of exercise, what is as refreshing as a big dinner? In the afternoon is more playing, till about two o'clock, when the program begins which has been carefully prepared by the program committee. So the day passes and before we are aware of it the golden day darkens into night and we all go home, tired, but rejoicing over a good time.



Apparently Donald Lawyer Doesn't Think I'm Old and Bald-headed.

## Our Letter Box

Dear Uncle Frank:  
Hello! Uncle Frank and cousins. I am sending in a quarter for the fund. I think that the Merry Circle fund is very nice. I think that all of the Merry Circlers should do all they can to make those poor sick children happy.—Bessie Bell, Eaton Rapids, Mich.  
I am glad you think as you do about the fund. The fund is growing slowly but it's growing.

Dear Uncle Frank:  
Don't you think that people of today need "more civil government?" I do, for many reasons. They need it to know how our government is run, how to vote, what the laws of the land are, who they vote for, why, and when to vote.  
Everybody ought to know these things. Children ought to know, for they are going to vote before many years roll around, and they will want to know how to vote. I do, anyway. I'm glad I can study it, too.  
Our grandmothers and grandfathers didn't have the chance to study it for they never had it. So we ought to be glad we have it to study.

As the government has put a stop to all fireworks, I think we should have exercises in each vicinity. Making noise is not the way to celebrate. Very few soldiers would care to see the fight again, nor hear the guns fire. Therefore, few like to hear fireworks, because it would remind them of the great guns, and make the visions of the war again appear in their mind.  
Fireworks do not prove you are celebrating the victory of the "Great Struggle for Independence," for few children, or even adults, think of why they are making the noise.  
Washington, "The Great Leader," would not approve of the fireworks because, as we all know, he was a quiet sort of man.  
My idea is as follows:  
1. Parade, everybody join.  
2. A meeting near the water; flag raising; sermon; putting flowers on the graves of soldiers, and throwing wreaths on the water for sailors.  
3. People as a whole sing the National Hymn. Entertainment, patriotic songs; poems; stories.  
4. Final speech.  
After the program spend the evening around the fireplace, telling stories of history.

Civics is a good study. Everybody should know more about government and the fundamentals upon which it is based. If they knew more about it they would likely be more willing to cooperate to make it a success.

Dear Uncle Frank:  
I am writing to oppose some of Wilma Fry's last letter. I think if Miss Fry would take a trip to Hollywood and visit Mary Pickford, Nerma Talmadge, Jackie Coogan, and many others who have become stars, she would find that they are just as common, or maybe more so, than she is. I fact, I would like to be a famous movie star myself.  
Now for magazines. I am reading a story called, "The Flapper Wife," which I will assure you is real flapper, but I like it. But I will say some

By Ruth Yoder, Mio, Michigan.  
My idea of the best way to spend the Fourth is as we young folks do

of it, and many other stories should be omitted.

I love to read. I have read over thirty books this year, making over 3,000 pages.

Say, Bob, I will tell you about Uncle Frank, but if I say too much he will not print my letter.

He is quite young, married, with no hair on his chin but some on his head. About a herd of children, and false teeth. I don't know, but I have my opinion. Am I right, Uncle Frank, or not?

How many times have you crossed the Detroit river since the 4.4 beer law has passed? Ha! Ha!—S'long, C. J. S.

I wouldn't mind being a movie star myself, but you and I are just two of millions who would like to be but never will. Undoubtedly a lot of movie stars are common. A whole lot depends upon what you mean by common. How did you find out so much about me? I wouldn't cross the street for 4.4 or anything else stronger or weaker.

HELP AT HOME CONTEST.

THERE is always work to do on the farm, especially during the summer time. It is also good for young folks to have something to do. With work to be done there isn't much trouble in finding something useful to do. I believe that it would be a good thing if some of the boys and girls told what they did to help out at home. So the title of this contest is, "What I do to Help at Home." Make your paper not more than 250 words in length. Write on one side of the paper only and put your name and address in the upper left hand corner of the paper. If you are a Merry Circler, don't fail to put M. C. after your name.

The two best papers will win fountain pens for prizes; the next three, dictionaries, and the next five, handy pocket knives. Send your papers to

Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, before June 26 because the contest closes then.

READ-AND-WINNERS.

THOSE who had correct papers and were picked out as prize winners in the last Read-and-Win contest are as follows:

- Fountain Pens.
  - Leona Smith, Dorr, Mich.
  - Gertrude Rathbun, Fowlerville, Mich.
- Dictionaries.
  - Rolene Ruhl, R. 3, Le Roy, Mich.
  - Mary B. Pyrda, R. 1, Midland, Mich.
  - Lae D. Kitchen, Mayville, Mich.
- Knives.
  - Louise Slein, Owosso, Mich.
  - Gladys Graham, Bear Lake, Mich.
  - Mary Honek, Chelsea, Mich.
  - Martorie Omo, R. 3, Reading, Mich.
  - Elizabeth Baldwin, R. 2, Marne,

READ-AND-WIN ANSWERS.

BELOW are the answers to the Read-and-Win Contest which was announced two weeks ago:

- 1.—\$1,673,335,000—1-727.
- 2.—Bob—748-26.
- 3.—The carpenter who builds the towers in Irish Hills—3-725.
- 4.—Rows 32 inches apart and 12 to 18 inches apart in the row—7-729.
- 5.—Three to five pounds per day—750-28.
- 6.—Because it takes a long time for them to absorb the yolk and other contents of the egg—746-24.
- 7.—Seventeen years—11-733.
- 8.—Clean, cold and covered—5-727.
- 9.—No. 736-4.
- 10.—\$14,000,000—730-8.

The inclosed check for \$5.00 from the Gilpin Ladies' Aid is to help the M. C. girls and boys on the radio fund. We the members of this Aid join in wishing you success, and hope the sick children may soon be entertained with the radio. Yours sincerely, The Gilpin Ladies' Aid, Mrs. Ralph W. Fairchild, president, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

Happiness

# Rural Health

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

TOO MUCH SUN.

AS the first hot days of summer come there is real danger for some susceptible individuals who are obliged to work in the fierce rays of the sun. Persons who have ever suffered from sunstroke or heat prostration, or those having high blood pressure are especially sensitive. Even the one in normal health does well to take his dose of summer sun by degrees. Take a little rest in the hottest part of the day. Seek some jobs that can be done in the shade. Get a little more sleep than usual. Eat less meat and substitute green vegetables and fresh fruit. Drink cool water as required, but be careful as to ice cold drinks. Let the man in poor health be especially careful. Deaths from "pyrexia" (which includes sunstroke and heatstroke) are very commonly those of people whose health was not at par.

In sunstroke there is a severe congestion of the brain. The face is red and the skin is burning hot. The sufferer should be placed in the nearest shady spot, lying down but with the head raised. Cold water should be applied (ice if it can be obtained) and if the case is very serious it will pay to rush the patient to a hospital where he can have cold baths. But it is very important that the patient himself be kept from exertion.

Heat stroke requires very different treatment. The patient is in a condition of shock or collapse. The heart is very feeble. The skin is covered with clammy sweat and the extremities are probably cold. The sufferer must be put at absolute rest, lying down in the coolest place available. He needs stimulation. The clammy skin must be rubbed; it may be necessary to cover him with a blanket while the stimulation is going on. If

he is able to swallow, stimulants may also be given by the mouth, and instead of cold they should be hot. With both patients rest is very necessary, and with either it is very important that he take time enough for complete recovery before being again exposed to the hazards of hot weather work.

SEND NO MONEY for SILVER CHICKS

Just mail your order, we ship C. O. D. and guarantee prepaid 100% live delivery of sturdy pure-bred chicks from healthy bred-to-lay flocks.

- White Leghorns..... 8c
- Br. and Buff Leghorns, Anconas ..... 9c
- Bd. Rocks, S. C. Reds, Wh. and 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.

THEY BEAR INSPECTION

## Reliable Poultry Farm

**Not Cheap Chicks but Good Chicks Cheap**

Barron W. Leghorns (270-300 ancestry)...\$9.00 per 100  
 Sheppard Anconas (300-egg strain)... 9.00 per 100  
 White Wyandottes (Evergreen strain)... 14.00 per 100  
 Odds and ends, broilers ..... 7.00 per 100  
 Safe arrival guaranteed.

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



Goodyear HEAVY DUTY Cord Tires, for passenger cars, buses and trucks, are available from Goodyear Dealers in the following sizes:

30 x 3 1/2 (Cl.)	34 x 4 1/2 (S.S.)
32 x 4 (S.S.)	30 x 5 "
33 x 4 "	33 x 5 "
32 x 4 1/2 "	34 x 5 "
	35 x 5 (S.S.)

For those who desire balloon tires Goodyear makes a complete line, including the HEAVY DUTY type in certain sizes.

**TIRE costs worrying you? Just you try the new Goodyear HEAVY-DUTY Cord Tire! Thicker, tougher, more massive. Built to stand hard knocks. The extra-heavy carcass is made of the famous Goodyear cord fabric SUPERTWIST. The stout tread is a full All-Weather. Even the sturdy sidewalls are reinforced against rut-wear. A great tire, this HEAVY-DUTY Goodyear—made especially for the man whose driving calls for extra-strength and extra-stamina. An economical tire, too, because of the extra mileage in it.**

Good tires deserve good tubes—  
Goodyear Tubes

# GOODYEAR

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Goodyear Means Good Wear

SPECIAL SUMMER PRICES—OUR 16th YEAR

**BUY HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS**

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

S. C. Anconas, S. C. 10c	Col. Wyandottes, S. C. 15c	All Heavy Odds 10c
Wh. & Br. Leghorns.....	Wh. Minorcas .....	& Ends .....
S. C. Reds, Barred 12c	S. C. Buff 14c	All Light Odds 8c
White Rocks .....	Orpingtons .....	& Ends .....
R. C. Reds, Wh. & SIL 13c	S. C. Black 13c	Heavy & Light Odds & 9c
Laced Wyandottes .....	Minorcas .....	Ends as they come .....

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

HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, E. High Street Fostoria, Ohio

## KEYSTONE HATCHERY

100% live delivery guaranteed. Post paid prices

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

KEystone HATCHERY, Dept. 50, Lansing, Mich.

Mid-Summer Sale on Pure-bred Stock

Chicks 8c up; pullets 60c up; yearling hens \$1 up. Best paying, leading varieties. Information free.

Fairview Hatchery, R. 2, Zeeland, Mich.

### Barred Rocks & Reds

Chicks from blood tested pure standard 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 .....		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.

### High PULLETS

Producers at Special Prices

Blue and Gold White Leghorns, Superior Egg Quality and Standard White Leghorns; Barred Rocks; R. I. Reds; S. L. Wyandottes; Black Minorcas and Ancona pullets. Special prices for delivery this month.

State Farms Association, Kalamazoo Mich.

A Michigan Farmer Limer Gets Results. Try One.

### QUALITY CHICKS

Special Reduced Prices Immediate Delivery

PURE-BRED TOM BARRON ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS, 50, \$5; 100, \$9; 500, \$40.  
 BARRED ROCKS, R. I. REDS, WHITE WYANDOTTES, 50, \$6; 100, \$11; 500, \$50.  
 Heavy Assorted, 100, \$9; Light Assorted, 100, \$7. Chicks from carefully mated, tested and inspected flocks. Postpaid, 100% delivery guaranteed. Cash with order or C. O. D. Order now direct from Ad.

WINTER EGG FARM  
 Dept. 10  
 Zeeland, Mich.

## 36th Year

During the more than 35 years in which this Company has been in business, it has handled many millions of dollars belonging to many thousands of investors.

Out of the many millions of dollars that have passed over our counters during all those years, not one investor has ever suffered the loss of a dollar placed here nor had to wait a single day for his money when wanted. Furthermore, we have paid them an average of 5 per cent on their savings.

Ask any one who has had money with this Company during the past 35 years and (we feel certain) they will recommend the Company as a safe place for your savings.

Ask any one who has drawn money from this Company during those same 35 years and they will tell you it was paid promptly and without any questions or red tape.

While it is true that the great majority of our investors are residents of Michigan, we also have investors living in 36 states of the Union, as well as three foreign countries, many of whom formerly lived in Michigan, but who continue to invest with us by mail—to them we seem no farther away than their mail box. In fact, a big percentage of our business is transacted by mail.

Why not drop a postal and ask for booklet explaining how and why we can pay 5 per cent and 6 per cent on savings.

Resources \$8,650,000

Established 1889

### The National Loan & Investment Company

1248 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

Detroit's Oldest and Largest Savings and Loan Association

Under State Supervision

## June Poultry Notes

By R. G. Kirby

**L**ATE hatched chicks of the light breeds can often be developed into profitable flocks if they are not trampled by older stock. If birds of all ages are on the same range, arrange brood coops which the little chicks can enter, though the old stock are excluded. Keep a water fountain and a dry mash hopper in each coop for the chicks. If they can drink and eat without interference they will grow and develop enough strength to keep from under the larger stock on the range.

An ordinary shipping crate laid on the ground can be used as a private cafeteria for chicks. The chicks can run between the slats and drink and eat mash and scratch grain where they will not be trampled.

Removing the cockerels from the late hatched flock as soon as possible is a great help in growing the pullets. Broilers are usually going down in price and the sooner they are marketed the less the feed bill. Then the pullets have more room in the colony houses and on the range. Form the habit of weighing several cockerels occasionally to determine their weight. This prevents holding them longer than necessary.

#### Need Plenty of Shade.

Late hatched chicks need plenty of shade. If they receive a daily baking in hot, dry yards the growth is slow. The feathers soon become rough and the birds lack appetite. The mortality rate increases and the chicks which should make early winter layers will only furnish later summer exercise with the spade.

Corn, sunflowers or raspberries make fine shade for chicks in hot weather. They like to dust in cool moist garden loam better than in the hot dry dust in the road. If artificial shade is provided with boards or canvas, be sure the protection will not blow down in the first windstorm and smother a lot of chicks.

#### Chick Casualties.

Do not leave deep pails of scratch grain or mash sitting on the range where chicks are growing. The chicks will jump into the pail and gradually eat the feed toward the bottom. Soon a lot of chicks begin jumping down on top of them. The final result may be a dozen smothered and smashed chicks lying dead in the bottom of the pail.

Avoid leaving deep water pails where young chicks can drink. Frequent losses may result when young pullets lose their balance and fall into a pail of water. Watch the dry mash hoppers and see that the chicks do not eat their way inside the hopper if the mash clogs. Then the first landslide of dry mash will be apt to smother and crush a lot of nice chicks.

Do not stand boards, high feed hoppers, sacks of feed or brooder house tracks where they can be blown over. A chick is very adept at being in the wrong place when something happens, and the more casualties we can prevent the greater the chances for making the business profitable.

Look under the brooder stoves at the rear and be sure that no dead chick becomes covered with litter. Spoiled animal matter is a common cause of sick chicks and nature does not seem to protect them from eating such material when they have the opportunity.

If the chicks run around corn cribs where there is any mouldy grain they are apt to have serious digestible disorders. Sour grain and dirty sour milk must be avoided.

One of the best ways of keeping chicks healthy is to feed a balanced dry mash of some kind. Chicks must fill up on something to keep them comfortable and growing. If they have the dry mash containing bran, charcoal and the various easily digested

ground grains, they always have their crops full of clean body-building material and that prevents a lot of bowel trouble.

When chicks have the mash they are less apt to fill up on dry grass, rose bugs and the general trash on a range which may cause losses. They will still hunt for insects and worms, and eat liberal samples of the best of the green feed, but the balanced dry mash will prevent the consumption of too much of any one thing.

#### Fattening Poultry.

The Cornell Station advises the following ration for fattening poultry with milk: Fifty pounds corn meal, twenty pounds white wheat middlings and ten pounds of ground heavy oats. This can be mixed into a sloppy batter at the rate of a quart of milk to a quart of mash. By weight use two pounds of milk to one pound of mash. This ration has been found to give better results with milk than with meat scrap.

When meat scrap is substituted for the milk, use fifty pounds of corn meal, twenty pounds of white wheat middlings, ten pounds of ground heavy oats. This is mixed into a batter at the rate of one and one-half quarts of water to two quarts of mash. By weight it is equivalent to three pounds of water mixed with two pounds of mash.

The general practice in fattening is to pen up the birds to reduce the exercise and soften the muscles. The soft fat tends to take the place of muscular tissue and makes the poultry meat much more appetizing. The birds to be fattened can be fed all they will eat eagerly twice a day, and the fattening continued for about two weeks. A shorter time may be sufficient, depending on the weight of the birds and how much fat they seem to need when first penned up.

I find that dealers like fat hens but they should not be baggy or heavy with fat. The backs should not be rough and thin nor padded out with lumps of fat. Just a nice smooth-bodied hen is the kind that is right. City buyers of poultry in most towns do not like to buy poultry meat and find they have bought great lumps of greasy fat. It is the plump breast, legs and thigh that form the appetizing features of the Sunday dinner.

Before placing either broilers or hens in crates it pays to treat the birds for lice. Have the feed troughs outside of the fattening crates to keep the feed as clean as possible. Sometimes colony houses can be used for fattening poultry. In that case open up the front as much as possible to keep the houses cool. Keep the floors as clean as possible with straw litter. Hook the feed troughs to the wall so the hens cannot walk in the feed. Unclean feed, overcrowding in the fattening pen, or spoiled sour mash may throw the birds off-feed and make profitable gains in weight very difficult to obtain.

#### EYE INFLAMED.

I have a hen whose eyelids are swollen, and there is a yellow mass around eyeball that has pushed the eyelids back from the eye. She looks good, seems healthy in every other way. The eyeball seems clear and bright.—Mrs. G. T.

Take tissue paper and press gently, close to the yellow mass under the lid. It will often pop out and the inflammation around the eyelid will leave. Such accumulations are often caused by some foreign body under the lid, such as a bit of straw, an oat hull or flake of bran. It sets up an inflammation and the puss gathers in a hard yellow lump. If this condition is left long the hen will go blind in at least one eye. Of course, the trouble might be due to colds or roup.

# Vitality GROWING MASH



**Builds Large-Framed Birds that will earn you bigger profits**

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

"Scientific Poultry Feeding and Management" contains a fund of valuable information for poultry raisers. Sent free.

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Ask Your Dealer about VITALITY

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

CIRCULAR ON REQUEST

THE KAZOO HATCHERY CO.

R. 2. Kalama zoo, Mich

### BABY CHICKS

WHITE and BROWN LEGHORN

\$8.00 PER 100 \$38.00 PER 500

Broilers

\$7.00 PER 100 \$34.00 PER 500

Order direct. Hatch every week. We guarantee live delivery by Prepaid Mail. Reference State Com. Bank.

MAIN HATCHERY, ZEELAND MICH.

### CHICKS W. LEGHORN-BARRED ROCK

BLACK MINORCA-ANCONA

Official International Egg Contest

Records up to 254 Eggs.



6c and Up for June

Before ordering your 1925 chicks send for our CATALOG. Our LOW PRICES will astonish you.

Over 20 years experience assures your satisfaction.

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



### CHICKS WITH PEP

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

Holgate Chick Hatchery, Box 8M, Holgate, Ohio

### CHICKS at Reduced Prices

Order at once. Satisfied Hollywood Tanager Strain. White & Brown Leg-

horns, Anconas	25	50	100	500	1000
	\$.25	\$.475	\$ 9.00	\$45.00	\$ 90
Barred Rocks	3.00	5.75	10.50	52.50	100

QUEEN HATCHERY, Zeeland, Mich.



# LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING

## HOLSTEIN SALE A SUCCESS.

THE sixth annual sale of Holstein cattle, held in connection with the annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America at Grand Rapids last week, demonstrated the potential strength of this breed. The average for the fifty-eight head sold was \$763, and that of six bulls was \$1,083.35.

This sale averaged higher than any other Holstein sale during the past three years. The one held in connection with the annual convention at Richmond a year ago averaged \$263 per head, while the one in Cleveland in 1923 made an average of \$625, and the famous "Brentwood Sale," held in April of this year returned an average of \$729.

Michigan contributed most heavily to the buying side, the men from this state paying \$30,750 of the total of \$44,250 bid for the stock, or approximately seventy per cent of the money. Sixteen Michigan breeders participated in the buying. Furthermore, the eight head consigned from herds of the state brought a total of \$8,825 or an average of over \$1,100.

Other districts purchased as follows: One breeder from Quebec paid \$4,275 for three head; one breeder from California paid \$4,125 for eight head; two Ohio breeders spent \$1,850 for two head; two Wisconsin men parted with \$1,550 for three head; an Iowa man gave \$525 for one animal; a breeder from Pennsylvania gave \$775 for two, and a New Yorker bid \$400 for one.

The heaviest individual purchaser was Joseph H. Brewer, of Grand Rapids, who bid \$6,875 for seven head. F. B. Ainger, of Northville, came second with \$5,850 for four head, among which was the senior bull calf, King Rose Ormsby 457282, consigned by Hargrove & Arnold of Iowa, which topped the sale at \$3,700. The third heaviest purchaser was Raymond Farms, of Quebec, purchasing three head for \$4,275, including a thirty-pound cow consigned by the Minnesota Holstein Company, which topped the females of the sale at \$2,800. Biliwhack Stock Farm of California, took the eight head going to that state, at \$4,125, the fourth largest purchaser, while E. M. Bayne, of Romeo, Mich., ranked sixth with \$3,700 for three head.

Other Michigan buyers were: J. B. Jones, Romeo; Wm. Kaboos, Ada; W. W. Knapp, South Haven; Wabeek Farms, Pontiac; Newaygo Holstein Bull Club, Fremont; J. P. Berkheiser, Homer; Blissveldt Farms, Jennison; M. D. Buth, Comstock Park; John A. Rinke, Warren; Alonzo J. Short, Wm. Watson and G. C. Tessina, of Hemlock; E. J. Sales, Kent City, and R. Pullman, Manchester.

## ALL BUT TWO MEMBERS GROW ALFALFA.

UP in Dickinson county where Ed Nordgren tests the cows, all members of the association, except two, have alfalfa growing on their farms. For the past month Elov Bjorkman had the high cow in the association. This cow, a grade Guernsey, produced 1,361 pounds of milk containing 70.8 pounds of fat, the milk testing 5.2 per cent. The best herd belonged to Erick Johnson. This herd, consisting of thirteen grade Guernseys and Holsteins, gave an average of 929 pounds of milk, which tests showed to contain 37.6 pounds of fat.

## THREE-HUNDRED-POUND COWS TO BE HONORED.

IN recognition of the value of the cow testing association in determining the profitableness of dairy cows, the National Dairy Association has invited A. C. Baltzer, State Dairy Extension Specialist, to report the names and addresses of every cow testing association member in Michigan whose herd of five or more cows average 300 pounds or more of butter-fat per cow per year. These members will be placed on the National 300-Pound Honor Roll and awarded a diploma at the National Dairy Exposition, which this year will be held at Indianapolis, October 10-17.

Last year 2,374 cows testing association members throughout the United States were awarded diplomas in recognition of their work, of which 378 were earned by Michigan dairymen. Genesee county led in number of members placed on the 1924 Honor Roll with 43, followed by Allegan county with 40; Kent county, 37; Jackson,

21; Ingham and Macomb, 20 each; Kalamazoo, 19; Livingston, 16; Calhoun, Cass, Clinton, Eaton and Oceana, 14 each; Huron, 13; Muskegon and Osceola, 10 each; Branch, 9; Washtenaw, 8; Leelanau, 7; Hillsdale, 6; Antrim, Dickinson, Midland and Van Buren, 5 each; Ontonagon, 3; and Arenac, Monroe and Ogemaw, 2 each.

## GENESEE No. 7 ANNUAL SUMMARY.

LAFAYETTE PHILLIPS, the tester in the Genesee No. 7 Cow Testing Association, in his annual report, shows that the high herd in butter-fat production is owned by W. E. Robb. His five pure-bred Holsteins averaged 14,377 pounds of milk and 496 pounds of butter-fat. J. E. Post had the individual high cow for the association. His pure-bred Holstein produced 22,503 pounds of milk and 736.5 pounds of butter-fat. The herds of these two members and of the following named members averaged above 300 pounds of butter-fat production:

E. J. Hackney, 5.6 grades; W. N. Bump, 3.2 Gr J & G; Cook & Hinkley, 14 PB & Gr H; J. T. Morrish, 8.6 grades; S. E. West, 9.6 PB & Gr H; A. J. Bailey, 10.7 grades; Ottaway & Sons, 6.9 grades; H. E. Welch, 3 grades; L. M. Vincent, 10.3 grades; Bingline & Sons, 5.1 grades; W. E. Martin, 2.5 grades; N. A. Morrish, 3.6 grades.

Twenty-six unprofitable cows were sold to the butcher; forty-six other cows were sold as profitable dairy animals. There were seven pure-bred sires bought by the members and fourteen herds have been tested for tuberculosis. Eighteen members have alfalfa seeded on their farms and two are using sweet clover for pasture.

## GUERNSEYS SELL AT LANSING.

THE First Annual Consignment Sale of Michigan Guernseys was held at the Michigan State College on May 27. This was the first state-wide consignment sale to be held under the auspices of the Michigan Guernsey Breeders' Association. Upwards of 600 interested people attended the sale.

The forty-seven head, more than half of which were heifers and calves, sold for a total of \$10,295—an average of \$219.04. The top price of the sale was received for the cow, Betty Golden of Endicott Farm 9107, and was consigned by John Endicott, of Birmingham. She was purchased by Harry J. Kruse, of Armada for \$405.

The bidding was very brisk. The forty-seven head were sold to thirty-one buyers, many of whom made their initial purchases of Guernseys. Wm. S. Cobb, of Jackson, was the heaviest buyer, taking four head for an average price of \$201.25.

## SCHEDULE FOR HEREFORD BREEDERS' HIKE.

The following is the schedule for the hike of the Michigan Hereford Breeders' Association.

Friday, June 26.  
6:30 A. M.—Leave the Agricultural Building, East Lansing.  
8:00 A. M.—Wm. Wadley, Byron.  
8:15 A. M.—Wm. Lahring & Son.  
8:45 A. M.—Crapo Farm, Swartz Creek.  
11:00 A. M.—Jones Bros., Fostoria.  
12:15 P. M.—Marlette for dinner.  
1:45 P. M.—J. W. Goodwine, Sandusky.  
2:40 P. M.—G. R. Bushnell, Snover.  
3:10 P. M.—Chas M. Smith.  
3:40 P. M.—Sanilac Stock Farm, Sandusky.  
4:30 P. M.—Ruttles Bros., Carsonville.  
7:30 P. M.—Harbor Beach. (Banquet on Hereford beef and Lake Huron fish).

Saturday, June 27.  
7:15 A. M.—Adolph Riedel, Harbor Beach.  
7:30 A. M.—Rogenbuck Bros., Harbor Beach.  
8:00 A. M.—Breakfast at Harbor Beach.  
9:00 A. M.—Warner Ramsey, Port Hope.  
11:00 A. M.—Elmer Page, Elkton.  
12:30 A. M.—Dinner by Ladies' Aid at McCarty Farms.  
1:30 P. M.—W. H. McCarty, Bad Axe.  
2:00 P. M.—Earl McCarty, Bad Axe.  
2:30 P. M.—Sale of fifty Herefords by Earl McCarty, including registered cows with calves by side, bred and open heifers, and fifteen steers.

# Listen to the Men Who Know

The owners of blue ribbon cows feed Corn Gluten Feed when they make a record-breaking test—because it produces the largest yield of milk and butter fat.

Successful beef cattle feeders prefer Corn Gluten Feed as the protein ingredient in their rations. They use it for both pasture and dry lot feeding, and as a substitute for corn—always with big results.

Successful hog feeders have fed thousands of tons of Corn Gluten Feed with shelled corn tankage shorts, oil meal. It always pays.

They know that Corn Gluten Feed will give them the largest gains at the lowest cost and they are never disappointed. It will pay you to follow their example.

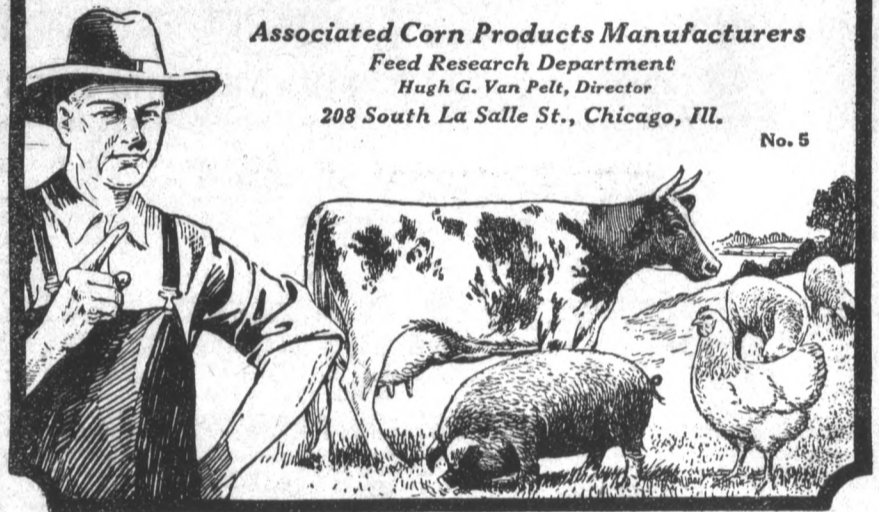
Whether you are mixing your own ration or buying it in a bag, be sure it contains Corn Gluten Feed.

The mixed feed manufacturer who uses Corn Gluten Feed as an ingredient is your friend. It will pay you to buy his feed.

We have published a new booklet—"Feeding and Pastures." Write us for a free copy.

Associated Corn Products Manufacturers  
Feed Research Department  
Hugh G. Van Pelt, Director  
208 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

No. 5



## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

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

to be held at Old Orchard Farm, Mentor Ave.; Stop 71 on C. P. and E. Ry.; east of Cleveland; one mile west of Painesville, Ohio.  
This sale includes blood of King Ona, best known bull of the Ona family, and King Pietertje Jewel Korndyke, grand champion at last two Ohio State Fairs, also last New York and Maryland State Fairs, and Brocton and York Fairs.  
Address inquiries to Pinery Farms, Ralph King, Owner, Mentor, Ohio.

## Grandson of a World's Record Cow

A good straight-backed, square-rumped calf, born November 6, 1924. Nicely marked, about half white.  
Sire: Prince Echo Rauber, 352211, a grandson of May Echo Sylvia from a 34-lb. 3-yr.-old daughter of an 1113-lb. cow. His full sister just made 1107 lbs. as a 4-yr.-old.  
Dam: Traverso Colantha Walker 5th 778125 at 2 yr. 7 mo.; Butter, 7 days, 21.91; Milk, 406.6; butter, 30 days, 90.1; Milk, 1700.6. Her dam, Traverso Colantha Walker, has five 7-day records averaging 35.95 lbs. and six 305-day records averaging 1012.97 lbs. in addition to two 365-day records which average 1,239 lbs. butter and 25,500 lbs. milk.  
Seven nearest dams average 33.11 lbs. butter and 677.3 lbs. milk in 7 days.  
WORLD'S RECORD BREEDING.  
Send for pedigree of Ear Tag No. 572.

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

## A Splendid Opportunity

We offer for sale our Junior Herd Sire, King Johan Cornucopia, whose dam has a 30-lb. 7-day record, and a year record of 923 lbs. of butter. He is a real buy at \$250. We also offer 10 heifer calves from 1 to 7 months old for \$800. One of these is a daughter of the State Champion Jr. 2-yr.-old in 1920. Will sell in a bunch or separately.

Sindlinger Brothers, Lake Odessa, Mich.

## DISPERSAL SALE

Saturday, June 27th

At 12:30 P. M.

32 Registered Holsteins. A splendid herd to choose from; the buyer can select anything from a choice calf to a 33.90-lb. herd sire. His dam also world's record for production in 305-day class for 3 lactation periods before 5 years of age. Send for catalog. At farm 1½ miles west and 1½ miles south of Wayne, Mich. Henry J. Carpenter & Son, Wayne, Mich., R. F. D. No. 1. P. S. Cows with good A. R. O. records up to 32 lbs.

## Build Up Your Herd of Holsteins

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

Lakefield Farm, Clarkston, Mich.

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

## AUCTION

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

## Hereford Steers

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

An Offering of **HEREFORD BULL CALVES** a Few Choice  
for the next few days to be delivered at weaning time. These are fine fellows and at reasonable prices. Come and look at them. WARD W. DUNSTON, Clarkston, Mich.

Additional Stock Ads. on Page 799



**GRAIN QUOTATIONS**

Tuesday, June 16.

**Wheat.**  
 Detroit.—No. 1 red \$1.77; No. 2 red \$1.76; No. 2 white \$1.76; No. 2 mixed \$1.76.  
 Chicago.—July \$1.49½@1.49¾; September at \$1.47@1.47½; December at \$1.49@1.49¾.  
 Toledo.—Wheat \$1.76@1.78.

**Corn.**  
 Detroit.—No. 2 yellow \$1.18; No. 3 yellow \$1.16; No. 4 yellow \$1.11.  
 Chicago.—July at \$1.08@1.08½; September \$1.08½@1.08¾; December 88 @88½c.

**Oats.**  
 Detroit.—No. 2 white at 56c; No. 3 at 54c.  
 Chicago.—July 48@48½c; September 48½@48¾c; December 51@51½c.

**Rye.**  
 Detroit.—No. 2, 1.10.  
 Chicago.—July \$1.03; September at \$1.03½; December \$1.06¾.  
 Toledo.—\$1.07.

**Beans.**  
 Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$5.60@5.70 per cwt.  
 Chicago.—Navy, fancy \$5.90@6; red kidneys \$9.75@10.  
 New York.—Choice pea \$6.35@6.50; red kidneys \$10.75@11.50.

**Barley.**  
 Detroit.—Malting 97c; feeding 92c.

**Buckwheat.**  
 Detroit.—\$1.95@2.

**Seeds.**  
 Detroit.—Prime red clover cash at \$17; alsike \$14.25; timothy \$3.75.

**Hay.**  
 Detroit.—No. 1 timothy \$16.50@17; standard \$16@16.50; light clover mixed \$16@16.50; No. 2 timothy \$14.50@15.50; No. 1 clover mixed \$14@15; No. 1 clover \$13@14; wheat and oat straw \$9.50@10; rye straw \$10.50@11.

**Feeds.**  
 Detroit.—Bran \$36@37; standard middlings at \$38; fine middlings \$42; cracked corn \$57; coarse cornmeal at \$43; chop \$35 per ton in carlots.

**Strawberries.**  
 Michigan 16-qt. cases, fair \$2@3; choice \$4.

**WHEAT**

The government's June 1 forecast showed 407,000,000 bushels of winter wheat and 254,000,000 bushels spring wheat, or a total crop of 661,000,000 bushels. The average of four unofficial forecasts was 664,000,000 bushels. With the carryover of old wheat about 10,000,000 to 20,000,000 bushels below normal, and about 650,000,000 bushels needed for domestic use, there is virtually nothing left for export.

The immediate response of the market to the official forecast was the sharpest decline in a long while. Speculatively, the market was overbought. Rains have relieved some of the sub-soil moisture shortage in the spring wheat states. Relative weakness at Winnipeg and Liverpool as compared with Chicago in the last two weeks had already placed our prices somewhat above the world level. The technical action of the market indicates that it is headed for a still lower level before a turning point will be reached. The recent high points are not likely to be passed for some time, but a turn for the worse in the Canadian or European crop outlook could bring a sharp reversal at any time.

**RYE**

The rye crop estimate was 53,000,000 bushels, or about the same as the quantity exported in the current crop year. European new crop prospects are excellent, however, stocks on ocean passage are fairly large so that fresh export sales are quite small, and the visible supply increased slightly last week in spite of a sharp drop in the receipts at primary markets.

**CORN**

Receipts of corn at primary markets have declined sharply in the last few days, indicating that the after-planting movement may already be past its crest. Demand has shown no special change but the sudden weakness in wheat checked a rising tendency in corn. The new crop is making favorable progress in most sections. Rains late in the week arrived in time to prevent much injury to corn from the dry weather.

**OATS**

The oats crop was severely damaged by hot, dry weather early in June in addition to the injury from low tem-

peratures in May. The crop has probably deteriorated a good deal since making the observations on which the official forecast was based. This forecast showed 1,295,000,000 bushels, as against 1,542,000,000 harvested last year and a five-year average of 1,328,000,000 bushels. Reports of poor prospects for the new crop in some of the important oats surplus states, as well as of a short hay crop, coupled with an excellent cash demand and broad speculative buying, caused a sharp advance in oats prices early last week. The market has been unable to hold the full advance, however.

**SEEDS**

The recent hot, dry weather has been particularly severe on the clover crops, with much of the spring seeding in the middle west killed. Conditions are more promising in the northwest where the dry spell has been less pronounced and prospects are fully up to average at this time of year.

**FEEDS**

The feed market developed a firmer tone last week. Lighter offerings of mill feeds tended to advance prices. Widespread reports of meadows and pastures drying up are enhancing the prospects for summer feeds.

**POULTRY AND EGGS**

Egg prices were easier last week. Fancy eggs were firm but ordinary qualities were plentiful with the market for them unsettled. Receipts at the leading markets fail to show any decrease, and consumptive demand is slow. The quality of current receipts is running poor, and high class storage stocks may be drawn upon earlier than usual this year. The recent hot weather probably affected egg production, which should be reflected in receipts during the next week or two. Any indication of a considerably smaller egg supply would strengthen prices. Holdings of eggs in storage on June 1 totaled 7,707,000 cases, compared with 6,875,000 cases on the same date a year ago. The excess over last year was materially reduced during May.

Chicago.—Eggs, miscellaneous 29c; dirties 26½c; checks 26c; fresh firsts 29@30c; ordinary firsts 28½c. Live poultry, hens 25½c; broilers 44c; roosters 13½c; ducks 22c; geese 13c; turkeys 28c.  
 Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and

graded 29½@31c. Live poultry, broilers 48c; heavy hens 27@28c; light do 24c; roosters 15@16c; geese at 15c; ducks 30c; turkeys 25c.

**BUTTER**

Butter prices eased off somewhat last week in spite of the strong statistical situation. Trade sentiment is for lower prices, but it is not expected that they will sag far from the present level. The production outlook lends strength to the market. Recent hot, dry weather which hurt pastures and retarded milk production has been followed by much cooler weather which is not favorable to production. The butter make has been holding at about steady at only a little above the corresponding time a year ago. The report of the American Creamery Butter Manufacturers' Association showed production last week slightly larger than in the same week a year ago. Buying for storage is progressing more rapidly. The movement into storage since the first of June has been about one-fifth larger than in the same time a year ago despite the higher prices. Quality is reported to be excellent.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago 42¾c; New York 43c. Fresh creamery in tubs sells for 39@42½c per pound in Detroit.

**POTATOES**

The potato market is lower than a week ago. Shipments of old potatoes are fairly steady, with Maine furnishing nearly half the supply. The outlook for mid-season potato markets is promising. Plantings are smaller than a year ago and drought has reduced the yield in some southern states so that supplies yet to come from these sections will scarcely equal last year's output. Acreage of early potatoes in Kansas, Missouri, Kentucky and Oklahoma is no larger than last year and plantings in south central Nebraska are lighter than in any recent year. A smaller acreage is expected in southwestern Idaho. Northern round whites were quoted last week at \$1@1.25 per 100 pounds, sacked, in the Chicago carlot market. Southern Bliss Triumphs were held at \$2@2.50 per 100 pounds.

**BEANS**

Bean prices scored a good advance last week. A fair demand from the wholesalers appeared early in the

week when the price was around \$5.50 per 100 pounds for C. H. P. whites, f. o. B. Michigan. Cannery buyers were good buyers also, as light purchases for several weeks resulted in their stocks becoming low. This spurt in demand coupled with the unfavorable crop situation induced an advance to \$5.80 at the close of the week. The upturn was too rapid for buyers and little business was done at the higher level. With the new crop situation unfavorable and the need for seed to replant fields destroyed by dry weather and hot winds, growers have been delivering but few beans to the elevators.

**WOOL**

Wool prices have advanced three to four cents in the last ten days, largely under increased buying by mills. Orders for goods are fairly satisfactory, with some woolen mills reported sold up for several months ahead. Competition is fairly keen in the bright wool states, with buyers paying 40 to 45 cents in Ohio and Michigan, and up to 50 cents in Kentucky. In Utah and Nevada, sales of 34 to 38 cents are reported. In Texas, the sale of a large block of eight months' wools at 41 cents, and twelve months' wools at 46 cents is reported. Boston quotes quarter-blood Ohio combing wools at 48 to 49 cents; three-eighths blood at 49 cents; half-blood at 50 cents, and delaine at 51 to 52 cents. Some observers question whether the market will retain all of its strength when the sales in London and probably in Australia are resumed in July.

**DETROIT CITY MARKET**

Several cases of cherries, the first of the season, found a ready market. The first new carrots offered today were rather small; however, the offerings cleaned up at \$1 per dozen bunches. Celery and tomatoes were active, with prices a little lower on tomatoes. Strawberries were in heavier supply and in active demand, with prices holding firm on fancy and No. 1 grades. Green peas were slow but steady. Vegetable greens were moderately active. Poultry and eggs were in heavy supply and in active demand. Potato prices were firm.

Apples \$1@2.50 bu; asparagus 75c@ \$1.75 dozen bunches; beets 75c@\$1 a cabbage plants 75c@\$1 flat; carrots \$1.20 dozen bunches; celery plants 75c @\$1 flat; carrots \$1.20 dozen bunches; celery plants 75c@\$1 flat; Kalamazoo celery \$1 dozen; dandelions 75c@\$1 a bu; eggs, wholesale 35@37c; retail 38 @45c dozen; green onions 40@60c per dozen bunches; set onions 60@75c per dozen bunches; lettuce 50c@\$1 bu; lettuce, head \$1@1.50 bu; pansies 50@ 75c flat; parsley root 65@75c per bu; curly 40@60c dozen; parsnips 60c@\$1 bu; peas, green \$4@5.50 bu; pepper plants 75c@\$1 flat; potatoes 60c@\$1 a bu; hens 25@30c; retail 30@32c; Leghorns 24@25c; broilers 42@49c; retail 40@50c; Leghorn broilers 33@36c lb; dressed poultry, hens 38@40c lb; broilers 60@65c; radishes 40@90c per dozen bunches; long 50c@\$1.20 dozen bunches, rhubarb, outdoor 30@60c per dozen bunches; spinach 60c@\$1.50 a bu; strawberries \$8@12 per 24-quart case; tomato plants 75c@\$1 per flat; turnip tops 60@75c bu; veal 16@18c;

**GRAND RAPIDS**

Irrigation systems which remained idle last season are being worked overtime this year and practically all fruits and vegetables offered on the Grand Rapids market at present were grown under the sprinklers. Prices range 25 to 100 per cent higher than a year ago. Quotations early this week were: Asparagus \$1.50@1.75 dozen bunches; radishes 20@30c dozen bunches; green onions 20@25c bunch; lettuce, leaf, 75c@\$1 bu; head 50c@\$1 bu; iceberg \$1.75 bu; beets 75c per dozen bunches; carrots 50c per dozen bunches; rhubarb \$1@1.25 bu; old potatoes 50@75c bu; hothouse tomatoes \$1.75 per 7-lb. basket; cucumbers \$1.60 dozen; strawberries \$2.50@6 per 16-qt. case; gooseberries \$2.25@2.50 per case; cherries \$3@4.50 case; wheat \$1.64 bu; beans \$5@5.10 per cwt; poultry, fowls, heavy 20@22c; light 15@ 16c; broilers, heavy 30@35c; light 20 @25c; eggs 27@29c; butter-fat 44@45c

**COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.**

Holsteins.  
 June 27—Old Orchard Farm, Painesville, Ohio.  
 Herefords.  
 June 27—Earl McCarty, Bad Axe, Mich.

**Live Stock Market Service**

Tuesday, June 16.

**CHICAGO**

**Hogs.**

Receipts 22,000. Market on good grades active, mostly 5@15c higher; common and medium are slow; underweight 15@25c higher. All interests buying. Bulk of good 225-325-lb. butchers \$12.65@12.85; tops \$12.90; 160-310-lb weights \$12.35@12.75; 140-165 lbs. \$12.25@12.50; packing sows \$11.55@11.90; slaughter pigs \$11.75@12.

**Cattle.**

Receipts 6,000. Market trading very slow; small receipts necessary to maintain the current prices. Dressed grades sluggish; shipping demand narrow; better grades scarce and slightly higher on supported market. Best heavy \$1; yearlings \$11.25; some held higher; buyers hand picking. Plain dressers very dull; vealers \$10.

**Sheep and Lambs.**

Receipts 8,000. Market on killing classes generally steady. Seven double decks choice Idaho \$16; bulk good natives \$15.50@15.75, with moderate sort; cull natives \$10.50@11; wethers \$11; bulk of good fat ewes at \$5@6.25; few light weight natives at \$6.50; odd lots of feeding yearlings \$9.50@10; steady.

**DETROIT**

**Cattle.**

Receipts 462. Market on high grades very slow; others slow and steady.  
 Good to choice yearlings, dry-fed ..... \$9.00@10.50  
 Best heavy steers, dry-fed ..... 9.00@ 9.50  
 Handyweight butchers ... 8.00@ 9.00  
 Mixed steers and heifers ..... 7.00@ 8.25  
 Handy light butchers .... 6.25@ 7.50  
 Light butchers ..... 5.00@ 6.00  
 Best cows ..... 5.00@ 5.75

Butcher cows ..... 4.50@ 5.00  
 Cutters ..... 3.00@ 3.50  
 Canners ..... 2.25@ 3.75  
 Choice bulls ..... 5.00@ 6.25  
 Heavy bologna bulls ... 4.25@ 5.00  
 Stock bulls ..... 4.00@ 5.00  
 Feeders ..... 5.50@ 7.25  
 Stockers ..... 5.00@ 6.25  
 Milkers ..... \$45.00@75.00

**Veal Calves.**

Receipts 585. Market 50c higher.  
 Best ..... \$11.50@12.00  
 Others ..... 7.00@11.00

**Sheep and Lambs.**

Receipts 435. Market steady.  
 Best lambs ..... \$15.50@16.00  
 Fair lambs ..... 12.50@14.50  
 Fair to good sheep ..... 6.00@ 6.50  
 Culls and common ..... 2.00@ 3.50  
 Light to common ..... 8.00@11.50  
 Yearlings ..... 10.00@14.00

**Hogs.**

Receipts 1,471. Market 25c higher.  
 Mixed hogs and heavies. \$ 13.10  
 Pigs and lights ..... 12.00  
 Good yorkers ..... 13.10  
 Roughs ..... 11.00  
 Stags ..... 2.50@8.00  
 Light yorkers ..... 12.25

**BUFFALO**

**Hogs.**

Receipts 5,320. Hogs closing steady; medium and heavy \$13.35@13.50; light weight 13.25@13.50; light lights \$12@ 13; pigs \$12@12.25; packing sows and roughs \$11.25@11.50.

**Cattle.**

Receipts 250. Market is slow.

**Sheep and Lambs.**

Receipts 100. No choice here. Feeding steady.

**Calves.**

Receipts 300. Tops \$11.50.



It pays to keep your horses in shape all summer. Lots of work to do. Delay may mean money lost to you. Use Gombault's Caustic Balsam for Sprains, Spavin, Splint, Capped Hock, Curb, Fistula, Thoroughpin, Shoe Boils, Poll Evil, Wire Cuts, Muscular Inflammation.

Known and used everywhere for 41 years. Apply it yourself. Directions with every bottle. Won't leave scars or discolor hair. Buy it today. \$1.50 per bottle at druggists or direct upon receipt of price. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

GOOD FOR HUMANS, TOO

GOMBAULT'S Caustic BALSAM

BINDER TWINE

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

CATTLE

The Wildwood Farm

Offers a few exceptionally well bred Jersey bulls for sale out of R. of M. and C. T. A. record dams. Majesty blood lines. Accredited herd. Write, or visit, for particulars. Alvin Baiden, Capac, Mich.

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

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

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

Gotfredson Farms Shorthorns

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

WILDWOOD FARM

FOR SALE—Six splendid young cows and two heifers. Also two bull calves, 3 mos. old. All of best milking ancestry. Beland & Beland, Tecumseh, Mich.

MILKING SHORTHORNS

Good individuals. Best milking inheritance. Both sex. All ages. GEO. T. FULLER, R. 10, Battle Creek, Mich.

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

Shorthorn Bulls pedigree, individually and price. W. E. MORRIS, R. 5, Flint, Mich.

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

HOGS

Lakefield Farm Durocs

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

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

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

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

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

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

BIG TYPE Chester White Spring Boars, show prospects. Prize winning blood lines. Sows bred for fall litters. LUCIAN HILL, Tekonsha, Mich.

B. T. Poland China Pigs \$20 each. VIDA JUNE either sex. Price \$18 to CLARK, care E. A. Clark, St. Louis, Mich.

Veterinary.

CONDUCTED BY DR. W. C. FAIR.

Advice through this column is given free to our subscribers. Letters should state fully the history and symptoms of each case and give name and address of the writer. Initials only are published. When a reply by mail is requested the service becomes private practice and \$1 must be enclosed.

Sows Fail to Come in Heat.—I have four sows, three of them fail to come in heat. D. C. E., Pigeon, Mich.—Give each sow ten drops of fluid extract of nux vomica at a dose in feed or in drinking water two or three times a day.

Indigestion.—My young pigs thrived when with their mother, but soon after I weaned them, they commenced to scour and become unthrifty. I weaned the pigs when five weeks old. D. C. E., Pigeon, Mich.—Doubtless most of their trouble is the result of feeding too much skim-milk and corn. Feed more ground oats, middlings and bran; also clean their feed trough twice a day.

Calculi.—I have a ram that occasionally has sick spells, especially when he passes urine. I have given him nitre. Veterinary here says it is probably a growth some place. G. W. P., Stanton, Mich.—It is possible for him to be suffering from uric acid calculi; if so, give him five grains doses of Urotropin-Uritone (Parke, Davis & Co.), dissolved in water and given as a drench two or three times a day.

Sore Eye—Vertigo.—I have great faith in your advice, so am writing you concerning my horse. He is six years old blind in the right eye, caused by an injury. Occasionally he suddenly turns to the left, going in a circle, until he falls, then struggles some, but it's soon over. These spells come on him every sixty days. C. H. Onaway, Mich.—Keep his bowels open and exercise him daily. Occasionally give him one dram of calomel and one ounce of baking soda at a dose in feed twice a week for two or three weeks. Feed him grain and grass.

RURAL COMMUNITIES TO BE CONSIDERED.

THE future of the rural church and means of preventing the church centers of rural communities from becoming extinct will be the subjects considered at a special conference of rural social workers and ministers at Michigan State College, July 20-21, according to President Kenyon L. Butterfield.

Besides Dr. Butterfield, who is president of the national rural life commission, experts who will be present are: Dr. Malcolm Dana, director of rural work, Congregational church; Dr. Warren H. Wilson, director of town and country work, Presbyterian church; Dr. Hugh Kennedy, director of rural work, Methodist Episcopal church; Rev. John Sutherland, superintendent Congregational field work; Dr. C. J. Galpin, professor of sociology, University of Wisconsin; Prof. R. E. Hieronymus, University of Illinois; Rev. K. C. MacArthur, head of Federated Churches of Massachusetts; Prof. M. A. Dawber, Methodist Episcopal church; Dr. W. W. Diehl, pastor at Albion; Rev. Ira Cargo and members of the M. S. C. teaching staff.—Cook

CROP ESTIMATSS LOW.

THE United States Department of Agriculture issued a report June 9 on crop conditions as they were on the first of June.

The report indicates that a sharp decline in the crop prospects took place during the month of May, chiefly as the result of unusually dry weather in the corn belt states. Although the final yields of most crops depend very largely on the weather between the first of June and harvest, the official forecasts indicate that the weather during this period must be much more favorable than usual in order to permit the yields per acre of wheat, oats, barley, hay, apples, peaches and pears to equal the average of the last ten years.

Disregarding corn and some other late planted crops for which forecasts have not yet been made, general crop prospects on the first of June were particularly unpromising in the corn belt states, Colorado, New Mexico and parts of Texas.

Prospects for winter wheat declined about nine per cent during May and the condition of the crop on June first indicated a production of 407,000,000 bushels, or not much over two-thirds as many bushels as were harvested last year.

Spring wheat has been suffering from lack of moisture and the June 1 condition indicates a probable crop of only a quarter of a billion bushels, or ten per cent less than the harvest of last year, notwithstanding a nineteen

per cent increase in the area planted. Much of the spring wheat belt has, however, had considerable rain since the first of the month.

Oats were also rather poorer than usual and the official forecast indicates less than one-third billion bushels as compared with one and one-half billion last year.

On the first of June the condition of hay was the lowest for that date since 1911. Even allowing for the large quantity of hay carried over from last year, the total supply of hay this year is not expected to quite equal the average of recent years.

The outlook for fruits is, on the whole, rather unfavorable.

DAIRY TRADE CONFERENCE CALLED.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for a dairy trade conference to be held at Philadelphia on August 7-8, in connection with the International Institute of Cooperation. Dr. E. G. Nourse, of the American Research Institute, R. W. Balderson, of Philadelphia, and A. M. Loomis, of Washington, are the committee in charge.

The man who has set out to produce bacon should select a bacon hog.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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

Rates 8 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; for four or more consecutive insertions 6 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany order. Real estate and live stock advertising have separate departments and are not accepted as classified. Minimum charge, 10 words.

Table with 4 columns: One, Four, One, Four. Lists various items and prices.

Registered Big Type Poland China Pigs

seven weeks old, \$20 each with certificate. Also, our Giant herd boar, "Pontiac Buster" No. 152787. This great boar will be three years old this fall, and is a guaranteed bargain; price \$30. Come with your truck and get him. LONE CEDAR FARM, 111 N. Johnson Ave., Pontiac, Mich. Phone 1288-J.

Hampshires For Sale Choice bred gilts, 12th year. JOHN W. SNYDER, R. 4, St. Johns, Mich.

HORSES

FARMERS ATTENTION!

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

FRANCISCO FARM BELGIANS

We now offer the 2-yr.-old registered bay, Belgian Stallion, "Invincible Don." A remarkable individual, weight, 1,650 lbs. at 21 months. P. P. POPE, Mt. Pleasant, Mich., R. 3.

SHEEP

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

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

Special Notice

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

REAL ESTATE

88 ACRES, all cultivated, well fenced; extra good buildings; good water supply; nice family orchard, all kinds fruit; everything best condition. I am too old to use it any longer. Seven miles northeast Ann Arbor, Box 79, R. R. 8. Phone 758-F-23. Jacob Ranschenberger.

WANTED to buy farm of about 100 acres. E. K. Fleming, Rothbury, Mich.

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

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

PET STOCK

FOR SALE—Pure-bred white Collie pups, 8 weeks old, from registered heel driving parents. Males \$15, females \$10. English Shepherd pups 10 weeks old; males \$8, females \$5. Both Collies and Shepherds are from my own heel driving cow dogs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Earl White, Live Stock Dealer, Arcade, New York.

MALE COLLIE PUP—half-grown, guaranteed heeler. First \$10 gets him. Also rabbit hound, six months old. Meadowbrook Farm, Stockbridge, Mich.

LITTER FOX-HOUND PUPPIES from real hunting stock. Males \$6; females \$4. B. G. Hardy, Boon, Mich.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing, five pounds, \$1.50; ten, \$2.50; smoking, five pounds, \$1.25; ten, \$2; pipe free, pay when received, satisfaction guaranteed. Co-operative Tobacco Growers, Maxons Mill, Kentucky.

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

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

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

2,000,000 CABBAGE PLANTS. June, July delivery. Strong, stocky guaranteed. Wakefield, Copenhagen, Flat Dutch, Ballhead. Mail prepaid, 100, 45cts; 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.25; 1000, \$2.25. Express, 5000, \$7.50. Cauliflower and Aster, 100, 70 cts. Buy near home grown. List free. W. J. Myers, Rt. 2, Massillon, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Vegetable plants \$10 per 1,000. Many flowering and bedding plants. Price on application, Chelsea Greenhouse, Chelsea, Mich.

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

CABBAGE PLANTS—Large open-field grown. Leading varieties. \$1.00—1,000. W. W. Williams, Franklin, Va.

FARM MACHINERY

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only \$25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Box 538, Salina, Kans.

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

POULTRY

PARKS STRAIN BARRED ROCK PULLETS—Thirty April-hatched pullets, from extra selected, pedigreed, trapnested stock. Chicks received direct from Parks this spring. At a bargain. Ora Howe, Essexville, Mich.

SHIP US YOUR FAT HENS and fresh eggs every Tuesday. Write for a quotation. East Coast Poultry Co., 1300 Division St., Detroit, Mich.

BABY CHICKS

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

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

BABY CHICKS from flocks blood-tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea. All flocks tested—second test on Rocks and Reds. All popular varieties. Ask for Catalogue. Pierce Hatchery, Jerome, Michigan.

SUPERIOR CHICKS—9c up, 12 varieties. Heavy layers. Delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Bank references. Catalogue free. Superior Hatchery, Box 856, Windsor, Mo.

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

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

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

TURKEYS

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

AGENTS WANTED

FREE TRIP TO CALIFORNIA. Get three good responsible farmers to go with you to inspect California state approved lands. Opportunity for one good man in each community to join largest land selling organization in U. S. Write for details. Herman Janas, 1195 Transportation Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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

YOU CAN MAKE MONEY selling gingham, percale, notions, hosiery, and other fast sellers needed in every home. Write today for free information. Maurice Schwartz, 6714 Missouri Ave., Detroit, Mich.

HELP WANTED

SUMMER WORK for teacher or advanced student; real health-giving, enjoyable vacation; \$210 for 60 days. Write A. Rheinheimer, 309 Park Avenue Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN wishes to get house-keeper on farm. Box 608, Michigan Farmer.

# WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



Three grandchildren of Theodore Roosevelt plant a tree to honor their grandfather.



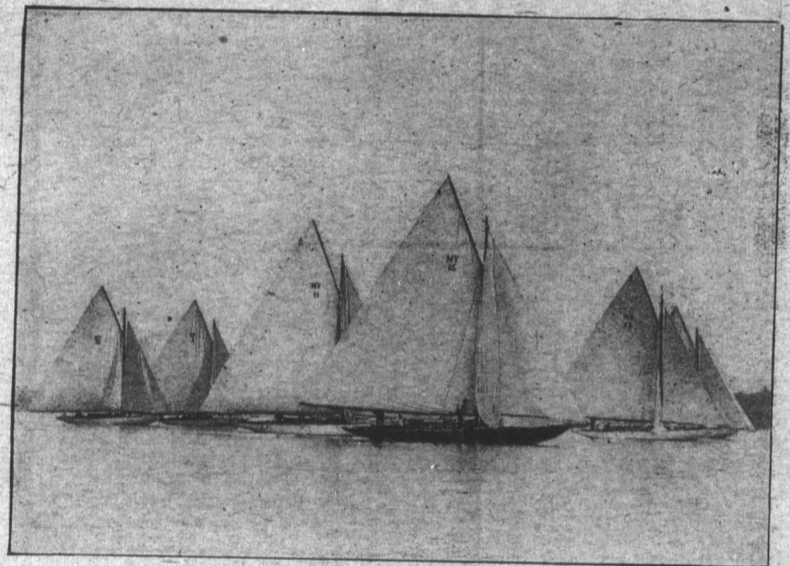
Aeroplan view of the rough lands within the Arctic Circle a few hundred miles from the North Pole, where it is believed Roald Amundson's expedition has been forced down.



President Coolidge congratulates Thomas Lee for rescuing 32 persons from the Mississippi River.



Mr. and Mrs. Ernest L. King, of Winona, Minn., have just returned from a big game hunt in East Africa, the spoils to go to American Museum of Natural History and University of Minnesota.



These thirty-footers sailed in the twentieth anniversary race for the New York Yacht Club, after having entered the first race over twenty years ago.



Mrs. Lena Sultzer, descendant of Rev. Henry Duncan, who founded the first savings bank, now runs a bank savings department.



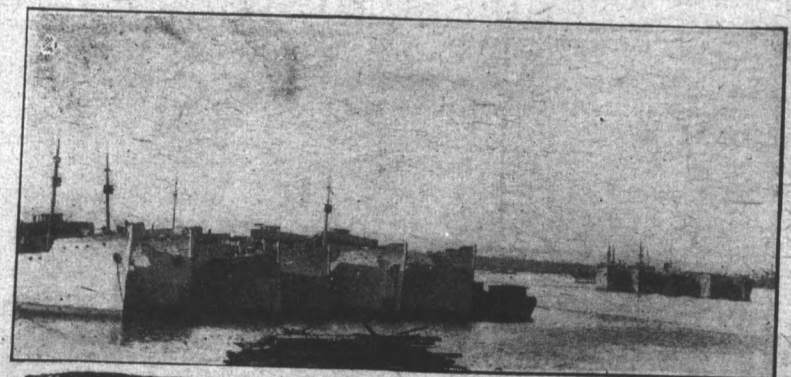
Edward Doheny loses naval oil land leases and contract for storage in Hawaii.



Conrad Schickerling, of Newark, N. J., has invented a "filamentless" electric light bulb that will halve electric light bills.



In accordance with their annual custom, Washington Boy Scouts visited Arlington National Cemetery to decorate each grave with an American flag on Memorial Day.



A part of U. S. Shipping Board's vessels laid up at Jones Point on the Hudson River. It is reported that Henry Ford proposes to buy seven of these refrigerator ships.