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Remaking Rural Communities

Schools that Serve a Hundred Miles—By R. P. Crawford

THERE is probably no more potent force for upbuilding and reviving a community than the consolidated school. It is but natural that after the consolidated school is established other community enterprises should come into play. The school tends to bring people together and it is often the case that many people, although living within a comparatively few miles of each other have been total strangers to one another and have made their first acquaintance through the school and the children.

We are going to visit just such a remarkable school in Colorado, but before we do so it might be well to ascertain just where this state stands in the consolidated school movement. It is true that Colorado does not have as many such schools as other states more fortunately situated, but when one counts one hundred and fifteen such schools in a mountainous state, it is easily equivalent to almost three times that number in a state which is entirely level and populous. Throughout the eastern half of the state there have been numerous consolidated schools springing up on every hand, and these are schools that would be a credit to many cities. But I early promised in writing this series of articles dealing with consolidated schools to point out in each state those features that are especially interesting and which would furnish lessons to other communities.

So we are going to take a little trip down into the San Luis valley in southern Colorado. Leaving Denver early in the morning we have journeyed southward on the limited through Colorado Springs, Pueblo, and then turned westward over the mountains through the Royal Gorge and Canyon City. At Salida we have changed to the narrow gauge, and then rambled along over the mountains until about evening we find a great valley spread out before us. This valley is approximately seven thousand six hundred feet above sea level, and is hemmed in on nearly all sides by lofty mountain ranges.

Hundred Miles in District.

Many of our friends in states much more favorably situated would be nonplussed at the prospect of transporting pupils every morning and evening from a territory a hundred miles square, but that is just what is happening in the San Luis valley. The first school that we shall visit will be the Sargent school, whose territory embraces approximately one hundred sections. Not so many miles from this school is another consolidated school, the Center

success that it was only a short time until a remarkable community church was established, holding its services every Sunday in the modern school-house. It is a complete school plant with houses for the superintendent and teachers, a splendid garage with a gymnasium on the second floor, and even a house is provided for the minister near-by. The school itself was named after Professor C. G. Sargent, of the Colorado Agricultural College, who has taken a leading part in pro-

people in the surrounding country heard about the proposal and decided to get into the consolidated district. More and more kept clamoring for admittance until nearly a hundred square miles of territory were consolidated. In fact, there were eight special school elections.

I would especially commend the idea of visiting a neighboring consolidated school to those who are in doubt as to whether or not they should consolidate. In fact, the visiting habit is pretty well established in the San Luis valley now and numerous parties from neighboring states visit the schools in that section for two or three days at a time.

Ten acres for the site of the school were donated by an interested farmer. The school building, consisting of about fifteen rooms was erected at a cost of \$32,000, with \$3,000 more added for school equipment. A nine-room house for the superintendent was erected at a cost of \$4,500, and an eleven-room home for the other teachers at a cost of \$5,400. The equipment used to transport the children cost nearly \$17,000, and \$3,600 was invested in an eight-room parsonage and site for a home for a minister. A gymnasium and garage cost \$6,000. This with some other expenses, made a total of about \$75,000. Five acres of the land are used for the school site and the other five acres are devoted to demonstration plats.

Today the total enrollment of the school is three hundred and sixteen pupils. Of this number two hundred and forty-eight are in the grades and sixty-eight in the high school. Is not this a remarkable record for a school right out in the open country?

A Great Transportation System.

To get a real inspiration of just what this school is doing, one should make a visit to it on any school day or Sunday. There is no trouble or turmoil connected with the transportation of the pupils. The teachers eat their breakfast in their own home and a little before eight o'clock go out and

(Continued on page 411).



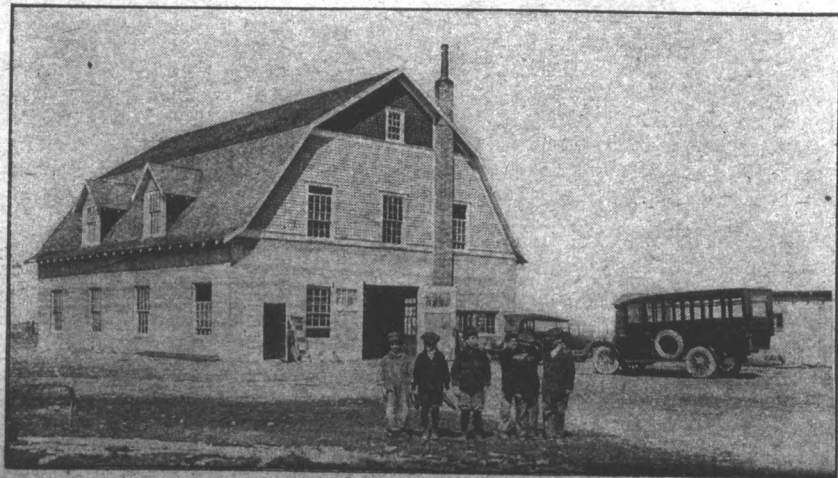
Auditorium in the Consolidated School at Center, Colorado.

school, which serves one hundred and fifty-three square miles. To those who regard transportation of pupils as an almost insurmountable obstacle, it will be a revelation indeed for them to know that at the Sargent school hardly a pupil has to leave home before eight in the morning and practically everyone is home by five in the evening.

There are not only remarkable features in connection with the Sargent school as regards the transportation of pupils, but it is also a very remarkable community venture. It serves to prove my assertion that one of the first steps toward reviving and making a real community is a good consolidated school. This school proved such a

motoring consolidated schools in that state.

The idea of erecting this splendid school plant was started in 1916 when it was planned to consolidate only a few districts on no very elaborate scale. But the big idea really came when about twenty automobile loads of taxpayers and school patrons from that community set out on a long automobile tour to the La Jara consolidated school about forty miles away. By the time they had come back to their respective homes they had become so enthused with the idea of erecting a consolidated school that consolidation carried by an overwhelming majority in the election. Then more



The Garage and Gymnasium at the Sargent School.



Modern Homes for the Superintendent and Teachers.



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DETROIT, MARCH 26, 1921

CURRENT COMMENT

Freight Rate Problems

IN another column of this issue will be found the report of a conference of organized farmers and shippers on the important transportation problem. There is no question but that the extent of the transportation toll has an important bearing on the prosperity of all industry and all the people engaged in every industry. And it has perhaps a greater bearing on the prosperity of agriculture than that of any other single industry, due to the fact that the larger number of people engaged in it are larger buyers than the average of people in other industries, as well as because of the fact that the great bulk of their products, reaching an enormous aggregate, must pay transportation tolls.

While it is a sound business axiom that if transportation is to be adequately maintained, freight rates must be sufficient to pay legitimate costs and a reasonable return on the investment, yet there is no convincing evidence that present exceedingly high rates are necessary to that end. Investment in railroads is a much confused term, and is too often expressed in terms of pyramided values based on watered stocks or on replacement values figured at the peak of war time or post war costs. Neither farmers nor other business men are able to get a "reasonable return" on their investment on this basis under present conditions, nor are transportation companies entitled to it. But what is the remedy?

Government operation did not prove to be the economic panacea for our transportation ills that many people believed it would. Reorganization under private control does not show early promise of a practical solution. Secretary of Commerce Hoover has been quoted as having definite plans for the reorganization of the country's transportation facilities along economic lines, with a proper coordination of rail and water facilities. This, if possible of accomplishment, may be the key to the solution of the problem, since these interests have always been in conflict rather than cooperative.

That considerable time will elapse and a good deal of experimentation will be required before this vexed question will be equitably settled seems to be apparent. In the meantime our favorable geographical position is a matter for congratulation to Michigan farmers and manufacturers. With good local

markets right at hand and many large consuming centers within easy reach as compared with many agricultural states; with a wide variety of products which increases the ratio of nearly demand, and with the prospect of a direct water route to every port of the world at no distant date, Michigan is in a much more favorable position than most agricultural states. While her citizens will look forward with keen interest to a solution of the country's serious transportation ills, they will be able to survive them or reorganize their business to meet them with a minimum of financial disaster, pending their final cure.

Emergency Tariff Measures

THE so-called emergency tariff measure passed during the closing weeks of the regular session of congress met the fate which was prophesied for it in President Wilson's veto. That its possible effect on prices of farm produce was discounted on the strength of the probability of such action is attested by the fact that the veto had no dis-

cernible effect on market prices of staple farm products.

President Harding is quoted as favoring an early adjustment of tariff schedules in the interest of fairness to the farmers of the country. Congressman Fordney, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, who has expressed the determination that a revision of tariff schedules be made one of the first tasks to be tackled by congress during the special session. Other majority leaders are equally determined that a revision of federal tax schedules be the first order of business. As both propositions would come before Mr. Fordney's committee it is probable that a compromise will be effected whereby both these propositions will be considered by congress during the special session.

It is probable that any tariff legislation attempted at this time will be of a general, rather than a special nature, in view of the general business situation. It is also certain that the various industrial and sectional interests will complicate the situation and make it the subject of lengthy discus-

sion, so that an early settlement of the matter is hardly to be expected.

In connection with tariff revision some progressive agricultural leaders are urging a scientific schedule of tariff duties, which will be based upon relative domestic and foreign production costs. This is doubtless a desirable aim, when approached with due regard to differences in standards of living and wage scales. In fact, it is the basic theory upon which most tariff laws have been written, but into which wide variations have crept during the process of formulation. This was the theory upon which the tariff commission of some years ago based its inquiries. But it is impossible to divorce local influences from tariff legislation. Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and congressmen are certain to follow the lines of least resistance in representing the generally conflicting interests of their constituents in the matter of tariff legislation. Then the resulting conflict in congressional opinion must be adjusted by compromise, with a result that is very likely to contain many inequalities, which increase with time and changed conditions.

By nature, protective tariff legislation is emergency legislation, but tariff schedules to be effective in meeting emergencies should have a degree of permanence which will give a desirable stability to essential industries which they may conserve. Thus, well which they may conserve. To be of maximum benefit an emergency tariff law should be written with this end in view. Such emergency legislation would be desirable at this time.

Freight Rates Must Be Cut

Farmers and Shippers Urge Rate Adjustment

THE National Traffic Conference called by the American Farm Bureau Federation, others farmers' organizations, shippers' organizations, manufacturers' associations, chambers of commerce, railway commissions, and attorney-generals for several states, met in the Congress Hotel at Chicago, on March 14, for the purpose of determining the policy to be adopted by the shipping public to relieve the situation created by the present high level of freight rates.

President James R. Howard, of the American Farm Bureau, in his opening address struck the keynote of the conference when he declared that "The present schedule of transportation charges is prohibitive. Freight rates must come down. Otherwise the farmer, manufacturer, miner, and laborer will suffer and suffer alike. I am a farmer," declared President Howard, "but I can't continue to produce unless I can transport. I am a consumer, but I can't consume unless things are transported to me. It costs as much to ship a bushel of corn from Omaha to New York as the farmer receives for it at the Missouri river. The return to the farmer is judged by prices in terminal markets, but from these must be subtracted the transportation charge which today is one hundred per cent more than prevailed before June, 1918. The same principle applies to other producers."

Judge S. H. Cowan, of Fort Worth, Texas, counsel for the American National Live Stock Association, pictured the plight of farmers in remote sections squeezed between low prices for their products on one hand and high freight rates on the other. "Rio Grande farmers," said the speaker, "are forced to sell cabbage at \$3.50 a ton to provide the barest necessities of life," while signs on crated and uncrationed fruit under the orange trees in California read, "Too cheap to steal, help yourselves." Such conditions impoverish the local banks and merchants as well as the farmers and the railroads themselves lose traffic when the people do not prosper. Since the railroads must stand the loss in one form or the other they should cut rates far enough to start freight to moving again."

Luther Walter, a Chicago attorney, advocated abolishing the national agreement between the railroads and the workers, put into effect through the railroad labor board. Under the present crafts system seven craftsmen are required to change a nozzle tip on

an engine where formerly one man did the whole operation. Reduction of expenses was the first step, according to Mr. Walters. He stated also that the Interstate Commerce Commission had power to reduce rates which were prohibitive, regardless of revenue and that the yardstick that was good for interstate rates should be good for intrastate rates.

Glen E. Plumb, representing the railway brotherhoods, presented the viewpoint of railroad labor. He declared that the workers were ready to accept a substitute for the present national agreement governing labor so as to eliminate inefficiency as much as possible. He placed much of the blame for the present situation upon the railroad executives and also attacked the provisions of the Esch-Cummings act which guarantees the return to capital and made an appeal on behalf of the railroad workers who have been discharged by the railroads since the wage increases went into effect.

Sam M. Felton, president of the Chicago & Great Western Railroad, stated the position of the railway executives. Rates can not be reduced until operating expenses are cut down. Wages and coal are two of the leading items and even in coal, labor is an element of cost so that the principal way to reduce operating expenses is to cut down labor costs. The railroads are in a serious condition with a one-third decline in freight, 450,000 idle cars and inability to pay interest on bonds.

The results of the conference took definite form in the adoption of resolutions as follows:

The repeal of the so-called rate-making rule of the act to regulate commerce.

The restoration to the individual states of power with respect to intrastate rates.

The amendment of the transportation act so that the Railway Labor Board may grant reasonable wages and not compel the railroads to pay more than reasonable rates will provide.

Calling upon the Interstate Commerce Commission to proceed at once to make freight rate adjustments so as to serve the traffic of the country.

Asking the carriers to distribute cars equitably and not discriminate in favor of any one commodity.

Requesting the Interstate Commerce Commission to require carriers to file their car service rules with the commission as regularly published tariffs.

News of the Week

Wednesday, March 16.

OFFICIAL announcement of the signing of the Russia-Polish peace treaty is made.—The total number of automobiles registered in the United States last year was 9,211,295, an increase of 1,645,849 over the preceding year.—War has been decreed at an end in the Italian provinces of Venetia and Julia.—Greek forces in Smyrna are preparing for a big offensive against the Turks.

Thursday, March 17.

MARKED improvement in employment conditions in this country, particularly in the automobile industry is reported from Washington.—A trade agreement is signed between Great Britain and Russia and commercial relations between these two countries will be resumed.—Armenians are successful in driving the Russian Bolshevik army from their territory.—Dr. Zayas is elected president of Cuba.—The removal of the bodies of 13,000 American soldier dead from the Argonne cemetery to the United States has begun.

Friday, March 18.

BOLSHEVIST forces have captured Kronstadt from the revolutionists.—Federal reserve reports show moderate improvement in business conditions.—The Hart capital punishment bill is defeated by two votes in the Michigan house of representatives.—Rioting breaks out in Belfast, Ireland, in connection with St. Patrick's Day celebration.—The state department at Washington directs a note to Panama urging that country to accept the decision in the boundary dispute with Costa Rica.

Saturday, March 19.

THE senate taxation committee of the Michigan legislature decides to report out the bill providing for a franchise tax on foreign and domestic corporations, which measure is designed to add approximately \$6,000,000 to the state's revenues.—The executive board of the United Mine Workers of America decides that any attempt to reduce the wages of coal miners will be resisted by the organization.—A federal patrol to cover the entire Mexican border is under consideration at Washington.—A majority of the workers in the packing plants at Chicago favor a walkout in a vote just taken, following a cut in wages and longer hours of work.—Detroit auto show opens.

Sunday, March 20.

THE plebiscite of upper Silesia is being taken to determine whether this region, rich in mineral resources (Continued on page 429).

Seeding Clover With Oats

By J. L. Justice

MANY failures have been experienced by seeding clover in oats and some farmers do not sow clover in the oats for that reason, so in order to maintain the rotation and keep clover it becomes necessary to plow the oat stubble and sow wheat. I have heard a number say that if there was any certainty in getting a good stand of clover when sowing the seed with oats they would not raise much wheat. On our land here, which makes from forty to sixty bushels of corn, we can make more from corn than from wheat.

That clover can be seeded with oats with good results has been shown pretty regularly in our work. Soil conditions that are favorable for oats are favorable to clover, so we are able to get a good crop of oats and at the same time start a good stand of clover. When sowing clover seed in the spring on wheat or rye the seed lodges on a firm soil, usually with plenty of moisture surrounding it. It also has the advantage of being sown early, usually March, so that its shell is softened by some freezing and contact with moisture near the surface of the soil and it may have a long hard rainfall on it before it begins to germinate.

If these conditions can be duplicated in a measure when the clover is sown with oats it will help to bring on a good stand of clover. Sometimes soil conditions make it impossible to get all the oats sown until near the middle of April or later, and in the rush of work the cloverseed is not sown until several days later, so the oats get an earlier start than the clover.

The safest and best plan is to sow the clover seed right along with the oats by a special attachment to the drill or seeder or sow it immediately afterward. It is often hard to find calm days at this time of year but early morning hours are sometimes calm. If the wind is blowing at a right angle to the direction you are sowing, the seed may be sown successfully when a fairly strong breeze is blowing.

The object should be to get the clover seeded as soon after the oats as possible, and then by following the seedings with a spiketooth or smoothing harrow it is possible to firm the soil somewhat about the seed and cov-

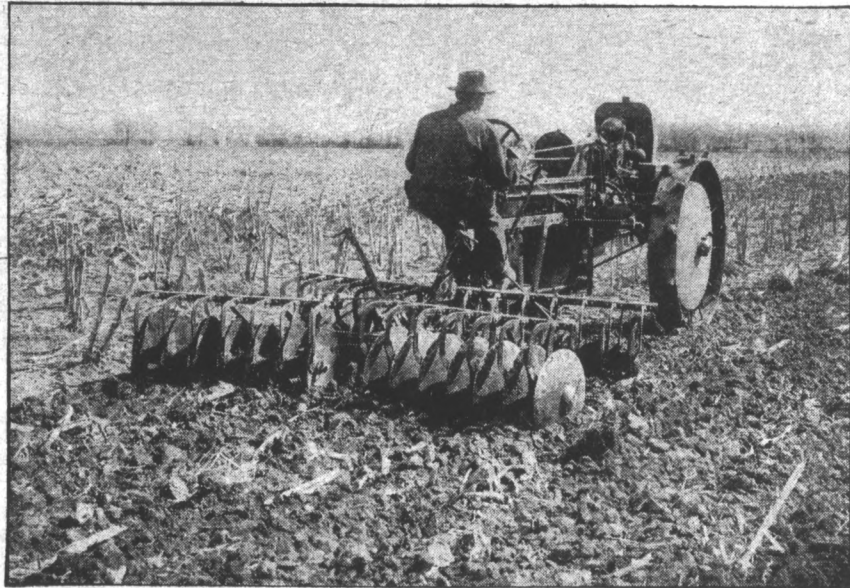
er the seed well. These are the two things that will contribute most to the success in sowing the clover with oats, and most especially with late season seedings when the soil has become drier and has a tendency to dry up quicker than a month earlier.

If the cloverseed does not get started as soon, or soon after the oats, the oats have a tendency to crowd out the clover and use up the moisture rapidly that is so necessary to start the young clover. In a dry spring the seed has come quicker and thicker where we rolled the ground after the seed was sown; rolling helped to bring up the moisture and keep the seeds growing

pretty vigorously until a good rain fell. If we wait to sow cloverseed until the oats are well germinated or through the ground, the clover will be spindly and straggly all through the summer. Clover does not germinate or come up as quickly as oats.

Of course, the lighter we sow our oats the better our clover will do, because there will not be the competition among the plants as there would be in heavy oat seedings; however, we sow from two and one-half to three bushels of oats and sow it as early as possible so it will grow rapidly and mature early and our clover makes a good growth under such management, though the clover in the rye and wheat will be larger and a little more vigorous.

The best plan we have found in seeding is to double disc the stalk ground which forms a good seedbed for oats, then sow the oats and cloverseed and follow right away with the smoothing harrow. There is not much danger of covering the seed too deep by this plan, and we have secured good stands of clover with from six to eight pounds of seed per acre of the red and sweet clover, and about five pounds of the alsike clover. Dry weather is the worst thing to contend with in getting a successful stand of clover in oats and double discing of the ground, or discing before plowing to prevent trash and clods from shutting off capillary connection of moisture between the furrow-slice and sub-soil, improves moisture conditions during the entire growing season of the oat and clover crops.



Careful Preparation of the Soil Insures a Good Catch of Clover.

Michigan Highway Activities

THE following statement gives readers an idea how the state highway department is using state and federal funds in the improvement of our highways:

At the spring election of 1919, by an overwhelming majority, the people of Michigan voted a \$50,000,000 road bond issue for the purpose of completing the trunk line road system.

This was followed by two acts of the legislature, namely, Act 19, Public Acts of 1919, which provided that "all trunk line highways established under the provisions of Act 334 of Public Acts of 1913, shall hereafter be constructed, maintained and improved under the direction, supervision and control of the state highway commissioner." Act 25 of Public Acts of 1919 provided that the bond money should be used solely as follows: (1) for the purpose of paying the state's portion of the cost of constructing federal aided roads; (2) for the purpose of paying the state's portion of the cost of construction on state trunk line highways or state reward payable on such highways; (3) for the purpose of paying the cost of building trunk line bridges; and (4) for the purpose of paying state reward on highways other than trunk line and federal aid roads, in case that should become necessary.

To make the state's activities on this work clear it should be understood that there have been two federal aid appropriations, one in 1916 amounting to \$75,000,000 and one in 1919 amounting to \$200,000,000. The federal aid act provided that this money should be apportioned among the states, one-third according to area, one-third according to population and one-third according to trunk line mileage. Under this rule, Michigan's share of this mon-

ey is slightly less than \$8,000,000.

The state began work on the trunk line system under an act of the legislature of 1917 which provided that the counties should render some financial assistance in this work, the richer counties paying as high as fifty per cent of the cost of same and the poorer counties as low as twenty-five per cent, counties of other valuations ranging in between.

The legislature of 1919, however, removed a part of this burden from the counties for both federal aid and trunk line roads and now the richer counties pay only twenty-five per cent and the poorer counties as low as five per cent of the cost of new construction, other counties ranging in between.

Federal aid projects have been approved and placed under construction in thirty-three of the eighty-three counties of Michigan, covering 353 miles at a total cost of \$6,541,999.93. Of this mileage 215 have been completed at a cost of \$3,001,915.52.

Trunk line contracts, under the provision of Act 19, above referred to, commonly known as the Aldrich Act, have been placed under construction, covering 698 miles at a total cost of \$10,870,019.95. Of these 275 miles have been completed at a cost of \$4,848,971.19.

From the foregoing, it will be seen that 1,051 miles of road, mostly all on the trunk lines, have been placed under construction under the provisions of the two acts referred to, at a total cost of \$17,412,019.88.

All of the state's portion of this construction must be met from the bond issue, except such portion of the cost of federal aid roads as was met by an appropriation of \$450,000 by the legislature of 1917.

The act providing for the expenditure of the bond issue specifies that "not more than five million dollars shall be expended by the state for highway purposes in any one year." At present, (January 1, 1921), we are in the second fiscal year. Bonds to the amount of \$7,000,000 have been sold, leaving a balance of \$3,000,000 which may be sold between now and July 1, when another \$5,000,000 of highway bonds may be sold, making a total of \$8,000,000 available for construction work and the completion of contracts now outstanding, during the building season of 1921.

It has been noted that contracts amounting to upwards of \$17,400,000 have been awarded and that something over \$9,500,000 will be required to complete contracts outstanding. However, since about \$3,500,000 of the outstanding contracts are for federal aid roads on which the government pays approximately fifty per cent of the cost and the counties approximately twenty-five per cent of the cost, only \$882,304 will be required to pay the state's portion of federal aid contracts now in force. But since the state on the average is paying upwards of seventy-five per cent of trunk line contracts, awarded under the Aldrich Act, something over \$4,500,000 will be required from the state to complete this work.

In other words, approximately \$5,500,000 of state funds will be required to complete federal aid and trunk line contracts now outstanding.

But it has just been noted that only \$8,000,000 more of road bonds may be sold during the remainder of 1921, hence if \$5,500,000 are required to complete contracts now outstanding, only \$2,500,000 of state funds will be available for construction during the

coming summer. This will necessarily be a considerable slowing down of the work put on during the past two years and road projects will have to be considered carefully before they are undertaken. However, if a reasonable proportion of this money is expended on federal aid roads, it would still seem possible to place under contract somewhere between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000 worth of trunk line roads and bridges in 1921.

If to the trunk line and federal aid roads above mentioned, we add assessment district roads which the state has had supervision of since 1917, the total contracts would exceed \$21,500,000 and reach into eighty-one of the eighty-three counties in the state. To handle so large a program, a considerable force is necessary and it is sometimes thought that the state highway department is carrying a large overhead but when the vast expenditures for construction are considered, together with the fact that they reach into practically every county in the state, it will be found that the percentage of cost of supervision is small.

The financial statement for the last six months of 1920 shows that federal aid road contracts cost \$1,493,954.25, with a cost of engineering supervision of but \$42,482.56, which is less than three per cent, while trunk line road construction cost \$3,440,259.89 with a cost of engineering supervision of but \$93,291.47 which is also less than three per cent. The cost of surveys and plans were paid from a special fund, but if everything were added, the supervision cost would still be below four per cent, which the department considers phenomenally low and substantial proof that the work is handled economically.

Mid-State Farmers' Activities

By James C. Mills

MIDLAND county farmers, working through the recently organized farm bureau, have purchased a big elevator on the Pere Marquette Railroad in Midland, formerly owned by the Midland Cooperative Association. The farmers' organization has for some time been figuring on the deal and over two hundred of Midland county's most prominent farmers are financially interested in the enterprise. They are planning to hold meetings at Coleman and Sanford, to enlist the support of farmers there in a similar project in that vicinity, thus giving all members an equal opportunity for marketing their produce to their advantage.

The Midland County Farm Bureau now has nearly one thousand members. I. B. McMurtry, the hustling county agent, recently held a big farm bureau round-up which packed the town hall on a week-day afternoon. In connection with his program he organized what was claimed to be the best corn and potato show ever held in Midland. "Mac" brought down with him from Cheboygan county some very fine Petoskey potatoes, which he intends to introduce for the purpose of driving out inferior varieties.

Good Crops in Montmorency.

Montmorency county farmers are taking pride in the fact that their county ranked first in 1920 in the yield per acre of corn, hay, oats and buckwheat, in a group of ten counties in Northeastern Michigan. The county ranked third in barley, fourth in potatoes, sixth in winter wheat, ninth in rye and tenth in beans.

Gratiot County Meets Hoover Relief Quotas.

The report of the county committee, which had charge of the combined Hoover fund campaign and the near east relief, shows that Gratiot county topped her quota for each fund by a few dollars. This is expected to be increased slightly, as reports from various parts of the county are not complete. The Hoover fund quota was \$5,000 and the amount reported was \$5,010.37 as pledged, and \$4,512.37 paid

in. In the near east relief fund campaign the amount set for Gratiot county was \$1,500. To this fund \$1,504.02 was subscribed, the incomplete report shows, \$944.02 of which has already been paid in.

Inspection Brings Better Milk.

Miss Beatrice Warner, city inspector of foods and markets, and John M. Zehnder, city sealer of weights and measures, have inspected about three hundred dairy farms supplying milk for sale in Saginaw. Within a month they will complete the inspection of all dairy farms that contribute to the city's milk supply—the first thorough inspection ever made. They found the farmers willing to cooperate in raising the standard of conditions surrounding their herds and barns, and, except in a few isolated instances, have found few insanitary places.

As a result of the tour of inspection, many farmers have had their herds tested for tuberculosis by state agents, although neither the city nor the state has authority to compel tuberculosis tests. These tests have revealed several animals suffering from the disease, which were killed. It has resulted in heavy loss to some farmers, but has materially raised the standard of the milk supply.

A sugar beet growers' farm bureau community meeting was held on Wednesday, March 9, at Hemlock; and on the Monday preceding a farm bureau local meeting was held at the Leidlein school in Buena Vista township, Saginaw county. A joint meeting of the Bridgeport Farm Bureau local and the Sugar Beet Growers' Association, was held Thursday afternoon, March 10.

Hereford Breeders in "Thumb" Form Association.

On Thursday afternoon, February 24, in the court house at Bad Axe, a large number of breeders and admirers of the white-faced cattle, met and perfected an organization covering the whole Thumb district of Michigan. T. B. F. Sotham, of St. Clair, a man with life-long knowledge of the breed, was present and very pleasingly told of experiences in connection with breeding

methods that produced outstanding individuals. He brought out the fact that the Hereford is less tubercular than any other breed, stands the hardships of the western range better and responds to the conditions of the Michigan farm equally as well, thus being an ideal beef animal under all conditions.

He advised the breeders to get right down to the rock bottom of the business of breeding a fast-growing early-maturing baby beef animal that could be sold at a profit for beef, but always retaining the outstanding animals in the herd, and thus build up the industry in the Thumb to a point where the herds will have no superiors in our state, and the breeder a splendid reputation.

Earl C. McCarty was then chosen temporary chairman, with James R. Campbell temporary secretary, and the business organization proceeded by adopting a constitution and by-laws.

Kinde Cooperative Grain Company

After an active and successful stock selling campaign to reduce the liabilities and provide a working capital, the stockholders of the Kinde Cooperative Grain Company held a special meeting and elected a whole new board of directors, after the resignation of the old board had been submitted and accepted. The constitution and by-laws were amended, to provide for a board of seven members, instead of five. The total subscribed stock at this time was reported as \$32,950, which will be increased nearly \$10,000, and the membership is three hundred and ninety-one.

On Monday following, the stockholders met and elected a board of directors consisting of the following: Fred Moeller, George Leseski, H. D. Horton, Edw. Ahearn, Tony Indo, Frank Schott and Stewart McDonald. The new board thereupon elected Fred Moeller president, H. D. Horton secretary, and Edward Ahearn treasurer. It was decided to continue the sale of stock until the entire indebtedness of the association had been wiped out, since it is good business judgment in the man-

agement of any farmers' organization to provide adequate capital.

Some changes were made in the by-laws of the association to enable it to join with the Farm Bureau Exchange, and the membership was admitted in due course. The elevator started buying grain and beans on Monday, February 21, with Tony Goretski as manager and W. J. Crookard, bookkeeper.

Plan Cannery in Caro.

Experienced men in the canning industry recently visited Caro in an effort to interest prominent citizens and farmers in a plan to establish a canning factory there to represent an investment of about \$125,000.

At the annual meeting of the Tuscola County Farm Bureau, M. D. Lynch, of Silverwood, was the unanimous choice for president; J. F. Campbell, of Fairgrove, for vice-president, and members of the executive committee elected were: A. E. Goodall, of Cass City; George H. Rumble, Unionville, and Herman Walt, of Reese.

A Boost for the New Colgrove Road.

Commenting editorially on the proposed Colgrove trans-state highway, named in honor of Phil T. Colgrove, president of the Michigan Good Roads Association, one of the leading newspapers in the state recently said:

"The response to this proposal from all acquainted with Michigan's fight for good roads will be an unanimous aye. Mr. Colgrove put his shoulder to the job of getting Michigan out of the mud at a time when good roads were a rarity. Traversable trans-state highways did not exist, and there were not many cities which could be conveniently reached over the highways. He has consistently and persistently fought for improved roads, and to him the state owes much credit for its present fine and continually improving highway system."

The Colgrove road as planned starts at Port Sanilac, on Lake Huron, runs directly westward through Sandusky and Kingston to Saginaw, thence to St. Louis and then southward through prominent cities to the state line of Indiana.

Indorses National Marketing Plan

Michigan Grain Growers Elect Delegates to Chicago Convention

THE national grain marketing plan of the Farmers' National Marketing Committee of Seventeen, was unanimously indorsed by one hundred Michigan growers, county agents, managers of cooperative grain elevators who adopted a resolution to that effect and heartily commended the activities of the committee on behalf of the grain growers at a state meeting held at the Michigan Agricultural College on March 17. The action followed an explanation of the plan by two members of the Committee of Seventeen, W. C. Eckhardt and C. V. Gregory, of Illinois.

The meeting elected three delegates to represent the interests of Michigan grain growers at the ratification meeting on the plan to be held in Chicago on April 6. They were: Hale Tennant, of East Lansing, agent in marketing for Michigan, cooperating with the United States Department of Agriculture; A. B. Cook, of Owosso, Master of the Michigan State Grange, and James Nicol, of South Haven, President of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, also chairman of the board of control of the Farm Bureau's Elevator Exchange.

Mr. Eckhardt, also marketing direct-

or for the Illinois Agricultural Association, explained that the proposed national marketing organization was farmer-owned from top to bottom and legally and economically sound. It depends on an iron clad system of contracts which will link the grain grower to his local cooperative grain marketing association and the association to a central sales association for a period of five years. All growers who would sell grain through the central association must become members of that association, and all their surplus grain must be marketed through their local association and thence through the central sales association, except that which they would have milled locally.

Abuses resulting from the speculative market in grain and which are costing the farmer untold sums annually were cited. Mr. Eckhardt declared that the manipulations of the markets are not worked for the benefit of the farmer at any time, and the grain grower is the man who stands the loss, while the speculators reap an unearned harvest. The National Sales Association, providing for the marketing of all the grain by the farmers themselves, would eliminate this evil, said the speaker.

The present system of selling grain works disadvantageously to the farmer in another manner, said Mr. Eckhardt, in that seventy-two per cent of the nation's grain is sold in a period of four months. During that time the price plunges downward. For the next eight months it keeps coming up, but the farmer hasn't got any grain then. The National Sales Association, he said, would market grain in such a manner that the supply would be more evenly distributed and prices more stable than they are today.

There are three fundamental elements in the proposed grain marketing system, stated Mr. C. V. Gregory, of the Committee of Seventeen: The grain grower, the local cooperative elevator company or grain growers' association and the central sales association.

The "grain grower" to become a member of the proposed grain marketing organization, must join the national sales association, paying the membership, and sign a contract to deliver all of his surplus grain to the local elevator company or grain growers' association, for a period of probably five years.

The surplus grain of the members

may be handled by the local cooperative company or grain growers' association just as at present—by purchase from members or by shipping for them on consignment, or may be pooled. In such cases the directors of the elevator company or grain growers' association will sell the grain at such time as seems most advantageous, and at the expiration of the pooling period, will return to each grower the average price received for the grain of his kind, variety and grade, less cost of handling. Pools may cover any period of time up to one year.

The local cooperative elevator companies, which have been so successful in solving the grain marketing problem locally, are to be retained as a basic part of the new grain marketing system. The relations of the local farmers' elevator company to the central sales association will be as follows:

It will sign a contract with the central sales association, agreeing to deliver all grain received from those farmers who are members of the national agency to that sales agency for sale, for a period of probably five years. It may ship its grain to the cen-

(Continued on page 412).

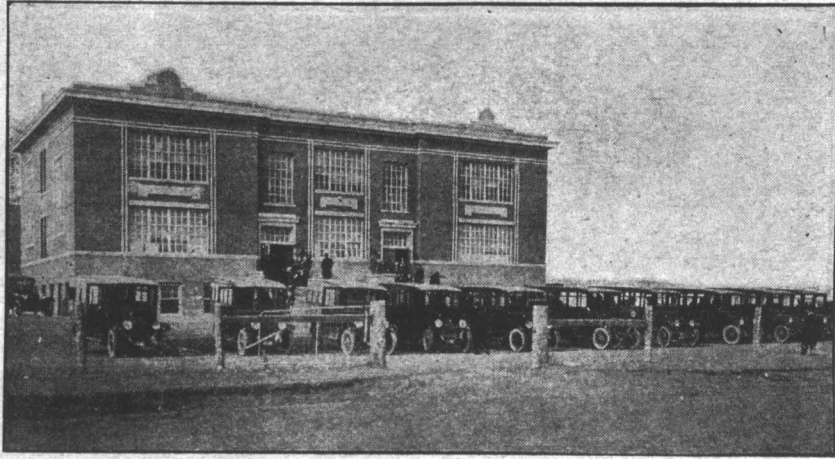
Remaking Rural Communities

(Continued from Page One)

take the automobile busses and go around and gather up the pupils. tions just as good as the children in the city.

An expert mechanic is employed and every morning he drives the busses out and lines them up in front of the school ready for the teachers. Not all of the teachers, of course, drive these busses, but out of the eleven that are now in use a large proportion are driven by the teachers. They receive \$85 a month extra for this work and consider it quite a recreation. By nine o'clock every pupil is at school ready

It was only a little while after the school was established that people began to think of a community church. In other words, the community ideals and ambitions began to grow. The new schoolhouse had hardly been completed when a flourishing Sunday school grew up. Then came the church, Christian Endeavor societies, and everything that goes with them. The church has about two hundred



The Sargent Consolidated School in Colorado.

for work. The teachers simply leave the busses out in front of the school in the morning; the mechanic comes around and gathers them up and sees that they are in perfect repair and ready for use in the evening. The mechanic receives a regular salary of \$150 a month, and this is well spent because there is never any trouble about the equipment being in repair. By four o'clock in the evening he has the busses out in front of the school all ready for operation again.

It may be truthfully said that practically all of the children are back home within forty-five minutes after the busses leave the school. In fact, when the route is about eight miles long, the last child is out of the car in just thirty-two minutes after the bus has left the building. I presume that there is no school in America that has its transportation problem so well solved as the Sargent school, and where everything connected with it is done with so much system.

The building itself is an imposing structure, which would grace any city. It has fifteen rooms, including a school and community auditorium and a workshop and domestic science room. The gymnasium is on the second floor of the garage, which itself is a fine structure of cement construction. Of course the buildings are modern with running water, electric lights and steam heat. The same thing applies to the teacherages, built for the use of the superintendent and teachers. The twelve teachers employed either have college or normal school or equivalent educations.

Each of the eight grades has one teacher. A short time ago the children were attending little one-room schools that were scattered over the countryside; today they are receiving educa-

members and the Sunday school an attendance of about two hundred every Sunday. Forty to fifty boys and girls attend the Christian Endeavor meetings in the evening. A minister was hired at a salary of \$1,500 a year and a nice home built for him right across from the school. The church services of course, are held in the school building. Seventy members were taken into the church the first Sunday, and a couple of weeks later twenty more were added.

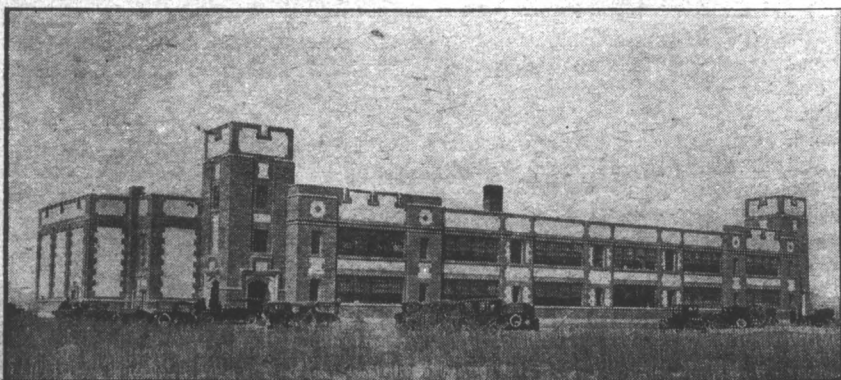
In the church are Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Lutherans, Christians, and even other denominations. The pastor must be an ordained minister in some Evangelical denomination. The church itself is not under the control of any particular denomination.

Perhaps the best part of the story is yet to be told for the people in this community have now voted \$125,000 worth of bonds and are setting out to build another building at a cost of \$88,000 which will serve especially for high school purposes.

The Center Consolidated School.

The Center consolidated school, located some little distance from the Sargent school is probably destined to become one of the most famous consolidated schools in the United States. This building was dedicated in the spring of 1920 and the school district there embraces one hundred and fifty-three square miles. This building is said to be the largest consolidated school building in the United States. At least it must be in length, for it is three hundred and eight feet long, and there are thirty-five rooms in the building. Center is just a small town of around eight hundred population, located fifteen miles north of Monte

(Continued on page 423).

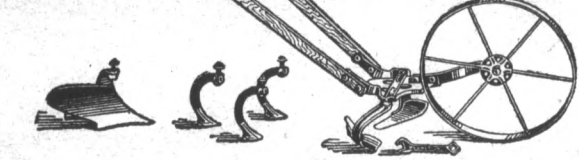


The Center Consolidated School in Colorado is Regarded as the Largest Consolidated School Building in the United States.

Let a Planet Jr. Work for You

Instead of leaning over a hoe, or bending down to sow by hand, walk upright pushing your Planet Jr., which by its scientific construction does your work with a fraction of

No. 17



the labor, and does it better.

The seed-er places garden seed at the proper depth and distance

No. 17 Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe is the highest type of single wheel hoe made. A hand machine whose light, durable construction enables man, woman or boy to work the garden in the best manner.

apart, saving seed and insuring a better crop.

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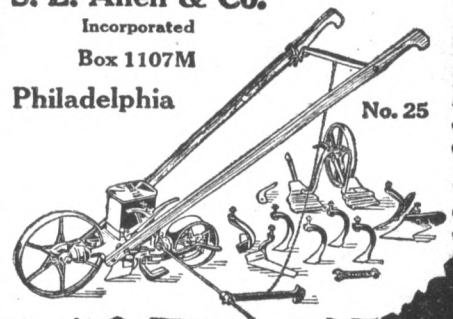
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No. 25



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More Wool Money



You wouldn't allow one-seventh of any crop to go unharvested. So why stick to old-time methods of sheep and goat shearing?

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The Stewart No. 9 pays its way even with a few sheep—good for flocks up to 300. Strongly built—easy running—lasts long. \$22 at your dealer's, or send us \$2 and pay balance on arrival.

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for fruits and vegetables

Pyrox

Read about Pyrox, the combined poison and fungicide, in the April 9th issue of this paper.

This Trademark is Your Protection



Don't Wait Until You Have Nothing Left to Insure

Last year farm barn fires were disastrous the country over and statistics show almost total fire losses in each instance. Very few of these were fully covered by insurance. Last year was not unusual, and most likely there will be as many farm fires this year. If you happen to be one of the unfortunates, how will you come out on your insurance adjustment?

This is the time to figure on your fire hazard. Don't wait until you have nothing left to insure.

The Common Sense Way to Protection

The Peninsular Fire Insurance Company offers farmers the same protection city property owners are afforded, buildings being appraised according to location and general condition, with all protective improvements recognized.

Write our Farm Department today and learn all about a Fire Protection you cannot afford to be without. This will not obligate you in any way and brings you expert CROP protection advice.

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Fire Insurance Company

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Farms and Farm Lands

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33 Acres. Priced Low at \$1,800
Good limestone land, 150 apple trees, 800 peach trees, 12 acres woodland. Good six-room house, convenient to neighbors, stores, churches and schools; 2x40-ft. barn, chicken house, garage. This is a dandy little farm. Terms, \$500 cash, balance easy. Write for further particulars of this and other desirable Virginia farms at reasonable prices.
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Heifers, hog, poultry, machinery, cream separator, household furniture, crops, etc.; convenient advantages; productive machine-worked fields; 15-cow pasture; valuable wood, timber; variety fruit; 300 sugar maples; 8-room house, 12-cow barn, spring water. If taken now \$2500 gets all, easy terms. Details page 15 New Spring Catalog 100 Bargains. FREE. STROUT AGENCY, 314 BC Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

FARMS FOR SALE

100 acres off good land, fine new buildings, good orchard; 25 acres of good timber; good roads three miles to car line. Price \$60.00 per acre. Farms from 5 to 500 acres at bargains. FRAY and VALLONE, 101 Gokey Building, Jamestown, N. Y.

4 Acre Truck Farm 1/2 mile from car line and pavement to exchange for 60 to 80 acre farm with stock and tools. Stock farm for rent; 85 acres cultivated land, 165 acres pasture. Good land, good buildings. House and lot on car line and pavement to exchange on 40 to 80 acre farm. Will buy stock and tools.
AXE & SON, Bay City, Mich.

FOR SALE—Opening a new tract of fertile farm lands well located in the great potato and dairy district of Wisconsin and Michigan. Secure first choice now. Liberal terms. Write for free booklets, etc. Sanborn Company, No. 23, Sanborn Bldg., Eagle River, Wisconsin.

CENTRAL WISCONSIN FARMS and outover lands. Silt loam, clay subsoil. No sand or swamps. A wonderful clover section. Prices very reasonable. Write for list.
OWEN REALTY CO., Owen, Wis.

Several Modern 80 to 400 Acre Lapeer County Farms. From \$100 to \$150 the acre. No better farms anywhere at any price.
ELMER HOLMAN, Realtor, Lapeer, Mich.

Farms and Homes in Delaware where the climate is pleasant, the lands productive and prices reasonable. For information write, State Board of Agriculture, Dover, Del.

For Sale 80 acres all under plow. 2 horses, 4 cows, 5 hogs, 60 chickens, and full line of farm implements. Good buildings. Orchard. At \$4100. Easy terms. Write John Conant, Grand Haven, Mich.

For Sale One of the best farms. 3 miles south of M. A. C. 122 A. with good buildings, \$152 per acre.
S. W. HEMPEY, R. 7, Lansing, Mich.

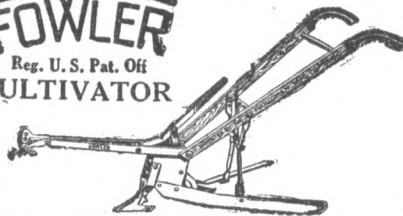
Before Buying a farm get our free list of 50 good farms, 20 acres up.
DeCOUDRES, Bloomingdale, Mich.

Works Like a Hoe

Covers 8 Acres a Day

It does as good work as you can do with a hoe—It cuts every weed—None can dodge it—Keeps the surface in condition to readily absorb rain and produces a mulch of fine soil which prevents the escape of moisture. One trip to the row—narrow or wide.

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With one horse the Fowler does as much work as you can do with a two-horse cultivator—and better work—because it cultivates shallow, and has no teeth to destroy crop roots. By removing plow foot you can cultivate astride the row. Can also be adjusted to cultivate crops planted either above or below the level without destroying the sloping sides of the ridges. It's the cultivator for corn, cotton, tobacco, peanuts, beets and truck crops. It is unexcelled also as a bean harvester. Carried in carload lots at leading distributing points. Write today for catalog which fully explains The Fowler—IT'S FREE.

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FOR STOCK
Tag your stock—best and cheapest means of identification for Hogs, Sheep and Cattle. Name, address and number stamped on tags. Catalog mailed free on request.
F. S. BURCH & Co., 145 W. Huron St., Chicago

Sweet Clover Seed. Early. Biennial scarified. State inspected, 99% pure, sold direct from "Grower to Sower" at \$7.50 bu. f.o.b. Latty, Ohio.
E. V. HARMAN, R. 3, Latty, Ohio.

Certified Petoskey Seed Potatoes, Grown in Presque Isle County. Price \$2.50 per cwt. F. O. B. shipping point.
OTTO GRAMBAU, Metz, Mich.

Wanted More farms, farm lands, business property for spring and summer list. New department. Miller & Morse, Licensed Brokers, Edmore, Mich.

WANTED To hear from owner of land for sale.
O. K. HAWLEY, Baldwin, Wis.

Agricultural News

LEGISLATURE PASSES AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT BILL.

CREATION of a State Department of Agriculture along the lines proposed by the State Farm Bureau was assured when this proposal passed the senate, Thursday, March 17, without a dissenting vote. As it had already received similar approval in the house it was sent immediately to the governor for his signature. Since Governor Groesbeck is heartily in accord with this measure, it is expected that he will sign the bill immediately, and since the bill was given immediate effect in both houses, it will take effect at once.

The bill provides for a commissioner of agriculture to be appointed by the governor, but would allow this commissioner to have charge of all the details of organizing his department. All his decisions relative to the number and compensation of his assistants and employees would be subject to the approval of the state administrative board.

The new department will take over the powers and duties now vested by law in the department of animal industry, the state food and drug commissioner, the state veterinary board, the immigration commission, the commissioner of immigration, the market director, marketing director, and would have general supervision of the management of the Detroit Fair.

FACTS REGARDING FARM BUREAU EXPENSES.

STATEMENTS attributed to Mr. Coleman criticizing the conduct of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, particularly with regard to overhead costs, have recently been given publicity in certain Michigan publications. These criticisms are answered by President James Nicol, of the farm bureau, as follows:

"The largest salary paid in wool department is \$3,500 and is paid to the grader. The sales service and management of the wool pool is as follows:

"Hankins Brothers guarantee all sales and collections, advance on initial expense money and some advances on wool, which in all amounts to slightly over \$100,000. They are under ample bonds and were to receive one cent per pound if wool pool was under one million pounds, should wool pool be over one million pounds, they were to receive one-half cent per pound on all amounts over one million pounds. Amount pooled will entitle them to three-fifths of a cent per pound on the total. A small amount of wool, probably less than fifty thousand pounds, could have been sold at one time at about sixty cents but the farmers did not want to sell and the amount that could be sold was so small that it would have made so slight a difference on the total sale, as to have been unnoticed.

"As regards salaries paid, Mr. Coleman was reported to state the amount as \$72,000. I wonder if the general public is aware of the magnitude of our business. At present we have sixty-seven employees in our headquarters building at Lansing, exclusive of the wool department. In February, which business men generally concede the dulllest month in the year, we did \$419,036.57 worth of business for our members. This month to date, March 15, we have done \$305,311.66 worth of business and you realize our department are just at the starting period.

Mr. Coleman is right, we will pay \$72,000 in salary, but we will get value received and divided by sixty-seven employees it will not cover the bill. Our annual statement of receipts and ex-

penditures is printed in book form and open to the public. We have ninety-seven thousand members in our organization and a salary list of \$72,000 would amount to seventy-four cents per annum to each member. It will be more than that as our business increases, but where on earth can a farmer get the magnitude of service for such a minimum cost? Mr. Hankins receives no salary and his services in handling the wool pool will certainly extend over eighteen months and possibly two years."

MICHIGAN INDORSES NATIONAL GRAIN MARKETING PLAN.

(Continued from page 410).

tral sales association on consignment, or it may pool its grain with the grain of one or more other similar farmers' elevators or grain growers' associations. Such pools may cover any desired territory, time, and kind of grain.

The central sales association will be governed by a board of directors, the number of which has not yet been decided upon. These directors will hire a manager, department heads and other employees, and will direct the business policies of the association. Directors will be elected by the membership. Each local community will elect one delegate for each one hundred members or major portion thereof. These delegates will represent the membership at an annual meeting to be held in each congressional district. The congressional district meeting will elect one delegate to the annual national meeting. This delegate will cast one or more votes at the national meeting, depending either on the number of members represented or the amount of surplus grain produced, or both.

The national meeting will elect the board of directors of the national sales association.

The sales association will be a non-profit, non-capital stock organization. All money received from the sale of grain will be returned to the growers through the local elevator company or grain growers' association, less the cost of operation.

The sales association will have authority to establish branch offices, to organize such subsidiary corporations as its directors may deem necessary, and control such subsidiaries through the ownership or control of the voting stock or otherwise. The most essential of these subsidiary corporations are as follows:

Warehousing Corporation.—To own or lease terminal and other elevators and the necessary equipment.

Export Corporation.—To handle grain for export.

Finance Corporation.—The principal function of this corporation will be to accept warehouse receipts, issue its own short-time notes against them, and so provide funds to help finance the whole grain marketing system.

Selling Companies.—To acquire seats on grain exchanges, and to dispose of grain thereon in the usual way. Legislation to open these exchanges to farmers' companies is now being pushed in several states, with the backing of the Committee of Seventeen.

Practically every feature in the proposed plan has stood the test of experience in one or more successful farmers' marketing organizations. The committee realizes keenly that there are many problems in grain marketing that are not found in the marketing of other commodities. It realizes just as keenly the value of previous cooperative marketing experience, and has crystallized that study into a plan which it believes will prove more efficient than would any plan transplanted bodily from some other section or industry to the grain belt of the country.

FEEDING BABY CHICKS.

What is a good ration for the baby chicks and for growing chicks?

Sanilac Co. E. D.

We never feed baby chicks until about fifty or sixty hours old, when the yolk will have been absorbed. Then we give fine grit and sour milk, followed shortly after by dry rolled oats. We place bran in a hopper and also fine charcoal. We have also used the commercial growing mash with fine success. The dry rolled oats are continued for about four days, and then commercial fine chick scratch feed is gradually substituted. This is continued until the chicks are large enough to eat cracked grains.

A good home-made scratch grain ration for chicks consists of two pounds of cracked wheat, three pounds cracked corn and two pounds of rolled oats. A good home-made dry mash can be made of two pounds of wheat bran, one pound of cornmeal, one pound of wheat middlings, one pound of rolled oats.

Green food, such as clover chaff or sprouted oats should be supplied to chicks in a brooder house. After that if they have a range covered with green growth they will harvest that part of the ration themselves. Sour milk in sanitary fountains is a great help in promoting rapid growth of the chicks and keeping down bowel trouble.—R. G. K.

LUMP ON HEAD.

I am in hopes you can tell me what is the trouble with some of my chickens. A small lump comes on one side of the head and keeps growing until the eye is affected and they go blind. Those that are all right eat good and lay right along. Three of our hens have been affected in a short time. What is the cause, and what can we do for them?

Berrien Co. Mrs. G. C.

Isolate the hens with the lump on the side of the head so that they cannot eat or drink with the flock. This trouble seems to be contagious and may spread to a large per cent of the flock. When the lump seems to be localized, open it with a sharp knife and remove the yellow, hard cheesy substance which will be found there. This substance will not drain out but must be removed as carefully as possible. Make the cut fairly deep. A slight cut on the skin will only draw blood and not reach the accumulation of material which causes the trouble.

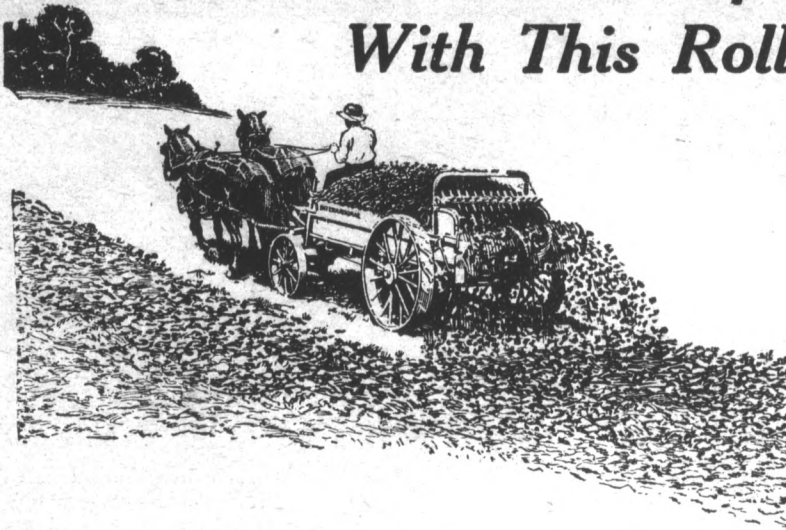
After the operation wash out wound with a weak solution of some commercial coal tar disinfectant or a weak solution of iodine. Then keep the bird confined while the wound is healing over. It may be necessary to remove the scab in a couple of days and take out more of the cheesy accumulation. Do not return the hen to the flock until the swelling has entirely disappeared and the bird shows that the nostril is clear and free from infectious material which might be carried to other hens through the medium of the drinking water.

We have seen cases of this kind easily cured and others are obstinate and seriously devitalize the bird. It seems to result from a catarrhal cold which causes the nostril to clog. There is no odor as is the case with roup, and we believe that cures will result in most cases if the bird is vigorous and the operation is carefully made. A helper should hold the bird with its head on a newspaper rather than near the ground. Then the material removed from the wound can be burned to avoid other hens eating grass which may be contaminated with the disease.

R. G. K.

It is wise economy to plant shelterbelts of evergreens, arbor-vitae, Norway spruce, and balsam fir, a portion of each with a sprinkling of other varieties to make a pleasing contrast.

Increase Your Crops This Year With This Roller-Bearing Spreader



The year 1920 witnessed a most remarkable demand for International Roller-Bearing Manure Spreaders. The insistent call for them was far in excess of the supply; in many localities five could have been sold for every one available.

Popularity and fame like this can grow out of one thing only—and that is sheer merit. The record of the International Manure Spreader, in the improved type, promptly showed the farming public that here was a product of especial features and especial value. Factors that combine in creating that value are detailed on this page. These factors, from roller bearings on down, must be of practical interest to every man on a farm.

Months of effort, in material supply and manufacturing, have raised the production of these spreaders to a point where demands may be met. This is a year when you must go after increased crop yields with all tested methods—and the roller-bearing International is at your service. See the spreader at the International Dealer's or write the Chicago address for information.

FEATURES IN International Manure Spreaders

1. *Roller Bearings*—Roller bearings at 7 points—the only spreader so equipped.
2. *Double Ratchet Drive*—Walking beam transmission from main axle eccentric and extra large ratchet wheel give easy, strong, steady feed. Box tapered to eliminate friction on both sides. Six feed speeds.
3. *Oscillating Front Axle*—Auto-type, permitting short turn. No pole whipping.
4. *Power; Both Wheels*—Power is transmitted from both ends of the rear axle—beaters and wide-spread driven from one wheel and the manure feed from the other.
5. *Wheels Track*—Rear wheels track with the front wheels, lightening draft.
6. *Tight Bottom*—There is no clogging, jamming apron, because the spreader has a tight bottom. Spreads anything.
7. *Two Beaters*—Two all-steel beaters with chisel-pointed square teeth work from both top and bottom of the load.
8. *Wide-Spread*—The spiral behind the beaters gives the manure a third beating, and spreads it finely and uniformly beyond the wheels.
9. *All-Steel Main Frame*—Wood box sides hold only the load.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA CHICAGO USA

92 Branch Houses and 15,000 Dealers in the United States



NOWHERE is the need for reducing the cost of production more urgent than in the case of the great staple crops *Corn, Grain, Hay*. These have always been low value per acre crops. Their labor cost factor is high. A double yield per acre involves but little additional labor.

Fertilizers are the direct means to increase yield. For the best results, fertilizers must be properly balanced.

One-sided fertilization spells soil exhaustion. Balance the fertilizer with 5 to 10 per cent. of Potash. There is plenty of it now.

SOIL & CROP SERVICE, POTASH SYNDICATE
H. A. HUSTON, Manager
42 Broadway New York

POTASH PAYS



Reynolds Shingles

Save
On Insurance Rates

Approved by the National Board of Fire Underwriters and recognized by insurance companies for their fire-resisting qualities.

With limited fire protection in rural districts, it is essential for farmers to have the best roof covering obtainable. For more than 20 years Reynolds Shingles have maintained a distinct leadership.

Backed by a positive guarantee that passes to you through our authorized dealer.

H. M. REYNOLDS SHINGLE CO.
"Originators of the Asphalt Shingle"
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN
Reynolds Shingles Grow More Beautiful With Age

Please Mention The Michigan Farmer When Writing to Advertisers

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

THE STANDARD REMEDY
HUMAN and VETERINARY



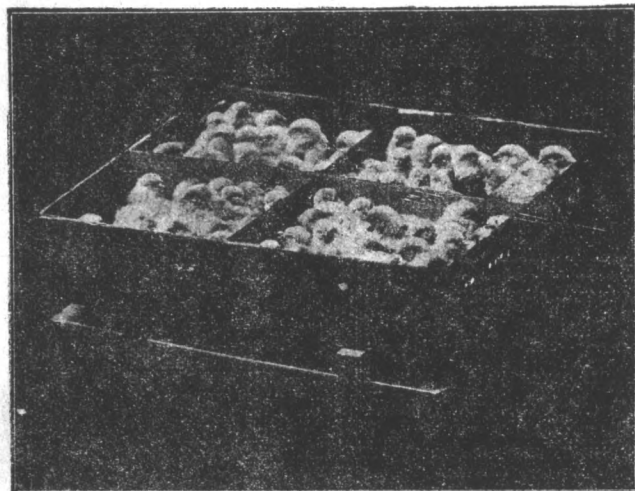
It is generally true that an external remedy that is good for the animal is also good for the human body, and Gombault's Caustic Balsam is no exception to this rule. The many testimonials received from physicians and veterinarians are convincing proof of its merits. Rheumatism, Backache, Neuralgia, Sprains, Strains, Lumbago, Sore Throat, Stiff Joints, in fact any ailment requiring an external application can be treated with absolute safety and the beneficial results produced are all that could be desired.

Soothing and Healing--A Perfect Antiseptic

As a veterinary remedy its curative qualities have been acknowledged for many years in cases of Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. A trial will convince anyone that here is a remedy without an equal. Write for any information desired. \$1.75 per bottle at druggists or sent by parcel post on receipt of price.



The Lawrence-Williams Co., - - - Cleveland, Ohio



200 Chicks Ready for Shipping

CHICKS

Our Tenth Year

We hatch about 20,000 every Tuesday. White Leghorns and Brown Leghorns. Bred to lay, large white eggs. Stock has been improved considerably during the ten years, and is now some of the best. We ship everywhere by parcel post in lots of 25, 50, 100 and 1000 or more. Safe arrival guaranteed.

Write for catalogue with price list.

Wolverine Hatchery

H. Wiersma, Owner and Mgr.
Zeeland, Mich., R. 2.

Michigan's Largest Pedigree Poultry Farm DAY OLD CHICKS

From S. C. W. Leghorns, That have been carefully culled for heavy laying. Mated with PEDIGREE cockerels, whose records in the past five years are, the lowest in that time, 215 eggs, in one year, and as high as 290 eggs, in one year. We guarantee that every chick and breeder that we sell comes from Lakewood Farm only. Write for catalogue. Grade A, 20c each. Grade B, 15c each.

Lakewood, Farm, Box B, Holland, Mich.

Baby Chicks Pure Bred 800,000 in 1921

To your door prepaid by us Guaranteed live delivery. We have the most modern methods of hatching and shipping methods and we ship you nothing but the best, our stock is of the standard Free range bred for heavy egg laying quality and our chicks are strong and healthy and will develop very rapidly. We have the following breeds S. C. White, Buff and Brown Leghorns, Anconas, W. and B. Rocks, R. C. and S. C. R. I. Reds, B. and W. Orpingtons, W. Wyandottes. Get our big bargain offer in CHICKS and BROODERS and save money on your

ORDER and Maturity of your flock. Circular FREE.

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO., Dept. M, Gibsonburg, Ohio.



Additional Poultry Poultry Ads. on Page 424

Farm Poultry

A LIVING FROM HENS.

If I had to buy three-quarters of the feed, how many chickens should I keep to make an average living for a family of three, also are White Leghorns the best egg producers?

Menominee Co.

V. E. W.

Your question is very difficult to answer as so much depends on your natural ability to handle poultry and how much you would consider an average living for a family of three. White Leghorns are usually considered the most popular breed for the commercial egg farm, as they can be handled in large flocks and produce white eggs of fine size which meet with favor on the best city markets.

Buying three-quarters of the feed would make the business less safe than on a farm where one-half or more of the feed could be produced at home. But if you had a good laying strain and managed them properly you could pay for the feed and have a fair profit. At present the price of eggs compared with the price of feed makes the business quite satisfactory. But you must base your business operations on conditions as they soon are apt to be when returning to normal.

Some can make more on two hundred hens than others make on a thousand. One thousand hens might lose money when two hundred might produce a very satisfactory sideline income. The more birds you handle the greater the complications and risk and the more experience necessary. It will pay you to visit a commercial poultry farm in your section and also visit with farmers with large flocks of poultry. Of course, you will need several hundred hens to make an average living for a family of three but the number of hens, regardless of how large the number may be, is not a sure guarantee of profit. Some men have done very well on one-man poultry plants with about one thousand hens and pullets.

Many of the small plants make a fair income by selling hatching eggs, breeding stock, day-old chicks and also do a little fruit growing at the same time. With poultry as the foundation on the small farm there are unlimited opportunities of taking up various sidelines to help out with the income and make the living more certain.

If you can work on a poultry farm or for a farmer with a large flock of poultry you will find out much about the management of laying hens. Or you can start on a small scale without giving up other sources of income and gradually learn the business from your own study and experience. You can read the farm journals and poultry papers and study the free bulletins put out by the experiment stations and department of agriculture. To sum up the answer to your question, there is no certain number of chickens that can be mentioned as capable of producing an average income for a family of three. You might do it nicely on six or eight hundred bred-to-lay hens if the family demands were moderate and a lot of the living came from the garden or small farm.—R. G. K.

POULTRY HOUSES NEED RENOVATION.

SOME old poultry houses can be renovated and modernized and made suitable for housing a profitable farm flock, even though they are now in poor condition. If you have such a house with a step-ladder roosting system it can be improved by removing the old roosts. Then construct dropping-boards and place roosts over the

boards. This will increase the scratching area on the floor and make it easy to take out the droppings at least a few times each week, depending on the time given to the hens.

Many of these old houses have glass windows but no open front. Such houses are damp and full of odors. Take out part of the windows and cover the opening with quarter-inch mesh wire. A muslin curtain or a curtain made of old sacks can be used during severe storms. There need be no bad odors in a poultry house if the house is clean and the air is fresh. The open front insures a supply of fresh air and this keeps the house dry and the hens healthy.

Old dirty floors become unclean and the soil should be removed and replaced with clean sand. Never let the level of the earth floor become lower than the outside ground or the floor will be damp and possibly the melting snows may drain into the house.

Use only portable equipment in the poultry house. Nests and hoppers that are spiked to the walls are difficult to clean. Have the nests so they can be taken out in small sections and sunned and sprayed. It will keep down mites and lice and make poultry keeping more profitable.

ABOUT GOOSE EGGS.

I have four Toulouse geese beginning to lay. I wondered if the eggs could be hatched in an incubator, as I don't think I would have setting hens enough to use. Perhaps some reader has had experience with them and can enlighten me as to the temperature, etc. Also can you tell me what goose eggs generally sell for?

Van Buren Co.

D. P. S.

Most breeders of geese do not use incubators for hatching geese eggs but prefer hens and the geese. The first eggs laid by the geese are given to hens so the geese will go on laying. And later in the season the geese are allowed to set. The eggs require from twenty-eight to thirty days to hatch and need the same temperature as for hens' eggs, one hundred and three degrees. They need lots of moisture and should be sprinkled often and also given plenty of time to cool after the first week. Geese can be hatched in incubators but the length of time required for incubation and moisture needed make it much safer to incubate the eggs in the natural way.

Goose eggs from pure-bred geese usually sell at about forty cents each. If many are sold it is necessary to advertise and carry on correspondence and pack the eggs very carefully for shipment. Eggs sold in the community might be sold for five or ten cents less per egg than those which must be shipped to distant buyers.—R. G. K.

NO CURE FOR BLACKHEAD.

Please give me treatment for my turkeys. There seems to be bowel trouble among the turkeys of my flock. They mope around for several days, then die. The disease seems to be sure death.

Tuscola Co.

R. R.

The disease known as blackhead is similar to the symptoms described. The bird mopes around and there is greenish-yellow diarrhea and no appetite. In some cases the head turns purple.

There is no cure and in some districts it has eliminated turkey raising. If you lose many birds from blackhead it might pay to stop raising them for a few years until the soil has had a chance to clean up. Then new stock can be obtained from a healthy vigorous flock.

Farm Woodlot

WE frequently see articles in the Michigan Farmer concerning the importance of conserving the woodlot. We will say that we read every word that is printed which in any way refers to the timber lot, and some of these articles are read many times. I am interested in the preservation of timber and that is the reason why I give these articles so much attention.

An article concerning my woodlot was published in the Michigan Farmer several months ago but there are many things to say about it yet. I have seven acres of timber and I am trying to preserve it so that it will furnish a continuous supply of timber for farm use for years to come. In order to do this I must cut the timber which I use in such a manner that it will stimulate the growth of what is left standing. It is not easy work to put these ideas on paper, but a glance at what I have done would give a person an idea of my plan for conserving timber. I am working my timber lot up into groves. My timber lot is covered with small, but very tall trees. They are called second growth. They vary from a few inches to eighteen inches in diameter. I cut a strip of timber through the woods about two rods wide and work the timber up into firewood. Next I leave a strip of timber standing about two rods wide. I then cut another strip of timber about two rods wide parallel to the first cut-over strip. This leaves a strip of timber two rods wide between the two cut-over strips.

I am satisfied that such work stimulates the growth of what timber there is left. The large trees were taken off from the land many years ago by the early settlers. Some of the readers of the Michigan Farmer know that I have a red cedar grove of about two acres. The trees grew from seed produced by larger trees standing close by. The ground is covered with strips of timber where a part of the growth has been cut out for firewood. The young trees spring up by hundreds and I let them grow. I never have received one cent in payment for any tree.

All calls for Christmas trees from churches, schools, or private citizens are gladly filled. And I frequently give away small trees for ornamental purposes or windbreaks. I sometimes exact rash promises from boys who call for trees. Three boys drove into my yard inquiring for Christmas trees. I directed them to a spot where they could find some. When they returned to settle for the trees I made them this proposition: "Now," said I, "If you will agree to behave yourselves for six months and keep out of saloons, I will give you the trees." They seemed very much pleased with the proposal and readily accepted the terms, but I carelessly neglected to ask their names and I do not know to this day who they were. Of course, they understood the proposal as a joke, but still they may be reminded occasionally of the fact that I think saloons are bad places for boys.—O. A. VANDERBILT.



Lucas B. Lane, Jenison, Michigan.

The story that convinced a million motorists

TWO test bottles from the laboratory! They show vividly the cause of bearings that pound, scored cylinders, fouled spark plugs—they show the cause of 90% of the engine troubles you have to pay for.

The bottle at your left, half black, contains ordinary oil after 500 miles of running. The bottle at the right contains Veedol, the lubricant that resists heat. Almost one half of the bottle of ordinary oil is taken up with black sediment formed in use. Under the intense heat of the engine—200° to 1000° F.—inferior oil forms great quantities of sediment.

As the bottles show, sediment is reduced 86% when you use

Veedol. With Veedol most serious engine troubles are eliminated. A million motorists who have seen this picture now use Veedol exclusively.

Have your engine flushed out. Put in Veedol. Leading dealers have it in stock.

Veedol lubricants for every part of the car

Use Veedol lubricants for all parts of the car: VEEDOL for the engine (light zero, medium, heavy, special heavy, extra heavy); for the differential and transmission VEEDOL TRANS-GEAR OIL or GEAR COMPOUND; for the tractor and truck WORM DRIVE OIL; GRAPHITE GREASE; CUP GREASE.

TIDE WATER OIL
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Branches or distributors in all principal cities of the United States and Canada



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Smashed
LOOK

Now of all times, is the time to buy your engine—while my prices are cut to the limit, and while you can get quick shipment. Surely you can use engine power at these prices to cut your own labor cost and keep on making money.

90 Day Test—Lifetime Guarantee

WITTE ENGINE WORKS

Remember this is my 36th year in the engine business. You take no chances—You buy direct—Cash or Easy Terms if arranged for. Don't take any Engine, Power Saw, Log Saw or Tree Saw until you get my Catalog and Price List. All information FREE. Write quick. Address nearest shipping point.—ED. H. WITTE, Pres.

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THIS 2 H-P. WITTE—\$39.95
F.O.B. K.C.
Direct to You on Skids, Ready to Use From Pittsburgh \$5.00 More.

BIG CUT ON ALL SIZES

THE AUTO-OILED AERMOTOR

A Real Self-Oiling Windmill

Oil an Aermotor once a year and it is always oiled. Every moving part is completely and fully oiled. A constant stream of oil flows on every bearing. The shafts run in oil. The double gears run in oil in a tightly enclosed gear case. Friction and wear are practically eliminated.

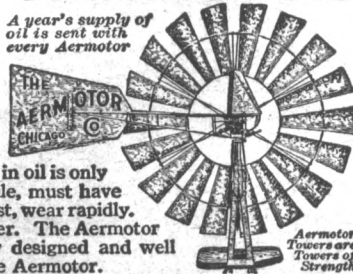
Any windmill which does not have the gears running in oil is only half oiled. A modern windmill, like a modern automobile, must have its gears enclosed and run in oil. Dry gears, exposed to dust, wear rapidly. Dry bearings and dry gears cause friction and loss of power. The Aermotor pumps in the lightest breeze because it is correctly designed and well oiled. To get everlasting windmill satisfaction, buy the Aermotor.

Write today for Circular.

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Kansas City Minneapolis Oakland

RAISE SILVER FOX
WE BUY ALL YOU CAN RAISE

SEND 25¢ FOR OUR BOOK OF COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS
218 WEST 30TH ST. J.R. DUFFUS, SILVER FOX STORE NEW YORK, N.Y.



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Dealer in Raw, dressed, and ready made furs. Do you want manufacturers prices for your Furs. Write to OLIVER DIX, Salem, Mich. for price list.

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From ground planted secured by use of The KEYSTONE POTATO PLANTER than by any other method of planting. Work perfectly accurate. A simple, strong, durable machine. Write for CATALOG, price, etc. A. J. PLATT, MFR., BOX J, STERLING, ILL.

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Millions of XXX APPLE, PEACH, CHERRY and other fruit trees. Complete list of best varieties. Quality and reliability guaranteed. Special prices on large quantities. Send in your list at once and have reservation made for April delivery.

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THE MONROE NURSERY, Monroe, Mich.

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A Guarantee Worth While. Express Prepaid
For over 60 years we have supplied nursery stock to people who know and appreciate the best. Write for Catalogue now. PETER BOHLENDER & SONS
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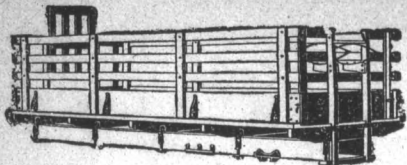
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Annual White Sweet Clover

Guaranteed Seed of Hughes Variety
Makes the growth in one season that ordinary clovers do in two. Write at once before limited supply is exhausted. The DeGraff Food Co., DeGraff, O.

POTATO BAGS Sound and free from holes. Sold direct to growers at wholesale prices. WRITE LINCOLN BAG CO., Dept. D, Springfield, Ill.



3 Handy Wagon Beds
Make Them Yourself

Plans Free

Why bother with heavy wagon beds that take two men to lift off and on?

With a set of A-P hardware any man handy with hammer and saw can make these three handy beds—hay rack, grain bed, stock rack—to fit any wagon.

A few special clamps, sideboard brackets and endgate fasteners, with the necessary bolts and rub-irons, are all the hardware you need.

The beds are made in sections and can be easily handled by one man alone.

Send the Coupon

for free plans. They tell just how to cut material and to fit in place every piece of hardware. Don't go without these easy-to-handle wagon beds any longer when they can be had for the making.

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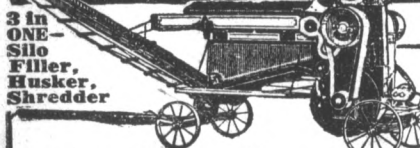
Please send me without obligation your free plans telling how to make A-P combination wagon beds. Also tell me the name of nearest dealer who handles the hardware sets.

Name.....

Town.....State.....

Dealer's Name.....

Fills Your Silo—Husks Your Corn—At Same Time



Save Your Ear Corn

Think of the time and labor this machine saves. No hand husking—fill your silo as you have time. Save your ear corn to feed or sell as you like. You save enough in a year to more than pay for a

Jenney Silo-Filler-Husker

Just send for these two FREE BOOKS and see what other farmers say. Many have saved from \$700 to \$3000 in a single crop. This new way of handling the corn crop not only saves money, but is a big labor and time saver.

Write for These Two Free Books

(13) Find out why STOVER SILAGE will winter cattle at half the cost of corn silage, thus saving the ears to feed or sell. A postal today brings them.

The Hall Mfg Co.

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PRICES SLASHED! Here is a roof that will fit any make of silo. Price only a little over half what it was last year. Neat and attractive in appearance. Strongest roof made. Can be put on in a few hours time. The sliding top makes it the most convenient roof for filling, on the market. If your silo dealer does not handle it, write us direct. Do not buy until you have seen our description and prices. Write today if you wish to save money.

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A Good assortment of Everything

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Speed up your work. Install an adjustable safety trailer. Keeps the wheels on the ground. Does not interfere with implements or operator. Quickly applied with wrench. Inexpensive, and durable. Write today for booklet. Agents wanted.

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Barn Paint \$1.35 Per Gallon

Get factory prices on all paints. We guarantee quality. We pay the freight. **FRANKLIN COLORED WORK, Dept. M, Franklin, Ind.**

From Cloverland

By L. A. Chase

DEAN H. L. RUSSELL, of the University of Wisconsin, is one of the speakers scheduled for the farmers' institute at the Menominee County Agricultural School, March 29-30-31. His address will occur on the second day of the institute in the afternoon, and will be on the subject, "The Possibilities and Problems of Cloverland Agriculture." Dean Russell comes from a state which is doing a good deal in the development of its cut-over lands, and he himself can speak with knowledge of the problems of the north country. The Menominee County Farm Bureau is cooperating with the Menominee County Agricultural School in its efforts for a successful farmers' institute, and it has adopted resolutions in favor of an increased state appropriation which helps to maintain this school, and in favor of an additional appropriation of twenty thousand dollars for the erection of a new dormitory. Both county and state are financially interested in the maintenance of the agricultural school.

The Grand Rapids office of the United States Weather Bureau has just issued its regular monthly summary of weather conditions in Michigan for the month of December. This permits some interesting comparisons between points in the two peninsulas in regard to such items as precipitation, temperature and wind velocity. Taking such extreme stations as Detroit and Marquette, I note that the mean monthly temperature for the metropolis was 32.08, and of Marquette 26.09 degrees F. There the precipitation was 2.84 inches, and for Marquette 2.27 inches. Marquette had twenty-six cloudy days and Detroit twenty-four. I note that Detroit led the state in wind velocity, and that Escanaba in the upper peninsula led the state in percentage of sunshine. Last summer, Mr. J. Wade Weston, assistant state leader of county agents, issued a statement in regard to the climate of the upper peninsula, which states after noting that the upper peninsula falls between the forty-fifth and forty-seventh meridians, that the average rainfall for the region is 34.5 inches as compared with 32.9 for the state at large. As Mr. Weston points out, the major portion of our rain comes during the growing months, May to October, so that a summer drought is the exception. The first snow usually comes about the middle of November and disappears about the middle of April. It has probably departed much earlier than this, this year. As the snow comes usually before the ground is frozen, its departure leaves farmers free to get onto the land, and insures a quick growth of grass and other vegetation. It also allows vegetables to remain in the ground all winter without damage in most instances. The mean annual temperature for the upper peninsula is given at thirty-nine degrees F., while the mean summer temperature is 62.5 degrees. Mr. Weston notes, too, that "the stimulus from the fine air and sunshine, the cool, invigorating weather, combine to make the dairy cow productive, the lambs to top the market on grass, and the people to be energetic physically and mentally." While Mr. Weston does not say so, it seems probable that the "tang" or stimulating quality of our air is due to the normal lower temperature which reduces the absolute humidity of the air and this reacts on evaporation from the body. Many visitors to this section notice this quality in the northern atmosphere but are not clear as to its cause.

There are two federal farm loan associations in Chippewa county, centering at Rudyard and Dafer, according to Agent Kunze. It is contemplated to establish other associations at Pickford and on Drummond Island.

Cut the Cost of Winter Comfort



Sectional View of Convector

Note triple casing and corrugated air-spaced inner hood of heavy galvanized iron that prevent heat waste and keep cellar cool.

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(Pipeless Heating System)

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Whether you have four or eighteen rooms there is a size that is positively GUARANTEED to heat all your house comfortably. It can be installed in less than two days without disturbing the home. No pipes or radiators necessary—no cellar too small.

Let us send you the Mueller Book—the book that proves it is cheaper to be comfortable. Read what others say of this wonderful system and its three big exclusive features. Learn how Mueller engineers will give you FREE heating advice. Write today.

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Saves time, labor, money. Handle fertilizer once. Haul direct from cars to field. Force Feed—attaches to any wagon—no holes to bore. Spreads evenly 16½ feet wide, on hilly or level land. Spreads 75 to 10,000 pounds per acre—no clogging or caking. Built strong. Low in price. SPREADS 16½ FEET.

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SPREADS 16½ FEET



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Steel Roofs, Chutes, and Paints

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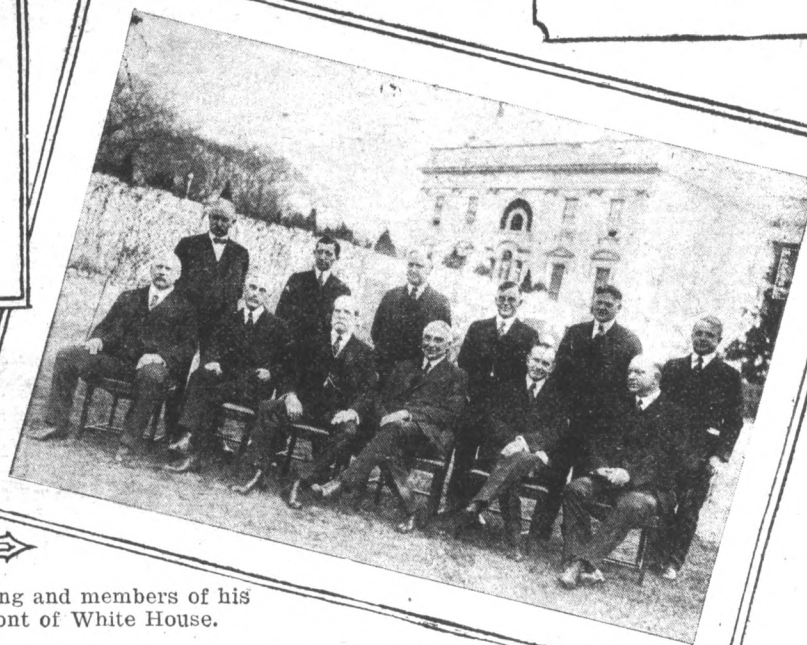
WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



This remarkable photograph shows the great crowd in front of the Capitol during the inauguration of President Harding.



Manager "Ty" Cobb, of the Detroit American League Base Ball team is "snapped" while talking with Pitcher George Cunningham.



President Harding and members of his cabinet in front of White House.



Boy, famous for his vocal range.



Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, photographed at his new post.



Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, assumes his new duties at the National Capital.



Testing new safety buoyant suit on Hudson River.

THE CLAN CALL

By HAPSBURG LIEBE Copyright 1920, Doubleday, Page & Co.

He stepped forward and put his hand on the mountaineer's shoulder.

"How a man can go down on his knees and pray for his enemies," smiled Dale, "is entirely beyond me. Do you really mean it?"

"I try hard to," Moreland said quickly. "In a-doin' that," he went on, "I go Ben Littleford one better. Ben Littleford's the bell sheep o' the people who lives acrost the river from us, people we've hated fo' years and years. Ben, he holds fambly prayers, too, every night. He'd ax the blessin's o' the Lord on the stranger onder his roof, but not on his inimies, the Morelands. Yes, I try hard to mean it, Bill Dale.

"It was allus hard fo' me to be a good man, Bill Dale. It's hard fo' any Moreland to be a good man. We're too full o' life and too human; we're too quick to hate and too quick—mebbe—to love. And we fight too quick; we're all sort o' proud, and with us honor is allus a-wrastlin' with goodness fo' the high place."

"And that other enemy," murmured Dale—and he wondered why that should bother him so much, why he should feel that vague responsibility about it—"the man who killed your brother, David—"

"I don't never pray fo' him," interrupted the mountaineer, going a little pale. "I hain't that nigh puffed. A man don't git so good 'at he axes the Almighty to bless the devil—or the rattler in the laurels, or the copperhead 'at waits onder a bush fo' the passin' o' some bare-legged child."

Dale winced, but Moreland didn't notice it. Dale let his hand fall from the other's shoulder. Moreland began to speak again:

"I didn't tell ye afore, Bill Dale. My brother David, he was the hope o' his people. He was better'n the rest of us. The one big aim o' his life was to educate us all, the benighted. Yes, we're benighted, and we know it. He meant to do it with the coal he'd found. As I've done told ye, we ain't never had the heart to sell the coal. . . I hope ye'll have a fine rest, Bill Dale. I ain't a-goin' to call ye 'Mister' no more, Bill Dale!"

"Don't!" smilingly said the younger man. "Bill Dale is right, y'know. Good night, John Moreland!"

Dale removed his shoes and outer clothing, blew out the light, and went to bed in the best room's hand-carved black walnut fourposter.

For a long time he lay there awake, and stared through a little window toward a bright star that burned like a beacon fire about the pine-fringed crest of David Moreland's Mountain. He did not hear the incessant murmuring of Doe River the beautiful, or the mournful cries of the owls, or the shrill

and weird screams of the nighthawks. Even these strange sounds could not break into his thoughts.

He believed he understood now why his father had turned a greenish grey when this coal property was mentioned to him. He believed he understood why his father had flatly refused to investigate this vein. But he was wholly at a loss to account for the use of his own given name instead of Dale.

Then his mind turned upon the mountainfolk. They really seemed a great deal better than the set that had been his since he could remember. He had hated the artificialities of his old life so much that he put almost more than full value on the honest, simple virtues of these people of the hills.

Looking toward the mountain again, he spoke as though he were talking to David Moreland himself:

"I'll see it through for you, old man. This shall be my country."

CHAPTER III. Goliath of the Hills.

DALE awoke a little after day-break, arose and dressed himself, and went out by way of the door beside the huge stone-and-clay chimney. A thin stream of blue smoke was curling upward from the kitchen fire; the Morelands also were up.

The mountain air was bracing. Dale threw out his chest and started eagerly for a walk.

The road led past the cabin of Grandpap Moreland, the old man of the very long rifle and the black bruin stories. When Dale was directly in front of the log house, he saw the aged mountaineer standing on a rickety sawhorse beside the stone step at the narrow porch; Grandpap Moreland was helping a grey cat down from the roof.

"It's a blasted funny thing," he was saying complainingly, "'at you can climb onto the house, but you can't climb down!"

He sprang stiffly from the sawhorse, dropped the cat, saw Dale smiling at him and called out cheerily:

"Mornin'! I was jest a-takin' that thar cussfired old pest down offen the roof. I've took him down every mornin' as reg'lar as I makes fires, fo' three year or more. Ef it wasn't bad luck to kill a cat, I shoot him, mebbe."

After breakfasting with John Moreland, Bill Dale borrowed fishing-tackle and a minnow-pail from his host, and set out alone for the little river. He observed the wild things as he went. In the dust of the oxc wagon road he saw the crooked track of the black-racer snake, the terror of the rattler. Brown wrens hopped, twittering, along the old rail fences. Above the foot of the majestic Big Pine a dozen crows were harrying a hawk. Wild bees were humming around the purple heads of

the ironweed and the scarlet bloom of the meadow clover. There was the mating call of a partridge, and the lovelorn coo of a dove.

Where the brook from John Moreland's spring emptied into the river, he stopped and caught a dozen black-back minnows, then he started down the bigger stream to look for a promising pool.

There were many shoals and rapids, and he went almost half a mile before he found a place to his liking. It was a beautiful spot. Above, the water poured between two great boulders with a gentle roar; below, it shallowed out over round stones. Overhead towered tall white sycamores.

Not until he had put a minnow on the hook and cast it out did he see that he was not alone at the pool. On the other side, less than sixty feet away, Babe Littleford sat on a stone the size of a small barrel; she held a cane fishing-rod in her hands, and her bare feet were in the water to her ankles. She was looking squarely toward Dale, and there was something akin to reproachful anger in her long brown eyes.

"Good morning!" called Dale, lifting his hat.

There was no reply. There was not even a change of countenance. Again Dale called his friendly greeting, and again there was no reply. It piqued Dale. He wanted to know more about that wild but somehow superb, freshly beautiful creature who had interested him so much the day before.

A few yards down the stream the white body of a sycamore lay from one bank to the other; it had been blown there by a recent storm. Dale wound his line, took up his minnowpail, went down and crossed by means of the prostrate tree.

She didn't even look around when he walked up to her and spoke again. It struck him as being decidedly odd.

"I say," he told her, "you're as chatty as a set of stencils. You mustn't talk so much, y'know."

Her eyes smiled at the river, but Dale couldn't see her eyes.

"Do you like violets, Miss Littleford?" he asked next.

In the black, mica-starred soil at his feet grew a carpet of the finest violets he had ever seen. Babe let the tip of her cane rod fall into the water and looked around.

"It sounds funny to hear a man talk o' sech little things as vi'lets," she declared. "Most o' men don't think o' nothin' but workin', fightin' and eatin'. Out here we mostly calls vi'lets 'johnny-jump-ups.' I'm a little mad at you! I went home yeste'day—and I think I run might' nigh the whole six mile—and fixed up dinner fo' you, 'cause I

understood you was a-comin' to our house—and you went to them low-down Morelands!"

"I beg pardon," he said contritely; "didn't know you were especially expecting me. I had business," he added, "with John Moreland."

He looked toward his toes. There was a flutter and a swish, and a fine bass came flouncing to the violets.

"My!" he exclaimed. "It's a dandy, isn't it?"

He unwound his line, put on a fresh lure and flung out.

"What are you baiting with, Miss Littleford—minnows?"

"No," smiling saucily, "I ain't a-baitin' with min-ohs. I'm a-baitin' with minners. You're wuss'n Major Bradley, who spends his summers up here. He calls taters 'potaytohs'!"

Before Bill Dale could make a reply there came to his ears from somewhere down the river the chorus of a rakish old hill song, and the voice was that of the lanky moonshiner, By Heck—

"Oh, when I die, dont-a bury me deep, Put no tombstone at my head and feet, Put a bear's jawbone in my right hand On my way to the Promised La-a-and, Oh! On my way to the Promised Land!"

Dale laughed. Babe thrust her catch on a forked switch, baited her hook and threw out again.

A few minutes later there appeared on the Moreland side of the river the singer of the rakish old song; he had a minnowpail in one hand and a white hickory rod in the other.

"Hi, thar, Bill, old boy!" he yelled. "Hi, thar, Babe! Either of ye'uns ketched anything?"

Ben Littleford's daughter held up her fish proudly. Heck slapped his thigh with his slouch hat.

"Good fo' you!" he exclaimed. "But they ain't a-bitin' jest right. The moon is wrong, and the signs is wrong, fo' fishin'."

At that instant John Moreland appeared at Heck's side. He seemed very serious about something.

"Bill Dale," he called, "come over here."

Wondering, Dale put down his rod and turned to obey. Two minutes later he stood before John Moreland.

"I jest wanted to tell ye," and the mountaineer almost closed one alert grey eye, "'at ye're purty shore to git into trouble over thar."

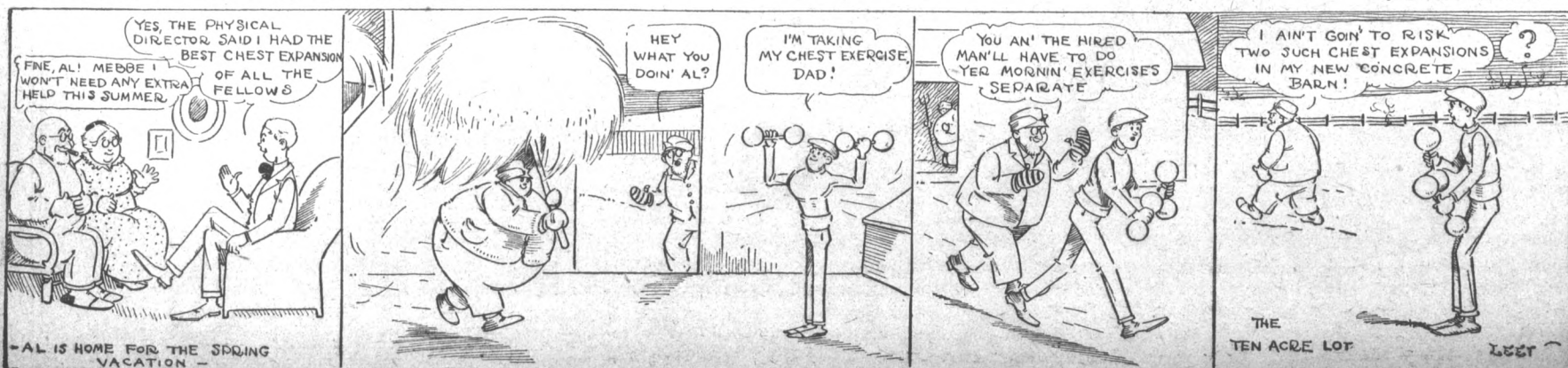
"I'm an able-bodied man," Dale returned smilingly.

"You shore are," frowned Moreland, "but mebbe you ain't used to durned hard fightin'."

Not used to hard fighting! Dale's smile broadened. Once he had whipped a heavyweight pugilist; and he had fought as a matter of principle,

AL ACRES—Father Acres Takes no Chances

—By Frank R. Leet



and not for money or prestige.

Moreland suddenly jerked one thumb toward the other side of the stream. Dale looked and saw, standing beside Babe Littleford, a quite formidable man. He had the height and breadth, almost, of a Goliath. He was black-eyed and black-haired, and his thick, short beard was curled like the hair between a bull's horns. In one hand he carried a repeating rifle as lightly as though it were a mere straw. He was roughly dressed; his arms were bare to the elbows, and they showed muscles like knots of wire cable painted brown.

One of his great arms suddenly straightened toward Dale, and a voice as gruff as the growl of a bear said hotly:

"What was you a-doin' here a-talkin' to my gyurl?"

Babe Littleford looked angry. Dale flushed, then went pale.

"I have a habit of talking with whom I please," he said evenly.

"Spoke like a man," drawled the lanky Heck in a very low tone.

Goliath of the hills stared unbelievably. Dale said in an undertone to John Moreland:

"Is it that Ball fellow?"

"Yes," answered the hillman; "it's Black Adam Ball. I seed him a-comin', and I wanted to git ye on this side o' the river. You ain't got no two-eyed shotgun loaded with buckshot, y'know."

Ball dropped his rifle to the violets, slowly clenched his huge and hairy hands, and thrust his bearded jaw out aggressively.

"I dare ye over here, ye pink coward!" he challenged.

"If you have any business with me, come over here and transact it," Dale retorted. "I won't run."

"That's Moreland territory," Ball objected. "But I'll meet ye half way, and I dare ye to take me up, ye lace-trimmed pink mollycoddle!"

Bill Dale groaned at the epithet. He glanced toward John Moreland, then he looked toward the middle of the river.

Half way would be the middle of the river, and no place for a fight, surely. But Dale was nettled. His temper, the temper he had never been able to keep wholly under control, was rising fast. He threw off his coat and hat and rolled up the sleeves of his soft shirt to his elbows. Then he waded into the pool. The slowly moving water was up to his waist at the halfway point, and the bottom was of hard-packed sand.

The Goliath stared unbelievably. He was not accustomed to having his challenges thus accepted. He threw off his hat and went to meet the lithe young stranger.

Bill Dale squared himself and put up his guard. Adam Ball came on, and he was scowling wickedly. It was to be a hundred and eighty pounds of gymnasium strength against more than two hundred pounds of the strength of the out-of-doors; it was to be the intelligent fighter against the primitive animal-man, fists that were somewhat tender against fists that were hard and toughened—a battle without a rule or a rest.

Ball rushed, the clear water swirling in his wake, and let out with a powerful right. It was a blow to crush an ordinary man's chest in; but, to Ball's surprise, it failed to land. Dale evaded it cleverly, and at the same time sent a swift left uppercut to the other's bull-like jaw. Adam Ball muttered two wicked words and steadied himself; he had caught a tartar. A moment, and he led out again, and he missed again; but he followed it with a blow that made a red mark on Bill Dale's shoulder.

"How's that, ye pink coward?" he crowed.

"All right—how's this?"

And Dale sent on a mighty blow that rebounded dully from the giant's chest and elicited only a harsh laugh of contempt. There was little to be gained by striking a man like Adam Ball on the chest; Dale knew now that he must reach a more vulnerable spot.

Then he feinted with his left and drove his right to Ball's mouth, bringing blood. Ball roared in his blind rage and dashed toward his antagonist, resolved to get a clinch. But Dale eluded the terrible arms, although in so doing he received a blow on the temple that made him dizzy for a few seconds.

While Ball was again engaged in trying to gain the advantage of a clinch, Granny Heck made her appearance on the Moreland bank. She promptly launched her sympathies in a manner that pleased both her gaping son and the watchful and silent John Moreland.

"Hit him in the stummick, Mr. Bill!" she cried over and over. "Hit him whar he lives at!"

The combat grew hotter and hotter. Both landed frequently now. The faces of both were bleeding, and each spat red now and then. Their clothing had been torn away to the belt, and their magnificent wet bodies glowed in the morning sunlight. Dale had seriously damaged his soft hands; they felt as though they were filled with slivers of steel. But still he fought on doggedly, determinedly, desperately, minute after minute.

Those on the two banks watched it all with suppressed excitement. Even garrulous Granny Heck was silent now. Babe Littleford stood in the edge of the water, with her hands clasped below her throat; her face was pale. John Moreland, who had witnessed many other great fights, himself a fighting man, had never before beheld such a contest of strength and endurance as this; Bill Dale had won John Moreland's heart for all time to come.

But the blows of the fighters were growing weaker now. The sound of their labored breathing rose distinctly over the gentle roar of the sparkling waters above. Occasionally Ball muttered an oath as he tried for a clinch and failed to get it. Dale was still elusive.

Then the watchers saw Adam Ball lunge at his man, saw Dale stumble out of sheer weakness, saw Ball's mighty blood-streaked arms close about the beautiful white body and hug it close to his great and hairy chest. A moment, and Ball was bending Dale slowly backward and downward more by reason of weight than of strength; another moment, and Ball was about to sink the brown head under the surface!

Babe Littleford gave a smothered cry. John Moreland stepped toward the water and shouted hoarsely:

"Don't ye drown him, Adam! Ef ye do, ye'll answer to me!"

But Ball did not hear him. Ball was hard put in his attempt to thrust his antagonist's head under water.

Dale had gathered himself for a last move. He slipped downward suddenly, immersing himself completely, and shot one arm around Ball's thigh; then, by a great effort, he rose with the giant and overthrew him, and staggered free!

Ball's hairy face came to the surface first. Dale fought back the pain of the water in his lungs, and the pain as of sharp and jagged slivers of steel in his hands, and struck madly, half blindly, at the hateful face. He kept it down, but it wouldn't go under the water completely.

Adam Ball began to drift as though lifeless down the stream. Bill Dale followed, still fighting weakly, choking as he breathed. But soon he ceased to strike. He saw, instead of the beast-like face, flashes as of distant summer (Continued on page 421).



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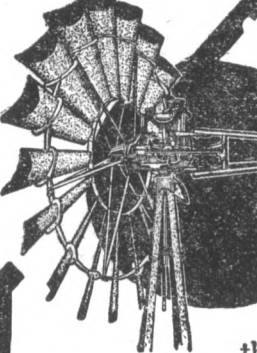
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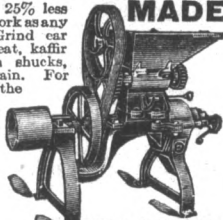


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Easter Means What to You?

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

IF Christ be not risen, your faith is
vain, ye are yet in your sins." Whatever
Easter may mean, there are some things that it ought to mean
to all men. To begin with, if the grave
never opened, if the cold, dead form
therein never came to life, if Christ
did not come forth, we might as well
go back and date our letters B. C. And
conditions in the world would also be
in the state of things, as they were
before Christ came.

Whether a man believes in Christ or
no, he is compelled to do Him some
homage, for every time he writes a
letter he dates it from the birth of
Christ. No other historic character
has been able to so stamp history as
to change the system of dating. To
write one's name on the brow of the
hurrying centuries is a marvelous
achievement. At the time of the
French Revolution the French attempt-
ed to change the calendar, and it last-
ed thirteen years. A monk in the sixth
century tried the same, and failed. The
Romans formed their calendar on the
date of the founding of Rome. But
when the city fell, the calendar fell
with it.

Let us begin with some facts, as
they are set down. First, Christ died.
That is the first fact. We know this,
from eyewitnesses. All the descrip-
tions of the Messiah's death are the
simple and artless narratives of per-
sons who saw the event. There is the
picture of the Cross. The women are
standing afar off. At the foot of the
cross the soldiers are playing cards.
Someone runs and puts a sponge full
of vinegar on the end of a stick and
offers it to Him. There is the blood
and water that came forth, when the
soldier pierces His side. (An eminent
Scotch physician wrote a book on the
death of Christ, in which he claimed
that Christ died literally of a broken
heart. Hence the blood had separated
into blood and water). Then, there is
the burial. We are told all the details.
A rich man who had been a secret be-
liever asks for the body, and buries it
in his own tomb. The tomb is rock-
hewn. It is in a garden. Another
wealthy man brings one hundred
pounds of spices, for embalming the
body. A huge stone is rolled against
the entrance of the tomb. The Phari-
sees request an extra guard, so that
the body may not be stolen during the
night. Pilate gives them a sarcastic
reply, telling them to make use of the
guard they have. The burial is hur-
ried, for the Sabbath is drawing near,
and the embalming is not completed.
Women who had followed Christ down
from Galilee watched to see where He
was buried. They also procured spices.
Christ was dead. His followers were
hopeless. They gave Him the best
burial in their power. That is the first
point.

THE second point is, that Christ
rose from the dead. Here again
there is the testimony of those who
were present. Minutest details are
given, of what happened, on that won-
derful Sunday morning. At daybreak,
before it was light, one woman went
to the tomb and found it empty. She
is so excited she runs back into the
city and tell John and Simon. They
do not believe it. They regard it as
an idle tale. Nevertheless their curi-
osity is aroused, and they go to the
grave. They run all the way. John
can run faster than Simon, and gets
there first. He crouches down and
looks in. Then Simon comes, but he
does not look in, he goes in, and begins
to examine the grave clothes in which
the dead had been wrapped. Then the
other disciple enters. They notice of
things and court many a rap that
that the napkin that was about the

head is lying apart, by itself. Mary
who came early to the tomb, cannot
bear to go in. It is more than a wom-
an's heart can endure. She stands on
the outside, weeping, after the two
men have gone. Presently a man
comes along. It is the gardener, as
she supposes. (We have already been
told that the tomb was in a garden).
She asks him where the dead body has
been taken. He looks at her and says,
"Mary." It is enough. She would have
known that voice anywhere. It is not
the gardener. It is the Lord. She falls
at his feet crying, "Rabboni." The
same day, two of the disciples were
walking to a village not far from Jer-
usalem. As they were talking of the
strange events of the morning, a
stranger joins them. They tell him
all. It is getting late, and they invite
him to spend the night with them. As
they sit down to supper, the stranger
asks the blessing. Instantly they rec-
ognize their Lord. He vanishes from
their sight. That night as they were
in a room together, with all doors clos-
ed, He suddenly appears among them.
They are frightened, but he calms
them, and eats before them. When
they tell Thomas they have seen the
Lord, he says he will never believe
until he has put his finger into the
nail holes in Christ's hand, and thrust
his hand into His side. Shortly after-
ward, he has this opportunity, and he
cries out, "My Lord and my God."

All these detailed happenings are set
down. They could have been written
only by those who were present and
saw them. And there are many more.
The writers were telling what they
saw. And these stories of the death
and resurrection have stood the scru-
tiny and the study, and often the op-
position, of nineteen hundred years.
They cannot be overthrown. That is
the second point. Christ rose from the
dead.

WHAT does the resurrection mean
to us? It means, that we wor-
ship a living Christ. "He was dead,
but is alive forevermore." With Thom-
as we can cry, "My Lord and my God."
With Rousseau we can say, "Yes, if
the death of Socrates be that of a
sage, the life and death of Christ are
those of a God." With Jean Paul Rich-
ter we can say, "The despised Gali-
lean, being the mightiest among the
holy, and the holiest among the
mighty, having lifted the gates of em-
pires off their hinges, and turned the
stream of history into a new channel,
still governs the ages." And it means,
next, that Christ is God. He is Deity.
He is what He claimed to be. When
the grave opened and gave Him up, it
was a proof that Christ was more than
man. He holds the destiny of men
and of the world in His hand. It means,
further, that the Christian life is the
happiest life in the world. It means
that the best is always ahead. The
resurrection of his Lord is a type of
the resurrection that the Christian will
have himself. It means that there is
no enemy that can prevail against him
whose faith is in Christ. His life is a
life of conquest, and though the body
may die, the immortal spirit lives on.
As Saint Paul puts it: "For I am per-
suaded that neither death, nor life, nor
angels, nor principalities, nor things
present, nor things to come, nor pow-
ers, nor height nor depth, nor any other
creature, shall be able to separate
us from the love of God, which is in
Christ Jesus our Lord."

Our every-day life brings so many
troubles and disappointments that we
are foolish to look on the dark side
of things and court many a rap that
might otherwise be avoided.

The Clan Call

(Continued from Page 419)

lightning, and red blotches against a thick blackness. The blotches faded, and all became dark to him; he pitched forward, gasping, and began to drift down the stream with the vanquished Ball.

Babe Littleford was standing in the water to her knees. When Dale succumbed to utter exhaustion, she started toward him to save him from drowning. She felt strangely drawn toward the big, white, clean man who had whipped the Goliath she had always dreaded. But she had gone only a few yards toward the center of the river when John Moreland and Sam Heck reached the unconscious figures.

Heck dragged Ball to the Littleford bank and left him lying there, face downward, on the sand. Moreland half carried, half dragged Bill Dale to the other bank. Babe Littleford waded out. She paid absolutely no attention to the worsted bully. She stood intently watching the limp form of Dale.

"Is he dead, John Moreland?" she called tremulously.

"No, Babe," Moreland answered, his voice not unkind; "he ain't anyways nigh dead."

He and Sam Heck took up Dale's dripping figure and bore it away. Babe Littleford ran to higher ground, hid herself behind a clump of sassafras and watched them.

Granny Heck followed with Dale's coat and hat. She chattered all the way across the meadow—

"Now, what did I tell ye, John and Sam? What did I tell ye? La, la! Wasn't it a master fight, like I said—now wasn't it?"

"Sometimes ye make me a little tired, grannywoman," Moreland remonstrated gently. "The' ain't nothin' in forchune-tellin'. You've just been here so long 'at you know how to jedge the future by the past. Havin' seed so much o' human nature, you know a right smart about it. And you're a to'able good guesser, too, I reckon."

Granny Heck flared up quickly: "Ain't nothin' in forchune-tellin'! Now don't go and fool yourself, John Moreland. You listen to me about a half a minute, John. I seed more in the cup 'an I told Mr. Bill. I seed blood and death. I seed a big fight atwixt the Morelands and the Littlefords!"

"That's easy to guess at," John Moreland replied. "You know, o' course, 'at Black Adam will do all he can to bring trouble to us on account o' Bill Dale a-stayin' with us. And you know it ain't never onpossible to hatch up war atween us and the Littlefords. Jest run on ahead, Granny Heck, and tell my wife to hunt up some kind o' good liniment fo' Bill's bruises. Tell her she needn't waste time a-lookin' up any bandages. This man here is like me: he wouldn't wear bandages, 'cause they look bad."

CHAPTER IV.

Dale Tells a Story.

WHEN Dale came back to consciousness, he was lying under cover in the carved black walnut bed. Beside him stood John Moreland, who held in one hand a bowl containing a hot herb brew that his wife had prepared. Granny Heck, her son By, and Mrs. Moreland stood not far away.

"This here'll be good fo' ye, I think," said Moreland, nodding toward the bowl in his hand. He went over and put an arm around Dale's shoulders and helped him to sit up.

Dale drank the stuff with difficulty. "Much obliged," he muttered thickly. "I—let's see, did I whip—how did it end? He didn't lick me, did he—that fellow Ball?"

"He shore didn't," smiled Moreland. "Not by a big sight. He fell out fust. His own pap won't hardly know him, Bill!"

"You take a man named Bill," croaked Granny Heck, "and he'll sartainly scrap ye. Now thar was my Uncle Bill, him what jumped a nine-rail fence on his fiftieth birthday—"

News travels rapidly in the big hills. The Morelands began to gather at the home of their chief to see the man who had whipped Black Adam Ball; every Moreland able to walk came to see Bill Dale. For three hours he was lionized, but he didn't enjoy it; the water had left many pains in his chest, and his head ached dully, and his hands still felt as though the bones were shattered in them.

Came a thundershower that afternoon, and the mountain evening fell with a chill. A fire was made in the wide stone fireplace in the guest's room, and when supper was over the family gathered there with Dale, who refused to be kept in bed. The light of the blazing logs was sufficient, and the big glass lamp was not brought into use.

After a few minutes of silently watching grotesque shadows flit across the log walls, Dale said to John Moreland:

"If your brother David could know, don't you think he'd want you to get the value out of the coal?"

John Moreland bent forward to rest his chin in his hands. His sober grey eyes stared thoughtfully toward the fire.

"I ain't never looked at it thataway," he said.

"That's the right way to look at it," declared Dale. "But you shouldn't sell the property as it is."

The mountaineer turned an inquiring face toward his guest.

"How in thunder could I handle it ef I didn't?"

"Why not let me develop it for you?" Dale said earnestly, eagerly. "I won't charge you anything above expenses, and I won't be extravagant."

"It'd take consid'able money to start thing a-movin'. Have you got it?" asked Moreland.

"No, but I can get it. Almost anybody would be willing to lend money on so good a thing as this, y'know."

For a little while Moreland sat there and looked squarely at Dale, who returned his gaze without a sign of flinching. The hillman was trying to find a motive; he was not of the class that expects something for nothing.

"How comes it at you, who ain't knowed us but two days," he demanded, "can be so much int'rested in us?"

The question demanded a straightforward answer. Dale realized that there was but one way in which he could give a satisfactory explanation, and that that was by telling the truth—but not the whole truth, as he surmised it, for then his efforts would go for naught.

Moreland was speaking again, and his eyes were brighter now.

"I agree 'at David would want us to develop the coal, ef he could know. It's a light a-breakin' to me. But that coal is sacred to us, Bill Dale, and afore ye go any fu'ther I'll haf to ax ye to tell me all about yeself. A city man up here in the wilderness—it don't look 'spicious, Bill, mebbe, but—well, I hopes ye can pardon me fo' axin' it. I shore got to be keerful about Brother David's coal. Addie and the boys'll go out and leave jest us two in here; and when ye're a-talkin' to me it's the same as talkin' to a tombstone so fer as tellin' is consarned. Addie, honey; Luke, you and Cale—"

Mrs. Moreland and her sons arose and left the room, closing the door behind them. Bill Dale paced the floor, arms folded, brows drawn. Finally he halted before the Moreland chief.

(Continued next week).

Why the 4-Plow Tractor Wins Out



Aultman-Taylor 15-30

COMPARE the saving of the Aultman-Taylor 15-30 4 plow tractor over the ordinary 2 or 3-plow machine. Take plowing:

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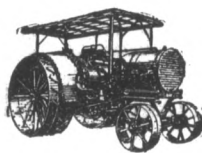
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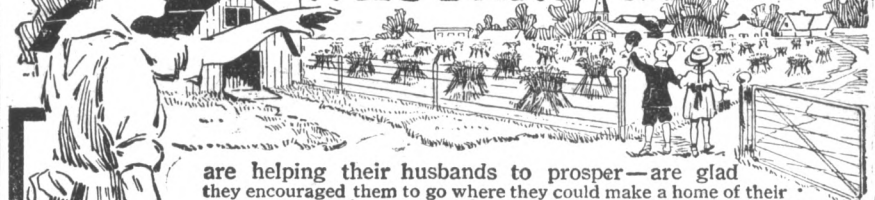
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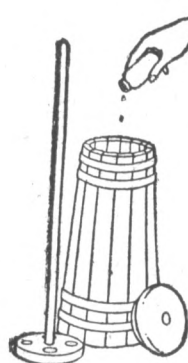
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There is no dearth of kindness in this world of ours: only in our blindness we gather thorns for flowers.
—Gerald Massey

Woman's Interests

Lo, the Poor School-Ma'am

If you are looking for a lucrative profession, girls, why not qualify for a country school teacher? It doesn't sound half so exciting as being a city stenographer or bookkeeper or department manager in a big store; even working in a factory sounds like more ready money and jazz. But the facts are that when you get right down to brass tacks, and actual salaries robbed of the inflation of a good imagination, there are several country school-ma'ams in Michigan drawing more money than the girls who work in the city, and bearing about half the expense.

For instance, in one country school in central Michigan in a sparsely settled county, a young girl is drawing \$115 a month for teaching nine children five days a week. She has no carfares to pay nor noon lunches to buy, and her board costs her one dollar a day.

In a big factory in a Michigan city the girls are paid \$15.50 a week, if they are expert; some of them get only \$14, and some less. They pay \$6.50 a week for board, and sixteen cents a day carfare to get back and forth to work. This leaves them \$8.00 a week clear.

To earn her \$115 the school teacher works twenty days, which gives her \$5.75 a day. She pays \$1.00 a day for board, leaving her \$4.75 clear. The girl in the factory has eight dollars a week clear for six days' work, or rather five and a half, as Saturday afternoon is a holiday. This gives her a little better than \$1.45 a day clear.

Doesn't it look as if the city pastures are a sort of burnt over brown field, instead of those broad, green meadows they appear to be from the long distance of father's farmhouse?

It's not only the advantage of better pay which teaching in the country offers, there are things of more value than money to be considered. There's the chance for self-improvement, which teaching gives; the opportunity to be constantly learning. If you will look back at the opening sentence you will see that I said "qualify" as a teacher.

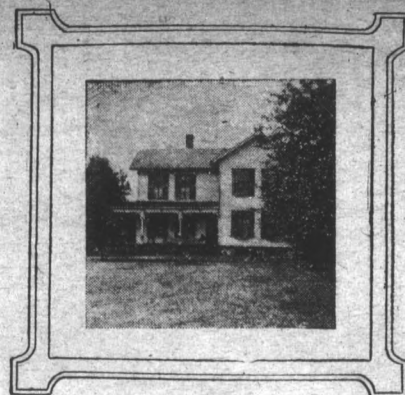
And really to qualify means a great deal more than passing an examination and getting a certificate. It means to be always so full of the subject that you can't begin to get half out of a lesson that you want to in the time you have to give to it. It means to read and study constantly everything you can find on the things you are teaching; not simply to be satisfied with what your one text book tells you. It means to read a dozen different histories; to find out what every grammar you can get says about nouns and pronouns and modifiers; to read books of travel so that you can really know the countries about which you are teaching, and can make the children realize that the folks who live in Hindostan, and China and Russia are really human and have the same wants and hates and loves which we have. You can't do all that reading and studying without a benefit to yourself. That benefit will be worth more to you ten years from now than the money you are saving.

Greater than the advantages to yourself is your opportunity for service. There isn't anything in life more worth while than helping folks. And the folks most worth helping are children. If you make of your teaching something more than a perfunctory hearing of lessons; if you try to enter into their lives and help them along on the road to clean living, inside and out; if you teach them citizenship and help them form habits of honest work, you are doing more for America than all the politicians and spell-binders who are going about shouting themselves hoarse over Americanization.

Then there are the mothers you can serve. Farm women in newly settled country are not as a rule, bothered to know what to do with their spare time. As a matter of fact, they are all too often without any recreation, except occasional visits to neighbors. Here is an opportunity for the school teacher to be a real help to the community. She can organize a mothers' club to meet either at the schoolhouse



Many Girls Seeking a Vocation Prefer a Well-lighted Schoolroom to the Confinement of Shop or Factory. Well-equipped Consolidated Schools Offer Many Advantages Over the Isolated County Schools.



or from house to house in the neighborhood. She can plan programs which will be interesting and instructive; something which will help the farm woman in her work, and leave a part of the time for fun. She can get the community in touch with the agricultural college and secure their extension workers for lectures or classes. If she is alive and willing to serve she can make herself so valuable to her district that she will not need to look outside for a raise. Her own people will be glad to pay her well to keep her among them.

HOME DEMONSTRATION ACTIVITIES.

IN Chippewa county a county organization has been effected, with Mrs. William Schoals, of Brimley, and Mrs. C. R. Moore, of Daffner, as chairman and secretary, respectively. The manager of the Soo creamery has promised the agent to furnish milk at twenty cents a gallon to anyone whom the agent considered needed it, though the retail price of milk there was fifteen cents per quart at the time the promise was made.

The farm bureau executive board of Oakland county raised the agent's salary to \$2,000. Seven study groups are learning and discussing the relation of food to health, and the Holly group are working on costume design and children's clothing.

In Allegan county, food study groups, clothing, interior decoration and dress forms hold sway.

Kalamazoo county sent Mrs. Fred Delano to Lansing as its delegate to the women's congress in February. The home demonstration agent has been conducting nutrition classes, and holding dress form schools. Two meetings were held, when Miss Helen Arms, extension specialist from the Michigan Agricultural College gave "first aid" in remodeling and cleaning hats. The agent is also working with the commissioner of schools to establish hot lunches.

In Shiawassee county women have been admitted to the farm bureau on the family membership plan. The agent is doing garment-making work and assisting in establishing hot lunches in schools.

Dickinson county women are working with their agent studying menus and food values, and clothing, which includes bias binding and its use, under garments, darning, patching, mending, patterns and putting garments together, and textiles.

In Gogebic county, Superintendent Rice, of the Ironwood schools, offered the use of the kindergarten building for hot lunch work. The home demonstration agent appointed a committee to work with those selected by the school board to buy equipment, and the Ironwood women's club offered to pay the salary of a woman to take charge of the work. The Anvil group of women have been learning cutting, making plackets and buttonholes, and making dress forms. At Bessemer the women study millinery.

Canning chicken interested some of the women of Houghton county. Clothing meetings have been held, and in some instances families have been helped out by gifts of clothing from

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Sturges Steel Churns save time and labor and give the best churning results. The all-metal barrel, soldered smoothly, makes them easy to clean and keep clean. No corners to hold dirt—no wood to soak up milk. Never look greasy. Beautifully finished in red and blue. One lasts a lifetime. If your dealer hasn't them, write for circular No. 5.

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Remarkable Discovery Keeps Eggs Fresh For One Year

C. G. Knight, a prominent druggist of Chicago, has discovered a wonderful new preparation that is guaranteed to preserve all fresh eggs perfectly for one year. He calls it the K. & G. Egg Preservative. It is not liquid glass but comes in powder form. One package mixed with three gallons clean water will preserve 25 dozen eggs. Makes a safe solution to put eggs in for winter. No change whatever takes place. No odor—no taste. Eggs can be used for all purposes: poaching, boiling, pastries. The yolks do not break down. Eggs always fresh.

Mrs. A. Kisselbach, E. St. Louis, says: "Can honestly say I have had great success with K. & G. Preservative." Mrs. J. M. Liljedahl, Essex, Iowa: "I have found your egg preservative entirely satisfactory." Mrs. S. R. Shinkel, Mitchell, S. D.: "My eggs kept just fine. Shall use your preparation next year sure." Mrs. E. S. Summerlick, 4635 Calumet Ave., Chicago: "I have used your preservative two years. Have used many egg solutions but find K. & G. more satisfactory."

Now is the time to begin preserving eggs. April eggs will be worth twice as much to you next winter. Begin right now and let K. & G. Egg Preservative make money for you. Write today to the K. & G. Laboratories Co., Dept. F., 338 E. 51st St., Chicago, Ill. Send 50c and get big package prepaid. Enough to preserve 25 dozen eggs. Write today—Now.

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the groups. The agent also has worked with the girls' clubs.

Wayne county men wanted to know why their wives had to study about food after years of cooking. The women invited the men to meet with them, and the question was answered. Bread making and scoring interested these fine cooks, and so did the making of dress forms. The home demonstration agent also helped the boys' and girls' club leader organize garment clubs.

REMAKING RURAL COMMUNITIES.

(Continued from page 411).

Vista on a spur line of railroad. Part of the district lies in two different counties.

In order that the school might have a good setting, thirteen acres of land were purchased at one side of the town. This will make it possible to maintain agricultural plats and develop fine grounds, which will become almost a park. Perhaps the most notable feature of this school is the splendid auditorium, probably one of the finest school auditoriums in any town of less than fifty thousand population in this country. It has a seating capacity of seven hundred persons, and permanent theatre seats have been installed both on the main floor and in the balcony. There is a real stage, fitted out with scenery and a curtain, which alone cost \$300.

The building has a gymnasium, thirty-six by seventy feet, with a spectators' gallery opening off the second floor of the building. There are shower baths and dressing-rooms under the gallery. At one side of the gymnasium is a kitchen, where banquets may be prepared and served in the gymnasium. It is especially interesting to note that on the day of the dedication two thousand people were served at a big dinner at this school. It is needless to point out that it is perfectly equipped mechanically with electric lights, heating and ventilating systems, and telephones in each room.

The total cost of the building was \$112,000. The first bond issue of \$82,000 carried by a vote of eighty-three to five and a second bond issue of \$45,000 for the completion and furnishing of the structure carried unanimously. There are some four hundred pupils in the school, about half of whom come from the open country. The budget for one year's running expenses is about \$28,000. I recall that on the day of the dedication one man who had just purchased a farm not so far away, visited the school to see how he could get inside of the consolidated district. Students in the high school here receive instruction in college preparatory, commercial work, vocational agriculture and vocational home economics, just as they desire.

Anyone who is at all pessimistic with regard to consolidated schools would do well to take a trip to the San Luis valley and see just what has been accomplished. There are other consolidated schools in the valley, but these are outstanding examples. That consolidated schools can exist is proved by the fact that they do exist. The simple fact is that the children in these communities are getting good educations, just as good as they could in any city.

"Leading the Way," an article describing the one thousand consolidated schools in Indiana, will appear in an early issue.

Baked pork chops are a delightful change from frying. Wipe and trim chops and rub a bit of fat over the bottom of the pan. When smoking hot put in chops and sear on both sides. Place in a hot oven and cook until well browned—about fifteen minutes. Salt and pepper and serve with tomato catsup.—M. A. P.



"Mother's Making Jell-O"

As Jell-O is now sold in every small town general store as well as in city groceries, the farmer's wife can get it, in all the different flavors, and serve the same fine desserts that have become so popular among her city friends.

These Jell-O dishes are all made without cooking, in a minute or two, and while they lend a special grace to the table setting and are of most delightful flavor, they cost less than anything else which a discriminating woman would care to serve.

The Jell-O Book, sent free to any woman who will write and ask us for it, contains all the information that any woman could wish about Jell-O and the making of Jell-O desserts and salads.

Jell-O is put up in six pure fruit flavors: Strawberry, Raspberry, Lemon, Orange, Cherry, Chocolate, 2 packages for 25 cents.

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At greatly Reduced Prices. English and American White Leghorns and Anconas farm raised—Free Range—Highest Quality—Lowest Prices.

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130 Egg Incubator \$18.25
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If Ordered Together. Freight Paid east of Rockies. Hot water copper tanks, double walls, dead air space, double glass doors, all set up complete, or 180 Egg Incubator and Brooder \$22.50
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For your best quality of CHICKS

Send Your Order to the

City Limits Hatchery,

Rt. 5, Box 11, Holland, Mich.

Our chicks are of the highest quality and our prices are within reach of everybody. We have S. C. W. Leghorns, S. C. Anconas, English White Leghorns, S. C. B. Leghorns, and Barred Rocks.



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Our illustrated catalog tells you why it is safest to buy Mid West Chicks. 12 leading varieties of real money makers. Write now and order quickly. MID-WEST HATCHERIES Head Office: 655 Ft. Dearborn Bank Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Our Boys' and Girls' Page

A Champion Bean Grower

By James C. Mills

TO Lester Weaver, of Chesaning, boy gets blue because he has too many goes the distinction of being the champion in bean club work in Michigan, having been awarded a silver loving cup by the Michigan Bean Jobbers' Association, the trophy being presented at a special community meeting at Morleytown on the evening of February 28. R. A. Turner, State Club Leader, was present, as also was Brown Harris, county champion corn grower, and Lucile Boivin, third-year canning club champion, as honored guests. The Morleytown Agricultural Club did some very excellent work last summer in growing beans and corn, the boys meeting regularly to study problems dealing with these crops, under the leadership of Miss Edith Cornair and County Leader Arthur L. Strang.

Being asked to tell about his summer's work, Lester Weaver said very modestly: "Many years ago no one ever heard of such a thing as club work. If our forefathers had heard of club work they would have thought it was connected with playing ball. There is much enjoyment and knowledge that we get out of club work our fathers and mothers did not have a chance to get.

"Club work is what keeps the boys on the farm. This organization often covers up many sorrows on the boys' and girls' part. Many times a farm

boy gets blue because he has too many chores to do and sometimes dad says, 'Never mind, John, I'll give you a pig and when it is sold you'll get the money for it.' This always lightens the boy's heart and he goes to do his chores, happy to have something his own. But when it comes to sell the pigs, dad puts the money in his pocket and forgets all about John. This is what causes many boys to leave the farm. But in club work the boys own their own stock and crops.

"I will tell in a few words how I raised my crop of beans. Last spring I planted my beans with a hand-planter and cultivated them every time I had a chance, so the beans would grow better. The plants had pods on earlier than any other beans near our place. In the fall when I pulled by beans and drew them into the barn, I had five large slingloads. I let them stand in the barn about three or four weeks and then I had them threshed. When I took them to market I found I had thirty-six bushels and thirty pounds. After paying the threshing bill I had a profit of \$65.67 from my acre of beans. I exhibited a peck of beans at the county fair and received first prize, which was eight dollars. This made a total profit of \$73.67.

"I want to be in club work next year because I think it is the only thing for farm boys and girls. It makes them interested in their farm work."

Attention Young Feeders!

WE have just received from Mr. B. H. Heide, Secretary of International Exposition, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., a list of the prizes that are to be awarded in the Junior Live Stock Feeding Contest. The purpose of these prizes is to encourage a practical interest among young farm people in the feeding of better cattle, sheep and swine. The following prizes are offered to boys and girls from ten to nineteen years of age. Study the list carefully and if you decide to enter the contest write for full particulars. Following is the list of awards and a full explanation of the contest:

A. Steer, Spayed or Martin Heifer (pure-bred, grade or cross-bred) dropped between January 1 and September 1, 1920.

Feeding period begins April 1.
First prize \$50.00
Second prize 40.00
Third prize 30.00
Fourth prize 20.00
Fifth prize 10.00

B. Steer, Spayed or Martin Heifer (pure-bred, grade or cross-bred) dropped since September 1, 1920.

First prize \$50.00
Second prize 40.00
Third prize 30.00
Fourth prize 20.00
Fifth prize 10.00

C. Pen of Three Lambs of any of the mutton breeds. (Animals must be trimmed and shown by contestants).

Feeding period begins June 1.
First prize \$50.00
Second prize 40.00
Third prize 30.00
Fourth prize 20.00
Fifth prize 10.00

D. Pen of Three Barrows farrowed after March 1.

Feeding period begins June 1.
First prize \$50.00
Second prize 40.00
Third prize 30.00
Fourth prize 20.00
Fifth prize 10.00

Conditions.

1. Application to enter contest must be made by feeder to B. H. Heide, Secretary International Exposition, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, at beginning of

feeding period, who will then forward entry blanks. Contestants are limited to two entries in any one class and must personally select, care for and exhibit animals entered without any aid or assistance.

(2). A complete daily record of the feed consumed during feeding period should be kept by contestant, who must use the uniform price schedule shown in 1921 premium list in figuring cost of gain. Final entries will not be accepted unless contestant shows the original weight at the beginning of the feeding period and also weight of animal on November 15. Immediately after that date mail records to "International" office so that they may be graded before animals are shown.

3. In judging these classes quality and finish will count sixty per cent; gain, fifteen per cent; cost of gain, fifteen per cent, and records and written reports, ten per cent.

4. As these contests are to be kept on a short feeding basis some assurance must be had that the animals were not on feed previous to opening date of contest. Contestants must be ready to produce the necessary evidence on this and other points if requested to do so.

5. All animals must be in place ready for exhibition at 9:00 a. m. on opening day of show. No entry fee will be charged in these classes.



A. B. Calkins' Guernsey Sire.

Poultry Lessons

Lesson 1.—Why Pure-bred Poultry Pays.

THE ownership of a flock of pure-bred poultry pays because the birds add to the attractive appearance of the farm and stimulate interest in the production of poultry and eggs. The boy or girl owning pure-bred birds will have a chance to sell much of the surplus without entering into competition with cull stock. In the spring when eggs are most plentiful and selling at the lowest prices during the year there is a chance to sell eggs for hatching to breeders who are starting new flocks or buying new blood for their old flocks.

During the summer and fall it will not be necessary to sell the best of the surplus cockerels for broilers. Farmers will need them to improve their farm flocks and these cockerels can often be sold in the community for three

Lesson 2.—Selecting the Breed.

THE boy or girl starting out with poultry has usually been advised to select the breed liked best. But this should be somewhat qualified. It usually pays best for the breeder to select a breed that is liked and also suitable to supply the market demands in the community. The breeder wishing to specialize in egg production will often select the Leghorns because they have been proven excellent layers when maintained in large flocks and there is much good Leghorn stock in the country.

The owner of a small flock for home use will wish to produce both meat and eggs and for this purpose the heavier breeds are selected, like the Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds or Wyandottes. These birds are also good layers and have been proven especially good for winter egg production. The

AT our special request Mr. Ralph G. Kirby has prepared a series of short lessons in poultry management for boys and girls who are interested in this profitable business. Mr. Kirby needs no introduction to older readers of this paper, but a few words about his success may interest our young folks. Since graduating from Michigan Agricultural College, Mr. Kirby has spent most of his time developing a poultry and fruit farm near East Lansing. His success along both lines should prove an inspiration to boys and girls who have lost interest in farm life. We wish that our young readers could visit his farm, examine his poultry and ask him as many questions as they have in mind. This is not possible, however, so we have done the next best thing. We have arranged with Mr. Kirby to answer your questions direct by letter or through this department. If there is anything you want to know about poultry management write to Mr. Kirby in care of this department and he will give you the benefit of his study and experience.—Eds).

times or more the price they would bring for meat.

In selling market poultry it pays to ship birds of uniform type and weight. If a crate of fowls make a pleasing appearance in the crate and they are of good weight they will be apt to bring more money than a crate of mixed cull stock of all breeds. The fact that the breeds are mixed will mean that the birds are an assortment of different types. Possibly some will be light in weight while some are large and heavy. The poultry dealer on the best city markets will be prejudiced against that kind of a shipment.

Market eggs bring the best prices when they are graded and each crate contains eggs of one color and type. In the eastern markets where many eggs are shipped from this section it pays to ship eggs all of one color. The New York market pays a premium for white eggs. The Boston market likes brown eggs the best. All markets like eggs of good size that are uniform in type. The flock of pure-bred poultry will produce eggs of that kind while the mongrel flock produces the mixed assortment of eggs which do not command the best prices.

All the work in developing bred-to-lay strains has been done with pure-bred poultry. The mongrel flocks have received no attention from the breeders who have been trying for years to produce strains of chickens which lay heavily and hand down that ability to their offspring. You must obtain pure-bred birds to receive these advantages.

The steady improvement of your own flock can only be accomplished by breeding from pure-bred fowls of strains noted for their egg production. You might have a few mongrel hens that laid many eggs but you could not know that pullets from those hens would be of much value. When you obtain pullets from your pure-bred hens of a bred-to-lay strain you know that if other things are equal those pullets should inherit a tendency to lay many eggs.

very heavy Asiatic breeds, like the Brahmas and Cochins are slow maturing fowls and not usually heavy layers so they are more often found in the yards of fanciers rather than in flocks of boys and girls who are raising poultry for meat and eggs.

In selecting a breed it is best to remember that the individuals in the breed are often more important than the breed. Any of the good Mediterranean or American breeds can be culled and improved until the egg yield of the flock will be very satisfactory. The egg-laying contests are steadily proving that most of our popular breeds contain a large number of high-producing hens if they can be located through culling and the trapnest. Of course, the more popular breeds are bred in larger numbers and this means that first-class breeding stock is more easy to obtain than is the case with the rare breeds.

The light weight breeds, like the Leghorns, Minorcas, Anconas, and Campines lay white eggs. The Rhode Island Reds, Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Orpingtons lay eggs which are rather tinted in various shades from brown to white. Cochins and Brahmas produce brown eggs.

In general the most success can be expected when such breeds as the Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds or Wyandottes are selected because these breeds are very popular and there are always new breeders starting out that will wish to purchase foundation stock of such breeds. This gives the breeder many more chances to sell hatching eggs and breeding stock than is the case when his birds are of a scarce and rare breed for which there is little demand. This does not mean that the scarcer breeds are not desirable and many boys and girls have good success with them. Some of these breeds, like the Campines, Houdans, Lakenvelders and Hamburgs are very beautiful fowls which are attractive on any farm.

You Can Prevent Most Chick Losses



The too-frequent heavy death rate among chicks during the critical brooding period is one of the heaviest drains on poultry profits. Baby chicks are expensive—every one that dies is a real loss that can't be made up. It's better to raise the chicks you have than to replace them with others.

There is no reason why you should not grow to maturity practically every good chick you hatch or buy. The secret lies in feeding from the first meal the original "baby food for baby chicks"—

Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food

It completely nourishes the chicks, resulting in quick, even, healthy growth and development; carries them safely over the dangerous first few weeks.

Chicks eat so little during the first six weeks that the slight extra cost of the perfect chick food—the original "Pratts"—is next to nothing. It is made up many times by the value of the extra chicks saved, and the extra value of every chick raised.

Let your chicks prove the truth of these statements. Feed them Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food. If it doesn't please you—your money back.

Pratts Poultry Regulator

is needed by laying and breeding hens now, when they are laying heavily. Its tonic and invigorating effects help to overcome the strain of continuous laying and they lay eggs that are fertile and hatch husky chicks.

The genuine Pratts Poultry Regulator has been a big aid to successful poultry keepers for nearly fifty years. Why not test it? You are sure to benefit—you can't lose.

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Refuse substitutes—get the genuine Pratts. There's a Pratt dealer near you.

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This is our 12th season in hatching Baby Chicks of quality, bred for exhibition and high egg production. Prices after Apr. 1st. S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, 13 and 15 cts. Barred Rocks, R. C. and S. C. Reds, 15 and 17 cts; S. C. Anconas 14 and 16 cts; S. C. Black Minorcas 22 cts; S. C. Buff Orpingtons, 21 cts; White Wyandottes 25 cts. Odds and Ends 13 cts. Our chicks are hatched right and full of pep. All we ask is one trial and we know you will come again the same of thousands of others. Combination offer on chicks and Brooder stoves.

HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY,
East High St., Fostoria, Ohio

Anconas Bred-to-Lay and Exhibit, baby chicks and hatching eggs. Send for mating list. Manning's Ancona Farm, Coldwater, Mich.

Ancona Eggs for hatching. \$1.50 for 13. Large yearly egg production. Mrs. A. HARTWIG, R. F. D. Portland, Mich.

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

Crescent Strain S. C. White Leghorns, Black Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Buff Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Rhode Island Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks, (also White), Wyandottes, (Silver laced and White) and Mottled Anconas. WE HATCH eggs from flocks on range on separate farms. Send for booklet, containing much of value to poultry raisers. CRESCENT EGG COMPANY, Allegan, Mich.

Baby Chicks from fine stock, to produce eggs, at utility prices. Catalogue FREE. Lee's Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Edison, O.



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You can pay more and get less in quality but you can't get a bigger value for the same money. That's why once a customer always a customer.

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Barred Rocks egg contest winners, eggs from strain with record to 250 a year. \$2.00 per setting prepaid by P. P. Circular free. FRED ASTLING, Constantine, Mich.

Baby Chicks Good big, healthy chicks of show room quality at utility prices. Catalogue free. Sycamore Hatchery, Sycamore, Ohio.

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Additional Farm Ads. on Page 427

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Their dam has records
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They are from high producing A. R. O. ancestors
Dam's records up to 30 lbs. Write for pedigrees and
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Holstein or Guernsey calves, practically pure,
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Sired by **Majesty's Intense 127191** who is a double grandson of the
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All of these bull are out of Register of Merit dams.

Brookwater herd is on the Federal Accredited List as **TUBERCULOSIS**
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PRICES are the lowest that they have been for this class of stock and
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est record daughters of the great "King
Segis."

Write for pedigrees.

Sindlinger Brothers

Lake Odessa,

Mich.

USE PURE-BRED SIRE!

Estimates furnished by the Dairy Division of the
United States Department of Agriculture show
that the dairy cows of the country average only
4,500 lbs. of milk per year.

A good Holstein bull will increase the production
of the ordinary herd 0 per cent in the first gener-
ation.

Let us help you find a good one to use on your
herd. You cannot make a better investment.

**The Michigan Holstein-Friesian
Association****H. W. NORTON, Jr., Field Secretary,**
Old State Block, Lansing, Michigan

33.60 lbs. butter average of 8 dams of 8 mo. old
bull. Can have him for present
cost of service. Liberty Bond or note.
M. L. McLAULIN, Redford, Mich.

Reg. Holstein Friesian cows will sell one or more.
R Segis and Pontiac breeding bred right and priced
right from two to six yrs. old come and see them or
write. HENRY S. ROHLFS, R. 1, Akron, Mich.

For Sale \$475.00

A Young Bull. Cash or Terms
From Junior two year old A. R. O. Heifer, 17.68, born
February 10, 1920, sired by

MODEL KING SEGIS GLISTA
Whose grand dam, GLISTA ERNESTINE, has six
times made better than thirty pounds of butter.

This bull is bound to transmit high milk production.
GRAND RIVER STOCK FARMS
315 N. East Ave., Corey J. Spencer, Owner Jackson, Mich.
Under State and Federal Supervision

"Top Notch" Holsteins

Buy a "milk" Bull of Quality from the Breeders
of the world's only cow to produce 800 lbs. milk in 7
days, having an 800 lb. daughter.

Our herd is rich in the blood of Colantha 4th Jo-
hanna, the only cow that ever held all world's records
in every division from one day to one year at the same
time. She produced 651.70 lbs. milk in 7 days. We are
offering for sale a bull, whose dam exceeds this record
by over 7½ lbs. in 7 days.

Milk	1 Day	100.1 lbs.
Milk	7 Days	659.3 lbs.
Butter	7 Days	26.31 lbs.

His name is
KING VALE CORNUCOPIA WAYNE, No. 312569
Born February 6, 1920

His dam and sire's two nearest dams average

Butter	7 Days	33.02 lbs.
Milk	7 Days	671.3 lbs.

Handsomely marked about one third white.

\$250.00 f. o. b. Howell.

McPHERSON FARMS CO., Howell, Mich.

All herds under U. S. Supervision.

Cluny Stock Farm

Offers

Cluny Konigen Colantha Silver 326205

Born May 29, 1920

A white bull with a few black spots.

His sire a 30 lb. son of King Segis Pontiac Konigen.

Sire's 7 nearest dams average 32.301 lbs. butter 624.1

lbs. milk in 7 days.

His dam has a jr. 3 year old record of 17.683 lbs.
butter from 418.7 lb. milk and is a granddaughter of Colan-
tha Johanna Lad.

2nd dam—a 21 lb. cow that our barn records show milk-
over 145,000 lbs. in 14 milking periods producing 15
calves.

Pedigree on application.

Price \$250.00. Federal Accredited Herd.

R. Bruce McPherson, Howell, Mich.**HEREFORDS**

Cows with calves at side, open or bred
heifers of popular breeding for sale. Also
bulls not related.

Allen Bros. Paw Paw, Mich.

616 So. Westnadge Ave.,

Kalamazoo, Michigan**HEREFORDS**

Two high class, registered bulls, nearly a
year old, for sale. One double standard,
and one with horns, good size, color, and
markings. Both the making of show bulls.

COLE & GARDNER,
HUDSON, MICH.

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

The Wildwood Farm

Jersey Cattle, Majesty strain, Herd on State accred-
ited list, R. of M. testing constantly done. Bulls for
sale. ALVIN BALDEN, Phone 143-5, Capac, Mich.

JERSEY BULLS Ready for Service,
Raleigh—Oxford
and—Majesty breeding. Meadowland Farm, Water-
man & Waterman, Packard Rd., Ann Arbor, Mich.

**"Economy is the Basic
Principle of Success"**

From Michigan Farmer, page 195,
Feb. 12 issue. The farmer never
voiced a truer statement. The Jersey
is the most economically producing
dairy cow; she has proven it. There-
fore she is the Basic Principle of
Successful dairying.

"Economy means prudence, keen judgement,
good management and the avoidance of waste."
Therefore grading up your dairy herd with a
pure bred Jersey sire is economy.

"Expenditure is oft-times an Economy."
Therefore buying a pure bred Jersey sire is
economy.

"An investment should have your favorable
consideration when it will aid in your chosen
work." Buying a pure bred Jersey sire will be
an aid in your dairy work. "You are practicing
economy" when you invest in a pure
bred Jersey bull.

Lillie Farmstead Jerseys Bull calves from
H. of M. cows.
COLON C. LILLIE, Coopersville, Mich.

Jersey Bulls from R. of M. dams \$75 to
\$150 each.
NOTTEN FARM, Grass Lake, Mich.

Jersey bulls for sale: From Marguerite's Premier
a grandson of Pops 98th and R. of M. dams.
SMITH & PARKER, R. 4, Howell, Mich.

Meridale Interested Or! No. 11311 heads my herd
bull calves from this great sire and out of R. of M.
dams for sale. Leon E. Laws, R. 6, Allegan, Mich.

Registered Shorthorns. Bulls and heifers,
prices within reach of all.
G. R. DESHETLER, R. 4, Tecumseh, Mich.

BIDWELL SHORTHORNS
BUY A BULL

that will put weight on your dairy calves—the dif-
ference will soon pay for the bull. Now selling good
Scotch and Scotch-topped yearlings, reasonably priced.
We guarantee every animal to be a breeder. Federal
Test. One hour from Toledo, Ohio, N. Y. C. R. R.

BIDWELL STOCK FARM,
Box D, Tecumseh, Michigan

Milking Shorthorns, bulls and heifers 5 mo. to 1
year old for sale at reduced prices to make room
for younger stock. E. H. KURTZ, Mason, Mich.

Stop! Look! Listen!

Have you a catalog of the Shorthorn
Sale to be held at M. A. C. Feb. 25th at
1 P. M. We are listing four valuable
females and two show bulls.

Richland Farms,
C. H. Prescott & Sons, Tawas City, Mich.

The Maple's Shorthorns

Kirklevington Lad, by Imp. Hartford
Welfare, in service. Stock for sale.

J. V. WISE, Gobleville, Mich.

MEADOW Hills Shorthorns. Herd headed by Sil-
ver King, full brother of Lavender Sultan Pur-
due University's great sire. For sale females of all
ages, a few young bulls. Geo. D. Doster, Doster, Mich.

Branch County Farm
Breeders of**Polled Shorthorn Cattle**

Young Bulls For Sale
Several well bred herd bull prospects.

GEO. E. BURDICK, Mgr., Coldwater, Mich.

FIVE BRED HEIFERS

that we will sell cheap if taken at once. Inquire
about them or better come and see them.

CARR BROS. & CO., Bad Axe, Mich.

VALLEY VIEW FARMS

Choice young Shorthorn cows and heifers for sale at
all times, bred or open, or carload, also a few young
bulls strong in Sultan Blood. Write
S. H. PANGBORN & SON, Bad Axe, Mich.

Shorthorns Scotch and Scotch topped. Herd
bull prospects 1 roan 16 mo. old;
1 red 8 mo. Also four yr. old roan cow. All stock
registered and guaranteed right.

J. A. WILK & SON, Alma, Mich.

Central Michigan Shorthorn Breeders Associa-
tion offer for sale 75 head; Both
milk and beef breeding, all ages. New list ready Jan.
15. M. E. MILLER, Sec., Greenville, Mich.

Shorthorns Imp. Royal Pioneer in service bred by J.
Durno first five sires bred by W. Duthie.
J. A. BARNUM, Union City, Mich.

One Yearling Shorthorn Bull calf
for \$125. M. G. MOSHER & SONS, Osseo, Mich.

Reg. Red Polled cattle choice young bulls from 6 to 18
mo. old for sale.
FRANK KEHLER, R. 1, Grand Lodge, Mich.

Reg. Red Polled bull calves, from 8 mos. to 1 year
old, sired by Famous Charming. 75% same blood as
Charming 1919 International Grand Champion. Our herd
State and Federal tested. Westbrook Bros., Ionia, Mich.

Wayside Farm Brown Swiss Cattle are good ones
Bull calves for sale. correspondence
solicited. ERVIN MOORE, Osseo, Mich.

HOGS
DUROC JERSEYS
Bred gilts, service boars and fall boar pigs at Bargain
prices. Your correspondence or personal inspection
is cordially invited.
RUSH BROS., Oakwood Farm, Romeo, Mich.

Duroc Boars at bargain prices large growthy hogs 15
months old at \$80. Will send O. C. D. and regis-
ter in the buyers name. Orders booked for Apr. pigs
to deliver June 1st. W. E. Bartley, Alma, Mich.

Write Me at once I have just what you want
heavy bone registered Duroc Jer-
sey boars ready for service.
W. H. MAYES, L. B. 505, Durand, Mich.

HOGS



Spring pigs by Walt's
Orion, First Sr. Yearling
Detroit, Jackson, Gd. Rapids and Saginaw 1919
Phillips Bros., Riga, Mich.

Brookwater Duroc Jerseys

BOARS—Ready for Service Bred Sows and Gilts

Write us for Prices and Pedigrees
Mail orders a Specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed.
BROOKWATER FARM, Ann Arbor, Mich.
H. W. Mumford, Owner J. B. Andrews, Mgr.

DUROC SOWS and gilts bred to
Jacks Cherry
Orion King No. 16929 Son of the \$10,000 boar owned
by Longview Farm, Le Summit, Mo. also young boars
ready for service out of good sows. Apply
THE JENNINGS FARM, Bailey, Mich.

Duroc Jersey Sows and Gilts bred for
March, April, May farrow.
Also a few spring boars. Best of blood lines and
splendid individuals. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write
for pedigree and prices, or better come and see, visi-
tors welcome. **Thos. Underhill & Son, Salem, Mich.**

Buy Pigs Now. Reg. Duroc pigs crated and delivered
to express station for \$20 each. Choice stock sired
by State Fair winners and weighing near 100 lbs. each.
Write for particulars. **Michigana Farm, Pavilion, Mich.**

DUROC Jerseys. Boars for spring service, heavy
boned type, from the most popular blood lines at
reasonable prices. Partridge Rock eggs from best lay-
ing strain \$2 per lb. **Drodt & Berns, Monroe, Mich.**

A FEW CHOICE Bred gilts for
sale.
Carey U. Edmonds, Hastings, Mich.

DUROC JERSEYS few gilts bred for
April farrow. Good
ones. **E. D. HEYDENBERG, Wayland, Mich.**

DUROCS Bred sows all sold. A few choice
fall boars for sale.
W. C. TAYLOR, Milan, Mich.

O. I. C. Swine Strictly Big Type with qual-
ity. A few gilts bred for
last of April, and May farrow. A few Sept. and Oct.
fall pigs either sex. Extra good ones. Of our State
Fair prize winning blood lines. Will ship C. O. D.
and record them free. **NEWMAN'S STOCK
FARM, R. 1, Marlette, Mich.**

O. I. C's Fall pigs by C. C. Big Callaway have size
and quality and are priced right.
C. J. THOMPSON, Rockford, Mich.

O. I. C. Bred Gilts for Mar. and Apr farrow
also a few choice service boars.
CLOVER LEAF STOCK FARM, Monroe, Mich.

O. I. C. Gilts bred for April and May
farrow. Shipped C. O. D.
H. W. MANN, Dansville, Mich.

O. I. C's Choice gilts for April and May farrow, also
fall pigs. Booking orders for spring pigs.
A. J. BARKER & SON, Belmont, Mich.

We Are Offering some of our choice
O. I. C. fall pigs sired by State Fair winners.
WEBER BROS., Phone 408, Royal Oak, Mich.

Central Mich. O. I. C. Swine Breeders Ass'n.

Hogs of all ages of popular blood lines. Every
sale guaranteed by association.

DR. H. W. NOBLES,
Sales Mgr. **Coral, Mich.**

O. I. C's. Big Type Gilts, bred for Mar. and April
farrow. Boars all ages. Write me for prices.
G. P. ANDREWS, Mason, Mich.

O. I. C's. 8 last spring gilts due to farrow in Mar.
and Apr. some tried sows service boars and last
fall pigs. Not akin, big growthy stock. Registered
free. Citz Phone 124, Otto E. Schulze, Nashville, Mich.

Raise Chester Whites?
Like This
the original big producers

I HAVE started thousands of breeders on the road to
success. I can help you. I want to place one hog from
my great herd in every community where I am not already re-
presented by these fine early developers—ready for market at six
months old. Write for my plan. More Money from Hogs.
G. S. BENJAMIN, R. F. D. 10, Portland, Michigan.

Saginaw Valley Herd. Prize winning O. I. C's. Jan.
and Feb. pigs, priced reason-
able. **J. Gibson, Fosters, Mich.**

Large Type Poland Chinas

Will Sell
Thursday, March 31, 1921
45 HEAD

All Registers Guaranteed. Two Herd Sires. 15
Bred Sows. Due to farrow in April, May and June
Trains will be met at M. of sale date. Terms of
sale 8 months time at 7% on approved joint notes.

Druit Capling, Bad Axe, Mich.
T. A. Stahlbaum, E. H. Binder
Auctioneer Clerk

Big Type Polands. Some very choice fall boars.
ready for spring service for sale. They are
sired by The Clansman, dam, the \$1025 Miss Colum-
bia, a littermate to the \$40,000 The Yankee. Also a few
choice boars by The Clansman, son of The Clansman.
WESLEY HILE, Ionia, Mich.

Big Type Polands. Bred sows all sold, but have some
good herd boar prospects, fall boars
weighing 175 lbs. Sired by the Arctic. Call or write.
DORUS HOVER, Akron, Mich.

P. C. Bred sows. Fall pigs singly or in pairs. Also S.
C. Minorca cockerels all big type of the best of
breeding. Satisfaction guar. **R. W. Mills, Saline, Mich.**

L. S. P. C. a few choice boars
gilts bred to Black Giant one of the best pigs out of
Ill. this fall. Also a grandson of The Clansman and
Harrison Big Bob. **H. O. SWARTZ, Schoolcraft, Mich.**

L. T. P. C.

70 head of Poland Chinas at private sale. Am offering
spring boars from \$40 to \$50 and gilts the same price.
Summer and fall pigs \$25 each. The first check will
bring you the first choice. **HART, FULCHER &
CLINE, Address F. T. Hart, St. Louis, Mich.**

Francisco Farm Poland Chinas

Offering a dozen choice gilts and a few tried sows
bred to such boars as Michigan Mastodon and Mich-
igan Clansman.
P. P. POPE, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

Big Type P. C. some very choice boars double im-
mune, out 1100 lb. sire and mammoth sows from
Iowa's greatest herds. **E. J. Mathewson, Burr Oak, Mich.**

Bg Type Poland Chinas at lowest prices. Both
sex, all ages, and bred
sows and gilts.
G. A. BAUMGARDNER, R. 2, Middleville, Mich.

Large Type Poland Chinas. Nothing for sale at
present.
A. A. FELDKAMP, R. 2, Manchester, Mich.

L. T. P. C. If you are looking for something good,
in bred gilts at a right price. Write
W. J. HAGELSHAW, Augusta, Mich.

POLAND China Bred Sows and Gilts at bargain
prices, also spring boars and fall pigs, either sex.
CLYDE FISHER, R. 3, St. Louis, Michigan

Leonard's Big Type P. C. Sows bred to
Orange Clansman, Fall boar pigs
weigh 175 lbs. Real herd boar prospects. Call or
write. **E. R. Leonard, R. 3, St. Louis, Mich.**

PINE GROVE HAMPSHIRE

We are offering a few tried sows bred for March
and April farrow. These sows are all closely re-
lated to our winning show herd and of popular
blood lines, and the price! Way Down!
Geo. Coupar & Sons, Marlette, Mich.

Hampshires Bred gilts all sold. Spring
and fall boar pigs at a bar-
gain. **JOHN W. SNYDER, R. 4, St. Johns, Mich.**

Bred Sows and Gilts \$50 and up, for April,
May and June farrow. Have a
few good fall pigs at reasonable prices for sale.
M. G. MOSHER & SONS, Osseo, Mich.

FOR SALE My herd boar Registered
2 grade sows to farrow in
April. All at a bargain if taken at once.
GEORGE KOHLER, Cadillac, Mich.

SHEEP.

Wool-Mutton Shropshire Rams. Good strong in-
dividuals, royally
bred, priced right. **A. H. FOSTER, Allegan, Mich.**

Shropshires Choice ewes, all ages, bred to
imported ram. Also a few rams
W. B. MCQUILLAN, R. 7, Howell, Mich.

Want a Sheep? Let American Hampshire Sheep
Association send you dandy
booklet with list of breeders. Write **COMFORT
A. TYLER, 22 Woodland Ave., Detroit, Mich.**

400 Breeding Ewes For Sale, with lambs by
sides, mostly black faced.
ALMOND B. CHAPMAN, South Rockwood, Mich.

HORSES

Percheron Stallions and mares at reasonable
prices; inspection invited.
F. L. KING & SON, Charlotte, Mich.

POULTRY

Chicks, Baby Chicks

Single Comb White Leghorns Our Specialty

English-American strain. We are not operating
a hatchery but have the largest most up-to-date
Single Comb White Leghorn farm in Mich. All
eggs going into our incubators are produced on
our own farm from high quality stock nothing
sold that is not good enough for our own use.
Such chicks are worth more to you than those
bought from the average hatchery, though our
prices are practically the same. March, April and
May chicks in lots of 50 to 200 per chick 16-1-2c,
200 to 500 16c, 500 to 1000 15-1-2c. 1st hatch comes
off March 14. Our supply is limited order now.
8 weeks old April hatched pullets \$1.25.

Macatawa White Leghorn Co.
R. 7, Holland, Mich.

DAY OLD CHICKS

HOMESTEAD FARMS

We are now beginning to ship
chicks from our
**Pure Breed Practical
Poultry**

This is the stock that will pay on
your farm. Ducklings and Hatch-
ing Eggs.

**High Quality Egg Leghorns
And All Standard Breeds**

Send for 64 page illustrated Cat-
alog, which tells how to raise chicks. Delivered post-
paid.

STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION,
Desk 1, Kalamazoo, Michigan

CHICKS English Strain White Leghorn.
Bred to lay Brown Leghorn and
Anconas. Bargain prices for our quality stock kept
on free range. Order now for early deliveries.
Hillside Grove Hatchery Farm, R. 1, Holland, Mich.

BABY CHICKS R. I. Red, Barred Rocks, White
Wyandottes, White Leghorns,
Selected healthy chicks. Order early, have winter
layers. First hatch Feb. 28th. Write for price list and
circular. **DERR & ADAMS, Litchfield, Mich.**

Baby Chicks

FREE delivery. Superlative quality
from select high-producing stock. All
popular varieties. Reasonable prices.
Write for catalog at once.

AERDALE POULTRY FARM,
Box P, Springfield, Ohio.

Baby Chicks Anconas 17c, Rocks 20c, B.
Leghorns 16c, W. Leg. 15c.
All S. O. 5% Dis. in lots of 1000 or more, Parcel Post
Paid and safe delivery guaranteed. Catalog free.
KNOLLS HATCHERY, R. 3, Holland, Mich.

Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels, M. A. C. Strain \$5
and \$8 or 2 for \$15.
Mrs. JESSE F. BALL, R. 9, Charlotte, Mich.

Barred P. R. Cockerels for sale. M. A. C. heavy lay-
ing strain. Sired by 1st pen cockerels at De-
troit Show 1920. **Rosemary Farms, Williamston, Mich.**

DAY OLD CHICKS S. C. White Leg-
horns. From
trap-nested stock where every hen must produce 60
eggs in four winter months. One hundred big thrifty
chicks for \$25.00. **MACALWHITE POULTRY
YARDS, Alex. MacVittie, Proprietor, Caro, Mich.**

BABY CHICKS, Eight im-
munities at lowest possible prices. A trial order will
convince you of their superior quality. Catalogue free.
Ohls Poultry Yards and Hatchery, Marion, Ohio.

BABY CHICKS Hatching eggs, Barred
Rocks, Norman strain,
trap-nested, bred-to-lay, expertly tested for many gen-
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circular. **Norman Poultry Plant, Chatsworth, Ill.**

Barred Rocks Hatching eggs from Parks 200-egg
best pedigree pens. \$2 per 15, \$8 per 50, \$12 per 100.
Prepaid by parcel post in nonbreakable containers.
R. G. KIRBY, Route 1, East Lansing, Mich.

Broad View Farm Big Type S. C. White
Leghorns big long
bodied birds. Heavy layers of big white eggs. Ex-
hibition type eggs 15 \$2.50, 100 \$8. Post paid.
E. B. MCKERCHER, Hillsdale, Mich.

CHICKS CHICKS

Shipped safely everywhere by mail. S. C. White
Leghorns and S. C. Mottled Anconas, the great egg
machines. Strong, sturdy chicks guaranteed to sat-
isfy. Order now for spring delivery. 13th season. Free
catalogue. **W. Van Appledorn, R. 7, Holland, Mich.**

CHICKS English Strain White Leghorns
the heavy laying strain at only \$15
per 100; prepaid by mail safe arrival guaranteed send
cash with order special rates on 500 or more.
JAMESTOWN HATCHERY, Jamestown, Mich.

DAY-OLD CHICKS

\$16.00 per 100 and up. Hatching eggs, \$2.00 to \$15.00
per setting and \$9.00 to \$15.00 per 25 varieties
of pure bred, farm raised fowls: Chickens, Geese,
Ducks, Turkeys and Guinea. Price list and circular
free. Plenty of nice breeding stock. Book now for
early spring delivery. **WILMINGTON
HATCHERY & POULTRY CO., Wilmington, Ohio.**

DAY-OLD CHICKS

Strong, vigorous fellows, the kind that live and grow.
Carefully selected, open range, purebred utility stock.
Price reasonable. Circular free. **SUNBEAM
HATCHERY, 233 S. Main St., Findlay, Ohio.**

Fowler's Buff Rocks Cockerels, hens and pul-
lets. Write for prices.
R. B. FOWLER, Hartford, Mich.

Don't Buy Baby Chicks
Until you get our catalog and prices. Pure bred,
heavy laying White and Brown Leghorns, Anconas.
Write today. **Monarch Hatchery, Zeeland, Mich.**

LOOK [Best Graded] CHICKS
Our Hi-Grade profit paying Bred-to-Lay, M. A. C.
tested and exhibition chicks, at reasonable prices.
Hatching eggs, 8 varieties, Circular FREE.
Lawrence Poultry Farm, R. 7, Grand Rapids, Mich.

BABY CHICKS 25 for \$5.50 50 for \$10
and 100 for \$18.00.
Prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Single Comb
Rocks; S. C. R. I. Red and Anconas.
Fenton Chicken Hatchery, Box 244, Fenton, Mich.

Barred Rocks 15 eggs, \$1.75; 100 for \$8; by
prepaid mail. Flock average
last year 133 eggs. **LEWIS B. AVERY, Clinton, Mich.**

Barred Rocks from Rocky Ridge Hatching e g g s
lay birds \$2.00 per 15. Prepaid by Parcel Post.
W. T. RICHARDSON, Hanover, Mich.

Chicks! Chicks! Chicks!

5000 hatches March 14th. Exhibition and bred-to-lay
Our Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, Wyandottes, Anconas,
Minorcas, Orphingtons, grow and pay. Now is your
chance for early chicks at 13c and up. Eggs are ad-
vancing and chicks will too.
Holgate Chick Hatchery, Holgate, Ohio

CHICKS. Bred-to-lay S. C. W. Leghorn and Barred
Rock quality chicks that please, guaranteed full
count and to arrive to you "all ready made" in first
class condition by parcel post paid. Leghorns \$15 per
100, Rocks \$18 per 100. Special prices on 500 to 1000. Cir-
cular. **Sunnybrook Poultry Farm, Hillsdale, Mich.**

Choice Baby Chicks English
and
American White Leghorns and Anconas. Catalog
free. **M. D. Wyngarden, R. 4, Zeeland, Mich.**

CHICKS Pure-bred White and Brown Leg-
horns from free range heavy laying
stock that is of large size with large egg capacity. Sent
postpaid. Prices reasonable. Safe arrival guaranteed.
Catalog free. **Royal Hatchery, R. 2, Zeeland, Mich.**

DAY OLD CHICKS
and hatching eggs from select heavy
producing stock. Delivery guaran-
teed. **Wh. Leghorns, Bar. Rocks, W.
Wyan., S. C. Reds, B. Orp, Cat. free.
GOSHEN POULTRY FARMS, R-19 Goshen, Ind.**

Eggs from pure Toulouse geese. Ten for
five dollars. Parcel post paid.
Mrs. Amy Southworth, Allen, Mich.

Look! 100,000 for 1921. Day Old Chicks, Barred
Rocks; S. C. W. Leghorns,
American and English; and Anconas. Write for free
catalog. **Fairview Hatchery, R. 2, Zeeland, Mich.**

Ohls Improved Leghorns
BABY CHICKS, bred from stock with high egg re-
cords and show room quality. None better for filling
the egg basket. Catalogue free.
Ohls White Leghorn Farms, Marion, Ohio

100,000 CHIX 15c UP.

Best selected utility trapnested exhibition stock ever
produced. 18 varieties. Hatching eggs. Hens, ducks,
Early bookings, avoids disappointment. Catalog FREE.
Beckman Hatchery, 26 E. Lyon, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Rhode Island Reds R. O. Large fancy cock
crows at \$5 each. Address
BURT SIBSON, Imlay City, Mich.

Rhode Island Whites If you have ever
said there is no
money in raising poultry try the R. I. White, stock
for sale, order ahead.
H. H. JUMP, R. 5, Jackson, Mich.

R. C. Br. Leghorn Eggs,
\$1.50 for 15. Pekin duck, \$1.50 for 8. W. Chinese goose
eggs, 40c each. **Mrs. Claudia Betts, Hillsdale, Mich.**

R. C. Rhode Island Red eggs for hatching. Also some
fine cockerels for sale.
MRS. ALBERT HARWOOD, R. 4, Charlevoix, Mich.



**LOOK! 1,000,000
for 1921.**
\$13 a 100 and up.

Postage PAID. 95%
Live arrival guaranteed. FREE feed with each or-
der. 40 breeds chicks, 4 breeds ducklings. Select
and exhibition grades. A hatch every week all
year. Catalogue free. Stamps appreciated.
NABOB HATCHERIES, Gambier, Ohio.

March Chicks Buy 'em Home

March 28th Single Comb White Leghorns \$14.00
per hundred; Rocks and Reds \$18.00. Add 50c for
half and quarter hundreds. Write for other vari-
eties. Prepaid and guaranteed live delivery.

Washtenaw Hatchery, Ann Arbor, Mich

SELECTED WINTER LAYERS

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS FOR HATCHING,
laid by hens that averaged over two hundred eggs each
last season. 15 Eggs \$3.00; 30 \$5.50; 100 \$15.00. **BABY
CHICKS** each week beginning March 1st, 15 \$7.50;
25 \$10.50; 50 \$20.50; 100 \$40.00. No catalogue.
Dunningville Poultry Farm, Dunningville, Mich.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS
Send for Catalog **SNOWFLAKE POULTRY
FARM, Route 1, Grand Rapids, Michigan**

S. C. Black Minorcas. Chicks \$5.00 each. One chick
and 4 2-year-old hens \$15. One yearling cock and 5
hens \$20.00 great bargain. **R. W. Mills, Saline, Mich.**

Snowy White Rocks Fishel strain, dandy layers
Eggs \$1.50-15; \$4-50; \$8-100
All prepaid. **Mrs. Earl Dehnhoff, Vanburen, Ohio**

Useful Anconas Are you interested in results? Hogan
tested, layers of large white eggs
winter and summer, beauty and utility combined,
hatching eggs of real quality at prices that will sur-
prise you. Specialty breeder, write for particulars. **Col-
lege View Farm, Hillsdale, Mich. R. 3, G. A. Zilch, Prop.**

5 lb. English White Leghorns

Barron strain. My free catalog describes them, gives
feeding methods, a new way to cull hens and much
valuable information. **A. Wauchek, Gobleville, Mich**

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Hot from the Hatchery, right to your door safely, by
prepaid parcel post. **BIG Strong, fluffy fellows hatch-
ed from eggs of selected flocks, and under our own
supervision. ROCKS, LEGHORNS, ANCONAS,
REDS and MINORCAS, Chicks that live and grow
into money. Bred for EGG PRODUCTION and the
SHOW ROOM. Save money by sending for our cata-
logue NOW! THE SUPERIOR CHICK HATCHERY,
Lock Box 197, Prairie Depot, Ohio.**

BABY CHICKS Single Comb White Leg-
horn (Tom Barron
Strain), Barred Plymouth Rock, S. C. R. I. Red,
Anconas, White Wyandottes and Brown Leghorns
25 for \$5.50, 50 for \$10.00, 100 for \$18.00, 1000 \$170.00. Ross
Wade, Meadow Brook Hatchery, Mt. Morris, Mich.

Barron's S. C. W. Leghorns,
Sheppard's Anconas. Eggs, chicks, 8 week old pullets.
Leghorns from M. A. C. with records from 200 to 279 eggs.
Anconas from Sheppard eggs \$5 per 100; chicks \$16 per
100. **Byron Center Poultry Farm, Byron Center, Mich.**

Barred Rock Eggs for hatching, selected
quality, \$2.00 for 15.
\$6.00 for 50; \$12.00 for 100. Prepaid Parcel Post.
MR. H. HUNT, R. 1, Dearborn, Mich.

Barred Rock Chicks 100% safe delivery. Re-
duced Prices. Write for
circular. **H. H. PIERCE, Jerome, Mich.**

BEST Breeds. Chickens, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Guin-
eas, Hares, Dogs, Stock and eggs. Write for our war-
rant, Catalog free. **H. A. Souder, Box 94, Sellersville, Pa.**

Chicks, for May and later delivery. Leghorns
13% S. C. Reds 15 dollars hun. Circular
FREIGHT HATCHERY, Box 12, Freeport, Mich

Large Robust Cockerels White Wyandottes, Ancon-
as, White, Partridge, Col-
umbian and Silver Pencilled Rocks, \$3.00 each. Cata-
log 2c. **Sheridan Poultry Yards, R. 5, Sheridan, Mich.**

Officially Certified Pedigreed

S. C. Buff Leghorns chix and eggs from 218 to 231 rec-
ord stock. Money makers priced right.
HENRY DEPRE, R. 8, Box 137, Holland, Mich.

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252-278 strain. Eggs 15-22; 30,
\$3.75; 50-\$5; 100-\$9 prepaid. **Miss V. Fulton, Gallipolis, O.**

S. C. Black Minorca cockerels exhibition and utility.
Northrup Strain Exclusively. Hatching eggs
single settings or quantity. **C. J. Deedrick, Vassar, Mich.**

S. C. W. Leghorn Eggs Barron Strain stock from
Lady Victory 304 egg hen \$2.00 per 15. \$3.00
for 30. **V. O.**

LATEST MARKET REPORTS

GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, March 22.

Wheat.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 red \$1.65; May \$1.63; No. 2 white and No. 2 mixed \$1.63.

Chicago.—No. 1 hard \$1.59½; No. 2 hard \$1.53; March \$1.51½.

Corn.

Detroit.—Cash No. 3 yellow 67c; No. 1 yellow 64c.

Chicago.—No. 2 yellow 62@63½c; No. 2 mixed 61¼@63¼c.

Oats.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 white 46½c; No. 3 white 45c; No. 4 white 42c.

Chicago.—No. 2 white 40½@41c; No. 3 white 38¾@39½c.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt are lower at \$3.70 per cwt.

Chicago.—White beans steady. Hand-picked beans choice to fancy \$4.50@4.75; red kidney beans \$9@9.25 per cwt.

New York.—Market is dull. Choice pea \$4.75; do medium at \$5.50@5.60; red kidney \$9.25.

Rye.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 rye \$1.50.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Prime red clover at \$12; alsike \$15; timothy \$3.10 per bushel.

Toledo.—Prime red clover, cash at \$12.20; March \$12; alsike 15; timothy \$2.95 per bushel.

Hay.

No. 1 timothy \$22@23; standard and light mixed \$21@22; No. 2 timothy \$20@21; No. 1 clover mixed \$18@19; No. 1 clover \$17@18; rye straw \$13@14; wheat and oat straw \$12@13 per ton in carlots at Detroit.

WHEAT

Economic conditions, particularly in the form of wage reductions, have been a ruling factor in the wheat market. Prices of this cereal declined sharply and coarse grains have been carried along. Trade sentiment maintains that lower wages necessitate further reductions in the cost of living, and viewed in this light, wheat is too high. Recent governmental reports on wheat stocks have tended to confirm this view as the domestic situation is less closely adjusted than earlier estimates had indicated. The high condition of the winter wheat crop which will start to come upon the market in less than three months has been an additional factor.

CORN

Offerings by growers during the past week have been extremely light and the low price offered, together with the high value for feeding, especially to hogs, and the fact that farmers have been busy with spring work, explains the situation. Domestic demand is quiet and the export trade shows little activity.

OATS

Oats are not coming to market in large quantities and there is not much trading in the export market. The seeding of oats is progressing northward and favorable weather, together with the tendency to cut down labor costs and convert cultivated land into pasture, indicate an increase in the acreage of oats.

BEANS

At New York choice pea beans are being offered freely at \$4.35@5 per cwt., but most sales are at the first-named figure. Mediums are very dull. Red Kidneys are selling slowly at \$9.25 per cwt. Foreign beans are moving very slowly and prices are entirely in the buyer's favor. At Detroit the bean market is very inactive. Choice pea beans are quoted at \$3.75 per cwt. for immediate shipment.

FEEDS

Prices of feeds have weakened again after a period of strength. Production is ample but demand is below normal. Oil meals as well as mill feeds are affected. Latest quotations per ton (100-lb. bags) in carlots are: Detroit.—Bran \$31@33; standard middlings \$31@33; flour middlings \$34@36; coarse cornmeal \$31@32; cracked corn \$34@35; chop \$30.

SEEDS

Stocks of red clover and alfalfa seeds in dealers' hands are below those of last year but sweet clover and

alsike stocks are above those of last year.

HAY

Demand for hay from country sections has broadened while country loadings are unusually light and prices have hardened. The general outlook is not encouraging on account of large supplies still in the hands of the producers.

CHEESE

Following a sharp decline in country markets distributing cheese markets weakened on all styles. Buyers believe that lower prices are on the way and rumors of stocks offered at concessions in the country caused them to await lower prices at central points. The buying is a hand-to-mouth affair on fresh cheese but there has been a broader demand for held cheese of a fancy quality and such goods are now becoming scarce.

BUTTER

Butter markets declined steadily until near the close of the past week due to arrivals of Danish butter on eastern markets with more on the way. Domestic receipts also increased slightly and some California and New Zealand butter was shipped into the middle west. The market developed firmness at the close of the week as the Danish was practically all sold in advance but confidence was not fully restored. The prices for 92-score butter as quoted by the Bureau of Markets on March 19

were as follows: Chicago 45½c; New York 45c; Boston 45c; Philadelphia at 45½c per pound. Prices at Detroit were 43½c for fresh creamery butter.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Egg markets have developed an extreme weakness as a result of big accumulations in central markets as well as in country districts. Production already is as heavy as in April last year. Banks are restricting loans on eggs to go into storage. According to reliable reports advances are limited to \$7.00 per case at seven per cent interest. Storage packed April eggs, quoted two weeks ago at 35c sold at the close of last week for 23½c at Chicago. At Detroit prices are 23½@24c per dozen for fresh current receipts.

WOOL

Wool markets have been rather inactive during the past week as mills are ready to take chances with tariff legislation and are allowing producers to carry the old clip, although the shearing season is already under way as far north as the state of Washington. The failure of the emergency tariff caused a resumption of American buying in foreign markets for a short time but this has not been maintained and only about 22 per cent of the last New Zealand offering was sold with buying limited to local operators. The sales of cloth by the woolen mills are reported as satisfactory but the high wages in the manufacturing industry

impose most of the reduction in prices of cloth upon the raw wool. Boston quotes prices partly nominal as follows: Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces: Delaine unwashed 40c; fine unwashed 31@33c; one-half-blood combing 33@35c; three-eighths-blood combing 30@31c. Michigan and New York fleeces: Delaine unwashed 39c; fine unwashed 29@30c; one-half-blood combing 32@34c; three-eighths-blood unwashed 29@30c.

POTATOES

Potato markets have made little net change during the past week. New stock is arriving in small quantities, but it is not yet a factor and is not expected to influence the course of the market as stocks of the old crop are not unduly large for the season. There is a big demand for seed stock from middle western states, but the acreage in the south has been reduced. At Detroit prices are as follows: \$2.25@2.35 per 150-lb sack for Michigan, U. S. Grade No. 1 Round White stock.

APPLES

The apple markets have been more firm during the past week and advanced 25@50c in consuming markets. The cold storage holdings are about 500,000 bushels more than at this time a year ago, but the export trade is brisk and the domestic market is absorbing the supply rapidly so that stocks should be well cleaned up during the next two and one-half months. The big discounts continue on small sizes which are unusually abundant. Baldwins from cold storage are quoted at \$5 per barrel, f. o. b. western New York shipping points and \$5@6 in large lots in the consuming markets.

ONIONS

Onion markets present a very discouraging outlook as they are glutted at the end of the season. The new Bermuda crop is ready and is normal in size while there is enough old crop for another month. Consuming markets are quoted at \$75c@1.25 per 100 pounds for yellow stock.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

There was little activity in the produce market Monday and prices held firmly in nearly all lines. Little stock was carried over from last week and receipts are not large. Potatoes are easy and the supply is sufficient. All vegetables are plentiful and the market is easy. Prices are as follows: Potatoes \$2.25@2.75 per 150-lb. sack; onions \$1@1.25 per 100 lbs; cabbage \$25@30 per ton; turnips \$1.50@1.75 per bushel; apples, fancy \$2.25@2.75 per bushel; firsts \$1.75@2.

FARM BUREAU MARKET REPORT.

With April option selling at \$2.50 discount over cash prices dealers are avoiding trade in carry-over stock and farmers may find rather slow market. Clover seed now under cost of production and low prices will discourage production on the new crop which will help consume carry-over. Never was more attractive time for buying and sowing clover seed from the farmer's standpoint. Early spring has caused abnormal movements of seed during March. Oats and barley sowing will continue throughout April. Not much strength in coarse grain market. The short advance of Monday held temporarily suddenly declined when additional export business was reported questionable. The hay deal continues draggy.

COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

Guernseys.—May 10, F. E. Fox, Sales Manager, Eau Claire, Mich.
Poland Chinas.—March 31, Druit Capping, Bad Axe, Mich.

When you pay a fair price for a high class article and get good value, you generally feel better than when you are separated from ten or fifteen cents and are "stung."

Live stock is a good line at present. It will be the most reliable source of profit in the years to come. Improve the herds and flocks in order to meet conditions which may arise when peace is again restored.

It is cheaper to buy a good supply of bolts and nuts than to spend fifteen minutes each time one is wanted taking it out of some other piece of machinery.

Live Stock Market Service

Wednesday, March 23.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Market dull; all grades 50c lower than last week's close.

Best heavy steers	8.40@8.50
Best heavy wt bu steers	7.75@8.25
Mixed steers and heifers	7.00@7.75
Handy light butchers	6.00@7.00
Light butchers	5.50@6.00
Best cows	6.00@6.50
Butcher cows	4.50@5.75
Common cows	3.00@3.50
Canners	2.50@3.00
Choice bulls	6.00@6.50
Bologna bulls	5.00@5.75
Stock bulls	4.50@5.00
Feeders	7.00@7.50
Stockers	6.00@7.00
Milkers and springers	4.00@8.00

Veal Calves.

Market dull.
Best \$14.00@14.50
Others 5.00@10.00

Hogs.

Market dull.
Mixed hogs \$10.50@10.75
Pigs 11.50
Heavies 9.50@9.75

Sheep and Lambs.

Market 25@50c higher.
Best lambs \$10.00@10.50
Fair lambs 8.00@9.00
Light to common 5.00@7.50
Fair to good sheep 5.00@6.00
Culls and common 1.50@3.00

BUFFALO

Heavy hogs are selling here today for \$10.25@10.50; mediums \$11@11.25; yorkers \$11.75@12; pigs \$12.25; lambs \$11.25; calves \$15.50.

CHICAGO

Hogs.

Estimated receipts today are 14,000; holdover 6,859. Market active, with light weights 25c lower; others 15@

25c higher. Bulk of sales \$9@10.50; tops \$10.75; heavy 250 lbs up medium, good and choice \$9@9.60; medium 200 to 250 lbs medium, good and choice at \$9.25@10.40; light 150 to 200 lbs common, medium, good and choice \$10.15@10.75; light lights 130 to 150 lbs common, medium, good and choice at \$10.25@10.75; heavy packing sows 250 lbs up smooth \$8@8.85; packing sows 200 lbs up rough \$7.75@8; pigs 130 lbs down medium, good and choice \$9.50@10.75.

Cattle.

Estimated receipts today are 7,000. Market slow but steady; prospects lower. Beef steers, medium and heavy weight 1100 lbs up choice and prime \$9.90@10.60; do medium and good at \$8.50@9.90; do common at \$8@8.50; light weight 1100 lbs down good and choice \$9.25@10.50; do common, medium \$7.50@9.25; butcher cattle heifers, common, medium, good and choice at \$5.50@9.50; cows common, medium, good and choice \$5@8.25; bulls, bologna and beef \$4.75@7; canners and cutters cows and heifers \$2.75@5; do canner steers \$3.50@5; veal calves, light and handyweight medium, good and choice \$8.50@11.50; feeder steers, common, medium, good and choice \$7.75@9.35; stocker steers common, medium, good and choice \$6.25@8.50; stocker cows and heifers, common, medium, good and choice \$4.50@6.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Estimated receipts today are 16,000. Market steady. Lambs 84 lbs down, medium, good, choice and prime \$9@10.75; do 85 lbs up medium, good, choice and prime \$7.75@10.50; do culls and common \$7@8.50; spring lambs, medium, good and choice \$7.50@9.25; ewes medium, good and choice \$4.75@6.50; ewes cull and common \$2@4.50; yearling wethers medium, good and choice \$7.25@9.25.

Little Journeys to the Market

IV.—Canners and Cutters.

CUTTERS and canners which are quoted in our live stock price list are cattle too thin in flesh for their carcasses to be disposed of over the butcher's block as fresh beef. Instead they are used in making canned meats, bologna, sausage, boned cuts, beef hams, and similar products, depending on which affords the best outlet.

Cutters are better than canners since the loin and rib pieces of a cutter may be used as fresh beef. Old wornout dairy and beef breeding cows make up the bulk of the class, although some heifers and a still smaller percentage of steers are so thin that they must be included.



Self-Balancing Bowl

The Secret of Perfect Skimming

The Belgium Melotte is the only single-bearing-bowl ever made. This patented bowl hangs from one frictionless ball bearing and spins like a top. It is self-balancing. It skims as perfectly after 15 years' use as when new. Positively cannot ever get out of balance and vibrates, thus causing cross currents which waste cream by remixing with the milk. Six hundred pound Melotte turns as easily as 300 pound Separator of other makes. Spins for 25 minutes unless brake is applied. No other Separator has or needs a brake.

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Imported—Duty FREE

Invented by Jules Melotte—the Edison of Europe, stands first in Europe where every penny must be saved. Used on 90% of the Belgium dairy farms. Holds 288 international prizes. Admitted duty free by special act of Congress to save money for American farmers. The world's greatest Separator at a bargain price.

No Money Down

We don't want anyone to send us any money on the Melotte. We want to prove to you first that it is the best separator made. There are no papers to sign—no deposits or promises—no formalities. You are under no obligations. We take this liberal offer because we know a test of the Melotte will convince you.

\$17.50 After 30 Days Free Trial

To convince you that the Belgium Imported Melotte is the best cream separator possible to buy anywhere in the world we will send one direct to your farm on a 30 day, absolutely unconditional free trial. Use it as if it were your own. Compare it with others—put it to every test. You alone are the judge. When the Melotte has sold itself on merit alone, send your \$17.50 as first payment and make small monthly payments of \$7.50 until the Separator is paid for.

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Don't buy any Separator until you have found out all about the Melotte, its 15 year guarantee and our 30 day free trial offer. Get our free book containing full description of this wonderful cream separator and the story of Jules Melotte, the inventor. Don't hesitate—don't do another thing until you write us.

MELOTTE

H. B. BABSON Dept. 9103
U. S. Manager. 2263 W. 19th St., Chicago

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When you apply rock phosphate to your soil, remember that the phosphatic material in rock phosphate can only be reached and dissolved into form available for plant food after the little silica coated cells are cracked or broken. Ordinary grinding, because of the minuteness of the cells, cracks only a portion of them.

The Four Leaf mill equipment accomplishes a more complete breaking up of the small (microscopic) cells. This is attained through more perfect drying and grinding in a special three stage process of crushers, hammermill, and special tube mill.

Four Leaf process is the reason why users secure bigger yields the first year and greater returns thereafter from Four Leaf Phosphate.

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Heaves Fleming's Tonic Heave Powders good for "Heavey", thin, run-down, hide-bound horses. \$1.04 a package postpaid. Money back if they fail. Send for FREE Vest Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Describes Heaves and 200 other Horse and Cattle Diseases. FLEMING BROTHERS, 252 Union Stock Yards, Chicago

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.

Bruised Hock.—About five weeks ago my horse was kicked on hock, causing a gathering, which opened, but soon healed, leaving a bunch on inside of hock. A. L. D., Ubly, Mich.—Paint bunch daily with tincture of iodine.

Stocking—Pinworms.—When allowed to stand in stable the hind leg of my horse stocks and is tender. When worked all day, swelling leaves, but returns. I would like a remedy for pinworms in horses. N. C., Cheboygan, Mich.—Give him a teaspoonful of acetate of potash in drinking water two or three times a day. Bandage leg in cotton. Wash out rectum with a two per cent solution of coal tar disinfectant twice a week is an inexpensive remedy for pinworms.

Cold Abscess.—Horse has a large hard bunch on lower point of shoulder, which makes him stiff. J. D. H., Bancroft, Mich.—Clip off hair and apply one part red iodide of mercury and six parts lard every ten days. The bunch will soften, then it should be opened, and swabbed out with tincture of iodine.

Too Much Bowel Action.—I have a cow up in years that came fresh a week ago. Both cow and calf are doing well but the cow is thin and her bowels are too loose. She is a great milker and I would like to have her lay on some more flesh. D. O. L., Onsted, Mich.—Increase her grain ration. Give her a half ounce of powdered gentian in each feed.

Barrenness.—My eight-year-old cow came fresh in October, 1919. Since then she has been bred many times without getting with calf. She comes in heat every two weeks. C. J. M., Ann Arbor, Mich.—Doubtless she suffers from a cystic condition of the ovaries. Have your veterinarian massage and crush ovarian cysts. This can be done through rectum and vagina.

Heaves.—Will you please send me a remedy for heaves? Mrs. F. T. S., Ida, Mich.—You can safely give any of the commercial heave remedies which are regularly advertised in the Michigan Farmer, or give half-ounce doses of Fowler's solution in feed two or three times a day. Feed no clover or dusty, badly cured fodder and very little of bulky food. Keep in mind that chronic heaves is very often an incurable ailment.

Barren Heifer.—Have Jersey heifer, three years old in April. A year ago last September I took her to the bull for the first time and am unable to get her with calf. All last summer she ran with a young bull. I have had her served by several different bulls without success. Have applied the soda treatment but it failed. Can you tell me what to do with her? J. G. S., Somerset Center, Mich.—Dissolve one cake of compressed yeast in a quart of clean tepid water, let it stand for two hours in warm room, wash out the cow's vagina with soap and water, then inject the yeast solution. Treat her once a day for several days. If not asking too much of you, kindly let us know the result of this treatment.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

(Continued from page 408).

es, shall be under the sovereignty of Germany or Poland.—A royal decree is issued by King Constantine of Greece calling the classes of 1913-14-15 to colors in preparation for an offensive against the Turks.—The German Reichstag adopts a disarmament bill.—According to figures of the department of agriculture, the American people ate ten pounds less meat per capita last year than during 1918 but eleven pounds more per capita than during the first year of the war.

Monday, March 21.

PREMIER VIVIANI of France is en route to this country to discuss international problems with President Harding and cabinet members, and particularly the conditions in formulating the peace program to be submitted to congress.—The national association of railroad owners urges the coordination of the facilities and service of all railroads of the country to avert federal ownership.—An attempt will be made to mediate the wage cut and longer day plan of Chicago packers.

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Indiana Silos give you the greatest value for your dollar. Made in quantity economically from material bought in vast amounts at the lowest price.

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It makes me smile when I see poor guys pulling away by hand. Buy a Mehring Milker and you can smile too. It was the first practical milker and still has the lead in speed, efficiency and cheapness of operation and repair. Send for a catalogue and be convinced. It will milk one or two cows at once. Price \$80 cash or \$55 on trial. Also engine power milkers.
W. M. MEHRING, Keymar, Maryland.

I will condition a Horse or Cow in twelve days. Put flesh on its bones. Give it life and vigor. Can add 50% to looks and value. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. Send postal for free offer.
P. M. FAUST, BRYN MAWR, PA.

Salesmen Wanted to sell well-known line of oils, paints and roofings direct to farmers. Men average from \$100 to \$200 per week. Commissions paid weekly. Bonuses paid monthly. Wengard of Ohio made \$300 in one week; Meyers of Minn. took 102 orders first month. Fine opportunity for live-wire salesmen. Shipping points: Cleveland, Chicago, Kansas City, Minneapolis. For complete proposition write
CENTRAL PETROLEUM CO., Cleveland, Ohio

HAY Ship to The Old Reliable House Daniel McCaffrey's Sons, 623-625 Wabash Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

HAY Apples, Potatoes Wanted Highest prices paid. E. L. RICHMOND CO., Detroit, Mich.

Kentucky Tobacco

TWO YEAR OLD LEAF. Rich, Mellow, Nature Cured. Chewing and Smoking. SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER. 3 lbs. \$1.00 POSTPAID. KENTUCKY TOBACCO ASSN., Dept. 216, Hawesville, Ky.

Homespun Tobacco 10 lbs. \$3.00; 20 lbs. \$5.00; 100 lbs. \$20.00. FARMERS' UNION, Mayfield, Kentucky.

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Get our low price in quantities to GRANGES and FARMERS' ASSOCIATIONS. Agents wanted. Samples free. Theo. Burt & SON, Melrose, Ohio.

Business Opportunity

for sale in your own home town an easy selling article required by all farmers secured by U. S. Patent. FRANK J. GRADY, 2119 Cory St., Madison, Wis.

FOR SALE—Cheap Several two to three foot Cement Mixers on Skids, brand new, well-known make. United Engine Company, Lansing, Michigan.

Strawberry Plants Red and Black Raspberry plants write for price list. GEO. B. OWENS, Box 353, Leslie, Mich.

For Sale, Improved Senator Dunlap Strawberry Plants \$3. per 1000. Pocomo \$5.50. Gibson \$3.50. State Inspected. Fred Stanley, Bangor, Mich.

Senator Dunlap Strawberry plants 40 cts. per 100 del'd. Southbert Red Raspberry and Wilson Blackberry plants \$1.50 per 100 del'd. Robt. DeGurse, Ovid, Mich.

White Blossom Sweet Clover Seed at \$7.50 per bu. Bags included. Sample sent on request. A. CHURCH, Bad Axe, Mich.

Vetch Machine Wanted for separating from rye. D. P. ROSENBERG, Kalkaska, Mich.

WANTED Reg. Holstein Females. Send full particulars and price. Address Box K-326 care Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

FARM HELP

Wanted single middle age man to work on ranch, must have stock experience. Position open April 1st. CHAS. D. HARSCH, Siloam, Mich.

Young man, energetic, seeks work on modern farm with a view of learning farming, good reference. David Golosman, 8935 Cameron Ave., Detroit.

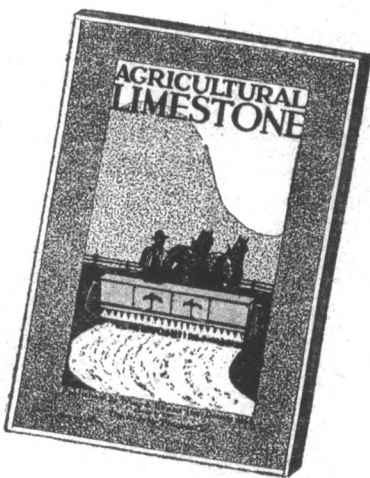
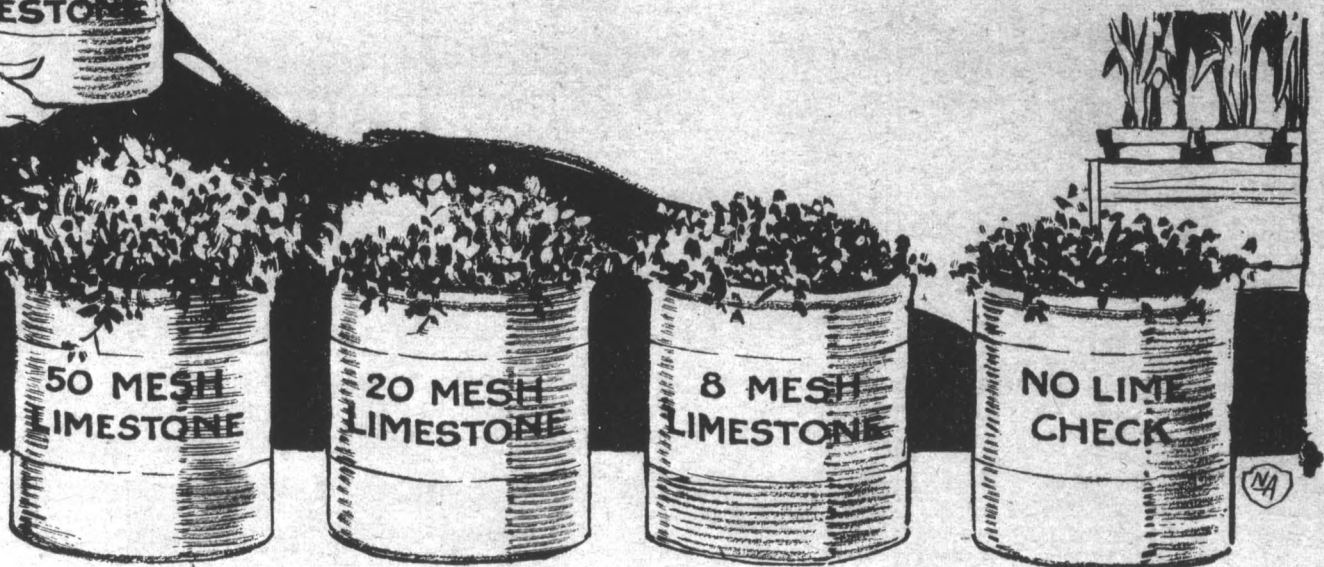
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