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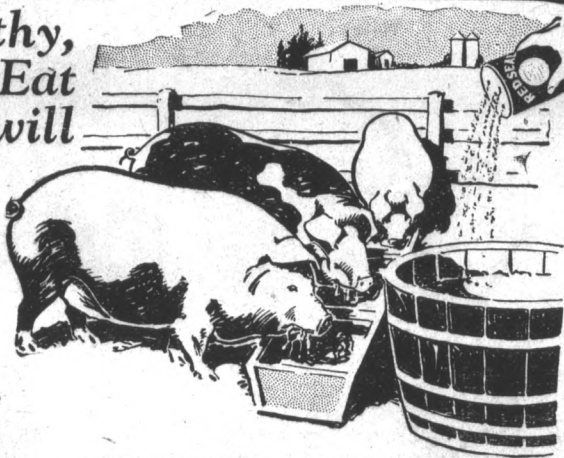
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THE MATCH

By James Oliver Curwood

Author of "The Alaskan," "The Flaming Forest," "The Valley of Silent Men," Etc

SERGEANT BROKAW was hatchet-faced, with shifting pale blue eyes that had a glint of cruelty in them. He was tall, and thin, and lithe as a cat. He belonged to the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, and was one of the best men on the trail that had ever gone into the north.

His business was man-hunting. Ten years of seeking after human prey had given to him many of the characteristics of a fox. For six of those ten years he had represented law north of fifty-three. Now he had come to the end of his last hunt, close up to the Arctic Circle. For one hundred and eighty-seven days he had been following a man. The hunt had begun in midsummer, and it was now midwinter. Billy Loring, who was wanted for murder, had been a hard man to find. But he was caught at last, and Brokaw was keenly exultant. It was his greatest achievement. It would mean a great deal for him down at head quarters.

In the rough and dimly lighted cabin his man sat opposite him, on a bench, his manacled hands crossed over his knees. He was a younger man than Brokaw—thirty, or a little better. His hair was long, reddish, and untrimmed. A stubble of reddish beard covered his face. His eyes, too, were blue—of the deep, honest blue that one remembers, and most frequently trusts. He did not look like a criminal. There was something almost boyish in his face, a little hollowed by long privation. He was the sort of man that other men liked. Even Brokaw, who had a heart like flint in the face of crime, had melted a little.

"Ugh!" he shivered. "Listen to that beastly wind! It means three days of storm."

Outside a gale was blowing straight down from the Arctic. They could hear the steady moaning of it in the spruce tops over the cabin, and now and then there came one of those raging blasts that filled the night with strange shrieking sounds. Volleys of fine, hard snow beat against the one window with a rattle like shot. In the cabin it was comfortable. It was Billy's cabin. He had built it deep in a swamp, where there were lynx and fisher cat to trap, and where he had thought that no one could find him. The sheet-iron stove was glowing hot. An oil lamp hung from the ceiling. Billy was sitting so that the glow of this fell in his face. It scintillated on the rings of steel about his wrists. Brokaw was a cautious man, as well as a clever one, and he took no chances.

"I like storms—when you're inside, an' close to a stove," replied Billy. "Makes me feel sort of—safe." He smiled a little grimly. Even at that it was not an unpleasant smile.

Brokaw's snow-reddened eyes gazed at the other.

"There's something in that," he said. "This storm will give you at least three days more of life."

"Won't you drop that?" asked the prisoner, turning his face a little, so that it was shaded from the light. "You've got me now, an' I know what's coming as well as you do." His voice was low and quiet, with the faintest trace of a broken note in it, deep down in his throat. "We're alone, old man, and a long way from anyone. I ain't blaming you for catching me. I haven't got anything against you. So let's drop this other thing—what I'm going down to—and talk something pleasant. I know I'm going to hang. That's the law. It'll be unpleasant enough when it comes, don't you think? Let's talk about—about—home. Got any kids?"

Brokaw shook his head, and took his pipe from his mouth.

"Never married," he said shortly.

"Never married," mused Billy, regarding him with a curious softening of his blue eyes. "You don't know what you've missed, Brokaw. Of course, it's none o' my business, but you've got a home—somewhere—"

Brokaw shook his head again.

"Been in the service ten years," he said. "I've got a mother living with my brother somewhere down in York State. I've sort of lost track of them. Haven't seen 'em in five years."

Billy was looking at him steadily. Slowly he rose to his feet, lifted his manacled hands, and turned down the light.

"Hurts my eyes," he said, and he laughed frankly as he caught the suspicious glint in Brokaw's eyes. He seated himself again, and leaned over toward the other. "I haven't talked to a white man for three months," he added, a little hesitatingly. "I've been hiding—close. I had a dog for a time, but he died, an' I didn't dare go hunting for another. I knew you fellows were pretty close after me. But I wanted to get enough fur to take me to South America. Had it all planned an' she was going to join me there—with the kid. Understand? If you'd kept away another month—"

There was a husky break in his voice, and he coughed to clear it.

"You don't mind if I talk, do you—about her, an' the kid? I've got to do it, or bust, or go mad. I've got to because—today—she was twenty-four—at ten o'clock in the morning—an' it's our wedding day—"

The half gloom hid from Brokaw what was in the others' face. And then Billy laughed almost joyously. "Say, but she's been a true little pardner," he whispered proudly, as there came a lull in the storm. "She was just born for me, an' everything seemed to happen on her birthday, an' that's why I can't be downhearted even now. It's her birthday, you see, an' this morning, before you came, I was just that happy that I set a plate for her at the table, an' put her picture and a curl of her hair beside it—set the picture up so it was looking at me—an' we had breakfast together. Look here—"

He moved to the table, with Brokaw watching him like a cat, and brought something back with him, wrapped in a soft piece of buckskin. He unfolded the buckskin tenderly, and drew forth a long curl that rippled a dull red and gold in the lamp-glow, and then he handed a photograph to Brokaw.

"That's her!" he whispered.

Brokaw turned so that the light fell on the picture. A sweet, girlish face smiled at him from out of a wealth of flowing, disheveled curls.

"She had it taken that way just for me," explained Billy, with the enthusiasm of a boy in his voice. "She's always wore her hair in curls—an' a braid—for me when we're home. I love it that way. Guess I may be silly, but I'll tell you why. That was down in York State, too. She lived in a cottage, all grown over with honeysuckle an' morning glory, with green hills and valleys all about it—and the old apple orchard just behind. That day we were in the orchard, all red an' white with bloom, and she dared me to a race. I let her beat me, and when I came up she stood under one of the trees, her cheeks like the pink blossom, and her hair all tumbled about her like an armful of gold, shaking the loose apple blossoms down on her head. I forgot everything then, and I didn't stop until I had her in my arms, an'—an' she's been my little pardner ever since. After the baby came we moved up into Canada, where

(Continued on page 692).

DEVOTED
TO
MICHIGAN

VOLUME CLXII

MICHIGAN FARMER

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A Practical Journal for the Rural Family
MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

QUALITY
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NUMBER TWENTY

Hurry Up the Corn Crop

Soil Concentrates Will Foil Jack Frost

By C. E. Millar



This Corn is From a Test on Hillsdale Silt Loam Not in Good Condition for the Crop.

WHILE Michigan produces considerable quantities of corn it would be unjust to compare it in this respect with the true corn belt states south and west of us. Climatic and soil conditions are so radically different in the two sections that we can not hope to compete with the farmers of that district in corn production. The long growing season with warm nights and a soil full of humus make ideal conditions for the growth of this crop.

In Michigan, with soils less rich in humus, with cooler nights and a shorter growing season the conditions are quite different and it is necessary to push corn along as rapidly as possible in most sections of the state in order to get the crop well matured before frost comes.

Available plant food when growth starts is a great aid in hastening the development of the young plants and putting them into condition to utilize the sunshine and warmth of the early summer, when moisture is plentiful. Corn, given the advantage of this early stimulation, should forge ahead and have a better opportunity of maturing good sound ears than corn which grows slowly during its period because of a lack of available nutriment.

Commercial fertilizer supplies plant food in an available form and when properly used will not only give the crop the early stimulation needed but will also hasten ripening, thus materially shortening the growing period.

Manure Needs Reinforcement.

Barnyard manure has always been considered the standard fertilizer for corn and the returns from its use are little short of marvelous on some soils. The supply of manure is limited, unfortunately, and the problem that confronts us is to make what we have go as far as possible.

Manure is much richer in nitrogen and potash than it is in phosphoric acid, and consequently the corn often can not use all the nitrogen or potash applied in the manure because of a lack of phosphoric acid. This is especially true since the majority of Michigan soils are rather poorly supplied with this element of plant food.

By applying phosphoric acid in addition to manure this deficiency is made up and the crop can make better use of the plant foods in the manure, thus increasing the return for every ton applied. Acid phosphate is the most common material used to supply phosphoric acid and 200 to 300 pounds per acre of this applied either with the manure or directly to the soil just before planting will balance up the plant

food supply very satisfactorily.

Fertilizer May Replace Manure.

Fertilizers may be used to offset the lack of manure, notwithstanding the high estimate placed on manure as a corn fertilizer. The experience of Mr. John Wheeting, of Lapeer county, shows that when the proper fertilizer is chosen as satisfactory yields may be obtained as when manure is used. The accompanying illustration shows the yields of shelled corn obtained by Mr. Wheeting in 1919 on portions of the same field receiving no fertilizer, farmyard manure and commercial fertilizer.

On soils which are quite low in humus a fertilizer containing some nitrogen in addition to a high percentage of phosphoric acid such as a 4-12-0 should be selected. On the heavier types of soil fairly well supplied with organic matter the nitrogen may be omitted, straight sixteen per cent acid phosphate being used.

Does Corn Need Potash?

Corn stover is much richer in potash than is the straw of the other common grains with the exception of oats and buckwheat. The cobs are also very rich in this element, containing approximately seven per cent, while unbleached corn cob ashes are as rich in potash as the best muriate of potash from the German mines. For these reasons corn requires a liberal supply of this plant food element, a yield of twenty-five bushels of shelled corn, including the stover and cobs, removing approximately twenty-seven to twenty-eight pounds per acre from the soil.

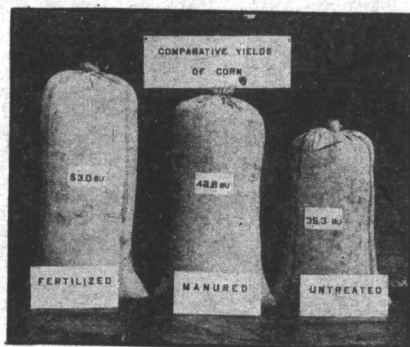
The results of a number of experiments conducted by the Soils Department of the Michigan Agricultural College, in various parts of the state have shown little or no return from the use of potash on corn. However, the Wisconsin Experiment Station reports quite satisfactory increases in yield from the use of potash fertilizers on sandy soils and the Illinois and Indiana stations obtained similar results.

It seems highly probable, therefore, that there are considerable areas of sandy soils in Michigan on which it is safer to use some potash for a crop

like corn, especially if very few head of stock are kept, so the supply of manure is limited. Since potash is quite cheap, about four cents per pound, the cost of the potash in a 20-pound application per acre of a 3-12-4 fertilizer would only be about thirty-two cents. In view of these facts it seems the part of good judgment to use potash bearing fertilizer for corn on the lighter sands when little manure is available.

Fertile Soils Respond to Fertilizer Best.

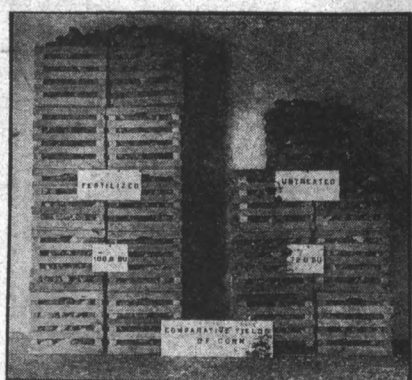
The most profit from the use of fertilizer is often obtained from quite strong productive soils. This is quite contrary to the opinion sometimes expressed that only poor or "run-down" soils should be fertilized. A soil which is naturally a good corn soil is quite



John Wheeting, of Lapeer County, Finds a Properly Balanced Fertilizer Will Give Satisfactory Results on Corn when Manure is Lacking.

likely to have the condition of moisture, temperature, drainage, seed-bed, etc., suitable for a rapid and thrifty growth of the crop and if these conditions are supplemented by the addition of readily available plant food the return is likely to be greater than when the same amount of fertilizer is applied to soils which are not so well suited to the crop in other respects.

The point is well illustrated by results of experiments conducted by Professor Grantham, of the Soils Department in Eaton and Hillsdale counties, as shown in the accompanying illustrations. The corn in both counties was grown on silt loam soil. The Eaton



Corn Grown on an Eaton-County Silt Loam which was Excellently Suited to the Crop.

county soil, however, was in good condition for corn and gave an increased yield of 36.6 bushels of ear corn in response to fertilization, while the Hillsdale county soil was badly run, and gave an increased yield of only 16.4 bushels of corn as a result of fertilization, the fertilizer used in each case being the same.

Fertilizer in the Hill.

The root development of corn is not restricted by the application of fertilizer near the seed, according to the results of experiments conducted by the writer. The opinion has often been expressed that the application of fertilizer in the hill will restrict the development of the root system of corn and thus open the way for serious damage in case of drought.

That this is not the case has been demonstrated by an experiment in which 200 pounds per acre of a 3-10-4 fertilizer was applied in the hill under the seed while 400 pounds of the same formula was broadcasted for comparison. The corn receiving the hill application made the more rapid growth and to determine if the root system was affected by the supply of available plant food so near the seed, the plants were dug out after one month and two months of growth and the root systems studied. No restriction of the root system could be observed at either period. Similar results are reported by the Wisconsin Experiment Station and therefore it seems safe to conclude that hill fertilization of corn does not limit the root development.

While it is important to know that hill fertilization does not restrict the root growth of corn it is an entirely different question whether or not such a system of fertilization should be followed. The rotations followed, as well as other considerations, have much bearing on the method of fertilizer distribution for the greatest returns. Therefore, the whole farming system must be considered when seeking to realize the maximum from this work.

The crops which follow corn do not get nearly so much benefit from the fertilizer residues when the hill method is followed as they do when the plant food has been spread evenly over the entire field. It is better practice therefore, to distribute the main bulk of the fertilizer over the whole field and if so desired to apply a small amount, from seventy-five to one hundred pounds in the hills. If only a light application is to be made, not to exceed 125 pounds to the acre, it is better to put the entire amount in the hills but the larger application evenly distributed over the land is preferable.



Discing Favors Corn by Firming the Soil Below the Surface.

MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS



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CURRENT COMMENT

Do Your Own Thinking

Do it yourself, is not bad advice. The tendency today is to depend on someone else. We look to our officials, our co-op leaders, our government, to tell us what must ultimately be done by hard work.

Favoritism, if it be secured, must be at the expense of others, and will not last. In the end, it will do the one who receives it more harm than good. Looking to the politicians for aid does not get us far, as we are always called upon to supply the politicians with money to pay all the bills.

It is time that we think back to the days of our fathers, and consider the fundamental principles of personal success and prosperity. So far as the farm is concerned, it has always been a case of hard steady work, in season, and with our efforts directed by intelligent thought. If we plan to make our own individual efforts on our own farms count for the most, reduce our speculations, and farm within our own safe limits, the surplus of farm products are quite certain to disappear.

Included in our "own affairs" are certain things of public interest. We should take our full responsibility in government, support our cooperative enterprises, and give our best to the community, but in doing this, we must ever bear in mind the fact that individual prosperity is, and always will be, largely an individual problem. Government can give us the opportunity, but it will always be up to us to build and maintain our own fences.

Save The Woodlot

LAST week we talked with a southern Michigan farmer who has decided to clear off one-half of a forty-acre forest on his one hundred and sixty-acre farm. He is doing this in order to increase his acreage of plow land.

One of the chief reasons for arriving at this decision is that farmers are not now getting what they should for their trees, considering the retail lumber prices obtaining in this and other northeastern states. Possibly this farmer is right in his conclusion but we advised him to the contrary. We have definite reasons for taking this position.

In the first place, the timber outlook is anything but promising. The situation is, in fact, real serious. We are cutting, in this country, around twenty-five billion cubic feet of lumber each year. Our annual growth, according to government experts, amounts to about six billion cubic feet. These experts state further that we could increase this growth to fourteen billion cubic feet by following a crude forestry policy. Only under an intensive system of growing trees would it be possible for us to produce each year an amount of timber equal to our present annual requirements.

It is obvious to any person who has given the matter thought that it will be decades before we can hope for even a crude system of forestry. In the meantime, we will certainly keep right on using wood, with the result that prices for the products of the forests are certain to climb higher and higher.

Further, we are all acquainted with the fact that agriculture in this country is now suffering from the over-production of cultivated crops, making it desirable that more of our land be devoted to crops that are in demand, such as the one we are here considering.

These, in general, are the reasons why we advised this farmer to merely cut out the ripe timber from his woodlot and, by keeping out fire and live stock, allow the remaining trees to mature. This we believe to be good economics as well as good practice and the same reasoning should hold for all who may now be in the possession of a reasonably dense woodlot.

The Absentee Landlord

EVERY little while somebody likes to get up and speak out in meeting to the effect that this country is going to the bows, that soon the few will have everything, and the many nothing, and that those working on farms will become the slaves of absentee landlords.

Of course, sometimes things do seem like that to most all of us, especially when taxes are high and prices are low. It seems at times that if we could adjust ourselves so that we could get pleasure working for nothing, we might get some little enjoyment in this life.

But, after all, things are not what they seem, sometimes. For instance, take the absentee landlord proposition. Cold, hard and undebatable statistics show that the absentee landlord is a small factor in American agriculture. In 1920, only about ten per cent of the rented farms were owned by such landlords. That is news for the optimist. There is further encouragement to him in the fact that there has been little change in this regard since 1900.

Government statisticians have found very little concentration of land ownership except in the cotton regions of the south. One-third of the farm landlords are retired farmers, another third are engaged in farming themselves, and the remaining third are engaged in non-agricultural activities who have inherited their farms or bought them for investment.

Does not this indicate that in America democracy prevails and that this is still a land of opportunity? Of course, this country is not flawless but it is a heap better than most of the others we know about. If it wasn't, we wouldn't have to pass laws to keep out the thousands who want to come over here to enjoy our privileges.

The Grade Cow Business

A NEW outlet is developing for grade cows. Many buyers are now kept busy searching for good grade cows in the dairy districts of the central west to replenish the herds around our big cities, especially in the eastern sections of the country.

This business is economically sound since it has been found cheaper to buy mature high-producing cows in the west and ship to the east, than it is

to grow the cows where feed is scarce.

But these men are particular in what they buy. The eastern dairyman who feeds large herds high-priced feed will not accept low producers. It does not pay. He wants animals that will fill the pail economically. For this reason, these men look well to the quality of the cows they pick up in their travels over this and other central western states.

For instance, many cows that, from appearances, had everything in their favor recently were turned down when the buyers caught sight of the sires. The buyers' reputations for selecting good stock are too valuable to warrant their taking chances on bidding off cows from inferior bulls.

Communities wishing to increase the demand for their surplus cows need, therefore, to look well to the quality of the sires being used. Attention to this may mean the difference between selling their surplus cows at canner prices or at figures such as a dairyman would give for good milkers.

Examine The Kernels

THE corn planting season will be upon us by the time this issue is in the hands of our readers. We will be rushed, many of us, because of the shortage of labor, to get the seed in the ground on time. Some will neglect the testing to learn whether or not the seed will grow. It is a task that is easily postponed to a more convenient moment until it may be too near planting time.

Reasonable assurance can be had, however, of the vitality of the seed, if we make a close examination of the kernels. It is seldom, if ever, that the seed will fail to grow if the cob from which it is shelled has a bright healthy luster. Avoid planting seed from dull or dead looking cobs. It is easy to detect the difference. The same indication is true of the kernels. If the color is clear and bright, and the kernel smooth and free from wrinkles or blisters, there is reasonable assurance that it has vitality. Kernels that are dull and lusterless, or that have soft or dark colored germs, or that have large blisters over the depression in the germ side, are fit only for feed. Broken-off tips, too much cob chaff adhering to the tip, or wrinkles in the kernel indicate a lack of proper maturity and while they will often grow, their vitality is easily weakened by severe weather. If such seed must be resorted to it is advisable to make sure of it by means of the germinating test.

Boosting The Biddy Business

THE hen business, commonly known as women's part of farming, has gained much recognition during the past few years because of its profitability. The egg income in many cases has ceased to be the women's pin money, to become the chief means of keeping the family clothed and fed, and often of running the farm as well.

Due to this prominence, the poultry business recently has had much of efficiency injected into it. It is well that it has, as high prices have encouraged many to start in this business, or to increase their poultry holdings, so that competition will undoubtedly be keener in the next few years.

In order to make a good profit in times of competition, the cost of production must be lowered. With the culling out of boarder hens, the use of scientific methods in the control of disease, and the feeding and breeding along proven lines, one hen, figuratively speaking, is going to make two eggs grow where two hens made one grow before.

In this respect, we are most fortunate since the Michigan Agricultural College has foresighted men in its poultry department. Under the direction of Prof. E. C. Foreman, they have done much to put the poultry business

on a rather high plane in this state.

Now when competition is beginning to be felt, they are inaugurating a most sensible plan. It is their purpose to cooperate with farmers in establishing about 250 demonstration farms throughout the state. At these farms all the proven efficient methods will be used under competent direction. Cost and income records will be kept to prove that these methods are practical and profitable. By the establishment of these farms, the college poultry men will demonstrate to practically all Michigan poultry producers, except those who refuse to be convinced, the way to efficient poultry production.

By this broad cooperative endeavor between 250 poultry farmers and the college men, the quality of the poultry products of the state ought to be vastly improved.

Thus, Michigan should establish a reputation which, with her close proximity to the markets, should enable her to withstand any competition that other states may attempt to give her. However, to accomplish this to the highest degree, it needs the cooperation of all who raise poultry.

Pleasant Sunday

AIN'T said nothin' about our Oughto'er a long time, 'cause it ain't been doin' nothin' to talk about all winter. It's just been standin' around consumin' time. The only useful thing it's been doin' is accommodatin' the chickens by lettin' them roost on it, and actin' at a restin' place fer a lotta dust.

But the other day was a kinda warm Sunday, so we just sorta shook the dust and the chickens off the old bus and put some gas, oil and water in her in preparashun fer our first 1924 Sunday appearance.

The old boat ain't so nice and shiney like she was last year; she kinda shows the cracks and creases of age. But she is got a lotta service in her yet and I guess she kin act just as young as she used ta, even if she ain't.

By a lotta fussin' I got her lookin' tolerably well, considerin' her condition. I had her so all I had ta do was just ta step on the button after dinner ta get started. But after dinner, steppin' on the button didn't start nothin'.

I got out and cranked, which is stupendous exercise after a chicken dinner in your Sunday clothes. I fiddled around with the gas and everythin'. The wires was O. K., there was plenty o' air in the tires and plenty o' water in the radiator, etc., etc.—but nothin' doin'. Sophie an' the kids was standin' there all dressed up in anticipashun, and watchin' me with encouragement. But encouragement don't start a Oughto—mine anyhow. So Sophie starts advisin' and tellin' me what I oughta done and oughta not done.

Well, after I got myself lookin' like the day before yesterday on the outside, an' feelin' like bustin' on the inside with swearin' I wanted to do but couldn't 'cause Sophie was there, I says, "Well, seein' as I got all the advice you kin give me, I'm goin' to get some more from Jim Hudson."

Well, Jim says, "Why, Hy, your battery is discharged." I says, "no it ain't, but I feel like dischargin' it right now, the darn lazy thing."

Jim says, "You see, Hy, batteries is just like folks. To keep them in workin' trim you gotta keep them workin'. Yours is been layin' around doin' nothin', and now it ain't good fer nothin'."

Well, as a result, the Syckle family sat on the front porch observin' how pleasant folks are when they are ridin' by an' hittin' on all fours. I went ta bed early without much conversashun.

HY SYCKLE.





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LATE AGRICULTURAL NEWS

ACTION LIKELY TO BE DELAYED.

THE Muscle Shoals nitrate-power proposition promises to monopolize the attention of the senate agricultural committee for the remainder of the session. There are few indications that it will be reported out. Senator Norris, chairman of the committee, is evidently using every influence at his command to postpone action.

ABANDON MELLON PLAN.

THE Mellon tax plan has apparently been thrown into the discard in the senate. A vote on the income tax schedule resulted in a reduction of surtaxes from the present maximum of fifty per cent to a maximum of forty per cent and for corresponding revisions all along the line. The normal rates adopted were two per cent on the first \$4,000 of income; four per cent on the second \$4,000, and six per cent on all above \$8,000. It is believed that the house maximum rate of thirty-seven and one-half per cent on surtaxes will be finally agreed upon.

VETOES PENSION BILL.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE has vetoed the Bursum pension bill which proposed granting pension increases to veterans of all the wars from 1812 to 1902, their widows and certain other dependents. The commissioner of pensions estimates that the proposed addition to the pension roll would have cost the taxpayers approximately \$415,000,000 for the first ten years.

UNDISTRIBUTED PROFITS MAY BE TAXED.

SEVERAL bills are pending in congress designed to provide means for taxing securities now exempt from taxation. In the discussion on these bills the discovery was made that the total of tax-exempt securities is exceedingly small compared with the income that escapes taxation through undivided profits. It was shown that more than \$27,000,000,000 of undistributed profits have escaped taxation under the income tax law, or at the rate of upwards of \$4,000,000,000 a year,

coming in in an uninterrupted volume, which is more than the face value of all the tax-exempt securities now held by individuals.

The amount of tax money lost to the government through undistributed profits is more than twice the face value of all outstanding tax-exempt securities.

DISCRIMINATE AGAINST RURAL LINES.

THE telephone and telegraph tax in the revenue bill has been eliminated in committee of the whole, but may be put back on the floor of the senate. This tax is an unfair discrimination against users of rural telephone lines. The Washington representative of the National Grange has asked that it be stricken from the bill.

KILL RADIO TAX.

THROUGH the prompt action of the big farm organizations, the proposal in the senate to place a tax of ten per cent on radio receiving sets, radio parts and accessories has been killed. The farm organizations are united in their opposition to any sales tax scheme.

FARMERS WANT ACTION.

CONGRESS is evidently making an effort to put through some form of agricultural relief legislation. The senate and house have been holding night sessions in an almost hopeless attempt to secure final action on the revenue bill, the appropriation bills and one or more of the farm relief proposals. The lack of an effective working majority has proved to be a hindrance to legislation of any kind. But even the most ardent obstructionist is becoming alarmed over the situation, as word comes from the folks back home that they are "sick and tired" of investigations and political speech making and are insisting that needed legislation be enacted.

Senators who compose the farm bloc are determined to secure action on agricultural legislation. It is evident that they will concentrate their efforts upon the McNary-Haugen agricultural export corporation bill.

The house committee on agriculture, having reported out the McNary-Haugen bill, is trying, in executive sessions, to agree upon agricultural bills that will be given a hearing during the brief time before adjournment. There is much pressure being brought to bear to open hearings on the Williams cooperative marketing bill.

FOREIGN SHIPPING INTERESTS DELAY VOTE ON PREFERENTIAL RATES.

FREIGHT agreements between the American railroads and firms engaged in foreign shipping are responsible for the opposition to that section of the mercantile marine act which would give preferential rates to shipments of products on American railroads which are to be exported or imported in shipping board vessels, according to Senator Jones, of the senate commerce committee, who is urging immediate operation of this section. Senator Jones is charging that foreign interests are behind the move to delay putting this section into effect. The Interstate Commerce Commission has ordered the section to become operative on June 2, while a bill before the house would postpone its operation for a year.

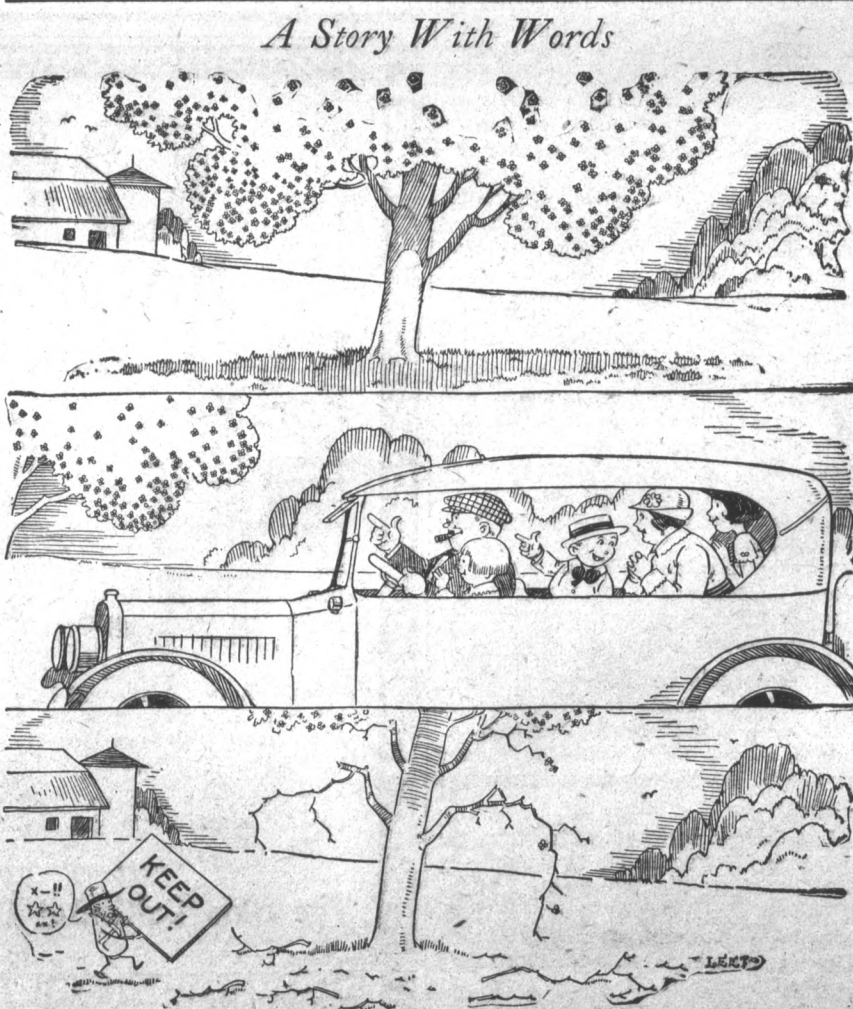
SHOULD NOT SERVE TWO MASTERS.

THE farm organizations are still on their guard against the removal of any function of the department of agriculture to the department of commerce. In this connection, Charles S. Barrett, of the National Board of Farm Organizations, says that "the job of the department of commerce is to help especially the manufacturers, the middlemen, and the transportation groups. To do its work right, the department must have men trained in private business practices. Such men become steeped in the tradition of their work—the tradition of caring for urban industries. A different type of man is needed to work for the interests of the farmers; he must be steeped in the farmer point of view; he must be agriculturally minded. For the department of commerce to attempt to serve with its right hand those who are exploiting the farmer and with its left hand the farmer, struck our people as being a little inconsistent."

"Now," says Mr. Barrett, "the secretary of commerce wants to control all of the foreign investigations pertaining to the marketing of farm products. The Winslow bill drawn to do this constitutes another attempt to take a slice out of the department of agriculture. The national board of farm organizations will fight this bill as it has the effort to dismantle the bureau of markets. But I warn the farmers that they had better wake up and put a stop for all time to this 'dividing up' rage, or they soon will not have anything left to divide."

TARIFF KEEPS OUT MUCH WHEAT.

IN the tariff on wheat we are having a practical demonstration that the tariff protects the farmer—if restricted competition in his own domestic market is a standard whereby we may correctly gauge tariff benefits. Reports of the department of commerce show that wheat imports from Canada have taken a heavy drop since the twelve per cent increase in the duty on wheat went into effect on April 6, by presidential order. The wheat imports from Canada for the week preceding April 6 were 2,260,000 bushels, while only 37,000 bushels were imported during the week after the order became effective, and reports since show an almost negligible amount of wheat coming across the border for domestic consumption. Imports from Canada of bonded wheat to be made into flour for export, however, are not affected by the increased duty.



Service

TREES NEAR LINE FENCE.

What is the legal distance from a line fence a person can set shade trees or fruit trees? Is it legal or illegal to let the limbs of trees hang over onto other property?—J. N. F.

There is no regulation other than statute, and I know of no statute. The party over whose land the limbs hang has a right to cut them off to the line after notice to the owner to remove them.—Rood.

TAXATION IN COVERT ACT.

What is the Covert Act in regard to macadam roads passing alongside of farms? What extra tax does the farm property have to bear?—M. R.

The county road commissioner and the state highway commissioner are directed by the law to apportion the burden according to their judgment of the benefits; and they may tax part of the cost on the county, township, or city.—See Sec. 17 P. A., 1919 No. 107.—Rood.

OATS AND BARLEY ON SANDY SOIL.

What kind of oats would be best on sandy soils? Is there a kind of barley that would yield good on the above mentioned soil?—M. R.

Any variety of oats needs a good rich soil to make a heavy yield. Sandy land is all right if it is fertile. But poor, white sand won't grow any crop well.

Barley also requires good soil to produce good yields.

One trouble with light sand is that it won't hold moisture in the dry, hot weather, just when these crops are filling.

A good phosphate fertilizer will help either crop on land that needs manure.

Sweedish Select oats is a good variety. Probably there is no better variety of barley than Wisconsin Pedigreed.

You could find out through your farm bureau the varieties that do best in your vicinity.

SUNFLOWERS FOR SILAGE.

Can you tell me how to grow sunflowers for ensilage? Are they as good as corn? Do you think they are better than corn, or would you advise mixing them? Would you grow them together or grow them separate, and what proportion? How much lime is needed in preparing for alfalfa?—G. W. S.

On good corn land in your county an adapted variety of corn is to be recommended for silage purposes rather than sunflowers; however, on light lands, infertile soils or frosty mucks, sunflowers will give bigger yields of silage material than corn. They should be seeded at the rate of twelve pounds of seed per acre in rows thirty-six inches apart, making seeding when ground is warmed up in May, and cultivating in a manner similar to the way in which corn is handled.

There is little advantage in mixing corn and sunflowers except under conditions where corn does not do well. The usual mixture is four quarts of corn with four quarts of sunflower seed.

Sunflowers are proving to be valuable ensilage in the Upper Peninsula and in districts too far north for successful corn growing.

Two tons of finely ground limestone is usually sufficient in preparing sandy land for a good catch of alfalfa.—J. F. Cox.

CUTTING WEEDS.

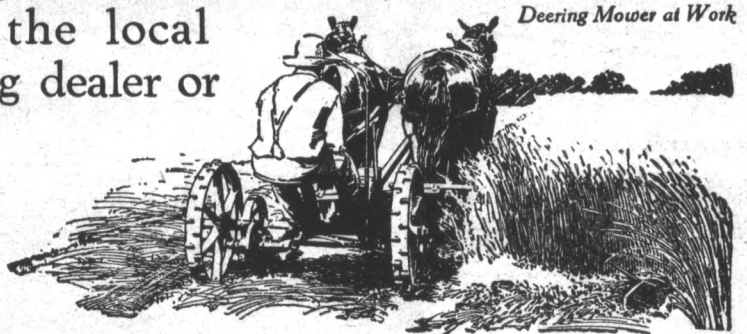
My neighbors want me to cut the weeds and brush on my side of the line fence twice a year. Will you give the law on this?—G. K.

I do not find any statute regulating cutting of weeds on private grounds at the present time.—Rood.

How About Your Hay Tools?

IT is surprising how much better hay you can make, how much labor you can save, and how much pleasanter the haying season can be when you use the modern dependable hay tools found in the McCormick-Deering Line. Regardless of where you are farming, if you grow some hay, you should know all about these machines. You can get this profitable information from the local McCormick-Deering dealer or by writing to us.

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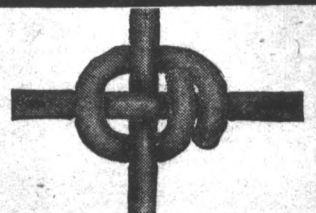
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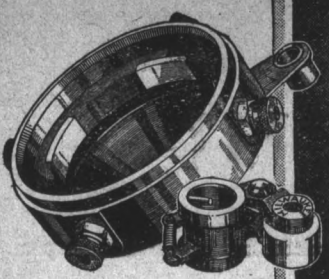
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BEAUTY ONLY SKIN DEEP

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Short-Proof!

1 Improved Milwaukee Timer never can short-circuit. New Bakelite case—only one on a roller-type timer (the accepted standard design for Fords)—is a non-conductor, and impervious to heat, oil and water. Puts the Milwaukee in a class with high-priced ignition units.

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SEEDING TIME.

BY CHARLES H. METERS.

When sunny days begin to warm the earth
And outdoor games fill youthful hearts with mirth,
Then farmers till the fertile mellow soil,
While hopeful hearts beat stanchly as men toil.

Now, sturdy hands a firm foundation lay,
Of seed, to germinate beneath the ray
Of sunshine, which evokes upon the field
Reward for toil—a crop of bounteous yield.

CONVICTED.

GAME protectors of thirty-four states, as well as many scores of sportsmen, tell of the alarming destruction wrought by the crow to game birds, and of the killing of young rabbits, while as a raider of newly-planted corn fields, the crow's reputation is too well known to require further comment.

The liberal use of a shotgun is the best preventive of the damage the crow has so conclusively proved it is capable of inflicting.

KILL SIXTY-TWO WOLVES.

DELTA county has not been satisfied with leaving the destruction of wolves to state hunters. The board of supervisors, last fall, authorized the payment of bounties of ten dollars from the county treasury for each wolf slain. The result to date is regarded as gratifying. Sixty-two wolves have been accounted for in this way. In such cases, great care is necessary to see that wolves, or the evidences of them, are not imported from outside the county.

An Iron Mountain sportsman is advocating the establishment of a county board to supervise the work of conservation, the planting of fish, fry, etc.

1923 BEETS BROUGHT \$9.33 PER TON.

MICHIGAN growers received \$8,240,000 for their 1923 crop of sugar beets, according to reports received by Verne H. Church, agricultural statistician, and L. Whitney Watkins, commissioner of agriculture, from the beet sugar manufacturers operating plants within the state. The guaranteed price, plus the bonus, resulted in an average price of \$9.33 per ton for the 883,000 tons of beets delivered to the sixteen factories operated.

This crop was produced on 109,000 acres, a yield of approximately eight tons per acre, and an average gross return of \$75.60 per acre. This exceeded the per-acre income of any other major crop last year, its nearest competitor being \$57 per acre from potatoes.

The value of the sugar beet crop in the United States last year was \$58,789,000. California was the only state paying a higher price per ton than Michigan.

PREPARE TO FIGHT FIRES.

TO assist in controlling forest and brush fires in the west end of the peninsula, the state conservation commission has organized the district into seven sub-districts. Over each sub-district is a regular or special deputy warden. In each sub-district are located a number of key-men to whom calls for help can be directed, who will employ volunteer fire-fighters and take charge until the district or sub-district warden can arrive on the scene. In some districts five of these key-men are commissioned.

There are also three fire-boss emergency companies, situated at Watersmeet, Iron River and Hematite township. These companies are composed in most instances of eight men with a fire-boss in charge of each company. The district chief warden appoints the members of these companies, and the

men are commissioned by the state conservation department.

The names of the key men are published so that people will know whom to summon when a fire is discovered. We have already noted a similar arrangement in the copper country and Marquette county. It looks good, but we shall know when the season is over how effective the scheme has been.

SOME BLOW-UP.

IN Ontonagon county an average of 278 pounds of explosives for land-clearing has been used by every farmer during the past two and a half years. The total amount is 255,000 pounds. Ontonagon thus leads the state.

RAISE CAPITAL FOR CREAMERY.

AS an aid to the active dairy development of the south Ontonagon county dairy district, farmers there have agreed to erect a co-operative creamery at Bruce's Crossing. Early in April 150 farmers had signed the agreement and the \$25,000 capital required for the enterprise will be all raised locally, it is stated. It is expected that the creamery will be ready for business about August 1. Officers of the association have been elected and the erection of the plant was due to start as soon as weather conditions would permit.

TO COMPLETE OUR NATIONAL COOPERATE POLICY.

THE Federal marketing act introduced in the House by Congressman Arthur B. Williams of Michigan and in the Senate by Senator Arthur Capper will be known as the Capper-Williams bill.

Representative Williams says the farmer needs a coordinated sales organization, and his bill is designed to meet this requirement. It would eliminate waste in transportation of unsalable products, deterioration resulting from car shortages, repeated handling and resales, market gluts and under supply, an unnecessary number of turnovers and cross hauls, speculation incident to present methods of marketing, the uncertainty in the minds of shippers as to inspection and treatment at terminal markets, and the hazards with reference to condition undertaken by buyers at terminal markets in dealing at long distances with shippers.

Under the plan grades and standards will be established for all agricultural products and government inspection made at points of origin, and, if required, in transit and at terminal marketing destination.

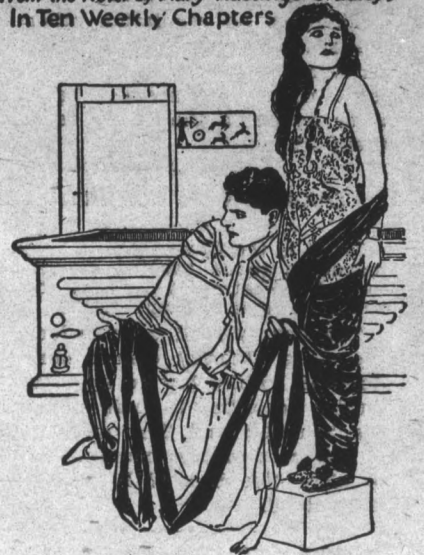
Senator Capper believes that the Capper-Williams bill is based squarely on the foundation of common sense. He regards it as supplementing the Capper-Volstead collective bargaining act, rounding out a complete cooperative marketing system. The bill does not provide for the purchase or sale by the government of any agricultural product, nor for price fixing, artificial stimulation of production, or dumping.

WOULD STUDY WORLD COOPERATION.

AT a meeting held in Washington on April 14, it was definitely planned to hold an international institute on cooperation in this country during the summer of 1925. It will be held during the late summer before the beginning of the winter schools. The committee has called a meeting to be held in Cleveland on August 11-18, 1924, at which time representatives of many national farm organizations, and specially selected experts will go over the whole problem with a view to preparing a definite course of instruction to meet current needs, which will be worked out in detail in time for the international conference.

THE 40TH DOOR

WITH ALLENE' RAY
(From the Novel by Mary Hastings Bradley)
In Ten Weekly Chapters



Her hiding place was the tomb of an ancient king!

Hamid Bey, the cruel and sensual Turk, to whom she had been given as bride by the man she thought to be her father, had relentlessly followed her American rescuer and her to the ancient tomb where the explorers had just made a big discovery. The soldiers were at the door. Hastily the young American swathed her in the wrappings of a mummy, and laid her in the sarcophagus.

What happened?

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NEWS FROM CLOVERLAND

MAKES COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SURVEY.

WITH the aid of the rural teachers and pupils of Dickinson county, Mr. Arthur Lonsdorf, county agricultural agent, has recently compiled an agricultural survey of that county which shows that there are 7,812 cleared acres in 229 farms, making an average of thirty-three cleared acres for each farm. One farmer, however, has 150 cleared acres. One hundred acres or more cleared are owned by eleven others.

Of the farmers in Dickinson, 157 own Holstein or Guernsey cattle. There are eighty-three farmers owning Holsteins, and seventy-four owning Guernseys, while fifteen prefer the Jerseys. There are ninety-seven scrub-bulls in the county, and forty-six pure-breds. All except five owners of scrubs have expressed a desire to replace these with pure-breds. Pure-bred registered calves have been requested by thirty-seven farmers.

REPORTS ON DAIRY SITUATION.

MR. J. G. Wells, dairy specialist for the M. A. C. in the Upper Peninsula, recently reported on the dairy situation in this district during the months of March and April.

Gogebic county took highest honors for milk production, having the highest average production per head and the highest output per individual cow. A pure-bred Jersey owned in Delta county led the three-year-old class. Delta county took first also in the two-year-old class with a pure-bred Holstein.

Among the cow-testing associations Gogebic county led with a production of 640 pounds of milk and 25.8 pounds of butter-fat per cow. Iron county ranked second with an average output of 544.9 pounds of milk and 22.6 pounds of butter-fat. Gogebic county had the largest percentage of dry cows in the associations reported on.

In pointing the lessons gained from these reports, Mr. Wells states that the cows and herds taking honors were high-grade or pure-bred. Gogebic's lead is attributed also to good feeding practice. This county has the oldest testing association in the Upper Peninsula, thus gaining by long experience, and the tester reports that improvement in the herds of the county is still being manifested by the records he is accumulating. He also attributes these results to good care and feeding of cows when dry as well as when in milk.

ALFALFA CUTS VETERINARY BILLS.

A MENOMINEE county farmer has demonstrated the advantage of feeding alfalfa to his cattle, says Mr. Karl Knaus, county agricultural agent, by wintering a portion of his herd on alfalfa and the remainder on other forage. The alfalfa-fed cows came through in slicker condition than the others. Another Menominee county farmer reports that veterinary bills for him have been reduced since he began to feed alfalfa.

REDUCE PREDATORY ANIMAL POPULATION.

WARDEN hunters and deputies of the State Department of Conservation destroyed 126 of the larger predatory animals during March. Of this number, forty-three were coyotes, sixty-five foxes, two bob-cats, seventy-five porcupines, eight woodchucks, twenty weasels, four skunks, 196 crows, twelve hawks and nine owls. The bulletin reports that some fifty deer were found to have been slain by wolves or dogs, dogs being held re-

sponsible for the greater number of losses, especially in the eastern counties. Deer are reported to have wintered well.

ROTARIANS PLAN FREE CLINIC.

IT has been definitely determined that the crippled children's free clinic which has been arranged for by the Marquette Rotary Club, will take place at Marquette, on Saturday, May 31. Dr. W. E. Blodgett, a leading orthopedic surgeon of Detroit, has been engaged as the examining physician.

The clinic is county-wide, admitting rural as well as city children. Already Mrs. M. C. Johnson, county Red Cross nurse, has enrolled a considerable number of rural children for the clinic. The Rotarians bear all the expense of the clinic. They will undertake to bring rural children to the clinic, with their parents or friends, if these desire to be present. As indicating the size of Marquette county, one child already enrolled for the clinic, will have to travel a distance of 22 miles to and from Marquette.

The clinic will be diagnostic only. Dr. Blodgett will examine the child, determine the nature of its trouble and advise what further course ought to be taken with it. Rotarians will undertake to see that this after-treatment is carried out, always with the full consent of the parents. The Marquette Academy of Medicine is co-operating with the Rotarians and will be represented by its members to render such assistance as may be called for.

In some instances children may be accompanied by their family physician. Rotarians will also be on hand with automobiles to transport children to and from hospitals for X-Ray examination, where this is required. Clinics of this character have been held only at Sault Ste. Marie in the Upper Peninsula, but at several places in southern Michigan, where from 100 to 200 children have been examined and where much good has resulted from these examinations and the after-treatment resulting therefrom.

It has already been made plain that the Marquette clinic is attracting much interest and it is believed that real benefits will come from it. At present the main problem is to make all residents of the county aware of the clinic and to get every child needing attention to it.

THIS MINISTER KNOWS HOW TO FARM.

IRON county is taking possession of the 126-acre tract on Fortune Lake which it purchased last fall from Rev. William Poyseor for about \$16,000. This piece of land will be used as a public park and will be a most delightful resort for the people of the county and tourists.

Mr. Poyseor purchased this land, with a few additional acres already disposed of, years ago, and for years he combined his duties as general missionary of the Episcopal Church with farming. He has been most successful in both capacities, being beloved and esteemed as a man everywhere in the peninsula.

Mr. Poyseor's farming operations excelled in the production of maple sugar, and his sugar-bush forms the principal feature of the new Iron County Park on Fortune Lake. Mr. Poyseor has tapped as many as 2,800 trees in a season and sold the product at \$3.50 per gallon. He believes that maple syrup and sugar production has not received the attention which it deserves in this region. He has cleared as high as \$600 from his sugar-bush in a single season and had his capital, as it were, unimpaired for next season.

Ditching with Dynamite—the quickest way to make land pay



IF every farmer knew how quickly and cheaply swamps and low land are brought into cultivation by blasting ditches, the average crop yield on the average farm would be immensely increased by next harvest time.

Nearly two million acres of land can be added to the crop-producing area of American farms by this simple method of drainage.

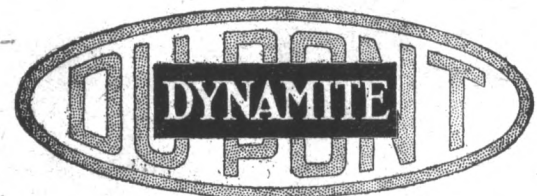
Look at your own farm and see how many acres are either under water or too wet to raise a full crop,—and those wet spots in your cultivated fields. Then ask your du Pont dealer to tell you how to drain them with du Pont 50-60% Straight Dynamite. You will be surprised at the low cost and small amount of labor involved.

Write us for Farmers' Handbook of Explosives, which gives expert practical advice on ditching and other uses of explosives on the farm. Free to every farm owner.

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LESS than 1/33rd of 1% of cream—one drop of cream in 3300—goes past this separator to the skim milk pail. How could any separator get more cream? So why pay half again as much for a separator?

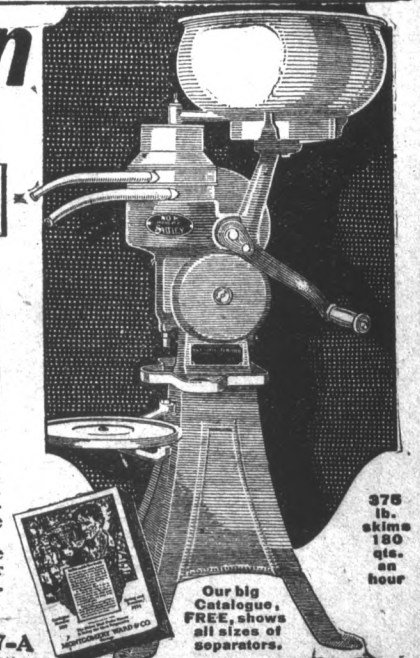
The Sattley Separator is made in our own factory—it is strong, firm on its base, smooth running, easy to turn and clean—and easy to buy. It stands up—and it bears our absolute guarantee.

Send \$5.00 only. We will ship you the separator. Use it for 30 days. If you are completely satisfied, you may pay the balance in 10 monthly payments. Write for the separator and ask for General Catalogue showing all sizes separators and complete line of dairy supplies.

Don't buy a separator until you investigate Ward's Sattley and learn how you save 7/8 or more through buying direct from the manufacturer.

No. 289M4615... \$48.80 (Cash \$46.00)
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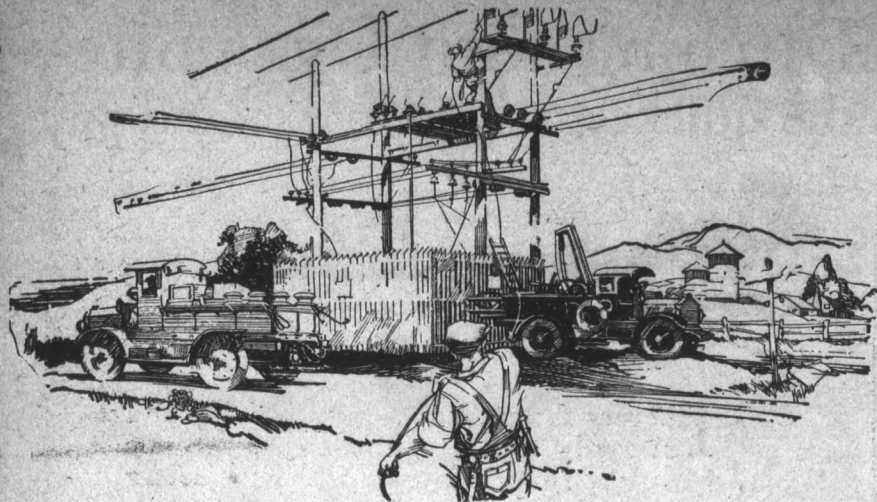
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Kansas joins the movement

GOVERNOR Jonathan M. Davis of Kansas, a practical farmer himself, realized that the increased use of electricity will lower farming costs, reduce the time required for handling crops, and lighten work in the dairy, barn and home.

He called a meeting on February 5, at Manhattan, Kansas. A group of farmers and engineers was organized to co-operate with the National Committee now studying farm electrification.

The organized groups of farmers in Kansas and other states are demonstrating the new uses to which electricity can be applied and establishing the principles on which a sound electrification policy must be based.

Governor Davis thus indorses the plan:—

"I have made an investigation of this movement and have every reason to believe that those who are backing it are sincere in their efforts to do something of a constructive nature looking to the betterment of the economic condition of the farmers of the country. I would like the Kansas group to work in harmony with the other state organizations to the end that we may get the benefit of all possible information on farm electrification."

When the facts are gathered and interpreted farmers who are still dependent on animal and human labor will know how to utilize electricity profitably. And farmers who already receive electric service will learn how to make greater use of it.

The National Committee referred to by Governor Davis is composed of economists and engineers representing the American Farm Bureau Federation, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of the Interior, the Department of Commerce, the Power Farming Association of America, the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, the National Electric Light Association.

A booklet has been published by the National Committee. Read it and pass it along to your neighbor. It will be sent on request free of charge. Write for it either to Dr. E. A. White, American Farm Bureau Federation, 58 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill., or to the National Electric Light Association, at 29 West 39th Street, New York City.

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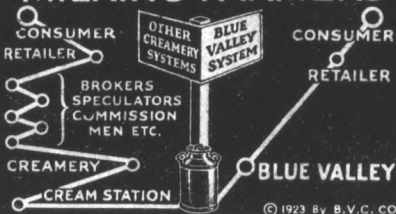
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Bad Fathers and Good Sons

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

LAST week we were talking about King Joash who was saved by his aunt, and came to the throne at the age of seven. Between Joash and Hezekiah there were four monarchs. One was good, one was fairly good, one was fair and one was bad. Amaziah followed Joash. He had excellent qualities, and would have gotten along beautifully if he had not caught a severe case of big-head. This became noticeable when he began to worship foreign gods. He conquered the Edomites, then brought some of their idols home with him. He then undertook to conquer the powerful kingdom of Israel. His army was defeated, he himself was captured and carried in disgrace to his own capital city, where the enemy tore down a long stretch of wall. Later, irate subjects assassinated him.

His son, Ussiah, came next and reigned for fifty-two years, one of the longest reigns on record. He was a remarkable man. His mind reached out in many directions, such as military engineering and invention. Farmers ought to like this king, for "he built towers in the desert, and digged many wells. For he had much cattle, both in the low country, and in the plains; husbandmen also, and vine dressers in the mountains, and in Carmel: for he loved husbandry." But, like his father, he, too, was afflicted with prosperity. And in the midst of his splendid achievements he suddenly became a leper, and from that time was but nominal king, living in a house apart.

His son Jotham followed, and was not much of a man. Ahaz came next, and a more evil king Judah probably never had. He promoted idolatry, and went so far as to offer his own son as a cruel sacrifice in the valley of Hinnom. The armies of Syria and Israel invaded his dominions and burned his cities. In his stupidity he appealed to the king of Assyria for assistance. This was against the vehement protest of the greatest of the prophets, Isaiah. To pay the Assyrian king, Ahaz had to despoil the temple and the royal palace of the gold and silver. Happily, the reign of Ahaz was not long, and he was succeeded by one of the best of all the monarchs of the Hebrew people, Hezekiah.

NOW, why was a man like Ahaz blessed with such a son? We do not know for certain, but it is probable that he was tutored by some devout priest, who kept his young feet in the straight path of goodness. We know this to have been the case with Joash, as it also was with Josiah. The father did not have much to do with his upbringing. Moral: If you yourself can't teach your children aright, get some one who can. But you had better do it yourself.

Hezekiah's name means, "Strength of Jehovah," and he lived up to it. When he came to the throne he declined to follow his father's tottering and gasping course of depending on a foreign alliance for national protection. He threw this overboard and relied on God. In religion, Hezekiah was likewise a reformer. The people had forgotten the solemn meaning of the passover. For this not only a religious festival, but a political force that bound the nation together. The king's messengers went far and wide carrying the royal invitation to the ancient feast. Many received the invitation with scorn. They had not learned anything from the discipline of adversity, and it was too far to go to Jerusalem. But farther north the tribes were pleased to be so remem-

bered by the king of Judah, and many "humbled themselves and came to Jerusalem."

THE enthusiasm generated at this feast was so great that a revival of religion took place. Idols and images were smashed, burned and otherwise reduced to dust. The entire nation rejoiced in a moral and spiritual bath. Second Kings gives all the credit to the young king, for, "he trusted in the Lord God of Israel, so that after him was none like him among all the kings of Judah, nor any that were before him."

From all of which we gather that being a king was not altogether a snap. If you did wrong, the nation was punished, and if you did right, you met with opposition from the rich, the evil and the lazy. White-collar jobs are not all easy. Many white-collar wearers would be glad to change places with the man who wields pick and shovel, so that when the day's work is over, there would be no lying awake half the night, thinking of what might happen next. The office holder among us does not enjoy a continuous Sunday school picnic, if he does his duty. And one's duty is sometimes exceedingly disagreeable. It offends the influential and affronts old friends. But it is the only path to follow. A few years ago a young man was elected prosecuting attorney in Missouri. He dispatched his official duty so thoroughly that evil doers of all breeds, shapes and origins began to run to cover. He was threatened, pilloried in the press, and delightfully hated by a large section of the public. But also he was admired and praised. And to be encored by one honest man is worth the villification of a thousand law-breakers. He was elected governor, and became nationally famous. One of the best signs in American political life is, that a fearless office holder is almost certain to receive the support of a majority of the public. Wouldn't Hezekiah have made a perfectly smashing prosecuting attorney in Detroit or Chicago? The trains would have been full of hold-up men, black-jack geniuses and rum runners, with through tickets for New Mexico or New Orleans.

THE great event of this good king's reign came when he had been ruling for fourteen years. The Assyrians had been over-running all the kingdoms near, and now began a march on Judah. Messengers were sent on ahead, to tell the people of Jerusalem that it would be of no use to resist. The king spread the letter before God in prayer. The answer came indirectly, through Isaiah. The words must have sounded in the king's ears like the pipes of Lucknow. "Therefore thus saith Jehovah concerning the king of Assyria, He shall not come unto this city, nor shoot an arrow there, neither shall he come before it with shield, nor cast up a mound against it. But the way that He came, by the same shall He return, and He shall not come to this city, saith Jehovah." Something happened. Whether it was sudden plague, or supernatural intervention, we do not know. The record says, "the angel of the Lord went out, and smote the camp of the Assyrians an hundred and four score and five thousand."

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR MAY 18.

SUBJECT:—Isaiah and the Assyrian Crisis. 2 Kings, chaps. 18, 19, 20; Isaiah chaps. 36 to 38.

GOLDEN TEXT:—God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble. Ps. 46:1.

Farming is a game of put and take. You have to put before you can take.

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



Ex-Senator Depew of N. Y., ninety years young, has missed only two Rep. conventions since '64.



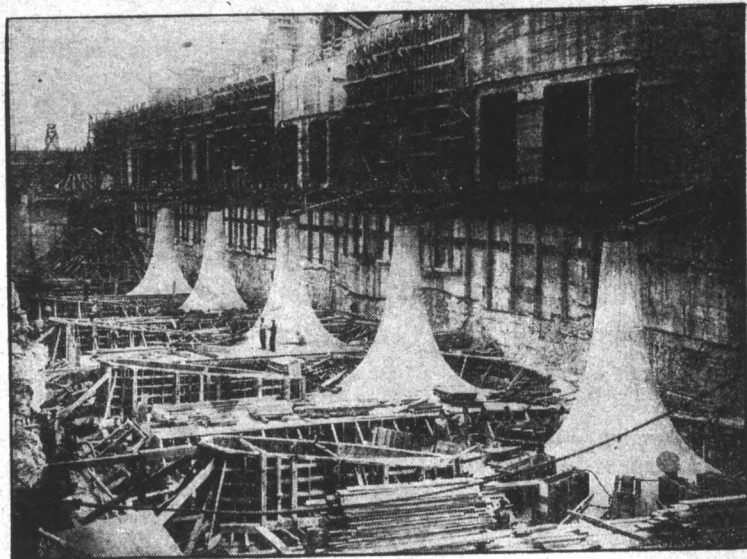
Bernarr McFadden, famous physical culturist and publisher, is attempting to keep members of the Farm Block physically fit that they may more thoroughly wallop Wall Street.



Mary Allen, commandant of Women's Police of London, is here to study American police methods.



Knitting more strongly the bond between France and Rumania, King Ferdinand and Queen Marie, of Rumania, placed floral offerings on the grave of the Unknown Soldier in Paris.



The concrete cones in the center of this view of Muscle Shoals project are for the purpose of spreading the streams of water after they have flown from the turbines.



The belongings of tourists leaving California must be fumigated to prevent the spread of "Foot and Mouth Disease."



Sumner Welles has been sent to Honduras to help in the revolutionary strike there.



The first lady smiles graciously and President Coolidge waves good-bye to New York after delivering his first campaign address.



Presidents of the various state leagues of women voters recently attended the fifth annual National Convention of Women Voters in Buffalo, New York.



Fire destroyed these three boats, Grand Republic, Highlander and Nassau, while docked at the pier in New York. Five persons were injured in fighting the flames.

I had a good chance in a new mining town. And then—"

A furious blast of the storm sent the overhanging spruce tops smashing against the top of the cabin. Straight overhead the wind shrieked almost like human voices, and the one window rattled as though it were shaken by human hands. The lamp had been burning lower and lower. It began to flicker now, the quick sputter of the wick lost in the noise of the gale. Then it went out. Brokaw leaned over and opened the door of the big box stove, and the red glow of the fire took the place of the lamplight. He leaned back and relighted his pipe, eyeing Billy. The sudden blast, the going out of the light, the opening of the stove door, had all happened in a minute, but the interval was long enough to bring a change into Billy's voice. It was cold and hard when he continued. He leaned over toward Brokaw, and the boyishness had gone from his face.

"Of course, I can't expect you to have any sympathy for this other business, Brokaw," he went on. "Sympathy isn't in your line, an' you wouldn't be the big man you are in the service if you had it. But I'd like to know what you would have done. We were up there six months, and we'd both grown to love the big woods, and she was getting prettier and happier every day—when Thorne, the new superintendent, came up. One day she told me that she didn't like Thorne, but I didn't pay much attention to that, and laughed at her, and said he was a good fellow. After that I could see that something was worrying her, and pretty soon I couldn't help from seeing what it was, and everything came out. It was Thorne. He was persecuting her. She hadn't told me, because she knew it would make trouble and I'd lose my job. One afternoon I came home earlier than usual, and found her crying. She put her arms round my neck, and just cried it all out, with her face snuggled in my neck, and kissin' me—"

Brokaw could see the cords in Billy's neck. His manacled hands were clenched.

"What would you have done, Brokaw?" he asked huskily. "What if you had a wife, an' she told you that another man had insulted her, and was forcing his attentions on her, and she asked you to give up your job and take her away? Would you have done it, Brokaw? No, you wouldn't. You'd have hunted up the man. That's what I did. He had been drinking—just enough to make him devilish, and he laughed at me—I didn't mean to strike so hard—but it happened. I killed him. I got away. She and the baby are down in the little cottage again—down in York State—an' I know she's awake this minute—our wedding day—thinking of me, an' praying for me, an' counting the days between now and spring. We were going to South America then."

Brokaw rose to his feet, and put fresh wood into the stove.

THE MATCH

By James Oliver Curwood

(Continued from page 682).

"I guess it must be pretty hard," he said, straightening himself. "But the law up here doesn't take them things into account—not very much. It may let you off with manslaughter—ten or fifteen years. I hope it does. Let's turn in."

Billy stood up beside him. He went with Brokaw to a bunk built against the wall, and the sergeant drew a fine steel chain from his pocket. Billy lay

they had gone for wild flowers and had been caught in a thunderstorm, and had run to an old and disused barn in the middle of a field for shelter. He was back in that barn again, with her—and he could feel her trembling against him, and was stroking her hair, as the thunder crashed over them and the lightning filled her eyes with fear. After that there came to him a vision of the early autumn nights when

evening before, and Billy heard the hissing of the water as it struck the flaming wall.

"Never mind that," he shouted. "The shack's built of pitch cedar. We've got to get out!"

Brokaw groped his way to him through the smoke and began fumbling at the chain about his ankles.

"I can't—find—the—key—" he gasped chokingly. "Here—grab hold of me!"

He caught Billy under the arms and dragged him to the door. As he opened it the wind came in with a rush and behind them the whole cabin burst into a furnace of flame. Twenty yards from the cabin he dropped Billy in the snow, and ran back. In that seething room of smoke and fire was everything on which their lives depended, food, blankets, even their coats and caps and snowshoes. But he could get no farther than the door. He returned to Billy, found the key in his pocket, and freed him from the chain about his ankles. Billy stood up. As he looked at Brokaw the glass in the window broke and a sea of flame spurted through. It lighted up their faces. The sergeant's jaw was set hard. His leathery face was curiously white. He could not keep from shivering. There was a strange smile on Billy's face, and a strange look in his eyes. Neither of the two men had undressed for sleep, but their coats, and caps, and heavy mittens were in the flames.

Billy rattled his handcuffs. Brokaw looked him squarely in the eyes.

"You ought to know this country," he said. "What'll we do?"

"The nearest post is sixty miles from here," said Billy.

"I know that," replied Brokaw. "And I know that Thoreau's cabin is only twenty miles from here. There must be some trapper or Indian shack nearer than that. Is there?"

In the red glow of the fire Billy smiled. His teeth gleamed at Brokaw. It was in a lull of the wind, and he went close to Brokaw, and spoke quietly, his eyes shining more and more with that strange light that had come into them.

"This is going to be a big sight easier than hangin', or going to jail for half my life, Brokaw—an' you don't think I'm going to be fool enough to miss the chance, do you? It ain't hard to die of cold. I've almost been there once or twice. I told you last night why I couldn't give up hope—that something good for me always came on her birthday, or near to it. An' it's come. It's forty below, an' we won't live the day out. We ain't got a mouthful of grub. We ain't got clothes enough on to keep us from freezing inside the shanty, unless we had a fire. Last night I saw you fill your match bottle and put it in your coat pocket. Why, man, we ain't even got a match!"

In his voice there was a thrill of triumph. Brokaw's hands were clenched, as if some one had threatened to strike him.

(Concluded next week.)

Short Stories for Summer Reading

THIS Oliver Curwood story, which will be concluded in next week's issue, illustrates something of the high quality of eight stories secured by the Michigan Farmer to run during the summer months.

These short stories, none of which will continue through more than three issues, are written by some of America's greatest short story writers—Edwin Balmer, Robert W. Chambers, Ellis Parker Butler, Henry Topping Miller, Hugh Pendexter, E. J. Rath, Wm. Merison Rouse and James Oliver Curwood.

What an opportunity this gives to become acquainted with these writers through their work, to feel the touch of the brotherhood of men, the thrill of adventure, the inspiration of men of character, the refreshing influence of a hearty side-shaking laugh.

The aching muscles, the tired nerves and the lagging brain will forget their weariness in the compelling attention which these stories command.

If for no other reason than to bring relaxation from the constant summer's grind every person in every home where the Farmer is a weekly visitor should make it a point to read each of these short stories.

If you like them, tell us, and we will find more.

down, his hands crossed over his breast, and Brokaw deftly fastened the chain about his ankles.

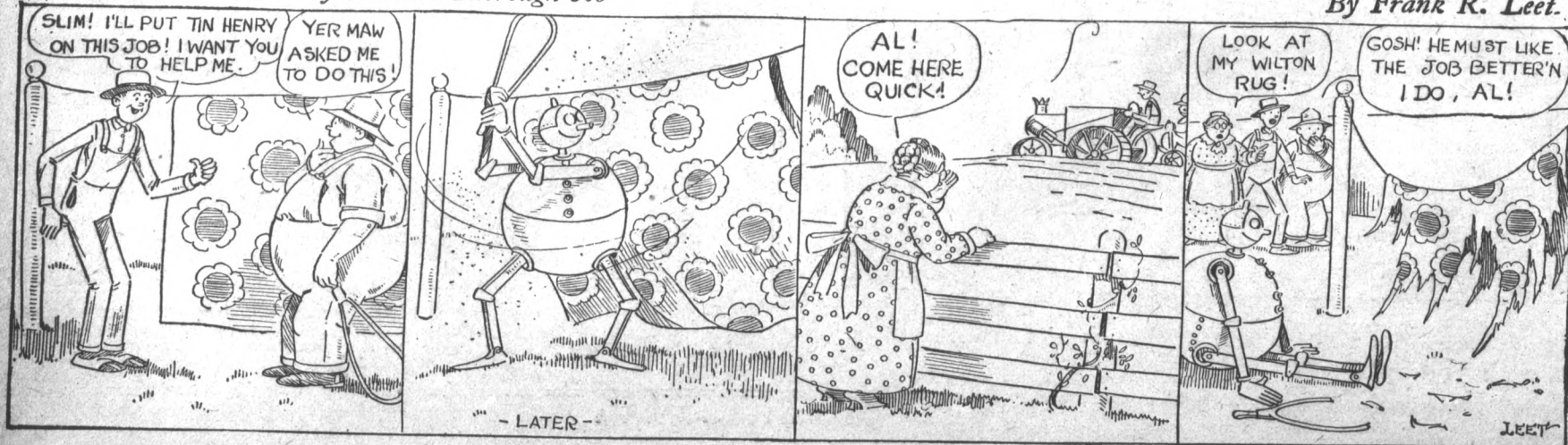
"And I suppose you think this is hard, too," he added. "But I guess you'd do it if you were me. Ten years of this sort of work learns you not to take chances. If you want anything in the night just whistle."

It had been a hard day with Brokaw, and he slept soundly. For an hour Billy lay awake, thinking of home, and listening to the wail of the storm. Then he, too, fell into sleep—a restless, uneasy slumber filled with troubled visions. For a time there had come a lull in the gale, but now it broke over the cabin with increased fury. A hand seemed slapping at the window, threatening to break it. The spruce boughs moaned and twisted overhead, and a volley of wind and snow shot suddenly down the chimney, forcing open the stove door, so that a shaft of ruddy light cut like a red knife through the dense gloom of the cabin. In varying ways the sounds played a part in Billy's dreams. In all those dreams, and segments of dreams, the girl—his wife—was present. Once

they had gone corn roasting, with other young people. He had always been afflicted with a slight nasal trouble, and smoke irritated him. It set him sneezing and kept him dodging about the fire, and she had always laughed when the smoke persisted in following him about, like a young scamp of a boy bent on tormenting him. The smoke was unusually persistent tonight. He tossed in his bunk, and buried his face in the blanket that answered for a pillow. The smoke reached him even there, and he sneezed chokingly. In that instant the girl's face disappeared. He sneezed again—and awoke.

A startled gasp broke from his lips, and the handcuffs about his wrists clanked as he raised his hand to his face. In that moment his dazed senses adjusted themselves. The cabin was full of smoke. It partly blinded him, but through it he could see tongues of fire shooting toward the ceiling. He could hear the crackling of burning pitch, and he yelled wildly to Brokaw. In an instant the sergeant was on his feet. He rushed to the table, where he had placed a pail of water the

AL ACRES—Tim Henry Does A Thorough Job



By Frank R. Leet.



Doings In Woodland

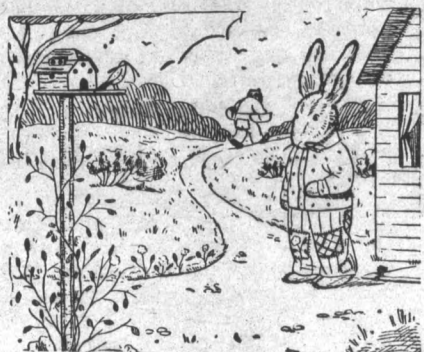
Rolly Rabbit Rents His Bird House

EVER since Rolly Rabbit had built the bird house the day Bruin went fishing and fell in the water, he had been patiently waiting. He had painted the tiny little house blue like the sky, and put it up on a long pole, out in one corner of the front yard. Every day he had watched for the little bird that Bruin had found with a broken wing, to come back.

"I just hope no other little bird will want to build its nest in the little blue bird house," Rolly told Bruin.

"So do I," said Bruin, "for I want little—let's call the little bird Jennie—to come back and build her nest in that little house. Then she will sing for us."

"Yes, Jennie is a fine name," agreed Rolly, "and we'll call her Jennie, be-



"Look! Jennie Has Come Back to Us." cause she can't tell us her name in bird language. I hope she comes back soon."

"I saw a little swallow building its mud nest out in the old shed today," said Bruin, "so perhaps it won't be long."

So Bruin and Rolly Rabbit kept waiting for their little friend. Every morning as soon as he was up, Rolly would go out to see if the little bird house was occupied.

One bright morning Rolly and Bruin were up earlier than usual, for Bruin was going out in the woods to gather wood for their fire. When Rolly went out on the porch to see the sun get up, there was a little bird flying about the little blue bird house. When the bird saw Rolly, it lighted on the very peak of the little house and sang one of its prettiest songs. Rolly was so tickled he clapped his hands.

"Oh, Bruin, Bruin," he called, for Bruin had already started on his way to the woods, "come back, come here."

As Bruin came running back, he said, "Look! Jennie has come back to us."

"Yes, it surely is Jennie," said Bruin, "and I really believe she likes your little blue bird house."

Then Jennie sang another nice song for Bruin. Before she finished it, another little bird, just the color of Jennie flew into the bird house with a wisp of straw in its mouth.

"See, there's Jennie's mate. He's building a nest for Jennie," said Rolly. "Sh-sh, we mustn't disturb them, sh-sh." And they both tip-toed away very quietly.



SHALL SHE "GO WITH" A BOY OF NINETEEN.

Do you think a girl of fourteen is too young to go with a boy nineteen? He is a good young man. He is good to me and my brother. What nationality is the best?—M. M. H.

Note the rare wisdom of this girl of fourteen. She comes to the medical adviser with these questions. Most girls, even much older girls, would write to "Aunt Ruth" or "Side talks with girls" or the "Sister Mary" column. But here is a girl of fourteen with the good judgment that makes her bring these questions to the medical adviser, and I am glad to answer them.

To "go with" a boy does not mean exactly the same thing in town and country alike, but the general purposes are the same. They may seem perfectly innocent and right to the young persons interested, and possibly to the older persons who should be exercising supervision. But they are not healthful. They do not make for sound minds and strong bodies.

Girls of fourteen and several years older are at the student age. They have a lot to learn and they should be learning it. If they begin playing at love making at that stage of existence they may as well abandon hope of any mental development. Glandular activity will become precocious. Certain glands and organs will be developed at the expense of the more precious mental ripening that should be going on. And this precocious development is not healthful, even for the animal functions that have to do with procreation. It does not make for a sound period of maternity. It may well ac-

count for the "female troubles" that are the bane of hysterical young womanhood.

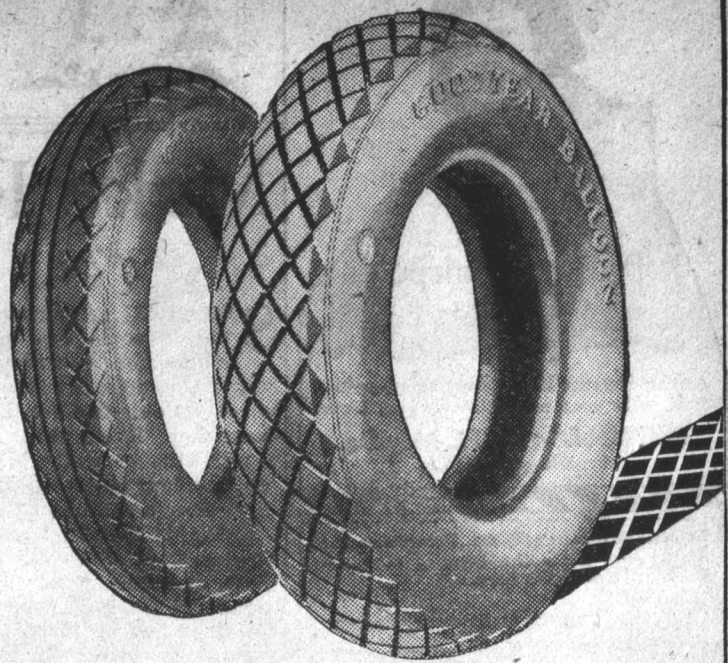
So I advise this little girl of fourteen to let her nineteen-year-old admirer wear out his goodness upon her brothers. She may play with the boys if she is so inclined. Many girls are. And there is no reason why they should not get as much fun out of baseball, tennis, volleyball, and such sports as their brothers.

But push the "go with" idea somewhere out into the background and cover it up with school and play and work for about six years. You may thus grow up to be one of those fine, sound women who make the best of Michigan wives and mothers and are real leaders in our state.

BODY ITCHES.

What is the cause of an itching skin? When you scratch in one place on the body you have to scratch all over. What is the cure? Will lemons do any harm? I am a lover of them.—M. W. S.

If this itching skin is due to the itch-mite the only cure is to go through the regular treatment for the scabies—usually scrubbing with hot soapsuds and the application of sulphur ointment and the using of sterile clothing and bedding. But it may be just a nervous itching, especially if it comes and goes easily and is only aggravated when you scratch. The treatment for this is to improve the tone of the skin by regular bathing, and build up the body by good nourishment and rest. If you have a craving for lemons it may be that you are taking them to excess, a very possible thing.



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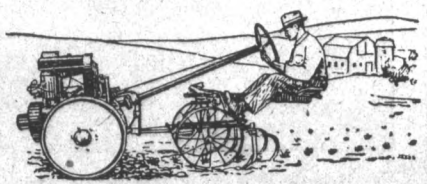
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Woman's Interests



Make Rhubarb Your Spring Tonic

When Canned or Served with Other Fruits It Tickles the Palate

SPEAKING of spring tonics, why
hasn't some one mentioned the
old-fashioned rhubarb, or pie-
plant? One does not have to wait until
it can be obtained fresh from garden,
or market. Every garden should boast
a few hills of rhubarb, sufficient for
family needs so that it may be canned
for winter and early spring.

There is always some place in a
neighborhood where one can get a few
roots, or bulbs. Spade up the ground,
along one side of your garden, to a
depth of two or three feet, mix well
with barnyard fertilizer, set roots one
in a place, about three feet apart.
Tamp earth well around each hill thus
planted. Every fall cover well with
barnyard fertilizer, and the rhubarb
will grow up through this in the spring
and make a luxuriant growth. This

mixing with about one-third rhubarb.

For pies cut fresh rhubarb in quar-
ter-inch pieces. Put desired amount
in a pan, stir in one cup of sugar and
one rounding tablespoon of flour to
each pie. Let stand while preparing
crusts. Stir well, dip into crusts, scat-
ter a few bits of butter over each,
sprinkle very lightly with salt, also
one-fourth cup of sugar to each, and
place upper crusts. Bake in a moder-
ate oven.

If juice starts to boil out, it is a sure
indication that the bottom of the oven
is too hot, so lower the burners, or if
using a range open the "clean-out,"
below the oven, an inch or more.

When preparing rhubarb for table
use, or canning, one may cover it with
boiling hot water and allow to stand
for five or six minutes, to modify the
sour flavor and save sugar. I much
prefer this method to that of adding a
pinch of soda to the sauce while hot.

For jelly prepare as for canning.
Cook in small amount of water until
tender, strain and proceed as with any
other jelly.—Mrs. B. O. R.

Ruralites

Daddy's going to the country
To be a farmer man,
And Mamma's busy planning
To pickle things and can;
My sister talks house parties
But—I've begun to pack
Because I want to raise me
A great big Pumpkin Jack.

HINTS WORTH TAKING.

DAD'S old felt hat cut in strips,
boiled for one minute in vinegar
and salt makes fine lamp wicks.

When your food chopper becomes
dull and rusty, grind through it a few
pieces of sand soap and it will cut
like new.

If your chopping bowl starts to
crack, paint it with hot paraffin and
it will last much longer.

Crep paper hemmed and strung on
rods the same as curtains will save
the curtain laundry bill for the win-
dows in the cellar and attic.

If your fur collar or fur set sheds
hairs on your coat, brush the coat
with a brush that has been dampened
in water to which a little ammonia has
been added and they will come off
readily.

Match scratches may be removed
from woodwork by rubbing with lemon,
then whitening and washing with water.

Waste Not, Want Not

It is very necessary that small re-
pairs be made whenever their need
is apparent, for "A stitch in time al-
ways saves nine." A neglected dwell-
ing soon gets a run-down-at-the-heel
appearance, and the value depreciates
rapidly.

Whenever papering is to be done,
clean off the old paper by moistening
with a whitewash brush dipped in hot
water. Let soak awhile and the paper
will come off quite readily. Then, with
plaster of Paris mixed with milk to
prevent it setting rapidly, or fiber plas-
ter which is mixed with water and
hardens so that it is of board-like
solidity—fill up any cracks and any
places where the baseboard has shrunk
away from the plaster. Smooth off
these places with a little sandpaper
when they are dry, and a much better
papering job will be possible.

Specify that your paper hanger will
cut and match the paper at the cor-
ners of the room; otherwise there will
be a twisted and broken appearance
in a short time, because of the some-
what uneven settling of the walls, and
the fact that the paper was not crowd-
ed closely into the angle.

Where worn door sills, splintered
boards, or warped places in the floor
show themselves, attend to the repair
as soon as possible. Mark the warped
places with a small lead pencil mark
as to where nailing is necessary. To
nail when the warping is present, will
nearly always break the tongue of the
board or split it in the middle. When
the heating plant is going, the floor
will dry out—the boards will come
back where they belong, and then the
pencil marks will indicate just where
the nailing should be done. Replace
worn or broken boards at once. A
skillful carpenter or even a handy-man
can cut these out and replace them.

The wood finish of some ready-built
houses has a cheap appearance be-
cause of its thinness and its quality.
This effect may be relieved by pur-
chasing suitable moulding at a lumber
mill. Have a carpenter take the meas-
urements and attend to the mitering
of the corners. Nail this moulding
carefully in place about the doors and
windows. Putty nail heads, and when
the room is painted, or painted and
enameled, the appearance will be won-
derfully improved.—Mrs. E. G. W.

TESTED RECIPES.

Lima Beans with Noodles.

Soak two cups of lima beans over
night. Parboil until partly done. For
the noodles use two eggs, lightly beat-
en, a pinch of salt, and flour to make
stiff. Roll very thin and cut. Put
noodles in boiling salted water and
cook for fifteen minutes. Meanwhile
put a medium-sized onion in a pan and
fry in a generous tablespoonful of fat.
Then put in a baking-dish the beans,
noodles, seasonings, and onion. Mix
well and pour over the mixture a cup
of cream and bake.

Dandelion Salad.

1 qt. tender dandelions
3 green onions
1/2 cup grated raw
carrot
French dressing
1/2 cup grated cheese

Cut fresh crisp dandelions in small
pieces. Mince the onions and combine
the first four ingredients. Toss well
together with French dressing. When
ready to serve, sprinkle cheese over
the top.

Maple Cream Balls.

1 cup boiling water
2 cups granulated
sugar
2 tsp. granulated syrup
1 pinch cream of tartar
1 tsp. butter
1/4 tsp. maple flavoring
1 cup nut meats

Add the ingredients to the boiling
water in the order named. Stir till
sugar is dissolved. Place over fire
and boil gently till soft ball forms
when tried in cold water. Remove
from fire. Cool, add chopped nut
meats; beat till creamy and form
into balls.

Maple Uncooked Icing.

2 whites of eggs
powdered sugar
1/2 tsp. maple flavoring

Stir powdered sugar into the un-
beaten egg whites until thick enough
to spread. Flavor with maple.

Fish Salad.

Line dish with lettuce, place fish in
center, pour over French dressing to
which onion juice has been added, and
cover with celery. Put mayonnaise
on top. Sprinkle with chopped parsley.



All Ready to Plant "Pumpkin Jack."



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

SEND YOUR ADDRESS.

FOR the benefit of our new readers and perhaps several of our old readers who have forgotten, I wish to remind them that no names and addresses (only initials) are published in this department. So many questions are received with only the initials signed. Unless these questions are of general interest, they cannot be published, but all questions will receive prompt attention if the name and address is plainly written.

If the lady who signed herself Mrs. N. J. will send her full address, I will be pleased to send her the address of a good reliable hair dresser where she could have her combings made up.

Send Your Salad Recipe

THE suggestion comes from one of our readers that we have a salad recipe contest this week. The only restrictions on this contest is that you send in but one of your personally tested recipes.

There will be five prizes. The first two will be three-piece kitchen knife sets, and the next handy needle cases containing a full assortment of needles.

Address your letters to Martha Cole, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, before May 23.

Mrs. M. A. C. wants suggestions for a wardrobe and equipment for a trip to California. If she will send her name and address, I will be pleased to send this information.—Martha Cole.

CAN YOU HELP US?

Can green window shades be painted, and if so what kind of paint is used?—Mrs. I. S.

Has some of our readers had experience in renewing old window shades? I would be pleased to pass it on to Mrs. I. S.

REMOVING FURNITURE BLEMISHES.

Will you please tell me what I could mix with varnish that has been opened for a time and will not spread? Also, what could be applied to waxed top fumed oak dining table to remove heat spots?—Mrs. M. B.

If you will mix a small amount of

turpentine or alcohol thoroughly with your varnish, it will make it spread better. To remove white spots from varnished surfaces, rub well with a cloth wrung out of tepid water to which a few drops of ammonia have been added. It will probably take three or four applications to remove the whiteness. Rub with a good furniture polish.

HOLDING BACK THE GRAY HAIRS.

If Mrs. L. S. will use this wash for her hair, it will help to keep it a nice brown: Pour boiling water over the green hulls of black walnuts and let stand until cold. Strain and wet the comb in this as you comb your hair. Use every day until the hair is the desired shade. The dry hulls may be used, but they must be stewed several hours on the back of the stove.—Mrs. M. O.

TO CAN FISH.

I have found this a good way to can fresh fish. Dress the large fish as for cooking and cut in pieces suitable for serving. Pack in a flat one-gallon crock and season with salt as you pack. Pour over one pound of melted butter and enough medium strength vinegar to cover the fish. Bake one hour with cover on. They can be sealed in jars or covered in crock. If kept in crock, weight down well.—Mrs. O.

TO REMOVE VARNISH STAINS.

Would like to know how to remove red varnish stain from a black suede slipper.—Mrs. H. M.

If the stain has not struck into the leather of the slipper, it may be sandpapered lightly and then the whole slipper cleaned with the black powder used for this purpose. Half turpentine and half alcohol will remove varnish stains from leather, then re-dress with the black cleaning powder.

WHAT I HAVE DISCOVERED.

I USE thick cream, either sweet or sour, in baking, instead of butter. One can follow the directions of any recipe by using just a little more cream than butter called for, and a little less milk. Cream makes the cake more spongy.—Mrs. F. B. S.

Instead of embroidering only one initial on a pillow case, I embroider two, one on each side. The cases wear much longer.

To keep children from pulling shoe laces out of shoes or making the ends uneven, I tie a knot after lacing the first pair of eyelets.—Mrs. E. M. H.

Coaxing the Milk-Drinking Habit

THERE are times, even with children brought up on the farm, when they will refuse to drink milk. After having been weaned from their wholly milk diet, they like the solid foods so well that their glass of milk at each meal is neglected. And too many times, the two or three-year-old suddenly revolts against drinking milk for no apparent reason.

In such cases, mother must do something to cause the child to acquire the milk-drinking habit, or to coax it along, for milk is a food needed in abundance by the growing child. There are many ways by which the child can be taught to like milk. Ofttimes if he is permitted to drink milk from a pretty cup or glass, never used for anything else, it will taste much better to him.

One mother writes that she induced her three-year-old daughter to drink milk by pasting a pretty picture on the bottom of the glass for her to see when the glass was drained. Sometimes she put pieces of hard candy in the glass, and the little girl was anxious to drink the milk that she might obtain the sweet.

Drinking milk through straws, such as are used at soda fountains, always appeals to children, and especially so if the milk is tinted with pure vegetable coloring or flavored with fruit juices.

These "encouragements" need only to be used for a short time. An appetite for milk and the habit of drinking it regularly will soon be developed, and with a little care and tact on mother's part, it will become permanent.



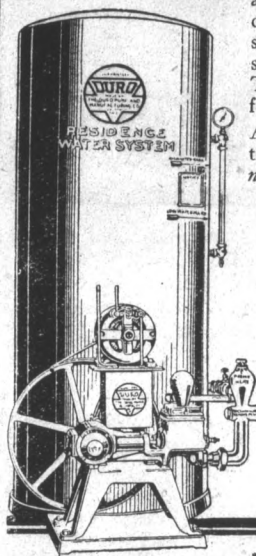
Write for this booklet—it takes the guess-work out of buying a Water System

Send for this Booklet

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Address.....

Michigan Farmer Pattern Service

4713. Girls' "Bobbie Blouse" Dress. Cut in 4 Sizes: 8, 10, 12, and 14 years. A 12-year size requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material. Price 12c.



4702. Ladies' Jacket. Cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 2¾ yards of 40 inch material. Price 12c.

4705. Boys' Play Suit. Cut in 4 Sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 6 years. A 3 year size requires 2¾ yards of 35 inch material. The Blouse alone requires 1 yard. Price 12c.

4712. Girls' Dress. Cut in 4 Sizes: 8, 10, 12, 14 years. A 12 year size requires 3¾ yards of 40 inch material. Without the collar ¾ yard less is required. Price 12c.



4709. Child's Dress. Cut in 4 Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. An 8 year size requires 3 yards of 27 inch material. Price 12c.

4293. Boys' Suit. Cut in 5 Sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 10-year size requires 1¾ yards for the blouse and 1¾ yard for the knickerbockers, of 36 inch material.

4724. Ladies' Dress. Cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size made as illustrated in the large view requires 4½ yards of embroidered material and 2¾ yards of lace, 32 inches wide. If made of one material without drapery and with short sleeves 4¾ yards 32 inches wide is required. The width of the skirt at the foot is 1¾ yard. Price 12c.



4715. Juniors' and Misses' Dress. Cut in 4 Sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16 year size requires 3¾ yards of 32 inch material. Price 12c.

Send twelve cents in either stamps or coin to the Pattern Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, for any of these patterns. Be sure to state size, and write address plainly to avoid delay.



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Try our lively and vigorous chicks from bred-to-lay and exhibition hens. They will make you money for they have the quality and egg-laying habit bred into them. A trial will convince you.

All leading varieties. Safe delivery. Prepaid. Prices right. Bank reference. Big, illustrated catalog free.

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Our own breeding flock of large type American White Leghorns. Laying and standard qualities combined. 13 years' experience in breeding, hatching and marketing. Also high quality Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds. All flocks culled and inspected. Modern hatching plant. 2 hatches weekly. Quality chicks at commercial prices. Write for prices and circular.

DEAN Egg Farm & Hatchery Big Beaver, Mail address Birmingham, Mich., R. 4.



QUALITY CHICKS

Strong Vigorous, Pure-Bred. The kind that live to produce a profit. From heavy producing English S. C. White Leghorns, (Baron Strain), carefully culled and mated to pure-bred males. Priced 10c and up. Price List Free. Postage and live delivery guaranteed. Reference: People's State Bank. **LAKE BLUFF HATCHERY, R. No. 1, Holland, Mich.**

LOOK BABY CHICKS \$9 a 100 and up. FREE FEED with order. Postage Paid. Live arrival guaranteed. 300 Egg Stock. Quality Supreme. Catalog free. NABOB HATCHERIES, AVE. 20, GAMBIER, OHIO, Member Int. Baby Chick Ass'n.

Whittaker's R. I. Red
Chicks and eggs for hatching. Both Combs. Michigan's Greatest Color and Egg Strain. Reduced prices for the balance of the season. **INTERLAKES FARM, Box 39, Lawrence, Mich.**

Baby Chicks \$12.00 per 100 and up. We are listing 12 varieties of pure-bred fowls, chickens, ducks and guineas. Send for prices and circulars. Clinton Hatchery & Poultry Farms, Wilmington, Ohio.



OUR BOYS AND GIRLS



A Few Lucky Letters

From Merry Circlers and Others

Dear Uncle Frank:

Well, now I have two Uncle Frank's, because I received my Merry Circle pin and card last week. I thank you very much for them. I will try to follow the rules on the card.

Were you ever a school teacher? I think you would be a good teacher.

Well, I guess this will make a lunch for W. B.—From your niece, Virdie M. Baer, R. 3, Remus, Mich.

As a teacher, I think I'd be a joke.



Reid Brack, of Brimley, All Dressed Up to Go Somewhere.

Anyhow, I have been so busy learning that I have not had time to teach. Glad you like the M. C. button.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I am glad that there are others besides myself who dislike algebra. Although there is much more to Latin, it is the easier subject, I think.

Polly Svinisky certainly hasn't a very good opinion of the boys, has she? Of course, all boys aren't rude to girls. It would be very unpleasant if they were, I'm sure. They don't seem to be defending themselves, though. One would think they would revolt at such a letter as Polly's.

One of the things that our superintendent is strict about is courtesy. It's a good thing, because some of us need the lecturing he gives us.—Annis Struthers, R. 3, Charlevoix, Mich.

My feelings for Latin are about the same as they are for algebra. Yes, Polly rubbed it in a little. Maybe she is going to be an old maid. Courtesy is a good thing to learn.

Dear Waste Paper Basket:

We have nine cows, two horses, one pig, and fifty-six chickens, and a dog. He is a shepherd, and goes after the cows every night, he is a good watch dog. When we children are playing ball, he will play as catcher and will jump three or four feet in the air to get the ball, then he will throw the ball back in the air and run after it as fast as he can go, and fetches the ball back to the pitcher again.—Affectionally yours, Willis Chester Trownfelter, Prescott, Mich.

Your dog is a handy one to have around. We ought to put him on the Merry Circle team.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I think Polly Svinisky is right about boys being rude to girls. I would like to see some boys that were not mean to girls. The other day teacher told us all to clean up the school ground. If you think the boys helped us very much, you are mistaken. They just got in our way and wouldn't help a bit. Then one boy got a hold of my foot and the other a hold of my hand and tried to make me walk.

I haven't very much patience with boys, especially with my brothers. And they tease me all the time. I would like to hear of some boys that aren't rude to girls. They think they are smart because they are strong.—Your niece, Elsie Reetz, Rose City, Mich.

I think, boys, that it is now your turn to say something. It is sometimes true that boys and men think strength takes the place of braininess.

Dear Uncle Frank:

If you want my opinion of the M. C. Aid Fund, I think it would be a good thing to have, because I think some

poor orphan children would like to have new clothes and something to eat, and if every M. C. sent in a dime, or even a nickle a month, it would be quite a sum of money to send away.

If you ever get another waste basket, get a smaller one so it will not get so many Merry Circle letters.

If this letter is written better than my others, it is because I wrote it with my new fountain pen.

Well, good-bye Uncle Frank, and Hello, W. B. Yours truly, Raymond Aslakson, Holton, Mich.

Thanks for your suggestions. Perhaps we can work the Fund suggestion, but I would hate to make a small waste basket work as hard as it would have to work. Your new pen writes well.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I don't see why you have to tell the children your name is "Puddin' Tame," do you? I should think they would be satisfied with "Uncle Frank." I'm sure that's a nice name.

How old are you, Uncle Frank? I don't think you are a married man, because you like powder on girls' faces, and if you were married, you would be sick and tired of powder by this time.

How is Mr. W. B. anyway? I kind of hope he has the stomach ache while you are reading this. Ain't I wicked?—From an M. C. niece, Helen M. Piper, Spruce, Mich.

Thanks for the compliment. I am glad you told me I liked powder on girls' faces; I didn't know it before.

What I Would Like to Be

By Rutherford Bauer, Vassar, Mich.

I believe I would like to be a farmer, because I like to drive our horses on the drag and the roller. My father lets me drive the horses to town to get barley ground into feed for the pigs. I think that is lots of fun, and I like to farm because I raise lots of rabbits and ducks. I ship them to Detroit and get all the money from them. I use the money to buy my clothes, and for Christmas and birthday presents.

I like the farm because I can plow. I plowed and dragged and rolled for all last year's wheat. I helped pull beans and my father and I drew about fifteen acres of beans in one day and a half.

I milk the cows and I do all the rest of the chores when my father is away threshing. I go threshing sometimes to our neighbors. When I go threshing I tend to the blower sometimes, but I generally shovel the grain in the back of the bin.

Another reason I like the farm is because I can raise pet lambs. I got them so tame they tag me all over. They even go in the house when we let them. I feed my lambs warm milk and they eat clover and grass all the time. We feed the milk twice a day when they are here, but nearly all the time they are in the woods.

It seems, though, that it would be a lot easier for men to like powder on girls' faces than girls to like tobacco smoke on men. Maybe my wife doesn't use powder very much.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I am the only girl in our school who is a Merry Circler, but there are two boys that have buttons; they are John Stutzman and Lester Almstadt. John said that my older sister did the contest for me, but you know that is not so. All Merry Circlers are honest.

I am the third oldest in a family of seven children, six girls and one boy. But dear me, we all know now what a boy is. We have a twenty-three-acre farm and all summer long our motto is "Work." Well, I must close.—From your niece, Mary Schuster, Utica, Mich.

I am glad to know you worked your own contest. I wish I could say that all M. C.'s are honest, but I can't. I wonder what that one boy thinks of six girls.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I read Polly's letter about boys being rude and I agree with her. Perhaps boys think girls are rude, too.

I think it is all right for girls to wear knickers when working out in the fields or going on a hike. Don't you?

I guess boys wouldn't like the idea of wearing girls' dresses, though!—Your niece, Annie Repp, Crosswell, Mich.

I don't think I should discuss such a rude question. There are apparently dresses for every occasion and occasions for every dress. So there are occasions for knickers.

By Miss Emma Kushmaul, Coleman,

I am in the eighth grade now and would like to go through high school and learn to be a school teacher.

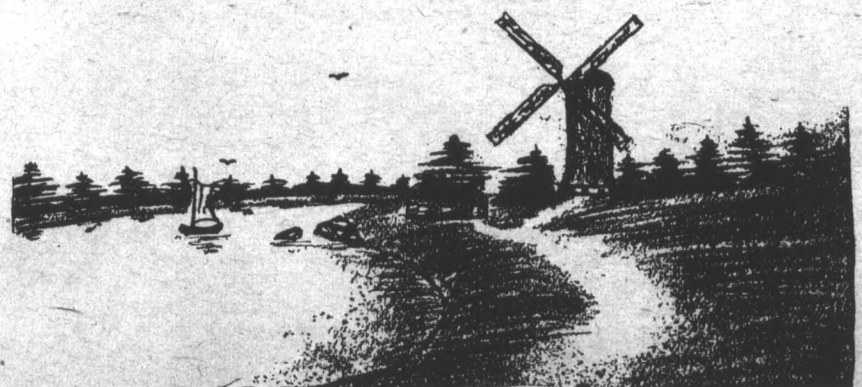
I would not like to be a city school teacher, where you could get no fresh air, where you would have to teach just certain grades, where you would have children all of one size to teach, where you would have such fine clothes to wear and would have to be quiet or the professor would be after you.

I would like to be a country school teacher. My reasons are that you try to manage the school and must make a success. I like to study books and I like children. I would like to teach grades from primary to eighth, no higher.

In a country school you can do your own janitor work and then all through school hours someone will not be working around the stove or furnace. When you do your own janitor work you are more careful about dropping things on the floor and more careful about the children.

If you do not have the fine silk and satin to wear in the country it is all right just so you are clean.

You just have to be good to the children and have them behave and behave yourself.



Leahbelle Gilbert's, (of Memphis), Holland Windmill Scene.

Prices Slashed

On Egg Bred Certified Chicks

Late May, June and July delivery. Shipped postpaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Barron Improved English Type and Hollywood American Type of S. C. White Leghorns. Sheppard's Strain of S. C. Mottled Anconas Direct. Dark Brown S. C. Brown Leghorns and Barred Rocks. Scientifically hatched in New-town Incubators from Pure-Bred Free Range Flocks which have been carefully culled and mated by experts and rated and certified by the Mich. Baby Chick Assn. Our Birds are winners at leading shows and Egg Laying Contests. Also hundreds of 8-wk.-old pullets ready for shipment. Prices: Special Star Mating chicks from flocks of one and two-year-old hens mated to 270-280 Egg Strain Males.

100	500	1,000	
S. C. White Leghorns & S. C. Anconas	\$12.00	\$57.50	\$110.00
Extra Selected Chicks, S. C. W. Leghorns, S. C. Br. Leg.	10.00	47.50	90.00
S. C. Br. Leg. & S. C. Anconas	8.00	40.00	75.00
Barred Rocks	12.50	60.00	115.00
Mixed or Broiler Chicks	7.50	35.00	70.00

Terms 10% with order, balance 10% a week before shipment. Reference, Zeeland State Bank. **TOWNLINE POULTRY FARM, Dept. M, Zeeland, Mich.**

GUARANTEED PURE-BRED CHICKS AND PULLETS

Special Star Mating Aristocrat Strain Barred Plymouth Rocks. Breeding Stock, Chicks and Eggs. Only a limited number of these. Write for prices. Barron S. C. White Leghorns. Sheppard's Strain Anconas. Special Star Matings.

Per 100	500	1000	
May	15.00	72.50	140.00
June	13.00	62.50	120.00
Grade "A" Matings			
May	12.00	57.50	110.00
June	10.00	47.50	90.00
Utility Bred-to-lay Rocks			
Per 100	500	1000	
May	15.00	72.50	140.00
June	13.00	62.50	120.00

Pullets of Quality at Moderate Prices.
5 Wk. 8 Wk. 10 Wk. 3 Mos. 4 Mos.
60c ea. 85c ea. \$1.00 ea. \$1.25 ea. \$1.50 ea.
Mixed chickens, Light Breed. 100, \$8.00; Heavy Breeds, 100, \$11.00.
Reference: Two Banks. 100 per cent live delivery. Don't wait. Order from this ad or write today. **FAIRVIEW POULTRY FARM, R. 2, Box E, Zeeland, Michigan.**

CHICKS 10c



Barron Strain S. C. W. Leghorn chicks from High producing hens. Our cockerels this year directly from M. A. C. Special pen. Our Anconas directly from C. E. Sheppard at 11c, and our Barred Plymouth Rocks at 12c for June delivery. Eggs at \$4.50 per 100. Send for our catalogue or order direct from this ad and be sure and get yours at this big reduced price. **BYRON CENTER POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, Byron Center, Mich., G. C. Keizer.**

BRED TO LAY CHICKS Certified

100,000 Highest Quality Certified Baby Chicks at reduced prices, from Michigan's best flocks. Personally culled and rated by experts, and certified by Michigan Baby Chicks Association. English Strain White Leghorns, large combs, deep bodies. Sheppard's Strain Anconas. Chicks from Extra Selected Stock. 50 chicks, \$6.25; 100 chicks, \$12.00; 500 chicks, \$57.50; 1,000 chicks, \$110.00. Broilers or Mixed chicks, \$8.00 per 100. Postpaid, 100% live delivery. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalog free. Order direct from this advertisement to save time and get stock where you are looking for, at the lowest possible prices, quality considered, from the Heart of the Poultry Industry. **RELIABLE POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, Paul De Groot, Mgr., Dept. M, Rte. 1, Zeeland, Michigan.**

KILBOURN'S ROYAL STRAIN

Baby Chicks and Eggs. Grade A stock produced by us on our own farm. Rocks, Reds, and Wyandottes, \$15.00 C. Common \$16.00 C. Leghorns \$16.00 C. Common \$12.00 C. Guaranteed 100% live delivery. Vigorous and true to name. Get the best. Custom hatching our specialty. **KILBOURN'S HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Box 24, Flint, Michigan.**

TANCRED-BARRON 200 to 300 egg bred line. Wonderful layers of large white eggs that bring premium prices. Over 2,000 selected free range breeders mated to choicest pedigreed sires. Quality chicks 9 1/2 up. Prepaid, parcel post. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Write for valuable free illustrated catalog and price list. **J. PATER & SON, R. 4-A, Hudsonville, Mich.**

Breckenridge Chicks Are Winners

Day-old chicks from strong, vigorous flocks which have been carefully culled and extra selected standard male birds—Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds and White Leghorns. We guarantee 100 per cent safe arrival. Write us for price list and circular. **BRECKENRIDGE HATCHERY, J. C. Barns, Prop. Box 351, Breckenridge, Mich.**

Barred Rock Baby Chicks

We hatch only Barred Rock Chicks from choice selected stock shipped by prepaid parcel post to your door, satisfaction and alive delivery guaranteed. Circular on request. **THE KAZOO HATCHERY CO. R. R. 3, Kalamazoo, Mich.**

SULLIVAN QUALITY BABY CHICKS

14 heavy laying breeds. Hogan tested. Quality is what counts. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Price 8c and up. Catalog FREE. **QUALITY FARMS, Box 110, Wellsville, Mo.**

CHICKS BARRED ROCK. English Strain White Leghorns and Brown Leghorns. Guarantee full 100 per cent alive. Free delivery. Hillview Poultry Farm & Hatchery, C. Boyen, Prop., R. 12, B. F. Holland, Mich.

Money-Making Stunts

By Josephine Zyurciel, Gobles, Mich.

In the summer when I was seven years old my father threw a lamb out doors because it was nearly dead.

My father said I could have it. I took it in the house and put it in a box. I fed it milk. In about two weeks it could run, and was a nice lamb.

I would feed it along the road in the summer. In the winter I bought feed from my father.

In the spring I had it sheared and the wool brought me \$4.25.

The sheep had two lambs, which I kept. With the wool money I bought a turkey for \$3.00. She laid eighteen eggs, from which I raised ten turkeys. I sold them in the fall and got around \$50, which I put in the bank.

On my eighth birthday my father gave me a heifer calf. I raised it. When it was a cow I sold the cream. It brought me about \$8.00 a month. I buy the feed and save the rest.

One of my mother's hens was very sick. She said I could have it. I kept it all winter and in the spring it was a full grown pullet. She laid fifteen eggs and raised twelve chickens. In the fall I sold them, and they brought me \$15.00, of which I spent \$5.00 for feed. I had \$10 left.

I put all the money in the bank to pay my way through high school, as I am now in the seventh grade.

MONEY-MAKING STUNT WINNERS.

THE following are the ones whose papers were picked as giving the best and most profitable money-making stunt in the contest which was announced May 3.

Fountain Pens.

Elcon Wyland, R. 3, Syracuse, Ind.
Josephine Zyurciel, R. 2, Gobles, Mich.

Flashlights.

Bertha Olson, R. 1, Escanaba, Mich.
Richard Wooden, Hanover, Mich.
Marjorie Yunker, Howe, Ind.

Candy.

David Showell, Linden, Mich.
Martin Lerg, Lake City, Mich.
Cecil McGin, Hale, Mich.
Osmond L. Beckwith, R. 2, Ovid, Mich.
Floyd Halpin, North Branch, Mich.

Ad. Reading Contest

YOU can find the answers to the questions below in the advertising columns of this issue.

After your answer, write the number of the page on which you found the question. Make your answers as short as possible and do not re-write the question.

Put your name, address and age, in the upper left-hand corner of your paper. If you write a letter, put it on a separate sheet. Put M. C. after your name if you are a Merry Circler.

All papers which are correct and show neatness will be mixed in a basket and the first ten drawn out will win prizes. The writers of the first two papers picked will get fountain pens; the next three, flashlights, and the next five, little boxes of candy.

All boys and girls not Merry Circlers, who send in correct and neat papers will get Merry Circle membership cards and buttons.

Send your contest letters to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, before May 23, when the contest closes.

1. What requires no paint?
2. Who got seventy per cent production during December and January with his chickens?
3. What is built to last through years of money-making services?
4. Whose clippers can anyone use?
5. What gasifies common kerosene?
6. Where do most belt troubles start?
7. In whose ad. do you find "Nuf Ced?"
8. What is the quickest and cheapest way to drain wet spots in the farm?
9. What company made the first steel constructed threshers?
10. What gives a lifetime of service with little or no attention?

WYNGARDEN'S "EGG-BRED" BABY CHICKS



WYNGARDEN JUNE HATCHED CHICKS LAY IN NOVEMBER

Order Now from these Low Prices

Quantity	English W. Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Anconas	50	100	1000
Selected Matings		\$5	\$10	\$90
Extra Selected Matings, same breeds		6	12	110
Special Star Mating, English W. Leghorns		7	14	120
Odds and Ends (broilers)		8	18	70

(500 lots at the 1,000 rate). 100% live delivery guaranteed.
Hy. Zimmerman, Amasa, Ia., writes: "Our flock of 263 hens have laid 6,354 eggs in the month of March a little better than 200 eggs a day, or an average of 24 1/2 eggs each for one month."

WYNGARDEN FARMS & HATCHERIES
Box M Zeeland Mich. U.S.A.



EARLY MATURING BABY CHICKS

From Carefully Culled Pure-bred Stock

Buy your chicks by comparison. Try our chicks and compare them with others for Early Maturity, Quality, and Livability.

Prices for Prompt Delivery on	50	100	500	1000
Extra Select B. P. Rocks & R. I. Reds	\$6.00	\$11.00	\$50.00	\$100.00
Foreman Strain B. P. Rocks	8.00	15.00	70.00	130.00
R. I. Reds from Choice Matings	8.00	15.00	70.00	130.00
W. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons & W. P. Rocks	8.00	15.00	70.00	130.00
Utility & Eng. S. C. W. Leghorns	5.50	10.00	45.00	90.00
Special American S. C. W. Leghorns	6.50	12.00	55.00	110.00

Full Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid.
Order direct from this ad. and save time. Send P. O. Money Order, Bank Draft or Certified Check. Member I. B. C. A. Reference, Milan State Savings Bank.

MILAN HATCHERY

Box 4,

MILAN, MICH.



For Persistent Layers--- Raise Wolverine Baby Chicks

Bred for heavy egg production since 1910. Specially priced for June Delivery, June 3-10-17 and later. Shipped by parcel post, prepaid, up to your door. 100% safe arrival guaranteed.

S. C. English Type White Leghorns

BLOOD WILL TELL	50	100	500	1000
Chicks	50	100	500	1000
Selected mating	\$5.00	\$10.00	\$50.00	\$100.00
Our best mating	\$6.00	\$12.00	\$57.50	\$115.00

25% with Order and Will Ship C. O. D. for the Balance.
Order direct from this Ad. to save time and get your chicks at once, or first write for our free 32-page catalogue.

WOLVERINE HATCHERY
L. H. P. WIERSMA Prop. R. 2, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN

REDUCED PRICES ON KEYSTONE QUALITY CHICKS

From Early Maturing Stock. Bred In Mich.-Hatched In Mich. All Pure Bred Stock From Carefully Culled And Mated Flocks,

Full Live Delivered Guaranteed

Prices for Prompt Delivery on	50	100	500	1000
Extra Select B. P. Rocks & R. I. Reds	\$6.00	\$11.00	\$50.00	\$100.00
Foreman Strain B. P. Rocks	8.00	15.00	70.00	130.00
R. I. Reds, from Choice Matings	8.00	15.00	70.00	130.00
W. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons & W. P. Rocks	8.00	15.00	70.00	130.00
Utility & Eng. S. C. W. Leghorns	5.50	10.00	45.00	90.00
Special American S. C. W. Leghorns	6.50	12.00	55.00	110.00

Mixed, all varieties, \$7.00 per hundred. Mixed, all heavies, \$9.00 per hundred.
Order direct from this ad. and save time. Send P. O. Money Order, Bank Draft or Certified Check. Member I. B. C. A. Bank Reference.

The Keystone Hatchery & Poultry Farm, Box 8, Lansing, Mich.

Pure Bred, Big Value CHICKS. NOW at Reduced Prices

	25	50	100	500	1,000
S. C. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns	\$2.50	\$5.00	\$10.00	\$47.50	\$90.00
B. Minorcas, Anconas, Barred Rocks, Reds	3.00	6.00	12.00	57.50	110.00
White Wyandottes, White Rocks	3.50	7.00	14.00	67.50	130.00
White and Buff Orpingtons	4.00	8.00	16.00	77.50	150.00
Broiler Chicks Heavy	2.50	5.00	10.00	50.00	100.00
Broiler Chicks Light	2.25	4.50	9.50	45.00	90.00

Bank Reference and safe arrival Guaranteed. Order from this ad and save time.

Wolf Hatching & Breeding Co., Dept. 5, Gibsonburg, Ohio

REDUCED PRICES - CERTIFIED CHICKS From World's Best Laying Strains

For JUNE, JULY AND AUGUST DELIVERY

Breed	25	50	100	500	1000
Tancred Wh. Leghorns	\$2.50	\$5.00	\$9.00	\$40.00	\$80.00
Parks' Barred Rocks	3.00	6.00	11.00	52.50	102.50
R. C. S. C. Reds	3.00	6.00	11.00	52.50	102.50

Order now for prompt delivery. Satisfaction guaranteed. All flocks inspected and certified by Mich. Agr. College. Strong healthy chicks, real money-makers. Don't delay. Many disappointed last year. Order from this ad now. Catalog free. Real broiler chicks at \$7.00 per 100 after June 1st, no breed guaranteed.

LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM, R.S. Box 5, Holland, Michigan

750,000 CHICKS \$9.50 PER 100 AND UP

From select flocks of heavy laying Pure-Bred hens on free range and properly cared for to insure strong, vigorous chicks that will live and MAKE MONEY for you. Order right from this ad. with full remittance and get them quickly. Bank reference. There is no risk.

Varieties	25	50	100	500	1000
White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas	\$3.00	\$5.50	\$10.00	\$47.50	\$90.00
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, Minorcas	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
White Rocks & Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	3.75	7.00	13.50	65.00	125.00

Mixed Chicks, \$9.00 per 100. Heavy Mixed, \$10.50 per 100 straight. Postpaid. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Catalog Free.

TRI-STATE HATCHERIES Box 533 **ARCHBOLD, OHIO**

Additional Poultry Ads. on Page 701

ONE MILLION

This season get our big, fluffy, healthy, vigorous "Good Luck" chicks and REAP BIG PROFITS. These prices effective on and after May 17th.



REDUCED PRICES ON READY MADE GOOD LUCK CHICKS \$8.50 PER 100 AND UP.

Varieties. Prices on 50 100 300 500 1,000

White & Brown Leghorns	5.50	10.00	28.00	47.00	\$2.00
Buff Leghorns, Anconas	5.50	10.00	29.00	47.00	52.00
Barred Rocks	6.00	12.00	34.00	57.00	110.00
R. C. & S. C. Reds	6.00	12.00	34.00	57.00	110.00
White Rocks	6.50	13.00	37.00	62.00	118.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Blk. Minorcas	7.00	13.50	39.00	65.00	120.00
White & Buff Orpingtons	7.00	13.50	39.00	65.00	120.00
Silver & Part. Wyandottes	7.00	13.50	39.00	65.00	120.00
Buff Minorcas, Lt. Brahmas	10.00	19.00	55.00		
Speckled Sussex	10.00	19.00	55.00		
Mixed Chicks, \$8.50 per 100. Mixed, all heavies, \$11.00 per 100 straight.					

Postpaid. Full Live Delivery Guaranteed. Bank Reference.

The Neuhauser "GOOD LUCK" chicks are prized by thousands of customers everywhere for their Beauty, Type and Heavy Egg Production. We hatch only from the best selected parent flocks. We send you BIG, STRONG, STURDY CHICKS. Order right from this ad. with full remittance. Get them when you want them. You take no chance with Neuhauser's Good Luck Chicks. Catalog Free. Member I. B. C. A. and Ohio Hatcheries, Box 72, NAPOLEON, OHIO.

CHICKS

From World's Greatest Layers

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

Tom Barron White Leghorns Heavy Type Brown Leghorns
R. C. & S. C. Rhode Island Reds Park's Barred Rocks

Flocks are carefully culled and developed on free range. All chicks are hand picked and inspected, no cripples or weaklings. Every one strong and healthy. Satisfaction and 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postage paid. Write now for our low prices and free catalog. White Leghorn and Barred Rock pullets after May 1, at low prices.

KNOLL'S HATCHERY, R. R. 12, Box M, HOLLAND, MICH.



Royal Egg-Bred Chicks

S. C. English Type White Leghorns and Brown Leghorns

You want strong, healthy chicks that grow fast into heavy producing Leghorns. You can have these chicks from us at a very reasonable price. Old customers took over 65 per cent of our chicks last year. H. A. Burke, of Green Bay, Wis., writes he had 70 per cent production during Dec. and Jan., 22 below zero, of chicks bought from us May 1st, 1923. 12 years of breeding for heavy egg production. Carefully selected breeders, headed by large, vigorous males and many years of successful hatching and shipping chicks, gives you chicks that will bring you success. 100 per cent live arrival guaranteed. Catalog free list free. Write today. ROYAL HATCHERY AND FARMS, S. P. Wierma, R. 2, Zeeland, Mich.

BABION'S QUALITY CHICKS

Varieties. Postpaid Prices on 25 50 100 500 1,000					
Pure English White, Brown & Buff Leghorns	\$4.00	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.00	\$120.00
Barred Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Minorcas	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
Wh. & Buff Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.50	150.00
Sil. Wyandottes, Orpingtons	5.50	10.00	19.00	92.00	180.00

Prices quoted are for chicks hatched from OUR GOOD UTILITY FLOCKS. Chicks from Stock of BLUE RIBBON PENS will be \$5.00 per 100 higher. Postpaid. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Bank references. You cannot go wrong. Order from this ad. Thousands satisfied. Ten years' experience. Our slogan: the best chicks are cheapest, not the cheapest chicks the best. Also 8 week pullets \$1.25 up. BABION'S FRUIT AND POULTRY FARMS, Flint, Michigan.



Great Northern Hatchery Pure Bred Selected Flocks 100% Live Delivery

Strong, Sturdy, Northern-grown Chicks. Selected, pure-bred stock. Healthy Flocks on free range insure strength in every Chick. Order from this Ad.

Varieties. Prices on 50 100 300 500 1,000					
Leghorns (S. C. White and Brown)	\$7.00	\$13	\$38	\$62	\$120
Barred Rocks	8.00	15	43	72	140

Mixed Broiler Chicks, \$12 per 100 straight. Hatched under best conditions in Newtown Incubators. Every Chick carefully inspected. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Reference, State Commercial Savings Bank, this city. Write for prices on special matings. GREAT NORTHERN HATCHERY, Box 56, Zeeland, Michigan.



BETTER CHICKS AND MORE OF THEM

Barred Rocks 50, \$7.00, 100 \$13.50, 500 \$65.00; S. C. W. Leghorns 50, \$5.75, 100 \$11.00, 500 \$52.50; S. C. Anconas 50, \$6.75, 100 \$13.00, 500 \$62.50. Our Chicks are from well kept, well fed, free range, heavy producing flocks, looked after by satisfied customers. "I have the best hens out of the Chicks I got of you last year or write us. Still better, call on us if possible, and let us talk things over. We are located on the M-11 cement road 2 miles north of Holland. Visitors always welcome. DILIGENT HATCHERY, Holland, Mich. H. J. KNOLL, Owner.



Reduced Prices for BEST Chicks

For JUNE-JULY-AUGUST—Pure bred chicks, hatched right, large and strong, postpaid live delivery to your door.

Breeds 25 Chicks 50 Chicks 100 Chicks 500 Chicks 1,000 Chicks					
White Leghorns	\$2.50	\$5.00	\$9.00	\$42.50	\$85.00
Barred Rocks	3.00	6.00	11.00	52.50	105.00
S.C.R.I. Reds	3.00	6.00	11.00	52.50	105.00

Strong broiler chicks, no breed guaranteed, \$7.00 per 100, after June 1st. Order early, right now! Late customers were disappointed last year. Quality and price talk. Act now. BRUMMER-FREDRICKSON Poultry Farm, Box 20, Holland, Mich.

REDUCED PRICES ON ONE MILLION BETTER BABY CHICKS

Varieties. Prices on 50 100 300 500 1,000					
White, Brown, Buff Leghorns	6.00	11.00	\$32.50	\$52.50	\$100.00
Barred & Buff Rocks, Blk. Minorcas	7.00	13.00	38.00	63.50	125.00
S. C. & R. C. Reds, Anconas	7.00	13.00	38.00	63.50	125.00
White Rocks & White Wyandottes	7.50	14.00	41.00	68.00	135.00
Silver L. Wyandottes	8.50	16.00	49.00	80.00	160.00
Buff Minorcas	11.00	21.00	60.00		
Mixed Chicks, \$8.00 per 100 straight; heavy mixed \$10.00 per 100					

Postpaid to your door. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Hatched from heavy laying, pure-bred flocks. Bank reference. Order right from this ad. with full remittance. Circular Free. Member I. B. C. A. and Ohio C. A. We are only four hours from Detroit. EAGLE NEST HATCHERY, Box 81, Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

New Low Prices On Dundee Pure Bred Chicks

FROM MAY 26th TO JULY 26th.

Barred Rocks	100	500	1,000
R. C. R. I. Reds	\$12.00	\$55.00	\$110.00
Anconas	12.00	55.00	110.00
White Leghorns	10.00	47.50	95.00
	10.00	45.00	90.00

Get your order in early. All birds culled by M. A. C. Graduate. 100 per cent live delivery, postpaid. Reference Dundee State Savings Bank. Order direct from this Ad or write for catalog. THE DUNDEE HATCHERY, Box A, Dundee, Michigan



HIGH GRADE CHICKS

S. C. English White Leghorns and S. C. Anconas, strong, sturdy, northern grown chicks, hatched from flocks on free range. We ship by Prepaid Parcel Post and guarantee satisfaction and 100 per cent live delivery. Send in your order at once at the following prices, or send for catalogue. Write for prices on special matings. Send 10 per cent with order, balance one week before chicks are shipped. Can ship any week.

Chicks. 50 100 500 1,000					
May Prices	\$5.50	\$11.00	\$52.50	\$100.00	
June Prices	5.00	10.00	47.50	90.00	
Broiler chicks \$2.00 per 100 less.					

M. D. WYNGARDEN, R. 4, Box 80, Zeeland, Mich.

CHILSON BARRED ROCKS

1922-23

Won Mich. International Egg Contest

at M. A. C. over all heavy breeds. We have chicks and eggs from sisters and daughters of this pen at reasonable prices. May we send you our Mating list. MR. and MRS. W. H. CHILSON, R. 1, Grandville, Michigan.

RUPTURED OVIDUCT.

Would you please tell me what the symptoms of a duck which has broken an egg are, and also how to care for her if such is the case?—M. A. H.

Ducks may become ruptured during the heavy laying season but I can find no record of ducks becoming egg bound. In cases of a ruptured oviduct the bird might walk penguin fashion due to the accumulation of egg making materials in the abdomen. Such birds cannot be treated although they may live a long time. When the condition is first noted it is probably best to kill the bird. If the carcass is otherwise in good condition the bird is probably all right for meat.

WHY CHICKS DIE IN SHELLS.

THE beginner with an incubator usually receives a shock at the completion of the first hatch. He has tested the eggs and found ninety per cent fertile and after counting the chicks on that basis opens the machine to find only a fifty or sixty per cent hatch. That starts an immediate inquiry to locate the cause.

The beginner should not worry too much over such results. As near as I can find there are many large commercial hatcheries satisfied with an average of fifty per cent hatches for the season. When they receive a sixty or sixty-five per cent hatch they consider it very good and are pleased with the results. They usually incubate eggs showing close to ninety per cent fertility so it is evident that a lot of chicks must die in the shells in spite of careful operation of the incubators.

I have had good success with artificial incubation, but some chicks will always die in the shell. Our efforts are made to cut this loss to the minimum although we cannot prevent it entirely. Applying moisture seems to help us in cutting down the losses. When the membrane inside the egg shells becomes as dry and tough as wrapping paper it takes a lot of hard work for the chick to emerge.

When machines are operated in an upstairs room the eggs require more moisture than if they are hatched in a cool, moist cellar. The air from the outside is constantly passing through an incubator and if the air is very dry it has a tendency to dry out the eggs rapidly. When I operate machines upstairs I always place a dish of water under each egg tray and that seems to help increase the per cent of eggs that hatch.

The last time the eggs are turned I often soak woolen cloths in hot water. Then they are wrung out and placed over the eggs and the trays are returned to the machine. Several hours later they are taken out and are often dry as the moisture will all be taken up by the eggs and the air in the machine.

Fresh eggs from vigorous breeding stock will produce the best chicks and a smaller per cent will die during the final stages of incubation. But the beginner should not be discouraged if a certain per cent of fully developed chicks fail to emerge from the shells. It is a condition that skilled operators of incubators have not learned to avoid and a loss that must be expected in artificial incubations.

HENS LOSE TOE NAILS.

Some of my chickens have lost their toenails. Toes are swollen. Our hens' toes are very white. If a disease, what is it and is it contagious? Hens seem well.—J. W. T.

I think the swelling and loss of the toe nails may be the result of frozen toes during severe cold weather. The handicap in scratching for grain might cause considerable reduction in egg production, but otherwise would probably not permanently injure the bird. Sometimes swollen toes might be caused by bumble-foot or abscess of the foot. If this is present, lance the swelling to remove the cheesy pus. Then saturate the wound with iodine and bandage.

White Diarrhea Stopped in 48 hours

If chicks are "pasted up", weak, wobbly, with no appetite, here's easy way to save them.

White diarrhea kills half of nearly every hatch of chicks. It's strange how many people do nothing either to prevent the trouble or end it, thinking this loss can't be stopped. But it can be stopped, without extra work, without troublesome dosing, and at almost no cost. For years, thousands have saved their sick chicks and raised nearly every chick in every hatch, by merely dropping an Avicol tablet in the drinking water. Successful poultry raisers say there is nothing else like Avicol for this purpose.

Chas. N. Kittinger, Willows, Calif., writes: "Twelve of my chicks had diarrhea by the time I received my Avicol. I immediately gave them some, and by the second day, the trouble disappeared and now they are all as lively as crickets. If I had only known of Avicol sooner, I would have saved lots of chicks."

"Last spring I bought 25 baby chicks," writes Mrs. John Shaffer, Owen, Wis. "When about a week old, they began dying, would get droopy and in a few hours would die. When I had 15 left, I began giving Avicol and they stopped dying at once. I did not lose another one."

Don't let white diarrhea get started in your flock. Prevent it! Stop it! Readers are urged to write at once to Burrell-Dugger Co., 652 Allen Ave., Indianapolis, Ind., sending 50c as a deposit for a package by mail prepaid (or \$1 for large size holding nearly 3 times as much). If the Avicol doesn't stop your chick losses immediately, if you're not more than satisfied, every cent of the money you have deposited will be promptly refunded by the manufacturers.

Burrell-Dugger Company, 652 Allen Avenue Indianapolis, Indiana

LEE'S LICE KILLER

The Old Reliable Has proven itself year after year the one sure way to rid poultry of lice, mites, bedbugs, body lice and such vermin. Paint or spray on roosts, etc. No dusting, dipping, greasing, bandaging. Get it at your drug or seed store, or write us for particulars and valuable free book. GEO. H. LEE CO. Omaha, Neb.

GERMOZONE

FOR SICK CHICKENS

25 years the one dependable remedy and preventive. Millions use it for WHITE DIARRHEA and other bowel troubles; colds, canker, roup, cholera, chicken pox, etc. Don't experiment. Get GERMOZONE, (65c & \$1.25 sizes) and FREE book, "The Lee Way," worth a dollar to every poultry raiser. At drug or seed stores or sent postpaid by GEO. H. LEE CO. OMAHA, NEBR.

PURE BRED CHICKS

What our Customers say—
Elmer Arnold—801 eggs in 14 days in December from 85 June hatched, White Leghorns; Herman Broome—Bought 100 gels—Bought 100 gels, 30 cockerals, raised 69 pullets, 30 cockerals, F. K. Wallis—Ordered 100 chicks, received 103, hatched every one. This wonderful vitality and laying ability shows why, as this is written, our S.C.W. Leghorns lead in Michigan International laying contest. Our strains are Tom Barron Imported and Hollywood B. C. White Leghorns, Sheppard's Famous S. C. Mottled Anconas and Parks Bred to Lay Barred Rocks. Chicks shipped postpaid, 100% live delivery guaranteed. Big illustrated catalog sent Free. C. Verward Hatchery, Box 29 Zeeland, Mich.

MAY AND JUNE CHICKS

THE KIND THAT PAYS BIG PROFITS.

PINE BAY FARM CHICKS are backed by our 20 years' experience in the poultry business and a reputation for fair dealing with thousands of satisfied customers. Our experience protects you.

CHICKS FROM 6¢ UP FOR JUNE DELIVERY.

Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas and Leghorns. We breed and own International Egg Laying Contest Winners. Free Catalog. Get full prices before ordering elsewhere.

PINE BAY POULTRY FARM, HOLLAND, MICH.

Buy Your Baby Chicks

from us this year and guarantee your profits. Purchasers of our chicks raise 95 percent instead of only 50 percent, because our flocks are culled for disease as well as highest egg production and because we hatch only in tested mammoth machines. Rocks, W. Leghorns, Reds, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, 9c up. Our large free catalogue tells all about our superior, egg pedigree stock.

MICHIGAN HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Box 1 Holland, Mich.



BABY CHICKS

Strong healthy chicks. Flocks culled by M. A. C. graduate.

50 100 500			
E. W. Leghorns, Tom Barron Strain, Anconas	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$60.00
Barred Rocks & R. I. Reds	8.00	15.00	72.00

Order from this ad. and get your chicks at once, or send for literature. Reference McLachlin State Bank, Petersburg, Mich. PETERSBURG HATCHERY, Petersburg, Mich.

DAIRY IMPROVEMENT WORK

YIELD TEN POUNDS MORE EACH DAY.

MR. R. E. HOPKINS, of Allegan, went into the West Allegan Association in June, 1923. He has a well-bred herd of Holsteins and sells milk at wholesale.

In a conversation with an extension man recently Mr. Hopkins said: "The testing association work hasn't cost me a penny. It's made me money! My cows, on the average, produced for me ten pounds more milk apiece every day this winter than last winter. I got this extra milk by knowing what my cows were doing and feeding them so they could give the most milk at the lowest cost."

GOING AFTER BETTER DAIRY STOCK.

THE better-sire movement is taking on form in Leelanau, Grand Traverse and Antrim counties. Through the efforts of Forrest Elliott—Guernsey breeder, Robert W. Lauther and D. H. Day—Holstein breeders, and the officials of Suttons Bay, the ground-work has been laid for the introduction of pure-bred bulls in the dairy herds of these counties.

In this connection, June 14 will be the gala day. On the county fair grounds at Suttons Bay, Mr. L. C. Scrub will be placed on trial for his life. After the execution, a barbecue, with coffee and cream, in addition to a basket lunch, will be served. Then the representatives of the American Guernsey Cattle Club, of the American Jersey Cattle Club, and of the Holstein-Friesian Association, will assist in the organization of cooperative bull associations covering the three counties, which will be feasible on account of the geographical and established breeding advantages offered. The object is to organize several blocks of each of the breeds to provide for exchanges, which would be impossible if the breeders of but one county were to organize.

Breeders in these counties are real enthusiastic over this event, believing that it will mark the beginning of a new era in the agricultural development of the region. Records made by cows in the Grand Traverse region convince those who have given the matter careful thought that they can grow herds equal to the best that can be grown anywhere in dairydom.

HIS JERSEYS DID WELL.

THE small herd of six pure-bred Jersey cows, owned by W. K. Hayward, of Hillsdale, Michigan, have made quite a remarkable showing in cow testing association work during the past year. The showing made by this herd was the more worthy of note because of the fact that one of the animals was a yearling, another was two years old, two others were three years old, and a fifth was past eleven.

Due to the fact that Mr. Hayward started testing when the association was organized about one year ago, he did not enter some of his cows then nearly dry, until they freshened, and as a result, the average lactation period of his cows for the year was less than ten months each.

Working under the handicaps of age

and short lactation periods, the herd produced an average of 7,135 pounds of milk and 401.2 pounds of fat. The income, over cost of feed, was \$149.27 per cow, and there was a return of \$3.09 for each \$1.00 spent for feed.

Mr. Hayward is an enthusiastic dairyman and believes in Jerseys because they have demonstrated their ability to produce economically. He is building a larger herd and expects to make a much better showing as his animals mature.—H. E. D.

MR. NOON BELIEVES IN TESTING.

MIKE L. NOON, president of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, has been in a cow testing association for quite a few years. Ask him if it has paid him on his grade cows. Mr. Noon will rear up on his hind legs and orate thusly: "Any man who joins a cow testing association and uses the information he gets in weeding out his 'visitor' cows and feeding his good

Says the Dairy Cow

DAIRY cows are now kept in every county in Michigan. In every county the dairy cow says, "Be careful of me. Neglect to feed me properly and I will work against you. Feed me rightly and abundantly and I will work for you and be profitable. Put me in a cow testing association and I will prove my worth."

cows so they milk to capacity and who then fails to get enough extra profit to pay his testing cost can come to me and get his dues back, plus a fifty per cent bonus."

How's that? Mr. Noon knows because he has tried it himself.

ANOTHER DAIRY TOUR.

PLANS are being formulated looking to the making up of a dairy tour through the dairy section of Wisconsin, in the summer or fall of this year, somewhat like that carried out a year ago. This time it is proposed to take along young farmers rather than club-boys. Both Professor O. E. Reed, of the Michigan Agricultural College, and Mr. G. E. Bishop, of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau are pushing the idea.

It is suggested that this expedition might well synchronize with the International Live Stock Show at Milwaukee this fall. It is believed that young farmers will learn in this way much that is helpful about farm practice and marketing, feeding, etc. To get a line on the views of farmers and county agents, the bureau has addressed to the agricultural agents a questionnaire covering the value, objects and need of such a tour.

Is it not fortunate that so many of the young calves from our dairy herds are spared the horror of looking upon their fathers?

Farmers of eighteen different counties of Indiana have been receiving a premium of three cents per pound for butter-fat where cream is marketed at periods of no longer than four days.

The Top Notchers

THE following table shows the five high cows in milk production out of better than twenty thousand cows that were under cow test work in seventy-three associations during March.

Association and Owner.	Breed	Age.	Date.	Fresh.	Lbs. Milk.	Lbs. Fat.
Genesee No. 7, J. E. Post.....	PB H	4	Jan. 31		3,001.5	99.05
Ingham-Lansing, Geo McKim & Son.....	PB H				2,836.	90.76
Genesee No. 7, J. E. Post.....	PB H	3	Dec. 23		2,694.1	94.29
Jackson-Grass Lake, M. L. Noon & Son.....	GR H	6	Dec. 27		2,688.0	80.6
Kent-West Alpine, John C. Buth.....	PB H	13			2,641.0	76.6

Reynolds Shingles For Farm Buildings

Made in different styles, but in one quality only—the best that the most modern facilities and twenty-three years of experience in the manufacture of asphalt shingles make possible.

Whether you are erecting new buildings or repairing old ones, a Reynolds roof should be your choice.

It will be if you will investigate before you buy.

For sale by lumber dealers everywhere.

H. M. Reynolds Shingle Company

"Originator of the Asphalt Shingle"

Grand Rapids,

Michigan

Please Mention The Michigan Farmer When Writing Advertisers

SEE A New Improved DE LAVAL Cream Separator Side-by-Side

with any other made before putting your money into one.

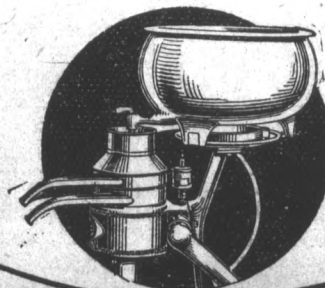
If you do you will not need any expert to tell which is by far the better designed and made machine, sure to last the longer and prove the better investment.

Nor will any clever salesman be able to convince you that the other machine is "just as good," or good enough while perhaps a little cheaper.

A De Laval will save any cost difference over the other machine the first month of use, and go on doing so for twenty years.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY
NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO
165 Broadway 29 E. Madison Street 61 Beale Street

Sold on
Easy
Terms



See your
De Laval
Agent



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Solves Upkeep

Nothing about ALPHA CEMENT construction to rust, rot or burn.

No paint required.

Call on your local ALPHA Dealer. He is a cement-service man

Alpha Portland Cement Co.
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Battle Creek, Mich. Ironton, Ohio St. Louis Pittsburgh
Philadelphia Boston New York Baltimore

CEMENT

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

Registered Aberdeen-Angus 6 heifers, 5 bulls from eight to fourteen months. Best of breeding. The growthy kind that make good. Reasonable. Inquire of F. J. Wilber, Clio, Mich.

Guernseys Two choice, well-grown bull calves nearly 7 months old, from good producing dams, and sired by grandson of Imp. King of the May, at farmer's prices for quick sale. Wm. S. Ormiston & Son, R. 8, St. Johns, Mich.

Reg. Guernseys 6 Heifer Calves, suitable for club work. Come and see them. \$125 each. J. M. Williams, North Adams, Mich.

Wallinwood Guernseys

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

GUERNSEYS Reg. heifers for sale, also two young cows. Quality, right prices. W. W. Burdick, Williamston, Mich.

A GOOD INVESTMENT

It Pays to Buy a Bull from Michigan State Herds

Because they are permanent institutions and will be tested and developed year after year. During March we completed the following records:

For 305 days: A 7-yr.-old made 1232.1 butter and 26,053.6 milk. A 5-yr.-old made 1147.9 butter and 26,074.9 milk. An 8-yr.-old made 1029.7 butter and 25,899.4 milk. A 5-yr.-old made 863.4 butter and 20,785.7 milk. A 4-yr.-old made 964.6 butter and 21,480.4 milk. A 2-yr.-old made 851.7 butter and 22,963.0 milk.

Also four records above 800 lbs. butter in 305 days and four from 29.6 to 33.1 lbs. butter in seven days.

Send for our new bull list.

Bureau of Animal Industry, Department C, Lansing, Michigan

FOR SALE Jersey bulls ready for service. All cows Register of Merit. Accredited herd. Would take a bankable note. SMITH AND PARKER, R. 4, Howell, Mich.

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

Registered Jersey cattle, young bulls, for sale. Tuberculin tested. J. L. CARTER, Lake Odessa, Mich.

Hereford Steers

88 Wt. Around 650 lbs. 30 Wt. Around 800 lbs.
44 Wt. Around 600 lbs. 38 Wt. Around 700 lbs.
48 Wt. Around 500 lbs. 46 Wt. Around 600 lbs.
All dehorned, deep reds, good stocker order. Real quality Herefords are usually market toppers when finished. Anxious to sell, your choice one car load or all. Give number and weight preferred.

Van Baldwin, Eldon, Wapello Co., Iowa

Francisco Farm Shorthorns and Big Type Poland Chinas

Now offering three good bulls and a few choice gilts bred to Elvetrand Revelation 2nd. P. P. Pope, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

BIDWELL SHORTHORNS

Revolution Jr. 573938 heads accredited herd 28917. Now offering 2 January roan bull calves of exceptional merit, reasonably priced. BIDWELL STOCK FARM, Box D, Tecumseh, Mich.

Milking Shorthorns: Wildwood farm will send five young cows and heifers and two bulls to the N. W. Ohio breeders' sale at Napoleon, June 18th. All interested urged to attend. Write for catalogue. Beland & Beland, Tecumseh, Mich.

Good Start for Some One

4 reg. Shorthorn heifers 4 mo. to 4 years old, for sale or would consider some reg. Guernsey heifers in the deal. Also one reg. Guernsey herd bull 3 yrs. old for sale or trade for one old enough for light service. O. G. BRISBIN, Manchester, Mich., R. 4.

When In Need of Red Polled Bulls, Cows or Heifers. Buy from Michigan's leading herd, owned by Westbrook Bros., Ionia, Mich.

Milking Shorthorn Bulls Best Clay breeding up to 11 mo. old. \$75 to \$200. Herd tested. Irvin Doan & Son, Crossville, Mich.

FOR SALE Five Registered Shorthorn bulls from two to twelve months old. Tuberculin tested. S. G. Maichels, Middleville, Mich.

Yearling Shorthorn Bull For Sale

W. E. MORRISH, Flint, R. 5, Mich.

HOGS

Registered Durocs

FOR SALE—Young boars and gilts bred from the best herds in Michigan and Ohio at reasonable prices and fully guaranteed. W. E. Bartley, Alma, Mich.

DUROC fall and spring boars of the best breeding and quality, at prices to sell. Fall pigs at bargain prices. W. C. Taylor, Milan, Mich.

Duroc Jerseys Extra choice bred gilts at reasonable prices. CAREY U. EDMONDS, Hastings, Mich.

Grand Champion Duroc Blood

Service boars and open gilts sired by Super Colonel, King Scissors and Top King 6th. Write us before buying. Headquarters for Colonel bred Durocs. Swine Division Lakefield Farm, Clarkston, Mich.

DUROCS We have Sons and Gr. Sons of International Winner. Great Orion Sensation, Twice International Winner. Buy your fall boar now and save money. Let us tell you about our Sensation Durocs. J. M. WILLIAMS, No. Adams, Mich.

DUROCS Stock for sale at all times, write for breeding and prices. F. J. Drott, Monroe, Mich., R. No. 1.

DUROC SPRING PIGS

Every Pig guaranteed satisfactory when you receive it. Send for actual photo and description. STATE FARM ASSOCIATION, Kalamazoo, Mich. Member Michigan State Farm Bureau

PIGS Registered O. I. C. 8 to 10 weeks old, guaranteed to please. L. N. WALTER, Beallsville, Ohio.

O. I. C's 15 last spring gilts due to farrow in April and May. Wt. 250 to 375. Also this spring's pigs. Otto Schulze & Sons, Nashville, Mich.

25 Reg. O. I. C. Sows, Bred for April and May Farrow. All Stock Shipped on Approval. Priced Right. Fred W. Kennedy, R. 2, Plymouth, Mich.



SIMPLE HORSE STALL.

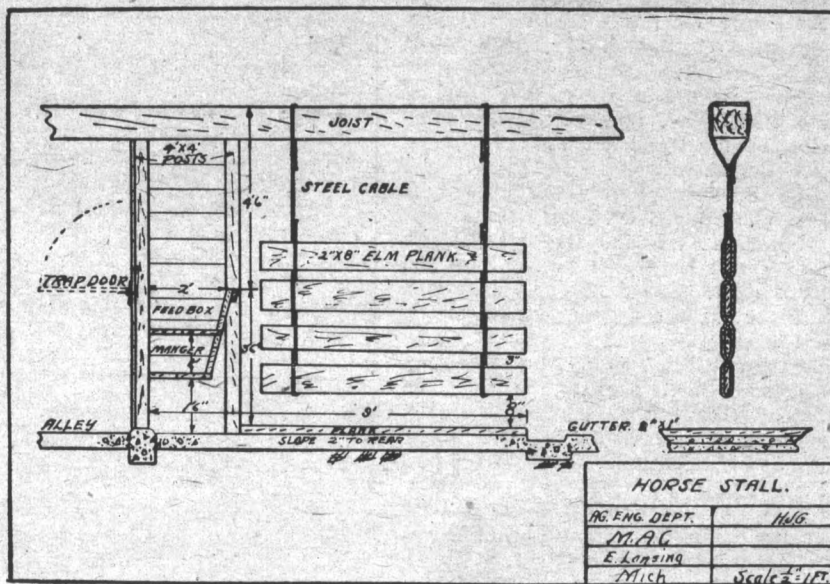
EVERY annoying feature in a good many horse stables is the necessity of having to repair partitions between stalls. This is especially true where the horses have developed the habit of kicking, and when this habit is pronounced it is somewhat expensive to construct a stall strong enough to stand such rough use.

I have tested the illustrated horse stall partition between two 1,500 lb. farm horses that completely wrecked two preceding stationary partitions, and not desiring to go to the greater expense of purchasing still heavier and better material for another stationary partition, I devised the swinging partition as shown. It has proved very efficient and has a tendency to break the horse of the kicking habit by swinging and striking the animal. Be-

ment may be overcome largely by careful attention to exercise and diet, but it is neither desirable with man, nor profitable with hogs.

In a state of nature hogs roamed the woods and the prairies seeking what they might devour. We have no records of their suffering from intestinal worms and lice, and hog cholera was unknown.

We put rings in their snouts so they cannot root up our nice meadows, and then feed them tankage to replace the worms and grubs, and mineral mixtures to replace the mineral elements which their ancestors were in the habit of rooting in the earth for. We even cut down all the trees, because they interfere with the plow or the binder, or with our distorted aesthetic sense and build artificial shades, that our hogs may enjoy protection from the heat of the sun, which nature de-



sides being much cheaper it embodies other features not possessed by the permanent type. It insures a horse against being cast in the stall, prevents the caretaker from being crowded and is easily converted into a double stall or box stall by folding up the partitions and fastening to the joist above.

Another part of a horse stall that must be strong is the post near the manger rail. This post must withstand severe strains when rubbed against by a heavy horse with an "itchy" neck. Such a post should be at least 4" square and braced horizontally near the center. A 2"x4" manger rail serves this purpose nicely. The width of a stall should be 5 ft. to 5 ft. 6 ins.

A concrete floor with a one to two inch slope to the rear and covered with plank has given universal service. Wood blocks and cork brick are considered better than plank but do not as readily appeal to the farmer on account of being more expensive and requiring more time to lay. If a gutter is used it should be of a slight depression not over one inch deep.—H. J. Gallagher.

PASTURE FOR PIGS.

WE have had a great deal to say in times past about the efficacy of good pastures in the economical production of live stock. It is a subject well worthy of frequent discussion, and it is just as important with regard to hogs as with any of the other domestic animals.

The ancient pig sty with its tiny proportions, its filth and squealing occupants, is, or should be, a thing of the past, so far as commercial hog production is concerned. It is as unnatural for a hog to be confined for long periods in close quarters, as for a man to spend all his life in the house. The evil effects of such treat-

ments they should have. Perhaps, some day, we will employ osteopathic hog doctors to exercise their muscles, and import celery and head lettuce to keep them in health, but, to date, we are still depending upon plenty of range and good pastures to fulfill this requirement.

The best of all forage so far discovered is alfalfa. Clover is a close second, and on rich land rape gives excellent returns. Fall-sown rye or June grass comes earliest in the spring, oats and peas are very good for the older hogs about June 1. Sweet clover promises to take a position among the best hog forages. Soy-beans are greatly relished for fall feed, and up to date practice calls for growing them extensively with corn that is to be hogged off.

Our practice on Francisco Farm brings into use most all of these forages at some time during the year. The sows that are suckling litters are turned out on pleasant days for a nip at the earliest green grass blades. In a short time the young alfalfa of last year's seeding will be ready for them. When the pigs are old enough to wean, they will be left on the alfalfa and their mothers taken to a patch of oats and peas that has been sown early for them. When the young males must be put by themselves, to grow into boarhood for the fall trade, there will be a choice acre of rape for them to live in, and when the corn and soy-beans are ready for the main crop of hogs to go to, the brood sows can go back to the alfalfa field.

Many experiments have shown that the most economical gains on growing pigs come from the use of abundant forage in combination with approximately one-half of a full feed of grain. They also show that the acres thus utilized are often the greatest producers of net profits of any on the whole farm.—P. P. Pope.

LIVE STOCK ESSENTIAL.

IN any well ordered system of farming live animals are essential. Prosperity and permanent agriculture rarely combine without the accompaniment of a reasonable number of domestic animals. Many are the experiences that indicate this fact.

Horses are needed to work the land, to transport the crops and harvest them. Old Dobbin has found a valued assistant in the powerful motors of the present day, but he will never be replaced by them on the farm. Too often are his ever-ready muscles needed to help truck or tractor out of a tight place, and in many places on most any farm his services are more efficient and dependable. One place in particular the motor vehicle can never compete, and that is from the replacement standpoint. Old tractors cannot by any stretch of the imagination produce little tractors every year that will shortly grow to tractorhood on home-grown feeds.

Perhaps at no time during the present generation has the important position held by the cow, the sow and the hen, in the economy of nations, been so forcibly brought to our attention as within the past year or two. They have saved many a farm family from want and suffering. They have made large contributions to the best of human foods to the tables of thousands that would have been scantily supplied but for them. And the sale of surplus butter and eggs and pork have in addition furnished the funds to buy shoes for the children, pay the taxes and satisfy anxious creditors.

The point which I wish especially to make in this connection, however, is the economy of good live stock in the conduct of the average farm. In farming for permanence, with the idea of leaving the land, when we pass on, in as high a state of fertility as when we found it, there is no way known so good and so safe as is offered by good live stock. Through good live stock it is possible to market one's crops at the top price and still keep a large per cent of the fertility that they represent. Much of the grass and roughage that is consumed by the live stock on the average farm would be unmarketable except for them. They convert it into a readily cashable product and at the same time leave seventy-five per cent or more of the fertilizing elements of those crops to go back on the land from whence they came. It is like eating one's cake and still having it, and that is what the farmer who hopes to get anywhere must plan to do.—P. P. Pope.

HOLSTEIN NEWS.

RECENTLY J. B. Lamson, agricultural development agent for the C., B. & Q. Railroad Company, inspected the Holstein situation in Michigan. Mr. Lamson assists western farmers who are going into the dairy business, to find their needs in the cow line. The demand of these farmers is almost entirely for Holstein cattle.

He found desirable grades very scarce. This was to be expected as eastern buyers have offered for years a steady market for Michigan's healthy grades—we can not raise the good ones fast enough to furnish the large eastern dairy farms where each cow is milked as long as she produces profitably, is never bred and is sold for beef when her value as a milk making machine declines.

Pure-breds were found in large numbers and of a quality and price to compare favorably with Holsteins of large buying centers in neighboring states.

Mr. Lamson was well pleased with the working of our county sales manager system—each manager a reputable agent elected by his fellow breeders and paid by them on a commission basis, showing the prospective buyer cattle of his county at no cost to the prospect whether he actually buys or not. Had there been time Mr. Lamson could have availed himself of such service in the other counties, Lenawee, Monroe, Washtenaw, Jackson, Wayne, Shiawassee, Genesee, Newaygo, Ingham and Tuscola.

It is hoped by the State Holstein Association officials that this scouting trip by Mr. Lamson will result in an opening of trade relations with western territory.—J. G. Hays.

The reliable and effective remedy for:
Spavin
Capped Hock
Curb
Splint
Ringbone
Thoroughpin
Quittor
Wind Galls
Poll Evil
Strained Tendons
Fistula
Sweeney
Barb Wire Cuts
Calk Wounds

"There aren't many horse troubles that Gombault's Caustic Balsam won't help. I've found that Gombault's is better than firing—it does not scar, blemish or discolor the hair."

Used for 41 years. A million successful treatments given each year. Directions with every bottle. \$1.50 per bottle at druggists or direct upon receipt of price.

ALSO GOOD FOR HUMAN USE
An excellent remedy for sprains, bruises, cuts, burns, sore throats, muscular and inflammatory rheumatism, sciatica and lumbago. The Lawrence-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

GOMBAULT'S
Caustic
BALSAM

HOLSTEIN
THE FARMER'S COW
3. Holsteins produce 60% of America's fluid milk supply, according to dairy authorities. Practical dairymen choose Holsteins because steady large production of milk and butterfat means dependable profits.
Write for Literature.
Extension Service
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN
ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
230 EAST OHIO STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS
\$3 per 1,000. Black Raspberry \$12; Red \$13. 20 Iris \$1. 8 apple trees \$1; 15 grapes \$1; 1,000 grapes \$25. We grow the best plants in Michigan. Free Catalogue. **THE ALLEGAN NURSERY**, Allegan, Mich.

DR. HESS DIP
and DISINFECTANT
FOR sheep ticks, scab, foot rot, maggots and shear cuts.
For hog lice, skin diseases and healthful surroundings.
Provide a wallow for your hogs. Add Dr. Hess Dip occasionally. It's the handy way.
Sprinkle in the dairy barn. Keeps everything sanitary and clean-smelling.
Sprinkle or spray the poultry-house occasionally to kill the mites, lice and disease germs.
There is scarcely an animal parasite, skin disease or infection that Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant will not remedy.
Use it about the home wherever there is filth or a foul odor.
Standardized Guaranteed
DR. HESS & CLARK
Ashland, Ohio

HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS
OUR 15th. YEAR
1000000 for 1924

Special Summer Prices--After May 24th

Do not fail to take advantage of these prices for they will include our number one chicks and specials. Our stock is bred for quality and heavy egg production. Flocks culled by experts and they will be money makers. Will ship any number chicks from 25 on up.
S. C. Anconas, S. C. Wh. and Br. Leg. 10c Silver Laced & Columbian Wyandottes..... 15c
R. C. & S. C. Reds, Barred and Wh. Rocks..... 12c S. C. White Minorcas & light Brahmas..... 20c
S. C. Br. Orpingtons & Wh. Wyandottes..... 14c S. C. Black Minorcas..... 13c
Odds and Ends..... 10c
Order direct from this ad. Attractive catalogue free. With every order for 100 or more chicks we furnish you a valuable book on how to raise chicks and poultry.

HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, East High St., FOSTORIA, OHIO

Washtenaw Hatchery

Our flocks have been carefully developed over a period of EIGHT YEARS for HEALTHY LAYING QUALITIES. HEALTH and VIGOR. This enables us to supply our many valued customers with BIG, STRONG, STURDY CHICKS that Live and Grow into useful, profitable fowls.
Varieties. Prices on 25 50 100 500
English White Leghorns..... \$3.00 \$5.50 \$10.00 \$47.00
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds..... 3.50 6.50 12.00 57.00
White Rocks and Wyandottes..... 4.00 7.50 14.00
Postpaid to your door. 100 per cent Live Delivery Guaranteed. Order right from this Ad. with full remittance and save time. You ARE NOT taking chances when you deal with
Reference, Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank.
WASHTENAW HATCHERY, Box R.5, Ann Arbor, Mich.

CHIX PLACE YOUR ORDER FOR CHICKS NOW

English Strain S. C. White Leghorns at..... \$ 9.00 per 100
Rhode Island Reds S. C. at..... 11.00 per 100
Rhode Island Reds Rose C. at..... 11.00 per 100
Barred Rocks at..... 10.00 per 100
Anconas at..... 7.00 per 100
Broiler Chicks at..... 7.00 per 100
Order from Ad. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pullets and Hens from above varieties for sale. **PROGRESSIVE POULTRY FARMS**, Zeeland, Michigan.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS FOR JUNE
Highest Quality Certified Baby Chicks

From Michigan's Old Reliable Hatchery, the best equipped and most modern Hatchery in the State. Pure-bred Tom Barron English and American White Leghorns, Anconas, Barred Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Reds. Strong, well-hatched chicks from tested Hoganized free-range stock that make wonderful winter layers. Chicks sent by Insured Parcel Post, prepaid to your door. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Sixteen years of experience in producing and shipping chicks, giving absolute satisfaction to thousands. Write for valuable illustrated free catalog and price list. Get lowest price on best quality chicks before placing your order.

W. VAN APPELDORN, R. 7, Holland, Mich

Big, Husky Chicks Pure-Bred, High Quality, Heavy Laying, Tested Certified Flocks

Varieties. Prices on 25 50 100 500 1000
S. C. White & Brown Leghorns..... \$3.00 \$5.75 \$11.00 \$52.50 \$100.00
Barred Rocks & R. I. Reds..... 4.00 7.50 14.00 67.50 130.00
Anconas..... 3.25 6.25 12.00 57.50 110.00
Assorted Chicks..... 2.50 5.00 9.00 45.00 90.00
Extra Select Stock \$1.00 per 100 higher. Well hatched in modern machines. Each order carefully packed under our personal attention. Postpaid. 100% live delivery. Bank reference. 1924 Catalog ready.
WINSTROM POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY, Box A-6 ZEELAND, MICH.

Certified White Leghorn CHICKS
HOLLYWOOD MATED 13c
Rural strain, 10c; Brown Leghorns, 10c; Anconas, 11c; Barred Rocks, 14c; mixed broods, 7c. Discount 1c per chick on lots of 1,000. 1/2 on 500.
Immediate shipment. Wire orders accepted. Large illustrated catalog free.
RURAL POULTRY FARM
Box 109, Zeeland, Mich.

Highest Quality Chicks Can ship at once. 12c; Bar. Rocks, Reds 14c; Anconas 14c; Black Minorcas 14c; White, Brown or Buff Leghorns, 11c; W. Rocks 14 1/2; W. or Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons 15 1/2; Brahmas 18c; June Chix 14c less each. Extra selected chicks, built directly from contest winners, 4c per chick more. Add 30c if less than 100 wanted. Hatching eggs. Catalog. Good reference. **Beckman Hatchery, 26 Lyon St., Grand Rapids, Mich.**

B-A-B-Y C-H-I-C-K-S
PEDIGREE SIRE Eng. W. Leg. Barron Strain. Now booking orders for June delivery at \$11.00 per 100; \$50.00 per 500; \$95.00 per 1,000. Delivered postpaid, 100 per cent alive at your door. Terms 10 per cent down. Bal. C. O. D. Circular free. **MODEL POULTRY FARM, Zeeland, R. 4, Mich.**

Sturdy Pure-bred Chicks from world famous strains. Hollywood, Tancred, M. A. C. Wh. Leghorns, 13c; English strain, 11c; Tormohlen Everlay Br. Leghorns, prize strain, 12c; 8-wk.-old pullets, 75c, 95c, \$1.45. 100 at reduction if ordered 8 wks. in advance. Superquality Reds, 15c; Barred Rocks, 14c. Guaranteed. **HAIGHT HATCHERY, Cedar Springs, Mich.**

Send No Money for Silver Lake Chicks. We ship C. O. D. 100% live chicks, postpaid from pure-bred, heavy laying stock. White & Brown Leghorns, 8c; Barred Rocks & Reds, 10c; White & Buff Rocks, Buff Orps., White Wyandottes, 12c; Broiler chicks, 6c. Silver Lake Egg Farms, Box M, Silver Lake, Ind.

Leghorn B-A-B-Y--C-H-I-X Heavies
Black, Brown, Buff, White, Brahmas and Orpingtons, Anconas and Minorcas, Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, Allegan Hatchery on Highway No. 89. Send for 1924 price list. Crescent Egg Company, Allegan, Mich.

HOGS

O. I. C. 1 Sept. boar, Spring pigs Sired by "Giant Boy" and "Jumbo Bell Boy." Swiss bulls. **MILO H. PETERSON, Ionia, Mich., R. 2.**

O. I. C.'s. A few choice service Boars and spring pigs either sex. **CLOVER LEAF STK. FARM, Monroe, Mich.**

Chester Whites NEVER BEFORE have we offered such type pigs at such low prices. Buy a gilt and raise a brood sow from prize winners at the late fairs. We can supply pig clubs. Write **CLARE V. DORMAN, Snover, Mich.**

L. T. P. C. Bred gilts. Fall pigs, either sex. Brown Swiss Bull, Calved 4-29-23. **A. A. Feldkamp, Manchester, Mich.**

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

Hampshire Bred gilts, spring and fall boars, at bargain prices. 12th year. Write your wants. **John W. Snyder, R. 4, St. Johns, Mich.**

HORSES

FOR SALE 2 Thoroughbred Registered Percheron Stallions. **Eri M. Kenyon, Ewart, Michigan.**

Percheron Stallions, Grey 4 yrs., 2250 lbs.; black 4 yrs., 1950 lbs., by Etudiant. Young mares, prize winners, priced right. **H. M. Cowgill, Delaware, O.**

100 Special Reds PULLETS

We offer 100 only Superior R. I. Red Pullets at 3 mos. from trap nested stock. Send for Circular of these Pullets, and also Pullets, Hens, and Cockerels in Barred and White Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas, Anconas, Leghorns, Also Turkeys, Geese, Ducks.
This stock is ready for summer and fall delivery. It is the Pure Breed Practical Poultry that you want on your farm for a money flock. Inspect this stock on your own ground; guarantee that you will be fully satisfied.
STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Member International Baby Chick Association
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REDUCED PRICES

For June and July on our Pure-Bred stock. Carefully developed for years. White Leghorns headed by male birds of 285-303 egg record strains. Egg Basket Strain of Buff Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Rocks, and R. I. Reds highly bred. Reference: First State Bank. Circular Free.
MEADOW BROOK FARM, R. 1, Holland, Mich.

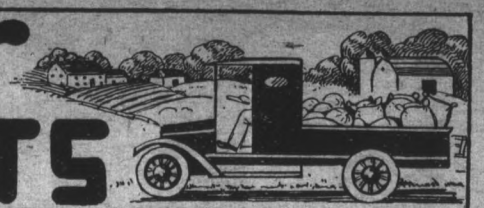
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All Varieties at Right Prices
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BOS Quality: Class A Chicks Only:
Strong, healthy. From heavy layers. S. C. Tom Barron Eng. White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns 10c. Shepherds Anconas 11c. Assorted 8c. No money down with order. 100 per cent live delivery. Postpaid. Catalog free.
Bos Hatchery, Zeeland, Michigan, R. 2M.



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Wednesday, May 14.

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 1 red \$1.12½; No. 2 red \$1.11½; No. 3 red \$1.08½; No. 2 white \$1.12½; No. 2 mixed \$1.11½.
Chicago.—May \$1.05½@1.04½; July \$1.06½@1.06½; September \$1.07½@1.07½.

Toledo.—Cash \$1.10½@1.11½.

Corn.

Detroit.—No. 3, 81c; No. 4 yellow 77c; No. 5, 71@73c.

Chicago.—May 76½c; July 76½c; September 76@76½c.

Oats.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 white at 53½c; No. 2, 50c.

Chicago.—May at 46½c; July 44½c; September 39½c.

Rye.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2, 70c.

Chicago.—May 64½c; July 66½c; September 68½c.

Toledo.—69c.

Barley.

Barley, malting 85c; feeding 80c.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$4.30@4.35 per cwt.

Chicago.—Navy \$4.90; red kidneys \$7.25.

New York.—Choice pea \$5.25@5.35; red kidneys \$7.25@7.35.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Prime red clover cash at \$11; alsike \$9.70; timothy \$3.50.

Hay.

Strong.—No. 1 timothy \$23.50@24; standard and light mixed \$22.50@23; No. 2 timothy \$21@22; No. 1 clover at \$21@22; No. 1 clover mixed \$21@22; wheat and oat straw \$12.50@13; rye straw \$14@14.50.

Feeds.

Bran \$28; standard middlings \$30; fine do \$32; cracked corn \$35; coarse cornmeal \$34; chop \$30 per ton in 100-lb. sacks.

Apples.

Chicago.—Barrels, "A" grade, Jonathan at \$5.50@6; Baldwins at \$3.50; Spies \$4.50@5.50; Steele Red \$4@4.50; Winesaps \$3@3.50.

WHEAT

Records for thirteen countries for which official estimates have been issued show a reduction of 8,000,000 acres, or about seven per cent, in the wheat acreage compared with last. The combined spring wheat acreage in the United States and Canada will probably register a loss of nearly ten per cent, or close to 4,000,000 acres more, if present reports can be credited. Since the chances are against repetition of the unusually high average yields per acre the world over to which much of the wheat excess of last year was traceable, the foundation for a much better wheat market in the next crop year is discernible.

CORN

If arrivals increase as much as usual during the after-planting run, the corn market will enter the summer with a fairly ample reserve at terminals. Last year the visible supply dropped from 22,000,000 bushels at the end of April to 3,000,000 bushels by June 23. From that date the reserves remained small for over five months, making a strong cash market which ended in the spectacular advance in October. Underlying conditions do not point to similar quick shrinkage in the visible supply this year or a similar extended period of scarcity.

OATS

Oats prices have been fairly firm. Chicago stocks are being moved out rather rapidly as demand seems to be active and there are rumors that the holders of the May future wish to reduce these stocks to a point where such contracts can not be filled by actual delivery, thus forcing a speculative squeeze. The visible supply is rather light and primary receipts are moderate. Some export sales are being made.

RYE

Rye prices have been steady, with some broadening in demand from domestic mills and small sales for export. The new crop forecast is 62,000,000 bushels, against 63,000,000 bushels last year.

FEEDS

Wheat feeds are weak with increased offerings from the northwest at lower prices than are quoted by winter wheat milling centers. This condition may be reversed in another month to six weeks when new winter wheat will

begin to come on the market. Demand is light. Linseed meal sagged back from its recent bulge as consuming sections are buying sparingly.

SEEDS

Seed sales are light, even for late sown kinds, although prices of the latter are relatively firm. Red clover and timothy are most sluggish, while alsike is rather firm and alfalfa and sweet clover seed prices are strong. The soy-bean market is slightly lower with the demand reported only fair.

HAY

The hay market is dull because of falling off in demand. Best grades of timothy are still fairly firm but the market for lower grades is very dull. Alfalfa and prairie are less active and even dairy alfalfa is beginning to sag as pasture becomes available in the main dairy districts.

POULTRY AND EGGS

The fresh egg market developed decided strength last week and prices advanced. Receipts were lighter than in the preceding week, indicating that the peak of production has been passed. Storage is in full swing and is absorbing a good share of the supply. A report showing holding of eggs on May 2 in 26 large storing centers of 2,452,655 cases compared with 2,394,532 cases on the same day a year ago caused a temporary setback in the fresh market as the report confirmed the general belief that storing of eggs in the country has been heavier than at the four leading cities. If the government May 1 report on holdings in the entire country shows an increase over last year, as is probable, a more serious setback can be expected.

Chicago.—Eggs, miscellaneous 22@22½c; dirties 20@20½c; checks at 20@20½c; fresh firsts 23¼@23½c; ordinary firsts 21@21½c. Live poultry, hens 26c; broilers 50@55c; roosters 14½c; ducks 25c; geese 14c; turkeys 20c per pound.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded at 22½@23½c. Live poultry, broilers 60@63c; heavy hens 28@29c; light hens 24@25c; roosters 20c; geese 18@20c; ducks 34@35c; turkeys at 28@30c.

BUTTER

Butter prices declined slightly last week but lighter receipts than in the preceding week and the disposition of some dealers to buy ahead of their actual needs is responsible for a steadier tone at the close. Production reports showed considerable increase over both the preceding week and a year ago, however, and heavier re-

ceipts are expected next week. The approach of the flush season of production also will tend to make dealers more cautious. In spite of the lighter receipts at the four leading markets last week, the movement into storage was heavy, Chicago alone accumulating 125,000 pounds, so that prices evidently are on a storing level. A report on butter holdings in 26 large storing centers on May 2 showed 7,297,516 pounds compared with 1,192,306 pounds on the same date a year ago, an excess of over 5,000,000 pounds.

Prices for 92-score creamery were: Chicago 36½c; New York 39c. In Detroit fresh creamery in tubs sells for 36½c.

POTATOES

Prices on both old and new potatoes are steady to firm with a week ago. Total carlot shipments have been shrinking for four consecutive weeks. Prospects for the intermediate crop are fairly favorable. Northern round whites U. S. No. 1 are bringing \$1.10@1.30 per 100 pounds sacked, and \$1.15@1.35 in bulk in the Chicago carlot market. New York round whites are bringing \$1.65@1.85 in eastern consuming markets.

APPLES

Apple markets are dull to weak with midwestern A-2½-inch Baldwins at \$3.25@3.50 per barrel in Chicago; Northern Spies \$5@5.50 and Winesaps \$4@4.25. New York Baldwins are generally \$3.25@3.75 in eastern cities. Carlot shipments are the lightest of the season but demand is less active since defects from long storage are showing up and spring fruits are becoming more abundant.

BEANS

The bean market is firm at \$4.50 per 100 pounds for C. H. P. Whites f. o. b. Michigan points. Deliveries to the elevators are light because producers are busy with spring work and the demand has improved slightly with more numerous inquiries from the southwest in anticipation of harvest the requirements. Estimates of remaining holdings in Michigan range around 2,000 cars. Stocks in the hands of grocers are believed to be neither light nor heavy but no reason for accumulating beans is apparent to them so that they are buying only as they need supplies.

WOOL

Little change can be detected in wool prices although concessions are being made in a few cases by holders of the poorer sorts of old wools. The goods market is quite unsatisfactory, but fair sales of wool are being made at the seaboard and buyers, including mill representatives, are taking hold more freely in the west where 25,000,

000 to 30,000,00 pounds have been sold, according to recent estimates. Since the total clip in the entire country is about 225,000,000 pounds, the amount still in first hands is large. The slow progress so far is due to the fact that growers' views are above buyers' limits in many cases. A bid of 40½c for the famous Jericho, Utah, pool has been refused with 43c asked, which compares with 51c received last year. Recent sales at Liverpool and London have been strong but the end of the season sale at Brisbane, mostly of common wools, was slightly easier. The enormous "Bawra" holdings carried over from the end of the war have been cleaned up at last.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Better growing weather brought a good supply of produce to market Saturday. Buying was quite active, though the large supply of some stuff was slow to clean up. Asparagus was offered in quantity for the first time, and sold at \$1.75@2 for No. 1 stock. Green onions were active sellers and as high as 80c per dozen for the fancy bunches was paid. The liberal supply of spinach moved easily at \$1@1.25 a bushel. Carrots were scarce and prices high. Offerings of outdoor rhubarb were liberal and buying only moderate. Chives, horseradish, parsley, sorrel and parsnips were in moderate demand. Sale of Ben Davis apples was slow but moderate for other varieties. Potatoes were bought freely with the market a trifle higher. Old hens moved at lower prices and eggs were barely steady. Live broilers found ready sale at 55@65c a pound. Veal was a little higher.

Prices were: Asparagus \$1.75@2 a dozen bunches; No. 2, \$1.25@1.50 dozen bunches; apples, fancy \$1.50@2.50 bu; No. 1, 60@90c bu; cabbage, No. 2, \$1@1.25 bu; cabbage plants \$1 per 100; carrots \$4 bu; chives, 90c dozen; dandelions 50c@1 bu; French endive 25@30c lb; horseradish, No. 1, \$4@5 bu; leek, \$1@1.25 dozen bunches; dry onions \$1@1.25 bu; green onions 40@50c dozen bunches; parsley \$6 a bu; parsnips \$1.75@2 bu; potatoes 85@95c bu; radishes \$1.35@1.50 doz. bunches; rhubarb, outdoor 50c@1 dozen bunches; sorrel 75c@1 bu; spinach \$1@1.25 bu; tomato plants \$1@1.25 per 100; pansies \$1.75@2 per 15-box flat; eggs, wholesale 25c; retail 25@30c; live hens, wholesale 26@28c lb; retail 30@32c lb; dressed veal 15@16c; broilers 55@65c lb.

GRAND RAPIDS

Greenhouse tomatoes have made their initial appearance of the season on this market, first pickings selling at \$2 per 7-lb. basket. The supply will be limited for a couple of weeks but shipments will begin about June 1. Backwardness of the spring is retarding outdoor crops and tending to hold the demand strong for all seasonal products. Prices early this week were: Spinach \$1.35@1.50 bu; rhubarb \$1@1.25 bu; asparagus \$2@2.25 per dozen bunches; leaf lettuce 20@22c lbs; radishes 65@80c dozen bunches; silver skin onions 20c bunch; green at 10@12½c bunch; parsley 65c bunch; potatoes 50@60c bu; poultry, weak; fowls 18@22c lb; Leghorn broilers 40@45c lb; heavy broilers 45@48c lb; eggs 19@20c dozen; beans \$4@4.10 per cwt.

WHEAT CROP SHRINKS.

THE Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture makes the following forecasts and estimates from reports of correspondents and field statisticians:

On May 1 the area of winter wheat to be harvested was about 36,898,000 acres, or 3,035,000 acres (7.6 per cent) less than the acreage planted last autumn and 2,624,000 acres (6.6 per cent) less than the acreage harvested last year, viz., 39,520,000 acres. The average harvested acreage of the past ten years was 39,222,000 acres. The ten-year average per cent of abandonment of planted acreage is 10.6.

The average condition of winter wheat on May 1 was 84.8, compared with 83.0 on April 1, 80.1 on May 1, 1923, and 86.3 the average for the past ten years on May 1. A condition of 84.8 per cent on May 1 is indicative of a yield per acre of approximately 15.0 bushels, assuming average variations to prevail thereafter. The ten-year average actual yield per acre has been 15.2 bushels. On the estimated area to be harvested, 15.0 bushels per acre would produce 553,013,000 bushels, or 3.4 per cent less than in 1923, 5.8 per cent less than in 1922.

Live Stock Market Service

Wednesday, May 14.

CHICAGO

Hogs.

Receipts 15,000. Market mostly 5@10c higher than Tuesday's average. Good weight butchers show most advance; bulk good 250 to 350-lb. butchers \$7.35@7.45; tops at \$7.50; better grades 160 to 225-lb. weights mostly \$7.20@7.40; most sales good 140 to 150-lb. kind \$6.80@7.15; bulk packing sows \$6.70@6.85.

Cattle.

Receipts 8,000. Market on killing classes active, strong to 25c higher; in-between steers and yearlings showing advance. Early tops \$11.75; yearlings \$11.25; top-fed yearlings \$8.50@10.75; several loads weighty steers at \$10.75@11.35; vealers at \$9.25@10 to packers; stockers firm; bulls \$4.60@5.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 9,000. Market very slow. Few early sales of fat clipped lambs weak to 25c lower; sheep are steady; early clipped lambs at \$13.75@14.50; some held at \$15 and above. No early sales of woolled lambs. Odd lots fat clipped ewes \$8.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 738. Market steady. Good to choice yearlings \$9.50@11.00. Best heavy steers 8.50@9.25. Handyweight butchers 7.50@9.00. Mixed steers and heifers 7.25@8.25. Handy light butchers 7.00@8.00. Light butchers 6.00@6.50. Best cows 5.75@7.00.

Butcher cows 4.75@ 5.75
Cutters 3.50@ 4.00
Canners 2.50@ 3.50
Choice bulls 6.00@ 7.00
Bologna bulls 4.50@ 5.25
Stock bulls 3.75@ 4.75
Feeders 6.00@ 7.25
Stockers 5.25@ 6.50
Milkers \$45.00@85.00

Veal Calves.

Receipts 1,238. Market steady.
Best \$10.50@11.00
Culls and heavies 5.00@10.00

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 102. Market 25@50c higher.
Best lambs \$15.00@15.25
Fair 11.50@13.00
Fair to good 6.00@ 7.50
Light to common 8.00@10.00
Culls and common 2.00@ 4.00

Hogs.

Receipts 3,214. Market prospect.
Mixed and heavies \$ 7.50
Pigs 6.75@ 7.00

BUFFALO

Cattle.

Receipts five cars. Market slow.
Calves at \$11.

Hogs.

Receipts 35 cars. Market is lower.
Heavy \$7.75; yorkers and mixed \$8.10; pigs \$7.25.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 5 cars. Market is lower.
Top lambs \$15@15.25; yearlings \$11@12; wethers \$9.50@10; ewes \$8@9.

THE WOOL MARKET FOR 1924.

WHEN Robinson Crusoe saw some foot-prints on the ocean sands, he was sure of some human being; but whether friendly or hostile was the question.

The wool producer last week saw some additional traces on the market sands, pointing toward better wool prices. The cordial reception and quite general acceptance of the Dawes' report on the German's ability to pay, together with a loan to stabilize German finances, was reflected in the demand for wool. The mills when dickering for wool are insisting on immediate delivery, which shows their need of material. One wool dealer says the big wool stocks in the west are being firmly held, and that the look in the eye of the growers is as ominous as his silence.

There is a little oasis in the desert of northern Utah, called Thompson's Springs, where water is piped down to the railway station. This is a noted sheep-shearing point. Flocks running into the thousands have their dates and are driven in for a radius of over one hundred miles. Professional shearers operating long lines of clipping machinery do the shearing. Out in the desert, near some water hole there, flocks are maintained waiting their schedule for shearing. Often times sand storms come up so one cannot see an object five rods away. The wool becomes gritty with sand. The wool of the respective owners is sacked and corded up outside without shelter, because rainfall is negligible. Watchers are hired to guard the wool from theft or fire. If the owners are out of touch by telephone, they leave their instructions with their local banker as to price, etc., when buyers stop at the station.

This little pen picture of a western wool center is given so that the Michigan reader can see the difference in western wool as to shrink, as compared to the bright, clean domestic fleece at home. Also to note that when a sale is made that shrink, strength and brightness is all on the side of the Michigan wool, together with around five cents of freight advantage per pound. These western men are holding their wool.

The mountain state bankers are largely the advisers of the sheep men. The (Boston) Commercial Bulletin is found at these banks. There are practically no wool buyers in the sense that we know in Michigan. The range state's wool grower is a better barometer of trade than the eastern grower, and today he is "standing pat" on holding wool until the price appreciates.

Wool consumption since the first of the year has been comparatively steady. Wools suitable for clothing uses have not increased in bonded warehouses from January 1 to March 1, which is unusual. In fact, there has been a decrease of seven million pounds during the two big importing months of the season. There is an impending wool shortage the world over. A good suit of clothes (worsted) costs from \$37.50 to \$50.00, (exclusive of exceeding fancy stocks which are much higher). In this suit there is around eight pounds of raw wool, with a shrink of around fifty-five per cent.

If the wool grower will take his son's or his own best clothes and put them on the scales and then make some calculations as to linings, buttons, etc., he will find about three and one-half pounds of cloth, derived from probably eight pounds of grease wool. The wool grower may well say, my contribution toward clothing the world is worth fifty cents per pound, or at least four dollars for the opportunity of maintaining the rest of the circle of industry that gets the balance up to fifty dollars.—J. N. McBride.

(We have received communications criticizing Mr. McBride's former articles on the wool situation. Chief among these is one from J. F. Walker, of Ohio, who states that Mr. McBride

does not explain how he arrives at the fifty-cent price. Further, that "the idea of individual growers calling each other up over the telephone and agreeing to hold for a certain fixed price might well be made the basis for a comic opera." Mr. Walker also criticizes the attitude of the Michigan wool dealers and believes that "only through the cooperation of the wool growers in patronizing their own marketing organizations" can they expect to realize the fifty-cent price. He contends that "there seems to be no reason to dispute a fifty-cent wool market, the world's markets being around eight cents per pound higher than a year ago."—Editors).

COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

St. Joseph Co., May 8.—Farming conditions about normal. There is sufficient labor to satisfy the light demand. Pig and lamb crops normal. Wheat and rye are looking good. Fruit prospects are also good. Oat and corn planting late. Alfalfa is looking fine and our farmers are planning on increasing their acreage. Dairy industry about normal, with butter at 35c; eggs 20c. Some corn planting has been done.—H. C. S.

Ionia Co., May 9.—Farm work is behind. Plenty of moisture. Help is scarce. About the same number of pigs and lambs as usual. Wheat looks fine. Not over half of the oats sown. Wheat 9c; oats 50c; shelled corn 95c; beans \$4; milk \$2; butter 30c; eggs 25c; wool 43c. Taxes in this township average \$22 per \$1,000. The township paid for \$24,000 for roads last year.—J. W.

Lenawee Co., May 7.—Farmers are through sowing oats and are preparing their corn ground. Labor is scarce. Winter wheat looks good. Acreage of spring crops will be smaller than last year. Low prices have discouraged the hog men. Peach buds are killed.—J. L.

Gratiot Co., May 8.—Oats and some

beets are in the ground. Pigs are doing fine. Wheat and hay are looking good. Farm labor more plentiful at \$40 to \$50 a month for single men. Farmers are buying many new tools. Wheat 95c; oats 45c; beans \$4; hay \$16 per ton.—A. R.

Gladwin Co., May 8.—Weather has been fair but cold. Farmers mostly have oats and barley in and are preparing the ground for corn and beans. Help is very scarce. Rye, wheat and clover are looking fine. Lots of beets and beans will be planted.—A. W.

Specialists agree that it is profitable to alter lambs intended for meat purposes.

ASPARAGUS WANTED

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Get in touch with

A good house in a good market

SCHULMAN, SOROKA & CO.

24-158-60 COMMERCE ST.

Newark, New Jersey

EGGS AND POULTRY—SHIPPERS

SOLICITED

References: Federal Trust Co.

Fruit & Produce Association, N. Y.

N. Y. Produce Bulletin, N. Y.

R. G. Dunn & Co., Newark, N. J.

Produce Reporter, Chicago, Ill.

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We want one man in each community—a practical experienced farmer—to represent us—to distribute "Old Reliable," the high protein dairy feed, proved best and most economical on Michigan's finest dairy farms. Year 'round, good big income. If you can qualify, write for particulars to

OLD RELIABLE MILLING CO., Detroit, Mich.

Ship Your Cattle, Hogs and Sheep to Warns, Iles and Dankert

Union Stock Yards, Toledo, Ohio. For Top Prices. Big Fills—Quick Returns. Correspondence solicited.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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

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

Rates in Effect October 7, 1922

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10.....	\$0.80	\$2.40	26.....	\$2.08	\$6.24
11.....	.88	2.64	27.....	2.16	6.48
12.....	.96	2.88	28.....	2.24	6.72
13.....	1.04	3.12	29.....	2.32	6.96
14.....	1.12	3.36	30.....	2.40	7.20
15.....	1.20	3.60	31.....	2.48	7.44
16.....	1.28	3.84	32.....	2.56	7.68
17.....	1.36	4.08	33.....	2.64	7.92
18.....	1.44	4.32	34.....	2.72	8.16
19.....	1.52	4.56	35.....	2.80	8.40
20.....	1.60	4.80	36.....	2.88	8.64
21.....	1.68	5.04	37.....	2.96	8.88
22.....	1.76	5.28	38.....	3.04	9.12
23.....	1.84	5.52	39.....	3.12	9.36
24.....	1.92	5.76	40.....	3.20	9.60
25.....	2.00	6.00	41.....	3.28	9.84

Special Notice

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

MISCELLANEOUS

VEGETABLE PLANTS. 10 Million fine field grown plants for sale. 12 Leading varieties. Cabbage and tomato plants, 300, \$1; 500, \$1.50; 1000, \$2.50; 10,000, \$20. Mailed prepaid. Express 10,000, \$15. Sweet potato 300, \$1.50; 500, \$2.00; 1000, \$3.50 postpaid. Express 10,000, \$30 cash. Largest and oldest growers in Virginia. Positively guarantee good order delivery or money refunded. J. P. Council Company, Franklin, Virginia.

SEED BEANS grown from certified Robust Seed in condition for planting. Germination practically 100 per cent. We believe this seed will give satisfaction to the commercial grower. Price three dollars per bushel. Freight prepaid on ten bushels or more. Seed from elite stock all contracted. A. B. Cook, Owosso, Mich.

FROST PROOF Cabbage and Tomato Plants, all varieties. Parcel Postpaid. 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50. Express collect. \$1.50 per 1,000; 10,000 and over, \$1.00 per 1,000. Satisfaction guaranteed. Reference, Bradstreet and Bank of Tifton. Tifton Plant & Potato Company, Inc., Tifton, Ga.

MILLIONS hardy field grown cabbage plants. Wakefields, Copenhagen and Flats, 300, 75c; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2. Tomato standard varieties, 300, \$1.25; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50, all postpaid. 10,000 either, expressed, \$15. Good order delivery guaranteed or money back. Maple Grove Plant Farms, Franklin, Va.

2,000,000 CABBAGE PLANTS, leading varieties, early and late. Prepaid. 100 45c; 500 \$1.25; 1,000 \$2.25. Express 5,000 \$7.50. Cauliflower and Aster 100 65c. Satisfaction guaranteed. List free. W. J. Myers, Rt. 2, Massillon, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Cabbage, Tomato and Bermuda onion plants, \$1.00 per 1000. Sweet potato and Pepper plants \$2.00 per 1000, leading varieties shipping daily. Dorris Plant Co., Valdosta, Ga.

FOR SALE—1,300 lbs. 1922 early yellow dent seed corn, 98 per cent germination. Like to sell in big lots. Martin Hoffman, Carleton, Mich.

HEALTHY PLANTS—200 Dunlap Strawberry, \$1.25; 300 Red Jersey Sweet Potato, \$1.00; Both, \$2.15. Postpaid. Robert Bennett, Grandview, Indiana.

FINE PLANTS—200 Dunlap Strawberry, \$1.25; 250 Nancy Hall Sweet Potato, \$1.00; Both, \$2.15. Postpaid. Robert Bennett, Grandview, Indiana.

CERTIFIED Potoskey Seed Potatoes \$1.25 per bushel. Chas. P. Reed, Howell, Mich.

FOR SALE—Certified Russet Rural seed potatoes \$1.00 per bu. Serradella Farm, Oscoda, Mich.

ORDERS now booked for best varieties of vegetable plants at \$10 per 1,000. Price of potted and flowering plants on application. Chelsea Greenhouse, Chelsea, Mich.

BE A BRICKLAYER. Good Pay. Interesting outdoor work. Tuition \$25.00 per month, five days per week, eight hours per day. Course four to six months, according to student's ability. Send for Circular. Associated Building Employers of Michigan, 123 A. E. Building, Grand Rapids, Mich.

WANTED—Standing timber of all kinds. Good prices. Chas. L. Berch, 57 Oakdale Blvd., Pleasant Ridge, Detroit.

FOR SALE—3 Portable Saw Mills, First Class Condition. Priced right. Hill-Curtis Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Old cut-over land, Sheep Ranch and Farm Tracts on long time cash payments or on All-falfa Seed Crop payment plan. John G. Krauth, Millersburg, Presque Isle County, Mich.

FOR SALE—320-acre farm, partially improved, in Isabella County. Will sell or trade for income-paying property. Brinton F. Hall, Belding, Mich.

FOR SALE—Farm 113 acres, 8-room house, farm buildings, 14 acres hardwood, 2 acres orchard, clover land. Price \$4,000. F. J. Edwards, Bath, Mich., R. 1.

PET STOCK

THOROUGHbred Collie Puppies, ten weeks' old. Males, \$10; females, \$5.00. Also Jersey Black Giant hatching eggs, \$1.50 per setting. Chicks, 30c each. Some of my stock is direct from 12-lb. hens and 15-lb. cock. J. G. Hiebert, Middleton, Mich.

GERMAN SHEPHERD—Airedales, Collies, Old English Shepherd dogs, puppies, 10c illustrated instructive list. W. R. Watson, Box 35, Macon, Mo.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO. Chewing 5 lbs., \$1.75; ten \$3. Smoking 5 lbs., \$1.25; ten, \$2. Pay when received, pipe and recipe free. Farmers' Union, Paducah, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing, five pounds, \$1.75; ten, \$3; smoking, five pounds, \$1.25; ten, \$2; pay when received, pipe and recipe free. Co-operative Farmers, Paducah, Kentucky.

TOBACCO—Write for Special Prices, Big Sample 25c. Trout & Son, Hickory, Ky.

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS—20 leading varieties, hatched from heavy laying strains; live delivery guaranteed anywhere in the U. S.; lowest prices ever offered. Write for catalog and price list. Miller Hatcheries, Box 651, Lancaster, Mo.

BRED TO LAY Barred Rock Chicks of quality. Cullied by experts. \$15.00 per Hundred, after May 15th, \$13.00. Postpaid. Delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. Krueper Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Milan, Michigan.

BABY CHICKS—Rocks, Reds, Silver L. Wyandottes, White Wyandottes, Anconas, White and Brown Leghorns and Mixed, have been culled and inspected. Reduced prices after May 20th. Sheppard Poultry Farm, Litchfield, Mich.

BABY CHICKS from heavy-laying strains. All leading pure breeds. Low prices. Prepaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Catalog Free. Smith Bros. Hatcheries, Mexico, Mo.

CHICKS—A Hatch every week of good strong chicks. White Leghorns \$12 per 100; Barred Rock and R. I. Reds, \$15 per 100; White Rocks, \$16 per 100; 100% live on delivery guaranteed. Hatchery 4 Miles east of Mt. Morris on Mt. Morris road one mile north and one mile east. Phone No. 14-5 rings, Meadow Brook Hatchery, Mt. Morris, Mich.

BABY CHICKS—Remarkable for size and strength. Reasonable prices. Leghorns, Anconas, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas, Spanish, Brahmas. Tyrone Poultry Farm, Fenton, Mich.

HAI Look! 100,000 chicks 8c and up, 15 varieties. From highest producing contest winners. Hatching eggs. Circular. Lawrence Hatchery, Box J. R. Grand Rapids, Mich.

CHICKS—All Popular Varieties. Egg production and Standard Quality. State Fair Winners. No better chicks available at same price. Extremely low prices after May 20th. Litchfield Hatchery, Litchfield, Mich.

BLOOD TESTED STOCK—Rocks and Reds, all tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea. Other leading varieties. Our catalog tells all about them. Write for it. H. H. Pierce, Jerome, Mich.

BABY CHICKS—Popular varieties guaranteed true to name and healthy stock. Correspondence solicited. Home Hatchery, Fenton, Mich.

100,000 Hollywood Barron Chicks, 250-288-egg lines. 100, \$12.50; 1,000, \$120. Postpaid. Order from this ad. Highland Poultry Farm, Holland, Mich., R. 9, Box C.

CHICKS AND EGGS. Order now from my heavy laying strains. Rocks, Reds, Anconas, White and Brown Leghorns. Frank Heinz, Comstock Park, Mich.

QUALITY CHICKS—Postpaid. Leghorns, 10c. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Anconas, 12c. Lf. Brahmas, 15c. Assorted, 7c. Catalog gives quantity price. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

BABY CHICKS—Barred Rocks and Reds, \$12 per 100. Immediate delivery. English White Leghorns, \$11 per 100. Utility bred. Free range. 100% live delivery. Goret's Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Corunna, Mich.

STERLING QUALITY CHICK. 500,000. They have strong vitality, mature quick; from prolific egg producers, catalog free. P. F. Clardy, Ethel, Mo.

BARRON S. C. W. Leghorn chicks, \$10 per 100 after May 15th; Rocks, \$12 per 100. Live delivery guaranteed. Waterway Hatchery, R. 4, Holland, Mich.

WHITE ROX. Barred Rox. Superior quality farm range stock, 2,000 breeders. Eggs any quantity. Chix, White Wing Egg Farm, Oregonia, Ohio, R. 2.

BABY CHICKS—Thoroughbred. White Wyandottes, Rocks, Reds and White Leghorns. Write for prices. Grace Milliken, P. O. Box 453, Fenton, Mich.

BABY CHICKS—Superior Ringlet Barred Rocks 12c; Reds 12c; Leghorns 9c. Wyndham's Ideal Hatchery, Tiffin, Ohio.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN Baby Chicks from good laying strain. Willard Webster, Bath, Mich.

RICHARDSON'S ROCKY RIDGE pure Parks strain Barred Rock Baby Chicks, \$16 per 100. Hanover, Mich.

POULTRY

BARRED ROCKS—Park's best pedigreed stock, mated with M. A. C. and Dennison pedigreed cockerels. Hatching eggs \$2 per 15; \$5 per 50; \$10 per 100. Chicks \$20 per 100. Prepaid by parcel post. R. G. Kirby, Route 1, East Lansing, Mich.

TURKEY EGGS from our famous pure-bred Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett, White Holland flocks. 15 reasons why we have the greatest bargains for you. Walter Bros., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

STOCK and Eggs by 100 or 1,000 lots, all leading Varieties Chicks, Ducks, Geese, Bantams, Guinea. Turkeys, Fox Terrier Pups. Write your wants, Jesse Burnside, Judson, Ind.

STOCK & EGGS—Buff & W. Leghorns, Orpingtons, Reds & Anconas, \$1 for 15; \$5 per 100, parcel post. Turkeys, Ducks & Geese. Indianapolis winners. W. C. Jackson, R. 3, South Bend, Ind.

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS—Heavy birds, Northrup strain. Hatching eggs, \$1.50 for 15. \$8.00 per 100. C. J. Deedrick, Vassar, Mich.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS—Record producers. Fresh selected range eggs postpaid. 30, \$2.40; 45, \$3.10; 100, \$5.75. Floyd Robertson, Lexington, Indiana.

SNOWY WHITE ROCKS. Fishel strain. Eggs prepaid. 15—\$1.50; 50—\$3.75; 100—\$7.00. Mrs. Earl Dehnhoff, Vanburen, Ohio.

ROSE COMB Rhode Island Reds. Hatching Eggs \$1.25 per 15. Postpaid. Mrs. Albert Harwood, R. 4, Charlevoix, Mich.

PULLETS—5,000 Barron White Leghorns, Barred Rock, Brown Leghorns for June-July delivery. Write for prices. H. Knoll, Jr., R. 1, Holland, Mich.

TEN EGGS—pure Toulouse geese \$5.00. Fifteen eggs, pure R. I. Reds, \$1.50. Insured parcel post prepaid. Mrs. Amy Southworth, Cassopolis, Mich., R. 2.

SINGLE COMB REDS—Hatching eggs, from all pens, will be half price, after May first. Harry J. Theis, 233 Hunter St., Battle Creek, Mich.

EGGS—From Mammoth Bronze Turkeys 45c each; Barred Rocks, show and utility stock, \$1.00 to \$1.50 a setting. Dawson's Farm, Muskegon, Mich.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS—Addressed, stamped envelope for quick reply. Alden Whitcomb, Byron Center, Mich.

WHITE WYANDOTTES Exclusively. Eggs \$4.50 per 100. Prepaid. Raymond Eash, Shipshewana, Indiana.

SILVER LACED and White Wyandottes. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Prepaid. C. W. Browning, Portland, Mich.

SCILIAN Buttercup eggs. \$1.50 per 15. \$2.50 per 30. Lloyd Praise, Maple City, Michigan.

TURKEY EGGS—White Holland, 50 cents each, postpaid. Mrs. Frances Lindberg, Hessel, Mich.

HELP WANTED

TEACHER for vacation work, \$210 for 60 days, with commissions and railway fare. Will be taught business. A splendid opportunity to make money and get experience in efficient business methods. Give details of training and experience. Write Dept. "B," Park Avenue Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

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SELL COAL in Carload Lots—Side or main line. Experience unnecessary. Earn week's pay in an hour. Liberal drawing account arrangement. Washington Coal Company, 890 Coal Exchange Bldg., Chicago.

WANTED—Farm hand, married preferred. State experience and wages wanted. Paul Kluster, Salina, Michigan.



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Choosing a motor oil is a matter of following advice. Unless you are technically trained and have complete laboratory facilities, you cannot safely choose for yourself, because lubrication is as technical as is medicine or law.

You cannot see the quality in oil. Only the petroleum chemist can say which oil is right. There is one right oil for your tractor. How are you going to know? By following the advice of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) highly trained experts. Thousands of tractor owners in the Middle West have done this and are using

Tractor Chart of Recommendations

TRACTORS		TRACTORS	
Trade Name	Motor Oil	Trade Name	Motor Oil
Adaptable.....	H.	Monarch.....	H.
Allis-Chalmers, 6-12.....	H.	Nilsen.....	S. H.
Allis-Chalmers, Other Models.....	S. H.	Oil-Gas.....	E. H.
All Work.....	S. H.	Peoria.....	E. H.
Andrews-Kincade.....	E. H.	Pioneer.....	E. H.
Appleton.....	S. H.	Reed.....	S. H.
Aultman-Taylor, 15-30.....	S. H.	Rix.....	S. H.
Aultman-Taylor, Other Models.....	S. H.	Rumley, Oil Pull, 12-20, 16-30 and 20-40.....	E. H.
Automotive.....	H.	Rumley, Other Models.....	E. H.
Avery, C. & Road Raser.....	H.	Russell.....	S. H.
Avery, Track Runner.....	S. H.	Samson.....	S. H.
Avery, Other Models.....	E. H.	Shawnee.....	H.
Bates Steel Mule, Midwest Motor.....	S. H.	Square Turn.....	E. H.
Bates, Other Models.....	H.	Stinson.....	S. H.
Best.....	S. H.	Titan.....	S. H.
Best Tractorlayer.....	E. H.	Topp-Stewart.....	S. H.
Big Farmer.....	E. H.	Toro.....	H.
Case, 16-18, 12-20 and 15-27.....	H.	Townsend.....	E. H.
Case, 22-40.....	S. H.	Traylor.....	H.
Case, Other Models.....	E. H.	Trundar.....	S. H.
Cletrac, F.....	H.	Twin City, 12-20 and 20-35.....	S. H.
Cletrac, W.....	S. H.	Twin City, Other Models.....	E. H.
Coleman.....	E. H.	Uncle Sam.....	S. H.
Dart.....	S. H.	Wallis.....	S. H.
Eagle.....	S. H.	Waterloo Boy.....	S. H.
E-B.....	S. H.	Wetmore.....	S. H.
Ellwood.....	H.	Wisconsin.....	S. H.
Farm Horse.....	E. H.		
Fitch.....	H.	CULTIVATORS	
Flour City, Junior and 20-35.....	S. H.	Acme.....	H.
Flour City, Other Models.....	E. H.	Aro.....	H.
Fordson.....	S. H.	Avery.....	H.
Fox.....	S. H.	Bailor.....	H.
Frick.....	S. H.	Beeman.....	H.
Gray.....	S. H.	Bolens.....	H.
Hart-Parr.....	E. H.	Boring.....	H.
Heider.....	S. H.	Centaur.....	H.
Holt, 2-Ton.....	H.	Do-It-All.....	S. H.
Holt, Other Models.....	E. H.	International.....	H.
Huber.....	S. H.	Kincade.....	H.
Indiana.....	H.	Merry Garden.....	M.
International.....	H.	Motor Macultivator.....	S. H.
J. T.....	E. H.	New Britain.....	H.
Klumb.....	E. H.	Red E.....	H.
La Crosse.....	E. H.	Spry Wheel.....	E. H.
Lauson.....	S. H.	Utilator.....	H.
Leader.....	S. H.		
Leonard.....	S. H.		
Liberty.....	E. H.		
Lincoln.....	S. H.		
Little Giant.....	S. H.		
McCormick-Deering.....	H.		
Minneapolis, 12-25 and 17-30.....	S. H.		
Minneapolis, Other Models.....	E. H.		
Mogul.....	S. H.		
Moline.....	S. H.		

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