

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND *LIVE STOCK*
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DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1926

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The Michigan Farmer

URGE STRICT ENFORCEMENT OF PROHIBITION.

THE farmers' views on the prohibition enforcement question as voiced by the grange, were presented in a statement prepared by Dr. T. C. Atkeson, Washington representative of the National Grange, and filed with the senate investigating committee by S. L. Strivings, master of the New York State Grange. Mr. Strivings told the committee that the New York state farm folks stood firmly for law enforcement and for strengthening the prohibition enforcement act.

RADIO PROGRAM FOR STATION WKAR.

FOR the spring months, Station WKAR, of Michigan State College, will broadcast on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. The noon program has been enlarged to include the weather forecasts, markets, and question box.

The program for the coming week is as follows:

May 8—12:00 noon, weather, markets, question box.

May 10—12:00 noon, weather, markets, question box; 8:00 p. m., Farmer's Bedtime Stories; 8:15 p. m., gardening; 8:35-9:00 p. m., engineering

May 11—12:00 noon, weather, markets, question box.

May 12—12:00 noon, weather, markets, question box; 7:45 p. m., landscape architecture; 8:00-9:00 p. m., musical program.

May 13—12:00 noon, weather, markets, question box.

May 14—12:00 noon, weather, markets, question box; 7:45 p. m., landscape architecture; 8:00-9:00 p. m., state department program.

News of the Week

Traverse City will have its second annual "Blessing of the Blossom" festival this spring. The festivities will last three days, the last day being on Sunday. A parade with pretentious floats in it will be a feature. Definite dates will be announced later.

A white mob burned the First Baptist Church, a negro church in Carteret, N. J., and forced the pastor and his wife to flee. It also drove more than 100 negro families from town because of the stabbing and shooting of two whites by negroes.

An old Irish sun dial, recently discovered in County Down, Ireland, shows that daylight saving time was practiced in the sixth century.

Romanetti, the most picturesque bandit of modern times, was killed recently in Corsica. Romanetti robbed the rich to help the poor, thus making himself a modern Robin Hood.

Swiss newspapers state that the Ex-Crown Prince of Germany is in Switzerland planning to re-establish the monarchy in Germany. The ex-prince denies it.

Sereakova, the "Grandmother of Russian spies" was recently sentenced to seven years in prison at Moscow. She is said to be the betrayer of both the Czarists and the Reds.

J. Pennell, the noted American etcher, died recently and was buried in Germantown, Pa., near the grave of his mother.

The total number of unemployed in Great Britain for the week ending April 19, was 996,600. This is the first time in five years that the number of unemployed in Great Britain was less than a million.

A street in Versailles, France, will be called "Rockefeller Street" in honor of John D. Rockefeller, who paid for the restoration of the famous chateau of Versailles.

J. G. Parry-Thomas, of London, England, drove his 400-horsepower car at the rate of 172 miles per hour, thereby setting a new world's record. He drove with one hand as he had to work the oil pump with the other.

"The Yarn of a Yankee Privateer," supposed to be by Nathaniel Hawthorne, has never been published completely because Hawthorne lost one installment when moving from Concord to Salem in 1846. This installment has recently been found by his daughter, and the complete story will soon be published.

Dr. A. F. Blakeslee, of the Carnegie Station for Experimental Evolution, said that he has found sex distinctions in molds and fungi, similar to those in the higher forms of life.

Wall Street statisticians figure, from the Ford financial statement, that the Ford Motor Company made a profit of \$29 on each car in 1925, as compared with \$40 in 1924. The decline is attributed to production difficulties during the change in models.

Michigan now ranks third highest among the states on the amount of taxes paid to the federal government. It went ahead of Illinois, which formerly occupied third place.

Warsaw had its saloons closed from April 30 to May 4 to lessen riots between the Communists and Nationals during the May Day national holiday, May 3.

Minnesota interests have been granted oil lease privileges on the state lands in Alpena, Montmorency, Presque Isle, and Cheboygan counties. These interests believe that there are great possibilities for oil in those counties.

Frank Kaslov, the king of gypsies in America, recently married Paras Kevi, of Marseilles, France, who will be crowned queen of the American gypsies in the near future.

It is estimated that 300,000 American autos will be sold abroad during 1926. The total estimated production for this country is 4,300,000 cars.

An eleven-word note written by Abraham Lincoln to Andrew G. Curtin, Civil War governor of Pennsylvania, sold recently for \$2,700.

Nearly a Hundred Years of Experience Back of this Hay-Making Team!

Side Rake and Tedder

The McCormick-Deering forms a quick-curing windrow in which the leaves are turned inward to prevent their being torn off the stems, while the stems are turned outward to get the quickest action from sun and air. The straight teeth of the McCormick-Deering side rake and tedder do this as well as any rake can possibly do it, and give perfect results in tedding as well.

In following the mower, the hay is placed upon the clean stubble, not upon the unraked swath. The teeth work against the heads of the hay, catching in the crotches between the leaves and stems and raking clean.

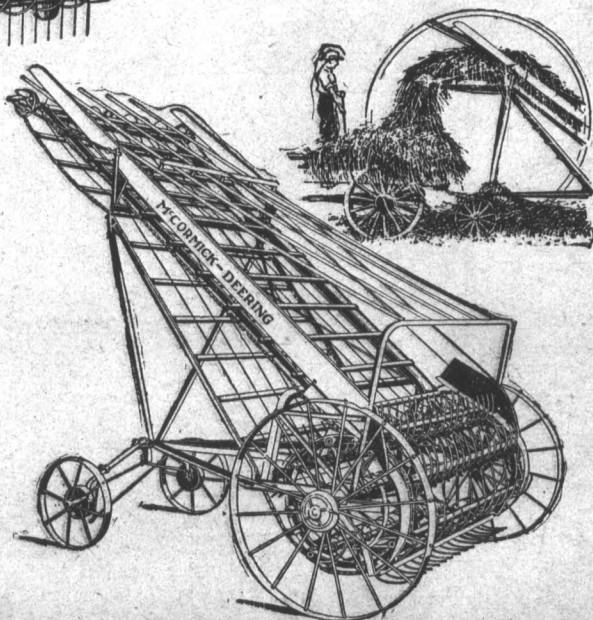
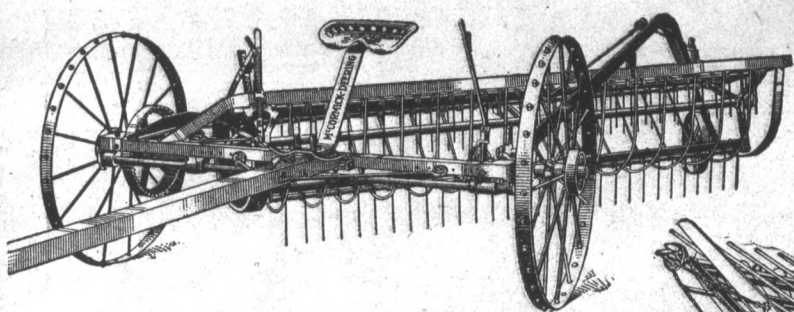
Roller bearings make the rake exceptionally light draft. Note the angle steel frame, the rigid bracing, including large truss beam running over the reel, the extra heavy gears, heavy piping for reel shaft and tooth bars. The main axle is solid steel.

Adjustable-Section Loader

The adjustable carrier section, shown below, allows the delivery end of the loader to be dropped so that the hay is delivered about three feet lower when starting the load. This is a great convenience as it prevents the hay blowing about as much as it does when dropped from the top of an ordinary loader. As the load is built up, the section is raised by turning the crank at the top. This crank is within easy reach of the man on the load. When the section is raised to the desired height, it is held at that position by a ratchet and pawl.

With the carrier section raised, the hay is elevated vertically ten feet and three inches, and seven feet six inches with the carrier lowered.

There are three roller bearings on the upper carrier shaft and two on the main axle. The loader is constructed almost entirely of steel with a two-inch, cold-drawn solid steel axle. The carrier slats are extra heavy and securely bolted to steel drive chains. The side boards are wide and long.



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TO
MICHIGAN

VOLUME CLXVI

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ESTABLISHED 1843.

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

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE

NUMBER XIX

The Usefulness of Milch Goat

A Fastidious Producer of Healthful Milk

By Mrs. Claudia Betts

AS the source of the family milk supply, the Swiss milk goats are rapidly coming into popularity, and very deservedly so, for they are practically immune from tuberculosis, the scourge of the dairy cow. They are easily and economically kept on a city backyard or vacant lot, and furnish a supply of pure, rich milk at little cost.

They will utilize weeds and some of the waste from vegetables used in the kitchen, but contrary to public opinion, a milk goat is very fastidious about what she eats. She will not touch her grain if it is placed on the ground; it must be placed in a clean dish. She will not eat an apple, although very fond of them, if another goat or a person has bitten from it. And will not drink if a dirty hand has touched the water offered her.

Compare this with a cow who drinks from a filthy pool, perhaps typhoid infected, licks her dirty sides with her tongue in her effort to remove some of the accumulated filth.

The milk from Nannie, "the little friend of all the world," has wonderful medicinal properties. It is very beneficial in cases of anemia, even pernicious anemia; has been known to cure tuberculosis in its last stages, eczema, nearly all forms of stomach trouble, and is especially recommended for infants and invalids in cases of malnutrition. A baby, thirteen weeks old, was so emaciated that it looked like the pictures of the famine sufferers of India. It had gained only a few ounces since it was born and the day they began giving it goats' milk the mother thought it was dying. It was

midsummer, but the mother could not get the baby warm, although she had used warm applications, etc. It soon began to gain on the milk, and is now a healthy, hearty little girl. Another similar case of a pair of twin babies was sent to us. They were nine weeks old and weighed less than when they were born. In five weeks they had doubled their weight when given the goat milk. In both these instances the

ue, but America has been slow to recognize it. However, the United States government has taken up the matter and has an experimental farm at Beltsville, Maryland, where they are carrying on experiments to determine the benefits derived from crossing native stock with pure-bred sires, also the value of the milk for various troubles. The bulletins from this experiment station are very interesting reading.



Nanny is a Useful Family Pet. The Kids Are Also Very Interesting to All Members of the Family.

parents had tried all the leading brands of infant food on the market, as well as cow's milk, but none agreed with the little patients, and it was a case of life or death.

Goat's milk has saved the lives of thousands of babies, and would save many thousand more if the parents knew of its wonderful value. European nations have long known its val-

We were very much interested in the case of a young man, one of our customers, who had tuberculosis. He had applied for entrance to a sanitarium, but had to wait until there was a vacancy. In the meantime, a neighbor told him he was getting extra good milk and urged him to drink a bottle of it. He did not tell him it was goat's milk. The young man liked it,

and the neighbor came every day with it. The patient finally learned that he had been drinking goat milk, but he continued its use until there was a place for him in the sanitarium. They told him that he was in the best condition of any patient they had ever received, and would have recovered if he had continued his diet of goat milk. He said he noticed that he felt much better almost as soon as he began drinking it. Sometimes people are prejudiced against it, but after tasting it they almost invariably like it, and after drinking it for a time prefer it to cow's milk. It is usually a little sweeter and richer in flavor, more like cream, and digests in one-third the time required for cow's milk. It coagulates in tiny flakes after entering the stomach, instead of large curds as does cow's milk, and therefore is more easily digested by delicate stomachs. It is also alkaline in its nature, instead of acid.

A little kid just naturally loves folks from the day it is born. We do not allow ours to remain with the doe ever for a few hours, but try to give them their first feeding from the basin. We milk the doe then give the kid the finger to such in the basin of milk. It very soon learns to eat from the basin, and this saves the trouble of keeping bottles clean. The milk from the doe is too valuable to use for raising the kids. We feed them the doe's milk for about a week, then gradually add diluted cow's milk and a thin gruel of rolled oats. They grow very rapidly on this.

The little kids make ideal pets, but should never be allowed to be teased, as they very soon learn to resent it.

Solving the Country Doctor Problem

A Practical Way to Get Medical Service For Rural Communities

By Ernest Drebert

NATIONWIDE attention has been directed to the exodus of medical practitioners from village and country. Hundreds of rural communities bemoan their lack of doctors. Altura, Minnesota, has faced and solved the same problem. A good and greatly beloved doctor died. His successor soon moved to the city in order to secure educational advantages for his children.

The story is typical. Higher standards in, and greater cost of, medical education compel doctors to seek locations where an adequate income is assured. Newer knowledge is responsible for their desire to have hospital and laboratory facilities near at hand. The better informed country people today expect more from the doctor than was the case even twenty-five years ago. No longer will they submit to operations on the kitchen table of the home or in the doctor's office. They seek out the city specialist and hospital. Thus, much of the country doctor's lucrative business is carried to the city. On the other hand, the life of the rural physician is filled with hardships and even dangers, and his family suffers from the inadequate educational and social advantages of the

average rural community.

Altura faced all these things when it tried to secure someone to take the place of its last doctor, for Altura is typical rural, a little village of 250 population within whose rural community live 200 farm families. With the departure of its last physician, Altura found that the nearest doctor was more than ten miles from any home in the community. These ten miles might as well be a hundred when blocked by the blizzards of a Minnesota winter.

Efforts to interest physicians from city or town in Altura failed. But Altura has community spirit and does not surrender easily. A number of citizens put their heads together and proposed to form a health association for the purpose of employing a capable doctor by contract.

Objections were soon heard. "People in farming communities will not cooperate sufficiently to get the necessary number of members," said one. "I've given a good many dollars to co-operative associations and never received a cent of dividends. Count me out," said another. "I want to wait

and see if you get a good man," remarked one cautious farmer. "You can't ever get a good man to locate in a small town," declared the 100 per cent pessimist.

But the leaders were not discouraged. They sought advice from the dean of the state university's medical school, from the Mayos at Rochester, and from many others, including the American Medical Association. All showed great interest in the plan and gave valuable advice. So encouraged, the Altura Health Association was formed and a "blind ad" inserted in a medical journal. Three thousand dollars was guaranteed the "right man," but it was stipulated he must take over the drug store. Fifteen applications were received, seven from cities, eight from doctors in towns and villages, from men ranging in ages from twenty-four to sixty-four years. All had established practices. Poor collections on account of crop failures and the agricultural depression was the reason given for the non-urban men for wishing to change.

After correspondence with the ap-

plicants and checking up on references three of the physicians were invited to look over the field in person. To each of them the same four propositions were made, to wit:

1. That the association guarantee 125 families as members at \$24 a year (\$3,000).

2. That the association guarantee 125 families and a minimum income of \$3,000, but the doctor to practice on the fee basis. In the event of his failing to collect the minimum figure the deficit to be met by an assessment on the membership.

3. That the association secure as many members as possible at \$24 per annum and the doctor to have entire freedom for outside practice, though members to have first claim on his services.

4. The physician to establish a practice of his own, the board of the association to act simply as his advisers.

Two of the three applicants were willing to come only on the first proposition. One was willing to accept the third. Agriculture in the Altura community is diversified and tends toward dairying. There are two creameries

(Continued on page 617).

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home problems.

VOLUME CLXVI

NUMBER NINETEEN

DETROIT,

MAY 8, 1926

CURRENT COMMENT

We Lose
Another
Leader

JASON WOODMAN, than whom no Michigan farmer was better or more favorably known throughout the state, died at his home in Van Buren county last week. Mr. Woodman was born in 1860 and lived all his life in the same community, but his influence for the betterment of agriculture and farm life radiated far beyond the Woodman homestead to the farthest limits of his native state. His early interest in agriculture, supplemented by a course at the Agricultural College, never flagged during his long and useful life. His natural qualities of leadership were utilized in many capacities for the benefit of his fellow farmers. For eight years he was lecturer of the State Grange. He rendered long and useful service in the old farmers' institutes. He served his district two terms in the State Senate. He was a member of the State Board of Agriculture for more than a decade, and during the early history of the establishment of that service, served his neighboring county of Kalamazoo as county agricultural agent for several years.

As a farmer Mr. Woodman exemplified what he taught his fellows by example, as well as through the spoken and written word. As a potato grower he held the state record for yield for a number of years. He was an early advocate of alfalfa for Michigan farms and has for many years been a successful producer of this great forage crop. In his later years he was also interested in pure-bred live stock and was active caretaker of a large vineyard.

Jason Woodman's influence for the betterment of Michigan agriculture and farm life will continue to live through succeeding generations, both directly and through his sons, who are

all farmers or farm leaders. Besides three sons, Mr. Woodman leaves a widow and one daughter, as well as a host of friends who will miss him and cherish his memory.

The last service he engaged to perform for the industry in which he was always so actively interested, was to act as one of the judges in the Michigan Farmer's Master Farmer Contest. While it is regrettable that he could not have been spared for further useful service, his life was so largely devoted to service to his fellow farmers as to be worthy of the most general emulation, than which he would have asked no greater reward.

On
Mothers'
Day

AMONG the long list of special days with which our calendar is crowded, perhaps no other day has a more profound and significant impression upon us, if we but give it just consideration, than does the second Sunday in May, Mothers' Day.

It is generally admitted, and frequently proved, that virtue and genius, and other natural qualities which men possess, are acquired from their mothers. Someone has said that God could not be everywhere so He made mothers, and Henry Ward Beecher expressed the thought more completely when he said, "When God thought of mother, He must have laughed with satisfaction, and framed it quickly—so rich, so deep, so divine, so full of soul, power, and beauty was the conception."

Since Mothers' Day has come to be a red letter day throughout the country, custom has declared that we wear the carnation, a symbol of love, beauty, and purity, on May 9, and that we remember the mothers whom God has spared to us with a token of our appreciation of the inexpressible love and gentleness she lavishes upon us.

All this has the fullest endorsement of all people, but is it not also fitting that we should give more reflection to the things we might do to make mother's daily tasks easier?

Mothers are not looking for material rewards for the loving care they tender. But some new labor-saving device or home convenience that would shorten the time required to look after the material needs of her family would liberate that time for companionship with her family and be of mutual benefit to a richer and fuller family life, each moment of which we will treasure as long as we live.

Promoting
Better
Music

AN effort is being made by various leaders to encourage in America a greater use of music. Sunday will be the last day of a week devoted to that end. This effort is being extended to all people, especially those living on farms.

While we have, on certain occasions, been depressed more or less by what was called music, we are for music. Good music gives quality to life. It interprets situations and thoughts that might otherwise be hidden from us.

Sydney Smith has observed that "all musical people seem to be happier. It is the engrossing pursuit—almost the only innocent and unpunishable passion." Then Bovee gives us another angle by saying, "Music is the fourth great material want of our natures—first food, then raiment, then shelter, then music." And Carlyle showed how inevitable music is to the person who lives well, when he said, "See deep enough and you see musically; the heart of nature being everywhere music, if you can only reach it."

Now, as time goes on we shall become more crowded here in America. Then there will be more trouble, more issues, more tension. But music will prove an antidote. It will relieve the tension, smooth the trouble, and enlighten us on the issues. Music will help save America. Let us have music.

A
Good
Scout

IN the days of our boyhood, the birch-rod and ruler were the principal instruments of education. They were used to impress fundamentals, and they did, for they showed us some of the injustices of mankind.

Education, then, was a torture; now it is different. In modern days a young life is developed to a state of usefulness through a pleasant process. Acquiring an education is still work, but it is pleasant work, and the real fundamentals of life are imparted by doing instead of by being done.

The boy scout movement is not considered a part of our educational equipment, but it makes use of one of the most important principles in education. It teaches real fundamentals in a pleasant and impressive way without isms or pedagogical theories, and thus it is becoming a real maker of men.

Modern educators admit that our methods of instruction are in a state of flux and they predict radical changes in the future. Perhaps the boy scout movement is showing the way. Dr. Charles Eliot, one of our greatest educators who, for forty years was president of Harvard University, said that every ambitious boy should take scout work as part of his education.

Scout work is essentially a city movement, for the boys can be formed into troops. In the country one can be a lone scout, but he lacks all that one gains from association with others. The boys' and girls' club work more nearly parallels the benefits of scout work and has the additional value of preparing and actually starting one in a useful life work. Also, each successful club member acts as a missionary for better farming. Many a club boy has converted his father into a successful farmer.

To be a good scout means much, and the boys' and girls' movements which are popular today, assure us that good scouts will be in control of the world's activities in the future.

Pied
on
Pie

ABOUT a year ago we commented on the remark of a prominent hotel man before the national convention of hotel men in California, that pies were to be taken from his bill of fare because they were ruinous to the digestion. He believed, from a business standpoint, it would be wise to taboo pies, as people would eat more of other foods with healthy than with crippled digestions.

This year, at the state convention of canners, a pie expert said that the consumption of pies would be doubled in five years, and that this increase would benefit the Michigan fruit grower. This leaves us considerably mixed up on the pie situation. We are for anything that will benefit the Michigan fruit grower, but at the same time we would like to see the national digestion protected, as digestion is one of the most important factors in the welfare of a people.

Of course, there are pies and pies. The kind mother used to make always tasted good, and never seemed to hurt us. Then there was the pie foundry, stuff; a big slab for a nickel. That neither tasted good nor was good. Now we have pie deluxe, made in sanitary bakeries, which looks and tastes good. But thus far even that kind never has been recommended for weak digestions, so we still have the question mark before us.

We are strong for the Michigan fruit grower. So, we hope one of two things will happen. We wish that some dietetic expert will prove that pie helps the digestion; that would greatly relieve our minds. Or better yet, we hope that the Michigan fruit grower will become so proficient that one would not want to degrade Michigan fruit by hiding it between two crusts.

The eat-out-of-hand fruit is what

pays the best, so with due respect to the coming pie campaign, we hope that the Michigan grower will strive to produce the eat-out-of-hand kind.

Remember
the Corn
Borer

ONE week from Saturday is the last day allowed for cleaning up all corn refuse in the area where the corn borer has been found in this state. Unless this is done the law provides that the local inspector has authority to employ men to clean up the premises and submit a bill of the costs to the owner of the premises. If the bill is not paid, then provision is made to spread the cost upon the tax roll as a special assessment against the property.

No slipshod methods will do. The work cannot be neglected by any person who grows corn in infested districts. While benefits will come from partial clean-up campaigns, the fact remains that corn growing cannot be maintained on a successful basis unless this clean-up is universally practiced within any area where the corn borer is present.

Here is the job: All cornstalks, cobs, and other corn remnants, unless finely shredded or in a silo, must be raked or piled and destroyed by burning before May 15. This applies to practically all of the area west of a line running from Bay City to the western extremity of Lenawee county.

Indisposition

BECAUSE Hyrum is affected with indisposition this week, I again have to write his weekly epistle. He has an acute indisposition to do any writing since spring work has opened up, so I, like many farmer wives, have to take the pen in hand and act as correspondent.

Indisposition affects Hy quite a little. He simply does not like to get started. For instance, it is hard for him to go to bed at night and to get up in the morning. After he is up, he is all right, but he hates to get started in the field. After he gets a working he is all right but at noon he dislikes to bring the team all the way to the house to get dinner. If it wasn't for his voracious appetite he probably would not come in at all. As it is, he says, he does it only for the sake of the horses. His activities at the table are proof otherwise. His noon hour is a pretty long one just because he dislikes to get started in the field again.

But, I don't know whether Hy is any worse than a lot of other men. It is sort of human for men to be that way.

We women are not exceptions to the general law, but we learn early in life that the best way to get started in anything is to start, and we don't sit around and think about it. Thinking about unpleasant things is unpleasant and adds to the burden of doing them.

If men think that we women like all the work we do any better than the men like all the work they do, they are sadly mistaken. We don't like standing over a wash tub any better than they would, and I believe that if some of them would try it for a while, a lot of washing machines would be added to farm house equipment.

There is pleasure in getting a disagreeable task done, and the quickest way to enjoy that pleasure is to get the task done as quickly as possible.

We have not reached the millennium yet, so I think that Hy and other men expect too much when they want everything pleasant. Life is a strange mixture of pleasures and displeasures, and women who have husbands know it only too well.

SOPHIA ABIGAIL SYCKLE



Our Ninety Year Old Farmers

It Should Make Octogenarians Feel Like Kids to Read the Accounts of These Long-Time Michigan Farmers

REALIZING that our readers would be interested in seeing pictures of Michigan's oldest farmers, the announcement of the "Oldest Farmer Contest" was delayed until we could secure pictures from those who were ninety years old or over. This we have done, and on this page appears the interesting letters that accompanied the nominations of these pioneer farmers. We want to congratulate them all.

It is not difficult to select the person to receive the prize. A careful reading will show that this honor belongs to Edward Averill, of Ottawa county. He is ninety-five years old and is still going strong, as the letter accompanying his picture shows. We are therefore sending to him the five dollars offered in this contest. Here are the letters:

OPERATED A HORSEPOWER THRESHING OUTFIT.

I THINK my father should be entitled to consideration in your long-time farmer contest. His name is William Riddle. He was born in Scotland on New Year's Day in 1836. While yet a child his parents moved to the United States, locating on a farm in Livingston county, Michigan. Here he has lived all his life. As side lines, he did carpenter work and operated a threshing outfit. For many years he did custom work for his neighbors when the power for the threshing rig



He Toured Michigan at Eighty-five. was provided by horses. Now, at the age of ninety, he is still quite active and lives on a farm that he purchased sixty years ago. He and I now live here alone. At the age of eighty-five he toured the state in an automobile with the Michigan Automobile Tourists.—Mary Riddle.

WHEN HOME MANUFACTURING WAS POPULAR.

I DESIRE to enter the name of I. P. Moseley in the Oldest Farmer Contest. He was born in Tompkins county, New York, and now lives near Parma, Jackson county.

He spent his early years with his grandfather who kept a "drovers' home," a farm having plenty of pasture for the droves of cattle, sheep, and hogs on their way to market, over a hundred miles away. The farm buildings included large sheds for sheltering the droves of stock in winter, and there were quantities of long feeding racks for hay and other fodder. At the age of ten, Isaac plowed and cultivated corn. He smiles as he relates how he broke the plow beyond repair by getting the point under a tree root and not knowing enough to back out.

He often tells about the journeyman shoemaker staying a week or two at a home to make the shoes and boots for

the members of the family. He tells, also, how the tailor brought her patterns and thimble and made up the homespun cloth into needed clothing.

The first farm he settled on in Michigan was near Parma. He then moved to another farm near Onondaga. Later he took his bride to a ten-acre "clearing" on a hundred-acre farm near Hastings, but at the end of three years returned to Onondaga to the farm where he still resides, and where you



He Detests Canada Thistles.

can see him any summer day with his scythe clearing the year's growth from the fence rows and roadside.

He detests Canada thistles and wild carrot, and attempts to keep the 355-acre farm free from these and other noxious weeds. While Mr. Moseley does not now manage the farm, he is actively interested in all the work that goes on. He uses the hoe in the potato field, or drives the horses on the hay fork, or loads bean fodder. Uncle Ike, as he is locally known, is a man of many acquaintances and friends in this part of the state, and they are looking forward to join with him to celebrate his ninety-second birthday next August.—G. Kennedy.

LIVED IN MICHIGAN WHEN IT WAS A TERRITORY.

MY father-in-law, Alonza Borden, was born in Livingston county in 1836 when Michigan was still a territory. He apprenticed as a blacksmith and wagon maker, but in 1863 he purchased a farm on which he lived until the fall of 1924, when poor health caused him to give up active work. This



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farm finally consisted of 300 acres. Besides growing the usual crops raised on general farms in this county, he developed some excellent herds and flocks of live stock. In early years he marketed a portion of his produce in Detroit, thirty-five miles away. The

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He was very thorough in his work and sought always to improve his stock and crops. He developed a herd of Shorthorn cattle, purchasing sires from such well known Shorthorn breeders as Woods, Ball, and Degarmo. He early introduced Italian queens in his apiary. In crops he was always looking for something better. He secured seed of the Rural New Yorker No. 2, and Carmon potatoes, from the originators of these varieties. He also introduced into his community valuable new varieties of wheat. He also became an ardent alfalfa grower in more recent years.

Through these means he not only contributed to his own advantage, but also benefited his community. For many years he was an active member of the local grange and a staunch believer in the church. He has also devoted much time to the local schools, being a moderator in his district for a long term of years. Through his efforts a row of hard maples was planted around the school yard, which are now the pride of the district.—Robert Warden, Livingston County.

SPLITS WOOD AT NINETY-FIVE.

NOTICING your article in the Michigan Farmer asking for the oldest active farmer in the state, I believe



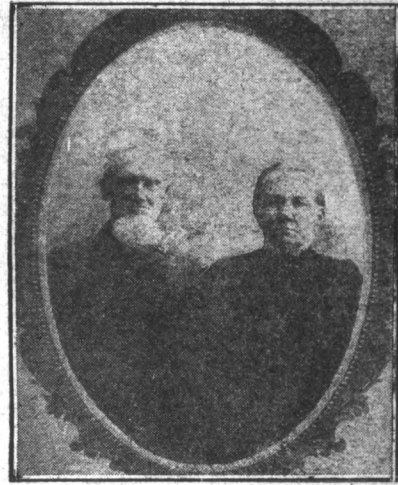
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I SEE by the Michigan Farmer that you are seeking the oldest farmer in the state. My neighbor, Joel Monger, was ninety-two years old in March. He was born in New York State in 1934 and came to Michigan when a boy, locating in Ionia county. He was married to Miss Sara Winslow in 1854 and moved to Montcalm county three years later. There he built a log house and cleared twenty-five acres of land with his own hands. This

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given in his honor. There was music and dancing, and at the earnest request of his friends, Mr. Monger took the floor and danced a jig with unusual ease and grace. Today he is well, and as spry as an ordinary man of seventy.—E. J. Kendall.

HAS READ MICHIGAN FARMER SINCE ESTABLISHED IN 1843.

I FEEL as though I have some right to be considered in the oldest farmer's contest which the Michigan Farmer is conducting. I have lived on a farm practically all of my life. I am still able to make my own garden in the summer, and split wood in the winter. On the twenty-sixth of March, this year, I enjoyed my ninety-first birthday. I am now experiencing pretty good health for one of my age. I would also say that I have been a reader of The Michigan Farmer ever since it was established in 1843, as my people then subscribed for it in their



Splits Wood and Makes Garden. home, and I have taken it ever since.—Albert Day, Washtenaw County.

ALERT AND ACTIVE AT NINETY-ONE.

REPLYING to your inquiry, "Who is the oldest farmer?" in your issue of February 27, I wish to submit the name of my father, Solon Daggett,

MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

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VOLUME CLXVI NUMBER NINETEEN

DETROIT, MAY 8, 1926

CURRENT COMMENT

We Lose Another Leader

JASON WOODMAN, than whom no Michigan farmer was better or more favorably known throughout the state, died at his home in Van Buren county last week. Mr. Woodman was born in 1860 and lived all his life in the same community, but his influence for the betterment of agriculture and farm life radiated far beyond the Woodman homestead to the farthest limits of his native state. His early interest in agriculture, supplemented by a course at the Agricultural College, never flagged during his long and useful life. His natural qualities of leadership were utilized in many capacities for the benefit of his fellow farmers. For eight years he was lecturer of the State Grange. He rendered long and useful service in the old farmers' institutes. He served his district two terms in the State Senate. He was a member of the State Board of Agriculture for more than a decade, and during the early history of the establishment of that service, served his neighboring county of Kalamazoo as county agricultural agent for several years.

As a farmer Mr. Woodman exemplified what he taught his fellows by example, as well as through the spoken and written word. As a potato grower he held the state record for yield for a number of years. He was an early advocate of alfalfa for Michigan farms and has for many years been a successful producer of this great forage crop. In his later years he was also interested in pure-bred live stock and was active caretaker of a large vineyard.

Jason Woodman's influence for the betterment of Michigan agriculture and farm life will continue to live through succeeding generations, both directly and through his sons, who are

all farmers or farm leaders. Besides three sons, Mr. Woodman leaves a widow and one daughter, as well as a host of friends who will miss him and cherish his memory.

The last service he engaged to perform for the industry in which he was always so actively interested, was to act as one of the judges in the Michigan Farmer's Master Farmer Contest. While it is regrettable that he could not have been spared for further useful service, his life was so largely devoted to service to his fellow farmers as to be worthy of the most general emulation, than which he would have asked no greater reward.

On Mothers' Day

AMONG the long list of special days with which our calendar is crowded, perhaps no other day has a more profound and significant impression upon us, if we but give it just consideration, than does the second Sunday in May, Mothers' Day.

It is generally admitted, and frequently proved, that virtue and genius, and other natural qualities which men possess, are acquired from their mothers. Someone has said that God could not be everywhere so He made mothers, and Henry Ward Beecher expressed the thought more completely when he said, "When God thought of mother, He must have laughed with satisfaction, and framed it quickly—so rich, so deep, so divine, so full of soul, power, and beauty was the conception."

Since Mothers' Day has come to be a red letter day throughout the country, custom has declared that we wear the carnation, a symbol of love, beauty, and purity, on May 9, and that we remember the mothers whom God has spared to us with a token of our appreciation of the inexpressible love and gentleness she lavishes upon us.

All this has the fullest endorsement of all people, but is it not also fitting that we should give more reflection to the things we might do to make mother's daily tasks easier?

Mothers are not looking for material rewards for the loving care they tender. But some new labor-saving device or home convenience that would shorten the time required to look after the material needs of her family would liberate that time for companionship with her family and be of mutual benefit to a richer and fuller family life, each moment of which we will treasure as long as we live.

Promoting Better Music

AN effort is being made by various leaders to encourage in America a greater use of music. Sunday will be the last day of a week devoted to that end. This effort is being extended to all people, especially those living on farms.

While we have, on certain occasions, been depressed more or less by what was called music, we are for music. Good music gives quality to life. It interprets situations and thoughts that might otherwise be hidden from us.

Sydney Smith has observed that "all musical people seem to be happier. It is the engrossing pursuit—almost the only innocent and unpunishable passion." Then Bovee gives us another angle by saying, "Music is the fourth great material want of our natures—first food, then raiment, then shelter, then music." And Carlyle showed how inevitable music is to the person who lives well, when he said, "See deep enough and you see musically; the heart of nature being everywhere music, if you can only reach it."

Now, as time goes on we shall become more crowded here in America. Then there will be more trouble, more issues, more tension. But music will prove an antidote. It will relieve the tension, smooth the trouble, and enlighten us on the issues. Music will help save America. Let us have music.

A Good Scout

IN the days of our boyhood, the birch-rod and ruler were the principal instruments of education. They were used to impress fundamentals, and they did, for they showed us some of the injustices of mankind.

Education, then, was a torture; now it is different. In modern days a young life is developed to a state of usefulness through a pleasant process. Acquiring an education is still work, but it is pleasant work, and the real fundamentals of life are imparted by doing instead of by being done.

The boy scout movement is not considered a part of our educational equipment, but it makes use of one of the most important principles in education. It teaches real fundamentals in a pleasant and impressive way without isms or pedagogical theories, and thus it is becoming a real maker of men.

Modern educators admit that our methods of instruction are in a state of flux and they predict radical changes in the future. Perhaps the boy scout movement is showing the way. Dr. Charles Eliot, one of our greatest educators who, for forty years was president of Harvard University, said that every ambitious boy should take scout work as part of his education.

Scout work is essentially a city movement, for the boys can be formed into troupes. In the country one can be a lone scout, but he lacks all that one gains from association with others. The boys' and girls' club work more nearly parallels the benefits of scout work and has the additional value of preparing and actually starting one in a useful life work. Also, each successful club member acts as a missionary for better farming. Many a club-boy has converted his father into a successful farmer.

To be a good scout means much, and the boys' and girls' movements which are popular today, assure us that good scouts will be in control of the world's activities in the future.

Pied on Pie

ABOUT a year ago we commented on the remark of a prominent hotel man before the national convention of hotel men in California, that pies were to be taken from his bill of fare because they were ruinous to the digestion. He believed, from a business standpoint, it would be wise to taboo pies, as people would eat more of other foods with healthy than with crippled digestions.

This year, at the state convention of cannerymen, a pie expert said that the consumption of pies would be doubled in five years, and that this increase would benefit the Michigan fruit grower. This leaves us considerably mixed up on the pie situation. We are for anything that will benefit the Michigan fruit grower, but at the same time we would like to see the national digestion protected, as digestion is one of the most important factors in the welfare of a people.

Of course, there are pies and pies. The kind mother used to make always tasted good, and never seemed to hurt us. Then there was the pie foundry stuff; a big slab for a nickel. That neither tasted good nor was good. Now we have pie deluxe, made in sanitary bakeries, which looks and tastes good. But thus far even that kind never has been recommended for weak digestions, so we still have the question mark before us.

We are strong for the Michigan fruit grower. So, we hope one of two things will happen. We wish that some dietetic expert will prove that pie helps the digestion; that would greatly relieve our minds. Or better yet, we hope that the Michigan fruit grower will become so proficient that one would not want to degrade Michigan fruit by hiding it between two crusts.

The eat-out-of-hand fruit is what

pays the best, so with due respect to the coming pie campaign, we hope that the Michigan grower will strive to produce the eat-out-of-hand kind.

Remember the Corn Borer

ONE week from Saturday is the last day allowed for cleaning up all corn refuse in the area where the corn borer has been found in this state. Unless this is done the law provides that the local inspector has authority to employ men to clean up the premises and submit a bill of the costs to the owner of the premises. If the bill is not paid, then provision is made to spread the cost upon the tax roll as a special assessment against the property.

No slipshod methods will do. The work cannot be neglected by any person who grows corn in infested districts. While benefits will come from partial clean-up campaigns, the fact remains that corn growing cannot be maintained on a successful basis unless this clean-up is universally practiced within any area where the corn borer is present.

Here is the job: All cornstalks, cobs, and other corn remnants, unless finely shredded or in a silo, must be raked or piled and destroyed by burning before May 15. This applies to practically all of the area west of a line running from Bay City to the western extremity of Lenawee county.

Indisposition

BECAUSE Hyrum is affected with indisposition this week, I again have to write his weekly epistle. He has an acute indisposition to do any writing since spring work has opened up, so I, like many farmer wives, have to take the pen in hand and act as correspondent.

Indisposition affects Hy quite a little. He simply does not like to get started. For instance, it is hard for him to go to bed at night and to get up in the morning. After he is up, he is all right, but he hates to get started in the field. After he gets a working he is all right but at noon he dislikes to bring the team all the way to the house to get dinner. If it wasn't for his voracious appetite he probably would not come in at all. As it is, he says, he does it only for the sake of the horses. His activities at the table are proof otherwise. His noon hour is a pretty long one just because he dislikes to get started in the field again.

But, I don't know whether Hy is any worse than a lot of other men. It is sort of human for men to be that way.

We women are not exceptions to the general law, but we learn early in life that the best way to get started in anything is to start, and we don't sit around and think about it. Thinking about unpleasant things is unpleasant and adds to the burden of doing them.

If men think that we women like all the work we do any better than the men like all the work they do, they are sadly mistaken. We don't like standing over a wash tub any better than they would, and I believe that if some of them would try it for a while, a lot of washing machines would be added to farm house equipment.

There is pleasure in getting a disagreeable task done, and the quickest way to enjoy that pleasure is to get the task done as quickly as possible.

We have not reached the millennium yet, so I think that Hy and other men expect too much when they want everything pleasant. Life is a strange mixture of pleasures and displeasures, and women who have husbands know it only too well.

SOPHIA ABIGAIL SYCKLE



Our Ninety Year Old Farmers

It Should Make Octogenarians Feel Like Kids to Read the Accounts of These Long-Time Michigan Farmers

REALIZING that our readers would be interested in seeing pictures of Michigan's oldest farmers, the announcement of the "Oldest Farmer Contest" was delayed until we could secure pictures from those who were ninety years old or over. This we have done, and on this page appears the interesting letters that accompanied the nominations of these pioneer farmers. We want to congratulate them all.

It is not difficult to select the person to receive the prize. A careful reading will show that this honor belongs to Edward Averill, of Ottawa county. He is ninety-five years old and is still going strong, as the letter accompanying his picture shows. We are therefore sending to him the five dollars offered in this contest. Here are the letters:

OPERATED A HORSEPOWER THRESHING OUTFIT.

I THINK my father should be entitled to consideration in your long-time farmer contest. His name is William Riddle. He was born in Scotland on New Year's Day in 1836. While yet a child his parents moved to the United States, locating on a farm in Livingston county, Michigan. Here he has lived all his life. As side lines, he did carpenter work and operated a threshing outfit. For many years he did custom work for his neighbors when the power for the threshing rig



He Toured Michigan at Eighty-five. was provided by horses. Now, at the age of ninety, he is still quite active and lives on a farm that he purchased sixty years ago. He and I now live here alone. At the age of eighty-five he toured the state in an automobile with the Michigan Automobile Tourists.—Mary Riddle.

WHEN HOME MANUFACTURING WAS POPULAR.

I DESIRE to enter the name of I. P. Moseley in the Oldest Farmer Contest. He was born in Tompkins county, New York, and now lives near Parma, Jackson county.

He spent his early years with his grandfather who kept a "drovers' home," a farm having plenty of pasture for the droves of cattle, sheep, and hogs on their way to market, over a hundred miles away. The farm buildings included large sheds for sheltering the droves of stock in winter, and there were quantities of long feeding racks for hay and other fodder. At the age of ten, Isaac plowed and cultivated corn. He smiles as he relates how he broke the plow beyond repair by getting the point under a tree root and not knowing enough to back out.

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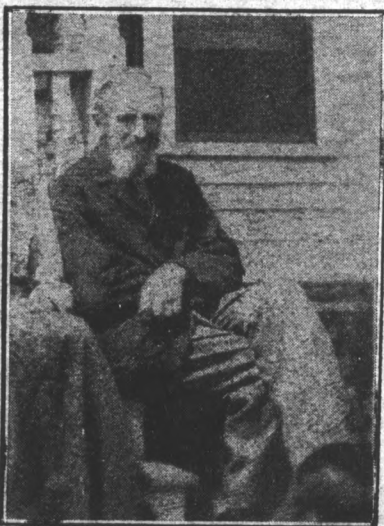
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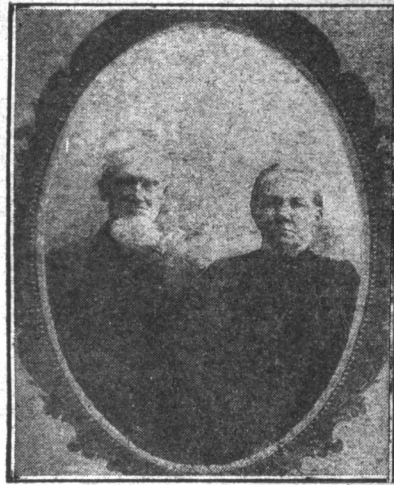
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SOLVING THE COUNTRY DOCTOR'S PROBLEM.

(Continued from page 613).
patronized by almost 200 farmers. This means a cream check every month and hence ready money. Credit is above average. The third proposition did not represent much of a risk from the point of view of the doctor. The health association felt that its success would depend largely upon the character, personality and capability of the physician and hence that a man who would not insist on an absolute cash guarantee might be best, especially when he was well qualified professionally. The arrangement—was therefore consummated on the basis of the third plan.

The doctor, with the aid of his wife and paid assistance when necessary, operates the drug store, in which his office is also located. His living quarters are above the store. This arrangement means extra income and also living quarters at a minimum cost. The details of the plan, which is now in satisfactory operation, are of interest.

Membership is on the basis of a family. All members of the family are entitled to a thorough examination twice a year if desired. This includes both chemical and microscopical urinalysis, blood test, blood pressure, test of eyes for strain, and X-ray if necessary. On the public health side there is a sanitary inspection of the home, including water supply, drainage, garbage and sewage disposal. All this in addition to sick calls costs the family \$24. Hired help are received as members at a flat rate of \$6. This is cheap medical protection for the year-round employe, and not excessive for seasonable help who are more exposed to risks and dangers.

Extra charge is made for night calls between 10:00 p. m. and 5:00 a. m. A \$10 additional fee is charged for obstetrical cases. Money obtained from this source goes into the treasury of the health association and is used to defray current expenses for printing stationery, case history sheets, etc. An extra charge of one dollar a mile is levied upon members more than six miles distant. The doctor is allowed two weeks' vacation. The association does not allow him to prescribe liquor.

One of the most significant features of the plan is the emphasis upon preventive work. Bulletins are issued to the membership giving seasonal hints for taking care of the health, information as to epidemics and how to guard against them, and hints on personal, home and social hygiene. Health programs are to be put on as a further educational measure. The community club and the health association are working hand in hand on this program.

It will take some years to make certain that the plan will succeed but Altura has great confidence that it will and that it has solved the problem of getting a resident doctor permanently and happily located in a rural community.—From Rural America.

VALUE OF LIMING TAUGHT.

COUNTY AGENT JOHNSON, of Van Buren county, has held open-air schools throughout the county to teach the farmers the value of liming, especially with reference to the growing of alfalfa and sweet clover. The farmers have learned that these two plants may become soil robbers instead of soil builders in soil which is lacking in lime.

HAY DAY PROPOSED.

COUNTY AGENT HELM, of Ionia county, is proposing August 1 as hay day in his county, at which time he will demonstrate the value of making hay immediately after it is cut, in order to save its leaves and retain its full food value.

Traffic signs made of cloth letters stuck to the pavement with adhesive are unusually durable, tests indicate.



58 Miles an Hour—

5 to 25 Miles in 8 Seconds—

25 Miles to the Gallon—

at Electrifying New Low Prices

\$845

Touring car, f. o. b. Detroit.
Subject to current Federal
excise tax

OWNERS FIND SURE CONTENTMENT IN CHRYSLER "58" PERFORMANCE ECONOMY AND RUGGEDNESS

Extraordinary speed and power, combined with economical care-free service, continue to win to Chrysler "58" new owners at the rate of 10,000 per month.

Meanwhile, both new and old owners are enthusiastically satisfied with their choice.

This nation-wide endorsement of Chrysler "58" is no mere matter of chance.

On the contrary its sustained speed ability of 58 miles per hour, acceleration of 5 to 25 miles in 8 seconds and economy

of 25 miles to the gallon, which have won this approval, are the predetermined result of the most carefully calculated balance, scientific carburetion and gas distribution, plus painstaking Chrysler craftsmanship.

We are eager to give you a thorough demonstration not only of these Chrysler "58" qualities, but also of its riding and handling ease, sturdiness and ruggedness. These, combined with its new electrifying low prices, will convince you that Chrysler "58" is today more than ever the outstanding motor car value under \$1000.

CHRYSLER SALES CORPORATION, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
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Chrysler Model Numbers Mean Miles Per Hour

CHRYSLER "58"—Touring Car, \$845; Roadster Special, \$890; Club Coupe, \$895; Coach, \$935; Sedan, \$995. Disc wheels optional. Hydraulic four-wheel brakes at slight extra cost.

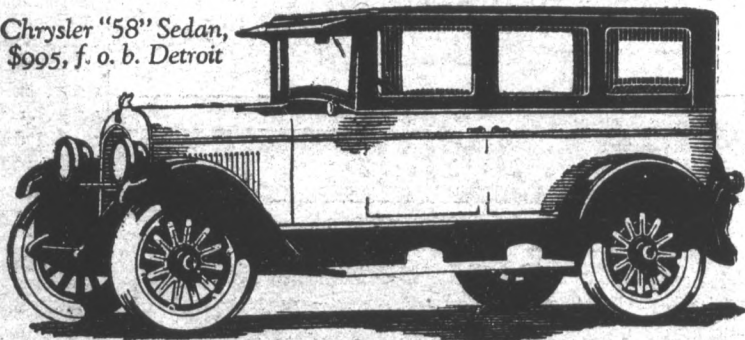
All prices f. o. b. Detroit, subject to current Federal excise tax.

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CHRYSLER "58"

Durable Douglas Fir—America's permanent lumber supply—

THE DENSEST and heaviest forests the world has ever known stand today between the west slope of the Cascade Mountains and the waters of the Pacific.

This forest region contains 26 million acres of towering trees — more than 700 billion feet of merchantable timber — three-quarters of which is Douglas Fir; the rest Sitka Spruce, Western Hemlock and Western Red Cedar.

The average yield of these forests is in excess of 30,000 feet per acre and in some cases 150,000 feet and more. One Douglas Fir tree here sometimes produces more lumber than five acres in other forest regions.

What is of more vital interest to the people of the United States is that under modern methods of lumbering, foresting and fire protection, these forests will be a permanent source of lumber supply for the entire country for all time.

Where timber has been cut and fires guarded against countless millions of young Douglas Fir trees from Nature's own seeding appear and in their vigorous growth offer a new merchantable supply of the finest quality within a comparatively few years.

Emphasizing the importance of Douglas Fir, we quote from U. S. Forest Service Bulletin 88:

"Douglas Fir may, perhaps, be considered the most important of American woods... its rapid growth in the Pacific Northwest forests, its comparatively wide distribution and the great variety of uses to which it can be put place it first... As a structural timber it is not surpassed."

Well manufactured Douglas Fir has wide distribution among lumber dealers and is available to the builder.

[An illustrated treatise on Douglas Fir, written by a forester, telling why this is the wood of tomorrow as well as today, and how to use it, sent on request]
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TRY a Michigan Farmer Classified Ad. to sell your surplus poultry, or to get that extra help. They bring results with little cost, see rates on page 641 of this issue.

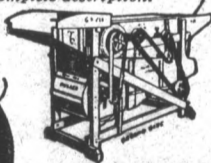
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FOR 40 years the world's standard! Threshes any variety of beans and peas from rankest vines without splitting or losing a seed. No re-cleaner necessary; seed ready for market. Buy the original, guaranteed Owens! Six sizes.

Write today for complete description!
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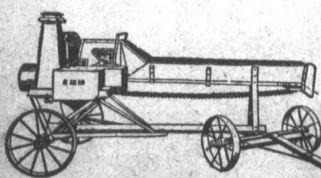


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Clean cutting, silage retains juices—ball bearing end thrust adjustment—low speed—light running—big capacity—self feeding—all steel construction—frictionless—lifetime service. Standard for 76 years—thousands in use. A Ross booster in every neighborhood.



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Clip ad, place circle around the product listed at bottom and write today for easy payment plan. Agents wanted.

THE ROSS CUTTER & SILO CO.
162 Warder St., Springfield, Ohio
Established in 1850

CUTTERS — CRIBS — HEN HOUSES — SILOS



OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

Always Give Name and Address When Sending Inquiries
As Satisfactory Service Cannot be Given
To unsigned Letters.

HEIRS' RIGHT TO PROBATE.

My sister died last January and left a house valued at \$7,000, and also furniture. She earned this property before marriage. Two years ago she married. Now her husband lives in the house and does not make any start toward settlement. The mother of the deceased is living. She wrote the husband asking to have the property probated. He will not reply. How should we proceed? What share of this property will the mother hold?—M. P. W.

If petition for administration is not filed by the surviving husband, petition may be filed by any heir or creditor, and administration attained.—Rood.

DAMAGES FROM GRAVEL PIT.

There is a deep railroad gravel pit next to my farm. How close can the company's men dig to our line fence?—O. H. G.

The owner of the land adjoining the gravel pit has the right to lateral support to hold his ground in the natural condition at the height at which it stood before the gravel pit was opened, and is entitled to damages if removal is made causing his ground to fall into his neighbor's pit. He may also obtain injunction to restrain removal of ground which will imperil such damage.—Rood.

CATCHING FROGS.

What is the law in this state regarding the catching of frogs to sell?—S. R. B.

By Compiled Laws (1915) Section 7563-7567, it is unlawful to take edible frogs in this state from November till June, and it is unlawful at any time to spear frogs by aid of artificial light. Any person having in his possession any frog, or carcass of a frog, between March 15 and June 1, is guilty of misdemeanor, punishable by fine not exceeding \$100, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or both.—Rood.

NOT AS REPRESENTED.

We traded our equity for property in the north which was represented to us as O. K. Upon possession, we found the property to be not as represented. The dealers practically admitted the wrong, but will not settle. What can we do?—M. C. W.

If settlement will not be made voluntarily, the only remedy is by suit; and if suit is not begun at once the delay will operate prejudicially, either as waiver or estoppel.—Rood.

THE HUSBAND'S SHARE.

If a woman who owns a large sum of money is not willing to give her husband a joint deed, can the husband claim any money at her death.—Sub.

If the woman dies leaving no children, and not disposing of her property by will, one-half of the property would descend to the husband and the remainder to the father and mother of the deceased if living, and if not to her brothers and sisters and their issue by right of representation. Under any other circumstances the husband would have no interest in the property, unless provided for in the will of the wife.—Rood.

COLLECTION ON OVERDUE MORTGAGE.

Can a real estate mortgage be collected after it has become due and has run for eight years? The interest was paid every year but last. No new mortgage nor extension was given. The mortgage and note was lost and destroyed. This fact has been recorded. Can the mortgagee foreclose, and

if so, can he take and sell the crops raised on the land this year? The mortgage called for five per cent, \$35, and the last three years the mortgagee charged me six per cent, \$42. The land is in Menominee county. Must the lawyer that forecloses write me a notice? How long would I have to redeem it? Can my personal property be taken?—P. F.

A real estate mortgage may be foreclosed at any time within ten years from the date of its maturity or the last payment upon it of principal or interest. There is no legal requirement that notice of foreclosure be given to the mortgagor. By Public Acts (1925) No. 383, it is provided that if the land is in the physical possession of any person, notice of foreclosure shall be served upon him, provided that in foreclosure by advertisement, a copy of the published notice shall be served on the person or persons in possession, either personally or by registered mail thirty days before the date set for the sale. It takes about fifteen months to foreclosure; and in the meantime the mortgagor remains in possession.—Rood.

A WOMAN'S CITIZENSHIP.

I am an American born woman. On November 18, 1923, I married a Russian born man who had taken out only his first United States citizenship papers. I was then twenty years old. If my husband became a citizen is it necessary for me to take out papers?—M. T. D.

The woman born in the United States is a citizen of the United States and does not lose her citizenship by the marriage.—Rood.

PROPERTY ARRANGEMENT.

I own some land in Michigan and wish to receive the income from same during my lifetime. I wish to dispose of it to my children the way I think best. Would it be lawful for me to quit-claim said land and put the deeds away for safe keeping until I pass on? Then the deeds could be recorded. I would like this better than a will, for sometimes some are dissatisfied and the will, at much expense, is broken.

To make deeds and not deliver them is to invite litigation. It would be better to make a will or to make and deliver deed, including in the deed a reservation of power to revoke the uses declared by the deed and appoint new ones. For this purpose a good lawyer should be retained.—Rood.

CITIZENSHIP BY MARRIAGE.

My mother was born in Canada and came to the United States and married my father thirty-three years ago. My father was born in the United States. Is my mother a citizen of the United States or must she take out citizenship papers?—M. M.

The mother is a citizen without taking out naturalization papers.—Rood.

MINORS' SMOKING.

What is the law regarding minors smoking cigarettes? Is there any law forbidding the sale of cigarettes to a boy under eighteen? If so, what is the fine? May a fifteen or sixteen-year-old boy buy cigarettes with his parents' consent?—O. W.

By Public Acts (1909) No. 226, being Compiled Laws (1915) Section 5182, any person who sells or gives a cigarette in any form to any person under the age of twenty-one years, is punishable by fine not exceeding \$50, or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days. By the next section, the smoking of cigarettes in public places by minors is made a criminal offense. See also, Compiled Laws (1915) Section 15277.—Rood.

Brickbats and Bouquets

An Open Forum for the Use of Our Readers

THE HIGH COST OF LIVING.

ACCORDIN' to a piece in the Michigan Farmer by a feller what lives in th' northern part of Michigan, a guy what lived near his home town fifty years ago had th' nerve t' charge \$1.50 a day fer himself 'nd yoke of oxen.

Well, maybe he figured it was worth anyway, \$1.40 t' hev' to live up there. I dunno. But he must hev' belonged t' some labor union in order to hev' got away with it. Accordin' to 'n old account book what belongs t' one of th' old timers in my home town, he must hev' been workin' fer a billionaire. These accounts was entered about 1850, 'nd some of 'em are as follows:

For two days work, including myself, helper and yoke of oxen, \$2.50.

One day making fence, fifty cents.

Paid ten cents for having my boots tapped.

Paid sixty-seven cents for having a pair of shoes made for my wife.

Received for myself and yoke of oxen for half day's work, fifty cents.

Received for six days' use of ox team, sixty cents.

Received for one day piling and planting, thirty-four cents.

Bought one bushel of corn, twelve cents.

Bought 18½ pounds of veal, seventy-two cents.

Bought one bushel of wheat, sixty-five cents.

Bought one pound of soap, eighteen cents.

According to the range of prices butter seems t' hev' cost th' consumer from ten to twelve cents a pound.—G. Everitt.

CRITICIZES FARM LOAN POLICY.

ONE of the questions that is getting to be propounded with increasing emphasis is, "What is the matter with the business life of America?"

Farmers have been told that the banks would finance them through the long winter season, that in nine years has not been equaled for length. Coupled with the drouth that has afflicted the Upper Peninsula the past two years, it has been doubly burdensome to have so long a winter.

Anyone knowing the nature of farm operations knows that it is a long time between turnovers, and that it requires time to work out its destiny in each individual case.

This is one of the causes of the present business depression which has laid its paralyzing hand upon the business life of America.

Probably this lack of credit facilities in the shape of low interest and long time to pay is the strongest point in favor of some kind of a farm loan bank that will operate through branches in different farming sections with a local man in charge. The present system fails to function properly and the present farm loan bureau has been loaded up with a lot of small loans in sections where there is really no suitable farm land. We know of instances where farms have been located on mountainsides and narrow ravines, stony soil, and where it is practically certain that the farm will have no resale value. This has occurred with local boards of farmers allotting the loans, and the bank examiner put his OK on them.

Local bankers would never loan on such farm locations without demanding extra security. It is from such classes of loans that the abandonments come.

Others have placed loans on farms with which to buy an expensive car, only to have the car go to pieces while the loan drags on for thirty years.

The present rate of interest charged

makes it certain that the borrower will pay an amount of interest that will be one and one-half times greater than the principal. And yet they say that the farm loan act helps the farmer.

Any farmer able to qualify for a loan must have improved property greater than the loan that he will receive. The loaning value seems largely to be determined by the insurable value of the buildings, rather than on the number of cleared and improved acres. This has been disastrous to farm mutual insurance companies, as they will acknowledge.—A. Plain Farmer.

A PLEA FOR THE RURAL CHURCH.

ON looking into the subject, it is surprising, also alarming, to find how many rural churches are being abandoned, and how many congregations and Sunday schools in school-houses which have long been a great local influence for community good, have closed up or are about to give up the struggle for existence.

Since the automobile has become universal, the rural church and Sunday school has waned. We all know that, instead of being agents to get people to church, they have been means to keep them going in another direction.

Sunday is about the only day the farmer can leave his work so, too frequently, the day is spent to go to distant fields, or in entertaining friends who take that day to visit them.

Then our church fathers, instead of putting forth extra efforts to stem the tide, say to the faithful few who still cling fast to their church, "Why, you all have cars, you can come to town to church, where you can have better preaching, better music, and the stimulus of numbers."

Well, we can, but we don't, for several reasons. Probably Jimmy wants the car to take his girl to the lake, or some of Mary's friends are coming, but the great reason, I think, is because we don't feel at home there.

In our own little community, it did not matter so much if our clothes were up-to-date, or if John needed a hair cut. We all knew each other, and stood for what we were with our neighbors, and were not embarrassed because we wore our coats several winters, or did not get our hats until after Easter.

We lingered after Sunday school to shake hands with everyone, and chat a little while to inquire after the sick, and to offer sympathy for loss, or ask and give advice about our problems. We felt a personal responsibility which made us go, whether we felt like it or not, because each one was missed if not there. Each had some duty to perform, as in a family, which compelled them to be present. This is not so in the large church congregations, where we are lost in numbers, and we feel that no one but ourselves would know if we were there or not.

I think the small neighborhood service is as much more beneficent as family life is better than community living, and the Sunday school is as much needed as the day school for which we are willing to pay so dearly for our children's sake. Of what avail is it to train them mentally and physically, if they have no spiritual development? If there are still young people in bible schools and colleges who are burning with missionary zeal, I believe there is no field in the world more promising to work, or richer in its rewards, than in rural America. If something is not done soon to stem the tide, our rural population will soon be pagan, and when that has become a fact, may God help America.—Mrs. J. E. Milks, Saginaw County.

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you paid for!

You cannot get it

with a low-quality oil—

Every dollar you spend in the purchase of an automobile, truck or tractor engine you spend for POWER. Unless you get your whole dollar's worth of power, you're not receiving full value for your money.

Many gasoline engines—your own, perhaps—are delivering only 60 to 70 per cent of the power that's in them. But you shouldn't tolerate even 85 or 90 per cent! The full hundred's due you. And you ought to have it—not just because this increase in power means increased work, but because it means a correctly running motor—less friction—less repairs—longer life.

To get full power, *first of all* look to your oil. Only high-quality oil will give your motor the smoothness and pep to do its most efficient work. Havoline has been proved the "power oil" in tests on the Wasson Motor Check on over 60,000 cars.

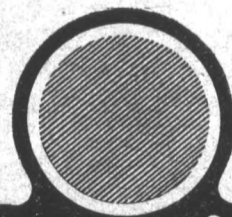
And you can prove for yourself—in your own engines—that Havoline builds up maximum power. It's a difference that can be noticed in familiar, everyday work.

The best time to lay in your supply is right now! Prompt deliveries. Order without delay from your Havoline dealer or local Indian station.

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From the same crude oil from which the famous Havoline is refined comes Indian Gas. Its unquestioned high quality and uniformity have taught people to depend on it. Made in this part of the country for people in this part of the country. You can bet on Indian!



HAVOLINE

— the power oil —

INDIAN REFINING COMPANY, Incorporated

Oil is more than oil—it is power

Last season thousands of farmers and home gardeners proved conclusively that

there's nothing like Pyrox for protecting plants against insects and disease

THEY found, as you will find, that the new improved Pyrox spray is even more effective as a combined insecticide and fungicide, more convenient to use and more stimulating to plant growth than it ever was before.

You'll like Pyrox because it's so easily prepared for use. Five minutes and you're ready to spray. Pyrox goes farther, it sticks, making frequent sprayings unnecessary.

It does its work more efficiently—killing insects and preventing blight more effectively than anything you've ever used.

Buy Pyrox in the five, ten or twenty-five pound drums. You'll save money and time.

Pyrox

THE NEW IMPROVED
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
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the powerful triple-duty spray

Kills Bugs Controls Diseases
Improves Foliage

Made by BOWKER CHEMICAL COMPANY
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Manufacturers also of Bowker's Arsenate of Lead; Bowker's Calcide (high-grade calcium Arsenate); Bowker's Bordeaux; Bowker's Bordeaux Arsenate; Bowker's Lime Sulphur; Bowker's Copper-Lime Dust.



Its soft, creamy consistency is guaranteed by 28 years of manufacturing experience.



THE HANDY MAN'S CORNER

A WORTH-WHILE SHORT CUT.

I AM sure if I should tell the readers of the Michigan Farmer of a scheme by which they could lessen the number of hours work required to grow a bushel of grain or a ton of hay, they would quickly want to know what the scheme is. I have such a short cut, if you wish to call it by such a name. This scheme gives me an increased number of bushels of grain, or tons of hay from my fields, and crops of better quality at a lower cost per unit.

My scheme is to plow down sweet clover in addition to the manure made on the farm, and the fertilizer added. This results in many things. It makes plowing and cultivating easier, better retains moisture, keeps the soil in a good mechanical condition, provides available feed for the plants, and does much to keep up a rapid growth throughout the season.

Notwithstanding all of these advantages, I do not find one man in ten who is taking advantage of it. I am convinced that lazy men in particular ought to practice this method of keeping their soils in condition. It takes less work. There would be more time to loaf, but for the fact that luxuriant crops stimulate industry. The man who systematically plows down sweet clover, is likely to do other things that contribute to a good crop.

Many influences result from the introducing of this wonderful leguminous

crop. No farmer is likely to over-estimate the good he may enjoy from the proper use of this plant.—G. D. Barber.

WATCH THE AIR PRESSURE.

WHEN balloon tires are new, the air pressure should be watched most carefully, because, like a new shoe, they expand with use, and as they grow older they require more air in order to give the same uniform pressure.

AN OVERLOOKED SQUEAK.

QUITE often a disagreeable squeak is difficult to find, when it may be traced to the headlamp bracket. If the bracket is not solidly attached to the frame, it invariably produces a squeak. A loose rivet or bolt is usually found to be the cause.

TESTING BRAKES.

A GOOD way to test a brake to see if it will hold properly, is to speed up the car on the road and then apply the brakes suddenly. Have an observer at the same time note if both wheels slow down evenly, or if one wheel locks and slides as the other wheel revolves.

A large pipe organ in Milan, Italy, has pipes made of paper.



ORCHARD AND GARDEN

AGAIN, THE STRAWBERRY.

THERE are different opinions as to the best method to be followed in raising strawberries, but as the method we used was very successful, I give it as follows:

In the first place, thorough preparation of the soil is necessary to insure a good stand of fruit. My husband plowed, disked, dragged both ways, and then rolled the ground, which made it fine and mellow, and easy for the tender feeders to penetrate the soil.

We believe that if you plant scrub stock you reap scrub stock in plants, as well as animals.

We started in with pedigree plants, that is, plants that uniformly reach a high grade of perfection in color, size, and flavor. As we were raising them for home consumption we used only 600 plants, 400 of which were of a pistillate variety and 200 of a staminate variety. The pistillate varieties, while of excellent flavor, are lacking in pollen and many of the blossoms do not mature into fruit unless planted with a staminate variety. A good way is to plant every third row to some staminate variety.

We found that to plant in hills, keeping the runners out, produced the largest and finest berries, but this is rather more work than the matted row, which, if cultivated and cared for, will produce fair sized berries of good flavor. Every time a runner is cut a new crown is produced on the parent stalk and the strength of the plant goes to produce a strong root growth, which is necessary for best results. We had plants in the hill rows which a bushel basket would scarcely cover, and the fruit stood up well from the ground.

If plants are wanted for setting new beds, the best way is to have a row or two of plants to produce runners, allowing only two or three runners

from each plant to take root. Keep all blossoms picked off, as in this way the vitality of the plant is kept up and you will have strong, healthy plants with which to start your new bed.

From the 600 plants with which we started, we had all the berries we wanted during the season, put up quantities in different ways for winter use, gave many quarts to relatives, neighbors and friends, besides selling more than thirty dollars worth, and that at a time when berries sold for much less than they do now.—Alma Ash.

LIME-SULPHUR BEST FOR APPLE SCAB.

APPLE scab, a very destructive fungous disease affecting most varieties of apples, is best controlled by spraying with lime-sulphur solution diluted at the rate of one and one-half gallons of the solution to fifty gallons of water.

The disease not only seriously damages the fruit itself, but also frequently causes premature loss of leaves, with consequent stunting of the trees. Furthermore, says the United States Department of Agriculture, it often kills the blossom buds or blossoms, especially in the northern orchards, in that way reducing or entirely destroying the prospective crop.

The spray is first applied as a fine mist, thus avoiding too heavy applications and lessening the risk of injury to fruit and foliage. Removal of fallen leaves from the ground, or plowing them under in the fall or early spring, is a valuable aid to control by spraying.

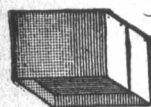
Grimes Golden, Ingham, and York Imperial varieties are the most resistant to the scab. Baldwin, Jonathan, Lowland-Raspberry, Maiden Blush, Mann, Oldenburg, Ortle, Red Astrachan, Wagener and Yellow Transparent are moderately resistant.

300 STRAWBERRY PLANTS \$2 POST PAID
150 Sen. Dunlap, 150 Warfields
Hampton & Son, R. 3, Bangor, Mich.

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Hammer It On
The easiest lacing to put on; stays put; the longest, too. No holes to punch. A joint in a jiffy. Teeth clinch down flat on both sides of belt. To take apart, just push out hinge pin.
Used and recommended by leading agricultural schools, by belting, tractor and implement manufacturers and hundreds of thousands of progressive farmers.
Sold in handy packages of two 6-inch joints or larger standard boxes.

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BETTER AND BETTER ALWAYS BEST

After TEN YEARS OF USE in every part of the world—in all climatic conditions—in all kinds of wind and weather—after ten years of constant study and effort to improve it—the **Auto oiled Aermotor** is today a proven machine, tried and tested.

When you buy the **Aermotor** you buy a machine that has been subjected to every test of service and wear.

Completely and perfectly self-oiling and self-regulating with the most simple and effective furling device, the **Aermotor** gives more service with less attention than any other farm machine.

Whether you are in the market for a windmill now or will be later, write for circular.

AERMOTOR CO.
Chicago Dallas Des Moines
Kansas City Minneapolis Oakland
Backed by greatest experience in building steel windmills.

MORE WATER WITH LESS WIND

Sowing Garden Seeds

The Benefits of the Marker Method Explained

By Mrs. Floyd Ewald

I NEVER have rows running north and south, for after the plants are growing there isn't much chance for the sunshine to get between the rows, on account of each row shading the next one to it.

The entire garden is marked with a thirty-six-inch marker and where the melons, cucumbers and sweet corn is sowed the marker is used both ways. The marker, if the ground has been well worked, will leave a space about four inches wide, with a little ridge of earth on each side.

Sow your seed as soon after marking as possible, for then the earth under the seed will be a bit moist and germination will be quicker and better. Also have someone follow with a hoe and cover the seed immediately.

I drop three kernels of sweet corn at each intersection, kick over it enough ground to cover corn about an inch, and press down with the foot. This is more sure than a hand-planter.

Cucumbers and Melons.

Cucumbers and melons are sowed at each third crossing east and west, and at each second one north and south. At each place of planting I loosen the earth with a hoe in a space about eight inches wide and twenty inches long. In the center of this space four or five seeds of the dwarf nasturtium (to keep the beetles away) and at each end I scatter about six of the cucumber or melon seed. I do not add fertilizer, for the ground is manured before plowing. When forming their second set of leaves I thin to three of the healthiest plants at each end of the hill.

This may not sound good enough to try, but last year I put in my garden a week later than any of the neighbors and had slicing cucumbers when they were twenty cents each on the market, while those who sowed their seed in the raised, easily dried out hills were still looking for blossoms on theirs.

Carrots, radishes, beets and turnips I scatter in the mark, using about three times as much seed to the row as when sowing the ordinary way. After the first ones are pulled for use, it leaves plenty of room for the rest to grow, and they have no disturbed roots. The carrots for winter I do not thin, they will push their way. Last year we had seven one-hundred-foot rows of carrots sowed this way. The man that dug them said, "Why, I'll have those pulled and topped in an hour and a half." He started to pull them at twelve-thirty and was pretty tired at six o'clock when he finished. There were 133 bushels of carrots.

Continuous Radish Crop.

When the radishes are through the ground, I loosen the ground between the rows and sow more seed. This gives a continual supply.

Onions are scattered in the mark the same way, and when large enough for bunch onions, I begin to thin the rows. Late in the summer I loosen the ground around the top of the onions to be used dry. After the onions are pulled, it is better to dry them in a shady place than in the hot sun.

Lettuce, I sow the same way and transplant next to rows of beets or carrots where the roots will be shaded. Lettuce grown like this will be tender a long time.

I never plant beans in hills. I drop them about three inches apart in the row. The foliage keeps the sun from shining on the tiny pods, which grow much faster, and a spotted one is a rarity. They are not so easily blown over by the wind.

Peas I sow the same as beans, using the short-vined sorts, and as the rows are far enough apart they need no support.

Some will say my rows are too far apart for economy. I know it is much easier to cultivate between thirty-six-inch rows than twenty-inch rows; it is also much easier for the weeding, and to make up the difference there is three, and sometimes four, times as much crop in a row as in the narrow row sowed twenty inches apart.

BLUEBERRIES IN MICHIGAN.

THERE is considerable interest in Michigan at the present time concerning blueberries. The fine work that has been done by Dr. Coville, of the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, in cooperation with the Whitesbog people of New Jersey in selecting and developing large fruited varieties, has done much to stimulate interest in blueberry growing. Scarcity of wood of the selected varieties, and difficulty of propagation has done much to retard the growing of these blueberries. The present price of plants makes commercial production out of the question. Efforts are being made to propagate commercially these fine blueberries, particularly because Michigan has so much land naturally suited for blueberry production. This attractive fruit is very popular and undoubtedly in the future will be raised in certain locations, much as our other bush fruits are raised today.—S. J.

USE JUDGMENT IN VARIETY SELECTION.

I SINCERELY wish to urge every prospective grower of new varieties of fruit to consider carefully all of the characteristics of the variety previous to planting. For the commercial grower it is good policy to be very doubtful of every new variety until it has been thoroughly tested and found to be satisfactory. More mistakes are made from rushing headlong into the planting of a new variety of apparent promise, than in being slow to plant a comparatively new variety that is a real success, for the reason that ninety-nine per cent of the new varieties offered turn out to be failures. A long period of time and a large amount of money are involved in developing the average fruit plantation. Considering these things it would be very unwise to take the risk of planting new and untried varieties on a large scale. On the other hand, there is a fascination in watching new varieties grow and produce their fruit. The desire to see these new things can be satisfied by planting a half-dozen plants of some new and interesting variety here and there in vacancies. Or a special, small piece of ground can be set aside for this purpose. For some people this might be a pleasant and inexpensive hobby. After this testing in a small way, if the new variety is very satisfactory and your conclusions have been substantiated by those of other reliable sources of information in the state, it would then be safe to consider planting on a larger scale.—Stanley Johnston.

AMERICAN APPLES IN PARIS.

AN interesting development of the fruit trade is the offering of American apples on the fruit stands of Paris at the end of March, in good sound condition and at a reasonable price. The importers believe that Paris will take a carload of American apples at fortnightly periods for the balance of the season, and that next year the trade will start earlier. Newtowns and Arkansas Black met with the readiest sale, with the Winesap third, and Stayman last.

Go to your Goodrich Dealer for these Five Reasons—

1. Because the Goodrich Line provides a tire for every make of car and kind of service.
2. Because all Goodrich tires made, to-day, are cords.
3. Because all Goodrich cords are built with the same wonderful principles of construction as the famous Silvertown cords.
4. Because Goodrich during the past year spent millions in cord tire improvements, and
5. Because in the Goodrich Line you will find the right tire for your purpose—priced right!

Your Dealer Will Give You Two More Reasons

The first is that he is there to serve you and your community. He must depend upon your trade. You can depend upon him.

The second is that with every Goodrich tire he sells you, he and Goodrich stand back of its quality. There is no gamble with any Goodrich Tire. It is the product of 56 years of rubber manufacturing experience. It has no equal for genuine economy.

THE B. F. GOODRICH RUBBER COMPANY
Akron, Ohio



Goodrich

"Best in the Long Run"

You Can Now Sell Undergrades at TOP PRICES

THE small fruit and sound windfalls you formerly sold at a big loss can be turned into profits. You can now make them into pure, sweet cider, and apple butter, jelly, vinegar, and the other apple products made from cider. And when you do you turn your undergrades into marketable commodities that enjoy a year 'round market—at tip-top prices.

Mount Gilead HYDRAULIC CIDER PRESSES

Built by an organization with more than fifty years experience in the field, Mount Gilead-Hydraulic Presses are famous for thorough, effective pressing that extracts all the juice from apples, cherries, grapes and other small fruits. They develop a greater pressure and produce a larger yield of juice than any other cider press on the market. There is a Mount Gilead press for every requirement including roadside, orchard, and custom pressing work.

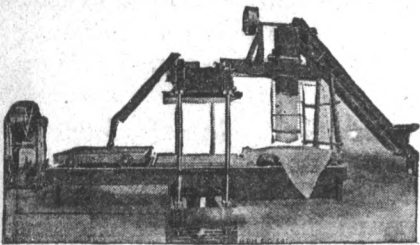
The Mount Gilead Process

Along with the Mount Gilead Line of Hydraulic Cider Presses has been developed the Mount Gilead Process of refining apple juice. This remarkable process, perfected by experts after years of experiment, produces high grade pure cider that stays fresh and sweet the year 'round without the use of preservatives or other adulterations.

If you want bigger profits from your orchard write us today for the book "A Golden Harvest from Undergrade Apples." It fully describes Mount Gilead Hydraulic Cider Presses and the Mount Gilead Process—and why they are money-makers for you.

THE HYDRAULIC PRESS MFG. CO.
Originators of the Hydraulic Cider Press
804 LINCOLN AVE. MOUNT GILEAD, O.

The most complete line of machinery for fruit products plants, including cider presses for every need.



"Are My Crops next, I wonder—"



Sometimes when a disastrous hail storm ruins several fields of your neighbor's growing crops—you wonder. Your crops may be damaged next time. Hail storm losses to Michigan farmers have averaged about \$652,670 per year for the past four years.

Records show that hail damage runs as high as \$25,000 to \$30,000 per county. No section of Michigan is entirely exempt from this damaging element.

Isn't it time to consult hail insurance? Here's an insurance firm of proven soundness, ready to assume your hail risks. Last year it assumed \$11,728,670 in risks from its 15,722 members. Are you now a member?

If not, you should immediately see the local agent, or write direct to the company.

AGENTS WANTED

Michigan Mutual Hail Insurance Co.

Lansing, Michigan.

Fred Milbourn, President
Geo. E. Coleman, Secy-Treas.



Rural Health

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

WIPE OUT DIPHTHERIA.

WHEN I was a very young doctor I was more afraid of diphtheria than any other disease. We had a great deal of it in those days and it seemed more virulent than the present-day type. I needed patients, for I left college carrying quite a lot of debt that I had assumed in order to get through. But much as I needed the work, I always felt dismay when called to a case of diphtheria. I had two babies at home. Perhaps my fears were exaggerated, but I dreaded the possibility of carrying the disease, and you may well believe that I omitted no precaution. Then, too, anti-toxin was in its infancy. We didn't manufacture it so well, nor understand its proper use, and the undertaker followed the doctor in diphtheria cases with alarming frequency. It is very different now, but the fact remains that diphtheria still carries off too many victims for a disease that is preventable. Can it be wiped out?

The state of New York thinks eradication of diphtheria is a possibility. Its health authorities are beginning an intensive five-year effort to wipe out the disease. They propose to do it through the immunization of children by means of toxin-antitoxin. Lined up for the fight are state and local departments of health, departments of education, medical societies, tuberculosis and public health committees of the State Aid Charities Association, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and other agencies.

Toxin-antitoxin, the preventive measure against diphtheria, was first discovered accidentally in the course of experimentation about thirty years ago. In 1913 Doctors Park and Zingher, of New York, began the immunization of children in a large organized way through the injection of toxin-antitoxin.

The administration of toxin-antitoxin is a simple procedure and can be safely performed by any physician. Three hypodermic injections of the substance are given in the arm of the subject at intervals of one week between each injection. It is but remotely related to anti-toxin. Toxin-antitoxin will not cure diphtheria. It will prevent it, but the immunity may be some weeks in developing. Once established, the immunity will last for years, and probably for life.

Such a definite campaign against a special disease is expensive work. We shall watch the efforts of New York State with tremendous interest and I am very positive that when she has shown the possibility of this measure, Michigan will find the means to follow suit. Meantime, let us hope that we may be spared from any serious scourge of diphtheria.

MORE INFORMATION NEEDED.

Do you think there is any chance for a woman twenty-two years of age to get back to health from nervous trouble? I am tired and worn out all the time. And then at other times I feel all right. Please say if you think there is any hope for me.—Reader.

First, I shall be glad to call the attention of readers of this column to the fact that a letter of this kind gives the doctor very little chance to give a helpful opinion. The writer does state that she is a woman, and her age is stated, but everything else is left to the imagination of the doctor. She should say whether she is married or single, if she has borne children, what work she does, under what conditions she lives, what troubles led up to her present state, what diseases she has had, etc. In other words, she should

try to tell the things that she would probably be asked if she went to consult her home doctor. All that I can say in reply to such random questioning is, that it is very rare indeed that twenty-two has no recuperative powers left, and that rest and freedom from care will no doubt work wonders for her. Such cases always make me think of the possibility of incipient tuberculosis.

SLEEP ALONE.

There are two persons sleeping in a bed together. No. 1 has so bad an odor that No. 2 can hardly stand it. This has been going on for about thirteen years. No. 2's health is very poor. Would this condition of sleeping cause the poor health of No. 2, and does it continue to make it worse?—Mrs. X. Y. Z.

For good health it is much better that individuals sleep alone, especially if one of the parties is not as hearty and robust as the other. Odors do not disturb health, but they may create nervousness and restlessness. Sleep in separate beds.

AGE OF PUBERTY.

I am in the teen years and my voice fails me. When I want to say something I can't do it and people laugh at me. I have had this for nearly a year and I don't seem to have any cold. My voice is very thin and in it sometimes comes a gruff tone and the voice changes. Will you please tell me what it is and what I should do?—F. C.

You are at the age of puberty—the time when boyhood deepens into man-

CARE OF OLD MAN.

My grandfather, aged eighty-nine, lives all by himself in a little house on his farm ever since grandmother died a couple of months ago. He says that he is well able to take care of himself and will not let anyone stay with him. Our house is about a quarter of a mile away. Please say if it is not very dangerous for an old man to live alone, and what can we do? One of us goes over after supper but he won't let us stay.—B. L. B.

I think I would continue to make that evening visit, but beyond that, leave him to his own will. You can make a point of seeing that he has plenty of water and fuel and that his lamp is well trimmed. On very cold nights put a hot water bottle in his bed. Old people must be humored. And perhaps the very most desirable thing that could come to the old gentleman would be to slip some peaceful night into a quiet, lasting sleep.

LEAKY HEART.

I am told by one doctor that I have a leak in the heart, and another that I have not. I have sometimes a burning sensation in the side, sometimes it bothers me to raise my left arm, and nearly always a queer sensation in the left side.—Y.

The symptoms that you name do not surely indicate a leaky heart, though they sometimes accompany that condition. There are many other symptoms that come with a pronounced heart leak. Quite generally the organ becomes enlarged. X-Ray pictures may help in the diagnosis.

NEWS FROM CLOVERLAND

WANT ESSAYS ON FORESTRY.

CAN you write on forestry or fire prevention? If so, you will be interested in an announcement made by Secretary Bishop, of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau. Cash prizes amounting to \$100 have been offered through Mr. Bishop for essays by school children between the seventh and twelfth grades, on the above subject. The contest will close June 10. All school children living in the Upper Peninsula are urged to participate in this contest.

START THE CHICKS EARLY.

THERE is a better chance for profits with the early chicks. At least, this seems to be the conclusion of a survey made by R. L. Gulliver, poultry specialist in the Upper Peninsula. Checking up on forty-one demonstration farms, Mr. Gulliver was able to show that the early hatched chicks came into production in the fall when egg prices were high.

THE FARMER'S INTEREST IN THE TOURIST.

TOO often the farmer fails to realize that the tourist business is an advantage to him. It is conservatively estimated that there were 400,000 tourists in the Upper Peninsula during 1925. These people stay for various lengths of time. They must be fed. Farmers living near trunk lines have a great opportunity to dispose of such produce as these travelers may be in need of. According to Mr. Wells, dairy specialist of the Upper Peninsula, the prevailing road-side stands offer pop and hamburger, when they should be selling vegetables, fruits, chickens,

milk and eggs. The tourists staying at hotels also increases the demand for local produce. Still another benefit is the fact that resort property is taxable, yet it does not demand additional schools nor roads to care for tourists.

FIRE SPECIAL A GREAT SUCCESS.

THOSE having in charge the forest fire prevention train are now beginning to understand the wide favor with which the general public approved of the exhibit. Reports from various sections show that it made a universal appeal. Farmers, lumbermen, railroad men, lumberjacks, and people generally, turned out in large numbers to review the exhibits and listen to the speeches. This interest seems to forecast a new era in the protection of our forests.

STRONG TEAMS TO THE FRONT.

THE people of Cloverland will probably take more interest in the horse-pulling contests to be conducted at a number of county fairs in the Upper Peninsula this fall than has been the case in any other section of the state. This will be due, no doubt, to the fact that there is in the Upper Peninsula a high percentage of good teams. At a meeting last fall nearly every county fair secretary asked for this contest. The tentative schedule now prepared includes the following fairs: Gogebic, Iron, Alger, Marquette, Luce, Delta, and Schoolcraft counties.

The annual meeting of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau will be held in May or early June, at Ironwood. The program will feature agriculture, forestry, and the tourist business.

May Poultry Notes

Some Seasonal Suggestions

By R. G. Kirby

SOME poultrymen are successfully using bran as brooder house litter for chicks. They claim it reduces the losses from digestive disorders which occur when the chicks eat too much chaff from fine straw and alfalfa litter. The bran is bulky material and a 100-pound sack makes a lot of scratching material around the metal hover. If 300 chicks are brooded in the house the litter cost per chick is not very high. If it saves only ten chicks it is worth the cost.

The chicks eat some of the bran so it is not all wasted. When it is necessary to clean the house the first time the chicks will be older and more able to eat larger litter without danger of impaction. Then the poultryman can return to the use of straw, clover or alfalfa litter on the brooder house floor.

Feed Vitamins.

The more vitamins that can be fed into the chicks the greater their chances of developing vigorous bodies. Some of the commercial starters contain dried buttermilk, linseed meal, alfalfa flour, bone meal and such products that are far better to develop chicks than the old method of corn meal mash. One brood of chicks with an old hen often survive feeding methods that will stunt or kill a large flock of brooder chicks ranging largely over the brooder house floor for the first two or three weeks of their life.

Reducing Feed Bills.

As soon as the last eggs are saved for hatching, it is possible to reduce the feed expense by marketing the cockerels. A strong, vigorous cockerel will consume considerable laying mash and when there are many male birds in the flock it is a factor in the cost of egg production.

Watch the weights of the young broilers and follow the market carefully. It may help you to sell the young males to good advantage and nothing is more beneficial to the pullets than the increased roosting room they receive as soon as the young cockerels are removed. One reason so few farmers caponize cockerels is the fact that the feed and the range are needed to develop the pullets for fall egg production.

It does not pay to reduce feed bills through the process of cutting down on grain or laying mash. Feed the layers their normal ration or the strain of heavy spring production will reduce their bodily weight and they will not be profitable producers during the summer and fall. The winter drop in egg prices means that summer eggs are apt to be about as high as winter eggs, and probably higher.

Allow Chicks Outside.

Every worm and insect and bit of green feed that comes from a good poultry range cuts down the amount of feed that the hens need from the hoppers and bins, but be sure the feed is in the hoppers. A small farm flock gathers a lot of feed on a range, but a flock of several hundred hens soon reduce the insect and worm life and the number of worms per hen per day is apt to be very limited except after warm spring rains.

Years ago poultrymen knew nothing about violet rays, but were quick to sense the effect of pure unfiltered sunshine on the growth and vigor of the brooder chicks. So they turned the chicks out on the ground as soon as possible and found that it reduced the mortality rate and prevented leg weakness.

Now we have learned that cod liver oil and sunshine which does not come through glass will prevent leg weakness even if the chicks have to be confined for several weeks because of bad weather. But it pays to cooperate

with nature just the same, and teach the chicks to go back and forth as soon as the weather permits. Young chicks can absorb more pure sunshine outside scratching in the soil, than they can obtain in a brooder house of the most modern construction.

There is a temptation to leave the chicks in the brooder house too long, rather than take the time to teach them to go back and forth. If the colony house is a foot or more from the ground it is difficult to make chicks walk down a long track. When they wish to return they will not go out to the end of the track and walk up. They will huddle close to the door and try to jump into the house.

An A-shaped track like a little brood coop sitting in front of the door permits the chicks to run up and down close to the wall of the house. When they start to huddle near the colony house it is natural for them to walk right up the track and hop in the door. A track of that type makes the work easier if the poultryman has to hurry the chicks into the houses at the sudden approach of a spring rain.

Fence Chicks In.

A roll of inch mesh wire such as pigeon owners use, is a great help in training brooder chicks. Tack the wire to one corner of the front of the colony house and run it out in a circle and back to the opposite corner. Use two or three little stakes to keep the wire close to the ground so that no chicks can squeeze under.

This will control the chick flock and keep it on a limited area until the young birds learn to go back and forth from the outside ground to the brooder hover. It prevents the chicks from huddling under the colony houses or ranging too far before their strength is great enough to take them far from the brooder heat. As soon as the grass in the circle is worn, and the chicks learn the source of heat, the wire can be rolled up and the flock given free range.

Quart jar fountains are not large enough for flocks of three hundred brooder chicks. They can be used for a few days to make the water or milk supply easily accessible, but a larger fountain should immediately be placed in each house, with a reserve supply which the chicks will soon learn to use. Brooder chicks become very thirsty and if the supply runs out it means a mob of chicks fighting for a drink when the supply is replenished. This crowding and trampling is bound to injure the chicks.

TURKEY RAISING.

I SAW a request for experience with turkeys and what breed was thought best. We have the Mammoth Bronze but I don't think that makes any difference. I would advise anyone to take the breed they like the looks of best. All breeds are good.

We make pens about one foot high and confine the poults until they can fly over; then raise one corner and let them go in and out as they please. The little ones never forget that they will have drink and some food at that pen. I have very little trouble with them staying away from home. I feed hard boiled egg and oat meal and plenty of water for a week. We have a coop for them to lay in. If they lay out, you can look for a wandering tribe and a big loss.—Mrs. Henry Hair.

Finger prints can be forged, according to a finger print expert who displays evidence of such a case.

The earliest mention of the "brain" of man is found in a medical document written in Egypt about 1700 B. C.

Grow Birds

Barred Rock hen owned by W. H. B. Kent. Best heavy breed hen in 1923-24 Bergen County, N.J., egg-laying contest. Record, 259 eggs

Like This!

feed

FUL-O-PEP

GROWING MASH

(it contains Cod Liver Meal)—to make young chickens grow faster and to develop real producers

YOUNG chickens simply must thrive when you feed Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash. In addition to the oatmeal and other ingredients this exceptional mash contains Cod Liver Meal.

Growth is swift, but natural, and the young birds come to early maturity in better shape for market or for laying. You get immediate profit and satisfaction from early birds, and you get lasting and permanent profit from

better producers and improved stock.

Read what W. H. B. Kent, Cazenovia, N. Y., says, and then look over the evidence of what Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash has done for his flocks:

"My Ful-O-Pep raised birds are making splendid records in the egg-laying contests. There doesn't seem to be anything quite the equal of this mash to develop the size, frame and stamina, and to make the most of the birds' breeding."

Contest records of W. H. B. Kent, Cazenovia, New York.

Leading Barred Rock pen in the Vine-land, New Jersey, egg-laying contest, Feb. 13, 1926.

Leading Barred Rock pen in the Bergen County, New Jersey, egg-laying contest, and gaining February 13, 1926.

Leading Barred Rock pen, New York State, egg-laying contest, Farmingdale, Long Island, January 23, 1926.

Leading Barred Rock pen, Storrs, Connecticut, egg-laying contest, January 2, 1926.

The pen of five birds at Western Washington contest made the fine record of 131 eggs in December, and 138 in January, or an average of 53.8 eggs per bird for the two months.

The pen of five birds at the 1924-25 Western Washington contest, Puyallup, Washington, averaged 241 eggs.

These birds as well as the others were started on Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter and developed on Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash.

Feed Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash from the sixth week through the fifth month. Feed baby chicks, to the sixth week, on Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter. This starter contains both Cod Liver Meal and Cod Liver Oil and reduces losses by giving baby chicks a firm hold on life. The oil is like direct sunshine; the meal provides digestive strength. And the oatmeal base and other ingredients

are just what chicks like and need.

Somewhere in your vicinity there is a dealer who sells the complete line of Ful-O-Pep Poultry Feeds. You ought to know him, and know what makes these feeds so profitable to farmers and poultrymen alike. Send for your copy of the Ful-O-Pep Poultry Book. It's free. Just clip and mail the coupon below.

The Quaker Oats Company

CHICAGO, U. S. A.



Feed Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter, containing Cod Liver Oil and Meal, first six weeks, for strong bones and swift growth



Feed Ful-O-Pep Fine Chick Feed from second to sixth week



Feed Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash, containing Cod Liver Meal, from sixth week through fifth months



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



Begin feeding Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash containing Cod Liver Meal, at fifth month and feed all year round



Feed Ful-O-Pep Scratch Grains from sixth month on

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY, 55 Railway Exchange Building, Chicago, U. S. A. Please send new poultry book with full information on Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash, with Cod Liver Meal and how to feed it.

Name _____

Address _____

Dealer's Name _____

Accidents Will Not Wait

They Happen Without Warning

**Protect Yourself and Family TODAY
Tomorrow May be Too Late**

Michigan Farmer's \$7,500 Travel-Accident Insurance

Issued by The Federal Life Insurance Company of Chicago, Ill.

gives the kind of protection you should have. Considerate people realize their duty to those dependent upon them, by providing insurance protection, thereby creating an estate that is immediately available, as legitimate claims are paid promptly by the Federal Insurance Company of Chicago.

This protection is available to each paid-in-advance member of The Michigan Farmer family who is over ten and under seventy years of age, and is not now deaf, blind or crippled to the extent that they cannot travel safely in public places.

Here is the Protection this Policy Gives:

Pays \$7,500 For loss of life, sustained by the wrecking or disablement of a railroad passenger car or street, elevated or underground railway car, passenger steamship or steamboat, in or on which the insured is traveling as a fare-paying passenger; or for the loss of hands, feet or sight as specified in policy.

Pays \$3,000 For loss of life sustained by the wrecking or disablement of any public omnibus, taxicab, automobile stage plying for public hire while operated at such time by a licensed driver, and in which insured is traveling as a fare-paying passenger; or for the loss of hands, feet, or sight as specified in policy.

Pays \$2,000 For loss of life sustained by the wrecking or disablement of any vehicle or car operated by any private carrier or private person in which the insured is riding, or by being accidentally thrown therefrom; or for the loss of hands, feet, or sight, as specified in policy.

Pays \$1,000 By being struck or run down while on a public highway by any public or private vehicle; by being struck by lightning; by cyclone or tornado; by the collapse of the outer walls of a building; by drowning at a public beach where a life-guard is regularly stationed; by the burning of public buildings in which the insured shall be at the beginning of the fire; or the loss of hands, feet or sight, as specified in policy.

Pays \$10 WEEKLY For a period of 15 weeks for all injuries sustained in the manner described above and specified in policy. All specific losses shown in policy increase 10 per cent each year for five years (except this weekly indemnity).

\$1 a Year is the Total Cost

No physical examination is required. The receipt of your application, with the proper remittance, completes the transaction and the policy will be sent you by The Michigan Farmer, giving you protection as listed in the policy, for one full year.

If you are not a paid-in-advance reader, \$3.00 will renew your Michigan Farmer for three years, or 156 issues, and cover the cost of your insurance coverage for one year. The Michigan Farmer is regularly, one year, \$1.00. Note the saving. **Fill out the coupon and mail today.**

APPLICATION

for \$7,500 Travel-Accident Insurance Policy issued by The Federal Life Insurance Company as a service by The Michigan Farmer.

I certify that I am a paid-in-advance reader of The Michigan Farmer more than 10 years, and not over 70 years of age, that I am neither deaf nor blind, and that I am not crippled to the extent that I cannot travel safely in public places, and hereby apply for the \$7,500 Travel-Accident Policy in the Federal Life Insurance Company, issued through The Michigan Farmer.

Full Name
(Print Name in Full).

Post Office State

R. F. D. Place of Birth

Date of Birth..... Age.....

Write below the name and address of person to whom you want insurance paid in case you are killed; otherwise it will be paid to your estate.

Beneficiary Relationship.....

Address

NOTICE:—Not more than one policy will be issued to one person, but any or all members of the family between the ages of 10 and 70 years can secure one of these policies.

May Evening Skies

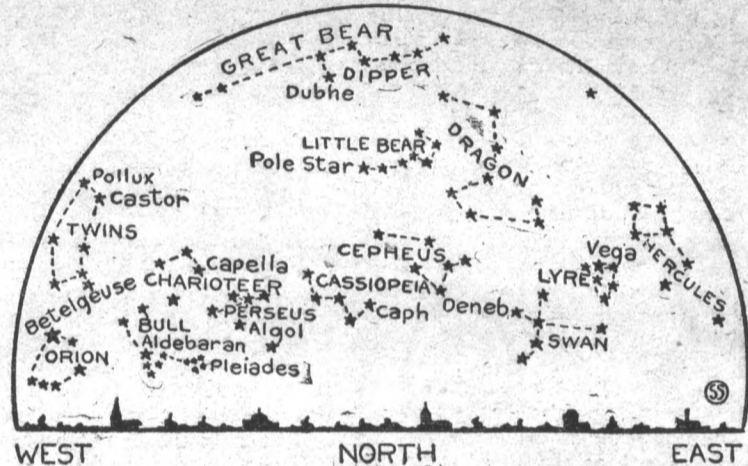
Rings of Saturn Really Swarm of Tiny Moons

By James Stokley

AFTER a winter and early spring in which none of the planets were easily visible in the evening sky, May arrives to herald a great planetary display during the summer, for now, if you look to the southeastern sky you will see Saturn, shining more brilliantly than any star in that part of the heavens. On the fourteenth of the month, it is in opposition to the sun, which means that it rises at sunset and sets at sunrise, being on the meridian, or directly south, at midnight. After the fourteenth, it will rise earlier every evening, and so for the coming months will be a conspicuous object in the sky.

To the unaided eye Saturn is not of

of the twelve constellations of the zodiac, the path through which the sun and all the planets travel. This constellation is the only one of the twelve that does not represent a living thing. The others are such things as a ram, a lion, and even human figures, as the twins and the virgin, but Libra, the Scales, depicts an inanimate object. However, if we go back to early times we find that this constellation was also representative of life, for it showed a man holding the scales. Libra does not contain any very brilliant stars, but the star beta Librae, the one nearest to Saturn as represented on the map, though only of the third magnitude is of interest because it has a



particular interest, but seen through even a small telescope it is one of the most remarkable objects in the sky, because of the system of rings which encircle it. Pictures of these are common, but few people are prepared for their first actual sight through a telescope. They appear as thin, flat, concentric rings, apparently solid, but in reality are a vast swarm of tiny moons or satellites, revolving around the planet together, and so close that they appear continuous, even with the most powerful telescope. However, that wonderful instrument, the spectroscopic, has shown that the outer part of the ring system revolves more slowly than the inner part, while the opposite would be the case if they were solid. In addition to the rings, Saturn also has ten satellites or moons, more than any other planet. All the moons, however, are only visible in large telescopes.

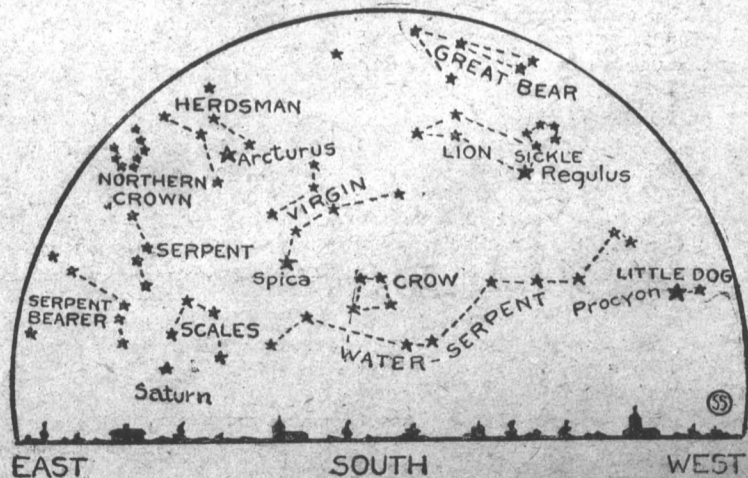
To see the other planets now, it is necessary to rise as early in the morning as they do. In the eastern sky just before sunrise can be seen in a row, reading from left to right, Venus, Mars and Jupiter. Mars is still approaching nearer to the earth, and on the fifteenth it will be 118,250,000 miles from the sun, and about 135,000,000 miles from the earth. In October of this year, it will be closer than it has been since the summer of 1924, when it will be only 42,600,000 miles from us.

Saturn is in Libra, the Scales, one

greenish color. Ptolemy, who in ancient times made a great star catalogue, referred to beta as the brightest star in the then combined constellation of Scorpio and Chelae Scorpionis, so it is suspected that it has diminished in brilliancy since then, especially as it is known to vary in brightness.

North of Libra, near the brilliant Arcturus in the constellation of Bootes, is a group of fairly bright stars forming a semi-circle. This is Corona Borealis, the northern crown, a group of considerable mythological interest, for it represents the crown of Ariadne, who guided Theseus, the legendary king of Athens, from the labyrinth at Crete after he slew the Minotaur. Who bestowed the crown upon her is not certain, for though she married Theseus, he later deserted her, according to one account, whereupon she assuaged her grief by marrying Bacchus, so either one may have crowned her.

Unlike many of the constellation figures, Corona does bear some resemblance to the object which it is named after. With most of the figures, as Leo, the Lion, which appears high in the western sky, it is hard to conceive how the ancients who named them saw any resemblance. However, Corona resembles a crown as well as other objects, and so various primitive peoples have given it other names. Some of our own North American Indians, for example, referred to it as a council of chiefs, seated around a fire.



WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



Mrs. Clara Senecal, first woman sheriff in New York, was presented with four bloodhounds.



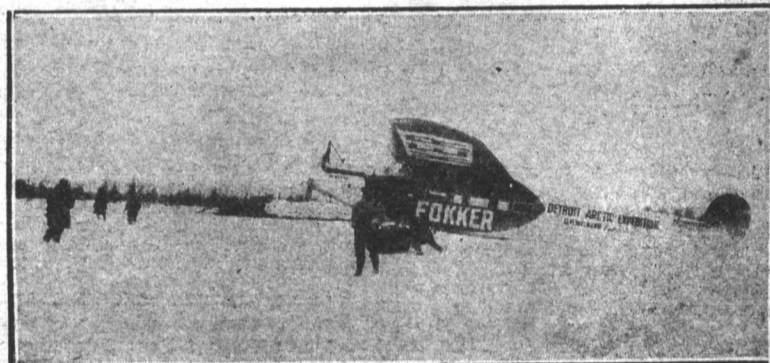
Fully 20,000 people attended the wedding in Savannah of Matjus Matina and Marguerite Nickloy, two of the world's tiniest people. The best man was "Mike," twin brother of the groom.



Penn. G. Snyder recently arrived from San Juan, Porto Rico, with 3,000,000 bees for U. S. apiaries.



The newest link in air mail service began April 17, when the branch from Los Angeles connected with the trans-continental line at Salt Lake City, Utah.



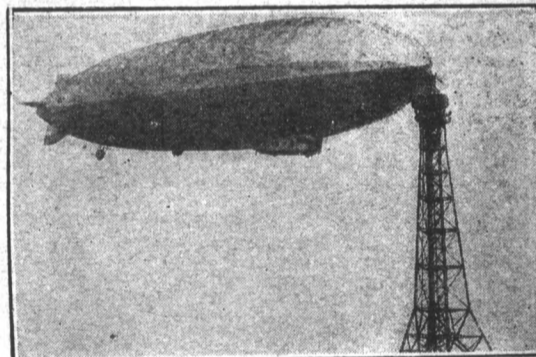
"The Alaskan," of the Wilkens-Detroit Arctic Expedition, just ready to take off from Fairbanks on the last day of March to carry supplies to Point Barrow, Alaska's most northerly point.



Mrs. J. Nash, of Maine, is known to scientific associations in the United States on account of her excellent work in taxidermy.



Louis Humphries, scout master in Tampa, Florida, has saved a dozen persons from drowning.



America's only fighting airship, the dirigible Los Angeles, had her first test flight this spring, since the Shenandoah disaster.



Veteran working circus elephants assisted Park Commissioner Gallatin in setting out a grove of American oak trees in the central part of New York, some of which are forty feet high.



For the third time since the great earthquake and fire of 1923, flames swept over a large portion of Tokio, Japan, leaving four thousand persons homeless.

IT was well for old Bill Hill that he clung to life until he had to die quite dead; else he might have turned in his grave. The business over which he had labored forty years had mounted the toboggan and started sliding to the dogs in forty days.

The door of what had been old Bill's private office opened. Ernest Hill appeared therein, his wavy brown hair almost touching the lintel. He wore spotless white trousers, and his thick hairy forearms and round neck were displayed by his short-sleeved and collarless blue silk sport shirt. Most statues of Hermes show the god clean-shaven, but Ernest had a tiny blond mustache. He addressed the only occupant of the outer office:

"Miss Jones—ah, you're reading! Pardon me."

Mary Jones put a marker in her book and laid it on her desk. Coming closer, Ernest saw it was no novel as he had first supposed, but a heavy treatise on law. Evidence of very commendable industry; only in old Bill Hill's lifetime Mary had done her studying at home.

She said a bit defensively: "There's nothing else to do, until Mr. Mallory comes."

That was true. But in old Bill Hill's time there had always been something to do. Old Bill's son had been the cause of old Bill's only extravagance. Those who worked for him had fully earned the adequate salaries he paid.

"Good!" Ernest gave her a pleased smile. "Then you have time to give your opinion on something I'm painting. What comes after Mr. Mallory's call?"

Mary looked at her memorandum pad. "After that some of the mill men want to see you." She regarded her employer with a certain curiosity which she tried to hide. They had been intermittently acquainted for seven years, during most of which he had been away. She did not know him well enough to anticipate his reactions.

"Do you know what they want?" The young man motioned her towards his inner office, and stood aside for her to pass through the door first as courteously as though she had been some grand dame instead of a mere employe. Part of his manners had been learned in Europe, where he had lingered after the war and studied art.

"I think I can guess." Mary's lips tightened an instant, and the blue eyes behind her glasses flashed. "They want to make some sort of complaints and demands—I don't know just what."

"Complaints?" Ernest followed her into the smaller room, his tone expressive of mild surprise. "I thought our folks were as well paid and provided for as any similar works in the south."

"They are," Mary smiled dryly. "But maybe they think they've found a good thing, and want to work it for what it's worth!"

"Good thing?" Ernest looked vague; but dismissed the matter cheerfully: "Well, we'll talk to them when they come. Meanwhile, what do you think of this?"

He waved towards an easel standing in the full light from the big north windows. On it was a nearly finished picture of a tall mountain with smoke pluming from its top—smoke that had a ruddy light which seemed to actually glow from within. Old Bill Hill's office had been turned into a studio!

Mary opened her lips, but there was an odd tightness in her throat which for the moment kept her silent. She had always longed to see such scenes—actualities; not mere pictures. But while Ernest had been away learning art, and war, and more art, she had been in old Bill Hill's office, learning all about making and selling cotton dress goods. This was different from other pictures she had seen. There seemed a swaying of the smoke col-

umn; a bending of the trees.

"I don't know much about paintings," Mary said at last regretfully. "It looks so—so natural."

"I wish it deserved that compliment!" Ernest Hill shook his head, even as he colored with pleasure. "This summer I'd like to paint some of our own Blue Ridge Mountains."

Mary was wondering about the dreamy look in his blue-gray eyes—and why the ache in her throat hurt worse. It was like again watching old Bill Hill throw his whole soul into the making of cloth. But this in turn shifted her thoughts to the retrogression of the business she had helped to build.

She sighed. But Ernest did not hear, for at that moment there was a sharp knock upon the door of the outer of-

ice. Mary declared indignantly. "Much more than twice as—"

"Now listen, Ernest!" Mr. Mallory hid whatever emotion he may have felt behind an air of engaging frankness. "You don't like this business I understand. The humdrum grind of making and selling cloth is a burden to you. On the other hand, you have a talent for painting pictures, and naturally want to use and develop that talent. No trouble to see that you're not a successful manufacturer. Since my old friend Bill died this business has gone downhill like—"

"Has it?" Ernest looked startled and anxious.

"Sure it has. Mary Jones can tell you it has. I'll bet she tends to more of the manager's work than you do; and, sensible as she is, she just naturally can't do it all. Besides, she won't be with you always."

"Eh?" Ernest turned eyes on Mary. "Why not?"

"Because she's studying law—that's why not," Mr. Mallory declared. "She'll soon be taking her examination for the bar."

"Is that so, Miss—Mary?" Ernest appealed to his secretary. She nodded. "You see!" Mr. Mallory permitted himself to look mildly triumphant. "Maybe my first offer was for a little less than the business is worth; but you won't think hard of me for trying to drive a bargain, eh? Still, I don't care to haggle, any more than I want

to take advantage of your inexperience. I'll raise my offer to two hundred and fifty thousand!"

"Is that all?" Ernest queried mildly, almost diffidently. But there was a new, strange gleam in his blue-gray eyes. "Couldn't you—"

"No! Not a cent more!" said Mr. Mallory positively.

"In other words, you came expecting to pick up a bargain at your own price! Maybe you even have some idea of making me sell!" Ernest spoke mildly enough, but his eyes gleamed harder and brighter than ever. "If I sell, it'll be at my own price—and my first price is five hundred thousand dollars!"

Mr. Mallory stared a second before he snapped: "You'll go broke before you get it! Why not be reasonable a minute? The goods you're making are out of style—"

"Certainly they are," Ernest smiled equably. "As you seem to know so much about this business, haven't you learned that we're going to start on some new patterns as soon as we get our present orders filled?"

Mr. Mallory stared sharply a moment before answering; but there was on the younger man's bland countenance no sign that he was not telling the truth.

"Your employes are threatening to make trouble!" said Mr. Mallory grimly. In fact, his heat appeared to grow in direct proportion to the other's coolness, and rather overshadowed his normal caution. "They're likely to strike."

"I know there's a professional labor organized in town, trying to stir up dissatisfaction. I think we can adjust the matter all right."

Mary Jones stared at her employer with widening eyes. She had believed, rather contemptuously, that he knew nothing of what was going on. A slight feeling of guilt wholesomely tempered her rising satisfaction. She glanced discreetly at Mr. Mallory.

Mr. Mallory at the moment merited attention, having, so to speak, had the wind taken out of his sails. He tried to remain calm, to display no evidence of discomfiture; but his best efforts were insufficient to keep his face and bald head from slowly acquiring a rich purplish tinge faintly resembling ripe grapes. Abruptly he rose.

"All right!" he growled. "I offer to buy you out at a fair price, because you're young and inexperienced, and you try to make a monkey of me! Go ahead and laugh, if you feel that way! I'm the only person around here who can buy or use your mills, and it'll be a late day before I'll make you another offer!"

"Don't hurry!" Ernest rose also, his bearing politely suggestive. "Do you have to go?"

"Eh?" For the moment surprise was even stronger than Mr. Mallory's anger, and he stared curiously. "Yes!" he snorted at length. "Yes, I'm going! When you go broke and get ready to sell—well, you know where to find me!"

He stalked out, ignoring the fact that Ernest accompanied him to the door politely. Mary Jones, meanwhile sternly repressed a strong desire to giggle. This was almost like old times.

Even as Mr. Mallory majestically got into his car and drove away, Ernest saw five men walking towards him along the paved driveway which connected the detached office building with the mills. Four of them were workmen from the mills, middle-aged, respectable, overall-clad, staid citizens and heads of families. The fifth was younger and plumper, smooth of face and soft of hands; neatly, even stylishly dressed. He was the labor organizer, Hennessy.

Ernest stepped from the door and moved forward to meet them. Mary Jones, watching from the inside, thought how like his father it was that

Cloth

By Richard G. Swaringen

A Short Story Complete in This Issue

My Ships at Sea

By Ida M. Budd

My ships went bravely out to sea,
Their white sails slanting to the sun;
Ah, fair, in truth, were they to me!
I watched them riding gallantly
The crested waves till, one by one,
They touched the far horizon's rim
And vanished in the distance dim.

All smooth and clear their straight
course seemed
To lie, across Hope's placid sea;
Soft breezes blew and sunlight
gleamed,
But while of them afar I dreamed,

Storm-driven back they came to me,
With shattered masts and tattered
sails,
Sore-spent by Fate's un pitying gales.

Tho' myriad barks, 'neath favoring
sky,
To their far ports untroubled sail,
The while my own all stranded lie
Upon the rocks, I ask not why,
But trust His love who ne'er can
fail.

He works no lasting ill to me,
Tho' wrecked be all my ships at sea.

fice. Mary followed as he went to open the door, admitting Mr. Wilbert Mallory. The rival manufacturer of dress goods was a broad, muscular man, his face square and aggressive, his head very bald. Mary Jones fell to thinking of the time when he had been old Bill Hill's dearest enemy, and of the business battles they had fought.

"Hello, Ernest!" Mr. Mallory shook hands with an open heartiness that seemed genuine. "Hello, Mary! Looking fine, both of you. How's everything?"

"Coming on," Ernest was vague, thinking about his art.

"Just so-so," murmured Mary, thinking of the business and answering both truthfully and cautiously.

"So I've heard—" Mr. Mallory sat down abruptly, as though fearing to reveal too much of what he had heard. "H'm! Well, can't do everything, can we, my boy?" he said sympathetically.

"No, I guess not," Ernest was puzzled but polite. "Hardly."

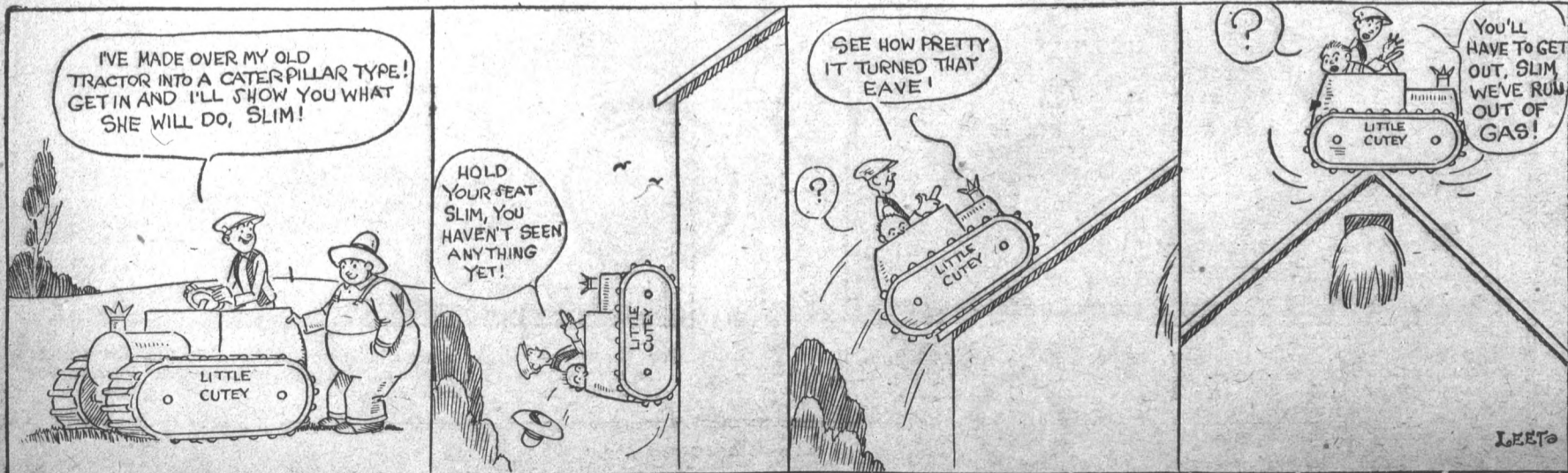
"Sit down," Mr. Mallory waved a thick hand invitingly, almost as though the office belonged to him. "I came to talk business." Both Ernest and Mary sat down, and for an instant Mr. Mallory stared at Mary with lifted brows.

"Yes?" queried Ernest courteously. "Business?"

Again Mr. Mallory looked at Mary oddly before he spoke. "I'm a plain, direct man," he said finally. "Hit the

Activities of Al Acre—Better Let Slim Stay in, Al; You May Need Him For Ballast

Frank R. Leet



he should take the initiative and speak first.

"I was just going to phone you, Griggs." He addressed the oldest of the men. "How much longer will it take Number Three to finish that last order of gingham?"

Joe Griggs, the veteran foreman of weave room Number Three, paused, a blank look in his mild blue eyes. The question was totally unexpected. He had to shuffle his large feet and scratch his grizzled head in order to get his thoughts readjusted.

"Bout six days, I guess," he ventured finally. "But, Mr. —"

"All right for your present force, but not good enough." Ernest spoke with pleasant crispness. "Call in the hands you've laid off, work all the overtime you can, and do it in three. We've got to get ready to start on some new patterns."

"Yes, sir," Griggs agreed automatically, impelled by force of lifelong habit; then glanced a little sheepishly at his companions, shuffled his feet and blurted: "But, Mr. Ernest, look here—"

He paused vacantly, shuffled his feet again, looked around helplessly. The silence continued until Hennessy pushed forward aggressively.

"Mr. Hill," he said, "these men have come to speak to you about a resolution passed last night by the union—"

"Yes, and I want to speak to them about you!" Ernest interrupted curtly, and turned to the workmen. "This fellow, Hennessy," he told them, "claims to be a friend of the working-man, but his hands show that he never works himself! He—"

"You're trying to dodge the issue!" cried Hennessy. "We want—"

"You keep quiet!" Ernest took a step towards the man, and he was so big and grim that Hennessy subsided. Ernest turned to the other four men, all old acquaintances who had worked for his father and himself nearly all his life.

"This fellow," he continued, "goes around making speeches about how he has the working man's interest at heart. Well, in one town he sold so-called industrial insurance to working people until he'd collected a large sum of money, and left one day before the police took the matter up. That's one of his tricks. Night before last—"

"Lies!" Hennessy shouted shrilly. "All lies! He's trying to—"

Ernest stepped forward. The look on his usually genial face sent the labor agent cowering behind the four workmen. But Ernest's big hand shot out, caught him by the front of his coat and jerked him forward.

"Am I telling the truth?" queried Ernest mildly, "or do you want your face smashed?" There was no answer, and he told the other men: "Night before last this friend of the working man offered to leave town, instead of calling a strike, if I would pay him a thousand dollars!"

Silence fell. Hennessy squirmed, looking his appeal at four faces that had grown dour and grim. But there was no move made to help him. Griggs and his fellows looked at the ground, shuffled uneasily, looked past each other, each very careful not to meet another's eyes. Old Bill Hill had been the squarest man they had ever known. They had never known his son to tell a lie. After an interval they ventured to look at each other, and there was a faint general sigh of relaxation. First one and then another indulged a contemplative glance at Hennessy. A sickly peagreen tint began to overspread Hennessy's face.

Ernest gave a short, grim laugh, and his right arm straightened in a shove. It looked gentle, but Hennessy reeled backward across the width of the driveway. Ernest looked at the four workmen inquiringly.

"If you want to investigate his record for yourselves, I'll gladly introduce you to my sources of information." Four pairs of eyes again turned slowly on Hennessy, who sidled a little further away. Ernest added: "After he's gone, I'm willing to hear your complaint, and will do what I can for you. Meanwhile, we've got a job on hand!"

Again, slow, contemplative glance met slow, contemplative glance. Joe Griggs' long, homely countenance gradually wrinkled in a reminiscent grin. This was more like old times, with old Bill Hill yelling for production and more production, and workers singing while they worked. Maybe things would liven up a bit, with the boss taking some interest in what was happening. As for higher wages—well, most of them were on piece work. If they got more to do, they'd get more pay. No uncommon rush about all these union demands, anyway.

Ernest waited. He could see the half sulky indecision on the men's faces changing to purpose; was far from ill pleased at the cold, hostile looks they bent on Hennessy. The four men stirred presently, and this seemed to impress Hennessy as a signal that it was time for him to go. He moved

away towards the mills, afraid to go too fast. The other men started in the same direction, and Hennessy's pace hastened; at length broke into a run. Ernest went inside, smiling contentedly.

But then he halted abruptly, staring at Mary Jones.

"Why, you've got your glasses off!" he said accusingly, as though it were a crime. "And you've been crying!"

"It's so much like old times," Mary explained, her smile breaking out brilliantly. It even grew into a chuckle.

"You're younger than I!" Ernest exclaimed, amazed. His voice lowered an awed note: "I thought you much older. I wondered why I felt so about an older person—" He checked himself. "Too soon to tell you that!" Quite as though he were not holding her hands while his eyes told what his tongue did not.

"Aren't you going to paint the Blue Ridge Mountains?" Mary spoke hurriedly; she had to do something to gain time.

"That?" Ernest shook his head. Then he sighed just a little. "Possibly not. Seems I've got a job here. You heard Mallory's threat, and I can't quit under fire. And making dress goods ought to be fun—with you to help."

"What about those new patterns?" said Mary, her confusion refusing to lessen. "You know we haven't any—"

"I'll design some." Ernest was suddenly impatient of this continual intrusion of business when he had something more important to think about. "What's the use being an artist unless—S-say!" His grip on her hands tightened, and there was fright in his eyes.

"Say, I can't ask you to give up your law, but I don't see how I can manage without you to help me—help me live. I—I need you so much more than the law!"

"Oh, the law!" Mary said vaguely, and ceased trying to free her hands. "The law's all right in its place, of course. But I guess—" with sudden shyness—"but I guess maybe you'll need a lawyer in your business!"

THE END.

Farmers within a radius of ten miles from Hastings are assuring themselves fire protection by organizing the Hastings Rural Fire Association. A campaign for funds for a fire truck netted \$4,500.

Does a 50%—a 100% profit interest you?



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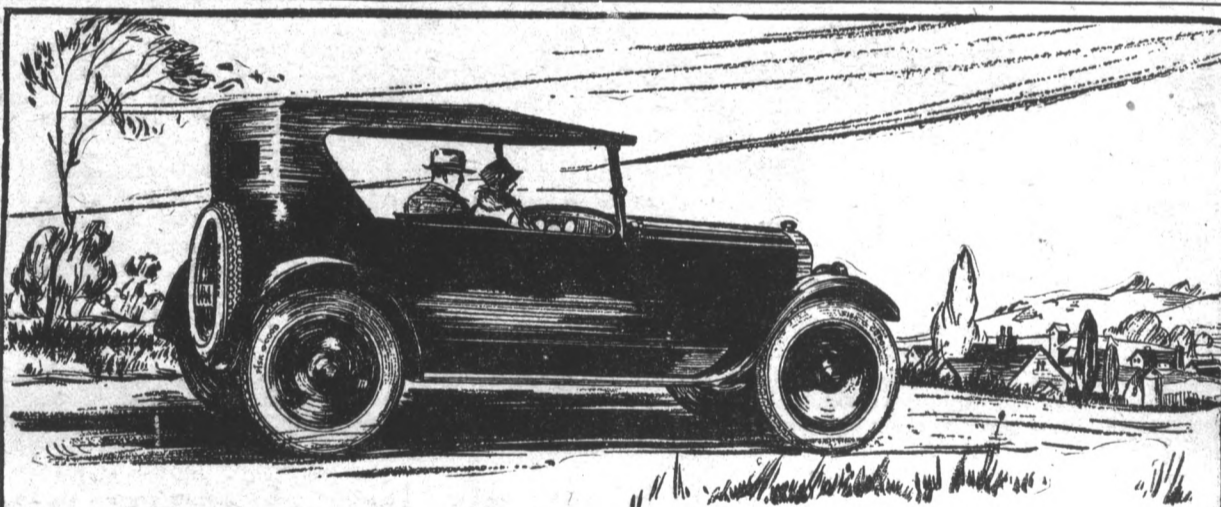
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WOMAN'S INTERESTS



Let Vines Shade Your Porch

They Will Make Shade and Add Privacy and Attractiveness

WHEN we close our eyes, and call up that vision of our "dream home" that is always lurking somewhere in the background of our consciousness, what is one of the most attractive features about it? I dare say that with most of us it is a vine clad porch, in the soothing coolness of which are easy chairs, cushions, and magazines. Perhaps some of us have even endeavored to make this dream a reality.

I see no reason why we can not have an inviting, vine-covered porch, providing we have the porch to cover. But if you are a busy farm woman, you will be wise to choose a vine that grows rapidly and makes a good show-

the bungalow type of house. This also holds true of honeysuckles.—Mrs. N. P.

MAKE THE KITCHEN SAVE TIME, STEPS AND BACKACHE.

ONE of the first things the homemaker thinks about when the family purse is in a condition to permit her home to be remodeled, is a well-arranged, well-equipped kitchen. That does not mean that she is kitchen-minded either. It means rather, that she knows where convenience counts most in a house. In most family kitchens, at least 1,000 meals are cooked during the course of every year. Surely for any job that comes as regularly

space than actually needed. Spaciousness is paid for in miles of useless steps.

Study the relation of the kitchen to the rest of the house. Make a direct connection from kitchen to dining room in the common wall between them. See to it also that there is easy access to front and back doors, to the telephone, to the cellar, and the second floor.

Arrange for adequate ventilation in all weathers, and for good lighting at all work centers at night as well as during the day.

Screen windows and doors against household pests. Flies particularly are a menace to health.

Choose finishes for floor, walls, and woodwork that are durable, suitable in color, and can be kept clean easily.

Select furnishings that fit the wall and floor space and will pay for themselves in usefulness. Weigh the pros and cons of built-in or movable pieces, and compare prices carefully.

Make sure that there is an abundant supply of hot and cold running water and a sanitary drainage system.

Decide on the most comfortable height of working surfaces.

Group all equipment, large and small, into compact work centers for preparation of raw food, cooking, serving, clearing away and dishwashing, and any other activities done regularly and often in the kitchen.

Arrange these groups from left to right, following the order in which the various jobs are done.

The kitchen is above all else a place to prepare and serve food. Limit the kitchen to this use, if possible, and arrange for laundering and such work to be done in another place.

GIVE HOLLYHOCKS A CHANCE.

THE hollyhock is not a dainty flower, but one reason it is so popular is that it will grow so readily from

self-sown seeds, will make a showy clump along any intrusive fence, or before any object you want to screen, and after once established will be on the job every summer with no further attention from you save to keep the surplus from being weeds. Then such colors as you will have after they get a chance to cross and blend perfectly. By all means give them a chance.—A. H.

TAKE CARE OF THE BACHELORS.

MOST women's clubs, organized to promote sociability in the neighborhood, frequently have community dinners, to which the members and their families are invited. What do you do in regard to the bachelors, in which most neighbors abound? We hate to leave them out, yet many men are apt to feel they are intruding, as

LET every dawn of morning be to you as the beginning of life, and every setting sun be to you as its close; then let every one of these short lives leave its record of some kindly thing done for others, some goodly strength and knowledge gained for yourself."—John Ruskin.

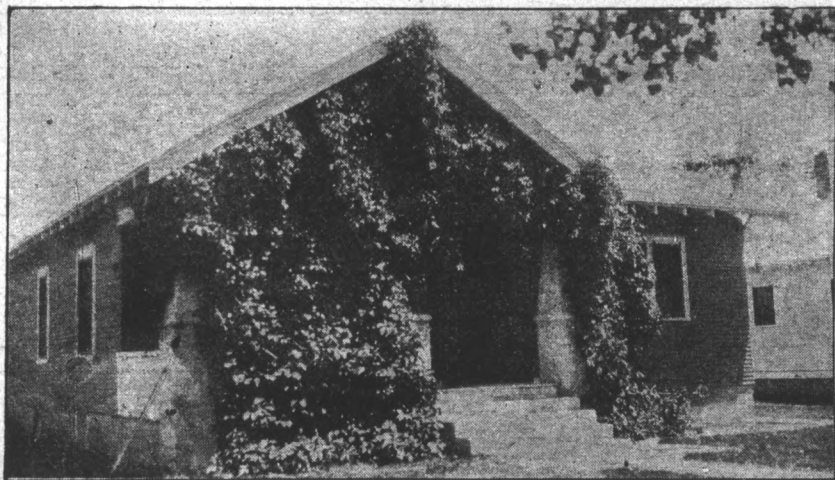
the meal is usually a basket dinner, and provided by the women. We arrange for this by allowing each man, who does not have "women folks" belonging to the club, to pay thirty-five cents for his dinner. This money goes into the club treasury. The bachelors now feel free to come, and are not under the impression that they are "sponging," and the added money in our treasury counts up in a year's time.—Mrs. N. P.

"AN EGG A DAY."

THIS slogan, according to Flora Miller, nutrition extension specialist at Purdue University, if put into practice, would greatly increase the consumption of one of the greatest of health foods.

Eggs contain not only valuable proteins, but the vitamins "A," "B," "D," and a large percentage of mineral salts, such as phosphorus, calcium, iron, magnesium and sulphur, making them an almost perfect food for the adult when eaten in combinations with bread, meat, milk, rice, or any food rich in starch and fats. Eggs contain practically all the elements necessary for the growth and the development of the young child, and should be given them frequently at their meals. Children under three should have eggs three or four times a week, and "an egg a day" is a safe slogan, served slightly or softly cooked.

Soft cooked or raw eggs are more quickly digested than hard cooked or hard boiled ones, although the whites of "hard boiled" eggs can be easily digested if thoroughly masticated or finely chopped. Eggs are a wholesome as well as nutritious food, and are as free from outside contamination as it is possible for a food to be, coming in nature's self-sealed package. Purdue's advice to adults is, "eat more fresh eggs," and be sure young children get "an egg a day," or at least four a week.



A Vine-covered Porch is Enjoyed by the Homemaker and Adds Much to the Beauty of the Home.

ing without a great amount of training and pruning.

If you want something that will provide a thick, dense shade, and do it quickly, I would suggest the Japanese kudzu vine, or the Dutchman's pipe. The kudzu has large leaves, long drooping sprays of purple, pea-shaped blossoms, and is the fastest growing vine I know. The runners often grow to a length of fifty feet in a single season. It is a perennial, and in the northern states freezes down each winter, but needs no protection. In the southern districts it does not die down even during severe winters. It requires but little training, though it should have something to climb on until it becomes established. If allowed to run on the ground it roots at every joint. The leaves of the Dutchman's pipe overlap almost like shingles and forms a very dense shade.

If you want something airy and light for your porch vine, you could not do better than to choose a honeysuckle. The fragrant flowers are very attractive, both to the inmates of the home, and to the birds. Humming birds are especially attracted to them.

There are several satisfactory annual vines, but I don't think any of these surpass the old-fashioned morning-glory. The wild cucumber is also very good, but don't make the mistake of thinking it will grow and prove entirely satisfactory in a very dry location. The lower leaves will turn yellow, and the vine will not be really attractive without sufficient moisture. The scarlet runner grows rapidly and makes a nice showing.

Of course, the Dorothy Perkins and other climbing roses have their place, and, for certain locations and types of buildings, can not be surpassed. They are especially suitable and lovely for

and often as getting three meals a day, every step-saving, time-saving arrangement possible should be included in the plan and the equipment.

First, last, and all the time, in planning and equipping a kitchen, says the Bureau of Home Economics, think about the work to be done in it.

If building or remodeling a kitchen, make it oblong and with no more floor

Rhubarb For Vitamines

Tempting Recipes For This Early Vegetable

ON nearly all farms where there is an established garden plot, you can find plenty of rhubarb. And during the early spring when everyone feels in need of a spring "tonic" or "appetizer," this versatile garden product may be used in dozens of delicious and unusual ways. Most families soon tire of it in just plain sauce, or pies. Here are some of my favorite recipes of which my family never tires.

Boiled Rhubarb Dumplings.

Stew the desired amount of rhubarb in a little water, with half the weight of the rhubarb in sugar. While this is cooking, mix a batter of a cupful of sweet milk, a well-beaten egg, a pinch of salt, two rounding teaspoons of baking powder, and enough flour to make a stiff batter. Add a pinch of ground ginger to the rhubarb, and enough boiling water to make the mixture of a medium thick consistency. Drop the batter into the boiling liquid by small spoonfuls. Cook about eight minutes, or until done. Serve hot. Cream or rich milk may be served with the dumplings if desired.

Rhubarb Whip.

Stew the rhubarb until very soft.

Then to each pint of the rhubarb add as much gelatine as the directions on the package give for a pint of water or other liquid. Stir in a cup of sugar, till well dissolved, and set aside to cool. When it begins to get thick and set, stir in the stiffly beaten whites of two eggs. Then chill, and it is ready to serve. Whipped cream may be served with it if desired.

Rhubarb Suet Pudding.

Mix together one cup of cooking molasses, one cup of sour cream, one rounding teaspoon soda, one-half cup finely chopped suet, one teaspoon of cinnamon, one teaspoon cloves, one teaspoon allspice, one egg, and enough flour to make a stiff batter. Then stir in a cup of rhubarb cut into small pieces. Put in greased pudding pan and steam until done—about two and one-half hours. Serve hot with the following sauce: Add a cup of sugar to a pint of rhubarb juice. Put over the fire, and when boiling add a piece of butter as large as a walnut. Then stir in slowly, two well beaten eggs mixed with a rounding teaspoon of corn starch and enough cold water to make a thin paste. Allow to boil for a moment, stirring constantly.—N. Davis.

Vegetables for Vitamines

NUTRITION specialists tell us that vegetables produce vim, vigor, and vitality. Judging from the score of tasty recipes that the vegetable contest brought forth this week, it isn't difficult for the families of many of our readers to imbibe these most desirable health qualities from this source. It made my mouth water just to read over this group of recipes.

There were many who could not qualify as prize winners, but their food suggestions will be printed later. I want to thank every reader of this department who took time at this busy housecleaning season, to send in their recipes.—Martha Cole.

The recipes that won the five recipe files given away this week are as follows:

Do your children like carrots? Does your husband? If they do not, try this recipe on them. Any one disliking carrots is almost sure to call them good.

Carrot Straws.

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar
2 tb. minced mint leaves
(may be omitted)
 $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt
1 egg

4 medium carrots
1 tb. butter
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cream
1 lemon

Wash and scrape carrots and cut in narrow strips. Steam for fifteen minutes; put into a double boiler and add butter, sugar, cream, grated rind and juice of lemon, and the mint leaves. Cover and cook over hot water until tender. Beat eggs slightly and stir into mixture. Let stand over hot water and serve at once.—Mrs. J. C., of Ypsilanti.

My family is always anxious for the time to come when parsnips are ready to use. They never tire of this vegetable when I serve it this way:

Tasty Parsnips.

Clean four good-sized parsnips and cut in strips one-third inch thick. Boil until tender, but not so they will break. Drain, and while they are cooling, broil six or eight slices of bacon and place on a platter where they can be kept warm. Dip the parsnips into an egg mixture made by beating two eggs with a half-cup of milk. Roll in cracker crumbs and fry in bacon fat. When brown, arrange on platter with bacon and serve hot. Pork or chops may be used in place of bacon.—Mrs. G. F., of Perry.

There is never any left-overs when I serve this salad. It is nourishing as well as health-giving, and adds real zest to the meal.

Lima Bean Salad a la California.

2 cups cooked lima beans 2 tsp. chives
1 cup diced celery Tomatoes, lettuce, sweet
1 finely chopped onion peppers

Mix the beans, celery, onion and chives gently in a salad bowl. Marinate either with French or mayonnaise dressing, according to taste. Arrange slices of tomato on a bed of lettuce. Place a ring of pepper on each tomato slice and fill the ring with the mixture. Carrots and peas substituted for beans and celery also makes a "healthy" salad.—Mrs. P. E. D., of Bay Port.

At our house the folks are particularly fond of stuffed onions. They are always doubly pleased when I serve this recipe.

Stuffed Onions.

6 large onions 1 tsp. salt
1 cup finely chopped raw 1 egg
beef 1 tb. melted butter
1 cup soft bread crumbs 1 tb. boiling water
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup cream 1 tsp. pepper
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup crackers

Peel and parboil onions in salted water ten minutes; remove and drain. When cool, remove centers of each onion. Add cream and well-beaten egg to boiling water. To this add bread crumbs and chopped beef, together with seasoning, and fill centers of onions with the mixtures. Brush tops of onions with melted butter, sprinkle with cracker crumbs, place in shallow, buttered baking dish; cover. Bake until onions are tender; uncover and continue baking until brown.

As home cook I have found most everyone likes cabbage served in this unusual way. It adds a bit of variety to this health-giving vegetable. It is a hearty dish and can be served when the meat dish is not plentiful.

Dainty Cabbage.

Select a firm white head of cabbage and cook in salt water twenty or twenty-five minutes. Drain chop and season with salt and pepper. In a saucepan mix two level tablespoons of butter, half cup of milk, two well-beaten eggs, and one tablespoon of vinegar. Place the chopped cabbage in a greased baking dish; pour the sauce over it and bake until the top is a golden brown.—Mrs. I. T. C., of Orion.



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

TO MAKE SAVORY FAT.

Several recipes, that I have, call for savory fat. Can you tell me how to make this?—Mrs. F. P.

Mutton fat is best to use in making savory fat. Render it well and add an onion, a sour apple, and a teaspoon of thyme or mixed herbs, tied in a cloth, to each pound of fat. Cook at a low temperature until the onion and apple are thoroughly browned. When the fat is strained off, it can be used for seasoning potatoes, vegetables or other dishes.

ROPY BREAD.

Last summer I had trouble with my bread being "ropy." It looked all right when baked, but the inside of the loaves would be sticky. Since then I have bought my bread but would like to start to make it again. Can you tell me what caused this condition?—Mrs. D. O.

"Ropy" bread is caused by the action of certain bacteria that is present in flour in very warm weather. This

bacteria is said to come from the soil, and the best flours may be infected. When this difficulty is found, sterilize all baking utensils by boiling. In making bread from the remainder of the flour, add vinegar to the flour in the proportion of two per cent of the amount of the flour, or one tablespoon to each pound of flour. This will help to correct this condition.

TO SET THE COLOR.

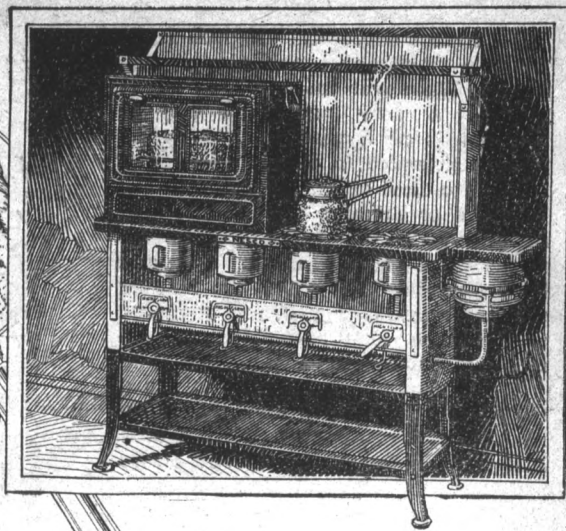
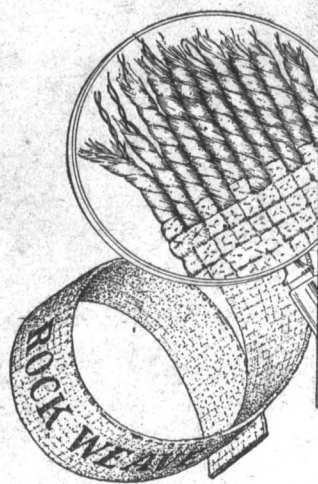
I have a new pink wash dress. What can I do to set the color in it before I wash it?—Mrs. T. M.

To set pink in any wash material, add one pint of salt and one tablespoon of powdered alum to one gallon of water. Soak the fabric in this before washing. This solution will also set brown, red, yellow, gray, black and black and white mixtures.

Cocoanut Macaroons.

1 cup shredded cocoanut 2 egg whites
2 cups corn flakes $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar

Beat eggs stiff, add sugar, cocoanut and corn flakes. Drop by spoonfuls on oiled sheets. Bake in a slow oven. One-half cup chopped nuts may be added.



Let It Cook 30 Meals —then Decide

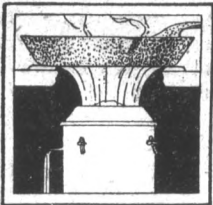
PROVE to yourself how much easier, better and quicker the Nesco will do your cooking. Try its quick, intense heat in baking biscuits, angel food, or flaky pie crust. See what perfect bread you can bake; the splendid roasts you can have with its even heat turned lower. The flame never creeps or crawls. Fry a steak over its intense blue flame. Use the Nesco ten days. Then decide. If it doesn't do everything the dealer said it would, send it back and the dealer will refund your money.

Go now to your Nesco dealer and see this better oil cook stove. Have him show you the patented Rock-weave Wick that requires no trimming and cleans by burning. Ask him to demonstrate the famous Nesco burners that light like an ordinary oil stove but quickly develop a clean blue gas flame of greater intensity.

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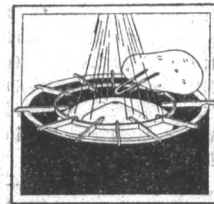
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21-E

PLAN A COOPERATIVE PARTY.

THE most successful program is the one where everyone plays, even father. We never know where talent is, but a very successful way to find out is at a party. At a recent party I attended, a slip of paper was handed to each of the guests, with the name he or she was supposed to bear as follows: Mr. Buffalo Bill, Mrs. Buffalo Bill, Johnnie Buffalo Bill and Mary Buffalo Bill. The four holding the same family names are supposed to find each other and plan some original entertainment.

We were amused by listening to a selection from Sousa's band, Sousa directing, a few wax figures from Mrs. Jarley's wonderful show, four Swiss yodelers, a minstrel show, a mock wedding, and other original stunts.

The following are a few root words, that can be used for the "Bill families." As each family represents four people, you don't need a great many unless a large company is present: Mr. Telephone Bill, Mr. Board Bill, Mr. Laundry Bill, Mr. Grocery Bill, Mr. Gas Bill, Mr. Doctor Bill, Mr. Freight Bill.—Mrs. A. A. C., of Ypsilanti, Mich.

HINTS FROM READERS.

MAKE the inner covering of porch pillows of the good part of discarded oilcloth, and the outer cover of some attractive wash material. Such pillows, if left on the lawn or porch in a rain, will not be harmed.—Mrs. F. K.

On wash day I use the children's wagon to carry the basket of wet clothes to the line. It helps to prevent the large pieces from dragging on the ground when pinning them on the line.—Mrs. P. L.

Instead of using the darning stitch on silk stockings that have become thin at the heel, try making a very fine chain stitch with silk thread, in lines parallel to the weave of the stocking. This matches the weave of the stocking so well that it scarcely shows.—Mrs. H. S.

I find a small child's magnet, tied to my machine, a great convenience in sewing. If I drop a needle, I merely swing the magnet around and it picks up the needle, with no back-bending or eye-strain necessary.—Mrs. T. R.

I remove tarnish from the gold lace that is so popular, by first washing the lace in a jar with a mild soap solution. Shake the lace about in the solution for several minutes. Then to remove the tarnish, I shake it for several minutes in another jar to which has been added some aluminum paste for cleaning silver, and a small amount of water. Stretch the lace into shape on a soft towel and leave to dry after cleaning.—Miss B. C.

Darning dark stockings at night was a task for me until I hit upon the idea of using a low candle power electric light. I insert the electric bulb, that is on an extension, into the stocking and darn over the illuminated glass, which also forms a good darning. By this means I can darn better and easier.—Mrs. D. L.

MOTHER'S DAY.

Carnations, yes, carnations,
Are being worn today
Upon this Holy Sabbath,
The second one in May.
We see the white carnation;
We see the flaming red,
And well we read the meaning
The living and the dead.
Oh, if you have a mother,
Who lives and loves today,
Remember she has taught you
To work and dream and pray.
Then wear a red carnation,
A tribute to the years
Her loving hand has guided
Through all your hopes and fears.
Or, if the one called mother
Sleeps peacefully serene,
Where wistful sunlit shadows
Play on the grasses green,
Oh, then recall the old days,
And keep her memory bright,
And wear upon this May day,
Carnations sweet and white.
—C. L. Kimmel.

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No. 327—Boys' Blouse. Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 36-inch material.

No. 363—Junior Dress. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 40-inch material.

No. 344—Frock with Slenderizing Lines. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 40-inch material, with $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 18-inch contrasting.

No. 277—Bolero Frock. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards of 40-inch material with $\frac{3}{8}$ yard of 27-inch contrasting and $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards of binding.

No. 382—Frock with Shirrings. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires $4\frac{3}{4}$ yards of 36-inch material with $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards of binding.

Send 13c to Pattern Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, or any of these patterns.

BROWN MERINGUE WITHOUT HEATING THE OVEN.

WHEN I bake pie crust, I usually bake an extra one or two so that it requires but a few moments' time to prepare fresh pie for dinner. The worst drawback to this plan, however, has always been the necessity of heating the oven to brown the meringue, unless I happened to use whipping

cream. But, sometimes I am out of cream and sometimes it refuses to whip. After the oven is heated, it requires but little longer to bake a crust, so but little time is saved.

Now, I have found a way to sidestep this difficulty. A heavy iron skillet is heated over the fire. When the pan is smoking hot, the pie with the meringue heaped on it is placed on the kitchen table. Then the hot skillet is turned upside down over the pie, and left for a few minutes. The result is a beautifully browned pie with only a fraction of the fuel used that would be necessary to heat the oven.—Mrs. N. D.

GRANDMA'S COOKIE JAR CHARMS HUNGRY "KIDS."

WHENEVER cookies are mentioned, one always recalls grandmother's cookie jar. Its supply was almost inexhaustible back in those days when we were youngsters. Here are some new cookie recipes that are different.

Corn Flake Kisses.

Beat whites of eggs until very stiff, and gradually fold into them the sugar, nuts, coconut and corn flakes. Drop in teaspoonfuls on oiled tins and bake about fifteen minutes.

Bran Cookies.

Cream butter and sugar, add the eggs, well beaten, the cream, bran and flour, baking powder, salt, and vanilla.

Mix half cup of bran and half cup of flour to use in rolling out. Roll only a small piece at a time. Roll about a quarter inch thick and cut with a biscuit cutter. Bake in a rather hot oven.

For Our Little Folks

Adventures of Tilly and Billy

THE TALE OF A TICK OF A WATCH.

WHEN Bunny Brown Ears hung Billy's little Gold Watch up on a twig, the Watch was very happy, for Billy would be sure to see it there, when he came that way.

But the Gold Watch was not happy very long. Gentle South Wind came blowing along in a few minutes and twisted the Watch a little to the right and a little to the left on the twig. It was not far, but it was far enough for the Watch to see a black furry head, with sharp black eyes, peeking around from behind a tree not far away.

"Look, look, look," ticked the Gold Watch, but Bunny Brown Ears and Frisker the Squirrel did not understand. To them the Watch sang the same song, "tick, tick, tick."

"Where will we hide our treasure until we find out what it is?" asked Bunny of Frisker when they had listened to the Watch for some time.

"I don't know," said Frisker, "but we must put it where no one can find it."

"Let's hide it in the hollow of the gnarly oak tree over on Rocky Ridge," suggested Bunny Brown Ears.

"Fine," said Frisker, "surely no one can find it there."

So Bunny slipped the Gold Watch into his pocket and off skipped the two friends to Rocky Ridge. They thought no one had seen them, but skipping along behind, hiding behind



"Where will we Hide Our Treasure?"
Asked Bunny.

a tree or a bush now and then for fear of being seen, was the same someone with a black furry head and sharp black eyes that the Watch had spied when the gentle South Wind had twisted it on the twig. This black furry head with the sharp black eyes was none other than Slinky Sly Fox from Hickory Hollow.

When Bunny Brown Ears and Frisker came up to the gnarly oak tree, they both looked all around them. But no one did they see, for Slinky Sly Fox was safely hidden behind a juniper bush near by. Then Bunny slipped the little Gold Watch into the hollow of the gnarly oak tree.

"Ah, ah, a treasure," said Slinky Sly Fox, as he saw the Gold Watch glitter in the sunshine. "I'll just hide here until Bunny and Frisker are out of sight and then—" Slinky Sly Fox didn't dare finish that sentence even to himself, for right then Bunny Brown Ears and Frisker the Squirrel were so near to him that they could have touched him at one hop.

"Now our treasure will be safe until we find out what it is," Bunny was saying to Frisker as the passed Slinky's hiding place. But the little Gold Watch was far from safe.

Those who find fault with worthy things are captious without being helpful.

Abram and the Kings

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

ABRAM is the grand old man of the Old Testament. He is an example of vigor in old age. He did not sit around the corner store and talk about the good old times. The times, in which he lived were the important ones for him. To the last, he was a man of action. Moreover, when he was long past the three score and ten he received a new vision of truth, on which he was to act and which would change the whole tenor of his life.

I do not mean to hold Abram up to others to shame them, for age plays strange tricks on people. It hardens some, softens others, and renders others mentally incompetent. But it is always heartening to see an old man who defies his years and holds his pace with men one-third of his age. It seems to be, in part at least, a matter of keeping the mind alert and open.



To be on friendly terms with new ideas is one of the passports to honors in old age.

As said last week, there were to be no more world baths. Floods did not cleanse man of his

badness. Floods could drown him, but they did not cure him. God undertook to bring salvation to men by another method. He chose a man. He chose a good man. From that man came the line of prophets, seers, legislators, poets, reformers, that was at last to find its climax in a World Savior.

Have you observed that the key to the world's problems is always a man? (Perhaps I should say, a man or a woman, but I use the word in its general sense). "First find the great man," says Carlyle, "and problems will take care of themselves." One day Daniel Webster fell to praising the men New England produces. Said he, "Men hang out signs indicative of their respective trades. Shoemakers hang out a gigantic shoe, jewelers an immense watch, even the dentist hangs out a gold tooth. But up in the Franconia Mountains, God Almighty has hung out a sign to show that in New England He makes men." He was referring, of course, to the Great Stone Face, in northern New Hampshire.

ABRAM was the solution in that day, and he remains a grand, heroic figure, to this day. One day some petty kings who thought very highly of themselves fell upon a number of the villages of the plain and took all the people captive. Among these was Lot, Abram's nephew. The old hero immediately got into action. He organized his three hundred eighteen servants and went after the kings, fell upon them in the night, routed them and recovered his property and his relatives.

Abram was a better man than I am, because he did something I would have been tempted not to do. He rescued Lot, his nephew. I would have been strongly tempted not to do it. Lot was a small soul, selfish and vacillating. He reminds one of a mole hill or a Shetland pony. No one ever heard of his doing anything large or brave. He was a little man who wanted to have a good time, even if he had to live in Gomorrah to have it. He was willing to live on the corner of Brimstone Avenue and Sulphur Street, if he could only have plenty of jazz.

Had I been Abram I would have counted the kings' raid as good riddance and let them have Lot, and all his. I would have thought Providence was smiling on me. Perhaps if I had known Lot personally I would not have thought so hardly of him. Many weak people, when you know them, are very

useful and pleasant folk. They at least fill up space and are harmless. Maybe I would have saddled my dromedaries and gone to rescue Lot the same as his uncle did. At any rate, Abram went. Abram did not owe Lot anything. But he was enough of a New Testament Christian to believe that the strong ought to bear the burdens of the weak, and he went out to bring back his small-souled nephew.

ON the way back, I suspect that Lot was as full of brag as ever. No doubt he told his uncle that he himself was about to rescue the entire party, just as Abram arrived. In fact, he was, as you might say, a little sorry that Abram butted in just then, and prevented him, Lot, from getting the credit of saving the expedition. Some people can put up a lovely story, after someone else has done the work, and gotten the cuts and bruises.

When is it right to go to war? That question has a heap of vitality. It will not down. No one would question the duty of a man to don his fighting clothes and get into action, when the community has been attacked as it was by these kings. Not long ago the citizens of a village took down their rifles and shot down bank robbers, who had bound the cashier and were about to get away with large booty. I have heard nothing but praise for these citizens. We need police and county sheriffs and justices of the peace and a standing army. What complicates the question of war in our day is the commercial aspect of it. It is not the simple question it was in Abram's day. It is almost impossible for the private citizen, who is expected to provide a son or two in case of war, to find out the facts. The press is filled with propaganda, men are hired to fan feeling to tornado violence, and some of these are candid enough to admit, when it is all over, that some of the publicity was dressed up in order to get results. Vast trade interests get into foreign countries, have trouble, ask for the protection of their government, and that means foreign interference, and possible war. It is a most delicate question. And it is a most promising sign that in our generation the war question is one that is burning its way into our consciences. Many students today are asking, "Is war ever right?" When the younger generation asks such questions, the nation has promise of long life.

WE do not claim to be perfect as a nation, though to hear some loud patriots, one would infer that heaven is not nearer perfection than the United States. Of course, that is because we cannot see ourselves as others see us. But this we may regard with much satisfaction, that the United States has never waged a war of aggression. Little Cuba we gave to herself, and we hold the Philippines in trust.

The strange figure of Melchizedek appears here. He is recognized in Hebrew as a type of Christ. He seems to have no human origin, "without father, without mother, without genealogy, having neither beginning of days nor end of life, but made like unto the Son of God." And to him Abram paid tithes. And yet Melchizedek was not of Abram's race. He was a "wild-growing saint." But so genuine did he appear, and with so evident a stamp of the Divine upon him, that Abram recognized him as a true man of God.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR MAY 9.

SUBJECT:—Abram and the Kings. Genesis 14:1 to 24.
GOLDEN TEXT:—"In all these things we are more than conquerors through Him that loved us."

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English White & S. & R. C. Brown Leghorns.....	\$3.75	50	100	500	1000
Buff and Black Leghorns.....	3.75	7.00	13	62	120
Barred & White Rocks, R. I. Reds.....	4.25	8.00	15	72	140
Black Minorcas, Mottled Anconas.....	4.25	8.00	15	72	140
White Wyandottes, Buff Rocks.....	4.50	8.75	17	82	160
Mixed, all Heavies, \$12 per 100. Light Mixed, \$10 per 100. Ducklings, White Pekins, White & Fawn Runners, 25, \$7.50; 50, \$15; 100, \$30.					

Please remember Quality goes ahead of price. Consider this when you place your order. No. C. O. D. orders shipped. 10% will book your order. **BANK REFERENCES.** You cannot go wrong in ordering from this ad direct. **CHICKS** hatched from **TRAPNESTED LAYERS**, 3c per Chick higher than above prices. **CHICKS** hatched from **BLUE RIBBON PENS**, 5c per Chick higher. Write at once today.

BABION'S FRUIT AND POULTRY FARMS, FLINT, MICHIGAN.

SILER'S PUREBRED BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—WHITE LEGHORNS, chicks hatched from purebred, blood-tested, accredited flocks on free range. Full count and safe arrival guaranteed. Order from this ad. for immediate or future delivery. Terms—10% cent with order, balance 5 days before chicks are to be shipped.

Barred Plymouth Rocks (AA).....	100	500	1000
Barred Plymouth Rocks (A).....	\$17.00	\$82.50	\$160
S. C. White Leghorns.....	15.00	72.00	140
S. C. White Leghorns.....	13.00	65.00	130

SILER HATCHERY, DUNDEE, MICHIGAN.

EARLY MATURING PURE BRED BABY CHICKS

STOCK ALL BLOOD TESTED

Our careful selection and breeding has made our stock especially early in maturing. Egg production bred right into our birds. Official records. Egg production at an early age means more money for you. Every bird that produces hatching eggs for us is **BLOOD TESTED FOR WHITE DIARRHEA**. This is our second year of blood testing. Our chicks are safe chicks and you can feel sure when you buy that you are getting your money's worth. Let us send our circular with photos of official high record birds. Fair prices—White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Wyandottes.

MILAN HATCHERY, BOX 4, MILAN, MICH.

DUNDEE PURE BRED CHICKS

State Accredited. Blood tested for White Diarrhea for the past two years. Three Leading Breeds, B.P. Rocks, R.I. Reds and English White Leghorns. Write for catalogue and price list. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

DUNDEE HATCHERY BOX A., DUNDEE, MICHIGAN.

Chicks a Specialty!

Michigan accredited chicks from flocks which have stood careful inspection. Our White Leghorn Cook Bird won 1st at Eastern Michigan Poultry Show, 1926, in both production and exhibition classes. We won 1st in pullet class. Catalog free.

Prices (post paid) on	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns.....	\$4.00	\$7.50	\$14.00	\$67.50	\$130
Bar. Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas & B. L. Minorcas.....	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.50	140
White Rocks, White & S. L. Wyandottes.....	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.50	150

Assorted Chicks, \$12.00 per 100.

DEAN EGG FARM & HATCHERY, BOX C, BIRMINGHAM, MICH.

ACCREDITED EGG BRED CHICKS

From OFFICIALLY ENDORSED HIGH PRODUCING STOCK

BLOOD TESTED Better Bred Chicks At Price of Ordinary Chicks

Better bred, cost no more than ordinary chicks. Order from ad. Catalog Free. 100% alive, postpaid. Ask about our Special Matings.

S. C. White Leghorns.....	\$3.50	\$6.75	\$13.00
Sheppard Strain Anconas.....	3.75	7.25	14.00
S. C. R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks.....	4.00	7.75	15.00
White Wyandottes.....	4.50	8.50	16.00
Mixed Chicks (Light).....	3.00	5.50	10.00
Mixed Chicks (Heavy).....	3.25	6.25	12.00

CARL POULTRY FARMS Dept. A MONTGOMERY, MICH

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

KNOX HATCHERY

BETTER CHICKS AT NO EXTRA COST. Write for SPECIAL REDUCED PRICE OFFER. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid prices

English & Hollywood S. C. White Leghorns.....	\$ 7.25	\$14	\$41	\$67	\$130
S. C. Brown Leghorns, Anconas.....	7.25	13	33	62	120
Barred White & Buff Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds.....	8.50	16	47	77	150
Silver Laced and White Wyandottes.....	9.00	17	50	83	160
Columbian Rocks, Jersey Giants.....	10.50	20	57		

Heavy Mixed, \$12 per 100 straight. Light Mixed, \$10 per 100 straight. Ref.—Knox County Savings Bank Free Catalog. **KNOX HATCHERY, Dept 25 Mt. Vernon, Ohio**

HA! HA! LOOK! BUY OUR BIG HUSKY, MICHIGAN ACCREDITED CHICKS. CAN SHIP IMMEDIATELY.

Every breeder approved of by state experts. Buy the best at the lowest price. 14 pure-bred varieties. Hatching eggs. Free circular and big discount before buying elsewhere.

BECKMAN HATCHERY

26 LYON ST., DEPT. 1. GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

POULTRY

CHICKS NEED CARE.

WHEN the chicks are ready to remove from the incubator, or are received from the hatchery, have the brooder at the right temperature. A roll of chicken wire placed about the brooder, one foot outside the canopy, will keep the chicks from straying too far from the source of heat during the first few days and nights. After they have learned where to go for warmth, there is little danger.

Chilling is disastrous, if not fatal, as it will bring on all kinds of bowel and other ailments. This will not be likely to occur during the daytime when the chicks are active, but a slight falling of the temperature at night may cause trouble. As long as the backs of the chicks are kept warm they will be all right. The respiratory organs lie close to the back, hence the heat should strike directly down upon the sleeping youngsters.

A litter of clover, alfalfa or chaff is useful upon the floor of the brooder house. All hard grains should be fed in this litter. As a first feed I have fed boiled eggs and rolled oats for years, and know of nothing better. By the third day commercial mixtures of hard and ground grains may be substituted. The eggs are boiled hard and then chopped and crumbled, shells and all, and mixed with about the same bulk of rolled oats. The whole mass is mixed and worked over with the hands until it assumes a crumbly stage. If moisture is needed, sour milk is used. The chicks are fed what they will eat of this mixture five or six times the first three days. Hard grain is thrown on the floor the second day, and the chicks begin to pick up a little of it. The third day, dry mash is placed in the hoppers and bone meal is also placed in a separate hopper, where the chicks can get as much or as little as they wish. Sour milk is one of the things which I consider necessary in the proper feeding of chicks. It is the first thing they get after being removed from the incubator.

By the second week I plan to get the chicks outside on the ground, even if it is necessary to shovel away the snow. I find that it does not harm a chick to travel about on the cold ground, or even on the snow, if there is a warm place at hand. Chicks a week old can be trusted to know where the warm spot is located. They will skip out for a few minutes and skip back as often as it becomes too cold for them. As a means of combating leg-weakness, this has proved effective for many years, even before we knew anything about the use of cod-liver oil in the ration. I still prefer to get the chicks on the ground by the time they are a week or ten days old.—Charles H. Chesley.

CORN OR SUNFLOWERS.

AFTER raising corn and sunflowers each year for shade for ten years, I have decided that all corn and no sunflowers is the best arrangement. The sunflowers look fine when in bloom, and form a dense shade but the seed contains so much indigestible fibre that they are not in a class with corn as poultry feed.

If you have no silo you can still use the cornstalks for cow feed, while the sunflower stalks become dry and woody and have to be piled up and burned. Sunflower seed is hard to cure so we usually feed them all up in the fall during moulting time. The hens scratch the seed from the heads. The seed contains an oil which is of special value in imparting glossiness to the new feathers at moulting time.

However, it seems that some beginners with poultry look to sunflower seed as a cheap and easy way to grow a lot of feed for hens and cut down production costs. I think they should know that sunflower seed is not a good substitute for corn in the hen's winter ration, and that the land devoted to sunflowers may do the hens more good if it is planted to corn. I find a corn field makes fine shade for the hens and is a help in protecting the young stock from hawks, the same as the dense rows of sunflowers.—K.

LIME ON FEATHERS.

Can you tell me what to do for a few of my White Orpington hens who are good layers but have white diarrhea? They look horrid, but still keep laying, and I hate to kill them as they are some of my best layers.—R. F. M.

If the hens are healthy and laying, the so-called "white diarrhea" may not be due to digestive disorders. It may be an over-secretion of lime from the oviduct which has gathered on the feathers. The condition may improve after the hens are on range and have more exercise in the sunshine. When hens are laying heavily it is usually a sign of fairly good health. When hens become crop-bound and have liver trouble or digestive disorders, they promptly cease laying. If a hen was a carrier of white diarrhea, it would be necessary to find out from the blood test. The condition of the feathers about the vent would give no clue to that disease.

HOUSE FOR 300 HENS.

Could you give me some advice on a house for 300 chickens?—R. A.

Write to the Poultry Department of the Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan, for plans of the Michigan poultry house which they are recommending. As a general rule, hens are allowed about four square feet per bird in planning the house. A house for 300 birds should contain about 1,200-square feet of floor space. The house might be sixty feet long and twenty feet wide. It can be divided into three sections separated by tight partitions and each section can hold 100 hens.

Poultrymen differ in their ideas concerning the various types of poultry houses. The field men at the Michigan Experiment Station have an opportunity of traveling over the state and observing many types of poultry houses. Their advice, which has been incorporated into the plans sent out by the college should be safe to follow.

MATING DUCKS.

As we have some Mallard ducks, would like to know whether you can have more ducks than drakes. If they pair, would you please let me know?—H. S. H.

In mating ducks it is a general rule early in the season to mate five ducks to a drake. Later in the season as many as seven or eight ducks to a drake may produce good results.

LAYS BIG EGG.

ALEGHORN hen owned by William Brogger, near Middleville, recently laid an egg weighing nearly one-third of a pound. It was eight and one-half inches around the long way, and six and one-quarter inches the shortest way.

No key to the Maya language, like the famous Rosetta stone which helped scientists to read Egyptian hieroglyphics, has yet been found.

White Diarrhea

Splendid Success of Mrs. Ethel Rhoades in Preventing White Diarrhea

Mrs. Rhoades' letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses from White Diarrhea. We will let Mrs. Rhoades tell it in her own words:

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. My first incubator chicks when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally, I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 508, Waterloo, Ia., for a \$1.00 box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."—Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea (Coccidiosis) is caused by a protozoal organism of microscopic size which multiplies with great rapidity in the intestines of diseased birds and enormous numbers are discharged with the droppings. Readers are warned to beware of White Diarrhea. Don't wait until it kills half your chicks. Take the "stitch in time, that saves nine." Remember, there is scarcely a hatch without some infected chicks. Don't let these few infect your entire flock. Prevent it. Give Walko in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you lost hundreds before. These letters prove it.

Never Lost a Single Chick

Mrs. L. L. Tam, Burnetts Creek, Ind., writes: "I have lost my share of chicks from White Diarrhea. Finally I sent for two packages of Walko. I raised over 500 chicks and I never lost a single chick from White Diarrhea. Walko not only prevents White Diarrhea, but it gives the chicks strength and vigor; they develop quicker and feather earlier."

Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw writes: "I used to lose a great many chicks from White Diarrhea, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 508, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail."—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

You Run No Risk

We will send Walko White Diarrhea Remedy entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is for White Diarrhea in baby chicks. So you can prove—as thousands have proven—that it will stop your losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 50c for package of Walko (or \$1.00 for extra large box)—give it in all drinking water and watch results. You'll find you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. It's a positive fact. You run no risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Leavitt & Johnson National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee.

WALKER REMEDY CO., Dept. 508,
Waterloo, Iowa.

Send me the () 50c regular size (or () \$1 economical large size) package of Walko White Diarrhea Remedy to try at your risk. Send it on your positive guarantee to promptly refund my money if not satisfied in every way. I am enclosing 50c (or \$1.00). (P. O. money order, check or currency acceptable.)

Name
Town
State R. F. D.

Mark (X) in square indicating size package wanted. Large package contains about two and one-third times as much as small.

THE EGG-LAYING CONTEST.

PRODUCTION showed a slight decrease for the twenty-fifth week of the contest, due to broodiness among the heavier breeds. Forty-five pens laid over fifty eggs during the week, and Asseltin's Leghorns, and Garber's Leghorns were tied for fifth place, with a production of fifty-eight eggs apiece.

Hanson's pen of Leghorns, from Oregon, still hold the lead in the contest. Its production now is 1,358 eggs. Northland Poultry Farm Leghorns, from Grand Rapids, come next with 1,247 eggs. Harry Burn's, Millington, Michigan, Leghorns follow closely with a record of 1,240. Then come St. John's Leghorns, from Missouri, with 1,209; Marshall Farm's Leghorns, from Alabama, with 1,193; and George B. Ferris, Grand Rapids, Leghorns with 1,192.

The high pen of Barred Rocks, those belonging to W. F. Alexander, has laid 1,181 eggs. The best of the Rhode Island Reds produced 1,085. This pen belongs to West Neck Farm, of New York.

INBREEDING TURKEYS.

Would it be all right to use a tom on turkey hens of the same litter for one year, i. e., mate mother and son and brother and sister? Is a one-year tom old enough?—J. B. O.

Inbreeding is not recommended as there is danger that the vigor of the young stock will be impaired. There are instances where the inbreeding of turkeys for a short time has not produced any serious loss in vigor, but as a general rule it is safest to mate the turkey hens with an unrelated tom. A late hatched tom might not be sufficiently developed to use as a breeder the first year. Some turkey breeders mate the cockerels with turkey hens and use a one-year or two-year-old tom with the turkey pullets. A well developed early hatched turkey tom is usually a satisfactory breeder.

CROP BOUND.

My hens are diseased. Their crops will get the size of a two-quart bowl and enlarge until the breast bone bursts open to let the crop out. The food never leaves the crop for digestion. Upon opening one I found the intestines covered with a yellow green liquid similar to gall. The hens live but a few days. Can you please tell me the reason for this, and the cure?—Mrs. S. B.

Birds become crop-bound from eating litter, such as dry grass, corn leaves, or other tough material which becomes lodged in a hard lump in the crop and finally clogs the digestive system. Then the feed will not pass out of the crop and bad poisons develop in the system from the decaying material. The bird soon becomes very thin, due to a slow starvation.

Such cases must be treated in the first stages before the bird is thoroughly poisoned, and very weak. Give a dose of castor oil and knead the crop. If this will not loosen the mass, make a slit and remove the material. Then sew up the skin of the crop and the outer skin separately with silk thread. Isolate the bird on soft feed for about a week.

Hens also have a gangrene of the crop, pendulous crop and catarrh of the crop. Such troubles can usually be avoided by feeding a balanced ration and the dry mash containing bran, and easily digested ground grains which help to prevent digestive disorders. Birds fed an appetizing dry mash seldom fill up on the poultry house litter or bulky trash which may cause crop troubles.

Nebraska is organizing a state-wide egg marketing association to capture its own egg markets, as well as those in the east, which are now being held by California producers. It is thought that if California can buy Nebraska grain for poultry feed and make a profit on eggs shipped east, Nebraska ought to make even a better profit.

Feed Globe Growing Mash NOW to get EARLY Laying Pullets

Over 400,000 Poultry Raisers Have Proved It

If you want the chickens you are raising this summer to be profit makers for you next Fall and Winter, follow the same method that over 400,000 successful poultrymen have adopted—The Globe Method.

Thousands of dollars are lost yearly by poultry raisers in eggs their pullets could have laid—but did not. This loss is due to the mistaken idea that any feed is all right for growing birds.

Don't make that mistake this season—there is a *big difference in feeds*—your birds will prove it to you if you'll feed Globe Growing Mash this summer and see the difference. You'll get faster, healthier growth—you'll have pullets on the nests shelling out the eggs weeks earlier than ever before.

Start feeding Globe Growing Mash when chicks are six to eight weeks old—continue until they are sixteen weeks old. \$25.00 to \$30.00 worth of Globe Growing Mash fed to 100 birds will bring you \$80.00 to \$90.00 worth of Fall and Winter Eggs that you will not otherwise get.

Write for Our Free Book "Poultry Profits"

"Poultry Profits" is a 76 page booklet, giving complete information on practical poultry raising. Contains color plates of chick's digestive system—special chapters on Chick Production—How To Get Early Laying Pullets—Selection of Hatching Eggs and other valuable information. Fill out and mail coupon NOW.

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Please mail me FREE and POSTPAID your book "Poultry Profits."

Name
Town
St. or R. F. D. State

ROYAL EGG BRED LEGHORNS

LOW CHICK PRICES JUNE DELIVERY

Our White Leghorns won the 1925 Michigan Egg Contest. 1000 birds entered. Contest average 176 eggs per bird. Our pen averaged 241 per bird. Fifty sisters of these contest winners averaged 200 eggs per bird at home. Brothers and sons of these birds head the matings from which I will hatch this year. The Michigan Contest had the highest average egg production of any contest in the country where 1000 birds or more are entered.

OUR CHICKS ARE MICHIGAN STATE ACCREDITED

When you buy Michigan Accredited Chicks you get chicks from breeders that have been passed by inspectors from the Michigan State College. In spite of increased demands for our chicks we have neither increased our capacity nor prices.

"75% of our business is from old customers." Even though we are constantly improving our stock we are glad to pass this bettered quality on to our old customers, who have come to depend on us for their yearly supply of profitable chicks. Write for Free Circular that tells how you can get started with chicks from these winning blood lines at moderate prices. You too can join the list of satisfied users of this Royal Strain. Write today.

ROYAL HATCHERY & FARM, S. P. Wiersma, Prop.
R. 2, BOX M, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

They Cost No More and You Can Feel Safe

Our chicks come up to standards set by Ohio State University for pure-bred stock. Send for catalog telling about our pedigreed, and pen mating stock. Order today and feel safe. Live delivery guaranteed.

Prices postpaid on:

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh. Br. & Buff Leghorns	\$3.75	\$7.25	\$13	\$62.00	\$120
S. C. Mottled Anconas	4.00	7.50	14	66.50	126
S. C. Blk. Min. W. & Brd. Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds	4.00	7.75	15	72.00	140
Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes	4.25	8.25	16	75.00	145
White Orpingtons	4.50	8.75	17	77.00	...
Jersey Blk. Giants, Sil. Spangled Hamburgs	7.00	13.00	25	115.00	...
Mixed Chicks (Heavies) not accredited	3.50	6.50	12	60.00	120
Mixed Chicks (Light) not accredited	3.00	5.50	10	50.00	100

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO., 43, GIBSONBURG, OHIO.

BABY CHICKS
DIRECT TO YOU

Best Pure-bred Stock

GRANDVIEW SUPREME LAYERS

Improved English, Hollywood, Tancred Leghorns

Production winners in State and National Shows and Laying Contest. Our catalog describes and illustrates these superb laying strains. Order chicks now for immediate delivery from the same blood lines as our Official Laying Champions.

Grandview Poultry Farm, Inc., Box A, Zeeland, Mich.

LOOK!

Our big husky chicks are money makers. Every breeder carefully selected, tested, culled by experts. CAN SHIP AT ONCE. Order direct from this advertisement. Save time.

	50	100	500
White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Heavy, Mixed	\$6.50	\$12.50	\$60.00
Barred Rocks, Black Minorcas, B. I. Reds, Both Combs	7.75	15.00	72.50
White, Buff Rocks and Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	8.50	16.00	77.50
White Orpingtons, Silver Wyandottes, White, Black Langshans	9.00	17.00	82.50
Light Weight Mixed, \$5.50 per 50; \$10 per 100. Light Brahmas, \$12 per 50; \$22 per 100. Sheppards			
Anconas, \$7.50 per 50; \$14 per 100. May chicks, \$1.00 per 100 less. June chicks, \$2.00 per 100 less.			

Add 35c extra if less than 100 chicks are wanted. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postage prepaid. Bank reference, Grand Rapids National Bank. Hatching Eggs. Free catalog.

LAWRENCE HATCHERY, R. 7, PHONE 76761, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

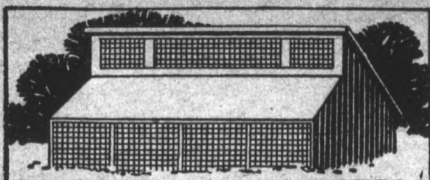
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We offer you chicks that are bred from blood lines of proven laying ability. Our personal attention is given to all orders. You have your choice of three breeds—all are profitable.

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Write for complete information on this money saving special sale of Michigan Accredited Chicks. Our catalog completely tells all about our stock and our experience in giving satisfactory service. Learn more about us and you will like us better.

BRUMMER & FREDRICKSON POULTRY FARM, Box 20, Holland, Mich.



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For Poultry Houses, Scratch Sheds, Hog Pens, Hotbeds, Etc.

Admits the health-giving, vitamin-producing Ultra-Violet Rays which glass shuts out! Reduces tendency to rickets and weak legs, increases egg production! Unbreakable, transparent, weatherproof, light in weight. Easy to install anywhere with shears, hammer and tacks. Better than glass, not only for poultry houses, but also for hog pens, coldframes, hotbeds and all outbuildings. **MADE ON STRONG WIRE MESH**—not coated cloth! VITREX is different, durable and time-tried. Used successfully the world over for many years. Send \$5 with coupon for trial roll 3 ft. wide containing \$3.00, or write for sample. Agents wanted—write for proposition.

J. D. HAGE & CO., Dept. Vitrex D-56
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Enclosed is (check) (money order) for \$5 for trial roll of VITREX. Please ship prepaid to:

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Tancred and Tom Barron S.C. White Leghorn CHICKS

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Chicks Are Better Chicks

All our flocks are individually inspected by the Michigan State College of Agriculture—individually leg-banded with state sealed and numbered leg band. Insures highest quality. 150 Finest Tancred Males and Finest Large Tom Barron Males now head our flocks. Best blood lines in the country.

REDUCED PRICES

50-\$6.50; 100-\$12.00; 500-\$57.50

1000-\$110.00. Order Now.

Satisfaction Guaranteed. Catalog Free.

KNOLL'S HATCHERY
R. R. 12, Box M, Holland, Mich.

BARRED ROCKS & REDS

CHICKS from blood tested pure standard bred. Choice selected flocks.

Prices	50	100	500
Foreman Strain B. P. Rocks	\$9.00	\$17.00	\$80.00
Selected B. P. Rocks	8.00	15.00	70.00
Selected R. I. Reds	8.00	15.00	70.00
Mixed Heavy	12.00	60.00	

100% live delivery guaranteed.
Parcel Post prepaid.

Holterman's B. P. Rocks Trapnested Hatching Eggs, per 15 eggs \$5.00.

Order from this ad.

Second year of blood test for White Diarrhea

KRUEPER POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
MILAN, MICHIGAN.

BOS Quality Class A CHICKS

From Michigan Accredited and State-inspected stock. After May 10th: S. C. English White and Brown Leghorns 11c; Sheppard's Anconas 12c; Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds 13c; Assorted Chicks 9c. No money down with order. Pay full amount ten days before chicks are shipped. Also C. O. D. Bank references. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Catalogue free. **THE BOS HATCHERY, R. 2-M, Zeeland, Mich.**

SPECIAL PRICES

on Michigan Accredited Chicks, Pullets, Cockerels and Yearling Hens. Circular free. Member of I. B. C. A. **FAIRVIEW HATCHERY & FARMS, Dept. M., R. 2, Zeeland, Mich.**

BLOOD TESTED BABY CHICKS

Prices per	50	100	500	1000
Extra Selected B. P. Rocks	\$9	\$17	\$82.50	\$160
Selected B. P. Rocks and Reds	8	15	72.00	140
S. C. White Leghorns	7	13	62.50	120

100% live delivery guaranteed. Parcel Post prepaid. **CARLETON HATCHERY, Carleton, Mich.**

FERRIS WHITE CHICKS
From trapnested, pedigreed blood lines. Egg content winners for years. Shipped C. O. D. Guaranteed to Live. Prompt Shipment. Low Prices. Write for Special Sale Bulletin and Free Catalog. **HENS**
GEO. B. FERRIS, 804 Union, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. **EGGS**



Some Spring Poems

Sent in by M. C's

FIRST LADY OF THE SPRING.

Wafting, floating on the breeze
A tiny voice rings clear,
Joyously it lingers
Echoes far and near.

This is what it whispers
To its fellow men
As its heart is yearning
To greet them once again.

Awaken dear brothers,
Oh! why do you sleep?
Gone is the winter
And snow banks deep.

The ice has all melted
From the creek by the way,
And out in the orchard
Sang a robin today.

Springtime is here
But I blossom alone,
Soon I will fade
And return to my home.

I'm the trailing Arbutus
Oh, now do you see,
Why so faintly I'm calling
Dear brothers to thee?
—Dorothy Cottle.

ODE TO SPRING.

Spring is here; the sky is clear.
I'm a itchin' and a frettin';
It's picnic time in every clime,
With bugs and worms and sweatin'.

Birds are singin', plants are springin',
Everything is blessed
Folks are sweatin', and a frettin'
To be thinner dressed.

Folks are rakin', garden makin',
Plantin' of lettuce and onions;
Pickin' greens, sowin' beans,
Pains on corns and bunions.

Beatin' rugs, watchin' bugs,
A sweepin' and a moppin';
Cleanin' stairs, oh, such cares;
Clothes on the line a floppin'.

Settin' a hen, watchin' a wren
A flittin' and buildin' a nest;
Things are boomn', flowers are bloom-
in',
Ain't no time for rest.
—Moneka Cline.

SPRING.

Spring, with that nameless pathos in
the air
Which dwells with all things fair,
Spring, with her golden suns and sil-
ver rain,
Is with us once again.

Out in the lonely woods the jasmine
burns
Its fragrant lamps, and turns
Into a royal court with green festoons
The banks of dark lagoons.

In the deep heart of every forest tree

The blood is all aglee,
And there's a look about the leafless
bowers
As if they dreamed of flowers.

Yet, still on every side we trace the
hand
Of winter in the land,
Save where the maple reddens on the
lawn,
Flushed by the season's dawn.
—Ivan Thaler.

SPRING.

Up from the sunny southlands
Came a caller yesterday,
A maiden clothed in robes of green,

And decked with flowers gay.
The summer breezes follow when
She beckons with her hand.
She transforms the earth to beauty
When she waves her magic wand.

She lifts the warm white cover
From the barren fields once more.
Lifts it in the selfsame manner
As she oft had done before;
Thus disclosing fresh green carpets
Of the grasses, to our view.
From the wintry scene of yesterday
She makes the world anew.

At her bidding, sweet arbutus
Lifts its head above the snow,
From the earth the purple violets
And fair lilies start to grow.
Voices ask, "Who is this maiden,
That such happiness can bring?"
From the woodland, summer breezes
Echo softly, "It is spring."
—Carson Nelson.

OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Uncle Frank:

I have just been reading the M. C. page and thought I would write and give my opinion of the Charleston, seeing it is decidedly different from Tom-boy's.

Maybe the Charleston is wonderful exercise, but I do not see it that way. If people need exercise why not play base ball, basket ball, tennis, or some other such sport? I am sure it will give just as good, if not better, exercise without having to stay up half the night in order to get it. Such sports as I have named are necessary to health. I am sure no one could say that about the Charleston.

I intend to be an evangelist missionary. I suppose some of the M. C.'s think I have a good start as a preacher.

I am sending my contribution for the radio for the crippled children. It isn't much but will help some.—Jennie Becker, Okemos, Mich.

We are sure the sports you mention are wholesome exercises, but with Charleston knee and such things developing, there is some doubts about the Charleston. If you feel that evangelistic work is your forte, you should certainly do it.

Dear Friends:

I have written once before and Uncle Frank said that I criticized the subject of knickers, etc., but he said I should have suggested a topic also. Uncle Frank, now I am going to discuss another subject, "Prohibition."

I believe that a bootlegger commits the highest crime possible, and should be punished accordingly. He not only sets a temptation to everyone about him, but he ruins his own life, also that of the consumer, and sows a desire to drink for following generations through heredity. I also believe a bootlegger cannot be punished too severely.

I believe drunkenness is the monarch of all crimes and human vices. Other evils are its satellites. It is the sum of all villainies. I am aware that there is a prejudice against any man who manufactures alcohol, and from the time it issues from the coiled and poisonous worms in the distillery, until it empties into the jaws of death, dishonor, and crime, it demoralizes everybody that touches it. Think of the wrecks it has caused, the suicides, insanity, ignorance, destitution, wives asking for bread, men of genius wrecked, men struggling with imaginary serpents, the jails, almshouses, asylums and prisons filled with them.

Intemperance cuts down youth in its vigor, manhood in its strength; old age in its weakness. It breaks a father's heart and bereaves the doting mother. It feeds rheumatism, invites cholera; imports pestilence and embraces consumption. Covers the land with idleness, misery and crime. It is the life blood of the gambler, element of the burglar, prop of the highwayman, and support of the midnight loafer.

It incites the father to butcher his helpless offspring, and to massacre his wife. It slanders innocence. It brings shame, despair, misery, and unhappiness. Kills peace, ruins morals, blights confidences, and slaps reputations. It murders the soul.

And—drunkenness "will" stop if the young men and boys stop drinking, because old men drinking now, will soon die. The drinker repays a hundred fold for the pleasure he gets in drinking, by what is dearer to him than all—his life. Drunkenness is the father of all crimes, mother of all abominations, the devil's best friend, and God's worst enemy.—Someroose.

Someroose has apparently written some oration. It reads like the platform delivery of some able "dry" orator, and the worst of all, what Someroose says is true. Liquor and whole-some living are strangers to each other.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I am twelve years old, in the eighth grade, and will go to a high school that has everything modern but a gym, next year.

The boys and girls have been playing basket ball all season and have earned the reputation of being the best losers around this part of the country, by being good sports and congratulating the winning team when their team loses.

Uncle Frank, does a person's birthstone help their luck? If it does, I had better get one or else not try to get my letter in print. Say, Uncle Frank, I would like to see you with letters piled up on all sides of you, with only your eyes and the top of your head visible over them. Wouldn't that look nice? You said to say nothing of your bald head? Well, I guess I won't mention it. Ha, ha. I dodged that blow you aimed at me. I'm not sending much but it will help. I mean both the pussy-willows and the nickel. Especially the pussy willows.—Your chatterbox niece, Bernice Sting, Gagetown, Mich.

I think it is better to be a good loser than a good winner, because it is hard.

Farmer Works With God

Dr. Kenyon Butterfield Says Farming Develops Character

AGRICULTURE is a man's job. In these days no man can be a successful farmer without understanding the laws of nature, how to do business with the modern world, and how to be a good manager of his farm. Farming is not a work for a weak man physically, or the incompetent man mentally.

No matter how you look at it, it is a work worthy of any man. It draws out the best elements of character—honesty, the willingness to persevere, strength in the face of difficulties and disappointments, and to my mind, most of all, it brings a man into very close touch with God, because the farmer works with God every day. If he does not, he cannot succeed. He succeeds almost exactly in proportion as he works with God. So that, taken all in all, farming is a big man's job, and calls out the best there is in a man. It is worthy a life work, and the devotion of every ounce of a man's energy.—Kenyon L. Butterfield.

This week's "Success Talk for Boys" is by Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, President of Michigan Agricultural College. Dr. Butterfield is one of the country's foremost authorities on country life problems, was a member of President Roosevelt's famous "Country Life Commission," and is the author of "Chapters in Rural Progress," and "The Country Church and the Rural Problem."

(Standard Farm Paper Editorial Service. Copyright 1926 by Clarence Poe.)

er to be one. If birthstones help, I'm out of luck. I don't like to carry stones around, even birthstones. Also I believe it is wise to forget luck, and find out what actually causes things to go right or wrong. Luck is mostly a myth.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Thanks for the dictionary. I never thought of a dictionary being as pretty as this one. I have always thought of a dictionary being about twelve inches thick. The one that I got is very, very interesting.

Maybe I will try another contest sometime.—Bernice Michel, M. C.

I am glad you like the dictionary. It is a handy little book. But, of course, it does not have in it everything a twelve-inch dictionary does.

READ-AND-WIN.

It is a long time since we have had a Read-and-Win contest, one of the first kinds of contests we had for this department. As this type of contest has always proven popular, we will have one this week.

To work this contest, you should hunt the answers to the ten questions below, in the reading columns of this paper. When you find the answers, neatly write them, giving the number of the questions but not re-writing the questions themselves. Also give number of page upon which you found the answer. Please put your name and address in the upper left-hand corner of the paper, and put M. C. after your name if you are a Merry Circler. Make your answers as short as possible and write your letters on separate sheets of paper.

This contest closes May 14, so be sure to send your answers to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, in plenty of time.

Here are the questions:

1. What star is in opposition to the sun on May 14?
2. Whose hens laid a total of 1,240 eggs in a contest?
3. Who split two twelve-foot logs into slab wood at ninety-five years of age?
4. Where does Uncle Ike live?
5. What is likely to cause fistulas and galls on horses?
6. What bunch of steers were fed at a loss of \$9.17 per head?
7. Who found a small magnet useful when sewing?
8. Who wrote "Chapters in Rural Progress?"
9. How many bushels of carrots were harvested from seven one-hundred-foot rows?
10. How many square feet should there be in a house for 300 hens?

THE GOLDEN CIRCLE.

NO Golden Circle buttons have been given for some time because there have been only a few outstanding contributions to our page recently. We have had some good replies to the contests, but the Golden Circle honor is not given to participants in the contests. It is an honor given for good letters, discussions, poems, drawings, or anything good that is sent in by those of Merry Circle age.

At this time the following are due the Golden Circle honor and will receive it:

Bernice Harrington, of South Haven, Mich., R. 1, for her "Au Revoir."

Nellie G. Priest, Mancelona, Mich., R. 3, for her poem, "Queen of Flowers."

Guliford Rothfuss of Norvell, Mich.,

for his peppy discussions of various subjects.

"Peter" for her letter and rules of conduct. If "Peter" will let us know her name and address, a Golden Circle button will be sent her.

THE DRAWING CONTEST RESULTS.

IN this drawing contest we asked for new designs of the boys' and girls' department head. A great many misunderstood the contest and sent in drawings on miscellaneous subjects. Others sent in drawings of boys' and girls' heads, but not the complete design.

We selected ten complete designs for prizes, all of which showed merit, but none were outstanding, so we are not now announcing a winner of the special prize of one dollar for the head drawn by an M. C. which we would use. We'll have to consult our artist to determine if we can use any of them to advantage.

Following are the prize winners:

Pencil Boxes.

"Peter" please send address.

Ariel Denton, Saranac, Mich.

Dictionaries.

Reuben Johnson, R. 1, Hermansville, Mich.

Emma Carty, R. 1, Albion, Mich.

Victoria Litkowski, R. 3, Saginaw, Mich.

Pencils.

Beatrice Litkowski R. 3, Saginaw, Mich.

Virdie M. Baer, R. 3, Remus, Mich.

Mary Kanka, 527 Beach 72nd Street, Arverne, New York.

Lura H. Lincoln, Harbor Beach, Mich.

Laura Cheney, Ithaca, Mich.

THE MERRY CIRCLE FUND.

THOSE nickels and dimes are not coming in as fast as they should. The boys and girls at the Crippled Children's Home are looking forward to the enjoyment of the radio and we should not keep them waiting too long. Several M. C.'s have sent in more than one contribution, but there are literally thousands who have not sent in their share. If everybody put their shoulders to the wheel we would soon have the radio installed. Send in your nickel and have your name appear in this list next week.

The following sent in money from April 24 to 30 inclusive:

Donald McKillip, Billy McKillip, Althea E. Dunn, Evelyn J. Dunn, Lucille Burnside, Birdene Coles, Harold Coles, "Jeanie," Marion Pickup, Victoria Litkowski, Alice LaRowe, Bell Williams, Mrs. Clyde Kuhn, Rueben Johnson, Leon Gratz, Virdie M. Baer, Bobby Filion and his brother and sister, Mary Cowan, Marian Holt, Ellen Ross, Mabel Fry, Charles Ross, Josephine Tucker, Carl Strolberg, Harry Hilda, Philip Paulson and Myrtle Paulson.

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ENGLISH, BARRON and TANCRED STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS, SHEPPARD STRAIN ANCONAS, BARRED ROCKS, RHODE ISLAND REDS. Assorted Mixed Chicks, \$10 PER 100 AND UP. Postpaid. Full Live Delivery Guaranteed. EARLY PULLETS AND YEARLING HENS. Bank Reference. Get Circular and full price particulars. WINSTROM HATCHERY, Box C-6, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN.

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White Leghorns—Anconas. Chicks hatched from free range. Mich. State Accredited flocks. Send for our catalog and prices on chicks and eggs. We guarantee 100% Live Delivery and insure chicks for one week. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write today.

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	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns.....	\$3.25	\$6.00	\$11.00	\$52.50	\$100
Barred Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds.....	4.00	6.25	12.00	57.50	110
Mixed Chicks, \$7.00 per 100. Free catalog. 100% live delivery, prepaid. 10% down books your order. Our chicks are Michigan State Accredited.					

HUNDERMAN BROS., R. R. No. 3, Box 50, ZEELAND, MICH.

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It will pay you to investigate one of Michigan's oldest and best hatcheries. Eighteen years' experience. Our increased capacity, made necessary through absolute satisfaction of our chicks in the hands of old customers, enables us to make you a big saving. Every chick hatched from selected rugged, free-range breeders officially passed by inspectors from Michigan State College.

S.C. White Leghorns

S.C.R.I. Reds,

(Large Type English) (Special Mated American)

Anconas,

Barred Rocks,

SEND FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST

Let us send you our special price list on Michigan Accredited Chicks, which shows how you can save money. Get your chicks from an old, reliable concern with an established reputation for square dealing. 100% live delivery prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Write Today for Free Catalog Which Gives Complete Information

VAN APPELDORN BROS., Holland Hatchery & Poultry Farm

R. 7-C, Holland, Mich.

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25% reduction certified chicks and hatching eggs May 18.

Every chick and egg sold is produced on my own plant. No stock is farmed out. All males used in breeding pens are from hens with records of 240 to 324 eggs in one year. Yearling breeders' eggs must weigh 24 ozs. to the dozen to be used for hatching.

CERTIFIED CHICKS AND HATCHING EGGS

Every male and female in our flock has been handled and passed by an inspector from Michigan State College. Only three other flocks in the state have met these requirements. I bred and raised the birds winning first and third places in the 1924 Michigan Egg Contest. Some of the dams and sires that produced these winners are now in my matings. Write for prices and mating list.

W. C. ECKARD, 13 MADISON STREET, PAW PAW, MICHIGAN.



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WE HAVE BEEN PRODUCING and shipping high class, well hatched Chicks from our pure-bred, heavy laying flocks to thousands of pleased customers, and rendering the best of satisfaction. We can do the same for you in 1926. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Prices Effective May 10th, 1926.

Wh. Wyandots, Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Minorcas..... \$7.00 \$13.50 \$65.00 \$125.00

Extra quality Barron White Leghorns..... 6.50 11.00 52.50 110.00

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Assorted Heavy Mixed..... 6.75 13.00 63.00 120.00

Assorted Heavy Mixed..... 5.50 10.00 47.00 93.00

Parks Pedigreed Barred Rocks, 18c each. Assorted Light: 50, \$4.50; 100, \$8; 500, \$38; 1000, \$75. We can ship C. O. D. by Express or Parcel Post. If you have never raised 20th Century Chicks, give them a trial this year and be happy. Get our Free Catalog for 1926 or order direct from this ad and save time. Ref.—Commercial Bank. 20TH CENTURY HATCHERY, BOX K, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO.



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Down's White Leghorns have been bred for egg production for nineteen years. They are great winter layers. Many of Michigan's largest egg farms purchase their chicks from us each year. One reports 64% production in November from 775 Pullets. Our chicks are all Michigan Accredited. Write for our free catalog today. Prices reasonable.

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UNUSUAL WHITE LEGHORNS

Special Sale of May Chicks

Due to the fact that we hatch several of the more profitable breeds, together with the fact that hatches are coming better than ever, we some weeks find we have a few hundred more chicks than we had planned on. We will sell these assorted chicks at the following low prices:

100 for \$8.00 500 for \$37.50 1000 for \$70.00

Remember we guarantee these chicks pure-bred from high quality stocks. They are absolutely sound in every way, and will make money for you. Our live prepaid delivery guarantee holds good on these chicks. Send your order now to avoid disappointment.

VAN APPELDORN BROS. HOLLAND HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, R. 7-C, Holland, Mich.

BUY INSURED CHICKS

INSURED FOR 30 DAYS -- THESE LIVE -- GROW -- PRODUCE

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Chicks Delivered to You Guaranteed 100 per cent Perfect. Hatching Eggs—All Breeds; also Turkeys, Geese, Ducks.

Let us send you these Chicks or Eggs this year. Full descriptive Circular with reports from customer's own farms.

PULLETS—Barred and White Rocks, Buff Orpingtons.

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BUY MICH. ACCREDITED CHICKS

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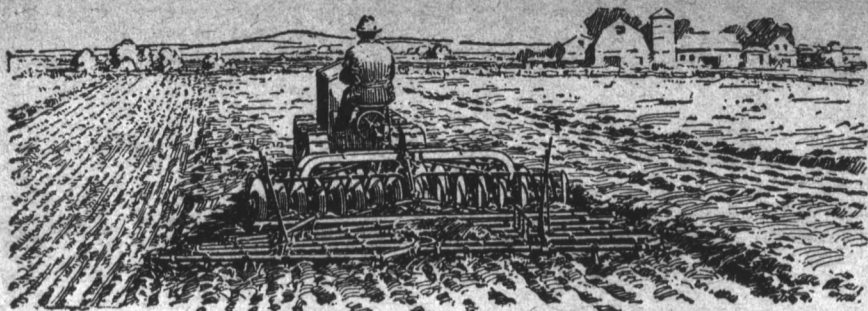
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TOWER'S FISH BRAND "The Rainy Day Pal"

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Feed ARCADY and Wonder Feeds

If your dealer can't supply you write

Arcady Farms Milling Co. Chicago

Try a Michigan Farmer Liner

Cattle Feeder's Day at Ames

Feeding Tests Show Way to Profits

By G. Turner

IS Iowa black loam "corn land" soil good for feeding cattle? Such was the question in the minds of some 1,500 enthusiastic cattle feeders when they gathered at Iowa State College on April 21 to reap the benefits of the experiments conducted there by John M. Evvard, chief of the animal husbandry section of the Iowa Experiment Station.

It is the custom of that station to feed out several pens of steers each season in an effort to solve some of

f. o. b. Ames, resulting in a loss of \$9.50 per steer. Again, deducting from this the amount of feed salvaged by the hogs that were following them, the loss was reduced to \$3.28 per head.

Lot II were fed the same grain and roughage as was Lot I, plus one and one-half ounces of mineral mixture A, which consists of ground limestone, 49.97 pounds; ground bone black, 49.97 pounds, and potassium iodide, .06 pounds.

This lot of steers did not gain as rapidly as did Lot I. Furthermore, they did not make quite as economical gains as those in Lot I. At the beginning of the test, the seven head averaged 903.04 pounds per head, at the end they weighed 1,213.00 pounds, making an average gain of 2.583 pounds per head daily. An itemized cost account of the feed consumed by this lot of steers show that it cost \$12.10 to make 100 pounds of gain. These steers, however, were appraised at \$9.85 per cwt., resulting in a loss of \$9.17 per head. After crediting this lot with the gains made by the hogs there was a deficit of \$3.57 per head.

The next lot received the same ration as did Lot I, plus three-fourths of an ounce of mineral mixture B, which was made up of ground limestone, 99.88 pounds, and potassium iodide, .12 pounds.

The individuals in this bunch made a daily gain of 2.824 pounds per day at a cost of \$11.83 per cwt. of gain, resulting in a loss of \$7.73 when figured at their appraised value of \$10 per cwt. In this instance the amount sav-



From the Check Lot.

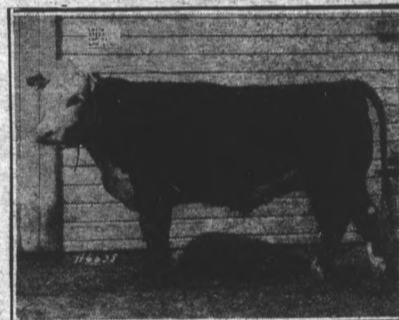
the problems that assail the feeders of the corn belt section. This year ten groups of experimentally fed steers tell the story in actual "dollar and cents" values. Eight of these groups were two-year-olds, one group yearlings, and one group calves.

The two-year-olds were used to demonstrate the place and value of such feeds as linseed oilmeal, corn fodder, corn silage, alfalfa hay, mineral mixtures, and "good old Iowa dirt" in the ration. In an attempt to establish the relative value of age in the feed lot, the yearlings and calves were fed beside the two-year-olds.

These tests were started on December 15, 1925, when the cattle went on feed, and ended on April 14, 1926, or a total of 120 days on feed. The first eight lots each consisted of seven two-year-old cattle, weighing 904 pounds, and followed by three hogs. Again, these lots were divided into two series, Lots I to V inclusive were included in Series A and received silage and alfalfa hay, using Lot I as the check. Lots VI to VIII inclusive were called Series B and received dry roughage, with Lot VII as the check.

Lot I, of Series A, received shelled corn, mixed, hand-full-fed twice daily, plus linseed oilmeal, two and one-half pounds per head per day on corn silage in two equal feeds, plus corn silage hand-full-fed twice daily plus alfalfa hay.

At the beginning of the experiment, this lot of steers weighed on an average of 907.24 pounds per head. During the test, they made an average gain of 2.60 pounds per head daily, reaching a total weight of 1,230.04



Had a Mineral Mixture.

ed by the hogs was not so large as that in Lots I and II. However, the original loss was not so large, consequently the final loss was \$2.03 per head.

Lot VI received the same feed as did Lot I, plus three-fourths of an ounce of mineral mixture C, which was made up of ground bone black, 99.88 pounds, and potassium iodide, .12 pounds.

When fed on this kind of a ration, the animals which went into the lot weighing 904.53 pounds each made a daily gain of 2.737 pounds per head at a cost of \$11.86 per cwt. of gain. After deducting the amount saved by the hogs there still remains a loss of \$0.82 per head, or in this case, the animals just about paid for their feed.

The last lot of this series was fed the same as Lot I, plus all of the black loam soil that they would consume self-fed.

Of all the lots in this series, this lot made the most economical gains of any, costing only \$11.22 per 100 pounds of gain, and this put on at the rate of 2.813 pounds per head daily.

Does it pay to feed fattening cattle soil? After deducting the amount salvaged by the hogs, this lot returned a profit of \$3.34 per steer.

As a means of arriving at a conclusion as to which kind of roughage is the more profitable in fattening cattle, Series B received a dry roughage instead of the corn silage roughage received by Series A.

Lot VI was fed the same as Lot I, except corn fodder was substituted for corn silage. Also, beginning on the



Received Black Loam Dirt.

pounds each. They consumed 14.127 pounds of shelled corn, 2.5 pounds of linseed oilmeal, 25.744 pounds of corn silage, and .021 pounds of block salt each. At these rates of consumption, and with feed charged against them at the local prices, it cost \$11.69 to make 100 pounds of gain. Further, they were appraised by Chicago stock buyers on the morning of the twenty-first at \$9.75 per cwt., and after deducting the shipping charges they would net \$8.75

sixty-first day mineral mixture A was added at the rate of one ounce per head per day.

When thus fed the animals only gained at the rate of 2.283 pounds per head daily and that at a cost of \$13.21 per cwt. of gain. Again, crediting them with the gains made by the hogs that were following them the resulting loss per head was \$5.29.

Check Lot VII was fed shelled corn, mixed, hand-full-fed twice daily, plus linseed oilmeal hand-fed twice daily, as follows: One pound first thirty days; one and one-half pounds second thirty days; two pounds third thirty days, and two and one-half pounds the last thirty days, plus alfalfa hay hand-full-fed twice per day, plus block salt self-fed.

As a result of this ration, the animals gained at the rate of 2.759 pounds each per day at a cost of \$11.53 per cwt. of gain, with a final profit of \$0.80 per head.

The last lot of two-year-old cattle were fed the same ration as Lot VII, plus one and one-half ounces of mineral mixture A per head daily, mixed with linseed oilmeal and fed on shelled corn, hand-fed twice daily.

This lot of steers made the most rapid daily gains of all lots, it being 2.905 pounds per head, and were appraised at the highest selling price of all lots, the Chicago price being \$10.30 per cwt. As a result of this rapid gain and high selling price, they returned a profit, after having credited them with the gain made by the hogs, of \$3.70 per head.

As stated before, the second part of this experiment consisted in checking the relative merits of animals of various ages as to their efficiency in the feed lot. The lots numbered A, B, and C represent the two-year-olds, yearlings, and calves respectively. Lot A gained 2.759 pounds per head per day at a cost of \$11.53 per 100 pounds of gain; Lot B gained 2.695 pounds per head per day at a cost of \$9.94, and Lot C gained 2.49 pounds per day at a cost of \$7.47 per 100 pounds of gain.

If we can conclude from the data listed, and the figures seem to be conclusive, the younger animals are the more efficient in making their gains, that is, the 100 pounds of gain on the calf cost less than it did on the yearlings, which in turn, was less than that of the two-year-olds. This fact is further demonstrated by the fact that the hogs in the lot with the calves were scarcely able to get enough nutrients to make any gains at all. After giving these lots credit for the gains made by the hogs, Lot A returned a profit of \$0.80 per head; Lot B returned a profit of \$8.85 per head, and Lot C returned a profit of \$3.68 per head. Because of the fact that Lots B and C were still making good gains, they are to be kept on feed for some time longer to determine their actual value as feeders.

"It would seem from these data," said Professor Evvard, "that there is no profit to be made from feeding cattle. This assumption is probably true if you are to consider only those who feed cattle one year and, are then through for some time. The real profit in the cattle feeding game comes, not in one year, but rather the profit comes as a result of long-time efforts and the big benefit is the increased fertility of the soil where the land owner continually feeds cattle on his farm."

PASTURE FOR MILCH COWS.

I HAVE observed each spring when my cows go to pasture that the milk flow practically doubles if the grain ration is continued while the cows are on grass. Pasture, while possessing milk-making ingredients, is not a well-balanced ration for high-producing cows and, while the milk flow increases, it is at the expense of body weight. My experience has been that heavy milking cows are very like-

ly to fall off in flesh rapidly when turned to pasture if the grain ration is stopped.

Cows milking well during the winter, if supplied with a grain ration when turned to pasture, practically become new milch cows and continue to produce well into the summer months. My experience has been that it pays a good profit to keep up the grain ration with cows that freshened during the winter season, as the milking period is materially prolonged.

Milch cows on pasture, as a rule, do not take greedily to dry roughages so long as the pasture is abundant and palatable. However, grain is always highly relished, and being concentrated, is readily consumed, even though the cows are well filled up on grass. I do not believe it is a good practice to crowd a heavy grain ration onto milk cows when pasture is abundant in the spring. Milk cows will profitably consume a limited amount of grain, but there is such a thing as over-feeding, especially during the early spring months.—Leo C. Reynolds.

WINS JERSEY BULL.

RICHARD DOBBEN, Garfield township, won the pure-bred Jersey bull offered as a prize in the dairy-alfalfa campaign by the bankers and cooperative associations of Newaygo county to the farmer who should have the largest attendance at his farm. Mr. Dobben mustered 110 at his meeting. As Mr. Dobben is a Holstein breeder, he generously donated the bull to the Garfield Farmers' Club. They are arranging a meeting for the near future at which the bull will be displayed and then sold at auction. The funds thus secured will be used to further the activities of the club.—H. Spooner.

TARIFF HEARINGS ON FATS.

THERE will be a public hearing in the vegetable and animal oils and fats investigation before the United States Tariff Commission in Washington, beginning May 25, at which time interested parties will be given opportunity to produce evidence with regard to the differences in costs of production. Dairy organizations are especially interested in the tariff on soya-bean oils, oleo oil and oleo stearin which are used in the production of oleomargarine.

FAIL TO AGREE ON TUBERCULOSIS PROGRAM.

THE tuberculosis eradication appropriation bill is believed to be in danger of failure to pass. The house reported the sum of \$4,650,000, while the senate bill calls for \$6,000,000. In conference the senate conferees stood for \$6,000,000, but the house conferees would not come to it. The senate refused to accept the report of the conferees for any amount less than \$6,000,000, so it goes back to conference the second time.

JUNGLE ANIMALS ON FARM.

GEORGE GETZ has a collection of jungle animals on Lakewood Farm, near Holland, Michigan. These include a jaguar, leopard, two orang-outangs, two lion monkeys, two tyracs, two kangaroos two baboons, and a Japanese sun-bear. These were purchased by Mr. Getz on a trip around the world.

BIG ALFALFA MEETINGS.

ON the Ivan Rull farm, near Grant, in Newaygo county, sixty-nine farmers attended a dairy-alfalfa meeting. This is the largest number to attend such a meeting in the state. A valuable pure-bred sire given by the cooperative associations, is the grand prize which will be given to the one who has the largest crowd at his meeting.

WATER CHEAP BUT IMPORTANT.

I WAS taught the value of water to the dairy herd on a visit to an uncle. A few years ago he had overhauled his dairy barn and one of the improvements was individual water bowls for the cows. He could not tell the additional amount of water used by the various animals by reason of having a never-ending supply; but he did know from the scales that the quantity of milk produced began increasing immediately after the bowls had been put in. This increase finally amounted to nearly twenty per cent.

It was his contention that much water is needed for heavy milk production. From other sources I learned that milch cows require about four times as much water as dry cows do. Well, this uncle argued this way: He says, that a cow will drink her fill of pure, fresh water; but she will only take enough of filthy water to quench her thirst. In other words, the water needed to stimulate a heavy milk flow will be taken by a cow, if there is an ample supply of good water.

Equipment, therefore, that will keep pure wholesome water in the barns, yards and fields, should prove most advantageous to the man who keeps dairy cows, and probably other stock. At least, this evidence convinced me and when I was rearranging my dairy barns I followed the advice of this observing relative.—Ernest Brodeau.

THE ROPE COST A LOT.

NEAR Big Rapids, a farmer bought a cow at auction. Later the one he bought the cow from asked the return of the rope. This led to an altercation which cost the purchaser of the cow \$28.80 in the justice court.

The ancient Hebrew did not know the elephant; but Solomon imported ivory.

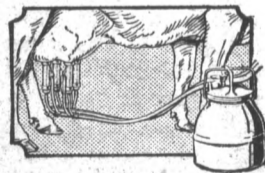
Some snakes in captivity have been known to go over a year without eating anything.

The average Britisher eats five times as much mutton as the average American.



2 HOURS EXTRA

When you have a DeLaval Milker



IN a recent questionnaire received from 1160 De Laval Milker users in 47 states, this question was asked: "What saving in time and labor have you accomplished with the De Laval Milker?"

34.6 %	said it saves 2.1 hours per day.
25.7 %	said it saves entire time of one man.
14.3 %	said it saves 50% in the time and labor of milking.
9.1 %	said it saves entire time of two men.
1.2 %	said it saves entire time of three men.
.94 %	for only 11 out of a total of 1160 said it saves no time, and four of these eleven said it takes longer than by hand milking.

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2 1/2¢

A DAY Saved

Harding \$135

CRACK! Shoulder broken—knocked out for weeks—just when he could least afford it. How thankful G. W. Harding, Depew, Okla., was that he was protected with a Woodman Accident policy. We paid him \$135.

What if it had been YOU? Every day you run risks of costly injury. Any time you may step on a nail, be kicked by a horse, have a bad fall—or worse. 1 FARMER IN 8 IS SERIOUSLY INJURED EVERY YEAR!

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For nearly 37 years this company has safeguarded the savings of many thousands of investors. Millions of dollars have passed over its counters, and in all those years not one single investor has ever suffered the loss of a dollar nor had to wait a day for his money when wanted.

For many years our semi-annual dividend certificates have proven a very satisfactory investment. Any one can invest money with the company.

A certificate is issued for any sum from \$20.00 and upwards. (Any multiple of \$20.00.)

Each six months a check for the earnings is mailed to the investor.

The earnings for the past 4½ years have been at the rate of 6% per annum.

5% is paid on withdrawals between dividend dates if left 90 days.

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60--Registered Guernseys--60 AT PUBLIC AUCTION

Second Annual Consignment Sale
Michigan Guernsey Breeders' Assn.
East Lansing, May 27, 1926

Watch for Further Announcements
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W. D. Burrington, Box 1018, East Lansing

May 13th DISPERSAL SALE May 13th

Having sold the Winwood Farm, we will sell at Public Auction 35 head pure blood Holstein Cattle, dairy equipment and farm tools. Cattle consist of 2 herd sires, both of Ormsby breeding and are two of the richest bred bulls in Michigan. There will be 33 head of females, 2 daughters of a 1,128 pound cow with 26,500 pounds of milk and an 18,000-pound 3-year-old and other nice record cows and their daughters. In fact, this was the foundation we selected to build a new herd, so you will find type and plenty of production behind all this stuff; and this is a chance that rarely happens where you can buy seed stock at your own price.

Farm tools will be sold commencing at 10:00 A.M. Cattle sold in the afternoon. Location 2 miles south and ½ mile west of Rochester, Michigan.
WINWOOD FARMS - J. H. WINN, Manager

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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GUERNSEYS for sale, males, females, sired by sires whose dams have records of 19,460.50 milk, 900.06 fat, and 15,109.10 milk, 778.80 fat. T. V. HICKS, R. 1, Battle Creek, Mich.

Guernsey Dairy Heifer Calves, Practically Pure-bred, 8 weeks old, \$20 each. We ship C. O. D. Write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis.

Guernseys Some real bargains in registered cows and heifers, one young bull. W. W. Burdick, Williamston, Mich.

FOR practically pure-bred GUERNSEY or HOLSTEIN calves, from heavy, rich milkers, write EDGEWOOD DAIRY FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.

Guernseys Pure-bred and Grades, all ages, single or carload in Grades. Send for circular. **WOODLAND FARMS, Monroe, Mich.**

FOR SALE Seven-year-old thoroughbred Guernsey, fresh May tenth. **FRED SACKRIDER, Parma, Mich.**

A STRONG COMBINATION

of type and production. Bull calf born October 15, 1925, three-fourths black, and straight as an arrow.

His sire is a 33-lb. grandson of Canary Paul Robes Longfield, sire of 11 from 30 to 36.7 lbs. in 7 days, and 4 from 1,033 to 1,232 lbs. in one year.

His dam is a 24-lb. 3-yr.-old daughter of a 31-lb. cow with a 305-day record of 1,018 lbs. butter and 21,920 lbs. milk. Send for pedigree of Ear Tag No. 442.

"The Michigan State Herds."



**Bureau of
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Dept. C
Lansing, Michigan**

HEREFORD STEERS FOR SALE

137-500 lbs.; 173-600 lbs.; 56-800 lbs.
C. F. BALL, Fairfield, Iowa.

FITTING A HORSE COLLAR.

A HORSE pulls from the shoulder. There's nothing new about that. But do you know just what part of the shoulder should take the strain of the load?

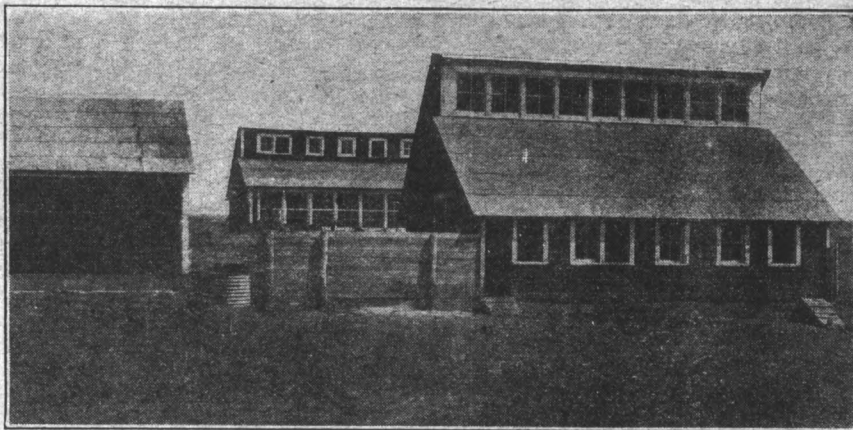
The upper part of a horse's shoulder is soft bone and cartilage. The lower part is the joint. The pull of the collar should come between these two points, otherwise there will be trouble.

A collar that hangs too low throws too much strain on the shoulder joint. If your horse develops lameness in the lower point of the shoulder, it is no doubt due to the fact that the collar throws the pulling strain too far down on the shoulders. If your horse is troubled with fistulas, galls, etc., it is no doubt due to a collar that throws

by the gadding of the cattle and irritation produced by the grubs while they burrow about in the tissues of the animal. Cattle feeders and raisers lose because the condition of beef cattle is reduced and flesh is not put on as a result of the grubs. Hides with five or more grub holes are discounted, according to trade custom, one cent per pound.

The most promising control measures at the present time, says Dr. Bishop, consists of the destruction of the grubs in the backs of the cattle. The best of the chemical treatments consist in applying destructive ointments, washes or powders to the backs of the infested animals.

The bureau of entomology feels that the next step to be taken in fighting the cattle grub is to conduct cam-



To Provide Necessary Sanitation, Shelby Ruggles Took Pains to Let in an Abundance of Sunlight Into His Hog Houses.

too much strain against the upper shoulder muscles.

Examine the collars on your horses now, and note where the draft comes. Is the pressure too low or too high? It will pay you to have your collars fit properly, if you want your teams to pull their full load throughout the season without suffering or being laid up with sore shoulders.

Horse's Neck Changes with the Season.

Bear in mind also, that when the horse is plump and soft in the spring, the collar that fit last fall may be so tight that it will choke the horse, causing overheating. On the other hand, a collar that is fitted in the spring will be too loose when the horse has been worked down by the spring jobs. A loose collar will naturally hang too low, and hence cause the troubles mentioned above.

If you use a sweat pad in hot weather, see that your collar allows room for it without choking the horse. Otherwise, your remedy may be worse than the disease.

Horses' Necks Are Changing.

The development of the heavy type draft horse in modern years has created a neck that is thicker at the top than the neck of the old-fashioned horse. Hence, a collar should be designed accordingly. Then, too, a poorly made collar may fit when it is new, but lose its shape quickly when put to use, and become a poor fitting collar.

Leather of the best quality, hand-stretched before cutting, tough, long rye-straw for packing, are marks of a good collar. A collar stuffed with chaff, or short broken straw, cannot hold its shape under the stress of hard work.

It pays well to buy good harness and good collars if you want to have your teams do their best work and save yourself the delays caused by frequent repairs.

WOULD SWAT THE GRUB.

W. ARBLES, or grubs in the backs of cattle, boring holes in the hides, cause a loss estimated at from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000 annually, according to F. C. Bishop, Bureau of Entomology, Department of Agriculture.

Dairymen lose because of a marked reduction of milk flow brought about

paigns against the insect over an area of considerable size, to determine the practicability of methods of control thus far developed, as well as to gain information on the cost of operation and to demonstrate the advantage in reducing or eliminating the numbers of grubs. It is thought that it will probably be necessary to attempt work on an area approximately the size of a county and to use cattle numbering from 50,000 to 75,000 head.

PLAN TO MAKE SUITS FROM VIRGIN WOOL.

A COOPERATIVE to make suits and overcoats of virgin wool cloth for farmers and others has been organized by New York state sheep raisers. It is the Cooperative Truth-in-Fabrics Service, Inc., of Ithaca, New York, and starts out with an authorized capitalization of \$10,000 divided into \$5 shares. Members will be limited to two shares each. Dividends on capital stock may be paid out of the earnings at a rate not exceeding six per cent. Other net earnings are to be distributed on a patronage basis with twice as large dividends to shareholders as to non-shareholders. Shareholders will have one vote each.

A board of directors, composed largely of farmers, has been elected. It is proposed that representatives of the new organization attend meetings of farmers during the coming season to interest them in the undertaking, show them samples of truth-in-fabric goods and take their measures.



Patsy D'Or at Six Months Springs the Scales at 1,020 lbs. W. E. Horton, of Genesee County, Shows Him with Justified Pride.



HORSES are mighty important right now. Don't let a minor ailment lay upon one of them for a single day. Keep Gombault's Caustic Balsam ready to apply. It's a wonderful remedy for Spavin, Capped Hock, Curb, Splint, Laryngitis, Thoroughpin, Quittor, Wind Galls, Poll Evil, Sprains, Fistula, Barb Wire Cuts, Calk Wounds.

Used everywhere for 41 years. Considered a positive necessity on thousands of farms. Won't scar or discolor hair. Easy to use. Full directions with every bottle. \$2.00 per bottle at druggists or direct upon receipt of price. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

GOOD FOR HUMANS, TOO

GOMBAULT'S
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WOOL GROWERS— Read this FINE OFFER!

WE WILL take your surplus wool and return it to you in the form of fine, serviceable blankets for a nominal charge. We do this to help the wool grower and to keep our mills running full force during the off season.

Hundreds have taken advantage of this offer and many have written to express their delight with the results.

Write for booklet explaining plan to Dept. H-5.

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SO-BOSS SAVES MILK!

So-Boss Cow Hobbles & Tail Holder. prevents cows kicking or switching tail. 75c—hardware stores or sent prepaid. SIMONSEN IRON WORKS, Sioux Rapids, Ia.

CATTLE

Forest Hill GUERNSEYS Prize winning bull calf. 11 months old. Fine pedigree. \$125. M. Hompe, R. 5, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Registered Guernsey Bull Calf 7 mos. old. S. TEED, Mesick, Mich.

Special Sale of Pure-bred Holstein Cows and Heifers

ALL are sired by, or bred to, one of the great bulls of the breed—Count Veeman Segis Piebe. ALL have good advanced registry records and are out of record cows.

ALL are from fully accredited herd and free from disease. SEVERAL have show records. Write for information. We have some real herd bull prospects at \$100. LAKEFIELD FARMS, Clarkston, Mich.

FOR SALE Eleven Registered Holstein Cows and Heifers. Write **COREY FARMS**, New Haven, Mich.

HEREFORD STEERS

60 Wt. around 925 lbs. 66 Wt. around 800 lbs.
80 Wt. around 730 lbs. 82 Wt. around 650 lbs.
88 Wt. around 550 lbs. 88 Wt. around 500 lbs.
Good quality, dark reds, dehorned, well marked Hereford Steers. Good stocker order. The beef type are usually market toppers when finished. Will sell your choice of any bunch.

Van D. Baldwin, Eldon, Wapello Co., Iowa.

JERSEYS

Registered Bulls from R. of M. Dams, sons and grandsons of Dixie View's Majesty, whose dam made 850 pounds of butter. From Accredited Herd. Write **WM. DUNIPACE**, Bowling Green, Ohio.

FINANCIAL KING JERSEYS

For sale, excellent bull calves from R. of M. dams. **COLDWATER JERSEY FARM**, Coldwater, Mich.

DON'T PASTURE TOO EARLY.

THERE is a real danger this year that dairymen and other live stock men will turn their animals into the pasture lot earlier than they should. This danger comes from the fact that we are just finishing one of the longest winters on record and the amount of feed required has been much larger than usual. Nevertheless, good pasture may be ruined for the rest of the season should the animals be allowed to graze before the plants have a good start. The first growth in the spring comes from the stored-up food in the roots. Thereafter, the leaves manufacture plant food for further growth. If the animals graze off the first blades, the plants are set back to a point where many will be unable to gain a reasonable growth during the season. The wise plan is to continue feeding roughage and grain for a season longer.

MORE PURE-BRED SIRES IN USE.

A REPORT just issued would indicate that more live stock owners are using pure-bred sires in the United States than ever before. This is due largely to demonstration work showing the advantages coming from the use of such sires.

COST OF KEEPING SOWS IN INDIANA.

THE records from thirty Indiana farms show that the cost of maintaining a brood sow for a production year was \$22.45 in 1922; \$31.02 in 1923; and \$27.78 in 1924. The difference in these costs was largely the result of changes in the prices of corn. These prices included the cost of both the spring and fall litters until they were weaned.

It takes about twenty-six bushels of corn, or its equivalent in other grain, and fifty-six pounds of tankage, or its equivalent in other protein feeds, to carry an average brood sow through her production year. The cost of feed was found to be seventy-five per cent of the total cost, the remaining forty-three per cent consisting of housing and equipment cost, labor, interest on capital invested in the sow, and a few minor items.

HIGH PRODUCTION HERDS IN CLOVERLAND.

THE highest producing herd in the eleven cow testing associations of the Upper Peninsula was Victor Waisanen's eight grade Guernseys from Marquette county. This herd produced an average of 1,130 pounds of milk and 46.9 pounds of fat. The high association was Houghton county, where the average for all the cows was 657 pounds of milk and 28.4 pounds of fat. During the month of March twenty-six unprofitable cows were sold or butchered on the farm, according to J. G. Wells, dairy specialist. The testers also found many inferior cream separators which are losing much cream for their owners.

The National Duroc Record Association announces an offer of substantial prizes at pig club shows where five or more club members are using Duroc Jersey pigs in their projects. Those wishing to get in touch with this association should address it at Peoria, Ill.

Of the sixteen record aged cows listed in the April 26 number of the Holstein Reported Tests, four are from Michigan.

During the first year of work by the Dairy Council in Indianapolis, 76,000 pieces of literature urging the wider use of dairy products were distributed.

Colt clubs are becoming popular in Indiana. The basis of these clubs is to develop colts that will gain 600 pounds in a year.

During the week ending April 24, the Chicago Producers' Association handled 315 carloads of live stock, or seven and one-half per cent of the entire Chicago run.

In Minnesota a "Better Beef Special" train is attempting to acquaint producers of beef cattle with the best methods of producing and marketing high quality beef.

Veterinary.

CONDUCTED BY DR. S. BURROWS.

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

Tender Udder.—My cow has a sore, tender bag. There seems to be nothing wrong with the outside, but it takes longer to milk one-half, especially one quarter, and she steps around continually while being milked, and after being milked kicks or strikes at her bag as though in pain. She has been a new milker about three months. Her bag has been affected for two months at least. I am feeding ensilage, unhusked corn, and alfalfa hay. W. I.—Bathe the udder several times daily with hot water, and at night massage with camphorated oil. Give one-half ounce of formaldehyde in a quart of water twice daily for four or five days.

Paralysis.—In February our sow farrowed and in three weeks she lost the use of her hind legs. She could not stand up. Now the pigs will be eight weeks old. The sow has the piles. We think there is a bunch out in that condition. This is the first time she has farrowed. I thought she was getting better, as she stood up on her hind legs the other night, but she had that bunch out of her. We are feeding her skim-milk and corn. Should we kill her? J. B.—As a rule, this form of paralysis is caused by a lack of minerals in the diet. If sufficient lime salts are not fed to the pregnant sow for the development of her future litter, it becomes necessary for her to rob her own system to make up for the deficiency. This frequently results in the breaking down, or paralysis, as shown in your sow. Piles are usually the result of chronic constipation. Give six to eight ounces of raw linseed oil. The protrusion can be cleaned with water, greased with vaseline, and then replaced. It would be advisable to add middlings and a little oil meal to the milk once daily. Give this a trial before deciding to kill her.

Intestinal Parasites.—My dog gets spells of running around and barking for quite a time. Then she will quiet down and be all right. She also has fits. She will be lying in the house where it is warm, and will spread out on her side and kick and froth at the mouth. She will get over it and run around as if she were blind. She had pups last spring and the two that we kept died with the same disease. G. M.—This condition is mostly due to worms, occasionally to insufficient meat in their diet. Withhold food for twelve hours, then give 6 grains of santonin in two ounces of warm castor oil. Shake thoroughly before giving. Repeat the treatment in two or three weeks.

Weak Litter.—Sometime ago I had a sow which farrowed. She killed her first pig but owned the others, but they died the next day. Would over-fatness have anything to do with this? What kind of feed should be given a sow when she is carrying pigs? Is a Titman pig good for a brood sow? Would it be advisable to try this sow again? I had her on a cement floor and fed her corn and oats. She was a year old. This was her first litter. What is good for warts on a cow's teats? M. R.—Being too fat, and not receiving sufficient exercise, would most likely be the principal trouble. In addition to the corn and oats, a slop of middlings with a little oil meal would have been much better. They should have access to wood ashes, charcoal, or a mixture of equal parts of ground limestone, steamed bone meal and common salt. Any gilt should make a good brood sow, if she has the necessary qualities—of good type and size, and out of a large litter. The sow should do better if forced to take plenty of exercise and not be allowed to become too fat. Warts with a narrow neck, cut off with scissors and paint the wound with tincture of iodine. Others can be rubbed with stick caustic every four or five days.

You pay once only for any
Concrete Farm Improvement

If Your Farm Could Talk— It Would Say:

Take concrete into partnership. Use it to modernize old buildings. Use it to construct new buildings. Use it to increase the value of your farm, increase production, cut repair bills, save labor and to make the business of farming yield greater satisfaction.

Crib or granary walls, floors, and foundations of concrete, effectively keep out rats. You can't sell rats. Why feed them?

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A National Organization
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OFFICES IN 31 CITIES

I OFFER FOR SALE

my entire herd of Registered Jersey and Grade Jersey Cows, 30 in all. 3 times Tuberculin tested in the past 2 years without a reactor. Average butter-fat test for the herd 35.87 lbs. per cow. J. E. HUMPHREYS, Casnovia, Michigan.

JERSEY BULLS—Ready for Service
from Register of Merit dams, sired by a son of Blondes Golden Oxford. Federal Accredited Herd. **Notten Farm, Grass Lake, Mich.**

Choice Jersey Bulls ready for service, and bull calves, for sale from R. of M. dams accredited herd. **SMITH & PARKER, 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.

Shorthorn Bull 15 Mo. old, light roan. An extra fine one. \$125. W. E. MORRISH, R. No. 5, Flint, Mich.

Polled Shorthorn Bulls Heifer, calves, cows, milk strain. O. I. C. C. W. Sows to farrow soon. Frank Bartlett, Dryden, Mich.

Three Shorthorn Bulls for sale, also a few females. J. A. BARNUM, Union City, Mich.

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

HOGS

Berkshire Bargains Registered sow with seven pigs for \$100. Sows to farrow in May, eligible to registry, for \$50 each. B. B. REAVEY, Akron, Mich.

MICHIGAN'S PREMIER DUROC HERD

A few real fall boars. Several very typy gilts bred for June and July farrow.

Lakefield Farms, Clarkston, Mich.

DUROCS BUY your fall herd boar now out of Michigan's Grand Champion. J. M. WILLIAMS, No. Adams, Mich.

Chester White Boars ready for service. Also March pigs, either sex. Priced reasonable. F. W. ALEXANDER, Vassar, Mich.

Chester White Boars Ready for service, also March pigs. G. W. PORRETT, Lenox Mich.

O. I. C.'s. Choice fall boars and gilts. Sired by Giant Boy and Jumbo's Bell Boy. Brown Swiss. **MILO H. PETERSON, R. 2, Ionia, Mich.**

LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINAS for sale. Brod gilts weighing 400 lbs. at \$75. Also fall pigs, either sex. A. A. FELDKAMP, Manchester, Mich.

Poland China Sows Gilts and young boars. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited. **Barber Stock Farm, R. 6, Bellevue, Mich.**

HORSES

FOR SALE Matched pair of Belgian Draft Geldings, 36 hundred lbs. Sound, 5 and 6 yrs. old. **WM. VAN SICKLE, Deckerville, Mich.** Phone 56 3-1.



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, May 4.

Wheat

Detroit.—No. 1 red \$1.70; No. 2 red \$1.64; No. 2 white \$1.70; No. 2 mixed \$1.64.

Chicago.—July \$1.38½@1.38½; Sept. \$1.33½@1.34.

Toledo.—Wheat \$1.67@1.68½.

Corn

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow at 77c; No. 3 yellow at 74c; No. 4 yellow 69c; No. 5 yellow 64c.

Chicago.—July 75½@75½c; Sept. at 79c.

Oats

Detroit.—No. 2 white Michigan at 46c; No. 3, 45c.

Chicago.—July 41½c; Sept. 42¼@42½c.

Rye

Detroit.—No. 2, 89c.

Chicago.—July 87¼c; Sept. 88¾c.

Toledo.—Rye 89c.

Beans

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$4.10@4.15.

Chicago.—Spot Navy, Mich. fancy hand-picked at \$4.40 per cwt; red kidneys \$9.

New York.—Pea, domestic \$4.50@5; red kidneys \$8@8.50.

Barley

Malting 73c; feeding 68c.

Seeds

Detroit.—Cash red clover at \$21; alsike \$17; timothy \$3.35.

Buckwheat

Detroit.—Buckwheat \$1.75 per cwt.

Hay

Detroit.—No. 1 timothy \$23.50@24; standard \$22.50@23; No. 1 light clover, mixed \$22@23; No. 2 timothy \$21@22; No. 1 clover \$20@21; wheat and oat straw \$13.50@14; rye straw \$14.50@15.

Feeds

Detroit.—Bran at \$35@36; standard middlings at \$34; fine middlings \$37; cracked corn \$36; coarse cornmeal at \$33; chop \$32 per ton in carlots.

WHEAT

After showing strong indications that a spring rise in wheat prices was getting under way, the market has slowed down and an unsettled tone prevails. Domestic demand for cash wheat has been narrow, and importing countries are purchasing less briskly. Some adverse crop news is appearing, but it has not been sufficient to give the market a sustained upward trend. While the domestic carryover promises to be small, the symptoms of a shortage which were expected by this time are not in evidence. Foreign statisticians concede that importing countries will require about all the wheat available in Canada, Argentina and Australia up to midsummer and will be dependent on United States markets by the time our new wheat begins to move freely. The market outlook hinges greatly on new crop prospects.

RYE

Rye has been weaker than wheat in spite of the big discount at which it is already selling. Export sales have been light, the last visible supply report showed increase, and the small new crop prospect is neglected as a market factor. From July 1, 1925, to March 31, 1926, rye exports were less than 7,000,000 bushels, or not more than one-third or one-fourth of the theoretical surplus.

CORN

While some improvement in demand for corn is noted at times, particularly at decreases in the visible supply in the last few weeks have given prices from the far western states, total takings from the principal markets in the middle west are limited. The moderate firmer undertone, but the remaining visible is quite large and the heavy reserves on farms dispel any fear of commercial scarcity before the next crop. Prices may work higher through May when light receipts are anticipated, especially since fair speculative support has been encountered recently. But no basis for a big upswing has appeared as yet. Crop news is mixed, as inability to seed oats may lead to a larger acreage of corn, but weather conditions are unfavorable for preparing ground and planting the new crop, and growth has been retarded in the southern states where planting has already been done.

OATS

Ten days of fairly favorable weather permitted the seeding of oats to make rapid progress. All the intended acre-

age has not been planted, however, and the seeding has been quite poorly done in some cases. Export business in oats has dwindled. Stocks at terminals remain large, although they have decreased persistently for a number of weeks. Primary receipts are light. The prolongation of indoor feeding has helped to use up the old crop supply.

SEEDS

Demand for seeds is better than at this time a year ago, due chiefly to the lateness of the season. Prices are holding generally steady since carryovers in the principal seeds are not expected to be very heavy and dealers are not inclined to reduce prices to promote sales. The season for clover seeds is approaching an end. Sales of sweet clover this spring have been of record size. Demand for alfalfa will continue longer than for the clovers, and prices are very firm.

FEEDS

The feed market is steady at the higher level which has prevailed recently, although demand is somewhat less active. Bran is stronger than middlings. Mill output continues light. Demand for feeds for future delivery is small and prices may be easier during the next month when pastures are in general use.

EGGS

Relatively light receipts of fresh eggs resulted in prices being marked higher last week. The high point in production has not been reached as yet, but prices are believed to have started on the permanent summer upward swing which usually sets in at this season. Warmer weather will lower the average quality of receipts so that even if the lay increases, the supply of fine quality stock will remain moderate. The shortage in holdings of storage eggs at the four large markets is close to half a million cases. Unless production shows a sustained spurt, or consumption is curtailed more than expected by the higher prices, the shortage may not be wiped out. Chicago.—Eggs, fresh firsts 28½@29c; extras 36@37c; ordinary firsts at 27½c; miscellaneous 28c; dirties 26@26½c; checks 26@26½c. Live poultry, hens 32c; broilers 38@42c; springers 31c; roosters 19c; ducks 32c; geese 19c; turkeys 35c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 29@29½c. Live poultry, broilers 50@55c; heavy hens 32@33c; light hens 34c; roosters 21@22c; ducks 38c.

BUTTER

Butter prices regained part of their losses in the recent decline, but the market is somewhat unsteady at the advance. Receipts have shown no decline, although for a time there was less surplus butter on the market. Demand improved at the lower prices which have prevailed recently, and dealers stored some of their current shipments for a short hold in the hope of a better price. Prices may not hold permanently at the present level, although they average five to seven cents a pound cheaper than at this time last year. Fresh butter is just entering the season of flush production. Storage stocks of butter, which are the largest on record, must be included in the available supply.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago 38c; New York 39c. In Detroit fresh creamery in tubs sells for 37½@38½c.

BEANS

The bean market is steady following the recent decline. Fine quality stock sells readily although the demand generally is slow. Warm weather may further reduce the consumer demand for beans, but the crop is being cleaned up so that supplies from now on will not be large, and prices should hold at or above the present level. The quotation on C. H. P. white, f. o. b. Michigan shipping points is unchanged at \$4.15 per 100 pounds.

POTATOES

Potato supplies are liberal, but the prices were stronger last week. New potatoes are arriving in larger quantities and are selling at practically half as much as was paid for the first shipments several weeks ago. Orders for seed potatoes are still coming from southern states, indicating that growers are making additional plantings. Northern round whites, U. S. No. 1, are held at \$4.20@4.50 per 100 pounds, sacked, in the Chicago carlot market. Florida Spaulding Rose, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at \$11.25@11.75 per double head barrel.

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, May 4.

CHICAGO

Hogs

Receipts 3,000. Market moderately active; strong to 10c higher than Monday's best prices, or 10@20c higher than average; big packers doing little; 240-350 butchers \$12.35@13; bulk of desirable 200-225 weight \$13.10@13.30; better 180 lbs. down largely at \$13.40; @13.60; top 160-170 at \$13.60; packing sows largely \$11.20@11.50; sorted killing pigs \$13.50@13.75.

Cattle

Receipts 14,000. Market on fat steer trade slow and uneven; light weight steers and heifers steady; matured steers mostly 15@25c lower; heavy off; she stock strong; bulls steady; Koshers cows \$8; heavy Holsteins up to \$7; largely 25c higher; market on vealers to packers \$9@9.75.

Sheep and Lambs

Receipts 12,000. Market fat lambs slow; generally asking around 25c higher; one load of desirable wool lambs early to shippers at \$16; 10@25c higher; practically nothing done on clipped lambs; few early sales fat sheep steady; good clipped ewes at \$8.50; wool ewes up to \$10.

DETROIT

Cattle

Receipts 514. Slow on heavy; strong on cows and bulls.

Good to choice yearlings, dry-fed \$ 9.50@10.00
Best heavy steers, dry-fed 8.50@ 9.25
Handy weight butchers 7.50@ 8.50
Mixed steers and heifers 7.00@ 8.25
Handy light butchers 6.00@ 7.00
Light butchers 5.25@ 6.00
Best cows 6.50@ 7.50
Butcher cows 5.25@ 6.25
Cutters 4.25@ 5.00
Canners 3.50@ 4.25
Choice light bulls 5.50@ 6.00
Bologna bulls 6.50@ 6.75
Stock bulls 4.50@ 6.00

Feeders 6.50@ 7.75
Stockers 6.00@ 7.00
Milkers and springers \$50.00@ \$100

Veal Calves

Receipts 701. Market steady.
Best \$12.50@13.00
Others 4.00@12.00

Sheep and Lambs

Receipts 1,144. Market is steady to 25c higher.
Best \$14.00@14.50
Fair lambs 12.50@13.25
Light and common 7.00@10.75
Fair and good sheep 7.50@ 8.50
Culls and common 3.00@ 4.00

Hogs

Receipts 1,604. Market is 10@15c higher.
Mixed grades \$ 13.75
Roughs 10.75
Heavy hogs 12.00@12.75
Stags 7.50
Yorkers 13.85
Pigs and lights 14.10

BUFFALO

Hogs

Receipts 600. Hogs closing steady; heavy \$12.50@13.25; medium \$13.25@14; light weight at \$14@14.25; light lights and pigs \$14.25@14.50; packing sows and roughs \$11.

Cattle

Receipts 200. Market is steady; cows, bulls, vealers 1100 lbs. up at \$8@9.60; lot of long yearlings at \$10; steers 1100 lbs. down \$6.50@9.25; two loads of yearlings at \$10.25; heifers at \$5.50@9; cows \$2.50@7.25; bulls \$4.50@7.25.

Sheep and Lambs

Receipts 100. Best clipped lambs \$14.50; culls \$13.50 down; clipped yearlings \$10@12.50; best clipped aged wethers \$9.50@10.25; clipped ewes at \$8@9.

Calves

Receipts 500. Top \$13.

WOOL

Wool trade continues dull with mills only buying in a scattered way and dealers doing little toward acquiring the new clip. No change of importance is perceptible in the goods market, although it is hoped that warm weather will give the needed tonic.

MARKETS BY RADIO.

DAILY market reports and weather forecasts may be obtained each week day from the following Michigan stations:
WKAR—Michigan State College, 12:00 noon.

WCX—Detroit Free Press, at 2:15 P. M.

WWJ—Detroit News, 10:25 A. M., 12:00 noon, 4:00 P. M.

WGHP—Geo. Harrison Phelps, 7:00 P. M.

Wool prices are a shade easier in some cases, but the feeling that they are close to a bed rock basis is spreading. Western growers are holding rather stiffly for higher prices than those paid recently, which were about 10 cents lower than last year, dealers in seaboard markets are developing confidence, and the foreign situation is encouraging. Prices at the opening of the London sale ranged from as much as five per cent higher than the previous sale for Merinos to five per cent lower for medium and coarse cross-breeds, or fully as good as expected. Some sales of South African wools for re-export have been reported again. The indications are that foreign markets will be well cleaned up, as Australia has less on hand now than at the end of June last year.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Apples \$1@3 bu; beets 75@90c bu; carrots \$1@1.75 bu; cabbage, green, \$1.25@1.50 bu; dry onions \$1.40@1.50 bu; leaf lettuce \$1@1.25 per 6-lb. bu; root parsley \$4.50@5 bu; curly parsley 50c per dozen bunches; potatoes \$3@3.25 bu; winter radishes 75@90c bu; round radishes \$1.12@1.20 per dozen bunches; topped turnips 75c@1.25 a bu; dandelions \$1@2 bu; parsnips \$1@1.75 bu; vegetable oysters \$1 dozen bunches; horseradish \$1@2 bu; cabbage plants \$1 per 100; tomato plants \$1@1.50 per 100; butter 55@60c; honey \$1 per 5-lb. pail; maple syrup \$3@3.25 gallon; eggs, wholesale 30@32c; retail 35@40c; hens, wholesale 34@35c; retail at 35@38c; broilers, wholesale 45@50c; retail 50@55c; geese, retail 25c; veal at 18c; dressed poultry, hens 40@45c; springers 38@40c; broilers 55@60c.

GRAND RAPIDS

Potatoes were unsettled in Grand Rapids early this week under pressure of liberal supplies. Sales were slow around \$2.75 a bushel. Onions were weak at \$1 bushel. Other old vegetables were steady but greenstuff, owing to the late spring, was firm, leaf lettuce selling at 17@18c lb; radishes at 75c@1 dozen bunches, and green onions at 20c dozen bunches. Outdoor rhubarb is moving in a small way at 10@12c lb., and first cuttings of winter spinach ranged at \$1.50@1.75 bu. Apples were moving slightly better under lighter supplies, most winter varieties selling at \$1.25@1.50 bu. Roxbury Russets were among the best sellers at \$1.25 bu. Fancy Spies soared at \$4 bu., a new high for the season. Eggs were fractionally easier around 26c a dozen, with some produce house trying to acquire supplies at 25c. Retailers were bidding around 27c a dozen to farmers. Butter-fat was easy at 39@40c pound. Broilers were in larger supply and slightly lower, Leghorns selling at 40@50c and heavier breeds at 50@60c. Fowls were steady at 25@30c. Beans improved slightly at \$3.60@3.75 per cwt., and wheat was steady at \$1.55 a bushel.

COMING LIVE STOCK SALES

Holsteins

May 13.—Winwood Farms, Rochester, Mich.

Guernseys

May 27.—Michigan Guernsey Breeders' Ass'n., East Lansing, Mich.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

Shiawassee Co., April 28.—Weather has been unusually cold in this section. Comparatively little farming has been done to date. Wheat is looking well. Pastures have not started as yet. Hay is in fair demand. Many

Easy Milking

How much easier—and pleasanter—to milk cows that have perfect udders and teats, soft, silky, pliable. No nervous twitching, no kicking or holding back of the milk.

Thousands of dairymen use Bag Balm regularly as their guardian of the udder and teats. For quickly healing sores, chaps, cuts, inflammation, caked bag, bunches, cow pox, etc., it has no equal. In the most stubborn hurts the first application starts quick relief.

Bag Balm is sanitary, pleasant to use and does not taint the milk. Big 10-ounce can of this wonderful penetrating ointment only 60c, at feed dealers, general stores, druggists. If you have trouble getting Bag Balm we will send by mail, postage paid.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., Inc.
Dept. D Lyndonville, Vt.



MADE BY THE
KOW-KARE PEOPLE

Raise Poultry for Market

This is the time to get your flocks started, Raise Good Stock

Learn to Dress It and Get all the Profit

Ship Next Fall and Winter to

Detroit Beef Co.

1903 Adelaide St., Detroit, Mich.

Write for new shippers' guide. All details for shipping and dressing mailed free on application.

Dry Feed Cull Beans

Bulk \$11, Bagged \$13 per ton.

F. O. B. Shipping point.

WE BUY --- DRY --- STORE BEANS

Carloads or less.

Chamberlain Bean Co., Port Huron, Mich.

Holmes, Stuve Co., 2429 Riopelle St.

Commission Merchants. Dressed Beef, Hogs, calves, poultry, Live & Dressed. Provisions, etc. Correspondence Solicited. Ref. Wayne County & Home Savings Bank. Bradstreet. Detroit, Mich. Cherry 7654

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.

Live stock advertising has a separate department and is not accepted as classified. Minimum charge 10 words.

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10.....	\$0.80	\$2.40	\$2.00	\$6.24
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12.....	.96	2.88	2.32	6.72
13.....	1.04	3.12	2.48	6.96
14.....	1.12	3.36	2.64	7.20
15.....	1.20	3.60	2.80	7.44
16.....	1.28	3.84	2.96	7.68
17.....	1.36	4.08	3.12	7.92
18.....	1.44	4.32	3.28	8.16
19.....	1.52	4.56	3.44	8.40
20.....	1.60	4.80	3.60	8.64
21.....	1.68	5.04	3.76	8.88
22.....	1.76	5.28	3.92	9.12
23.....	1.84	5.52	4.08	9.36
24.....	1.92	5.76	4.24	9.60
25.....	2.00	6.00	4.40	9.84

Special Notice

All advertising contracts are subject to change of copy time in advance of publication date.

REAL ESTATE

120-ACRE FARM in resort region of Northeast Michigan. Clay and loam. Adjoins good town. Fair buildings. House cost \$2,500. Woven wire fencing. Equipped for sheep. Spring creek with old beaver dam furnishes ideal site for beaver raising as advocated by Government. 20 Acres valuable timber and wood. Can give immediate possession. \$3,500. half cash. Address A. B. Co., Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

FOR SALE—80 Acres clay loam soil, no waste land. 20 acres beech and maple timber. No 1 buildings. 9 in all. One mile from Rose City. Ogemaw Co. Write me, will explain. George Campbell, Rose City, Mich.

fields of corn are still standing in the shock as it has been impossible to get on the ground to secure them. Not many cattle are being fed in this section. Beans are quoted at \$3.50; oats 37c; potatoes \$2.50; eggs 27c; butter 40c; corn 70c; wool 35c; clover seed \$22; alfalfa \$26; alsike \$18.—B. M.

Traverse Co., April 29.—At the present time very little has been done with spring work. Some are starting to plow or haul manure. The acreage of some crops will be cut on account of the lateness of the season. Most farmers are planning to cut their acreage of potatoes and raise radish seed instead. The condition of live stock is good. Hay is very scarce and high. The only products being marketed are potatoes, cream, and eggs. Hay brings \$22; oats 40c; corn 50c; potatoes \$2; cream 40c; eggs 22c.—F. H.

Hillsdale Co., April 29.—The weather is cold and wet. Only a small acreage of oats has been sown to date. Fifty per cent of the plowing is yet to be done. Wheat is small but is looking good. A number of farmers are spraying their fruit trees. There is a larger sale of fertilizer in this section than usual. Stock is in good condition. Hay is scarce, while oats and corn are plentiful. A small amount of marketing is being done. Farmers are busy with farm work and watching the performance of the state administration board.—E. R. G.

Marquette Co., April 26.—Roads are in very bad condition. There are some spots of bare ground in the fields. There are two feet of snow in the woods yet. About the usual acreage of crops will be planted. Feed is very scarce. Hay is selling around \$25 per ton. Potatoes \$2.25; eggs 35c; butter 45c. We cannot tell yet the condition of wheat and rye.—J. F.

Chippewa Co., April 25.—The farmers have not yet started with their field work as the frost is not all out of the ground and considerable snow is in evidence. The acreage planted will be increased this year if weather conditions permit. Stock is looking good and lots of feed. Some farmers are short of clover seed and seed potatoes.—A. G.

Kent Co., April 22.—Farming is generally late, owing to weather conditions. Wheat is not looking well, having had a bad start last fall, and a poor spring. Farmers are beginning to plow for spring crops. Heavy land is still wet. Live stock is looking good. Feed supply is getting a little short, especially hay. I do not think there will be much change in the amount of crops sown this spring.—C. B.

St. Joseph Co., April 19.—More lime will be used here this spring than usual. About the same acreage of alfalfa will be sown as last year. Very few products are going to market at this time. Rye brings 67c wheat \$1.57; corn 72c; clover and alfalfa hay \$16. Very little progress has been made by farmers on spring work. The average acreage of crops will be about normal. The weather has been cold and some spraying has been done. Live stock is in fair condition, with feed getting scarce.—O. B.

Lapeer Co., April 19.—This has been a very backward spring and scarcely any field work has been done by farmers. The acreage of crops, with the exception of potatoes, will be about the same as usual.

40 ACRES—Buick Six, Horses, 6 Cattle, Etc.: \$500 Needed. Independence from start; on good road, convenient R.R. town and markets; 25 acres loam and rich muck, creek watered, wire-fenced, valuable wood, timber, variety fruit; shaded 6-room house, barn, garage. Settling affairs, if taken at once, only \$1,700. \$500 needed. Details per 58 big illus. Spring Catalog. Free Strout Agency, 205-BC Kresge Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

80-ACRE FARM—buildings, well, orchard, price \$1,200. S. Teed, Administrator, Mesick, Mich.

DAIRY AND TRUCK FARM with equipment. A money-maker. Address F. M. Ferguson, New Smyrna, Florida.

MISCELLANEOUS

PRACTICAL MUSKRAT BREEDING—The latest treatise on the subject, written by the manager of a successful ranch. Covers best pen plan in use. \$1.50. Grass Lake Fur Farm, West Branch, Mich.

CEDAR FENCE POSTS in car lots, direct from forest to user. Ask for delivered price. E. Doty, Atlanta, Mich.

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—Keweenaw Lighting Plant, 2 units, 4 Cyl. motors, 110 volts, D. C. 5 K. W. each 240 Amp. Battery, 56 cells, extra good condition. One unit never used, other used 1 yr. 2 Hp. motor included. A bargain. Write Richard Rural Agricultural School, Richland, Mich.

Wyngarden Strain

Tancred Hollywood Barron White Leghorn

BABY CHICKS

MICHIGAN STATE ACCREDITED.

Your success with poultry depends largely upon the quality of stock you select. Wyngarden Chicks are from pure-bred, production type hens with many high egg records.

FIVE of our hens laid 270 Eggs at the 1925 Michigan International Egg Laying Contest. TEN birds 1924 Contest averaged 232 Eggs and finished THIRD place.

We also hatch Brown Leghorns and Anconas. FREE Catalog gives full information and tells why leading egg farmers choose Wyngarden Strain Chicks. Send for copy.

ORDER DIRECT AT THESE LOW PRICES.

	Special Prices for May 18th and 25th only.				Prices for June.			
	Per 50	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000	Per 50	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
S. C. W. Leghorns, A Mating.....	\$8.30	\$16.20	\$76.50	\$149	\$7.25	\$14.00	\$68	\$125
S. C. W. Leghorns, B Mating.....	7.00	13.50	63.00	122	6.00	11.50	53	100
S. C. W. Leghorns, C Mating.....	6.00	11.70	54.00	105	5.00	9.70	44	85
Mottled Anconas and Brown Leghorns	7.00	13.50	63.00	122	6.00	11.50	53	100
Broiler Chicks (Not Accredited)	4.75	9.00	42.00	80	4.00	7.50	35	70

Wyngarden Farms & Hatchery, Box M, Zeeland, Mich.

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only \$26.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Box 528, Salina, Kans.

FOR QUICK SALE—Price Right, 20-40 Rumely Oil Pull Tractor. 30-48 Advance Separator. Geo. G. Croel, Lyons, Mich.

WANTED—Well-drilling machine, Joseph Walkey, Jackson, Mich. Rural Route.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

TOMATO PLANTS—Earliana, Stone, Bonnie Best, Greater Baltimore, Red Rock, Five Varieties Cabbage, three Collard, Celery, Lettuce, Beets, Onions, Brussel Sprouts. Post paid, 100, 30c; 300, 75c; 500, \$1.00; 1000, \$1.50. Not prepaid, 5,000, \$4.50; 10,000, 8.00. Ruby King Pepper. Egg Plants: Post Paid, 100, 40c; 300, \$1.00; 1,000, \$2.25. Moss Pack- ed. Satisfaction Guaranteed. D. F. Jamison, Summerville, S. C.

FROST PROOF CABBAGE AND TOMATO PLANTS—Varieties: Charleston and Jersey Wakefields, Copenhagen Market, Succession and Flat Dutch. Tomato, Bonnie Best, Earliana, Livingston Globe and Greater Baltimore. Prices: Parcel Post Paid, 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50; 5,000 and over, express collect, \$1.25 per 1,000. We guarantee to ship promptly a good size plant that will please you. Tifton Potato Co., Inc., Tifton, Ga.

CABBAGE PLANTS, 5 ACRES. Ready June 1st. Copenhagen Market, Wakefields, Ballhead, Flat Dutch. Prepaid, 100, 45c; 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.25; 1000, \$2.25. Express, 5000, \$7.50. Snowball Cauliflower, 100, 70c; 500, \$2.25; 1000, \$4.00. Prepaid. Moss packed. Critically assorted. Guaranteed. Buy near home grown W. J. Myers, R. 2, Massillon, Ohio.

PLANTS—Bonny Best, and improved Baltimore tomato, early and heavy bearing known. Choice plants damp moss packed; also Bermuda onion, 200, 50c; 500, \$1.00; 1000, \$1.75; 2000, \$3.00. Leading varieties cabbage, 300, 50c; 500, 75c; 1000, \$1.25; 2000, \$2.00. Prompt shipment. Good condition delivery guaranteed. Progress Plant Co., Ashburn, Georgia.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, ONIONS, ALSO TOMATOES—Leading varieties. Immediate shipment. Strong, hardy plants, 100, 40c; 500, \$1.10; 1,000, \$2.00. Postpaid. Express collect, 5,000, \$6.25; 10,000, \$12. Pepper, 100, 50c; 1,000, \$2.50. Postpaid. East Texas Plant Co., Ponta, Texas.

VEGETABLE PLANTS—10 million ready. Cabbage, \$1.00 thousand; Tomato, \$1.50; Cauliflower, \$4.00; Pepper, \$3.00. Cash. Prompt shipments, satisfaction guaranteed. Farmers' Supply Company, Franklin, Virginia.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS—Pure Nancy Hall, Southern Queen, Porto Rico. Grown from nice hand-picked, chemically-treated seed, free from disease. Postpaid, 500 for \$2; 1000 for \$3.50. Express, \$3.25 per 1000. Jesse Russell, R. 2, Bowling Green, Ky.

VEGETABLE PLANTS shipped anywhere United States. Will ship prepaid mail, 50 Wakefield or All-head Cabbage Plants and 50 Bonny Best or Baltimore Tomato Plants (garden full) all for 50c. Cauliflower and Pepper Plants 65c hundred, prepaid. Carlisle Produce Co., Inc., Valdosta, Georgia.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS, leading varieties, 500, \$1.25; 1000, \$2.00, postpaid; 10,000 express, \$12.50; pepper, tomato, cauliflower, sweet potato, May, June delivery. Satisfaction our motto. Maple Grove Plant Farms, Franklin, Va.

100 PEACH, \$10 UP—Alberta and few others; 100 Winter Apple, \$15 up; 100 Montmorency Cherry, \$18 up, yearlings. 14 Grape, 10 Concord, 2 Red, 2 White, all 2-yr. \$1.00 postpaid. 24 same, yearlings, \$1.00 postpaid. Address Gobles Nurseries, Gobles, Mich.

CERTIFIED IMPROVED ROBUST BEANS—choice, hand picked, \$6.50 per hundred F. O. B. Owosso, bags free. Freight prepaid on five hundred or more. A. B. Cook, Owosso, Mich.

COPENHAGEN CABBAGE PLANTS, \$1.00, 1000; Tomato, \$1.00; Ruby King Pepper, \$2.00; Sweet Potato, \$2.00; Onion, \$1.00. Large open field grown. Prompt shipment. Quitman Plant Co., Quitman, Ga.

PLANTS, leading varieties, open field grown. Cabbage, \$1.00, 1000; Tomato, \$1.00; Ruby King Pepper, \$2.00. Prompt shipment. W. W. Williams, Franklin, Va.

MILLIONS, Cabbage, Tomato and Onion Plants, \$1. 1000. Catalogue free. Clark Plant Co., Thomasville, Georgia.

SPECIAL OFFER—For 20 days I will sell Cumberland Raspberry for \$10 per 1000; Dunlap Strawberry for \$3.25 per 1000. Fred Stanley, Bangor, Mich.

PET STOCK

BELGIAN HARES—pedigreed, 2 months old, \$3.00 a pair. George Duffrin, Stephenson, Mich.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing, five lb., \$1.50; ten, \$2.50; smoking, five lb., \$1.25; ten, \$2; cigars, \$2 for 50, guaranteed. Pay when received, pipe free. Roy Carlton, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—GUARANTEED—Chewing, five pounds, \$1.50; ten, \$2.50. Smoking, ten, \$1.50. Pipe free; pay when received. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

GUARANTEED TOBACCO—chewing or smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; ten, \$2; pipe free, pay when received. Farmers' Association, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.

POULTRY

WHITE LEGHORN HENS and cockbirds now half price. Thousands of eight-week-old pullets. Also baby chicks and hatching eggs shipped quick. Trapped, pedigreed foundation stock, egg-bred 26 years. Winners at 16 egg contests. Catalog and special price bulletin free. I ship C. O. D. and guarantee satisfaction. Geo. B. Ferris, 634 Shirley, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

DARK, White Cornish; Buff, Partridge Cochins; Langshans, Brahmas; Sussex, Polish; Campines, Houdans; Hamburgs; Andalusians; Spanish, Minorcas; Javas; Giants; Bantams; Turkeys; Ducks; Geese; Guinea. State wants. Arthur Jarvis, Waveland, Ind.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS for hatching, from our heavy laying strain, \$2.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 50, \$9.00 per 100. F. E. Fogle, Okemos, Mich.

HATCHING EGGS—White Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Won Egg Contest. Circular. Walnut Hill Farm, Milford, Mich.

500 WHITE LEGHORN Laying Pullets, \$1.50. O. A. Braman, Palo, Mich.

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS—8 weeks, 85c; 10 weeks, 95c. Ed. Kroodsmas, Zeeland, Mich.

PURE TOULOUSE GESE EGGS—ten for \$4.75. Loyd Southworth, Allen, Mich.

BABY CHICKS

SPECIAL SALE—Tancred and Tom Barron White Leghorns, Parks' Barred Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds. We are now booking orders for our special sale which starts May 22nd. Send for our very instructive catalogue and this special price list today, and get your chicks on time this year. State Accredited. 100% live delivery, and satisfaction guaranteed. Brummer & Frederickson Poultry Farms, Holland, Mich.

CHICKS—Folks, buy the best. Book order without remittance. Prices, S. C. W. Leghorns, 12c each; B. Rocks and R. I. Reds, 14c each. 1000 lot 1c less each, all delivered 100%. We are near you and will please you with strong stock. Book order, we will ship on date wanted. Merrill Hatchery, Merrill, Mich.

BABY CHICKS from stock all newly blood-tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea. Third year blood-testing. Eight popular breeds. Hatchery State Accredited. Catalog and price list ready. Pierce Hatchery, Jerome, Mich.

STURDY CHICKS—Bfood tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea, also State Accredited. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, and White Wyandottes. Sunnybrook Poultry Farm, Hillsdale, Mich.

SUPER-QUALITY WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS of heavy laying, 35 years trapped ancestry. Pre-war prices. Catalog free. Missouri Poultry Farms, Box 110, Columbia, Missouri.

RICHARDSON'S ROCKY RIDGE Barred Rock and White Leghorn Chix. Rocks blood tested second time for Bacillary White Diarrhea. Hanover, Mich.

BABY CHICKS AND EGGS—Superior Ringlet Barred Rocks, Rose Comb Reds, White Leghorns. Catalog. Wyndham's Ideal Poultry Yards, Tiffin, Ohio.

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS and Hanson White Leghorn Chicks, blood tested, three years. Get our prices on June chicks. None better. Aseltine Poultry Farm, Burlingame, Grand Rapids, Mich.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN BABY CHICKS from State Accredited Stock. Send for circular. J. W. Webster, Bath, Mich.

CHICKS—State Accredited English White Leghorns, Barred Rocks and Black Minorcas. Circular. Hillside Hatchery, R. 3, Holland, Mich.

TURKEYS

THOROUGHbred Bourbon Red Turkey Eggs, fifty cents apiece. Order early. F. J. Chapman, Northville, Mich.

TURKEY EGGS, Thousands of them, all breeds, strictly pure-bred. Special price list free. Eastern Ohio Poultry Farm, Beallsville, Ohio.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, \$10 per 10. Ralph Wise Nurseries, Plainwell, Mich.

HELP WANTED

MAN AND WIFE—without children, about 40 years old, man good milker and able to drive Ford Truck. House furnished, all modern. Wife to board 2 or 3 men. Apply Bazley Stock Farm, Ypsilanti, Mich.

HELP WANTED to work around nursery. No stock. 9 hours. State wages. Edward Lubka, New Buffalo, Mich.

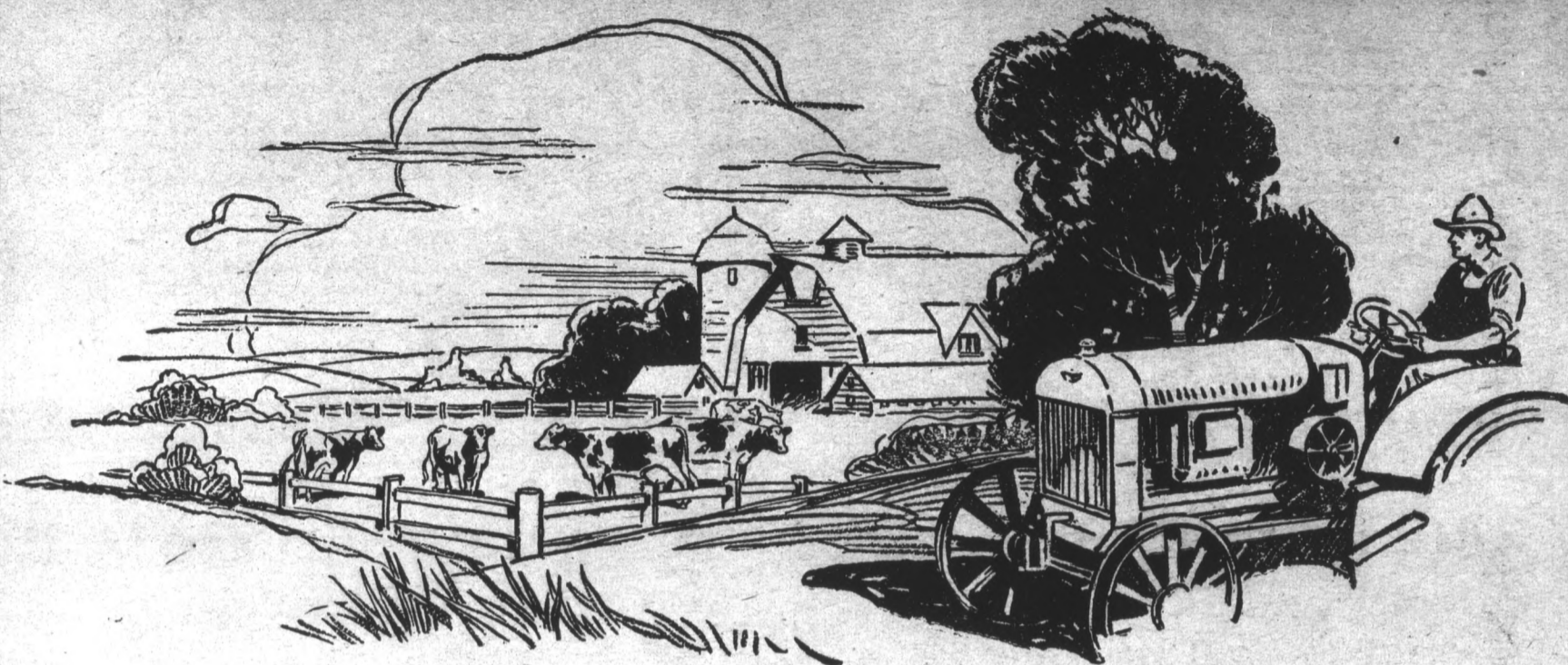
HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—an elderly woman, around fifty years, on farm. German preferred. A home if suited. John Buhl, Mayville, Mich.

MARRIED COUPLE for farm work, by month or year. Write Box 672, Michigan Farmer, Detroit.

AGENTS WANTED

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

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is the best. It is the perfect oil for automobiles, trucks and tractors, the result of years of experiments, laboratory and field tests by the lubricating experts of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana).

The question of ancestry is as important in selecting lubricating oil as in selecting cattle. The lubricating effectiveness of an oil depends to a large extent upon the crudes from which it is made. Polarine is made from special crudes, selected for their lubricating properties.

Polarine is one of the major products of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana). You know that you can depend on the guarantee of that name as surely as you can depend on the pedigree of thoroughbred cattle. Select oil as you select cattle and your tractor troubles will be minimized. Use Polarine—it pays. Consult chart for correct grade.

Tractor Chart of Recommendations

Tractors

Trade Name	Motor Oil	Trade Name	Motor Oil
Advance-Rumely	E.H.	Keck Gonnerman	S.H.
Oil Pull	E.H.	LaCrosse	E.H.
Allis Chalmers 15-25, 20-35	S.H.	Lauson	S.H.
Allwork	S.H.	Little Giant	S.H.
Appleton	S.H.	Lombard	S.H.
Aro	H.	McCormick-Deering	H.
Bates, Steel Mule and others	S.H.	Mead Morrison	S.H.
Capital	E.H.	Minneapolis	E.H.
Case, 12-20, 15-27, 18-32	H.	Moline	S.H.
Case, 22-40, 40-72, 25-45	S.H.	Monarch	S.H.
Caterpillar, 2 ton	H.	Nichols & Shepard	E.H.
Caterpillar, others	E.H.	Nilson	S.H.
Centaur	H.	Pioneer	E.H.
Cletrac	S.H.	Rock Island Heider	S.H.
Cultor	F.	Russell, (except Giant)	S.H.
Eagle	E.H.	Shawnee	H.
E. B.	S.H.	Tioga	H.
Fitch Four Drive	S.H.	Topp-Stewart	S.H.
Flour City	E.H.	Toro	H.
Fordson	S.H.	Townsend	E.H.
Frick	S.H.	Traylor	H.
Gray	S.H.	Twin City, (except 40-65)	S.H.
Hart Parr	E.H.	Wallis	S.H.
Huber	S.H.	Waterloo Boy	S.H.
J. T.	S.H.	Wetmore	S.H.
John Deere	S.H.	Wisconsin	S.H.
		Yuba Ball Tread	S.H.

Garden Tractors

Trade Name	Motor Oil	Trade Name	Motor Oil
Acme	H.	Red E.	H.
Aro	H.	Shaw	H.
Beeman	H.	Spray-Mor	S.H.
Bolens	H.	Spry Wheel	H.
Bready	H.	Standard	H.
Centaur	H.	Utilitor	H.
Clip Mor	S.H.		
Do-It-All	S.H.		
Federal	H.		
Gilson	H.		
Gro-Mor	H.		
Gro-Mor Jr.	S.H.		
Gravely	H.		
Kin Kade	H.		
N. B.	H.		

KEY

H.—Polarine Heavy
S.H.—Polarine Special Heavy
E.H.—Polarine Extra Heavy
F.—Polarine F

If tractor is operated in cold weather, use next lighter grade.

N.B.—For recommendations of grades of Polarine to use in automobiles and trucks consult chart at any Standard Oil Company (Indiana) Station.

Standard Oil Company, (Indiana)

**910 South Michigan Ave.,
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