

MICHIGAN FARMER

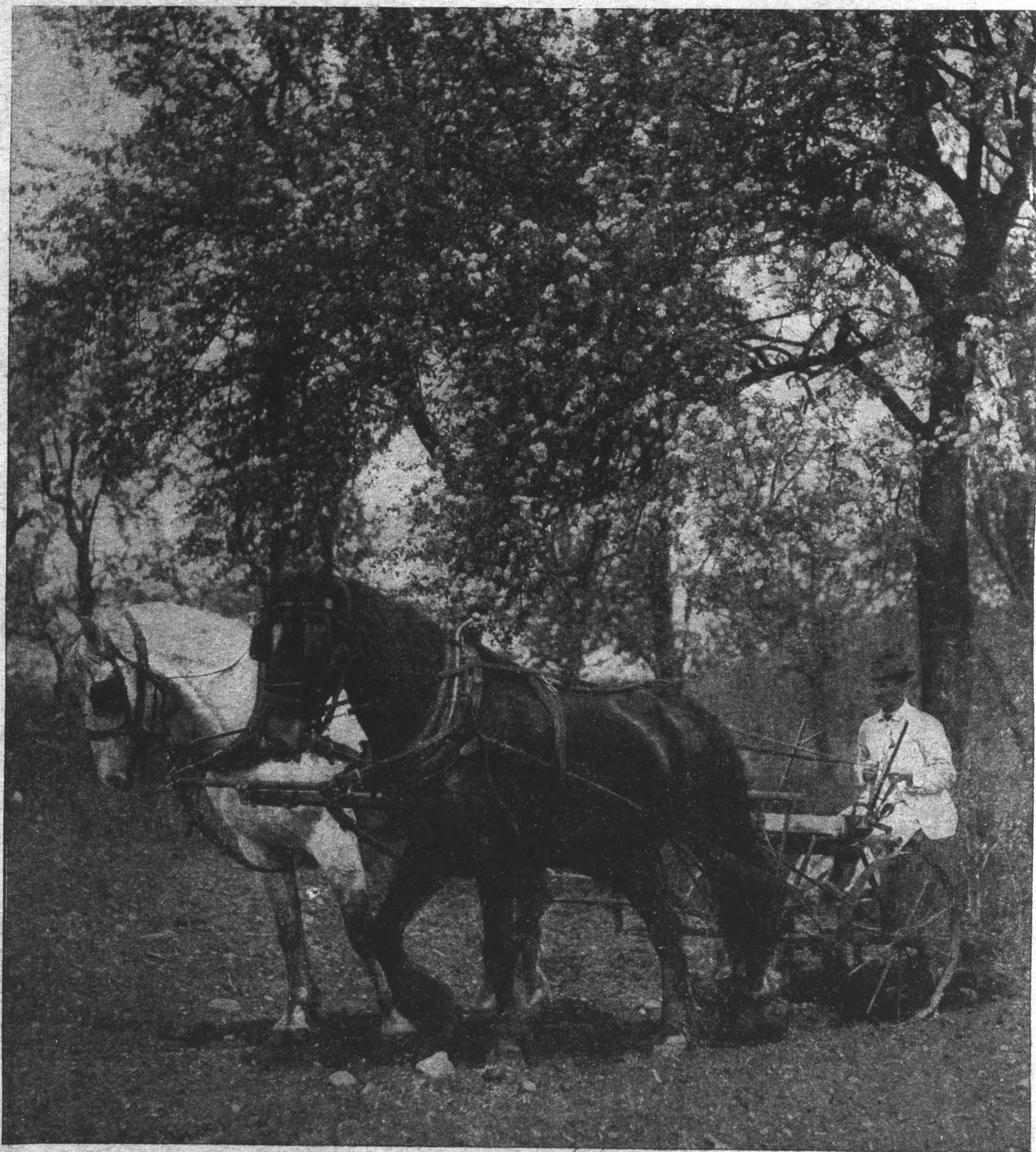
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Farm Relief Debate

Much Diversity of Thinking

By E. E. Reynolds

THE week ending May 8 was farmers' week in congress. Debate on the three farm relief bills reported by the house agriculture committee, was begun in the house on May 4 and continued four days. It was claimed that a combination of middle west and southern representatives had been formed to put through the Haugen corn belt committee bill, creating a federal farm board with a \$375,000,000 fund to handle crop surpluses. But the debate did not disclose any evidence of such a coalition. The attitude of some southern members, however, as voiced by one of them, was to the effect that they would vote for the bill if they could be assured that the President would veto it.

The Haugen bill showed some strength early in the week. Senator Gooding, of Idaho, leading the movement for the Haugen bill, announced that twenty-seven senators had pledged not to permit adjournment until adequate farm relief legislation was passed. But the senate will make no move until action is taken in the house on one of the farm bills.

President Coolidge was told by Chester H. Gray and Russell F. Bower, of the American Farm Bureau Federation, that their organization preferred the Haugen bill to the Tinchin bill, which has the administration backing, and would create a federal farm commission with a \$100,000,000 revolving fund from which loans would be made to cooperatives. The President, however, did not indicate any change of mind concerning farm legislation, and it is believed that the Tinchin bill is as far as he will go in government aid to agriculture.

A letter addressed to Senator Frank B. Willis, of Ohio, from L. B. Palmer, president of the Ohio Farm Bureau, and made public in the senate, has done much to weaken the position taken by the national organization. Mr. Palmer wrote that the Ohio Farm Bureau favored the establishment of a division of cooperative marketing as originally outlined in the Haugen-McNary bill, but have been opposed to impracticable equalization fees, such as was present in the Dickinson bill. "We believe," says Mr. Palmer, "this is equally true of the present Haugen bill. The organization is on record as definitely opposing government subsidies and price fixing. I just attended a meeting of representatives of the mid west farm bureau presidents and secretaries, and the division of opinion was sufficient that they failed to pass any resolution indorsing the present Haugen bill. I also have a wire from one member of the legislative committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation in which he says the Haugen bill is not in accord with their resolution and they cannot approve it. He also urged mid-west leaders to accept the principles of the Capper-Tinchin bill in place of the equalization fee, as an amendment to the bill supported by farmers' organizations."

Secretary of Agriculture Jardine is insisting that the Tinchin bill will pave the way for a better stabilization of prices than farmers have ever before enjoyed.

B. F. Yoakum, author of the Curtis-Aswell bill, speaking in opposition to the Haugen bill, says the farmers do not want a law for getting further into debt. They want a law under which they can make money to get out of debt.

Much opposition in the house to both the Haugen bill and the Tinchin bill centers around the provision for selection of a federal farm board by the farm organizations. It is declared to be revolutionary and unconstitutional.

The only bill in congress that would solve the agricultural surplus problem,

according to W. J. Spillman, of the department of agriculture, is the McKeown bill, H. R. 11253, which would create a federal farm board with powers to standardize production. Excise taxes are levied on purchasers of agricultural products, and debentures issued to producers in such manner as to reduce production of certain staple farm products to domestic demand. It is figured that a reduction of acreage in wheat, corn, hay, oats, cotton and a few other crops to the extent of 52,000,000 acres would enable the farmers to secure a fair profit from cultivation of the remaining acreage.

News of the Week

Gladys Dempsey, of Buchanan, was chosen queen for the southwestern Michigan blossom festival which will take place in St. Joseph, May 16-23. Three counties, Berrien, Cass and Van Buren, will take part in this festival.

It is said that the area of seventy-five miles by twenty-five miles occupied by Berrien, Van Buren and Cass counties grows more fruit than any other equal area in the world.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., who made such a spectacular start in the newspaper business, is now in financial straits, and several of his papers are suspending publication.

Various labor unions in Great Britain have gone on strike, involving five million workers. It is said to be the greatest strike in history. Its cause is due to lowering the wages of coal miners in Great Britain, with the sanction of the government.

The Russian Reds believe that the British strike is just the beginning of communism asserting itself throughout the world.

George Peabody, seventy-three-year-old banker of New York, legally adopts a thirty-six-year-old widow in order that the work of philanthropy he started, and she assisted in, may continue after his death.

All newspapers are suspended in Great Britain during the strike, except one published by the government, despite the strikers' threats. The government is also broadcasting news over the radio.

In a talk before the American Physicians' Association, Dr. Ralph Major claimed that high blood pressure is being cured by treatment with liver extracts.

Captain Wilkins, who heads the Detroit Arctic Expedition, at Fairbanks, Alaska, plans to make a 500-mile expedition in the airplane into unknown parts.

Oscar Straus, the first man of the Jewish faith to become a United States cabinet officer, and a well known New York philanthropist, died recently at the age of seventy-four years.

A two-headed lamb which took nourishment from both mouths, and was able to see from its four perfect eyes, was born near Goodells, St. Clair county, on the farm of Roy Newton. It lived for an hour.

Governor Groesbeck has announced that he intends to run for his fourth term as governor.

President Coolidge recently welcomed General Baden-Powell, of Great Britain, the founder of the Boy Scout movement. General Baden-Powell is making a trip through the country visiting the various scout organizations.

Mrs. Arthur Capper, wife of Senator Capper, owner of the Capper publications, has been seriously ill after undergoing a major operation at the Hospital for Women at Baltimore, Md.

A party of seventy editors of newspapers of South and Central America visited Detroit recently and inspected its industries.

On April 30, a photograph was wirelessed over the Atlantic for the first time. It was sent from London to New York.

A freak chicken was born near New Castle, Pa., which has three eyes and two mouths. It was hatched from a Black Minorca egg.

The Bible and Shakespeare's works were voted first and second place in a poll of the faculty of the New York University as to the best books to read.

DEVOTED
TO
MICHIGAN
VOLUME CLXVI

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
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A Practical Journal for the Rural Family
MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE
NUMBER XX

Selecting a Farm Color Scheme

How it Will Increase the Attractiveness of Farm Premises

By Frank Price Heckel

THE east north central group of states contains about one-fourth of the wealth of all farm buildings in the United States, and Michigan alone, whose farm buildings are valued at \$477,499,672, represents about one-sixth of the wealth of the east north central group, and stands second among these in the number of farm-owners.

Buildings on farms operated by owners are somewhat larger and are considerably better painted and decorated on the average, than on farms which are operated by tenants. And this is quite natural, as, of course, there is no pride of possession among tenant-operators of farms.

One of the aids to farm beautification is the so-called decorative fence. There are so many types of fences and enclosures, from elaborate trellis-work to simple boarding, that it would be impossible to describe, or even to catalogue all of them, as many are distinctive and originated by their owners. But it is important to protect with suitable paint those fences which are always exposed to wind and weather. And here it may be said that good exterior house paint is far preferable to ordinary calomine or whitewash, which is so often used, as it is more durable and gives a far brighter color than the ordinary whitewash or other water paints, and is protective besides.

If you have an unattractive patch of ground, whether it be the plot that surrounds your home, or a small orchard, you will never know its decorative possibilities until you try surrounding it with an appropriate fence, painted white or some suitable light color. Such treatment will frequently produce a charming effect upon an otherwise drab plot of land. Try it sometimes when you have such a plot which has jarred on you by its unsightliness.

Color contributes as much to beauty as does design. A house of beautiful architectural design may be quite ugly if it is painted in harsh or conflicting

colors. Conversely, a house of quite ordinary design may be made very attractive by the use of an appropriate color scheme.

There are so many considerations to be taken account of in the matter of color harmony, that the successful se-

lected a bright red, presumably on the theory that red is a good roof color, regardless of the fact that it may be very "glaring" against an open sky or background, or clash with the colors of other parts of the house, though such a roof might be interest-



The Owner Delights in the Time when a New Coat of Paint Can be Given the Farm Home. Often this is Done in Spare Time.

lection of a suitable color scheme may will give pause to the home owner. There are, however, a few fundamental principles which will greatly assist him in choosing an appropriate color scheme for the exterior of his home.

One of the chief causes for the ugly color combinations on so many of the houses that one notes in passing through the country, is lack of harmony. The colors of these houses do not blend into their backgrounds and surroundings. There has been no attempt to harmonize the roof, trim and body, either with themselves or with their surroundings. Roofs may be all

ing and attractive against trees or with foliage partly screening it.

We must also consider the setting of the house; whether it be located in the open country and alone, or in the city next to houses of varying color schemes. Then, too, we should consider the type of architecture and the general climate of the territory in which it is located. For instance, a stucco house with salmon-pink walls, would be entirely charming in an appropriate verdant setting of foliage and vines, but startling indeed when in unrelieved contrast with the snow banks of winter. Yellow might be a

good color for a house in the woods, but hardly so in the city. The strong contrasts of deep brown, light buff and brick red, eminently suitable to an English half-timbered design, would be impossible for a Colonial farmhouse, and the colors appropriate to a Dutch Colonial house might be most unsuitable for a Georgian. In addition we must consider our instinctive likes and dislikes. Our taste and feeling incline to certain colors, intensities and combinations.

No general rules for exterior color schemes can therefore be laid down. There are so many exceptions that we must rely mainly on sound judgment and common sense. However, we should always be guided by the prime considerations of design, color contrast and lighting and attempt to coordinate them.

Large body surfaces in solid color, should be relieved by contrasting colors on trim and roof. No material should ever be painted in imitation of some other material, as brickwork, for instance, or the graining of wood. It should be remembered that color masses make different impressions at varying distances. Houses should be inspected for color, both closely and at a distance.

Usually farms are blessed with plenty of "landscape" surrounding them. They would be inconspicuous and dull indeed, were their buildings to be painted in some drab color. There is nothing that presents a more attractive appearance to the passerby than farm lands, whose buildings are attractively decorated in brilliant, or harmonizing colors.

In most cases, one will find farms are painted in one or two bright solid tones. The colors selected are commonly, white, yellow, red and green. The reason for the preference of bright color, is, that the duller hues would not show so well at a distance, nor would they be as cheerful as the brighter shades.

How the Hired Men Helped Me

Their Cooperation Proved More Helpful Than Their Opposition

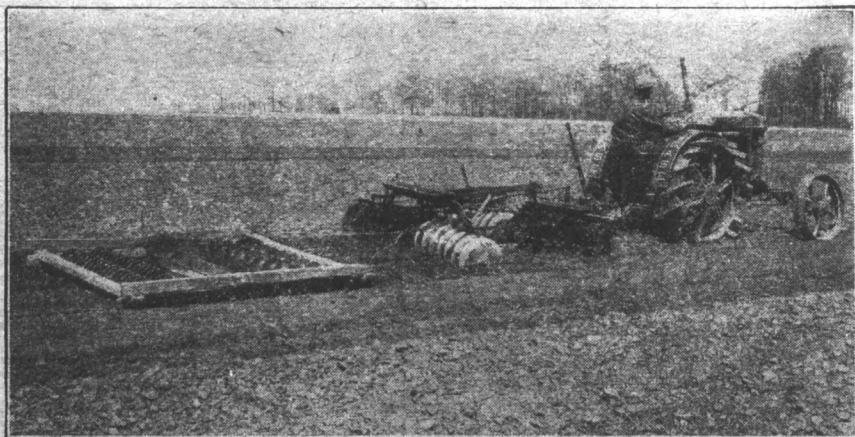
WHEN I came on the farm I was just about "as fresh as they make 'em," as the old saying is. I did not know but a very little about farming, although I had been brought up on a farm, but having been away in other business for fifteen or twenty years I found that while I had been napping, the farming business had been going on with great strides. I had great confidence in myself, however, and for a time prided myself on being able to be my own boss.

A time came when I realized that I was making some mistakes, and they were costly mistakes, too. I had some warnings of what was coming, from the neighbors, and sometimes my hired men had been good enough to try to put a flea in my ear. You know how it is, though. It takes several kicks in the shins to down pride.

But finally I had the sense to get my men together and say something

like this to them: "Now, men, you have helped me fine with your hands. I want you to help me a little bit more

with your brains. Some of you have been on the farm longer than I am, and know more about the business.



When we Secured the Mental as well as the Physical Assistance of Our Hired Help, the Work went on Much Better.

From this time on I want you to speak right out and give me your advice and criticisms. I'll try to take them right and I hope you will be free and frank with me."

Well, they were a good bunch. I got some pretty good wallops at that very first session. I came near firing back and upsetting my own kettle of fish, but I held on to myself the best I could and we went ahead together after that a great deal better. The men did not impose on me, as they might, when they saw that they had me down, but many times they have made suggestions that have been worth many dollars to me. I have made up my mind that farm owners sometimes lose out by not keeping shoulder to shoulder and heart to heart with their men. The farm is a little cooperative plant, or should be, and it needs the best efforts of all to make a success of it.—E. V.

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MAY 15, 1926

CURRENT COMMENT

Some Show Fight

IN a recent issue of The Michigan Farmer appeared an article dealing with the legal requirements for disposing of cornstalks and corn remnants in districts where the European corn borer is known to exist. Several letters have been written in reply to this story. Many of these letters were for further information, and a few asked questions that would cause depression of the mind of a Philadelphia lawyer. Still others showed fight.

By this last class we are reminded of a committee of farmers who, not long ago, organized to oppose their state in its effort to carry out the program for the control of this insect. These farmers contended that the propaganda put out on the European corn borer was mostly bunk. The damage to corn had, in their opinion, been greatly exaggerated. They thought, however, that their fight could be more effective if first-hand information was on file. To secure such information, the president of the organization was chosen to visit the infested fields of Ontario. He was to bring back evidence with which they hoped to successfully oppose the corn borer "myth."

This man went with his eyes open and was alert for every bit of information. He got evidence that was overwhelming. He came back loaded, but not with the sort of ammunition that he went for. He returned to the United States a changed man. His skepticism had gone. The organization he represented adjourned sine die the night he gave his report.

This man saw fields of good corn changed to a mess of manure by the pest. The sight haunted him. The story of the damage the insect could do had not been exaggerated. In fact,

it had not been half told. The man declared that every requirement laid down for control of the pest should be religiously carried out, if the farmers hope to keep on raising corn. This man and his friends are now fighting hard to save their state from the ravages of the European corn borer.

The Corn Acreage

A LAST effort is being made by the bureau of economics of the federal department of agriculture to reduce the production of corn. The thought has gotten abroad that enough corn will be used commercially to absorb our normal surplus. The economists advise that the volume used for commercial purposes will not exceed 225,000,000 bushels, which is only a small percentage of the total crop.

The surplus of corn is usually disposed of by raising more hogs. Such a course, however, is likely to bring some grief, because an increase in the hog feeding capacity of the country would tend to lower hog prices and increase corn prices. For this reason the economists are urging farmers to reduce their corn production and hold to their present hog production in an effort to properly adjust both corn and hog prices.

We are bringing this matter to the attention of our readers because we do not think this message is specially meant for Michigan farmers. We feed more corn than we produce. A large per cent of the acreage goes into the silo, and what is husked is generally fed upon the farms or in the community where grown. Further, in a system of farming where such diversity is practiced as here in Michigan, the reduction of the corn acreage would tend to disturb crop rotations more than where corn is the hub of the crop program.

In the few localities of the state where surpluses of corn are produced, we feel that the government's suggestion should be given attention; but where a farmer is consuming on his farm all the corn he grows, and perhaps more, there would seem to be some justice in sticking to his customary acreage of corn.

Use of Modern Methods

WE have just read of the agricultural methods used in Manchuria. An American had gone there to manage a large ranch. He introduced modern machinery, but a great many of his Chinese tenant farmers steadfastly clung to their time-tried methods, which they thought were the best. They joked about, and cast ridicule upon, machine farming.

The American found some of the natives very efficient in the use of their hand methods; in fact, some of the results would be hard to duplicate by machinery. No doubt the human hand work can produce some results which machinery can not. But, time is a great factor these days, in fact, it is in life. Our time on earth is limited. So, if some means can be used whereby we can accomplish ten times as much as by primal ways of doing things, we do the world and ourselves greater good.

However, there are thousands of farmers in our own modern America who, to some extent, have the same attitude that these Chinese farmers have. They look with suspicion and ridicule upon most every improvement made. They seem to have a fear of progress, or feel a pride in what they can accomplish in the old way.

But, for instance, regardless of how quickly and how well one can handle a shovel in digging ditches, he can not hope to compete with the man behind a steam shovel. In most every line of human activity, the man with a machine is the one who is accomplishing things. Farming is no exception. In

fact, farming is one of the first industries to make use of machinery, but one of the last to take full advantage of it.

The Educational Machine

THE news that Russian college professors are being disciplined where they fail to teach biology or political science from any other than the Marxian standpoint, is exactly what should have been expected. There it is necessary for those in power to restrain freedom in education. If the ministers of the Russian schools fail to provide a curriculum supporting the principals on which the Soviet government is founded, the future would hold little hope for the followers of Lenin.

But we need not wonder at this, for we can find educational restraint here in our own land. The fact is, that every political or social creed and every economic system strives to perpetuate itself by establishing control over the machinery of public education, extending that control, if possible, to the curriculum and the faculty. In America we are seeking to train our youth in the duties and the responsibilities of democratic government largely through our educational system.

The idea everywhere is to take the children and mold them to our heart's desire. This undoubtedly will always be true. It is the only sure method of establishing ideas, ideals, and systems. The plan will serve both good and evil ends. The final working out of prohibition and of cooperation probably will be through such a course.

The matter of our school curriculum is, therefore, a most potent factor in determining the destiny of the nation. It should be jealously guarded by those who aspire to the highest ideals of government and of life.

Why the Folks Kick

ONE objection voiced by many representatives of the people in and out of congress to the creation of more government boards and commissions, is their never-ending and ever-increasing demand on the federal treasury. More than \$3,000,000 have been spent by the Federal Trade Commission in making special investigations directed by the senate, the house of representatives and the President during the eleven years of its existence. The investigation of the farm implement trade cost the Federal Trade Commission \$104,665. The grain export investigation cost \$103,703. The food costs investigation used up a total of \$653,665. Many of these investigations have resulted in little or no benefit to anyone, measured by tangible results.

Profits From Clean Herds

THE practical question, "Why all this trouble?" has undoubtedly come to every person who has had his cattle tested for tuberculosis. Looking at the matter in a perfectly local way, it does seem like "much ado about nothing." But there are economic phases of this work, outside of the protection it gives to health, that the farmer who keeps good cows cannot afford to overlook.

Here is a little item of news that tells the story in part. "Many cows are now being shipped from Michigan and Wisconsin to the Chicago milk area to take the place of cows destroyed in the tuberculosis-eradication campaign, or of those whose milk is being shut out of Chicago by the health authorities."

Nor is Chicago the only place to which cows from clean localities are being exported. Train load after train load of healthy dairy stock is going from accredited counties in this state to the Atlantic Coast milk areas to replace cows that are worn out from service and disease. The milk produc-

ers in these highly intensified dairy localities want clean cows, and to get such stock they are willing to pay a premium.

The cows taken out of Michigan to supply this demand are from herds in accredited counties. The counties that have neglected or fought the movement to get rid of TB cows, are not enjoying the advantages that come from this unusual demand for cows. The premium prices go only for cows that can show a clean record.

Farmers who can produce good cows in sanitary surroundings need have little worry over surplus farm products. With a little forethought in the management of their farming business, they can escape all loss due to over-production. By developing an increasing number of healthy young dairy cattle, they will find an active market where premiums are offered and that without the necessity of levying on the producer an equalization fee.

Work

I NEVER seen a spring when the weather came and went so often as this year. There's days when I think the corn ought ta be in, and then other times when I feel winter ain't over yet.

Spring work is work, and when the weather is playin' around, it's rush as well as work. It ain't right fer a farmer ta have it easy all winter and then have ta jump right into the hardest kinda work in spring. It's hard on the constitooshun.



There's some farm relief work what ought ta be taken up with the weather man.

I s'pose there's farmers, or near-farmers, what think maybe congress kin legislate some relief fer spring work. If it kin, I want ta be on the committee ta see that it's done. I'd go right up ta the President and tell him if he had ta get out and do spring work, he'd see ta it to have congress pass a bill to regulate the weather.

Sam Smith says you can't legislate no kind o' farm relief, but the farmer's gotta work out his own relief. I think maybe he's said somethin' with truth in it. Things is gotta work out accordin' ta natchurul laws.

But farmin' ain't quite as bad as it was when they used ta flail out grain, etc., and cradle it, and etc. Them was the days when a fellow had ta use all the brute force in him.

But nowadays they use brains fer farmin'. They say brains is the best fertilizer a fellow kin use on a farm. And I guess it's right. Some folkses with brains better'n we got, has made machinery ta do most everythin' on the farm. They're even usin' airplanes in the south fer growin' cotton. The airplane spreads the dust fer killin' boll weevil, etc. We've got tractors fer plowin' nowadays, but wait till they get airplanes hooked up with plows, and just watch 'em zipp along. They'll make the dirt fly, all right.

I'm fer machinery, 'cause it is helpin' ta free men from bein' slaves ta work. And if there's anything I hate, it's bein' a slave ta work. I'd rather wear out a machine any day than myself.

Sofie says machinery's all right if some o' it is fer use in the house. She says wives wear out as well as husbands, and machinery 'll help ta keep a woman young better'n paint and powder. She says she's goin' ta get up a machine ta get me outa bed in the mornin'. I told her if she'd send the smell o' a nice breakfast up ta the bedroom, I'd be there right away, investigatin' the smell. There's some enducement ta get up when you get one o' them breakfast smells, but it ain't no fun when you have ta get up first.

HY SYCKLE.

Growing Beet Seed in Germany

A Survey of the World's Largest Beet Farms

By M. M. McCool

ONE of the largest sugar beet seed farms in the world, where 3,000 acres of beets are grown annually and 3,600 people employed, is not to be found in America, but near Magdeburg, Germany, that famous old historical town. Beets are grown principally for the seed, yet a well-balanced farm is run.

This practice of growing seed began in 1860. In 1830 two Germans, Rab-bethge and Giesecke, founded one of the first sugar beet factories in Germany, the country where sugar beet culture was first started. Very good sugar beet seed was produced, and to handle the business a stock company was formed in 1885. While the production of sugar is of secondary importance, an average of 1,300 tons of beets are worked daily during the harvesting season. Recently, while in Germany, I visited this large farm because I was certain there are many points of interest and of value to the American farmer who has a growing interest in the sugar beet industry.

Back in 1830, when beets were first used for sugar, the Silesian beet was experimented upon. The first methods of testing for the best mother beets was very crude, but eventually the sugar content was readily obtained by means of an instrument called the "polariscope." Today, the polariscope is so improved that 2,000 beets can be tested by it in a day.

It took many years to improve the Silesian beet so that it would be profitable to grow for its sugar content. Four different types of beets are produced, which are known the world over. One type is a heavy yielder and has a long growing period; another type is designed for heterogeneous soils, is a fair but reliable yielder, and has a medium growing period. A third is adapted to cold, moist climates, fertile soils, and a short growing period; and finally the last, which is designed for unusually adverse conditions of temperature and moisture. As a result of improved cultural operations, fertilization and plant breeding work, the average sugar production in Germany was increased from 1,636

pounds per acre, to 4,488 pounds from 1850 to 1914.

Imagine a million beets separately, tagged and labeled, washed and weighed separately! That is the number used each year for improvement work on this farm, and this is only one-seventh the total number that are pulled. Here are pure-bred and registered beets, each with an accurate account of the family history kept on file.

These field tests require a large amount of work and close supervision. Highly trained men are needed and, as everything is systematized and divided, but few mistakes are made. The field selected beets are chemically analyzed in the laboratory. The floor space of this laboratory covers 10,000 square feet. The work of analysis begins in January and is completed by March. Only about five out of every 1,000 tested beets are retained for breeding stock and there is a still further elimination in the progeny tests. There is a "Rogues Gallery" in this laboratory, too. Besides being

numbered, each mother beet is photographed. These beets are planted the next spring for propagation. Besides being examined for sugar content, the beets are tested for purity and the seed stock is carefully tested for germination and growth.

The seed storage houses are fire proof, provided with elevators, huge revolving drums for drying the seed automatically, and seed distributors. In short, they appear to be the last word in modern factory construction.

A trip through these is very interesting indeed, and very enlightening, giving one an insight into the many things that must be done to produce reliable and high grade sugar beet seed. Many visitors come to see this farm and the methods of preparing the seed for market. To entertain these guests, the company has provided a large guest dining hall. When I visited this farm, I sat down to luncheon with one of the managers of the farm, and about one hundred secondary agricultural school boys who were study-

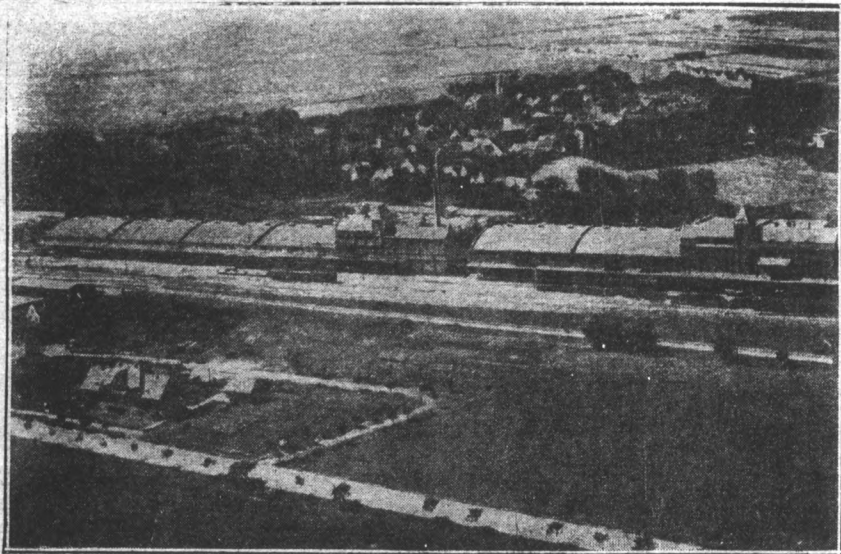
ing the various practices being followed. As we were being seated someone performed at the piano and they all sang "Deutschland über Alles." I was under the impression that it was rather pathetic, especially in the light of the results of the recent war. I was requested to speak after the luncheon and did so.

I was privileged to go over this farm and to study the soil and observe the method of farming. The land is excellent for the production of the crops grown. For the most part it is level to gently rolling and resembles very much our dark colored prairie soils of the corn belt. The surface, twelve or more inches, is composed of very dark colored silt loam, high in organic matter, below which lies a layer of slightly finer texture. Still deeper is found a deposit of calcareous gravelly material which insures good drainage. Here the average rainfall is twenty inches, considerable of which comes in April. Aside from an occasional droughty season, conditions are excellent for the production of sugar beets and other crops that thrive under conditions favorable for beets.

The cultural operations on this farm are very thorough, more so than is the case in America. The land is plowed fourteen inches deep for sugar beets by means of heavy steam engines. The fertilizer distributing machinery and tillage implements are large, the beet cultivator, for example, takes eight rows at a time. The thinning and weeding of the beets are performed by hand labor. They have a machine which lifts and tops the sugar beets at one operation. Although this machine was not working perfectly, it is probable that in time it will be perfected. If so, this will remove much of the hand labor from beet growing.

Large tractors are used for drawing grain harvesters—each one pulling four machines. The small grain and sugar beet seed are threshed by means of very large stationary separators. They are capable of threshing about ten thousand pounds of grain per hour, are equipped with straw presses, and

(Continued on page 651).



A View of the Sugar Beet Warehouses and Laboratory for Testing Beets. This Factory, the Author Believes, is the Last Word in Efficiency.

Legumes, Lime and Manure

They Make Soils Flow With Milk and Honey

By Ove F. Jensen

THE value of legumes was extolled by early Roman writers on agriculture nearly two thousand years ago, but it was not known why legumes are such efficient soil improvers until about forty years ago, when it was definitely proven that they fix nitrogen from the air through the aid of bacteria living on the roots. The nitrogen then becomes a part of the plant, which, when the crop is plowed under, decomposes so that the nitrogen in turn becomes available for other crops.

In spite of this knowledge and extensive campaigns to induce farmers to grow more legumes, the acreage of legumes has, for the most part, remained constant, or actually decreased. Take red clover, for instance. Michigan in 1899 grew 225,636 acres; in 1909, 168,180 acres; and in 1920, 120,299 acres. The decrease is not so much due to a fall in the popularity of red clover as it is to the increasing inability to grow it.

Red clover has many merits and is one of the most valuable soil improvers we have, but it is rather particular in some of its soil requirements. These requirements of red clover were unrecognized for a long time, when clover growing was easy, and clover fail-

ures practically unknown. It was just as easy to grow clover in southern Michigan forty years ago as it is to grow it on the comparatively new land of the Upper Peninsula now. Years of cropping have greatly depleted the lime and phosphorus content of the soil, on both of which legumes are heavy feeders. Many failures with clover that are usually attributed to changing seasons or dry weather, can safely be laid to soil acidity and lack of phosphorus.

It is not known exactly how much nitrogen is fixed by legumes, but the best opinion is that under favorable conditions, all of the nitrogen in the tops or the portions that are harvested may come from the air, and that the nitrogen in the roots, which is about one-half of that in the tops, represents the amount removed from the soil. Where the soil already contains a large amount of organic matter and nitrogen, very little fixation may take place, even though the plants are inoculated. In either case, it is evident that merely plowing under the roots and stubble of the crop does not add nitrogen and organic matter to the

soil. If legume hay is sold off the farm, there may be actual loss in the nitrogen balance. It takes nerve to plow under a good growth of clover, but the benefits in the crops following make such a practice very much worth while.

Less than one-half of the five million acres of small grains in Michigan are seeded to clover, clover and timothy, and alfalfa. As a general average for the state of Michigan, the nitrogen fixed by legumes does not amount to over nine pounds for each acre of improved land in farms, whereas the average removal of nitrogen by crops is somewhere between thirty to fifty pounds per acre. On rolling and hilly land, nitrogen is lost through erosion in addition to that removed by crops. To make up for this, however, from five to eight pounds are added to each acre annually by rainfall. Some nitrogen is also added to the soil by the free-nitrogen-fixing organisms.

Nitrogen may also be added in fertilizers, but since it is the most expensive of the fertilizing elements, it is necessary to use nitrogen fertilizer in comparatively small amounts to be

efficient and profitable. The growing of legumes to supply the bulk of the nitrogen used by the general crops is the most economical and effective means of maintaining the nitrogen supply.

A wonderful increase in the alfalfa acreage of Michigan has taken place in the past four years, mostly because the cultural methods for this crop are beginning to be better understood. There should be a continued increase in the acreage of other legumes, such as soy beans, sweet clover, field peas and vetch. Each of these has its special adaptation. As an all-purpose legume, red clover will no doubt continue in its popularity, and will be grown more and more as its soil requirements in liming and fertilization are understood.

Liming for Bigger Yields.

The longer a soil is cropped, the more acid does it generally become, unless lime in some form is applied. A considerable amount of lime is lost from most soils in the drainage water—often as much as the equivalent of 500 pounds of limestone a year, which is several times the amount contained in an average crop.

Most all Michigan soils are acid, and

(Continued on page 655).

LATE AGRICULTURAL NEWS

A NEW AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

GROUND has just been broken at the Michigan State Fair grounds for the erection of a modern agricultural building. This structure will be located between the colosseum and the dairy building and will harmonize with the former building in architectural design. For the present only one wing will be erected. This wing will be 120x240 feet. The board has agreed that the building will be used exclusively for educational purposes. No concessions will be sold. Competitive and educational exhibits will feature the general displays.

Among the various organizations and industries to be called upon to take part in putting on exhibits that will reflect Michigan's agricultural achievements, will be the various farm organizations of the state, including both educational and commercial associations. The development bureaus will have their displays. The sugar beet industry will also be asked to show how Michigan sugar is produced. The seed interests will have a chance to set forth Michigan's supremacy as a producer of high-quality seed. The bean dealers and potato handlers will also be called upon to take a part. In the center the florists can place their attractive exhibits in a well lighted area. Since this building will lack the usual noise occasioned by concessioners seeking to dispose of their wares, suitable music will be provided. When completed no other state fair can boast of an agricultural building of the advanced type that this is planned to be.

MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN PROGRESSING.

IT is reported that the membership campaign being conducted by the farm bureau in thirty counties of Michigan is progressing very satisfactorily. There is every indication, states a letter from headquarters at Lansing, that we are going to sign a large and loyal membership of the best farmers in these counties. A number of rally meetings are being held and schools for instructing voluntary workers will also aid in this work of building a strong membership for the organization.

OFFER AMENDMENTS TO FARM LOAN ACTS.

THREE bills amending the federal agricultural credits acts of some interest to farmers have been reported favorably by the house banking and currency committee. One provides that loans may be made upon paper covering agricultural crops being grown for market. Another provides that secretaries and treasurers of farm loan associations shall be selected with the approval of the directors of the federal land bank in the district in which the association is located. The other one prohibits the offering for sale as federal farm loan bonds any securities not issued under the terms of the farm loan act.

FARMERS NOT ACQUAINTED WITH WAREHOUSE ACT.

THERE is said to be a lack of understanding among farmers in regard to the federal warehouse act. Judging from many inquiries received at the department of agriculture, large numbers of farmers do not know that there is any such law. The department is continually receiving suggestions to the effect that the farmer should be able to borrow on his products while in storage, and that some-

thing should be done to give him suitable paper for such credit. H. S. Yohe, in charge of administration of the United States warehouse act, says that this is just what the act was enacted to accomplish. The department is taking steps to acquaint the farmers more generally with the provisions of the warehouse act. It is said that no producer storing products in these bonded warehouses has sustained a dollar of loss on this account since the act became effective.

IRRIGATION PROJECTS FAVORED.

NOTWITHSTANDING strong opposition to federal aid in expanding our agricultural area, coming from all parts of the country, congressional committees continue to report favorably on western irrigation projects. An appropriation of \$450,000 for the Hillcrest extension of the Boise irrigation project in Idaho has been reported favorably by the house committee on irrigation and reclamation.

CANNERS COMPLAIN OF OVER-PRODUCTION.

THE canning industry, like the grain farmers, is suffering from an over-production of canned goods, says a representative of the industry. A general reduction in acreage of canner crops is being urged as a means of relieving the canning industry from a serious depression, and at the same time helping the growers.

UNDESIRABLE ALIENS ARE BEING DEPORTED.

A BIG increase in deportations of undesirable aliens is reported by Harry E. Hull, commissioner general of immigration. There were 44,000 aliens admitted to the United States in March, and during the same month 12,439 aliens left the country. During March 938 undesirable aliens were deported. Of these, 145 aliens were of the criminal class. The remainder entered this country without the formality of passing through a regular immigration station, or were likely to be-

come public charges. It is said that there never has been a time when so much care was taken to keep out undesirables as at the present.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Andrews says prohibition administrators have found that the preponderance of law violators come from the foreign-born element. General Andrews also says that a house-cleaning such as Representative Holaday's bill for deportation of certain classes of aliens contemplates, together with a more effective border control, should relieve the United States and the states individually of the support of many aliens in prisons and similar institutions.

WANTS SUGAR TARIFF CUT.

THE President is disqualified as a maker of tariff rates because he is expected to act in accordance with his party's policy in such matters, Edward P. Costigan, a member of the United States Tariff Commission, told the senate committee investigating the commission. It is indicated, however, that Commissioner Costigan, who accuses the commission of being influenced in its decisions by party politics, is himself not entirely free from partisan prejudices.

In reply to his arguments, Senator Smoot, of Utah, said: "Today there may be seen in the windows of many grocery stores a sign reading, 'sugar, five cents a pound,' and that is the retail price. I wonder if there is any other commodity produced in the United States that is so low in price, even lower than before the war? I know of none; and I want to say now that if it were not for the tariff on sugar today there would not be a single sugar concern in the United States but what would be in the hands of a receiver."

LAST CONFERENCE ON WOOL GRADES.

THE adoption of further refinements in wool grades worked out by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and proposed as official United States standards, was discussed at a conference of wool growers, spinners and

manufacturers at the department of agriculture recently.

Twelve numerical grades of wool and wool tops based upon the diameter of fiber are proposed as meeting the needs of the woolen industry. These grades, according to Lloyd S. Tenney, assistant chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, were worked out in cooperation with representatives of the English wool industry.

The twelve grades were indorsed unanimously by representatives of the wool industry, and in as predicted that they would be accepted as international as well as national standards.

WATER TRANSPORTATION MAKES MONEY.

THE barge transportation system operated by the Inland Waterways Corporation, a government owned concern, on the Mississippi and Warrior rivers, made a gain of \$498,091 last year, returning to the government a net income of \$298,192 over the operating expenses.

MORE ABOUT PEPPERMINT.

HAVING received some inquiries requesting further information regarding the growing of peppermint, relative to the article published in the April 17 issue of the Michigan Farmer, I wish to offer this information.

Approximate cost per acre of the first crop:

Roots delivered to field.....	\$30.00
Plowing, etc., ready to plant....	6.00
Planting	12.00
Spiking and cultivating.....	7.50
Two hoeings	12.00
Mowing by hand	10.00
Delivering to still	3.50
Distilling—30 lbs. per acre.....	15.00

Total estimated cost\$96.00

There will be some difference of opinion on the above estimate, but am quite sure that it is too high, rather than too low. The roots never sold so high before in this locality as they have this year, the average price being about \$20 a load. The other estimates are also at a higher figure than the cost of such has been in my own experience. With luck the yield the first year should be much greater than thirty pounds.

Obtaining Roots.

The bulk of the peppermint oil in Michigan comes from the southern part of Michigan, in the Kalamazoo section. A few hundred acres are grown near the Montcalm and Gratiot county line. There are several other small centers in Michigan, and some is also raised in Wisconsin, New York, and considerable in Northern Indiana. Ordinary years roots could be obtained from most any of these sections, but on account of the great demand it is more difficult this year.

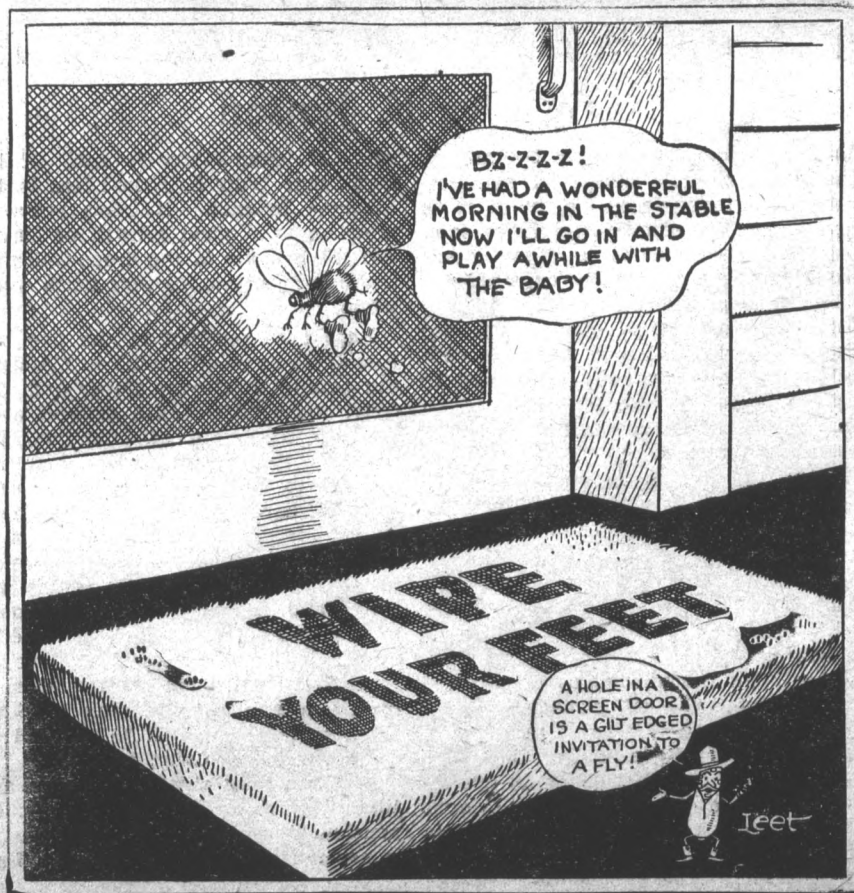
Kind of Soil.

Have seen good crops of mint grown on soil of a medium sandy texture, but a dark sandy loam is better. Best of all is a well-drained muck soil, or a near muck soil. Have also seen good crops grown on clay loam, with yields of twenty-five to thirty-five pounds of oil to the acre.

The Still.

The still consists of a common steam boiler, usually two tanks, one of which can be filled while the other is being steamed, coils of distilling pipes, an overhead water tank, ropes and forks to take the steamed straw out of the tanks, and other minor accessories. I have usually hauled my mint to my neighbor's still and paid him about fifty cents a pound to have it distilled. This neighbor estimated that an ordinary still would cost about a thousand dollars, possibly less.—M. E. George.

The Unwelcome Visitor



Our Sweethearts

A Story For Boys and Others Too

WHEN I was in the first year of high school, there was a man in the Y. M. C. A. who was the best high jumper and polevaulter I ever knew. He showed me how to polevault, and helped me until I was able to win the high school championship of New York. I used to worship him. He used to tell me how some day he was going to have some boys of his own whom he would show how to do all those athletic stunts which he was showing me, so that they would be champions too. I remember when he was married, and I used to see him, a fine tall man walking with his little wife. The other day we met, and I asked him if his boys were turning out to be athletes, as he had hoped. No, they were not. They were both undersized and too small to be in a class with the others, and so they are not, and never can be, polevaulters, and it is a great sorrow to my friend. It doesn't seem possible that a man could have been so shortsighted as to expect to have athletic sons if he married a small undersized woman, does it? Of course not. If somebody had called my friend's attention to that fact before he fell in love, he might never have married that girl.

Advice Not Liked.

We young folks do not always like advice, do we? I still feel like a boy, and I am always going to keep my heart at about seventeen and never let it grow older, but my few years of experience have added some things to my head which boys' heads do not hold. No boy can look back on his boyhood. And no boy can think back to all the good advice which was given to him, at which he laughed, and wonder what and where he would be now if he had acted according to it. No boy has people come to him with questions about marriage as they come to me. Some ask me—"Is it all right for us to get married?" Others have, perhaps, a poor, insane or feeble-minded child and they ask me how it was that God gave them such a child.

So I want to give you a few hints on how it is possible to have the kind of children that you would like to have. Remember, we're just a bunch of boys now discussing the question, and this older boy is going to share some of his experience and observation with you.

Experience Expensive Teacher.

You can't learn these kinds of things from experience very well before marriage, so knowledge of them will help you, and that is why they are the things that you need to remember.

When people come to me and say—"We're in love, is it all right for us to get married?" I just say, "If I told you not to, it would only make you more determined to." After a fellow and a girl fall in love, it is almost too late to help them with advice about getting married. That's why I am giving you this little advice now.

First, get an ideal! If you happen to go to an agricultural school, you will remember that there is a picture there of an ideal cow and an ideal bull. The Holstein-Friesian Cattle Club had these made, not from life, because nothing alive is perfect. But they had the artist make up a picture of what an ideal cow ought to look like. Every day you look at that picture. Every day that picture gets more and more impressed on your mind. Even now when you go through the country and see scrub cows, you can tell they are scrubs because you just know it. The reason is that they are not anything like your ideal, and that is the important thing. If, when you are grown, you decide to be a farmer, then when you go to buy your herd of cows to start, you will just laugh at some of the "trash" that the

cow dealer tries to sell you. You will examine every cow for certain things—her size, her quality, her shape or proportions, her milk veins, her udder and the placement of her teats, and so forth. Yes, sir, she will have to be a good cow before you will buy her. Her milking capacity is the chief thing you ask about, for all the other points are indications of her milk producing ability. You might get a good milker that is badly off in some points—a hard milker, let us say. What about her? Your judgment will tell you that you don't want any of her calves and they will go for veal. And when you mate the cows, the bull will have to be a mighty fine bull to get your eye to allow you to mate him with your cows. And that's all because you have an ideal in your mind's eye.

Establish Human Ideal.

But suppose that you have a picture of an ideal human animal in your mind. Suppose that every day you review in your mind what an ideal human is. Now, "there ain't no such animal" as a perfect human, but some have been pretty near perfect. Look at Abraham Lincoln! I can't think of any better example. He had a wonderful body, he had great endurance, a fine brain, a tender conscience, and he turned out work. His deeds will live as long as history. He is a good ideal of anyone.

You would like to have boys who would grow up to be as noble men as Abraham Lincoln was. History is full of examples of noble women, too—women who were not only nearly perfect physically, but mentally, too. Get an ideal woman pictured in your mind. You want your girls to be the finest examples of womanhood, don't you? Of course. So, keeping these ideals in mind a fellow couldn't very well fall in love with a girl who was not his ideal or one who could not raise a family of the right sort of children.

Value of Ideal.

If you have an ideal family fixed in your mind, the idea of marrying a degenerate person will never enter your head. You can't fall in love with the wrong person then. Such a thing would be disgusting to you.

Secondly, you may realize, too, that in your family is a defective person and you will know that the defect is passed on in the family in a definite way. If so, you would just naturally not fall in love with somebody who has the same trouble in her family. I guess not. You want to have perfect children.

Keep a Pedigree.

Your dad keeps pedigrees. If he is a farmer, his cows and hogs and horses have pedigrees, or ought to have. If you live in the city, he has pedigrees of the dogs. He thinks they are very valuable, and they are. By the time you are grown to manhood people will be keeping their own pedigrees. Some day in the future, your children are going to wish that you had started one for them. I advise every boy to start today and make out his pedigree very carefully. Last week I sold a good dog for \$10. The day before I sold him a man offered me \$50 for him if I could furnish papers with him. Just think, the dog would have been worth five times as much if he had had a pedigree. Take my word for it, the day is coming when men and women will be worth more to America when they can show a pedigree, for all the laws of inheritance that apply to the cows and dogs apply to us human folks as well.

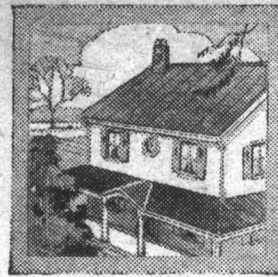
I have advised you to get an ideal and to get a pedigree. Do it. Then some day you won't be like my friend who wanted to have athletic boys, and who didn't realize that to have them he must marry a girl from athletic

(Continued on page 669).



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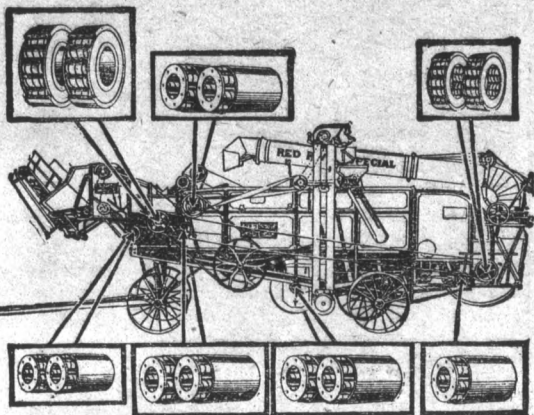
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AUTOMOBILES	S-W Auto Enamel	S-W Auto Enamel Clear		S-W Auto Enamel
AUTOMOBILE TOPS AND SEATS	S-W Auto Top and S-W Auto Seat Dressing			
BARN, SILOS, OUT- BUILDINGS, Etc.	S-W Commonwealth Paint S-W Roof and Bridge Paint		S-W Preservative Shingle Stain	
BRICK	S-W House Paint S-W Concrete Wall Finish			Old Dutch Enamel
CEILING, Interior	Flat-Tone	Scar-Not Varnish	S-W Handcraft Stain Floorlac	Enameloid
Exterior	S-W House Paint	Rexpar Varnish	S-W Oil Stain	Old Dutch Enamel
CONCRETE	S-W Concrete Wall Finish			
DOORS, Interior	S-W House Paint	Scar-Not Varnish Velvet Finish No. 1044	Floorlac S-W Handcraft Stain	Enameloid
Exterior	S-W House Paint	Rexpar Varnish	S-W Oil Stain	Old Dutch Enamel
FENCES	S-W House Paint S-W Roof and Bridge Paint		S-W Preservative Shingle Stain	
FLOORS, Interior (wood)	S-W Inside Floor Paint	Mar-Not Varnish	Floorlac	S-W Inside Floor Paint
Concrete	S-W Concrete Floor Finish			S-W Concrete Floor Finish
Porch	S-W Porch and Deck Paint			
FURNITURE, Indoors	Enameloid	Scar-Not Varnish	Floorlac	Old Dutch Enamel Enameloid
Porch	Enameloid	Rexpar Varnish	S-W Oil Stain	
HOUSE or GARAGE Exterior	S-W House Paint	Rexpar Varnish	S-W Preservative Shingle Stain	Old Dutch Enamel
IMPLEMENTS, TOOLS, TRACTORS, WAGONS, TRUCKS	S-W Wagon and Implement Paint	Rexpar Varnish		
LINOLEUM	S-W Inside Floor Paint	Mar-Not Varnish		S-W Inside Floor Paint
RADIATORS	Flat-Tone S-W Aluminum or Gold Paint			Enameloid
ROOFS, Shingle Metal Composition	S-W Roof and Bridge Paint Metalastic Ebonol		S-W Preservative Shingle Stain	
SCREENS	S-W Screen Enamel			S-W Screen Enamel
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MINOR'S RIGHTS.

My son bought stock in a factory in 1922. He did not ask my consent, and he is not of age yet. Can I demand his money? What will I have to do to get it? I was on the farm and he was in the city at the time he bought the stock.—R. McD.

The son's contract for purchase of stock, he being an infant, is voidable by him upon reaching the age of twenty-one years. It does not appear how the inquirer has any right to the money.—Rood.

ERROR IN CONTRACT.

I sold a farm four years ago on contract and the second party paid \$1,000 down. There was \$200 and interest to be paid annually. Second party paid interest only for one year and a half, but no principal. I paid most of the taxes. There is a mistake in contract. Only twenty acres instead of forty acres is mentioned, and second party will not have contract fixed, nor will he move or pay anything. This mistake was made by a real estate man. We bought twenty acres and later a twenty acres adjoining that. The twenty acres on which the buildings are is not mentioned in contract. What can we do to get our property back?—P. K.

Where a mistake is made in drawing a contract of sale by describing property not intended to be conveyed, the person discovering the error is bound to act promptly in notifying the other party of the mistake and demanding amendment. If he will not consent to that, suit should be brought at once to have the contract corrected. A good lawyer should be employed.—Rood.

FORECLOSURE.

A person bought a piece of land and signed notes, payable monthly, to pay for his land. He was not able to make the monthly payments exactly on time, but made them when he could, and paid the taxes. The seller now threatens to foreclose. How long does the buyer have to finish payments before the seller can take the land from him?—Reader.

If the payments are not made at the time and in the manner specified in the contract, the seller may at any time before the payments are made, declare the land contract forfeited for the default and bring summary proceedings to recover possession. The statute provides that the purchaser may redeem at any time within thirty days after the judgment is rendered in the proceedings to recover possession.—Rood.

COLLECTION OF NOTES.

Mr. X. and his wife purchased a farm about twenty-five years ago, and four years ago had their deed changed into a joint deed. Recently creditors have demanded pay for notes the husband signed without consulting his wife. Can creditors collect their dues from the farm? Can they take personal property such as stock, tools, etc., with which they are running the farm?—Subscriber.

If the debts were contracted before the farm was transferred to entirety, the land of the husband is liable, subject to homestead exemption. They may also levy upon the stock and tools of the husband used in operating the farm, subject to the execution exemption of \$250 each for team and tools.—Rood.

LICENSE FOR SELLING MILK.

We have a number of cows and we make butter. We go into town two or three evenings a week. A number of people have asked us to bring them cream and milk when we go in. Will you kindly let me know if this requires a license?—E. A. A.

Compiled Laws (1915) Section 6376, provides that any person selling milk

or cream from a wagon, depot, or store, or delivering milk or cream to a hotel, restaurant, boarding house, or other public place, shall be considered a milk dealer and shall be required to obtain a license from the dairy and food commissioner at Lansing. The penalties are \$25 fine, or imprisonment in the county jail, or both. The license fee is \$1.00.

LIABILITY FOR TAXES.

I bought a farm last June and tax is assessed to the man I bought of. Can my personal property be seized to pay the land tax?—C. S.

The land was sold before the tax became a lien; and between the seller and the buyer, undoubtedly the buyer is bound to pay the taxes. But the assessment being made against the seller, it is not apparent how there is any personal liability by the buyer to the state. So far as the state is concerned, he is a stranger and his personal property could not be taken for the taxes.

OBLIGATION OUTLAWED.

A. has owed a doctor bill since January 30, 1919. The doctor put the bill in a lawyer's hands to collect in June, 1919. A. paid \$20 of the account, the last payment being made to the lawyer August 21, 1919. Now, after six years and six months, can the lawyer collect the balance of \$10? How long does it take for a debt of this kind to outlaw?—B. L. G.

The obligation is outlawed six years after the last item became due, and six years after the last payment was made upon the account, or the last promise to pay made.

LIABILITY OF MEMBERS OF MUTUAL COMPANIES.

How long may a mutual fire insurance company collect on policies cancelled and not cancelled but expired? If one keeps on renewing can the company collect on previously expired policies?—J. K.

Members of Mutual Insurance companies are liable if the company becomes bankrupt, for all risks assumed during the period of their membership, though the loss occurred after the membership expired or was cancelled.

DEEDING PROPERTY TO WIFE.

Can a husband legally deed his property to his wife, with one dollar in consideration? May his heirs probate the property after his death? May a probate judge set a quit claim deed aside after it is recorded?—L. R.

Our supreme court has sustained a conveyance by the husband to the wife. The consideration may be any value, or mere love and affection. Any person interested in the estate may petition for probate. Probate courts cannot set aside conveyances.

SHARES IN PROPERTY.

According to Michigan laws, who are the rightful heirs and what share are they entitled to, in the following case? The mother having died previously, the father dies and leaves some cash in bank and some invested mortgages. He leaves eight children. Soon after his death one of the daughters dies, leaving a husband but no children. Is this deceased daughter's husband entitled to a share equal to that of the real children? How much in proportion would he get, if anything?—O. S.

Upon the death of the husband, his estate vests in his children in equal shares. Upon the death of the daughter without parent or children, one-half belongs to the husband and the other half to the brothers and sisters of the deceased daughter.

Lettuce and chicory are close relatives.

PROTECT SEED FROM FLIES!

It has recently been found that the fly of the seed corn maggot is often an active agent in spreading the black leg disease of the potato. This fly is somewhat smaller than the common house fly and is generally on the wing during the potato planting season. If the seed potatoes are kept in screened rooms after being treated, and if the seed is planted immediately after it is cut, the risk of black leg infection will be considerably lessened.



Digging Marl with a Scoop.

GROWING BEET SEED.

(Continued from page 647).

are run by means of electricity. I was informed that the total length of the high tension wire on this farm is more than twenty miles.

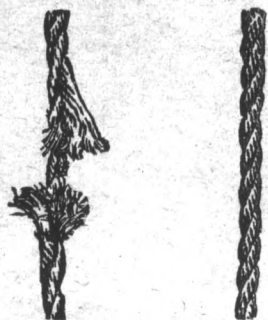
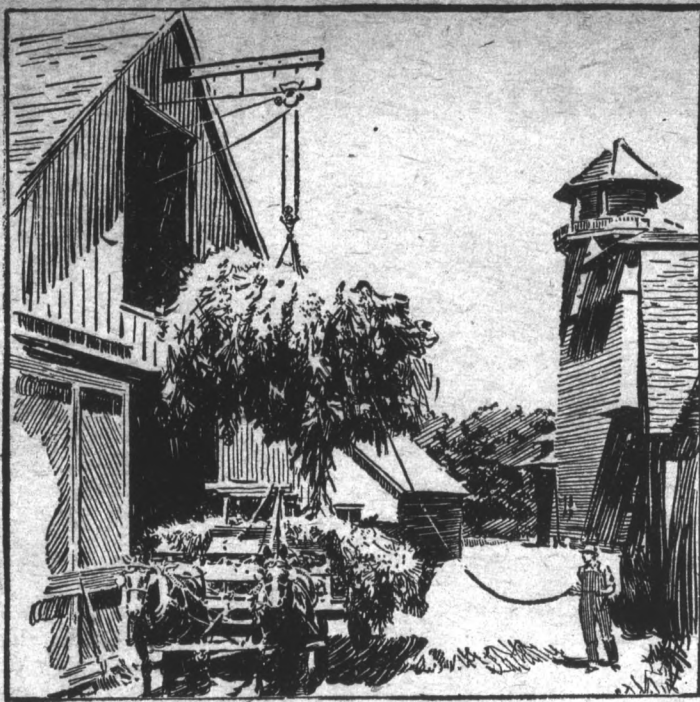
I also observed a system of field railways connecting the different units and the railway stations. This reduces the labor cost of distribution of lime, fertilizer, and seed, as well as the storage and marketing of crops.

A four-year rotation is practiced on this farm. It consists of beets (3,000 acres), barley, potatoes and wheat. A catch crop of yellow clover is sown in the wheat and turned under for green manuring purposes. In addition, special crops are grown, such as peas for canning purposes, cabbage, alfalfa and others. As is the case in nearly all German farms, the land is well prepared before seeding the various crops. This means a uniform and high percentage germination. No weeds are permitted to grow, and the wheat is tilled two or three times in the spring in order to keep down weeds and thus conserve moisture.

A sufficient number of sheep is kept on the farm to keep down the growth along lanes or roadways between the fields, as well as to consume the roughage that accumulates. Since there are no fences on this farm, a herdsman takes care of the sheep. The fattening of cattle is an important industry. The residues, or by-products from the sugar factory, such as molasses and sugar beet pulp, are consumed in this manner. The cattle are stall fed, bedded with dry peat, and arrangements are made so that they have access to running water at all times. The straw from the small grains is very finely separated before it is fed to the live stock. Hog raising and dairy cattle production are also important parts of the farm practices.

The barnyard manure is a very important source of fertilizer on this farm, yet in addition to this and the green manure crops that follow the wheat, large amounts of commercial fertilizer are added to an acre. The beet crop, for example, receives about 400 pounds of ammonium sulphate, 300 pounds of acid phosphate, and 400 pounds of potassium sulphate, or the equivalent of about a 9-5-14 mixture. I was informed that the sulphate is used in preference to the muriate or chloride potassium because it does not affect the soil injuriously as does the potash fertilizer that carries the chlorides. I was informed also that the wheat crop receives a heavy application of fertilizer.

The soils are limed every decade; the materials depending upon the results desired. Usually, however, the material from the sugar factory is applied to the land.



Two ropes bought at the same time, used just alike. One is ruined; the other—H. & A. "Blue Heart" Manila—is still strong. It pays to buy really good rope.

Why good haying rope costs you less

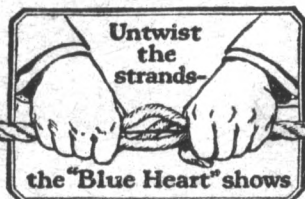
When you buy haying rope, you pay for the actual work you get out of it. Thus, a low-priced rope, soon worn out, is an expensive "economy." It costs you far more in the end than really good, dependable rope—the kind that will still be working hard for you long after it has paid for itself.

And what an added advantage it is if you can know such a rope *before you buy it!*

H. & A. "Blue Heart" Manila is just such a rope. Running in the center between the strands is a thin blue thread marker—the "Blue Heart." To see it, simply untwist the strands. It is your assurance *beforehand* of the following facts about the rope:

H. & A. "Star Brand" Binder Twine

evenly spun from the best fibres, is of full yardage and has ample strength for binding purposes.



What the "Blue Heart" signifies

The "Blue Heart" marker means that the rope is genuine H. & A. "Blue Heart" Manila Rope, spun from high grade, pure, selected manila fibre by rope makers with over half a century's accumulated experience.

It means also that in any size, on any job, the rope will wear longer and deliver without fail the strength you have a right to expect. For the selected fibres of H. & A. "Blue

Heart" Manila Rope are drawn spun, laid, and properly lubricated so as to insure the smooth working of every fibre, yarn, and strand.

Before you buy rope, untwist the strands and look for the "Blue Heart"—our registered trade mark. It assures you of dependable rope value not only on the first purchase, but whenever you need more of the same kind.

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H. & A. "Blue Heart" Manila Rope is guaranteed to equal in yardage and tensile strength the specifications of the U. S. Government Bureau of Standards.

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This coupon with 25c will entitle you to our special Halter Lead made from H. & A. "Blue Heart" Manila Rope. It is 1/2 inch in diameter, 7 feet long, and is fitted with a snap at one end. It is offered to introduce to you the great strength and wonderful wear-

ing qualities of H. & A. "Blue Heart" Manila Rope.

If your dealer does not carry H. & A. "Blue Heart" and cannot supply you with this special Halter Lead, fill out the coupon and mail it to us with 25c, coin or stamps, and your dealer's name. A Halter Lead will be sent you prepaid at once.

The Hooven & Allison Company, Xenia, Ohio
Enclosed is 25c for which please send me one H. & A. "Blue Heart" Manila Halter Lead.

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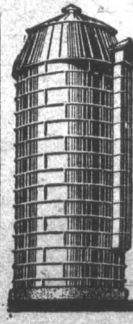


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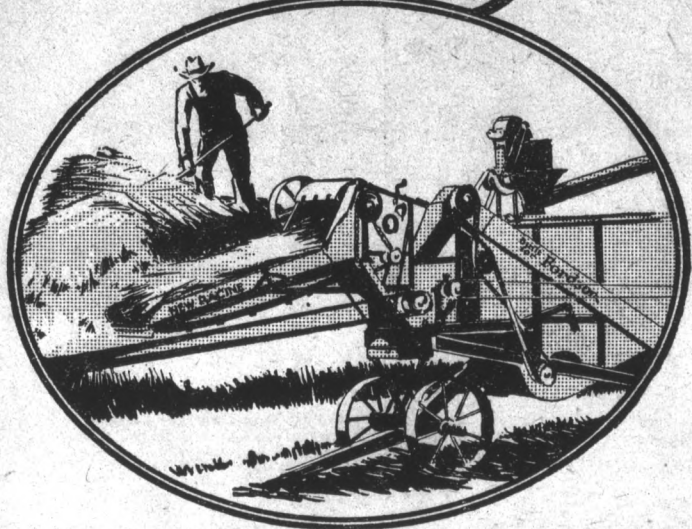


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Why not banish forever the long costly wait to get your threshing done this year.

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There is no better grain separator made than the Belle City New Racine. It is built especially to operate best with your Fordson.

Rice, beans, peanuts and every kind of small grain and seeds can be separated perfectly with this outfit.

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CONTROL OF CROWN GALL.

As a result of experiments conducted over a number of years, specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture have developed a method of controlling the disease of crown gall in the root-grafted apple nursery business, which it is believed will result in saving millions of dollars annually. The problem of controlling this disease has been regarded as a very serious one, since losses of from twenty-five to fifty per cent of trees are not uncommon, and certain lots of trees in extreme cases have even shown a loss of ninety-five per cent. The nurseryman who has to discard only five or ten per cent of his trees on careful inspection at digging time, is usually considered fortunate.

The serious problem confronting the experts was to find a suitable germicide or fungicide and a suitable dosage which would kill the bacteria and not materially injure the roots of the trees. This was discovered in Semesan, a new organic mercury compound developed by the Du Pont interests.

In the experiments of 1925 the organic-mercury treatment was given to 2,619 grafts, representing a number of different varieties, with the result that the total number of trees obtained at digging time, with both large and small galls, amounted to 6.1 per cent, as compared with 32.6 per cent on 2,619 untreated grafts of the same varieties which were used as checks. The proportion of the total number of large galls in the treated grafts of all varieties was two per cent, and in the untreated, or check grafts, 28.7 per cent.

The importance of the discovery made for controlling this disease may be better understood when it is considered that the seedling root stock is entirely propagated in France for use in this country and amounts probably to three or four million dollars. The methods of seedling propagation have not been successfully duplicated in this country as yet. This circular of the department of agriculture is published, it is stated therein, for the purpose of making immediately available to nurserymen and others interested in the propagation and growing of root-grafted apple trees in nurseries, a new method of greatly reducing the attacks of crown gall.

ONION CULTURE.

Please tell me how to grow a good crop of onions, and especially how to control the maggot. What varieties of onions are best?—A. M.

In growing a crop of onions, it is well to remember that as a general rule it is the early sown crop which produces the best yield. The seed should be sown after the danger of hard freezes are over. The ground should be well prepared, free from weeds, and all coarse trash and litter should be raked off in order to make cultivation easier. The seed is sown at the rate of three to five pounds per acre in rows twelve to fourteen inches apart.

Cultivation is carried on by means of a hand wheel hoe and should be shallow and frequent. At least one hand weeding will probably be necessary, as it is essential that the crop be kept free from weeds at all times. Onions will respond rapidly to heavy fertilization. On muck soil the formula 2-8-16 is recommended, but on the upland soil, it would perhaps be better to use a formula running around 4-8-6.

The onion maggot is a very destructive insect, and sometimes causes great damage, as it is impossible to kill the maggot when it has entered

the onion. In order to control this pest it is necessary to catch the parent fly before its eggs are laid. This is done by use of a trap made up as follows: Dissolve one-fifth ounce of sodium arsenite in hot water, and add a quart of cheap molasses, or corn syrup. It will be well to put a few pieces of chopped onions in this mixture. This material is placed in shallow pans which are scattered at intervals through the onion fields shortly after the seedlings are above ground. It should be used at the rate of about twenty pans per acre. It is well to remember that this is a deadly poison and must be used with caution. It sometimes happens that bees will be attracted and it is well to screen these pans with a screen whose mesh is small enough to exclude the bees, but large enough to allow the flies to pass through.

The Michigan Yellow Globe onion is a good variety, or a good strain of Yellow Globe Danvers will always sell well on the market.—George Starr.

KNOW YOUR SEED DEALER.

SEEDS of known variety and purity, of cabbage and other important crop seeds, are so easily obtained through local cooperative seed-growing organizations or from reliable dealers, that it is hard to understand why any farmer will permit himself to be taken in by an unknown agent who tries to sell seed about which the farmer knows nothing whatsoever. No farmer should accept any seed unless it is sold subject to all the provisions of the state seed law, and he should insist upon knowing the variety and source of the seed. Tests have shown unknown goods never to be above average market grade, and often they are below. Frequently they are bin-run goods or "scrub" stock of no recognizable variety. To buy seeds from strangers is to court disappointment and possible loss.

PEA WEEVIL.

Will you please advise me how to get the bugs out of seed peas? I have some of last year's seed and find the bugs are not all dead yet, although they were sealed up in glass jars.—J. H. B.

To destroy weevils in peas I would fumigate the peas with carbon disulphide, using one dram of the liquid to a cubic foot of air space in the container in which the peas are placed.

Put them in a tight barrel or box and place them where they will become warmed up to about seventy degrees, then put the liquid-carbon disulphide in a dish and place on top of the peas, leaving a space overhead so that the gas can circulate all through the seeds. This should be done, of course, away from fire, and one should not breathe the gas any more than necessary since it is poisonous.

After twenty-four hours one can air out the peas and the beetles should be all dead.

I take it that the amount to be treated is small, and for a fairly small quantity of seed this treatment should not be expensive, even if one purchased the carbon disulphide from the druggist.—R. H. Pettit.

Apple trees are subject to sixty-six diseases.

The name Beelzebub means "god of flies."

Remains of a city that flourished about 500 B. C. have been discovered near Moscow, Russia.

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AMERICAN SHEET AND TIN PLATE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GROWING CUCUMBERS.

What kind of soil is the most suitable for cucumbers, and when is the best time to sow, and how should they be sown?—M. M. F.

Cucumbers may be grown on almost any type of soil. Where earliness is desired, a warm sandy loam should be selected. Where heavy yields are important a clay loam is preferred.

Well rotted stable manure in the hill, supplemented with 400 pounds of acid phosphate per acre should give maximum crop.

As the plant is very tender, seed sowing should be delayed until the ground warms up and all danger of frost is over. Around June 1 is the time preferred in this state.

Planting in hills is still the practice of some growers, but a large part of the crop is planted in drills. When planted in hills, the hills are spaced 4x5 or 5x6 feet apart, depending on soil fertility.

When sowed in drills, the rows are spaced five or six feet apart, using two to three pounds of seed per acre. The seed is sown in continuous row with seed drill. Plants are later thinned so as to stand eighteen inches or more apart in the row.—George E. Starr.

ASPARAGUS CULTURE.

I have followed the directions for planting asparagus, which I saw in your paper, and would like a little advice on how to care for it afterwards. How long will it be before it will have to be thinned out or will it have to be fertilized each year?—M. G.

When asparagus plants are grown from seed, it is customary to dig the plants when they are one year old and set them out in the permanent plantations or if the seeds are planted in rows far enough apart, the plants may simply be thinned out, leaving them about eighteen inches apart in the row. When the plants are set, they usually are set about eighteen inches apart in the rows; and the rows three or four feet apart. It is not necessary to thin the plants in any way after they have been set out in the permanent plantations.

No shoots should be cut from the asparagus bed until the third year from the time it is set. The cutting season then should not be continued too long; not more than ten days or two weeks. The cutting season, after the third year, may be continued six or eight weeks and even longer, without doing any harm to the plantation. The usual care of the plantation is as follows:

Work the soil thoroughly over the bed very early each spring. This may be done in large plantations with the disc harrow, or in the small plantations with the ordinary hand cultivator. At the end of the cutting season, work into the soil a good heavy application of well-rotted manure, and if this is not available make an application of about 1,000 pounds per acre of a good high-grade complete commercial fertilizer. Keep the plants thoroughly cultivated, and continue just as long as it is possible to get between the rows.

After growth has stopped at the close of each season, the tops should be cut off and removed from the patch and burned. It is highly important to give very thorough cultivation throughout the season and keep the soil well fertilized at all times.—R. L. Loree.

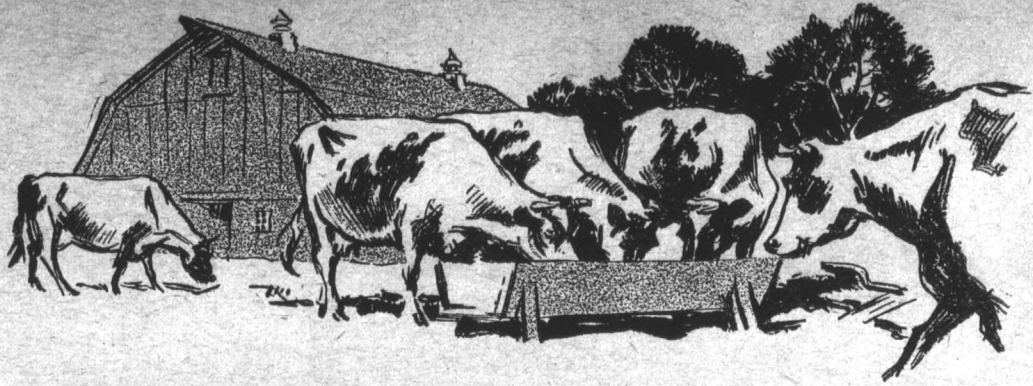
There are ninety-eight million books in libraries of the United States.

A recent invention enables rubber to be electroplated on metal objects.

Glaciers, like rivers, flow faster in the middle than at the edges.

Paper posters on billboards are waterproofed by a varnishing process.

A new hot spring has broken out in Yellowstone Park.



Let your animals decide how much salt they need

The ideal method of salting stock, authorities agree, is to have plenty of dry, loose salt in accessible places where the animals can get to it as often as they want.

But it is important that this be the right kind of salt. If it contains impurities and is bitter and harsh to the taste, animals will eat only minimum quantities, and will not thrive as they should.

Give your livestock clean, pure salt—of a quality which you would serve on your own table. Then they will eat all they require, and you will have better milk-producing animals, heavier meat animals, more efficient work animals.

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Diamond Crystal is mild. Pure salt is always mild. And that is why farm animals like it—and always eat enough to keep them in perfect condition.

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The Diamond Crystal Salt Guide

For Table, Kitchen and Household Use	Diamond Crystal Shaker Salt (free flowing, in handy-pouring cartons) or Diamond Crystal Table Salt (in boxes or sanitary muslin bags). Diamond Crystal Iodine Salt is recommended for prevention of goiter.
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For Butter-Making	Diamond Crystal Flake or Fine Flake Salt (in 280-lb. paper-lined barrels and in bags).
For Cheese-Making	Diamond Crystal Cheese Salt (in 280-lb. paper-lined barrels).
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DIAMOND CRYSTAL SALT CO.
Dept. 553, St. Clair, Michigan

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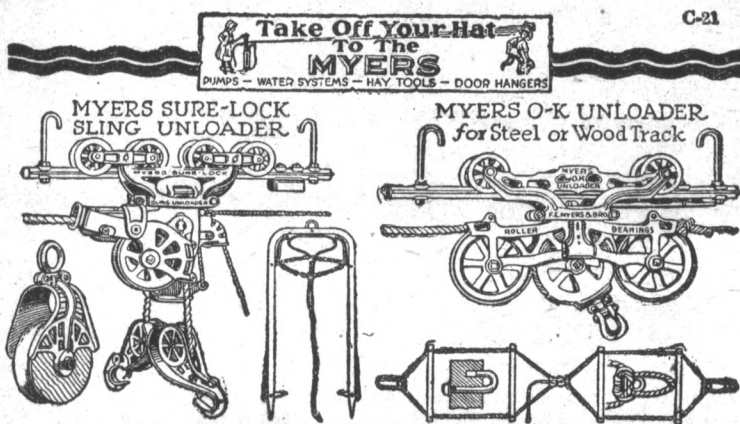
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WHEN harvest time arrives and the hay is cut, it must be mowed or stacked without delay. Hay once down must be worked fast if it is to be saved from rapid deterioration.

At this critical time the profits from many acres often depend upon your hay unloading tools. With Myers Hay Unloading Tools you are assured of dependable, labor-saving equipment that never balks on the job. Your wheat, oats, and corn also, must be stored promptly and with a minimum labor cost. Myers Tools are "Honor-Bilt" for faithful service that will spare you and your help many hours of back-breaking labor.

The Myers Line is complete—any type of hay unloading tools you prefer—unloaders for forks or slings, forks for any kind of hay or grain, slings for handling hay, grain and fodder; steel tracks, pulleys and fixtures. Myers is also World Headquarters for hand and power pumps of all sizes and for complete Water Systems for farm and home.

THE F. E. MYERS & BRO. COMPANY
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**Paints
and also
Disinfects
Dries White**

**You Can Mix It Today
and Use It Anytime**

That's one of the big advantages—one of the great conveniences of Carbola, the Modern Disinfecting Whitewash. Once-mixed with water, it's always ready to use. It will not deteriorate after mixing as ordinary whitewash lime does.

Carbola comes in powder form and it contains a powerful disinfectant. Mixing with water quickly turns it into a smooth-flowing white paint that can be quickly applied with spray pump or brush. It dries a clear, even

white and it will not blister, flake or peel off.

Try Carbola. Use it to paint and disinfect the interiors of your poultry houses, dairy barns, sheep sheds and hog pens. A pound makes enough paint to cover 100 square feet. Use the dry powder as a dusting powder on your poultry and other live stock. It will help to keep your animals free from lice and mites. It will help to prevent the start and spread of contagious diseases among your stock.

Your hardware, feed, seed, poultry supply or drug dealer has Carbola or can get it. If not, order direct. Money back if you're not satisfied.

5 lbs. 75c and 10c postage 10 lbs. \$1.25 and 15c postage 20 lbs. \$2.50 delivered
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The Disinfecting White Paint

Brickbats and Bouquets

An Open Forum for the Use of Our Readers

BUY ON FOOD VALUE BASIS:

WE cannot help the farmers by building up for them a cooperative trust, adding expense for interest and storage, without providing a market. We complain of the high cost of living, why try to boost it higher? Our home markets are well stocked with high priced foreign goods, while home products go begging because their food value is not understood. Legislation in the interest of consumers would be of real help to the farmer. We have laws requiring weight and quality stamped on packages, why not require also the food value, in terms of calories, "servings," or the relative price per pound at one cent per "serving," on all foods offered for sale, whether in cartons, cans, or in bulk? The vitamins and minerals might also be required. The department of agriculture in Farmers' Bulletin No. 1313, gives the information. It claims that one cent per serving is about the average cost and shows that many of the high priced foods are the cheapest. Remember that a "serving" never varies in heat or energy, and compare their prices per pound on the basis of one cent per serving: Tomatoes, 1c; apples, 2c; potatoes, 3c; cherries, 4c; milk, 3c; corn meal, 16c; flour, 16c; oat meal, 18c; shelled peanuts, 25c; sugar, 18c. If these, and similar values were required to be posted on packages, the buyer could tell at once which to choose. One pound of oat meal (five cents) equals six pounds of potatoes (now) 36c.—C. E. Reeves, Benton Harbor.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

AS Mr. Alexander has stated certain facts in a previous article on "The Little Red Schoolhouse" which were entirely contrary to my own experience, I feel like taking exception to some of these statements. I lack one year of having as much experience in teaching as he had, though all of my nine years have been spent in rural schools.

I was about the first member of our country school to attend a city high school. While there I was frequently surprised to find that I could hold my own with the city students. I was commended more than once on my good scholarship which was attained through faithful application to my work.

There is one fact which cannot be overlooked—that is, rural students can be depended on to work. Though they may lack some of the polish and general information of the city, they still retain the ability to absorb and digest text books as well as their city cousins. Time and again have I heard the good report of country students in the city school.

In my second year of high school, the freshman class was crowded with a large enrollment of green students—many from the country and a great many under twelve years of age from the city schools. There was about as much preparation and intelligence among the country as among the city students. But the city boys and girls make a better showing because of their numbers. The proportion of 1:10 is the same as 10:100, which about represents the good students from the country and city schools. The awkwardness of country students out of their sphere is equaled by the frivolities of city children in their sphere.

Mr. Alexander would have us think that the causes contributing to the decline of the rural school are all from within; whereas, there are grave causes pressing upon it from without. The nation is merging from an agricultural state to a mechanical state, where fac-

tories and professions and mechanical trades are claiming the very best of our men and women. The spotlight of attention is turned to these other classes of work. Things pertaining to country life are neglected and unnoticed, and thus it is that the country schools are treated with indifference by the general public, though the work is as solid and dependable as ever. It would be as fair to say that congress is to blame for the agricultural depression in this country as it is to say that the quality of education in the rural schools is to blame for their decline. Only two weeks ago I saw the report of a rural high school student averaging ninety-eight. All through the country are positions of trust and skill being filled by our country boys and girls (grown-up). The farms are being drained of their best men and women. There is a general criticism of all the lower grades—a desire by someone higher up to blame someone else for what he has failed to do. There is fault all along the line. In my home town is a college graduate from the city making a failure of his teaching.

Find some remedy that will bring people back to the farms, make country life more attractive, and you will find the thing that is the matter with rural schools.—Rural School Teacher.

BELIEVES IN EQUAL RIGHTS.

THE letter from "Subscriber" in the May 1 issue indicates that there is one woman who is surely entitled to the sympathy of persons who like to see fair play.

What would any man do if he had to get along with the work on the farm and do the housework, too? One end of the business is just as much of a necessity and a help as the other, and any man, or substitute for a man, who would be guilty of talking to his wife in any such a manner as stated, is not a desirable citizen in any community.

When the man and wife work together for years to accumulate property and lay aside some for later years, they should be only too glad to have all of it on a fifty-fifty basis and try to enjoy life as they go down the long slope that they can never climb again.

And when she speaks of leaving for a home above, I don't see how there would ever be any chance for such men to ever see St. Peter or the gate he attends.

Often one sees such people puffing themselves up, assuming a mightier-than-you air and feeling themselves as lord and master of the house. I personally know of cases like this, and don't see where they get that kind of stuff. Some people should read over their marriage ceremony once in a while and see whether they are not forfeiting on their contract.

If a woman is not an equal in rights to the man, why should the man use such poor judgment in choosing? Don't play marbles and whine if you get beat. When playing partners, divide the spoils.—From a Supporter of equal rights, J. C. Edden.

AN EQUITABLE ARRANGEMENT.

MY husband and I have settled this question years ago. We reared a family of six children—three boys and three girls. We executed a warrantee deed with the understanding that the same was not to be recorded until both of us were dead. They now are all of age and earning their own living.—A Contented Farmers' Wife.

The temperature of the moon at its noontime is 250 degrees Fahrenheit, or above the boiling point.

Legumes, Lime and Manure

Continued From Page 647

respond profitably to applications of limestone. Not all crops, however, are benefited by liming. Watermelons and black raspberries, for example, are actually injured by liming. Beans, potatoes, tomatoes, turnips, and millet are usually not benefited by applications of lime. At the other end of the scale, sweet clover, beets, celery, muskmelons, lettuce, spinach, timothy and Kentucky bluegrass have a high lime requirement. Red clover, alsike clover, corn, soy beans and the cereal crops have a medium lime requirement, and will tolerate a slight acidity in the soil, but they also respond to liming. Liming, therefore, may be said to benefit principally the legumes, but the larger growth of legumes usually results in increased yields of other crops in the rotation.

While liming has other effects, such as improving the physical condition of the soil, and the liberation of plant food, its main purpose is to correct the acidity of the soil. The only way to tell how much lime should be applied is to test the soil for acidity by one of a number of tests for this purpose. Your county agent or the Soils Department of the Michigan State College at East Lansing, will determine without charge the lime requirement on samples sent in, and can advise on the form of lime to use, and the best methods and time of application.

Making the Most of Manure.

The live stock on Michigan farms consume more feed than the state produces. This, in one way, is good business for Michigan, for every bushel of grain or ton of hay brought into the state and fed to live stock is a potential source of fertility for Michigan soils. Under good management from one-half to three-fourths of the fertility in crops fed can be returned to the soil in manure. With the number of live stock in Michigan, it is theoretically possible to return four tons of manure per acre every three years on all the cropped acres, or one and one-third tons per acre annually. Practically, however, there are few farms where such a program is possible or is realized. Most farmers must of necessity be content to manure the poorer fields once in a rotation, and allow the better fields to go unmanured for longer periods. Frequently all the manure is concentrated on a few acres for potatoes or some other intensive crop.

On many farms much of the plant food in manure is wasted by careless methods of handling. Not every farm can afford a covered manure shed, but it takes little additional labor to place manure from the barns in compact piles where the losses from leaching are minimized, than it does to allow it to spread in a shallow open pile all over the barnyard. The most efficient way to handle manure is to haul it out to the field in a spreader as fast as produced, but this practice is not always feasible.

Manure contains valuable plant food, in the ratio of about one pound of phosphoric for each two pounds of either nitrogen or potash. Manure can be utilized most economically by those crops which are heavy feeders on nitrogen and potash, such as corn, potatoes and beets, rather than on the small grains, which require more phosphorus. On most soils phosphorus is the first limiting factor. If enough manure were used on a crop to supply all the phosphorus removed, the chances are that much of the nitrogen and potash would be wasted, because of the greater ability of the soil to supply these two elements. Therefore one of the best ways to make manure go farther is to reinforce it with acid phosphate. In an Ohio experiment where 320 pounds of acid phosphate were used with eight tons of manure

every three years, the acid phosphate increased the wheat yield 3.3 bushels, corn 6.2 bushels, and hay 413 pounds, on an average for twenty-one years.

Another way to make manure go farther is to spread it over more acres. In a Pennsylvania experiment thirty tons of manure over five acres gave an increase of ninety-one bushels of corn, while the same amount spread over three acres produced an increase of fifty-one bushels. At the rate of ten tons per acre, the value of the crop increase was \$2.29 for each ton of manure, but at the rate of six tons per acre, each ton of manure was worth \$3.29.

WILL ESTABLISH BARLEY GRADES.

HEARINGS upon proposed official grain standards for barley, to be established by the secretary of agriculture under the United States grain standards, are being held by the chief of the bureau of agricultural economics in leading barley markets. Official standards have already been established for wheat, shelled corn, rye, oats and grain sorghums.

Flowers used in perfume are picked at the exact time of day when their scent is strongest.

Do you feed your land?



IT'S A FACT!

You need to feed your land the same as you do your cattle. But the land feed is LIME. Solvay Pulverized Limestone will restore to the soil the lime taken out by crops, make sour soil sweet and bring you large profits.

Solvay is finely ground—brings results the first year—is high test, furnace dried, will not burn. In easy to handle 100-lb. bags and in bulk.

Write now for prices and the Solvay Lime Book—free on request.

THE SOLVAY PROCESS CO.
Detroit, Mich.

Sold by
LOCAL DEALERS

You want all of these features in your next car

Oil Filter
Air Cleaner
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Four-Wheel Brakes
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Full Pressure Oiling
Unit Instrument Panel
Automatic Spark Control
Advanced Six-Cylinder Engine
Light Dimmer on Steering Wheel
Interchangeable Main Bearings

But how much should you pay to obtain them?

A motor car lacking these features cannot possibly give you the utmost in luxurious motoring.

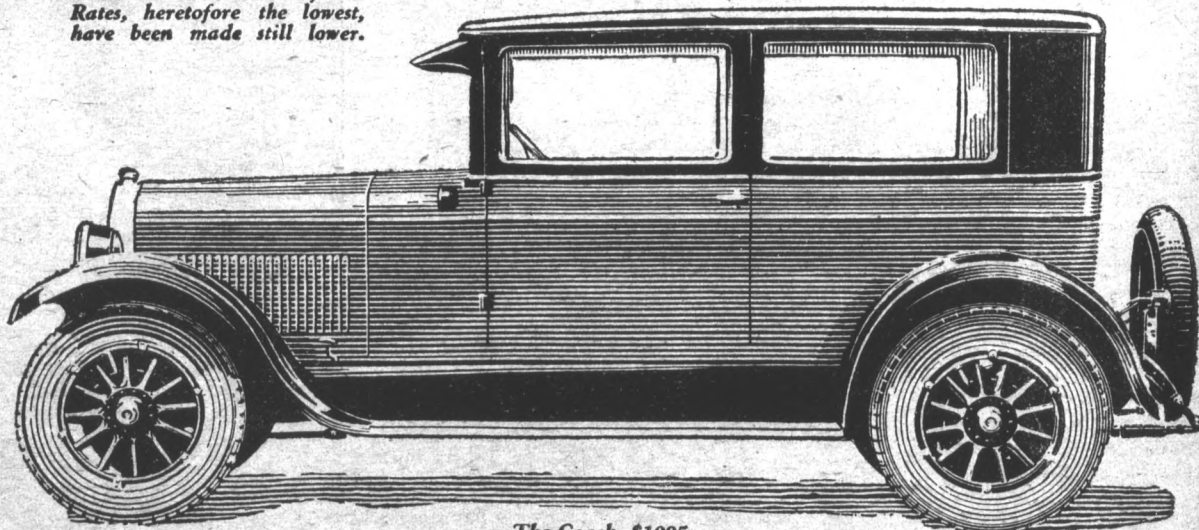
A motor car possessing them but listing at an excessive price, violates your desire for economy.

In between these extremes lies wise investment.

The Oakland Six not only embodies virtually every advanced engineering feature known; it not only reveals beauty, speed, power, smoothness and stamina unsurpassed by expensive cars—but it combines these essentials at the very minimum cost.

OAKLAND MOTOR CAR COMPANY, PONTIAC, MICH.

*Oakland Six, \$1025 to \$1295.
Pontiac Six, Companion to
Oakland Six, \$825, Coach or
Coupe. All prices at factory.
General Motors Time Payment
Rates, heretofore the lowest,
have been made still lower.*



The Coach, \$1095

WINNING AND HOLDING GOOD WILL

OAKLAND SIX

PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

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.

Plan Bean Pool

Also Favor a Bean Growers' Association

THE Michigan Elevator Exchange held their first meeting in regard to the proposed bean pool, at Saginaw, on May 4. It was the consensus of opinion of those present that the bean growers of Michigan were very much in favor of a bean pool, also that a growers' organization should be organized.

The meeting was opened with Mr. H. D. Horton, president of the Michigan Elevator Exchange, acting as chairman. The following proposed plan for a bean pool was read and discussed: "Beans to be pooled through cooperative plants. Pooling contracts to be signed by the pooling growers before October 1 of each year. Local cooperative elevators will handle all pooled beans, but will also handle beans for others who do not wish to pool in the same way they are performing this service now. Pools to run for eight months, including the months of September, October, November, December, January, February, March and April. All poolers to receive the same price except that a carrying, or storage charge will be paid to the grower who holds his beans at the farm. The storage charge will be by the month and each farmer will have this additional pay paid to him when he receives his settlement. These pooled beans will be sold by the Elevator Exchange as fast as they can be prepared and, in their judgment, the market warrants."

After a full discussion by members present, the following resolutions were passed:

Moved and supported that we, as representatives of the bean growing and bean selling section of the state, unanimously approve the plan as proposed by the Michigan Elevator Exchange for a bean pool. We also recommend that the Michigan Elevator Exchange continue to investigate this proposed bean pool and make plans to have this bean pool operated this year.

A second motion was passed as follows:

Moved and supported that the Michigan Elevator Exchange be asked to communicate with the officers of the Michigan Bean Growers' Association and ask their endorsement of the plan of the bean pool for the 1926 crop.

There were present at the Saginaw meeting approximately forty delegates composed of farmers, elevator managers and county agents.

TREATING POTATOES FOR SCAB.

Can you tell me how to keep my potato crop from becoming scabby?—G. G.

Scabby potatoes are caused by a bacterial organism which produces a rupture of the skin of the tuber. Generally soil mites and other insects work in these ruptures and produce what is known as deep scab. The scab organism lives not only on the skin of the potatoes, but also in soils, and is generally worse in alkaline soils. In soils that are slightly acid the scab organism does not thrive.

In controlling scab it is necessary not to plant potatoes on the same piece of land more often than once in four or five years, and to apply stable manure several months before planting time. Fresh stable manure often-times promotes the development of scab, since the ammonia in it produces an alkaline reaction in the soil. In the matter of lime, care should be taken to put the lime on the alfalfa or clover seeding and not apply it just before planting potatoes.

The scab organism does live on seed potatoes and may cause a scabby crop. It is therefore, very important that seed potatoes be treated with corrosive sublimate for the control of not only the scab, but also the black scurf,

which is often very common on potatoes. The formula recommended is four ounces of corrosive sublimate to thirty gallons of water, the potatoes being soaked in this solution for thirty minutes.—H. E. Moore.

MIXING SWEET CLOVER AND ALFALFA.

Would it be advisable to sow sweet clover and alfalfa mixed? When would be the proper time to sow it on wheat that was sowed last fall? Would it be satisfactory to drag the wheat after sowing the clover and alfalfa?—R. C.

It is not usually advisable to mix sweet clover and alfalfa seed. The sweet clover is ready to cut for hay previous to the proper time of harvesting alfalfa. A few farmers, however, follow this practice, claiming that they get a heavier crop of hay the first season that the crop is cut for hay.

Sweet clover or alfalfa, or a mixture of both, should be seeded on the wheat as early in the spring as the seed can be covered with a spike-tooth harrow.

The seed should be inoculated. Material for inoculation may be secured from the Department of Bacteriology, East Lansing, Michigan. The price is twenty-five cents per bottle and each bottle contains sufficient material to inoculate a bushel of seed. Directions accompany the material.

Dragging of the wheat after the sweet clover or alfalfa is sown will not injure the wheat, if the dragging is carefully done.—C. R. Megee.

RADIO PROGRAM FROM WKAR.

THERE will be a change this week from the regular broadcasting schedule of Station WKAR, Michigan State College, East Lansing. Heretofore, this station has regularly been silent on Sunday, but on Sunday, May 16, it will broadcast the dedication of the new People's Church at East Lansing.

The following is the program for the week:

May 15—12:00 noon, weather, markets, question box.

May 16—10:30 a. m., dedication services People's Church, East Lansing; 7:30 p. m., dedication services People's Church, East Lansing.

May 17—12:00 noon, weather, markets, question box; 8:00 p. m., Farmers' Bedtime Stories; 8:15 p. m., gardening; 8:35-9:00 p. m., engineering.

May 18—12:00 noon, weather, markets, question box.

May 19—12:00 noon, weather, markets, question box; 7:35 p. m., landscape architecture; 8:00-9:00 p. m., musical program.

May 20—12:00 noon, weather, markets, question box.

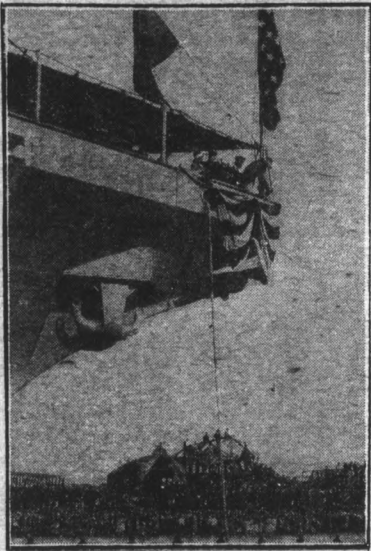
May 21—12:00 noon, weather, markets, question box; 7:45 p. m., landscape architecture; 8:00-9:00 p. m., state department program.

PLAN WOOL EXHIBIT FOR STATE FAIR.

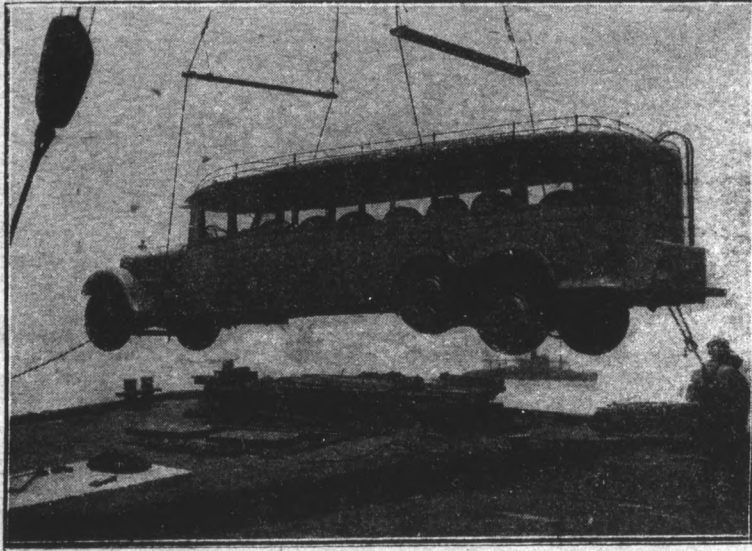
THERE will be a wool show at the Michigan State Fair for the first time this year, through arrangements concluded with Walter P. Palmer, director of live stock exhibits for the fair. Although the announcement comes late for many wool producers, they are advised to save choice fleeces they may have on hand, for the show.

Prizes are offered for rams' and ewes' fleeces from registered Shropshire, Hampshire, Oxford, B and C, Rambouillet, Blacktop Delaine Merino, American Delaine, American Merino, A and B. In addition to these, there will be prizes in four market grades of any breed or cross-breed; Delaine or fine combing, one-half-blood combing, three-eighths-blood combing, and one-quarter-blood combing.—Cook.

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



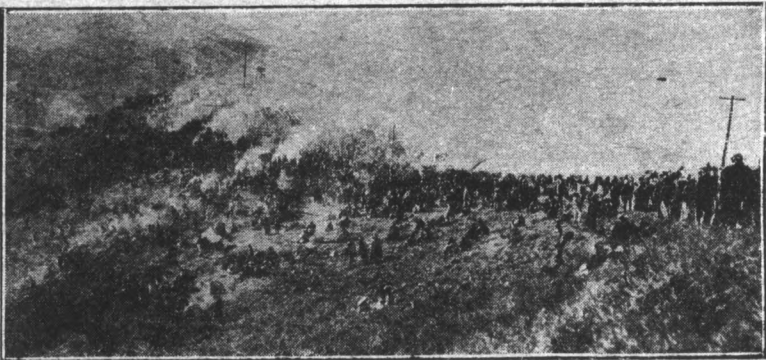
U. S. S. Holland just being christened as the latest addition to Uncle Sam's battle fleet.



This American built auto bus is just being loaded on a ship to be taken to Bagdad, where it will take the place of the patient camel on the deserts of Syria and the Near East.



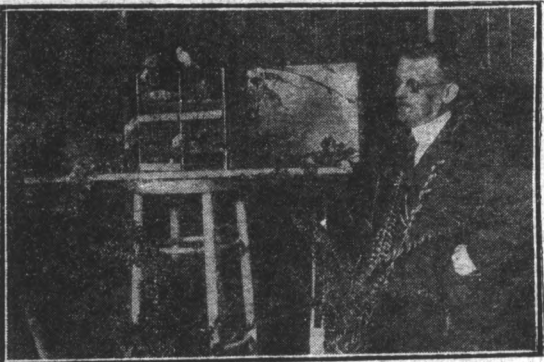
Ranel Gany, East Indian fakir, is famous for his ability to drink molten lead.



Riots have been frequent throughout Mexico, since the government began to enforce the religious clauses of the new constitution.



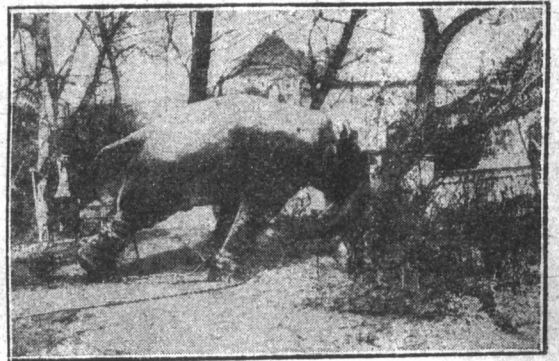
Luther Burbank, noted horticulturist, was laid to rest on April 13, under an old cedar in the corner of Burbank garden just across the highway from his home.



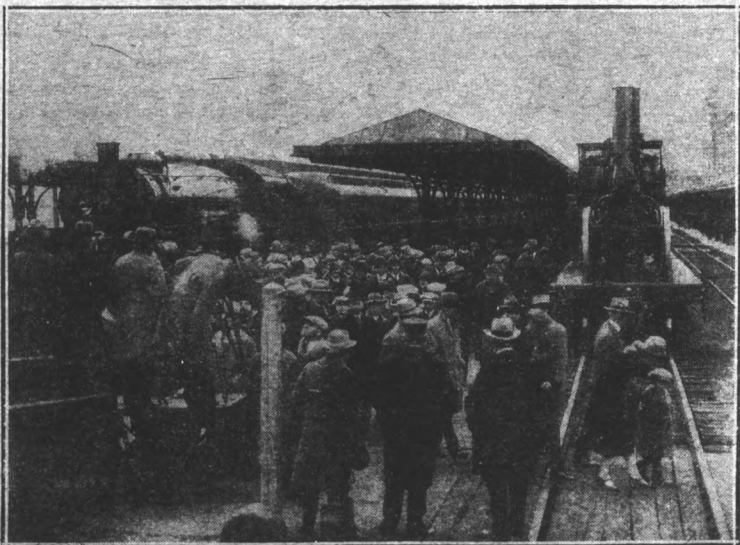
Carl Reich has trained 16 pet canaries to sing in chorus. Their vocal efforts have been recorded on phonograph records.



At 25 years of age, Leon Arthur Tulin, of Connecticut, is assistant professor of law at Yale.



When Jackie became too obstreperous for his former pen, he greatly resented being chained to stakes.



The original train and engine, the De Witt Clinton, went over its initial route from Schenectady to Albany recently, in celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of steam railroading.



These two nerry men recently explored the depths of Diamond Cave, to the extent of 21 miles in the heart of the Ozark Mountains. This picture was taken six miles from the entrance.

THE yellow paint on the kitchen floor gleamed in the sunshine; a big maltese cat lay asleep on the strip of "hit and miss" carpet by the stove; the aroma of baking cookies mingled with the fragrance of hyacinths borne on the teasing wind which flapped the newspaper in Pa's rocking-chair, twisted the calendar from the wall, and took impertinent liberties with Ma Benson's apron and her hair.

She dropped the rolling-pin with a bang and with an impatient gesture pushed back the crisp, gray curls as she turned to close the window. With her hand lifted to the sash above, she paused. Her son David was going toward the back gate. Pa was coming up the walk to the house, but turned and called guardedly, "You know, Davey, Ma's bark is always worse than her bite. Don't be scared of her. Just be diplomatic like I am."

"All right, Pa, we will see," chuckled Dave as the gate swung shut behind him.

"Humph!" grunted Ma. "My bark is worse than my bite, eh?" and then as Pa glanced up and saw her, "We will see about that bite," and lowered the sash with a bang which jarred the dishes in the cupboard.

Pa stepped jauntily across the porch, opened the screen door and let it slam behind him. Ma, industriously cutting cookies, kept an uncompromising back toward him as she watched him in the looking glass over the table. She smiled grimly at his sheepish grin, and at his sudden start as he sniffed apprehensively and then settled himself in his chair with a "do or die" expression of cheerfulness. "Now he is going to be diplomatic," thought Ma wickedly. "He isn't scared."

"Jiminy Pipers, Ma, you stepped right on my sore corn!"

"Well, move your feet then. They stick out in my way every time I go near the stove. I'm sorry I hurt that toe, Pa." Ma looked ashamed and sorry, though yet "riled clear through" as she would say.

Pa edged his chair back to a safer zone and ruefully rubbed his foot. Ma jerked the oven door open and pulled out a pan of cookies, spicy, fragrant. It was a tantalizing odor; one which would have made the mouth of any man water; any man but Pa. He only sniffed again, plainly dismayed. "What is it this time, Ma? You always bake those dadburned ginger-snaps when you are put out about something."

Ma Benson waddled impatiently across the floor, treading on the cat's tail enroute, and flopped her pan, bottom side up, on the bread board. Socks, short for Socrates, with a yowl of profanity, dodged under the stove, where he sat, alternately licking his damaged caudal appendage and glaring from beneath the boundary of his refuge.

"Put your tail in your pocket next time," snapped Ma to the wickedly effervescing cat. "Pa, why did you tell Dave he could move into our little house next door? You know I won't have anything to do with his shiftless, no-account wife. He has made his own bed and he can lie in it, if he is my boy." Ma whisked out her dishpan, and after a reckless juggling of the teakettle which sent Pa's chair back another prudent hitch, began to wash up.

"Oh, well, Ma, houses are awful scarce, you know, and ours is empty. Didn't seem right, somehow, not to let him have it. They got to have some place to live. They have to leave that little place they are in. It has been sold."

"He would have had a good home if he had married Madge and a number one good wife. Madge is a girl a body can love. Seems-as if our boy would have had better sense than to have been caught with a doll-baby face. But he has chosen and I am through with

him. That's all." Ma's tones were final.

Up to the time David had gone to the State University and Madge to the Teachers' College, Ma had felt that Madge would eventually be her daughter-in-law. Perhaps she expected it because she hoped it, but the young people were good friends. She could not say that they were ever lovely, in the least, but that would come in time, she thought. They were both young. Give them a little time, she reflected comfortably. So she dreamed happily and planned their future according to her own design.

Then Madge was graduated and took a high school position in a distant city. David came back to Raineyville, and entering the hardware business with his father gradually assumed the management, thus giving Pa the leisure he longed for without retiring outright. Pa was happy, but Ma was uneasy.



She felt that Davey had made a mistake in permitting Madge to go so far away from him. No telling what might happen. When she diplomatically voiced her fears to her son, he had just laughed. "Well, and why shouldn't Maggie have a sweetheart? Most girls acquire one, sooner or later." The next thing she knew he was going with Bessie Baines.

To do Ma justice, it was not her lack of property that made Bessie undesirable in her eyes. She considered her weak. "No-account, shiftless," as she expressed it. No Baines ever had amounted to anything, so no Baines ever could amount to anything, according to Ma's logic. She was pretty, of course, but that was the most one could say. She did not understand what Davey saw in her to admire, but men were queer critters. Davey must be saved from the results of his own foolishness. She would see to that. So she frowned upon the friendship and snubbed the whole Baines connection. Seeing that this method did not produce the expected results, she tried force.

"If you marry that silly, doll-faced Baines girl, David Benson, I am through with you. Choose between her and me. Do you understand?"

"Oh, I wouldn't, Ma," Pa had cautioned, but Ma was angry and would not back down. Afterward her pride would not permit the surrender.

"Suit yourself, Ma," Davey had answered. The very next day he had married Bessie.

Ma, true to her threat, dropped him from her life. At least she had persuaded herself that such was the case. David, taking her at her word most disconcertingly, never came near the house when he came to see his father. They always met at the barn, and though Ma peeped through the cur-

tains at him, she never showed herself.

Ma had nursed her grievance tenderly. It was flourishing. And now Pa had threatened its growth by letting Davey have the little house next door.

So Ma rattled her pans in the sink. Pa hated to talk against an 'infernal racket' he always said. But this time Pa just would talk in spite of her barrage of noise.

"Bessie is a right nice little girl, Ma. Not so smart as Madge, of course, but she will make Davey a good wife. She is his choice, Ma. Seems like Davey ought to be allowed to pick out his own wife. You could like her if you would, and everything would be comfortable," pleaded Pa.

Ma emptied her dishpan, gave the dishcloth a vicious twist and mopped up the drainboard in silence.

"What say, Ma?"

Ma took off her apron and hung it behind the door, swatted a fly,

straightened the carpet, and started toward the stair door. With her foot on the first step, she turned.

"I've had my say."

"Whew! Not safe for male critters in this here kitchen when Ma bakes ginger-snaps. Eh, Socks?"

"Humph!" snorted Ma as she toiled up the stairs.

Ma was cleaning out the spare room bureau. The room had belonged to Davey. "Why, my land! Here are Davey's field glasses. I wonder if he knows he left them?" She experimented with the binoculars. "Good land! I can see Mrs. Smith standing by her kitchen stove as plain as plain, and she lives most half a mile off." She turned the spy glasses upon the homes of other acquaintances, on the school-house, on the store. "Why, I wonder?" She carefully hid the glasses under a pillow and hurriedly finished her work.

Pa had eaten his dinner and gone; the kitchen was spick and span when Ma labored up the garret stairs. "I might as well begin housecleaning," she puffed as she paused at the head of the stairs to rest, "and I always have commenced in the attic. My! that window is cobwebby." Ma stepped briskly to the window. She gave it a vigorous rubbing. It looked toward the little house. So did a kitchen window, but Ma preferred this. It was safer. No telling when Pa might come home and catch her spying. She had a good healthy curiosity concerning her new neighbors and their affairs, but she didn't intend Pa to find it out. She was careful to keep away from that window when he was around, and had even moved her mending basket to another place where the light was not so good.

When Pa told her that Davey had bought Bessie a new piano, she had

crushed him with, "It is nothing to me. They may buy a whole brass band and a cage of monkeys for all I care." She did not inform him that she had burned a batch of bread, while she watched the men take the new piano into the little house.

The window polished, she thoroughly dusted the curtains. "More hole than cloth," ruminated Ma as she arranged the holes so they would not show from the outside. Then with a guilty glance over her shoulder she pulled the field glasses from her big pocket, put them to the biggest hole, adjusted them, and deliberately settled herself for a good, uninterrupted examination of as much of Bessie's housekeeping as lay within her field of vision. The door of the little kitchen stood open. "She keeps her range shining. Looks better than mine. I'll say that much," Ma confided to a noisy bluebottle fly. "Tea-towels on the line are white, too. There goes her Aunt Judy up the walk. She will stay for supper, I reckon. I just naturally can't abide that Judith Baines. Nosey old woman. The very idea of her saying what she did to Ann Hicks. Bessie wouldn't listen to her; was bound to have Dave Benson, though he wasn't half good enough for her!" As if Davey wasn't worth more than the whole kit and bilen of Feines.

Ma had overheard Judy at the "Ladies' Aid" and had nearly boiled over. She dared not defend Davey because of the uncompromising stand she had taken against the young people, so she bit her tongue and savagely bided her time to even the score.

"Ma, oh, Ma! Where in tarnation are you, Ma?"

"If that isn't just like a man! Never can depend on one to do what you think he is going to." She popped the spy-glass into an old trunk, slammed the lid shut, and waddled to the stair head. "I'm up garret. What do you want?"

"What you doing up there?"

"Housecleaning. What you want?"

"Oh, nothing. Just wanted to know where you are. Coming down pretty soon?"

"Might as well," sighed Ma with a regretful glance toward the window.

Several weeks later as Ma descended the attic stairs armed with broom and dustpan, Pa commented, "Must be a sight of dirt up there this year. You have been cleaning up there most a month. What is the use of being so particular, Ma? Nobody ever sees up there, anyhow?"

"That is just like a man," snapped Ma. "They want things clean where they show. They sweep the dirt under the rugs and never dust the top of the bookcase."

"You needn't be so personal like, Ma." Pa looked injured. He and Davey had kept house once when Ma was laid up with a sprained ankle. "A body couldn't find any dirt in this house, not even with a microscope," grumbled Pa. "But say, that makes me think of something. Have you seen anything of Davey's spy glasses around here? He wanted them the other day and couldn't find them. He thought maybe he never moved them."

Ma started and glanced sharply at Pa. "If Davey took better care of his things, he would know where to find them. Seems like those binoculars wouldn't be so easy to lose. When did he have them last?"

"He can't seem to remember."

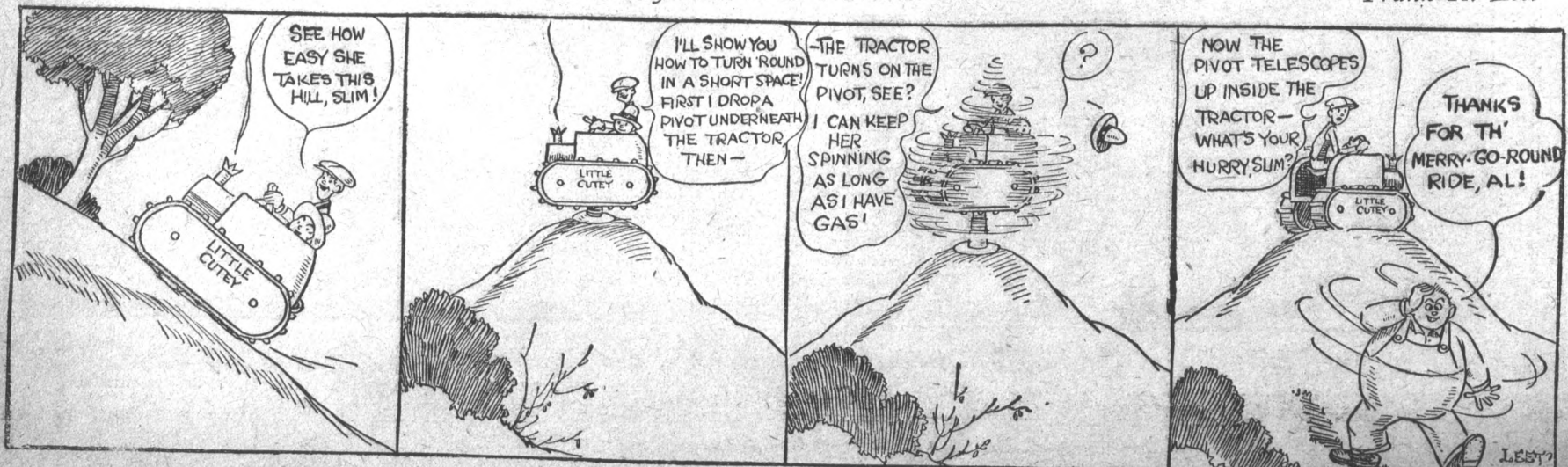
"Well, he ought to remember. Those glasses cost money. But it is nothing to me. I'm through remembering for him. Let his doll-baby try it awhile." Ma's voice took on an edge as she noted a fleeting twinkle in Pa's shrewd old eyes. "Consarn a man," she muttered as she hung up the broom and dustpan. "I'll let him know about that bite."

"What say Ma?"

"If you want any supper you'd best be bringing me a basket of chips," or-

Activities of Al. Acre—Slim Takes Another Dizzy Ride in Al's Tractor

Frank R. Leet



dered Ma Benson as she rattled the stove lids.

Weeks lengthened into months and yet there was no intercourse between Ma and the inmates of the little house across the garden fence. She had met Bessie several times, once on the street, again in the grocery store. Once they had sat in the same room and worked on the same quilt at the "Ladies' Aid," but Ma had not spoken. She had noted, uneasily, Bessie's flushed cheeks and trembling fingers. She had felt a little sorry for Bessie, a little ashamed of herself. If Pa hadn't been so dead certain he knew how to manage her, she would have spoken to the poor, little thing; but Pa and Davey made her so consarned mad. "Manage me! Humph!" Ma had nearly upset the quilting frames as she jabbed her needle wickedly into the ninepatch.

At another time she had nearly collided with David at the store door. To his friendly, "Hello, Ma," she had responded with a curt nod. Curiosity to observe how he had taken her coldness had prompted her to glance back through the window. What she had seen made her set her lips grimly. "Well, let them laugh," she had fumed. "I'll show them. Make fun of me, do they? We'll see who laughs last."

"I wonder what she is sewing on so busy every day? If that window was a wee mite lower I could see," Ma focused her glasses in vain. "Must be a new dress, she is so terribly interested," she surmised, and then disgusted at her failure to satisfy her curiosity, she shifted her view to the little yard and garden.

"Land, sakes! There is Mrs. Sim's old cow in their late corn! It is just ready to eat, too," Ma was ambiguous, but disturbed. "Davey ought to mend that fence. Somebody ought to drive it out. Bessie can't see it. It will be well-nigh ruined." Ma started, got as far as the head of the stairs, then stopped stubbornly. "Tain't our corn. Let them look out for themselves." Going back to her window, she picked up her spy glasses and grimly watched the destruction wrought by the animal. However, she sighed with relief when she saw Pa drive out the beast and mend the fence.

"You old fool, to care anything about it," she scolded herself as she went down stairs and mixed up a batch of ginger-snaps. As she turned out the first spicy painful, Pa stepped across the porch and hung up his hammer. His hand was on the latch.

"Dadburn the luck," he sniffed, as he turned and fled toward the barn.

"Humph!" grunted Ma.

Ma's curiosity was thoroughly aroused. She could not discover what made Bessie so busy every afternoon. "If it is a new dress it must be a terrible nice one, it takes her so long. She has sat right there by that window every afternoon for most a month now. Seems like she'd get it done pretty soon," puzzled Ma with her eyes glued to the binoculars, as she stood between the parted curtains in her eagerness to learn the secret.

Suddenly she dodged back between the curtains which fluttered together. Pa was coming from town and had glanced up toward the garret window. "But he couldn't see me through that little crack," she comforted herself. "What in tarnation is he coming home for this time a day?" she grumbled, as she listened for his inevitable, "Where are you, Ma?" But the screen door slammed and he did not call. A second slam, a few minutes later, woke the echoes. When she peeped again—this time through a hole in the curtain—he was going toward town on the trot.

"Whatever in the world?" Ma was thoroughly perplexed. Scarcely conscious of her action, she again turned her glass on the window of the little house. Her mind was occupied with Pa's unheard of performance. What did he want? Why didn't he call? Just then Bessie held up the garment she had been working on, gave it a little shake, and hugged it to her heart for a brief second.

Ma gasped and nearly dropped the glasses. Pa was forgotten. She sat heavily down on the old trunk, her face suddenly both tender and troubled. "Oh, hum! Why couldn't he have married Madge?" she sighed. She sat with the binoculars in her nerveless hand, without ambition enough to strike at the fly which crawled boldly across her forehead. Her eyes wandered about the attic to the toys which had been Davy's—an old velocipede, a dilapidated printing-press, an air gun; to an old crib bidden under the rafters. Then with a sudden resolution manifest in stiffened chin and spinal column, she caught the pestiferous fly with an energetic cupped hand, stood up and trained the spyglass on the sidewalk.

"I wonder what Pa is up to? I mean to find—." With her sentence unfinished, she snatched back the curtains, watching intently, a great fear clutching at her heart. A car had driven up and stopped before the little house.

Pa got out, followed by Joe Wheeler, and between them they helped David out and up the walk. Ma was shaking so that the glasses were out of focus. She could not see well without them, and by the time they were readjusted by her trembling hands, everybody had disappeared.

"Oh, Davey, lad!" she moaned as she hurried toward the stairs. She had reached the top step when her poor, old legs refused to do her bidding further. She could only slump down on the stair step and tremble as she repeated over and over, "Oh, Davey, my boy, my baby!"

How long she sat there she did not know, but she finally contrived to stumble down the stairs to her sunbonnet. Gathering strength with every step, she fairly ran to the back door, fumbled it open, and came face to face with Pa. Agitated as she was, her keen eyes discerned that he did not appear anxious. She paused to give him a chance to tell her any bad news, but he seemed strangely undisturbed.

"Davey twisted his ankle a little, at the store, getting off a ladder. We brought him home in Joe Wheeler's car just now," he vouchsafed after what seemed an age to her. "Nothing serious, though," he hastened to assure her as he caught a glimpse of the distressed face under the sunbonnet. "Bessie bandaged his foot. Didn't need the doctor. She is right handy. Bessie is. Where you goin', Ma?" questioned Pa innocently.

"Out to look at my dahlias. Any objections?" snapped Ma.

"None at all. None at all," chuckled Pa as he entered the kitchen.

Ma took a step and lingered. "What were you after when you came home and went back so quick? I heard you down here. I was up in the garret at the time," she explained lamely, conscious that she was betraying herself.

"Oh, I just hustled home for the liniment to rub on Davey's foot."

"Why didn't you call me?"

"I didn't want to fetch you away from your winder for nothin'. Get out of my chair, you old cuss," Pa wobbled the rocker until the protesting cat jumped to the floor, and then settled himself in the disputed territory. "Must have found those binoculars up there. Didn't you, Ma?" but the screen door banged as she waddled briskly across the porch.

That evening the kitchen was redolent of ginger-snaps. "Why don't you bake some other kind of cooky for a change?" complained Pa. "I'm about fed up on these dingbusted ginger-snaps."

There were many occasions during that late summer and autumn when Pa's long-suffering olfactory nerve was offended by the spicy odor he detested, for Ma was troubled. She could not bring herself to the point of surrender. She was proud and the hurt was deep. Then, too, the uneasy suspicion that Pa and Davey were laughing at her; treating her unforgiving attitude as a joke rather than as a trial to be borne with sad submission, irritated her. She would teach them that some dogs used their teeth.

The little window in the attic was free from cobwebs these days; the binoculars were always adjusted to bring the little house quickly within her range of vision; the stairs groaned more and more frequently under her slowly ascending stumble when the dinner work was done.

"Jehosephat!" snorted Pa one afternoon when he had returned unexpectedly. The ejaculation brought Ma to the head of the stairs.

Pa was so exasperating. "Well, now, what is the matter?" Her keen nose, however, had supplied the information. Pa's announcement, "Something's burning," reached her ears after she was well on her way down the creaking stairs.

"Well, I reckon you will do without bean soup for your supper," she panted as she snatched the smoking kettle from the stove.

"Did you go up garret for yarbs?" inquired Pa.

"Open that window and let this smoke out," snapped Ma. It just seemed as if a body never could do anything without having to explain to someone. She was more than ever convinced of her inability to get by without explanations, when a few days later Pa found her on her stiff, old knees, on the floor before the open drawer of the cherry bureau.

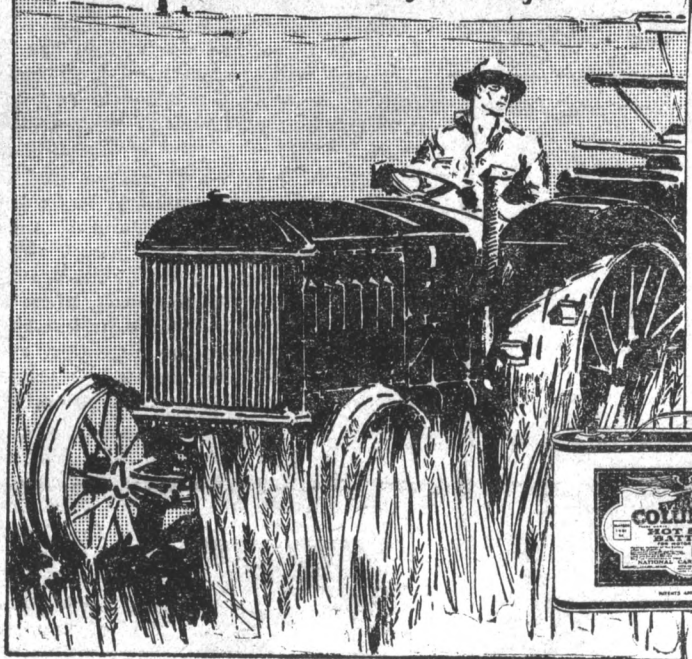
She had folded and refolded certain funny, little yellowed shirts; tenderly picked out the loops of a dilapidated bow that bore every evidence of having been chewed; had smiled with a tear in her eye as she recalled Davey's fat little feet in the fuzzy, blue booties, and was thoughtfully lifting out a downy crib blanket when Pa stuck his head in at the door.

"Hello, Ma. What you doing?" Then without waiting for her answer, he had withdrawn his inquisitive nose with a chuckle. That chuckle riled Ma to the ends of her toes. She shut

(Continued on page 661).

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Abraham and the Strangers

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

THE setting of this is all rural. The city had not been born, at least not in the modern sense. Get the picture: An old man, sitting by his tent door in the heat of the day, enjoying the shade of an oak. His face is tanned and seamed, as are the faces of those who spend their years on the desert. His beard is long and white. He fans himself with a palm leaf.

The three strangers appear, and the old man is all hospitality. He makes haste to get them a suitable meal. Cakes are made of meal, and a calf is dressed for meat. He bids his servant wash the feet of the guests, after the oriental custom. Overhead, the burning sun. Around, the heat that rises in waves and corkscrews. Overhead, a vulture sails past with motionless wing.

Three Men appear, and Abraham does not know that they are men of consequence, but he entertains them



as if they bore a message from a monarch—as, in fact, they did. Is the person who drops in to take supper with you of any importance? That all depends. What is importance? Who

is important? If it is true that to the chemist there is no dirt, and to the botanist there is no weed; if it is true that out of garbage the finest of dyes can be made, and flavoring extracts, what can not be made out of humans? To Christ all people are important. He saw the unchiseled grace in every crude soul.

Out of a crowd of young people no one can predict with certainty which has the greatest possibilities of success. Still less can he predict the possibilities of spiritual growth. One night a street preacher was conducting a meeting on the street of an English city. A little boy climbed up on the edge of the platform and sat there, listening. When the preacher was getting off the platform, he put his hand on the head of the little boy, saying, "God make you a great preacher some day." He became Gypsy Smith, the greatest evangelist of his type now living.

BUT we must not confine our idealism to children. Adults also have such possibilities, else Christ would never have paid his life on the cross. If you would know what such possibilities are, read, "Twice Born Men," by Harold Begbie, or, "The Ordinary Man and the Extraordinary Thing."

God tells Abraham what He intends to do with the wicked cities of the plain. As someone has said, God took Abraham into his confidence, so that he always had the latest news from heaven. Now, getting the latest news from heaven is by no means a lost art. People now are skilled in that kind of telegraphy. It is the most rewarding kind known. Said Mary Slessor, "Prayer is the greatest power God has put into our hands for service—prayer is harder work than doing, at least I find it so, but the dynamic lies that way to advance the kingdom."

Abraham was called the friend of God, says St. James (2:23). If that is so, it is easy to understand why he knew so much that other people did not. You tell your friend what is in your heart, and on your mind. God treats His friends so. He told Abraham. Humble, believing people are often the best teachers of religion, because they experience real religion. "I dwell in the high and holy place, with Him also that is of an humble and contrite heart." Self-assertion, pride, the inflated ego, are barriers to a full ac-

quaintance with Him. There is so much of us that no room remains for the Divine Spirit.

ABRAHAM prayed for the cities of the plain. Sodom and Gomorrah were situated near the Dead Sea. The tradition has come down that the soil is accursed and will bear no fruit. But before the fire fell, Abraham prayed for the inhabitants. He felt certain that Jehovah was righteous. He surely would not destroy the innocent with the wicked. Abraham feels the injustice of that. If he, a human being fallible, sinful, with errors of judgment and shortcomings of conduct, feels the injustice of such a course, will not God, the Almighty, the Perfect, have an even completer sense of righteousness? Is it not fair to judge God, in a sense, by ourselves? If we have certain feelings of right and wrong, is not God's attitude on such questions even more keen?

If not, where did man get his sense of right and wrong? The greater cannot come out of the less. We must get our moral sense from a greater source. Of course, this must also come by training. To read the press one would not infer that some people had much moral sense. But we know they are exceptions.

God is just. Let us stick fast by that. Abraham believed it, and that was the cause of his famous prayer. He could not believe that the Creator would destroy even ten righteous people, along with those who deserved such treatment. The Judge of all the earth must do right. But why was he so interested in Sodom and Gomorrah? You and I read of a flood in China that destroys ten thousand people, and we do not shiver. We ought to, but we do not. Somehow it is not easy to get the imagination working in such cases. It seems too vague and far away. But suppose you lived in China for six years. Suppose you knew by name many of the families which are drowned or rendered homeless. You thought of the dark-skinned little folks who are just about as cute as the white children at home. It would all be vivid enough. Said a missionary who wanted to go back, "I cannot sleep, for thinking of them." He had done something for these people, also. That makes all the difference in the world. When we help another, we are drawn toward him.

ABRAHAM had gone away on his punitive expedition and had returned a victor, and he had done it for some of the very people who were going to get the sulphur and hot limestone down their necks, and he felt sorry for them. If there were any worth salvaging, he wanted to be certain that they were given a chance of escape. He felt that way about it, and he was sure God would feel the same way.

The prayer is one of the utmost respect and reverence. "Behold now, I have taken upon me to speak unto the Lord, which am but dust and ashes. Peradventure there shall lack five of the fifty righteous—" Abraham did not address the Creator as if He were an old school boy friend, with a slap on the back. He felt that he was speaking to One to whom he owed everything he had, in whom he moved and had his being.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR MAY 16.

SUBJECT:—Abraham and the Strangers. Genesis 18: 1 to 8 and 16 to 19.
GOLDEN TEXT:—All the nations of the earth shall be blessed in Him. Genesis 18:18.

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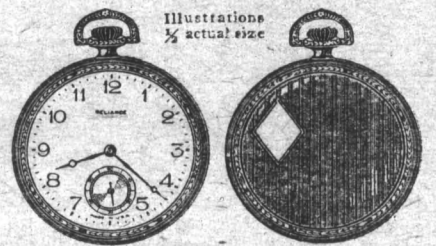
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GOING TO THE HOSPITAL

DID you know that Michigan has 228 hospitals, thereby giving you rather a wide choice if you have need for such service? Some of these are special hospitals, such as those for the insane, the tuberculous, and other special types of ailment. However, 168 of them are for community use, and it is figured that there is one hospital for every 297 people who live in Michigan.

I get my figures from data recently issued and compiled by the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association, so you may assume that it is reasonably correct. They have not included in their list such hospitals as are not decently conducted and in good standing. It seems from their figures that 28.9 per cent of Michigan counties have no hospitals at all, but this does not indicate poor service, for it is a much better record than the average. The counties having no hospitals for community use are: Alcona, Antrim, Arenac, Baraga, Benzie, Clare, Gladwin, Iosco, Kalkaska, Keweenaw, Lake, Lapeer, Leelanau, Mackinac, Midland, Missaukee, Montmorency, Ogemaw, Oscoda, Otsego, Presque Isle, Roscommon, Sanilac and Tuscola.

County hospitals are growing in favor all the time. Farmers' Bulletin No. 1485, just issued, tells about rural hospitals and gives a very interesting account of one at Urbana, Ohio, which manages to give its patients private rooms at \$2.50 to \$3.00 per day, pre-war rates. A rate of fifty dollars for maternity patients includes use of private room, delivery room, board and nursing.

The mayor of Urbana, a local physician, gives his testimony as follows: "We all like it. Clean building, good nursing, excellent food. Our best people, farming and town, go there. It costs about one-half as much as the average city hospital. Much used for maternity cases. Every physician recommends it. Every week specialists come from Columbus to perform operations. I had seven farmer patients there last year for operations. Have heard no criticisms. Pleased with the way farmers take up with it. The county could not have a hospital except in this way. Think it ideal for a rural hospital. Would recommend this system for every county."

I suggest that you write to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for your free copy of Bulletin No. 1485, and do a little studying on this important subject of rural hospitals.

SEES "GREEN."

My sister complains of seeing "green," that is, when looking at light colored objects they appear to have a greenish cast. Could disordered bile get into the eyes and cause this condition in any way? She also has sweating and chilling spells. What might cause this?—L. D. S.

No. Although you give no particulars about your sister, such as age, etc., I feel that she is probably at an age when she needs special attention, particularly as to nutrition and rest. These symptoms may be due to anemia. She needs very particular care and should have a careful and thorough physical examination.

MAY CONTEST RESULTS.

(From Boys' and Girls' Page).

THE "May" contest seemed very simple, but when one started on it he found it harder than anticipated.

The highest number of words made from the three letters in May, was eleven. They are as follows: Ma, My, Amy, Am, Ay, Yam, A. A. M., M. A., M. Y. Some would not ordinarily be considered words, but all are given in the dictionary.

The winners of the contest are as follows:

Pencil Boxes.

Lucy Kueper, R. 6, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Ida Baker, R. 2, McBain, Mich.

Dictionaries.

Emma Blahnik, R. 2, Carney, Mich.
Harold Clark, East Jordan, Mich.
Dorothy Barrett, Allen, Mich.

Clutch Pencils.

Lucile Jones, R. 1, Tecumseh, Mich.
Jack Kantola, Kalova, Mich.
Bernice Springer, 728 West Bond Street, Hastings, Mich.
Eva Miller, Custer, Mich.
Cecil Mitchell, Edmore, Mich.

MA BENSON'S BARK.

(Continued from page 659).

the drawer hastily and scrambled to her feet with the aid of the bed which slid and squeaked on its casters. When she had hobbled to the kitchen, the screen door was swinging shut and Pa's steps were heard making double-quick time to the barn. A cautious peep through the curtain a few minutes later further disturbed Ma's serenity. Pa and Davey were standing in the barn door laughing fit to kill. "Consarn a man!" glowered Ma as she filled the teakettle.

"What is that?" Ma sat up in bed and listened.

"Sounds like a knock. I'll go and see. What in tarnation does anybody want this time of night?" grumbled Pa as he pulled on his trousers and slipped on his shoes. It can't be Davey. He could run over to Doc Webster's as quick as he could come here to telephone. Somebody has broken down in their flivver, I reckon. Dadburn it! We ain't no repair shop." Pa groped his way to the back door while Ma listened. "What's that blasted rocking chair doing away over here? Dumb it!" swore Pa as he wrathfully disentangled himself in the dark.

"Hello, Pa!"
"Why, that you, Davey? What is wrong? Wait until I get this dingbusted door unlocked. The key sticks," cried Pa excitedly as he twisted the stubborn key. After what Ma considered an eternity of senseless twiddling with a perfectly good lock, the door was opened.

"What's the matter, Davey?"
"Why, nothing, Pa. I didn't mean to scare you," laughed Davey happily. "We have a brand new daughter over home. That's all. I want you to telephone to Aunt Judy to come and stay a few days. The nurse can't stay and Bessie needs help. Tell Ma we have named the baby for her, Jerusha Blake Benson—and say, Pa, she is a little peach. Come over and see her in the morning. Good-night, Pa. Don't forget to telephone Aunt Judy right away."

Ma Benson lifted her voice. "Pa, come right straight in here. Don't you dare telephone that old Judy Baines."

Pa felt his way back to the bedroom where Ma was dressing in the dark. "Why, I got to telephone. Bessie needs help," protested Pa.

"Shut up and light the lamp," snapped Ma.

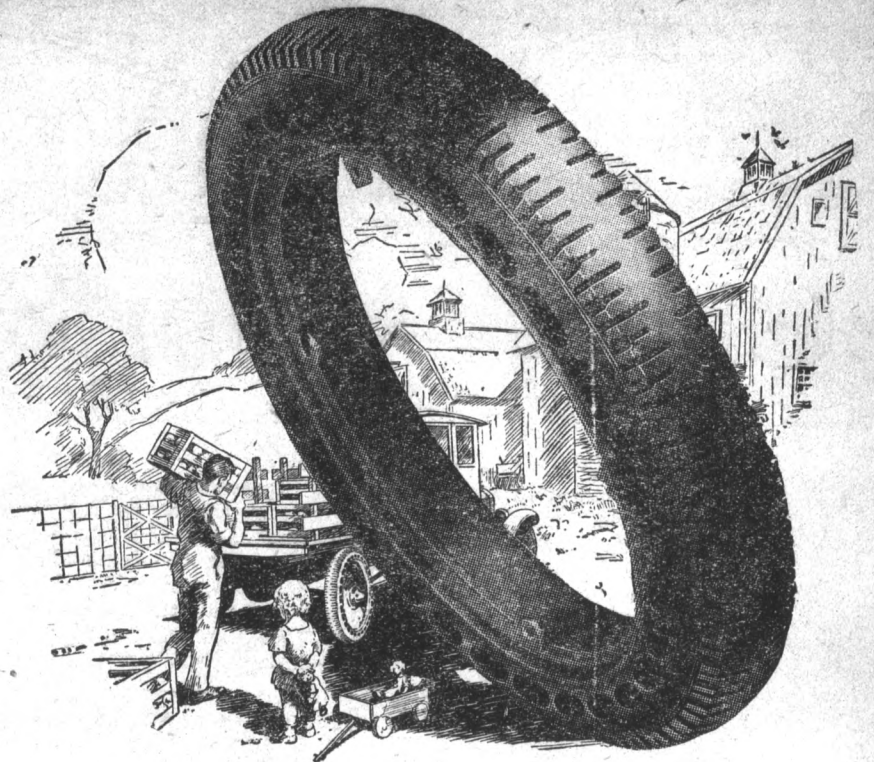
"Where you going, Ma?" inquired Pa meekly as he obeyed orders.

"Stop standing there with your mouth open and get the lantern," directed Ma as she emerged from the closet with a big shawl with which she swathed herself. And then as Pa hesitated, "Will you get that lantern, Jabe Benson, or shall I? Do you suppose that I am going to let that shiftless, no-account Judy Baines ruin the health and disposition of my grandchild?"

Although she noted the solemn wink which Pa bestowed on his reflection as he passed the mirror, she was magnanimous. "You can get your own breakfast, I reckon. There are plenty of ginger-snaps," she chuckled as she took the lighted lantern from his hand and started for the back door.

THE END.

The German navy is building a 3,000 ton rotorship.



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KELLY Demountable Cushion tires are intended to replace pneumatic tires on Ford and other light trucks in service where the wear on pneumatic tires is excessive.

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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
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Broiler Chicks (Not Accredited)	4.75	9.00	42.00	80	4.00	7.50	35	70

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MAIN HATCHERY, BOX M, ZEELAND, MICH.



WOMAN'S INTERESTS



Choose Color Scheme for Rooms

To Give Proper Background for Furniture and Accessories

THE cold spring weather has very much delayed our annual raid of spring housecleaning. But now that the weather bids fair to warm up, we hurry off to town to buy that new wall paper. But what color shall it be? Most farm women cannot consult an interior decorator, but by learning simple color schemes and paying attention to such things as walls, ceilings and floors, they can make their rooms attractive themselves.

The walls are important because they are the background of the home color-schemes and no home can be beautiful without the proper background. The beauty of a background is to enhance objects placed against it, and the walls should then be neutral surfaces.

Make Walls Neutral.

These backgrounds should be beautiful in the sunlight, as well as in the shadow. While gay curtains, lamps, books, cushions, and bowls of flowers add the colors needed to our rooms, it is the floors, walls, and woodwork that should be strictly without, and lacking in, intense colors.

The rooms should be beautiful before a piece of furniture is placed in them. They should be luminous with promise, hospitality inviting, and inexhaustible in its suggestions of any number of possible color schemes. A wall, painted or papered in blue, is limited. One may do only two or three things with it, but a grey or cream walled room has in it the capacity of being rose, or yellow, blue or green, demure or bright blue.

We advise walls of cream or grey exclusively. These include many tones of neutrality, from the delicate ivory through sand tones, to light tans and pearly greys. Between these, there are many graduations.

Certain Rooms Require Warmer Tones.

Northern and western rooms require warmer tones on the walls—cream, putty, tan—for instance. Further warmth may be added by a properly selected color scheme in the room furnishings. Southern and western exposures will welcome any of these tints, but it is in these rooms that the cool greys are at their best. The color schemes selected for use against the walls may be cool, also, depending for degree upon the sunlight and glow in the room; but let blue and green predominate, with accents of other and warmer colors to enhance the coolness.

Another consideration in the selection of a wall tone is the general color scheme desired in a room. The neutral tint that blends best must be the one selected. Tan, for example, would be unfortunate when the predominant scheme is to be yellow. Grey is not so good a selection with very predominant blue as it is with predominant green, in the cool combinations; and grey is really better with yellow than it is with rose in the warm color combination. Ivory or cream goes with everything, and a sufficient putty tone, somewhat the color of bisque, may be used delightfully in any room.

Light tones are as beautiful in our living rooms and dining rooms as they are in bedrooms. These days, neutral wall papers are used in our homes by

people of good taste. Tan and greys are very suitable for living rooms. This custom cannot be too strongly recommended, and the fact that it is being taken up by the majority of women will recommend it to those who distrust what they term new and plain effects. Backgrounds are always best plain.—Mrs. Julia Wolfe.

HUCKSTER'S GARDEN PROFIT FOR THE CHILD.

WE have always been adverse to buying our children to do things about the home. We have tried to teach them that the home is an institution in which we all must cooperate.

But, last spring, I thought of a plan by which our boy and girl, age nine and eleven respectively, could make their own spending money and thus

learn the value of money, and yet not be paid directly for their efforts. When the garden was ready for planting, a full row across it was given to each child. With but little guidance by way of suggestion, they were permitted to plant what they wished. They tended these rows all summer and whenever we wanted anything from these rows for the family table, they were paid a small sum for them.

They soon learned if the vegetables were well sorted and cleaned that they received more for them. They gave their rows careful attention and watered them during dry spells, so that they might grow bigger and better vegetables.

But the proof of the pudding is in the fact that both children are anxious to try the plan again this year and are asking for two rows instead of one.—Mrs. C. L.

process very gradually at first. A Few Cautions Are Necessary.

1. When introducing a new food begin with a small amount, cautiously, only increasing the quantity as it is seen to be well borne.

2. Never begin a new food in very hot weather, or when the baby is meeting unusual conditions, such as a journey from home or a slight illness.

3. Be sure that every food is thoroughly cooked.

4. Never give a baby bread that is less than twenty-four hours old.

5. In the first year of life a baby's diet must be limited to water and milk; with simple cereals, including dried bread and a little potato, and easily digested vegetables, broths and fruit juices in the terminal months.

DISCARDED AUTO TIRES MAKE FLOWER BED.

SINCE the modern motor truck has come to replace, to a great extent, the wagon of yesterday, the farm woman does not have the fannies from the worn-out wagon wheels to use as a fernery in the front yard. As a substitute, I use worn-out tires for this purpose to a very good advantage. I stacked three tires, one on top of the other, and secured them by running strong wires through them and fastening these wires to small posts inside of the fernery thus formed. The tires were painted green and the circle filled with rich soil, and planted to my favorite flowers, asters, with a small vine clambering over the edge. From my dining room window, I enjoy my unique flower bed during the meal hour.—L. F.

CLIPPED FROM LETTERS.

I HAVE found that a large round tin can with a tight fitting cover is excellent to store furs and other valuables away from moths. The furs must be thoroughly aired and cleaned before storing.—Mrs. D. L.

When making biscuits to be served with creamed chicken or other meat and gravy, I cut them with the doughnut cutter, then heap the meat in the center and pour the gravy over all. They are much more attractive.—Miss B. P.

My children are fond of peanut butter and bacon sandwiches. I spread the bread very thin with peanut butter before laying on the bacon. They also like a thin slice of cheese slipped into their jelly or jam sandwiches.—Mrs. P. C.

Left-over scalloped or creamed potatoes or other vegetables make a tasty salad, if chopped onion, diced celery, and mayonnaise are added to the left-overs and the whole served on crisp lettuce.—Miss T. H.

After remodeling our house recently, we had a rather large piece of wall board left. I covered this with white cloth and find it just the thing to pin dollies, curtains, and panels to when drying them.—Mrs. D. I.

For a change when frosting a cake, allow a thin layer of melted chocolate to flow over the top of the frosting after it has been spread on the cake and a thin crust has formed on the top. This is particularly good with marshmallow icing.—Miss F. H.

Baby's Feeding Problems

Answered by Dr. C. H. Lerrigo



When Summer Comes Baby's Food Needs Most Careful Attention.

AT eight months of age the baby may begin to take supplemental food. Weaning may begin at the ninth month by allowing outside feeding to take the place of one or two nursings daily. The process of weaning should be completed from the tenth to the twelfth month, depending upon the vigor of the baby and the favor with which he accepts and digests other foods. It is not wise to attempt weaning during the hottest months of the summer.

Feeding Cereals.

The first extra food to be given to a baby is a cereal of some easily digested variety. A few years ago cereals were withheld until babies were at least a year old, but later investigations have proved the digestive powers of the babies are equal to them at a younger age. Some doctors now recommend them at six months. I think it best not to begin until a baby is eight months old. At that time cereal feeding may begin whether the child is breast or bottle fed.

The important point in preparing cereals is to make very sure that they are well cooked. A double cooker should be used and the cereal cooked

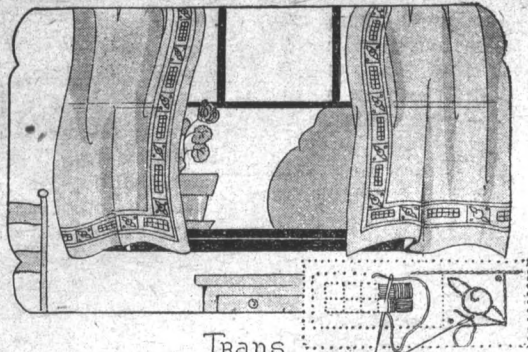
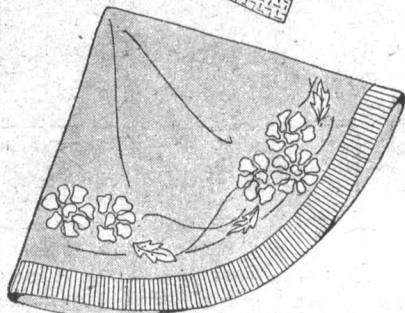
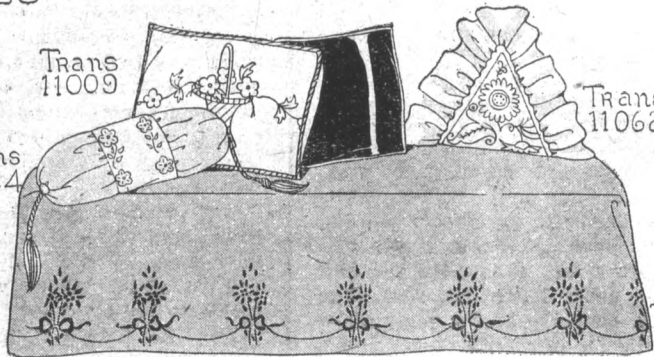
slowly for at least two hours. Oatmeal and cream of wheat are examples of the class of cereals to be used. In the beginning serve only a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful, but as the little one becomes accustomed to the new diet more may be given. With this may be given whole milk and a very little sugar, though it is better to train a child to eat cereals flavored with salt instead of sugar.

At this age all babies enjoy and are helped by a little fruit juice, preferably orange juice, once or twice daily.

Other Food.

As the baby becomes accustomed to cereals, other foods may be cautiously added. Zwiebach, dry bread, toasted bread or milk toast are well liked and digested. Baked potato may be added at nine or ten months, and a little later boiled potato mashed in milk. At ten months a few teaspoonfuls of beef juice may be given daily, also chicken broth. A taste of green vegetables, such as spinach, thoroughly cooked and mashed to a pulp may be tried, especially if constipation exists. In giving these foods, regularity should be observed and the feeding allowed to take the place of a bottle or breast nursing, thus beginning the weaning

For June Brides' Hope Chest

Trans
11089Trans
11011Trans
11012Trans
11123Trans
11009Trans
11044Trans
11062Trans
11096

HAPPY is the bride that the sun shines on," but happy also will be the bride who goes to her new home with her hope chest filled with dainty yet practical things that will add a bit of color and a touch of her personality to each room.

What bride would not enjoy cooking in her new kitchen, if a pair of dainty white curtains, embroidered in design No. 11089 fluttered in the breeze of the open window. She might have the curtains all embroidered and leave the hems unfinished until she knew the exact length she needed them. This pattern contains three and three-quarter yards of border, two inches wide. It can also be used on scarfs and dresses.

No hope chest can have too many towels and transfer No. 11011 contains three designs that are simple to make yet very effective. Each design contains two yards and they are one-half, three-quarters, and one and three-quarters inches wide, respectively. They will be found adaptable to many household articles and to children's clothes.

Block initials add a touch of individuality to a bride's household linens. Transfer No. 11012 contains three sizes of monograms, three sets one inch high, two sets two inches high, and one set three inches high.

Design No. 11119 includes dainty flower sprays suitable for handkerchiefs, lingers, and infants' clothes. The designs vary in size from one and one-half by two and three-quarter inch-

es to three by six and one-quarter inches.

Besides being used on a tray, transfer No. 11126 would add a quaint touch to curtains, shelving, or table covers. The pattern contains two sets, each four and one-half by fifteen inches.

The bride will find use for design No. 11123 on a centerpiece or a pillow. It measures thirteen inches in diameter. The flowers and leaves can be embroidered in solid stitch, in outline stitch, or a combination of applique and embroidery is effective.

Transfer No. 11113 is easy to work and adaptable to a multitude of colors, if used on curtains, spreads, or pillows. This pattern includes six motifs, two of them eleven by twelve inches, and the other four are eight by twelve inches.

The three pillow designs illustrated can be used in many different ways. Basket spray No. 11009 contains ten motifs. Forget-me-not border No. 11044 contains four and three-quarter yards of five-eighth-inch border, particularly suitable to the bride's lingerie and kiddies' clothes. No. 11062 contains six conventional motifs, suitable on pillows, bags, and scarfs.

Border No. 11096 can be used on curtains, pillows, or towels. It contains four lengths of border four and one-quarter by nineteen inches.

Any of these designs for stamping can be obtained by sending 13 cents in stamps or coin to the **PATTERN DEPARTMENT, MICHIGAN FARMER, DETROIT, MICHIGAN.**



A cash customer at your gate

More than 5,000,000 cross ties, costing \$6,500,000, were purchased by New York Central Lines in 1925.

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Only a small amount of the lumber for these ties was purchased along the lines of the New York Central, because only a small amount was so available.

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W. Leghorns and Anconas	\$12.50	\$60.00
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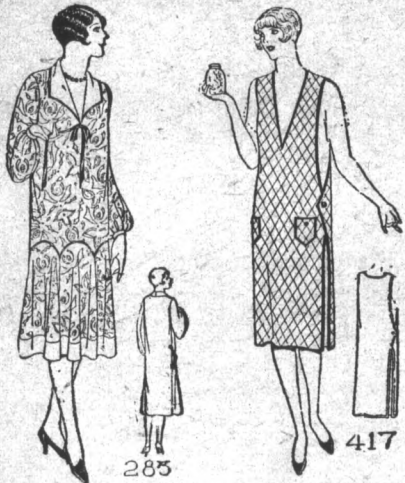
Care in selection, culling, breeding and the introduction of high blood lines from other high-record stock has made possible this year the finest breeding birds we have ever had. Reliable Chicks Live, Lay and produce Egg Profits. Order direct from this ad. Instructive Catalog FREE. Reference, Zeeland State Bank.

RELIABLE POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, R.I. Box 42 Zeeland, Mich.

Michigan Farmer Pattern Service

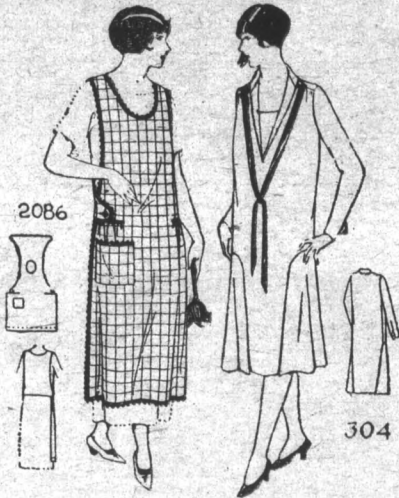
The Spring Silhouette Has Three Versions, the Princess Line, the Flared Type and the Plaited One

No. 283—Dress with Long Sleeves. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 40-inch material, with ½ yard of 36-inch contrasting and 3 yards of ribbon.



283

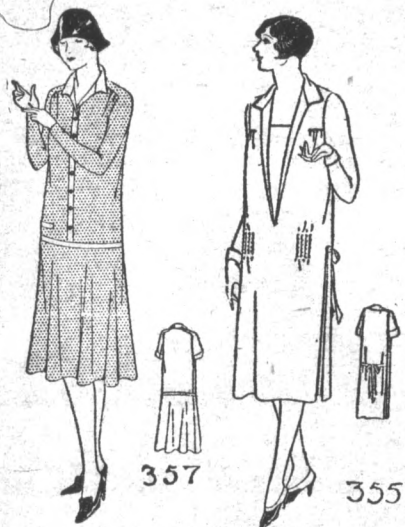
No. 2086—Practical One-piece Apron. Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Any size requires 2 yards of 32-inch material with 7½ yards braid or binding.



304

No. 417—One-piece Apron. Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Any size requires 3 yards of 36-inch material.

No. 357—Very New! Very Smart! Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 3¾ yards of 36-inch material, with ¾ yard of 27-inch contrasting.



357

355

No. 355—Style Suitable for Stout Figures. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 3¾ yards of 40-inch material.

No. 194—Dress for Full Figures. Cut in sizes 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust measure. The 46-inch size requires 3¾ yards of 54-inch material, with ½ yard of 36-inch contrasting.



194

265

No. 418—Apron Style. Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Any size requires two yards of 32-inch material, with 7½ yards of braid or binding, with ½ yard of contrasting material for pocket facings.

No. 365—Smart Junior Frock. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1 yard of 36-inch plain material, with 1 yard of 36-inch figured material and 5¾ yards of binding.



365

300

No. 265—Lovely Afternoon Frock. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 2¾ yards of 54-inch material.

No. 300—Charming Design. Cut in sizes 14, 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¾ yards of 40-inch material, with 5¾ yards of ribbon.

The price of each of these patterns is 13 cents, as is also the price of our Spring and Summer Fashion Catalog. Besides the newest things in spring and summer dresses for madame and miss, this catalog contains a good variety for the kiddies. And then, too, there are six full pages of needlework designs. The price of the book will be saved many times over by the patterns you will need. No pattern or needlework design costs more than 13 cents. Address all orders to the PATTERN DEPARTMENT, MICHIGAN FARMER, DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

Capture Vitamins in Vegetables

THERE is health in vegetables. So says the food specialist, but to retain the health-giving qualities that are to be found in varying amounts in this food, it must be cooked properly. And perhaps no other branch of cookery receives less attention.

Steaming is one of the most satisfactory ways of cooking vegetables, as the flavor and food properties are retained. Spinach, for instance, should always be steamed. Some of the coarser vegetables, however, are boiled. Delicate vegetables, such as peas, beans, and young carrots, can be cooked in an earthenware casserole with a small quantity of water.

All green vegetables should be cooked in an open saucepan to preserve their color, and root vegetables in a covered saucepan as the steam helps to soften them. Only a small amount of water should be used.

The following recipes for serving vegetables are favorites with our readers:

Corn Oysters.

To a quart of grated sweet corn or canned corn, add the yolks of two eggs and about a cup of rolled white crackers. Season with salt and pepper. Beat the egg whites very stiff and add. If too moist for forming into balls, add more cracker crumbs. Roll into balls (flour on hands is a help) and fry in hot fat. If canned corn is used the liquid should be drained off.—Mrs. R. B. M.

Escalloped Cabbage.

1 small cabbage 4 tb. flour
2 cups milk ¼ cup grated cheese
4 tb. butter

Boil cabbage until tender. Chop and place in a buttered baking dish. Cover with a sauce made of the butter, flour, and milk. Sprinkle the top with the grated cheese and bake until cheese is melted.—Mrs. C. J. P.

Spinach Omelet.

4 eggs ¼ peck spinach
1 tb. of cream or milk 2 tb. white or brown
¼ tsp. pepper sauce
2 tb. melted butter ½ tsp. salt

To the eggs, add the cream or milk, salt and pepper. Melt the two tablespoons of butter in an omelet pan and when hot pour in the mixture; stir slowly with a fork over a hot fire and shake the pan. When set, shape the omelet on one side of the pan; allow it to take color in a hot oven and turn quickly on a hot platter. Have the spinach cooked and rubbed through a sieve. Heat it with two tablespoons of white or brown sauce, seasoned to taste, and fill into the center of the omelet. Pour a little hot brown sauce around the omelet and serve at once.—Mrs. O. E. H.

Greens with Dressing.

Greens 2-3 cup of water
1 slice of smoked ham 2 eggs
or bacon 1 tb. of flour
½ cup good strong vinegar 4 tb. sour cream
Seasonings

Boil any kind of greens in salted water until tender, and drain well. Cut a slice of smoked ham, or a few slices of bacon in small dice, and fry. When done, add the vinegar, water and let come to a boil. To the eggs, add the

ute or two. Add salt and pepper to taste and pour over the greens.—Mrs. A. D. M.

Asparagus with Cheese.

1 cup bread crumbs 1 tb. of flour
2 tb. grated cheese 1 cup milk
1 bunch asparagus Salt and pepper
(cooked) 1 tb. of butter

Melt the butter in a hot saucepan and add flour. Stir in the milk and the seasoning; do not let it lump. Place a layer of asparagus in bottom of the baking-dish and cover with bread crumbs. Fill the dish with alternate layers of crumbs and asparagus; then pour over it, the cream sauce. Cover the top with the grated cheese and bake.—Mrs. W. F.

BEAUTIFYING MY TEMPORARY HOME.

I HAVE found myself many times in a new home with few shrubs and sometimes none at all. It is not necessary to leave the home grounds barren of beauty, even if we are to be in the home for only a year or two. It is easy to plant annuals that will almost take the place of the hardy shrubs and perennials, though requiring somewhat more care, of course.

For the bold plants in the background, the castor bean and canna are

My Best Vacation

VACATION time is just around the corner and it is time that every one of us had our recreation days all planned, even though we change those plans several times before the stated date arrives.

Perhaps no one needs to take a vacation more than does the folks who live on the farm. No matter how simple or how short the trip, every farmwife should plan to get away with her family to a change of scenery and from daily routine.

Our readers are anxious to hear about the best vacation you ever had. Write a letter and tell us about where you went and how you arranged it.

For the five best letters we will give oak-finished recipe files, handy for filing all your clipped and tested recipes. Address your letters to Martha Cole, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, before May 21.

both well suited, and the hollyhock has always been a great favorite for such places, though it does not bloom the first summer unless the seeds are planted inside very early. Vines over a trellis or fence may be used for a background for flower planting or for yard hedges, and the honeysuckle is almost as beautiful as the best pruned privet.

Cosmos bloom in the fall, but during the summer the tall, tree-like plants give a very fine fern-like green and the new double sort will bear very beautiful blooms, the center being filled with tiny petals that make the bloom into a perfect rosette. Instead of the hardy perennials in the border, we can plant annual poppies, zennias, four o'clocks, and many other showy flowers that will answer almost as well. We can have our violet beds by getting plants, and pansies for the shady nooks can be grown from seeds. The geraniums, and other house bloomers that thrive outside help to add color, and gladioli and the tuberous begonias are also easily planted and beautiful, working in well with the less showy and finer annuals, such as the corn flowers, mourning brides, nicotianas, and with trailers like verbenas, for covering the ground with color.—A. H.



Bertha Walter Won't Let the Stray Lambs go Hungry.

flour and sour cream and beat with the egg beater until smooth. Then remove pan with vinegar and meat from the fire and stir in the egg mixture. Stir constantly until it boils for a min-



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

REMOVE PUTTY.

We are going to reputty our windows. How can the old putty be removed?—Mrs. C. L.

If the putty is on the glass, apply a heated iron to the spot until it becomes soft and then it can be scraped off with a knife. This same method can be used to remove putty from wood, being careful not to scorch the wood.

FRUIT STAINS ON SILK.

Please tell me what will remove a fruit stain from my brown flat crepe dress.—Mrs. D. P.

Fruit stains that will not yield to cold water are difficult to remove from silk without injuring the fabric or color. Warm water and borax is the safest method to use, but it is not successful in all cases.

CAN HORSE RADISH FOR WINTER.

Please send me a recipe for preserving horseradish for winter use.—Mrs. F. C.

Grind the horseradish fine, and to each pint add one-half teaspoon salt and one-half teaspoon sugar. Cover with three parts vinegar and one part water which has been boiled. Pack in sterilized jars and seal.

If your horseradish tends to have a flat taste, it is usually caused by using too strong vinegar. The vinegar

taste will overcome the spicy taste of the horseradish.

Several of our readers have told of packing the horseradish roots in earth in the cellar rather late in the fall and then of preparing them as they wished to use them.

MARS ON FURNITURE.

How can I remove scratches, mars, and rings from my walnut library table and furniture?—Mrs. C. O.

If the mars and scratches are deep, they cannot be removed without refinishing. If only slight, these scratches can be made practically invisible by rubbing with a good furniture polish or wax. To remove the white rings caused by dampness, rub them well with a damp cloth to which a few drops of ammonia has been added. A very good furniture polish can be made at home by mixing equal parts of vinegar, turpentine, and sweet oil. Shake well in a bottle each time before using. Dampen a soft cloth with this and rub the furniture well. Polish with a dry soft cloth.

POOR MAN'S WAFFLES.

In answer to Mrs. R. M.'s request for a recipe for "poor man's waffles," Mrs. L. A. sends this recipe. She says they are sometimes called "fattigman."

5 eggs
5 tb. sweet cream
5 tb. sugar
2 tsp. vanilla (the real)

Flour calls for brandy)
Flour to make a stiff dough

Mix as for cookies, roll very thin, cut in rectangular squares and fry in hot fat.



Adventures of Tilly and Billy

The Tale of the Tick of a Watch

AS soon as Bunny Brown Ears and Frisker the Squirrel were out of sight, Slinky Sly Fox crept up to the gnarly oak tree. He poked his long slim paw with its sharp claws down into the hollow and pulled out the Gold Watch.

"Ah! Ah!" said Slinky as the Watch glittered in the sunshine.

"Tick, tick, tick, tick," said the Watch.

Slinky Sly Fox listened, and then he listened again.

"What can it be? A treasure, a treasure!" he said to himself. "It must be valuable or Bunny Brown Ears



Slinky Did Not See Blackie Crow and His Mate.

would not have hidden it so safely. Lucky for me that I spied on him. I'll just hide this in my own secret hiding place and perhaps I'll learn more about it."

Then Slinky Sly Fox looked all around him. He peeked behind this tree and that to make sure no one was near. Seeing no one, he hurried off to hide the Gold Watch in the hollow

of the tree that was just beside his den in Hickory Hollow.

"Safe at last," said Slinky. "From my front door I can see if any intruders come near my treasure," and he chuckled to himself at the surprise Bunny and Frisker would have when they found the hollow in the gnarly oak tree empty.

Now Slinky Sly Fox was sly and his sharp eyes usually saw everything, but they failed this time to see Blackie Crow and some of the rest of the Crow family sailing around in the air overhead. No sooner had Slinky Sly Fox slipped the Gold Watch into his safe hiding place and disappeared into his den, than Blackie Crow and his mate flew down and sat on a branch of the tree where the Gold Watch was hidden.

"Caw, caw, aw, aw. What do I hear?" asked Blackie of his mate.

"Caw, caw, aw, aw. It's only the tapping of Reddy Woodpecker," she answered.

"No, no, not at all," and Blackie Crow flew nearer to the trunk of the tree to listen.

"Tick, tick, tick, tick," said the Watch from its hiding place, in hopes that Billy, its owner, would hear him.

Blackie listened again, then peeked into the hollow opening. He saw something shiny and the next minute had disappeared into the hollow of the tree.

"Caw, caw, caw. Come out, come out, you'll get in a trap, Blackie," called his mate.



Diligent Chicks Did It & Will Do It For You

High in quality, low in price. Never before did I get so many eggs in winter time, writes one customer. Our stock culled by the very best experts. Do not pay fancy prices for chicks that are not better. Ten years of honest dealing behind us. Pullet after May first.

	500	100	50	25
S. C. White Leghorns.....	\$52.50	\$11.00	\$5.75	\$3.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks.....	62.50	13.00	6.75	3.50
S. C. Rhode Island Reds.....	62.50	13.00	6.75	3.50
S. C. Mottled Anconas.....	52.50	11.00	5.75	3.00
Mixed Chicks.....	37.50	8.00	4.25	2.25

DILIGENT HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Harm J. Knoll, R. No. 11, HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.



ACCREDITED CHICKS AND EGGS

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.

M. D. WYNGARDEN
ROUTE 4, - BOX M, - ZEELAND, MICH.

CERTIFIED ECKARD'S LEGHORNS TRAP NESTED

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

LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARMS

Reduced Prices for June Delivery

Varieties	Postpaid Prices on	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns (Tancred).....	\$2.50	\$4.75	\$9.00	\$42.00	Write for	
Barred Rocks, (Park's Strain).....	3.25	6.00	11.00	52.00	Special	
S. C. & R. C. Rhode Island Reds.....	3.25	6.00	11.00	52.00	Prices	

Mixed Chicks, \$9.00 per 100. All chicks Michigan State Accredited. Smith hatched. Every breeder passed by representative of Michigan State College. At egg-laying contests Lakeview stock has made good. Order from this ad. Free Catalog.

Lakeview Poultry Farm, R. R. 8, Box 6, Holland, Mich.



EGG LINE WHITE LEGHORNS

MICHIGAN STATE CERTIFIED AND ACCREDITED Egg Line Baby Chicks are the State Certified and Accredited product of the finest Tancred-Barron flock matings in America. Possessing those qualities essential to livability, rapid development and quantity egg production, they are the choice of exacting poultrymen and at the low prices we quote are the outstanding chick value of the season.

WE ARE NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR LATE MAY AND EARLY JUNE DELIVERY

Write at once for valuable illustrated catalog, which tells all about them in a clear, truthful way.

J. PATER & SON R. 4, - BOX M, HUDSONVILLE, MICH.

DUNDEE PURE BRED CHICKS

Stock all Michigan State Accredited and Blood Tested for white diarrhea for the past two years. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. New low prices from May 24th to July 5th.

	100	500	1000
B. P. Rocks, (extra special).....	\$13.00	\$62.00	\$120
B. P. Rocks (selected).....	12.00	57.00	110
R. I. Reds.....	12.00	57.00	110
English White Leghorns.....	10.00	50.00	95

Order from this ad. or write for catalogue. Dundee Hatchery & Poultry Farm, Dundee, Mich

Prices for Early Summer and Harvest Hatched Chicks

We are able to promptly fill your order for chicks from high egg record and pure-bred flocks. Our chicks are strong, healthy and vigorous, hatched from free-range hens. Place your order direct from this ad and save time, or get our Free Catalog. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

	50	100	500	1000
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns.....	\$5.50	\$10.00	\$45.00	\$90.00
Black Minorcas, Anconas.....	6.50	11.00	50.00	100.00
Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds.....	6.50	12.00	55.00	110.00
White and Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orpington.....	7.00	13.00	60.00	120.00
Jersey Black Giants, 25c each. Hamburgs, 10c each. Assorted Light and Heavy, 9c. Assorted Heavy, 10c. LANTZ HATCHERY, Box J, TIFFIN, OHIO. Established 1905.				

HUNDERMAN CHICKS

Chicks that are hatched from free range breeders carefully selected. Our flocks and hatchery inspected and passed by representative of Michigan State College. Refer you to State Commercial Savings Bank. Order from this ad.

	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.

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 stock. 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 APPLEDOORN BROS. HOLLAND HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, R. 7-C, Holland, Mich.

CHIX FOR 26 YEARS

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.

	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Minorcas.....	\$7.00	\$13.50	\$65.00	\$125.00
Extra Quality Barron White Leghorns.....	8.50	11.00	52.00	100.00
S. C. White, Brown, Buff and Bl. Leghorns, Anconas.....	6.00	10.00	47.00	93.00
Assorted Heavy Mixed.....	6.75	13.00	63.00	120.00
Barred and Wh. Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Bl. Minorcas.....	6.50	10.00	47.00	93.00

Assorted Heavy Mixed.....
Parks Pedigreed Barred Rocks, 18c each. Assorted Light: 50, \$4.50; 100, \$8.50; 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.

Town Line POULTRY FARM

Reduced Prices on Michigan Accredited Chicks

Order your chicks at prices in this ad for delivery week of June 1st and 8th. Every breeder passed by inspectors under supervision of Michigan State College.

Varieties	Postpaid prices on:	100	500	1000
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, S. C. Anconas		\$10.00	\$45.00	\$90.00
Barred Rocks		13.00	60.00	100.00
Mixed or Broilers		8.00	40.00	80.00

Special Matings at slightly higher prices. After week of June 8, 1c per chick less.

GET OUR NEW CATALOG—IT'S FREE.
Send for our new catalog and learn why Town Line chicks must be good. All flocks milk fed. All chicks Newton hatched. Egg contest records and show winnings fully described. Write for low prices on 8-10 week old pullets now ready for shipment.

J. H. GEERLINGS, Owner
R.F.D. 1, BOX M, ZEELAND, MICH.

WASHTENAW Baby Chicks

Pure Bred **BABY CHICKS** Michigan Accredited

We have not only selected our breeding stock and mated our birds for best results, but we have joined the Michigan Accredited Association. An inspector from the Agricultural College approves every bird. This work is for your protection and gives you the most up-to-date in baby chicks. Write for literature and price list. Our chicks cost no more and you can feel safe. 100% live delivery. Write today.

Get Our Illustrated Literature

We have prepared a big, illustrated circular which tells all about our chicks. It is worth your while to get it if you expect to buy chicks this year.

PRICES: Our prices are reasonable. Our chicks are good. Write today.
WASHTENAW HATCHERY, 2501 Geddes Road, ANN ARBOR, MICH.

1,000,000 BABION'S QUALITY CHICKS

36 VARIETIES. For 1926. Breeders of Highest egg-producing strains in all leading varieties. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid prices.

Varieties	25	50	100	500	1000
English White & S. & R. C. Brown Leghorns	\$3.75	\$7.00	\$13	\$62	\$120
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.

Varieties	100	500	1000
Barred Plymouth Rocks (AA)	\$17.00	\$82.50	\$160
Barred Plymouth Rocks (A)	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.

Varieties	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	\$4.00	\$7.50	\$14.00	\$67.50	\$130
Bar. Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas & Bl. 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.

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

Varieties	25	50	100
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

PROFIT PRODUCING CHICKS

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.

GET OUR SPECIAL SALE PRICE LIST

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.

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 purebred varieties. Hatching eggs. Free circular and big discount before buying elsewhere.

BECKMAN HATCHERY

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

POULTRY

THE DIAGNOSIS OF DISEASE.

THE first question which confronts a poultryman with sick birds is, "what ails my birds?" It is obviously necessary to determine the nature of the trouble before instituting preventive or curative treatment. But it must be understood that the average poultryman or farmer cannot diagnose poultry diseases, either by external or internal examination, with any degree of certainty. In most cases it is possible by a careful examination to locate the trouble, and thereby place it in a general group of disorders which affect this or that particular organ in a given way.

Two Methods of Examination.

There are two general methods of making a diagnosis—external examination and postmortem examination internally. An external examination may show a certain well defined set of symptoms which are always associated with illness of any nature, and which must be understood before attempting to make an exact diagnosis. Symptoms to look for are: A lack of interest in what is going on about it; a dumpy appearance, caused by contraction of the neck, ruffled feathers, sitting in one place, usually in a dark corner out of the way of the other birds; the eyes closed most of the time, giving the bird a sleepy appearance, the wattles and the comb shriveled up, and dark or purple in color, or very pale; and decided loss of appetite.

When these symptoms are noted, the bird should be isolated, and an attempt made to more accurately define the trouble. Whenever birds die from unknown causes, the poultryman should make a postmortem examination, and try to determine from the general condition of the internal organs the exact nature of the disease. This may prevent any further outbreak, and the experience acquired by dissecting and studying the birds will enable the poultryman to do it each time more accurately. You should be so familiar with the normal appearance of the organs as to detect at once any unnatural condition.

Value of Postmortem.

The majority of birds which die are victims either of a simple disease or of complications which have decided internal and visible characteristics, and with a little study such postmortem examination will prove both interesting and instructive. The following procedure is good in making such an examination: Lay the dead bird on her back, braced up on a piece of inch board; extend the wings and legs, and fasten with nails to the board. Pluck the feathers from the breast and abdomen; then take a sharp knife, and cut the skin on the median line, from the crop to the vent, taking care not to cut through the flesh and rupture any of the organs. Next take a pair of blunt sharp-pointed scissors and cut the flesh away from the abdomen, cutting the ribs on either side of the breast bone, so that it may be taken out entire. In doing this be careful not to injure the organs or to make them bleed.

Preparing the Bird.

After the breastbone is removed, the entire cavity of the body is exposed, and the organs will be seen lying in their natural position. Now you can study each organ, taking the uppermost first, and ascertain if it is normal, or, if not, what is the cause. In making a postmortem examination, if the disease seems to have been located, a description of the disease should be gone over carefully and compared with the conditions found, to verify or disprove the supposition.

A more extended study of the dis-

eases of poultry and their symptoms should be gone over by the poultryman, as space will not permit of their discussion at this writing.—Edward A. Williams.

HOW I RAISE GOSLINGS.

I NOTICED last year some had difficulty in raising goslings. I want to tell you how I have raised goslings for ten years and never lost one. I give them all the fresh water they want; also give them sweet skim-milk with bread twice a day until about six weeks old. After that I feed them only once a day, in the morning. They grow so fast when well fed, but I never give sour milk. Goslings left to shift for themselves soon die of starvation, or if they do live, they are stunted in growth. It pays to feed well, even if on good grass.—J. McLeod, Imlay City.

LIME FOR CHICKS.

AN adequate supply of lime in the ration is important for the growing chick. Extensive feeding experiments have revealed the fact that lack of this important element in the food leads to a drain on the reserve supply in the bones and soft tissues of the young birds and interferes with their proper development. Even in the case of mature hens, it is said, a lack of lime will lower egg production.

Attempts to substitute other mineral elements in the ration for lime, such as magnesium, which occurs so generally with lime in nature, showed that nothing will quite take its place, and that if it is lacking the demands of the body will be met by drawing on the lime stored up in the bones and muscles. Tests also showed that both lime and phosphorus are taken from the bones of the living bird more easily than from dead bone ash which may be fed to the flock.

Many rations commonly fed to poultry contain much less lime than is required for the proper functioning of the body. Poultrymen are advised to meet this shortage for growing chicks by adding lime in the form of vegetable foods, such as young clover, alfalfa, etc. For mature fowls, oyster shell or other inorganic lime compounds will suffice.

Most grains are deficient in lime, it is said, and the birds cannot eat enough to meet the lime requirements of their bodies. Mature fowls can use lime in inorganic form fairly well, but young chicks cannot supply their needs from this source to such good advantage. For this reason it is highly desirable to provide a regular supply of vegetable foods rich in lime for the young stock in the flock.

FEEDING COBS TO HENS.

I am feeding equal parts of ear corn ground with cob, wheat middlings, bran, ground oats, meat scraps. Is this a good laying mash for hens?—A. R.

It will be much better to use ground corn in the laying mash in preference to the corn and cobs ground together. The cobs will consist of indigestible material, and the hens need easily digested ground grains to maintain their bodily weight and assist in egg production.

A ration, consisting of 100 pounds of ground corn, ground oats, middlings, bran, and meat scrap, makes a good laying mash. To each 500 pounds of the mixture add three pounds of fine table salt. If you have plenty of sour milk available for feeding the hens, reduce the amount of meat scrap one-half. This cuts the cost of the laying mash, as the meat scrap is the most expensive item in the ration.

Tancred and Tom Barron S.C. White Leghorn CHICKS

Michigan State Accredited
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
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Selected B. P. Rocks	8.00	15.00	70.00
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TANCRED STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS, BROWN LEGHORNS, BARRED ROCKS.

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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.

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SEND NO MONEY FOR SILVER CHICKS

We ship C. O. D. and guarantee 100% live delivery of sturdy, pure-bred chicks. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, 10c; Anconas, 11c; Barred Rocks, White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Black Minorcas, 12c; Buff Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, 13c; mixed, 8c. Less than 100 chicks 1c each more.

SILVER LAKE HATCHERY, Box M, Silver Lake, Ind.

GOLDEN RULE CHICKS

20,000 weekly. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid prices on 50 100 500
Wh. Buff and Br. Leg., Anconas \$5.50 \$10.00 \$48
Barred and Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds 6.50 12.00 58
Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes 7.00 13.00 63
Buff Rocks, Black Minorcas 7.00 13.00 63
Mixed, 8c per 100. Heavy Mixed, 6.00 10.50 50
Order from this ad. Save time. Fine Free Catalog.

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SPECIAL PRICES

on Michigan Accredited Chicks, Pullet, 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 LEGHORN CHICKS

From trapnested, pedigree blood lines. Egg COCKERELS contest winners for years. Shipped C. O. D. Guaranteed to Live. Prompt Shipment. Low Prices. PULLETS Write for Special Sale Bulletin and Free Catalog. FERRIS GEO. B. FERRIS, 984 Union, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. EGGS

OHIO-ACCREDITED

10 Leading Breeds. Inspected, culled and banded by O. S. University Experts. Hatched and shipped under our personal supervision. Priced right. 9th Year. Free Cir. Bank Ref. SUNBEAM HATCHERY, Box 2558, Findlay, Ohio.

THE EGG-LAYING CONTEST.

THE high-producing pen for the week during the twenty-sixth week of the contest was G. D. Wyngarden's Leghorn pen which produced fifty-seven eggs. This is slightly less than the high production of last week.

The thousand birds in the contest produced during the week 4,430 eggs. This brings the average production per hen in the contest up to 102.4 eggs in six months.

Hanson's Oregon Leghorns now have a production of 1,399 eggs. The Northland Farms Leghorns have produced 1,295 eggs, while Harry Burn's come next with 1,292. St. Johns Poultry Farm Leghorns have a score of 1,261; Marshall Farms, 1,246; and Geb. B. Ferris, 1,244 eggs. The highest pen other than Leghorns belongs to W. F. Alexander. They are Barred Rocks, which have produced 1,228 eggs.

DRIED BUTTERMILK.

Would powdered milk, the kind used for pigs, be a good feed for hens? If so, how should it be fed?—Mrs. F. K.

Dried milk products, especially dried buttermilk, is a fine feed for hens and can be used in the laying mash as a substitute for meat scrap. A good mash mixture consists of 100 pounds each of ground oats, ground corn, middlings, bran and dried buttermilk. Three pounds of fine table salt added to 500 pounds of the mash will make the feed more appetizing to the hens.

PREVENTING TUBERCULOSIS.

We have lost a number of hens and roosters. On opening their bodies we found the livers very much enlarged and covered with a hard yellow substance. Could these substances be gall stones? Some of the hens were also lame. Can you tell us the cause and cure for the disease?—F. E.

When a hen becomes lame and emaciated and the postmortem shows the spots on the liver, there is reason to suspect tuberculosis. This disease is not curable. If you have a large and valuable flock and the losses are frequent, it often pays to have a veterinarian inspect the birds and make recommendations.

A laboratory examination is considered necessary to definitely determine avian tuberculosis. It must be controlled through prevention. This largely consists of vigorous stock, on a balanced ration, in sunny ventilated houses which are kept as clean as possible.

CURE FOR WORMS.

I have suffered a heavy loss on my six-months-old Leghorn pullets in the last two weeks. I lost about twenty-five to thirty birds. They appear healthy, and are free from lice. They will drop suddenly and die when fed their scratch grain. I am feeding dry mash, equal parts of bran shorts, cornmeal, ground oats, and meat scraps and skim-milk. Also cabbage and beets, and oats, wheat, and corn. Postmortem showed nothing but long appearing worms about the length and thickness of a toothpick, in intestines. Birds have hearty appetites. Would certainly appreciate some remedy.—O. S.

The birds may be badly emaciated due to a serious infestation of worms, and finally die from weakness. Two per cent of tobacco dust in the dry mash is a help in controlling worms. Then give epsom salts in the drinking water at the rate of one pound of salts to 100 birds. Tablets containing tobacco extract are now on the market to use in the individual treatment of birds infested with worms. One tablet is given to each bird, and in this way the poultryman is sure that all members of the flock receive the worm medicine. It is probably more efficient than feeding the tobacco dust in the mash, but requires more work.

The Michigan State College will build a new \$500,000 chemistry building this summer.

Of the 7,000 prisoners in the federal prisons, thirty-five per cent are violators of the drug law.

HOLLAND HATCHERY

New Low Prices on Michigan Accredited Chicks

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

(Large Type English) (Special Mated American)

Anconas,

S.C.R.I. Reds,

Barred Rocks,

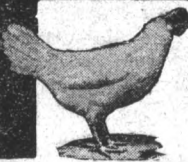
SEND FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST

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.

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R. 7-C, Holland, Mich.

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.

BABY CHICKS THAT LIVE AND LAY

FROM MICHIGAN STATE ACCREDITED FLOCKS.

Our careful selection and breeding, combined with the close culling of the inspectors of the Michigan State Poultry Improvement Association and the Michigan State College, places our birds in the front rank of the high egg line, production bred Accredited flocks.

WE HATCH WHITE AND BROWN LEGHORNS AND ANCONAS.

Send at once for copy of our new 1926 Catalog fully describing our matings, and giving some interesting and valuable information on the care of Chicks and how to raise poultry for profit.

CITY LIMITS HATCHERY, - ROUTE 5, - BOX M. - HOLLAND, MICH



DOWN'S LEGHORNS FOR EGGS

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.

W. A. DOWNS POULTRY FARM, R. F. D. 1, ROMEO, MICH.

UNUSUAL WHITE LEGHORNS



QUALITY HAS MADE THE FINE TRADE WE NOW ENJOY

SUMMER PRICES

Honest value, fresh air hatched, pure-bred Chicks that will make you money. Order right from this ad and save time. 100% Live Delivery Postpaid. Member International B. C. A. & Ohio C. A. Ref., Athens National Bank. Free Catalog. POSTPAID PRICES EFFECTIVE MAY 17th.

White, Buff and Brown Leghorn \$5.50 \$10.00 \$45.00 \$100
Ancona, R. C. Brown Leghorn 5.50 10.00 45.00 85
Barred and Wh. Rock, Reds, Bl. Minorca 6.50 12.00 55.00 105
Wh. and Sil. Wyandotte, Buff Orpington 7.00 13.00 60.00 115
Tancred Leghorns, White Minorcas 8.50 16.00 80.00 160

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BUY MICHIGAN STATE ACCREDITED CHICKS

AT REDUCED PRICES

From one of the founders of the chick industry 24 years in the business. An old reliable hatchery, which has been putting out guaranteed chicks for years. Our flocks are the result of careful breeding and culling over a period of years. All our flocks have been state accredited and our Male Birds have been leg-banded by the state. When seen, our chicks recommend themselves. S. C. White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Dr. L. E. Hensley Egg Basket Strain Buff Leghorns. Write for free catalog.

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BUY INSURED CHICKS

INSURED FOR 30 DAYS -- THESE LIVE -- GROW -- PRODUCE
Each breed on separate farm under special breeder. Egg records actually made on customers' own grounds. Advantage to new customers so that you may become acquainted with this stock.
Chicks Delivered to You Guaranteed 100 per cent Perfect.
Hatching Eggs—All Breeds; also Turkey, 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.

STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION, Kalamazoo, Michigan
ACTIVE MEMBER INTERNATIONAL BABY CHICK ASSOCIATION.

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.

White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Heavy, Mixed \$5.50 \$10.50 \$60.00
Barred Rocks, Black Minorcas, R. 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. Sheppard's 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.

QUICK GET OUR NEW LOW PRICES ON MICH. ACCREDITED BABY CHICKS

In all our long years of breeding and hatching Baby Chicks we have never before been in position to offer you the unusually high quality chicks that we are producing this year. Many customers have again written us enthusiastic letters commending our chicks this year—many ordering more. Our modern hatching facilities and the high grade of breeding stock used, combined with our long hatching experience, insures the high quality you want.

We hatch White Leghorns, Barred Rocks and Anconas, all Michigan State Accredited.

GET OUR NEW SPECIAL PRICES BEFORE YOU BUY.

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DEPENDABLE and ECONOMICAL

Michigan Chick Starter with Buttermilk

Michigan Growing Mash with Buttermilk

Michigan Laying Mash with Buttermilk

Make Chicks grow and hens lay

For sale by the local Co-op, or Farm Bureau agent. Insist on Michigan brand. Write for free Poultry feeding booklet. "Dept. C"

MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU SUPPLY SERVICE

Lansing, Michigan



OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

How About High School?

Some Opinions by M. C.'s

WE should go to high school because we need that education to make our lives successful, and self-reliant; it is essential in business. Intellectual training is to be prized, but practical knowledge is necessary to make it available. The subject of education is of interest to all who have just appreciation of its merits. It should be of interest to all within the pale of civilization, inasmuch as the happiness of all classes is connected with the subject of education.

Education is development. It aims to bring to harmonious action, all the powers of mind. Its object, and when rightly conducted, its effect, is to make him a complete creature of his kind. To his frame, it would give vigor, activity, and beauty; to his heart, virtue; to his senses, correctness; in other words, it will make one a well-balanced man.—Zella Marie Crankshaw.

I THINK all boys and girls should go to high school if they possibly can. If a boy or girl, completing the eighth grade, should want to get a job,



Mildred Halsey is Offering the Sheep a Bit to Eat.

the only jobs open to them would be in a factory or on a farm—once in them you stay and do not rise.

On the other hand, a boy or girl graduating from high school, goes out and gets a job as stenographer or bookkeeper, with an assurance of advancement. Or if they should go to college, they may become teachers, engineers, or have other professional jobs which pay. With a high school education and two years in college, a boy or girl can become a teacher, who is able to get \$200 a month.

So it is my opinion that a boy or girl, whether intending to enter some profession or not, should go to high school, and if possible to college.—Bertelle Wilson.

THIS subject brings to my mind a little story which I read some time ago. A man once asked President Garfield if he did not think a grade school education was sufficient for the needs of the average man.

Garfield looked at him for a moment, and then answered slowly, "My friend, when the Lord wants a mushroom, he makes it overnight; but when he wants an oak, he takes forty years!"

That little story illustrates perfectly my own views on this subject. I sincerely believe that boys or girls who have a chance to go to high school, and are so short-sighted as to throw

their opportunity away, are doing themselves a positive injury. A person who will quit school at an early age in order to go to work, and thus deprive himself of the advantages of a high school education, with all its benefits, and the lasting associations which are formed there, is doing something which he will have cause to regret all his life.

It is true that many of the great men of today, wizards in their respective lines, who had little or no education as children, have risen from the ranks to positions far above their fel-

low-men. That, however, is no argument against a high school education.

Just think what these men might have done if they had gone to high school, or even college? What master minds they would have been! What stupendous things they could have accomplished! Who can tell what marvelous deeds might have transpired if some of these men had been highly educated? Edison, who, with his genius, became the greatest inventor of all time; Steinmetz, the great electrical wizard; Burbank, the eminent plant-breeder and horticulturist, and countless others whose works have greatly benefited mankind—what could not these men have done if they had been college, or even high school graduates?—Guilford Rothfuss.

OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Uncle Frank:

I read "Ginger's" letter in the last issue of the Michigan Farmer, and agree with her about prohibition. But there are many people who don't try to enforce the prohibition law, and I don't think they are good citizens.—Vinnie N. Baer, Remus, Michigan.

I agree that those who stand in the way of law enforcement are not good citizens.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I have been rather a silent member of the M. C. in the past, but the letter by T. Norman Hurd aroused my dander.

Agreeing that unity is the only means toward universal peace, I do not think that joining the World Court or any other such organization would make any difference, for there will be "wars and rumors of wars even unto the end!" Although our nation may be compared to the southern conferences in 1861, I think that there are reasons for all things. And when you call the southerners stubborn, I think it shows a lack of knowledge, for they were only fighting for their rights. The northerners may talk of the cruelty of slavery. It was Tennessee that had the first abolition paper, and it was the Yankee slave traders who sold the slaves to the southerners.

As for joining the League of Nations, if such a thing happened, we would only become further embroiled in foreign affairs. Although the European countries may be civilized and far-seeing, they seem to be as greedy as ever.

Perhaps Washington would advocate a Union for Universal Peace. I do not think it would stop war, for it is hu-

man nature to fight. I think if Norman's letter was a con, this one must be a pro.

I am enclosing my bit for the Merry Circle Fund and hope the desired amount is soon obtained. With best wishes I remain, your nephew, North West, Dryden, Michigan.

You handle your subject well and give interesting bits of history besides. It is human to fight but we, as individuals, do not fight as much as we used to.

Dear Uncle and Cousins:

I was just reading the letter that Florence Litkowski wrote about everyone doing his share, so I thought I would drop in a nickel for the Merry Circle Fund. I would put in more but I can't do any work this summer to earn any money, as I have been sick. I have not been to school for two months.

Now just a word to Elnora Wilson. It's nice to be dad's chore boy, isn't it, Elnora? But, Elnora, be careful not to overdo. Your health is better than work. I used to work just like a hired man, until two months ago when I was taken sick with a rapid heart.

I feel sorry for the children at the crippled hospital. I also feel sorry for the ones who haven't any mother, because my mother died two and one-half months ago. And many, many times I miss her loving care.—Your silent reader, Bessie Bell Williams, Eaton Rapids, Michigan.

Overworking is a thing all young folks should be cautioned against. It may cause injury which may remain for the rest of one's life. The love of

a good mother is one of the greatest things in life.

Dear Uncle Frank:

My mamma knows a little girl from Gladwin, Michigan, that has been a patient at the Farmington Sanitarium and received much help in the way of now being able to walk, and a pleasant and happy disposition.—Your would-like-to-be-niece, Myra J. Smith, Mayville, Michigan.

I am sure that many boys and girls are brought to useful lives through the home for which we are endeavoring to buy a radio. The home seems to help minds as well as bodies.

Dear Uncle Frank and Cousins:

I agree with "Ginger" that prohibition can be enforced. It cannot be done all at once, and we must have patience. Peculiar, one or two M. C.'s when discussing evolution get no farther than monkeys! My idea of evolution is our gradual development from one stage of civilization to another. Evolution never ends.

Uncle Frank, I am seventeen years of age, am I too old to still remain an



Louise Fergus' Pet Cat Has the Bird House as an Observation Point.

M. C.? I certainly hope not! Wonder if you could please tell me when I joined the Merry Circle?—A Loving Niece, Marian Pickup, M. C.

I like your idea of evolution. The trouble is that many people think it is all monkey business. Everything that grows evolves. I cannot tell you when you became an M. C. You are not yet too old to continue as an M. C.

Dear Uncle Frank:

You know my opinion of these kids writing about "Evolution?" I think, as young as we are, we shouldn't bother our brains about what man derived from. But, oh gosh, Uncle Frank, there is no use of me trying to tell you my opinion, because I don't know enough about it to "peep."

I'm really tickled that the bobbed hair and knicker questions are slowly losing out, because it really is ridiculous to criticize one another's clothes.

I wish we could have a subject that is more sensible. I don't think, M. C. cousins, that Uncle Frank is terribly interested in constant criticisms. Something different would be more interesting.

I think I would be interested in other cousins' ambitions, their surroundings, and chief hobbies.

In regards to "Tomboy," I don't think we ought to be so hard on her. Her slang really doesn't hurt her position and I think her letters are most peppy.

Lots of love to you and all the cousins, Uncle Frank. Your want-to-be-niece, Ruth Roosa, Sumner, Mich.

As to evolution and other unsettled subjects, I believe that it is good to have an inquiring mind. Yes, a change in subject once in a while is always good. If the telling of hobbies and other things gives any thoughts of value to others, they are worth while.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I am sending in a small contribution. Hope it will help out a little.

I earned this money by selling tickets on a quilt at our school. What

Pinchot Advises Farm Boys

Keeping at it Brings Success

NEXT to high character, which is the foundation of all success worth having, perseverance, in my judgment, is the master quality. Any boy who wants to accomplish a particular thing, and is willing to stick to it in spite of opposition and discouragement, very seldom fails. Keeping everlastingly at it brings success more often than any other quality I know of.



The boy who sticks to his job sees what it leads to, and doesn't get scared in advance, is the boy who wins. You can do nearly anything you like if you only believe you can.

Most of the obstacles which stop people, if you take the average all through life, are imaginary, anyway. If you want to do a thing worth doing, and will undertake to do it, and will keep at it undismayed, the chances are very strong that you will win out.—Gifford Pinchot.

Few men in the United States today have served the nation more worthily than Gifford Pinchot, author of this week's "Success Talks for Boys." Probably no other man has done so much to arouse our people to the importance of better care of our forests and of our natural resources generally. For many years he was chief of the forest service of the United States, was a member of the American Country Life Commission in 1908, was president of the National Conservation Association, and is now governor of Pennsylvania.

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

should I do to get another M. C. button?

I do not think either boys or girls should smoke. It is unhealthy. One time I got into my father's chewing tobacco. Instead of just chewing the tobacco, I started to eat it. I didn't eat much before I threw up, and I don't want any more tobacco.—Ali B. Jarman, M. C., Farwell, Mich.

Thanks for the contribution. So you helped to sell tickets on that quilt from which the fund got \$3.00. That's fine. You can get another M. C. button by sending ten cents for it. That's the only way. I'm glad you don't like tobacco.

MIXED WORD CONTEST.

HERE is a contest which was suggested by Leota Thornton. She sent in some good words with letters mixed so that they are hard to make out.

To work this contest simply straighten out the letters to make a word and then number the words in the same way they are numbered in this contest. Write the ten words neatly on a sheet of paper and put your name and address in the upper left-hand corner. If you are a Merry Circler, put M. C. after your name; please do not forget this. If you wish to write a letter, put it on another sheet.

Here is the list:

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1. Ssenhsifles | 6. Ssenalz |
| 2. Ytirupmi | 7. Iderp |
| 3. Lohocla | 8. Iregd |
| 4. Permet | 9. Elucidir |
| 5. Ssenklus | 10. Sidasee |

Here is a tip—these are all words of undesirable things.

New Prizes.

If many get all the words correct, the correct papers will be mixed and ten lucky ones pulled out. If only a few right correct papers, the winners will be judged by the neatness of their paper. The ten prizes will be: Two handsome pocket pencils; three dictionaries, and five unique pocket knives. The pencils and pocket knives are new prizes which I am sure will please. All who get correct papers will get Merry Circle buttons and cards if they are not members of the Circle.

This contest closes May 21, so be sure to send your papers to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, in plenty of time.

NOTICE.—The winners of the May contest will be found on page 661.

OUR SWEETHEART.

(Continued from page 649).

stock—not a small unathletic girl. We have all read in the papers how rich young men have run off and married feeble-minded chorus girls. They forget that men do not gather figs from thistles. They did not have any picture of an ideal girl, for the ideal has a fine mind as well as a pretty face.

What do you think about it? Can't you see that it is possible to have even better children than we ourselves? Yes, sir—I'll bet my little boy when he grows up will beat his father's polevaulting record. Why? Because I was lucky enough to have married a girl who comes from athletic people. And I did it before I knew the things I am telling you. So think what you can do with this knowledge!

In order to further this great eugenics movement, the American Eugenics Society, Inc., will send, upon request, copies of the Abridged Record of Family Traits. To receive your copy, fill in the coupon below and mail it to Dest E, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

The undersigned promises to return one copy of the Abridged Record of Family Traits plainly filled in with ink, to the American Eugenics Society, Inc., within three months from receipt of same.

Name
Address
Date

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"I have a pair of Oversize Cord Tires that have been used more than 12,000 miles and show very little wear and still have the original air in them."—K. K. Kimberly, Torrington, Conn., Star Rt. 2.

"The reason I ordered the Riverside Cord tire was that a friend of mine bought four of them over four years ago and has driven them over 17,000 miles and is still using them. I know this to be a fact, for I saw all four on his car which he drove over from Davenport to visit me."
A. D. Dickinson, 1202—32nd Street, Rock Island, Illinois.

The Greatest Tire Value in the Whole World

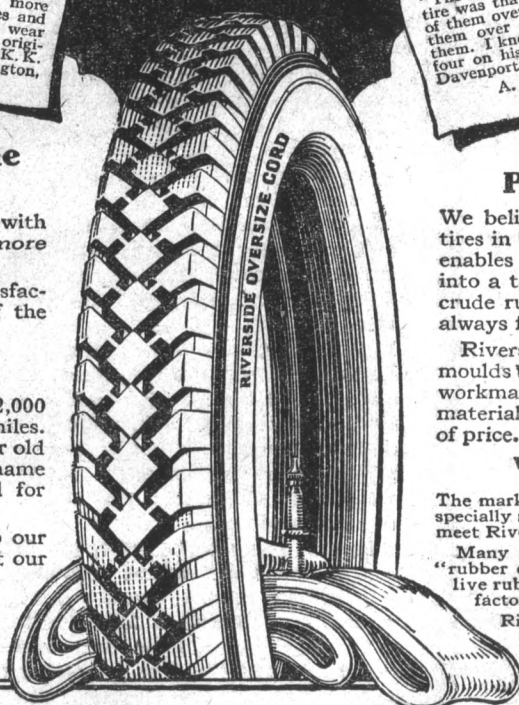
You might buy a tire of equal quality, with just as long a guarantee—if you pay more money!

But you cannot buy more tire satisfaction, more mileage, for each penny of the price, than you get in a Riverside.

**12,000 miles guaranteed
Your Saving is One-third**

Riverside Cords are guaranteed for 12,000 miles; Riverside Balloons for 10,000 miles. And back of this guarantee is a 54 year old name—Montgomery Ward & Co. A name that has always been known to stand for reliability and square dealing.

Our customers know we live up to our guarantee. We could not possibly put our liberal guarantee on a tire unless exceptional quality was built into the tire. You take absolutely no risk whatever in buying a Riverside Tire.



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We believe we are the largest retailers of tires in the world. This vast buying power enables us to save on everything that goes into a tire. For example, we buy our own crude rubber in enormous quantities—and always for cash.

Riverside Tires are made in our own moulds under our personal supervision. The workmanship is the most accurate. No better materials can be found in any tire regardless of price.

We never sacrifice quality to make a low price—

The market is being flooded with low priced tires specially made to meet Riverside prices but not to meet Riverside quality.

Many of these low priced tires are made of "rubber composition" and contain so little new, live rubber that they cannot possibly give satisfactory mileage.

Riverside Tires are absolutely guaranteed and are the biggest tire value you can possibly buy.

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ESTABLISHED 1872

The Oldest Mail Order House is Today the Most Progressive

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HIGH OF THE HEN
WINNING PEN
MICH. EGG-LAYING CONTEST
1925

Her official record is 286 eggs. If eggs laid before being sent to contest were added, it would make a total of 315 eggs in 14 months.

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

PRICES REDUCED

ON EAGLE NEST BABY CHICKS

(EFFECTIVE MAY 24TH)

Lower prices for the same high quality Eagle Nest Baby Chicks will go into effect May 24th.

WRITE FOR PRICES

The Eagle Nest Hatchery,
Dept. 17 Upper Sandusky, Ohio



Leghorns that Pay

Extra Ordinary Low Prices on Superior S. C. White Leghorns

During the weeks of May 31, June 7, 14, 21 or 28 we will deliver to you, prepaid, and 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed, Superior S. C. White Leghorns at the following remarkably low prices. Just fill in the coupon below for the number you desire, and mail it today. We will ship your order when you designate.


These Chicks are Michigan Accredited

These chicks, even at the low prices indicated, are Michigan accredited and will pass the exacting requirements to be classed as such. Superior Chicks are those chicks that, under practical farm conditions, make good. Order yours today and avoid disappointment. Beautiful catalog showing in pictures all about Superior Leghorns and special matings at higher prices, sent on request.

SUPERIOR POULTRY FARMS, [Inc.]
ZEELAND, Box 359, MICHIGAN

100 for \$9
500 for \$45
1000 for \$85

Gentlemen: 359
Enclosed please find \$.....for
which please ship me.....S. C.
White Leghorns as advertised the week
of
(Signed)
P. O. State



**you hold
YOUR FUTURE
in your hand**

What are you going to make of the future of your dairy?

What will be your profit, and what price will you pay in time and hard work for those profits?

Stop and consider this and then look into what the Hinman Milker can mean to your whole dairy's future. Get the facts about the one milker that has an unequalled record of 18 years' growing success. The milker that has proved that it is dependable, easy to clean, produces clean milk, and costs next to nothing for upkeep.

Write for these facts! Find out what this machine means to your future—how it saves you valuable time to put to other profitable use—how it frees you every day of hard work—how it adds to profit, advancement and happiness.

Write now. And mention whether interested in Standard or Electric Milker.

Hinman Milking Machine Co.
Sixth St., Oneida, N. Y.

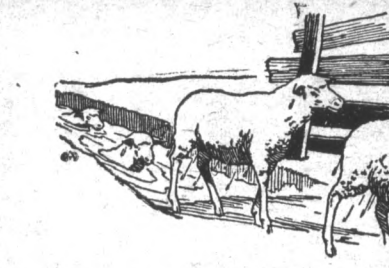
Tulare, Calif., Nov. 14th, 1925
Mr. C. F. Daniels.
Hughson, Calif.
Dear Sir:—
Have used the Hinman Milker for the past eight years and it has always given satisfaction. I use three units, milk around thirty cows and have never had a cow injured by the Milker. I consider that the machine has paid for itself a great many times.
Yours truly,
EDWARD A. HESSELTINE

Agents!

No other milker has a record like the Hinman for success, satisfaction and profit to its owners. Few opportunities left. Write at once.

**HINMAN
MILKER**

Try a Michigan Farmer Liner



Dip your sheep for scab, ticks, foot-rot and mag-gots in a solution of

**DR. HESS DIP
and DISINFECTANT**

Provide a wallow for your hogs. To every 25 gallons of water, add about a quart of Dr. Hess Dip. Your hogs will do the rest. Good night lice and disease germs!

Use the sprinkling can about the cow barn, poultry-house, pig-pens, sinks, closets, cesspools, wherever there is filth or a foul odor.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc.
Ashland, Ohio

LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING

SUMMERING DAIRY CALVES.

DAIRY calves dropped during the fall and winter seasons should be turned to pasture in the spring and protected against storms, sudden cold changes of weather, and flies. I do not consider it advisable, however, to turn dairy calves to pasture until they are at least six months old. Up to this age, I believe dairy calves can be given better care and will make more rapid growth if kept in small, well-lighted and sanitary pens in the stable.

It has always been my practice to take the calf from the cow when three days old, and then begin feeding half new and half skim-milk. When the calf is old enough, I begin feeding a light grain ration of equal parts of ground oats, wheat bran, cracked corn and a little oil meal.

The calf pasture should, if possible, be near the barn where protection against cold storms can be readily provided and where it is convenient for feeding. For a little time during the spring, it may not be necessary to continue the grain, but as the pasture begins to decline it is advisable to begin feeding a light grain ration. Over-feeding at all times should be carefully guarded against.

The essential objective in the summer feeding of dairy calves is to keep them growing normally. Dairy calves need plenty of salt, water, and feed. They should be afforded protection against flies, either sprayed daily with some fly repellant, or provided with a dark stable well littered with straw. If fed milk, I like to stable the calves in stanchion and feed the grain immediately after to eliminate danger of the calves contracting bad habits. The dairy calves should be made comfortable, fed regularly and allowed the run of a spacious pasture lot during the summer.—Leo C. Reynolds.

MRS. FRANZ WINS CUP.

THE silver cup given by the Buchanan State Bank each year to the highest herd in butter-fat production, and which is to be retained by the owner of any herd that has that honor for two consecutive years, was this year won by Mrs. Edith L. Franz, of Niles, Michigan. This is the third year the cup has been awarded. Last year Fred W. Knott, of Niles, won it, and the first year Adolph Knott took the honor. All three of these cattle owners are neighbors, living along the lane known as Pucker Street.

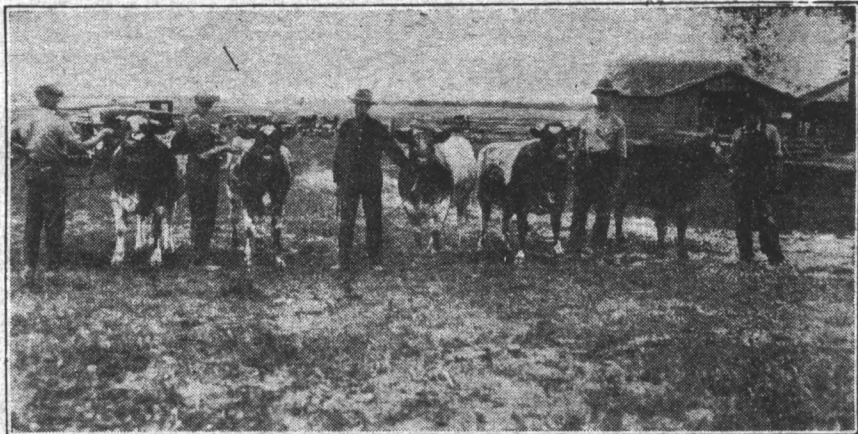
Mrs. Franz's pure-bred Holsteins averaged 401.39 pounds of butter-fat out of an average of 12,712.7 pounds of milk. Her high cow, and also the high cow in the association, was a six-year-old who led the field with 531.31 pounds of butter-fat and 15,485.6 pounds of milk to her credit. The same herd produced the third high mature cow in "Matina Traverse DeKol," who gave 491.26 pounds of fat. One of their two-year-olds, "Johanna Pontiac Honora," took fifth place for the year in her class; and "Matina Segis Princess" placed fourth among the three-year-olds. Ten of the Franz cows, or about eighty per cent of the herd, qualified for the Michigan Record of Performance Herd.

Frank C. Reum, of Niles, took second herd honors in the South Berrien Cow Testing Association with an average of 391.7 pounds of fat from his herd of high grade Guernseys. Mr. Reum had high four-year-old in "Thilie," who produced 484.96 pounds of butter-fat. Fourth and fifth places in the four-year-old class are also held by the same herd; the cows, "Queen"

and "Young Spot" giving 426.81 and 422.71 pounds of fat respectively. Mr. Reum also has a Record of Performance herd.

Sam Thomson, of Niles, had third high herd for the year, his high testing, high grade Guernseys averaging 385.12 pounds of fat. Sam had high three-year-old in a bovine who produced 501.64 pounds of fat. This animal, "Lassie of Creekside," returned \$3.48 to Mr. Thompson for each dollar spent for feed. Second high cow in the mature class "May Rose," belongs to the same herd. She produced 494.03 pounds of fat.

Fred W. Knott, of Niles, is the owner of the fourth high herd for the year, his pure-bred and grade Guernseys averaging him 369.90 pounds of fat and returned him \$3.17 for each dollar spent for feed. Mr. Knott had high two-year-old in "Ethel of Ballard



The Farm Labor Situation Can be Improved Through the More General Use of These Automatic Beef-producing Machines.

Farm," a pure-bred purchased at the last Guernsey sale in this county, who produced 408.62 pounds of fat. "Iris's May King of Niles," and "Promise," are other two-year-old pure-breds of the same herd who placed third and fourth respectively. "Hopeful's May Rose," a pure-bred three-year-old, placed fifth in her class, while "No. 3," a grade, was fifth in the mature class with 490.07 pounds of fat to her credit. One-half of all the herds in the association passed the 350-pound average mark, while all but seven herds averaged over 300 pounds of butter-fat. Over one-third the cows that finished the year qualified for the Record of Performance. The average cow in the association produced 317.72 pounds of fat.

All but four members are continuing work another year, with eight new members in the ranks. A great year is expected to follow, both from the standpoint of production and management, management signifying more efficient breeding, feeding and weeding.—Nathan Brewer, Tester.

COW TESTING RESULTS IN NEWAYGO.

THE April report of the cow-testing associations of Newaygo county show some interesting figures. Thirty-one cows of the old association, more than ten per cent of the number belonging, made an average of over fifty pounds of butter-fat for the month. Included in this group were fourteen registered Jerseys and thirteen high-bred grade animals. The best producer was a ten-year-old grade Holstein that produced 1,884 pounds of milk with 71.6 pounds of butter-fat; a twenty-two-month-old registered Jersey heifer produced 57.7 pounds of butter-fat; an eighteen-month-old Jersey heifer produced 858 pounds of milk with

52.3 pounds of butter-fat; and a three-year-old registered Jersey produced 1,257 pounds of milk with 55.3 pounds of butter-fat.

The highest record in the three associations was made by an eight-year-old Jersey owned by George and John Schipper, of Grant, which produced 1,485 pounds of milk with 78.7 pounds of butter-fat. Eleven cows in the South Newaygo Association, which is only three years old, produced an average of over fifty pounds of butter-fat. Three three-year-olds in this association produced respectively 62.1 pounds, 55.4 pounds, and 55 pounds of butter fat. Two of these are owned by John Meyer. His herd of six cows has for the third month averaged over forty pounds of butter-fat for each cow per month.—H. L. S.

LIKES JERSEYS FOR PRODUCING CREAM.

FOR the farmer who, for lack of land, or for other reasons, must limit his herd to a few cows, and yet must depend upon these cows for the most of his living, and a profit besides, nothing can be better than a

herd of pure-bred Jerseys, so says George A. Hotchkiss, of Osceola county. Hotchkiss sells his cream and keeps the skim-milk for his calves. All heifer calves from his best cows are kept and added to the herd or sold for dairying purposes.

All during the year of 1925 pasturage was poor because of lack of rain in this section. The herd, mostly young heifers, were on pasture and received no additional feed. The heifers averaged him \$81.00 per head above cost of winter feed and care, not counting the increase. His oldest cow, Flaxey's White Tip, averaged him around \$110 each year above the cost of feed, not counting increase.

Last year he sold 1,858.9 pounds of butter-fat from his herd of nine young heifers. One of his heifers sold to a dairyman in Genesee county was put on a well-balanced feed and tested the second best in the county. Hotchkiss believes in the cow testing association. All of his herd are registered.

His two sons, George, Jr., and William, help with the milking and have a large share in the care of the herd. For this reason he does not keep a bull after he begins to show ugliness. Plenty of drinking water, a kind and gentle manner and voice, and shelter from the raw winds of winter and late fall, are necessary with Jersey cattle, says Mr. Hotchkiss.—F. Berry.

The representatives of fourteen dairy associations met in Washington recently to make a three-day survey of the United States Department of Agriculture activities regarding the production, manufacture and marketing of dairy products.

The Johnson deportation bill, which provides that aliens shall be returned to their native lands if convicted of felonies and certain misdemeanors, has been reported favorably by the house immigration committee.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

REGISTERED GUERNSEYS

Hard Sires: Lone Pine Ranger; Dam's Record 936 lbs. fat. Brookmead's Master Warrior, 5 nearest Dam 713 lbs. fat. Stock for sale at different times. J. M. WILLIAMS, No. Adams, Mich. GILMORE BROS., Camden, Mich.

Wallinwood Guernseys

May Rose—Glenwood bred bull for sale.
F. W. WALLIN, JENISON, MICH.

GUERNSEYS for sale, males, females, sired by sires whose dams have records of 19,400.00 milk, 900.05 fat, and 15,109.10 milk. 778.80 fat. T. V. HICKS, R. 1, Battle Creek, Mich.

FOR SALE Guernseys, 2 grade cows, 3 bred registered heifers. Bull calves from dams now doing A. R. or C. T. A. testing. JONES & ALLDREDGE, Cassopolis, Mich.

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.

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.

VERY CHOICE GUERNSEY DAIRY CALVES, 7 weeks old, practically pure, \$20 each, crated. Spreading Oak Farm, R. 1, Box 106, Whitewater, Wis.

YEARLING GUERNSEY BULL of good individuality and breeding for sale at a very reasonable price. WM. S. ORNSTON & SON, St. Johns, Mich.

IF YOU WANT PRODUCTION

here is your chance. Send for pedigree of Ear Tag 625, born October 15, 1925. An excellent individual, two-thirds white. His sire has 65 A. R. O. daughters, including eight from 27.8 to 32.3 lbs. butter in 7 days at 2 to 4 yrs. of age. His dam is a 27-lb. 4-yr.-old daughter of a 31.7-lb. cow with 933 lbs. butter in 10 months and her dam was a 30-lb. cow. Send for our list of bulls for sale by "The Michigan State Herds"



Bureau of
Animal Industry
Dept. C
Lansing, Michigan

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 Plebe. 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.

HOLSTEINS

Two 2-yr.-old daughters of a 1000-lb. sire, one from an 800-lb. dam, one daughter of a 36-lb. cow, 2 yearling daughters of 30-lb. sires and great producing dams, and one yearling double grandson of Plebe Laura Ollie Homestead King. These cattle T. B. and abortion free, guaranteed breeders, \$700. Reg., transferred and delivered free within 100 miles. J. W. PETERS, HOMER, MICH.

HEREFORD STEERS

60 Wt. around 925 lbs. 66 Wt. around 800 lbs.
89 Wt. around 730 lbs. 82 Wt. around 650 lbs.
83 Wt. around 550 lbs. 48 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.

HEREFORD STEERS FOR SALE

137-500 lbs.; 173-600 lbs.; 56-800 lbs.
C. F. BALL, Fairfield, Iowa.

FINANCIAL KING JERSEYS

for sale, excellent bull calves from R. of M. dams. COLDWATER JERSEY FARM, Coldwater, Mich.

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.

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

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. Little, Coopersville, Mich.

Milking Shorthorns Red Bull Calf, six months old, sired by a grandson of Glenside Dairy King. Dam from a son of Glenside Roan Clay, the world's heaviest bull. ROBERT DOUGLAS, Crosswell, Michigan.

Roan Shorthorn Bull 14 mos., out of Record of Merit dam. W. E. Thompson, R. No. 4, Ludington, Mich.

Milking Shorthorns of quality, cows and heifers. Mostly Glenside breeding. Write your wants. Irvin Doan & Sons, Crosswell, Mich.

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

MADE ALFALFA CAMPAIGN POPULAR.

TWO hundred and fifty persons attended the public auction sale of the alfalfa-dairy campaign prize bull at the Garfield Community House last Wednesday. The bull was given to the farmer having the largest crowd on his farm for an alfalfa meeting. It was won by John Dobben and given by him to the Garfield Farmers' Club, who auctioned it off. John Stroven was the successful bidder.

The five farmers who won the bushel of alfalfa seed received their prizes. These prize winners and the donors of the prizes are as follows: Ivan Rull, of Grant, from Grant State Bank; Byron Sorden, White Cloud, from White Cloud Cooperative Association; A. Matthews & Son, Hesperia, from Hesperia State Bank; John Dobben, Newaygo, from Newaygo State Bank; Frank Douma, Fremont, from Fremont Cooperative Association, Fremont State Bank, and Old State Bank. These banks and cooperative associations together contributed the money to purchase the prize bull.

RIPENING THE CREAM.

THE larger proportion of the butter marketed in this country is made from sour cream. Years ago when cream was separated entirely by setting the milk in pans or portable creameries, it was almost a necessity, for complete creaming or separation was not always possible until the milk was exchanged to some extent.

Therefore, practically all of the education of the consumer has been in favor of butter that was producible after lactic fermentation had progressed, and as a consequence, sweet cream butter, which is made now to some extent by centrifugal separation of the milk and cream, does not meet the taste of the general consumer. Lactic acid flavor is demanded. There is a class of trade among foreigners who maintain that sweet butter has the fine flavor and that it is a longer keeper, but most people demand butter with the quick, "nutty" flavor and aroma.

Ripened sour cream also has the economic advantage of more exhaustive churning and more butter-fat can be recovered from it than from sweet cream. It is, however, a process requiring more careful watching and greater skill to make a high-class article from sour cream than from sweet. The longer exposure affords greater opportunities for unfavorable ferments and putrefactive changes, and there is greater necessity for scrupulous cleanliness and for ripening in a pure atmosphere and to just the right stage. If the cream is allowed to become aged, bitter flavor is likely to occur and no good butter can be made from it. In cold weather, too, ripening is delayed and the time during which injurious changes may occur is increased.

A large proportion of the poor butter made owes its faults to lack of care at some point, or points, between the time the milk is drawn and when the cream goes into the churn. Of course, butter may be spoiled in other ways. It can be spoiled in the churning, in the washing, in the working, salting or the packing, but the fact nevertheless remains that most of the faults which poor butter possesses are due to improper management in the handling of the milk and ripening of cream and the latter is one of the points to which every butter maker should give careful attention, not, of course, to the exclusion of the others named, but it should receive close care, as neglect here is the cause of much of the poor butter on the market.—V. M. Couch.

L. C. Kelly & Son have sold Riverside Stock Farm at Plymouth, Michigan, and are now continuing their breeding work at Marshall under the same farm name.



Look! What this New De Laval got out of our skimmilk!

THESE people were surprised to see a new De Laval Separator skim a quart of rich cream from a can of their skimmilk. They thought their old separator was doing good work, but the new De Laval proved it wasn't. Satisfy yourself that you are not losing cream in this way. Ask your De Laval Agent to bring out a new De Laval and try this simple test:

After separating with your old separator, wash its bowl and tinware in the skimmilk. Hold the skimmilk at normal room temperature and run it through a new De Laval. Have the cream thus recovered weighed and tested. Then you can tell exactly if your old machine is wasting cream, and what a new De Laval will save.

The new De Laval is the best cream separator ever made. It is the crowning achievement of 48 years of cream separator manufacture.

SEE and TRY the New
De Laval
TRADE in your old Separator

RELIABLE CHICKS
LOW PRICES FOR JUNE CHICKS

There is still plenty of time to get chicks that will make winter layers. Order from the prices given below. These chicks are strong, healthy and pure-bred. We guarantee 100% live delivery and satisfaction.

S. C. White Leghorns, 9c; Anconas, 10c; Barred Rocks, 11c; Assorted, 7c. Reliable chicks have proved satisfactory for years. You can depend on them. Order today at above prices. Orders less than 100, 1c more. Bank reference. RELIABLE HATCHERY, 46 SEVENTEENTH ST., HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.

BUY "GENEVA" CHICKS
Beautiful Catalog entitled, "THE ART OF POULTRY RAISING." Free. 20 BEST VARIETIES. 68 birds won 28 ribbons in 1925. Buy Winning HEAVY Laying. PROF. IT. Paying "GENEVA" Chicks for 1926. Bred, hatched and shipped under our personal care and supervision. "Write today for our NEW LOW PRICES." Full Delivery Guaranteed. Ref.—Bank of Geneva. Mem. I. B. C. A. THE GENEVA HATCHERIES, Box 29, Geneva, Ind.

CHICKS

S. C. W. English Leghorns for May 24th and 31st delivery, \$9.00 per 100. 100% live delivery guaranteed. HENRY WATERWAY, R. 4, Holland, Mich.

Try a Michigan Farmer Liner

60--Michigan Guernseys--60
Second Annual Consignment Sale
East Lansing, May 27, 1926

Sale Starts at 12:30 P. M. (E. S. T.)

60 Head of registered cows, bred and open heifers, heifer calves and serviceable bulls. A. R. and C. T. A. record backing.

Just the place to buy those Guernseys you have been wanting
For catalogs, address

W. D. Burrington, Box 1018, East Lansing

HOGS

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.

Chester White Boars ready for service, from blood lines. Cholera immune. Shipped C. O. D. JOHN C. WILK, St. Louis, Mich.

B. T. P. C. fall pigs all sold. Can spare some dandy spring pigs and 2 bred gilts. Write G. W. NEEDHAM, about them. Saline, Mich.

LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINAS for sale. Bred gilts weighing 400 lbs. at \$75. Also fall pigs, either sex. A. A. FELDKAMP, Manchester, 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.

SHEEP

I Have For Sale

16,000 very choice straight white face Rambouillet type yearling ewes, no wrinkles; square built of the very best type pure-breds. Excellent condition, all medium wool or finer. Should shear 8 lbs. Want to sell wool on F. O. B. cars. Cheyenne, Wyoming, will fill orders for one load or ten, guaranteeing sheep to be as described. Immediate delivery. For further information and price, wire or write

O. A. MURNAN,
Union Stock Yards, DENVER, COLO.

Advertising That Pays

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 673 of this issue.

Michigan Farmer, Detroit



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, May 11.

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 1 red \$1.71; No. 2 red \$1.70; No. 2 white \$1.71; No. 2 mixed \$1.70.

Chicago.—July \$1.40@1.40½; Sept. \$1.35½@1.35½.

Toledo.—Wheat \$1.67@1.68.

Corn.

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow at 78c; No. 3 yellow at 75c; No. 4 yellow 70c; No. 5 yellow 65c.

Chicago.—July 75½@75½c; Sept. at 78½@78½c.

Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 white Michigan at 46c; No. 3, 45c.

Chicago.—July at 42½c; Sept. 42½c.

Rye.

Detroit.—No. 2, 89c.

Chicago.—July 87½@87½c; Sept. 90c.

Toledo.—Rye 89c.

Beans

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$4.20.

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 74c; feeding 69c.

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

The outlook for wheat prices in the next month or two is highly confusing. Prospects of a spring rise seem to be practically eliminated by the persistent weakness in domestic cash wheat, rains and forecasts for more in the dry area in Kansas, Nebraska and the northwest, slow foreign demand, and the disturbing effect of the British strike. Erratic fluctuations are probable until the crop outlook is more clearly defined. While the statistical symptoms indicate a small domestic carryover, they would have little effect on the market apart from a serious crop scare, since no one desires to carry over wheat into a year when lower prices are probable. The official estimate of the winter wheat crop was about 50 per cent larger than the final estimate for last year and approximately equal to the ten-year average yield.

RYE

Rye has been weak along with wheat. The absence of export sales and the liberal carryover in commercial channels have offset the small movement to terminals and indications of a small new crop.

CORN

Corn prices dropped to a new low point for the season during the past week. Demand remains too narrow to equalize the ample sales by producers, together with the heavy stocks already at terminals. Deliveries on May contracts were rather heavy, although the liberal premium for more distant deliveries offers a highly profitable carrying charge for elevators. This may indicate fear that much of the corn at terminals will not keep in hot weather. Efforts to force this grain into consumptive channels may have a depressing effect. Anticipation of larger sales by producers by the end of May is another depressing influence hanging over the market.

OATS

Oats prices have eased along with other grains. The opening of lake navigation is expected to be followed by more rapid movement of terminal stocks into channels of consumption, but current demand is listless. Crop news is not very stimulating as conditions were favorable for the completion of seeding. The crop has a good start in most of the important producing states.

SEEDS

Last minute buying of seeds has kept the market steady at practically unchanged prices. Stocks of all seeds are being cleaned up and carryovers will be small. The big demand for clover, timothy and alfalfa seed is about at an end for this season. The early planted seeds have suffered from the late spring, but the crop outlook has improved recently, due to more favorable weather.

FEEDS

Feed prices continue largely unchanged, although demand is less urgent, with pastures showing general improvement. Feeds for immediate shipment still find a ready sale, but orders for later delivery are few. Wheat feeds are more plentiful and prices for them may sag off from the present level.

HAY

Moderate receipts of hay at the leading distributing markets keep prices firm. The supply of high grade hay is small, so that the outlet for the lower grades is steadily widening. Remaining stocks are not large, and prices undoubtedly will continue strong throughout the rest of the season. New hay will be later than usual owing to the backward season. A year ago, Kansas City was already receiving new crop alfalfa, but the movement probably will not start before the first of June this year.

EGGS

Egg production has been favored by more seasonable weather recently and receipts exceeded the corresponding period last year for the first time in several months. A year ago, however, the flush of production came in April, so that receipts at this time were on the decline. Consumptive demand has been curtailed by the high costs prevailing recently, and with receipts on the increase, supplies are somewhat unwieldy and prices have been marked down. Buying for storage continues slower than a year ago, the shortage at the four markets under a year ago totaling 600,000 cases. Dealers may become anxious as the season advances and buy more actively. While

prices are expected to resume the upward trend, if production should continue to increase, the market would be unsettled for a while.

Chicago.—Eggs, fresh firsts 28½@28½c; extras 35½@36½c; ordinary firsts 27c; miscellaneous 27½c; dirties 26c; checks 25½c. Live poultry, hens 32c; broilers 42@46c; springers 37c; roosters 19c; ducks 32c; geese 19c; turkeys 32c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 28½@29c. Live poultry, broilers 50@55c; heavy hens 34c; light hens 31@34c; ducks 38c.

BUTTER

The butter market advanced last week under more active buying, although many dealers believe prices will go lower again. Production continues to increase each week and only nominal reductions are made in warehouse stocks, so that even though consumption is excellent, supplies are burdensome. The butter make normally increases during May and June. Once grass butter is available, dealers will store the surplus, but moderate prices for the next several months seem probable.

Prices on 32-score creamery were: Chicago 39½c; New York 41c. In Detroit fresh creamery sells for 39@40c.

POTATOES

Old potatoes have declined. Supplies are more than ample for the demand, and the large percentage of inferior stock has tended to depress the market. Supplies in farmers' hands are believed to be very small. The average quality of new potatoes is better than usual and demand has improved since prices have become more reasonable. Shipments continue smaller than at this time last year. Northern round whites, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at \$3.50@4 per 100 pounds, sacked, in the Chicago carlot market. Florida Spaulding Rose, U. S. No. 1, are held at \$11@11.50 per double head barrel.

BEANS

The bean market has advanced during the past week, with fancy C. H. P. whites quoted at \$4.30 per 100 pounds, f. o. b. Michigan shipping points. Farmers were not bringing their beans into

market and the price was put up, although demand has shown no improvement. Cannery offer practically the one outlet at this season as consumer demand is at a minimum. The west-

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.

ern bean crop promises to be a bumper one, with plentiful rains keeping it in excellent condition.

WOOL

Wool markets were encouraged by the relatively strong tone at the opening of the London auction a week ago, but completion of the sale has been postponed because of the British strike situation, inducing an unsettled tone in the domestic market again. The goods trade is not very encouraging, although the arrival of warm weather may bring some improvement. The report on mill consumption of wool in March shows a continuation of about the same rate of operations as in the preceding ten months. Buying of wool in producing sections is proceeding slowly. About 25,000,000 pounds are believed to have been bought in the west and in Texas, dealers making every effort to keep down prices. Some Montana wools have been obtained within a range of 35 to 38½c, but Oregon and Idaho prices range several cents lower. The well-known pooled wool at Jericho, Utah, was reported sold at 34½c, which compares with 42c realized last August for the 1925 clip. In Ohio and Michigan, purchases of fine wools at 38@40c have been reported.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

The warm weather brought out all kinds of produce and made buying heavier. Flowers were especially abundant and sold readily. With the supply of potatoes in the produce yards heavy, prices on the markets were cut. Green onions and bunched radishes were quick sellers. Quite a bit of hot-bed lettuce was offered and the demand was fairly active. Rhubarb was a good seller at \$1 a dozen bunches. Some rather small asparagus went at \$1.50 a dozen bunches and the first real good sorrel, or sour grass, of the season was snapped up at \$4 a bushel. Carrots and parsnips were in fair demand but the call for other roots was small. The supply of apples was fair and the demand moderate. Poultry sold readily, and eggs went well at retail.

Apples \$1@3 bu; beets 60@75c bu; carrots \$1@1.75 bu; cabbage, \$1@1.25 bu; leaf lettuce \$1@1.25 per 6-lb. bu; root parsley \$3@4 bu; potatoes \$2@3.25 bu; topped turnips 75c@1.25 bu; parsnips \$1@1.75 bu; bagas 75c bu; rhubarb 60c@1.25 per dozen bunches; horseradish \$1@2 bu; cabbage plants \$1@1.25 per 100; tomato plants \$1.25 @1.50 per 100; butter 55@60c; honey \$1 per 5-lb. pail; maple syrup \$3 gal; asters \$1.50 per 100; asparagus \$1.50 per dozen bunches, sorrel \$4 bu; pansies \$2@3 per 15 boxes; geraniums \$2.40@3 doz.; eggs, wholesale 30@31c; retail 35@40c; hens, wholesale 33c; retail 35@38c; broilers, wholesale 43 @45c; retail 45@50c; ducks, wholesale 38c; retail 40c; dressed hens 38@42c; springers 38@40c.

COMING LIVE STOCK SALES

Guernseys.

May 27.—Michigan Guernsey Breeders' Ass'n., East Lansing, Mich.

Huron Co., May 5.—There has been little spring seeding up to date. The land is very wet. Feed is scarce. Stock has wintered well. Grass has started. Some potatoes are being marketed at a good price. Help is difficult to obtain since farmers can not pay the price asked. Roads are improving.—W. C.

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, May 11.

CHICAGO

Hogs

Receipts 18,000. Market slow; uneven; opening around steady at Monday's best prices; later trading 15@25c lower; shipping outlet is narrow; bulk 240-325 butchers \$13@13.45; majority better 200-225 average \$13.50@13.80; bulk sorted 180 lbs. down \$13.90 @14.35; top 140-150 at \$14.35; packing sows largely \$12.50@12.55; killing pigs up to \$14.40.

Cattle.

Receipts 11,000. Market fairly active; steers general; market strong to 15c higher; yearlings and light weight steers show the most advance; killing quality good, with a fair sprinkling of choice; best heavy \$10.35; few loads medium weight \$10@10.15; bulk \$8.65 @9.75; light heifers up to \$10.15; others \$10; most light heifers \$7.75@9; bulk strong to 10c higher; bulk bolognas \$6.50@6.75; vealers \$9@10 to the packers; \$11@12 to outsiders.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 11,000. Market fat lambs slow on higher; asking prices early sales fed clipped lambs generally steady; few loads of desirable handy weight to packers at \$14.75@15; one load to shippers \$15.25; slow supply of wool lambs held steady; a few early sales of fat ewes steady; clipped upward to \$8; wool upward to \$9; spring lambs very slow.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 264. Slow at Monday's close; cows and bulls 25c lower than the opening.

Good to choice yearlings, dry-fed \$ 9.00@10.00
Best heavy steers, dry-fed 8.50@ 9.00
Handy weight butchers 7.50@ 8.50
Mixed steers and heifers 7.00@ 8.50
Handy light butchers 6.50@ 7.00
Light butchers 6.00@ 6.50
Best cows 6.50@ 7.25
Butcher cows 5.50@ 6.50

Cutters 4.50@ 5.00
Canners 4.00@ 4.50
Choice light bulls 6.50@ 7.25
Bologna bulls 6.00@ 7.00
Stock bulls 5.50@ 6.00
Feeders 6.50@ 7.75
Stockers 6.00@ 7.00
Milkers and springers \$50.00@ \$100

Veal Calves.

Receipts 766. Market 50c higher.
Best \$13.00@13.50
Others 4.50@12.50

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 1,124. Market steady.
Best \$14.50@15.00
Fair lambs 12.50@13.75
Light and common 7.00@11.00
Fair and good sheep 7.50@ 8.50
Culls and common 3.00@ 4.00

Hogs.

Receipts 1,610. Mixed grades 5@15c lower; others steady.
Mixed grades \$ 14.10
Roughs 12.00
Heavy hogs 12.50@13.25
Stags 9.00
Yorkers 14.25
Pigs and lights 14.50

BUFFALO

Hogs

Receipts 1,600. Hogs closing slow; heavy \$13@14; medium \$14@14.35; light weight \$14.35@14.75; light lights and pigs \$14.75@15; few \$15.25; packing sows and roughs \$11.50.

Cattle.

Receipts 200. Steady; steers 1100 lbs. up \$8.50@9.75; steers 1100 lbs. down \$6.50@9.25; yearlings up to \$10; heifers \$5.50@9; cows at \$2.50@7.25; bulls \$4.50@7.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 1,200. Best clipped lambs \$15; others only fair; culls at \$13.50 down; light best clipped yearlings at \$12@13; best clipped aged wethers at \$10; best clipped ewes \$8@9.

Calves.

Receipts 450. Top \$13.50; few \$14; culls \$10.50 down.

WHEAT CARRY-OVER IS SMALLER.

A MARKED shrinkage in the world carry-over of wheat is indicated by the certainty that, with only two months remaining of the present wheat marketing season, the total volume of shipments will fall far below that of 1924-25.

Last season the total net exports of wheat from surplus producing countries were 744,000,000 bushels. This season the actual net exports for the first nine months have been only 500,000,000 bushels, with a liberal estimate for the remainder of the season, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, well below 200,000,000 bushels.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

Jackson Co., May 5.—The late spring has delayed spring work. Oats are about half sown. There is some plowing to do. The usual acreage will go in. Fall wheat and rye look poor. Warm

rains are needed. Stock has wintered well, with the supplies of hay and coarse feed about gone. Very little grain left in farmers' hands to be sold. Farmers are not inclined to pay prevailing wages, so they are getting on without much extra help.—S. H.

Barry Co., May 5.—Farmers are about three weeks behind in seeding oats. Some are not sowing any on account of the lateness of the season. The many hard freezes and lack of rain to settle the ground has caused the surface to dry out, while below it remains wet and sticky. This county is busy having cows tested for tuberculosis by state officials.—C. V.

Cheboygan Co., May 5.—Weather is very backward for spring seeding. We had quite a snow storm on the third. Farmers contemplate seeding alfalfa on a larger scale than heretofore. A large acreage of peas also will be sown. It is too early to predict the condition of winter wheat. Fodder is very scarce and farmers are getting from \$20 to \$25 per ton for hay. About the usual acreage of potatoes will be planted. Oats bring 50c; potatoes \$2.50; eggs 25c; butter 40c.—J. C.

Benzie Co., May 2.—Farmers are busy hauling manure and plowing. Weather is fair at present. Potatoes are going to market at \$3.50 per cwt. The usual amount of crops will be planted. Many farmers here make fruit growing a specialty. These men make a thorough job of spraying. The fruit farmers are buying large quantities of nitrates for apple orchards, especially those in sod. The results are favorable. Resort property is booming and water fronts sell at fancy prices. Eggs bring 24c; butter 40c; stock is in good shape.—W. A. M.

Genesee Co., May 2.—Owing to the cold weather, only a few farmers have their oats sown. A few potatoes also have been planted, but more will be planted next week. There will be a larger acreage of early potatoes planted than in normal years. Farmers are not doing much spraying here this spring. Very little marketing is going on at present. Prices at Flint are: Wheat \$1.50; beans \$3.60 per cwt; red kidney beans \$7; corn 75c; butter 45c.—H. S.

STANDARD FOR GREEN CORN AND CANTALOUPES ADOPTED.

FEDERAL standards for green corn and cantaloupes have been defined by department of agriculture and are recommended for voluntary adoption by shippers. The U. S. No. 1 green corn is to consist of ears of similar varietal characteristics which are well trimmed, well developed, and free from damage caused by disease, insects, mechanical or other means. Cobs shall be well filled with plump and milky kernels and well covered with fresh, green husks. Not more than ten per cent by count of any lot may be below the standard grade for variations incident to grading and handling.

U. S. Fancy shall consist of ears of green corn which meet all the requirements of U. S. No. 1 grade, except that the ears shall be free from insect injury instead of free from damage caused by insect injury. An allowance of ten per cent by count below the requirements of this grade is made for variations.

Unclassified shall consist of green corn which is not graded in conformity with either of the foregoing grades. U. S. No. 1 grade cantaloupes shall be of one variety which are firm, mature, well-formed, well-netted and free from aphid honey dew, cracks, sunburn, decay, and from damage caused by dirt, moisture, hail, disease, insects or mechanical or other means. Not more than ten per cent of any lot may be below these requirements.

Unclassified shall consist of cantaloupes which are not graded in conformity with the foregoing grade.

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STARTED farming in 1915 with a debt of \$1500 on a \$2000 farm. My dairy herd now numbers 15 pure-breds, the house has water, lights and furnace and fields are twice as productive. Raised a hundred-barrel an acre crop of potatoes. Just turned down an offer of \$5000 for the farm. Profits paid off the debt, made the improvements and I am laying by something each year. Last year's returns were \$4238.83. Any farmer can do as well in Maine if he is willing to work. This is one man's story. Read what 100 other farmers say in

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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 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.

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

REAL ESTATE

80-ACRE FARM—buildings, well, orchard, price \$1,200. S. Teed, Administrator, Mesick, Mich.

120 ACRES—Near Beautiful Lakes, New 7-Room House, Equipment, Attractive white home, electricity, large barn, garage; several acres splendid orchard; half tillage, stream in pasture, easy walk motor bus to city. Adjacent \$9,000 and \$10,000 places. Big sacrifice at \$3,800 for all, only \$1,000 needed, and 4 cows, horses, calf, implements, vehicles, feed and grain thrown in to settle affairs quickly. John H. Strang, Lakeview, Mich.

WANTED FARMS

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

COMMISSION FIRMS

WE PAY MORE for poultry, eggs and veal. A trial shipment will convince you. East Coast Poultry Co., Eastern Market, Detroit, Mich.

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—Kewanee 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 Richland Rural Agricultural School, Richland, Mich.

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only \$25.00 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.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

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.

TOMATO PLANTS—Earliana, Stone, Bonnie Best, Greater Baltimore, Red Rock, Five Varieties, Cablage, three Collard, Celery, Lettuce, Beets, Onions, Brussels Sprouts. Post paid, 100, 30c; 300, 75c; 500, \$1.00; 1,000, \$1.50. Not prepaid, 5,000, \$1.50; 10,000, \$8.00. Ruby King Pepper, Egg Plants: Post Paid, 100, 40c; 300, \$1.00; 1,000, \$2.25. Moss Packed, Satisfaction Guaranteed. D. F. Jamison, Summerville, S. C.

MILLIONS VEGETABLE PLANTS—Cabbage, Wakefield, Copenhagen, Flat Dutch, Succession, 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.00. Postpaid. Tomato plants same price, 10,000, \$12.50 by express. Porto Rico Nancy Hall Potato plants and Ruby King Pepper, 100, 50c; 500, \$2.00; 1,000, \$3.50. Postpaid, 10,000, \$30. express. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ideal Plant Company, Franklin, Va.

CABBAGE PLANTS, 5 ACRES. Ready June 1st. Copenhagen Market, Wakefields, Ballhead, Flat Dutch. Prepaid, 100, 45c; 500, \$1.00; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.25. Express, 5,000, \$7.50. Snowball Cauliflower, 100, 70c; 500, \$2.25; 1,000, \$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 heaviest bearer known. Choice plants damp moss packed; also Bermuda onion, 200, 50c; 500, \$1.00; 1,000, \$1.75; 2,000, \$3.00. Leading varieties cabbage, 300, 50c; 500, 75c; 1,000, \$1.25; 2,000, \$2.00. Prompt shipment. Good condition delivery guaranteed. Progress Plant Co., Ashburn, Georgia.

TWO DOZEN GERANIUM PLANTS SENT postpaid to your address for One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents. Any color or mixed. Don't be without flowers on the farm. Buckley Geranium Company, Springfield, Illinois.

TOMATOES—frost-proof cabbage, collards and onions. Leading varieties, 100, 40c; 300, 85c; 500, \$1.10; 1,000, \$2.00. Peppers, 100, 50c; 1,000, \$2.50. Everything postpaid and guaranteed. 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.

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FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS, leading varieties, 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$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.

CERTIFIED IMPROVED ROBUST BEANS—choice, hand-picked, \$5.50 per hundred F. O. B. Owosso, bags free. Freight prepaid on five hundred or more. A. B. Cook, Owosso, Mich.

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PLANTS—leading varieties. Open field grown. Cabbage, \$1.00, 1,000; tomato, \$1.00; Ruby King Pepper, \$2.00. Prompt shipment. W. W. Williams, Franklin, Va.

GRHAM ALFALFA SEED \$19.88 bushel. Fancy alfalfa \$12.50. June Red Clover \$19.88. Z. T. Nichols & Sons, Lawton, Mich.

FOR SALE—Red Kidney Beans, choice seed \$10 per 100 lbs. All hand-picked. Bags free. Order early. Henry Foley, R. No. 5, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

HAND PICKED RED KIDNEY BEANS, 99 per cent germination, \$12 per hundred, F. O. B. Nunica. Sacks free. W. H. Ernst, Nunica, Mich.

MILLIONS, Cabbage, Tomato and Onion Plants, \$1.000. Catalogue free. Clark Plant Co., Thomasville, Georgia.

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TOBACCO

GUARANTEED TOBACCO—chewing or smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; ten, \$2; pipe free, pay when received. Farmers' Association, 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.

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 20 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; Guineas. State wants. Arthur Jarvis, Waveland, Ind.

WHITTAKER'S TRAPNESTED REDS—Both Combs. Michigan Accredited, bloodtested. Eggs, Chicks, Hens and Pullets. Sixteenth Annual Catalog free. Interlakes Farm, Box 9, Lawrence, Mich.

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.

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS—8 weeks, 85c; 10 weeks, 95c. Ed. Kroodsmma, Zeeland, Mich.

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PURE TOULOUSE GEESE 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—Blood tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea, also Michigan State Accredited, Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Reds and White Wyandottes. Reduced prices, June and July. Sunnybrook Poultry Farm, Hillsdale, Michigan.

RICHARDSON'S ROCKY RIDGE Barred Rock and White Leghorn Chicks. 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.

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.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Capable, reliable girl or woman for general housework in small family. An ideal Christian home, with pleasant surroundings and good wages for the right party. R. H. Moulton, 250 Sylvan Road, Glenview, Illinois.

YOUNG MAN as milk salesman. Must be responsible, have references and \$200 cash bond. \$35 a week guaranteed. Write for appointment. Belle Isle Creamery, 3500 Forest E., Detroit, Mich.

HELP WANTED to work around nursery. No stock, 9 hours. State wages. Edward Lubke, 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.

SITUATIONS WANTED

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER—Experienced cook and waitress wants charge of farm boarding house. Mary Cowan, 1881 East 40th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

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.

SALESMEN—To sell Oil Cook Stoves. Special price for your own use. Write manufacturer for particulars. Box 666, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

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