

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND
LIVE STOCK
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

JOURNAL
ESTABLISHED 1843.

VOL. CLXVI. No. 21
Whole Number 4715

DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1926

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AGRICULTURAL NEWS

LIVE STOCK MEN INVITED TO STATE COLLEGE JUNE 4.

THE Annual Live Stock Feeders' Day will be held at Michigan State College, East Lansing, Friday, June 4. The third year's results in feeding baby beef calves will be presented and the calves will be on exhibit in the pens just as they have finished the experiment.

A comparison is being made of self-feeding versus hand-feeding, a more limited grain ration, and another comparison of an entirely home-grown ration with one containing a purchased protein supplement.

The feeding of rye and cull beans to fattening pigs will be discussed, and also a trial of economical rations for wintering work horses.

FARM RELIEF DISCUSSIONS.

THE closing debates on farm relief legislation in the house were characterized by a virulent display of party politics. At times the discussions were acrimonious and devoid of common sense. The desire to help agriculture was lost sight of in the attempts to put the other fellow in the hole. But on the whole, the speeches indicated that congress is desirous of doing something that will actually help agriculture, providing a way can be found to accomplish this end without granting special subsidies or increasing food costs to the consumers.

WANT CANADIAN DAIRIES INSPECTED.

THE representatives of dairy organizations have appeared at hearings in favor of senate bill 4126, introduced by Senator Lenroot, of Wisconsin, requiring milk producers of neighboring countries to conform to the same standards as are required in the United States, when producing milk for consumption in American cities.

Senator Copeland, of New York, said that as a protection of the public against disease, the inspection of milk should be taken care of before leaving Canada and should not become a burden on officials in the United States. William F. MacDonald, of the New York State Department of Farms and Markets, and C. P. Osgood, state milk inspector for Maine, who have made extensive investigations of Canadian dairies, said they found unsanitary conditions existing in many of them.

CONGRESS IS BUSY.

BOTH the senate and house have been holding night sessions for the purpose of clearing up the rush of bills. Yet there is little prospect of ending the session before June 15. On the night of May 10, the senate passed seventy-six bills, one of which was the Capper-Tincher bill extending to co-operatives the right to hold membership on boards of trade other than contract markets, while still retaining the patronage dividends feature. This bill applies to cooperatives handling all agricultural commodities. The standard container bill also passed the senate, and is on the house calendar.

TUNE IN ON STATION WKAR.

WE are never too old to learn, and you will learn many new things if you will tune in on radio station WKAR, Michigan State College at East Lansing. This station broadcasts on 285.5 meters and will put the following program on the air for the coming week:

May 22—12:00 noon, weather, markets, question box.

May 24—12:00 noon, weather, Markets, question box; 8:00 p. m., a farmer's bedtime stories; 8:15 p. m., gardening; 8:35-9:00 p. m., engineering.

May 25—12:00 noon, weather, markets, question box.

May 26—12:00 noon, weather, markets, question box; 7:45 p. m., landscape architecture; 8:00-9:00 p. m., musical program.

May 27—12:00 noon, weather, markets, question box.

May 28—12:00 noon, weather, markets, question box; 7:45 p. m., landscape architecture; 8:00-9:00 p. m., state department program.

Littul 'bout Lots

THE other day I was in the city, and I see farming ain't alloud near cities no more. They cut cow pastures into small hunks and sell 'em to the white collar boys fer lots—fer lots of money. Some day these white collar fellows expect they'll get lots more fer the lots they've bought.

Lots is places ta put houses on, but there ain't lots o' room on a lot ta put a house. There ain't no place ta keep a cow or chickens. About the only thing I see runnin' around or pasturin' is oughtoes. They run around loose and pasture in the road—there ain't no other place fer 'em.



On them lots there's about room fer a house, garage and a couple o' clothes

posts. But even nowadays there ain't room fer the clothes post, and the folkses has got ta send their dirty clothes to a washin' factory where you pay 'em fer the dirt they get outa your clothes. The clothes is dried in a machine—so the days o' clothes flappin' ta the breeze is goin' fast in the cities. It ain't no use ta have 'em flap, 'cause they get dirty flappin', and then the flappers get 'em dirtier after they get 'em on.

The days is goin' fast in the cities when you kin see everything your neighbor wore, by seein' it on the clothes line. Of course, it ain't necessary ta put 'em on the line nowadays fer that purpose, 'cept fer the men's clothes, and nobody cares about 'em anyhow.

The difference between the city and the country is, in the country you got a lot o' land ta a person, and in the city a lot o' persons ta a land. They have 'em livin' one on top o' another sometimes fifteen deep, and the coops they live in is numbered like the cells in a jail. If you forget your number, you're outa luck—you're lost and your wife's wonderin' why you don't come home.

You know lots about your neighbors in the city, still you know nothin' about 'em. You kin hear 'em swear at each other, etc., but you don't know whether they're bootleggers or not. You have so many neighbors in the city, you don't know none o' 'em.

Well, anyhow, it's good we got cities, 'cause cities is what we farmers make our livin' out o'. The more cities and the less farmers, the better it'll be fer those what are farmers.

Fer me, though, I'll take farmin', where your home and your business is together, and where you ain't got so many neighbors but what you kin appreciate what you got. I like it where I kin get over ta the other side o' the farm and sleep without Sofie seein' me. Them's advantages you can't have in the cities.

HY SYCKLE

DEVOTED
TO
MICHIGAN
VOLUME CLXVI

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL
PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ESTABLISHED 1843.

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

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE
NUMBER XXI

Several Types of Rural Schools

From the Old Log School to the Consolidated School

THERE is a general feeling that the improvement of rural school buildings and school advantages have not kept pace with rural development along other lines. In our most

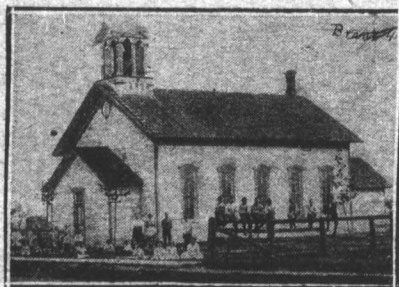


A Pioneer School.

progressive farm communities the old farmhouse has either been remodeled or displaced by a modern dwelling. A new barn, chicken house, and hog house have been provided and the most modern machinery has been purchased and put into use. In many of these communities improvements have been made in the school building and grounds, while some have been neglected.

The farmer's responsibility and the

competition between farming interests and other industries have gradually increased, but many of our boys and girls from the farm must depend upon the one-teacher, eight-grade school, and do not have high school advantages. This means that in such districts they must either discontinue their school work on completion of the eight grades, be sent away to high



A Common Type of Rural School.

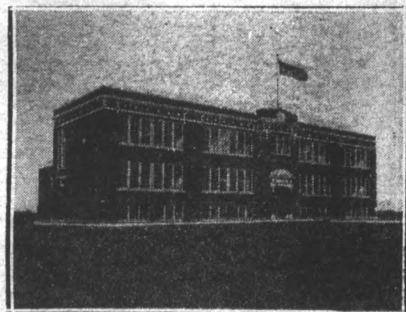
school, or that the parents must move to town. A good many farms have been turned over to tenant farmers,

or have been vacated because the parents were compelled to move to town to educate their children. This works to the detriment of both the farmer and the farm. Many of these farmers would be happier, and the old farm would be in a much better state of tilth and production if they had remained on the farm. Their children could have been served to much better advantage in the grades and could have received suitable high school advantages if a rural agricultural school had been provided in the vicinity of the farm home.

The future welfare of the state and the nation, and the perpetuity of a high standard of rural life demand that the farm boy and girl shall receive school advantages that are on a par with those given to the boys and girls of our villages and cities. This is a project that demands both local and state-wide attention. A few Michigan communities have solved the problem through organizing a larger school unit. Several communities have thus brought together a large enough valuation and school population to

make it possible to reduce the number of grades to one or two per teacher and to support a high school. In forty-nine of these communities, rural agricultural schools have been established, in which vocational work is included as part of the high school courses. They have modern buildings. The state contributes toward the maintenance of the school and transportation of the pupils to these schools.

It will be of interest to compare the original pioneer type of one-room log schoolhouse, the common one-room school building, and the rural agricultural school building.



The Modern Consolidated School.

Private Investigation of Public Affairs

A Farmer Finds Out Something About the Whys and Wherefores of Tariff

THIS is the story of how one Michigan farmer carried on a private investigation of how the tariff affected the price of his beans and beets, and without leaving his farm home, concluded that a higher tariff wall on beans and beet sugar would hardly be desirable this year, at least, and incidentally learned that politics are so involved after all, and that politicians are mostly human in spite of reports to the contrary.

"Why shouldn't the tariff on beans and sugar be raised by congress? Wouldn't such action insure Michigan farmers a fairer price for their products in the same way that adequate protection has aided so many business interests?" Those were the questions that this Michigan farmer submitted to the two men from near his locality who represented districts in the congress of the United States, with instructions to find out what they could and report. It may have been rather of a stiff assignment, but each representative did his best to work it out, and especially the young congressman who represented the farmer's particular district.

Both representatives immediately agreed on one thing—no change of the tariff would be possible this year. It happens that this is a campaign year and any tampering with the tariff would be considered highly improper and inadvisable at this time for quite obvious reasons which have to do with such vague political terms as the "public pulse," etc. But there were real reasons, the young representative found, that proved to his satisfaction that a raising of the tariff wall on

either beans or sugar would be objectionable this year, even though contemplated.

First, with true professional acumen, he laid the farmer's questions before a government agricultural economist and asked his help. Any tariff, of course, the economist would have him understand, was designed simply to keep foreign products out of competition with our own home-grown products, and right here, in connection with beans, was an important fact. It seems that a large proportion of imported beans are of many odd and queer varieties, which, according to the economist, cannot be grown in this country and are only imported for certain foreign born citizens who have cultivated a taste for old country dishes and still demand them. Then, too, the economist pointed out, imports vary so much from month to month in the types of beans, lima, pea, kidney, or others, that competition with any one of the home-grown varieties is never long enough sustained to seriously endanger prices paid our own growers. The economist supplied the representative with figures for the farmer client, which showed that after all it is the domestic production of the pea bean that governs the price Michigan farmers get for their product. That was the impression the representative got from his interview, and communicated back to his farmer friend with all the figures and statistics involved.

With the bean tariff question settled

By the Farmer's Son

to his satisfaction, the young congressman tackled the problem of whether or not the sugar tariff wall warranted raising. He was aware that Senator Smoot, of Utah, was the leader of the farmer beet sugar interests in congress, and probably knew more about the subject than anyone else in Washington, so he carried the farmer's question to the senator. It took only a few minutes to get Mr. Smoot's opinion. The senator harked back to the last fight for a revision of the sugar tariff—only on that particular occasion not so long ago, the tariff board was contemplating lowering it instead of raising it—and would have succeeded even over the protests of Senator Smoot and his henchmen had not none other than the President intervened for the farmers. "We won that fight by the skin of our teeth," was the way Senator Smoot expressed it, "and obviously it would hardly be good policy to attempt a higher tariff, even though it is warranted, with the memory of that last battle still fresh in everybody's mind." Then he answered the farmer's question in a single statement: "I would consider any attempt to petition for a higher tariff on sugar this year a most dangerous procedure," and with this message from Senator Smoot the young representative concluded the report of his investigation and duly forwarded it to his farmer constituent.

In due time the farmer got the report back from his representative friend. He hadn't succeeded in re-

forming farm legislation or, as he would have liked, in padding the empty folds of his fellow bean and beet growers' pocketbooks, but he had found out the "why" of it all. And he certainly learned one thing—that politicians, most of them, are only human and that politics is so involved but that a farmer can carry on a pretty satisfactory investigation on his own hook. Next year the farmer may want to demand changes in the tariff on his beans and the sugar from his beets, and when he does he'll know just about how to go after it.

WANTS DIFFERENT TYPE OF
RURAL TEACHER.

A GREAT deal of the tragedy in American farm life is due to a lack of educational idealism, to a lack of vision, outlook and understanding on the part of men and women who live there, according to Dr. Foght, of a South Dakota industrial school, who recently appeared before a congressional committee in favor of the bill to establish a department of education in the federal government.

This lack of educated leadership, he says, is traceable directly to the type of rural school that we have in this country. He declared that Japan has a better and more complete system of rural schools than we have.

First of all, we do not have the type of teachers that we need to implant in boys and girls a love of the land and an understanding of it, a direct preparedness for living in the open country and in the rural villages.

MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS



Published Weekly Established 1843 Copyright 1926

The Lawrence Publishing Co.

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Five Years, 260 issues \$3.00
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Canadian subscription 50c a year extra for postage.

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VOLUME CLXVI

NUMBER TWENTY-ONE

DETROIT,

MAY 22, 1926

CURRENT COMMENT

Our Best Teacher

THE one thing most needed by agriculture today, stated one of the speakers at the recent Farm Electrification Conference at Chicago, is an efficient and effective sales service. Such a sales organization would need to sell not only farm products, but also agriculture to both the farmers and the public.

In the matter of selling farm products, many progressive farmers have recently shifted their viewpoint. No longer is the price the only item about the marketing of a crop on which they wish to be informed. At one time this was true, but now farmers are more disposed to study profits. What is over and above costs is the commanding factor. Unless cost can be kept below the prices received, the farmer of today knows that he is failing.

An important phase of this study of profits is the type of product that farmers are offering for sale. It is now better known among farm people that it is difficult to sell a poor product, and relatively easy to sell a good one. After all, the old system of marketing would not have been so bad had dealers received from the farm a more salable product. It required the experience gained in cooperative marketing to teach farmers the necessity of better production methods.

So, it is not surprising to find today that our most successful farmers are thinking of the needs of the consumer from the time they break the soil until the crops are secured. A part of their marketing program consists in preparing the finest seed bed, selecting the choicest seed, providing the best cultural methods, and giving the most efficient protection against diseases and insects. These men seek to follow the best practices of the in-

dustry, for they have found that through such practices they realize the largest profits for their work. This primal experience in cooperative marketing has pointed the way to a better agriculture. What is now most needed is to extend this experience to agriculture generally.

Never too Old to Learn

WE are never too old to learn. So steadfastly does a certain resident of our state believe in this old adage that, according to a recent report, although sixty-two years of age and the father of five children, this man has attended night classes at Cass evening school for thirteen years. He is a tool and die-maker in a Detroit automobile plant.

This man is a staunch believer in education, "continuing education," as we might term it, for even in his mature years, he has not been content; he has sought for more and more learning.

It is said that every man has two educations—that which is given to him and that which he gives to himself. Of the two kinds, the latter is unparalleled in personal value. Even though our school days may be ancient history, our education is not complete. We may be through receiving education, but we are not through obtaining it for ourselves.

With the great strides that have been made in education during the past decade, this process of self-education is much easier than in the past. Our agricultural colleges have worked out splendid programs along this line; the radio brings many a good lesson to us while we rock in our easy chair; books, magazines, and papers are now available on any subject we wish.

In fact, even though we do not have

the opportunity to attend evening classes as does this sixty-two-year-old student, yet there are many channels open unto us if we but search them out. We are really never too old to learn, nor yet too young to begin.

A Social Symbol

WE were amused at hearing the experience of a fellow who travelled without a coat. He was dressed in khaki, serviceable for travel, as well as clean and neat. But he was denied admission to dining cars and dining rooms in hotels. Thus he became aware that the coat was an important factor as a social symbol.

Even in the army, city police forces, and fire departments, the coat plays an important part. Regardless of the duty or the weather, the army man has to wear his coat. Policemen are required to be in full uniform though their duties require that they stand in the sweltering sun. In respectable ball rooms a man is not allowed to appear without a coat. But, ladies can expose their epidermis to a daring degree. In fact, the more formal the affair the more dressed up a man has to be, and the less dressed the woman.

The coat is useful for keeping warm, but from a social standpoint, it is one of the useless heritages under which we still suffer. The man who does things has to take off his coat to do them efficiently and comfortably. But the coat, like the white collar, is a symbol that one is not working with his hands. It parallels the long finger nails of the high caste Chinese.

We still have lingering with us the idea that manual labor is subordinate. But we are coming to the realization that little would be accomplished without the coatless man. And we may, in due time, be able to attend social functions where men can be dressed in

comfort without causing comment.

The man without the coat is in the ascendancy, and the farmer is the original and most important coatless worker.

About the Weather

THE weather has been a common subject for ages. It is more frequently discussed than the latest scandal and has a long-time record of front page position in the newspapers.

Older folks say the weather is changing. That is true, for the weather is constantly changing. But we still have the good old-fashioned winters that grandpa talked about, as the last one has proven.

Nothing shows that the weather is making permanent changes. In fact, a recent bulletin from the Michigan State College, which gives the experiences of eighty winters in Michigan orchards, refers to records which show that usual and unusual weather has occurred ever since the 1840's. Many of these records were taken from old copies of the Michigan Farmer.

The weather will remain a much cussed and discussed subject because it keeps us guessing, and it keeps us guessing because of our ignorance of it. When the fundamentals which influence weather are more thoroughly understood, we will be able to tell whether it will be favorable picnic weather next Sunday or not. One man, who claims to know, says this year will be one of sudden changes in temperature, and next year will be one without a summer. When it is all over we will be able to determine if he was right or not.

Naming the Farm

TENNESSEE does not claim to be modern, with reference to evolution, but recently it put a law on its books

which shows that, in some respects, it is ahead of many other states. The Tennessee legislature passed a law providing for the registration and protection of distinctive farm names. Trade names and marks have always been found valuable in commercial fields, so valuable, in fact, that many companies list them in their financial assets. There is no doubt as to the value of a trade-mark which has a good reputation behind it, for it becomes the seal or sign of that reputation. Trade-marks and names also mean distinctiveness. Somebody's flour is better than flour, therefore, people buy such common things as flour by name. The mere fact that somebody has given something a name shows that he has some special interest in it.

Your farm is your home and your business, it therefore needs distinction. To give the farm a name indicates a pride in it. It shows that the one who lives there appreciates the aesthetic side of farming, as well as the business side. And that he also takes a pride in endeavoring to make that farm a success. When one gives his farm the distinction of a name, he is likely to stand back of it with better farming. The products of the farm also gain distinction, as, for instance, Shady Elm Farm eggs would attract the buyer much quicker than ordinary hen fruit.

A name will take your farm out of the ranks of the ordinary, providing that you are conducting a farm business worthy of a name.

The farmer cooperative movement in this country has been most popular in the north central states. In these states only seven per cent have failed during the past year, while in Michigan and the country as a whole, the percentage of failure is nine. In the mountain states, twenty-three per cent of the co-ops went out of business during the past year.

Mrs. Arthur Capper is Dead

MRS. ARTHUR CAPPER, wife of Senator Capper, of Kansas, president of the Lawrence Publishing Company, publishers of the Michigan Farmer, died at the Hospital for Women of Maryland, in Baltimore, on Monday morning, May 10. Death came following an operation performed about five weeks ago, from which she never recovered. Senator Capper and a party of relatives and friends, took Mrs. Capper's body back to Topeka for burial.

In Topeka the state house flag and a number of other flags over the city were placed at half-mast Monday, and remained so until after the funeral at four o'clock Wednesday afternoon. Kansas is mourning the passing of a pioneer, as well as the wife of one of her most prominent citizens.

Mrs. Capper had an intimate and unusual connection with the history of Kansas. She was the first daughter born to a governor of Kansas while he was governor, and forty-six years later saw her husband take the oath of office as the first native born governor of Kansas.

Mrs. Capper spent much of her early life in Washington where her father, for more than thirty years, represented Kansas and Kansans. She attended the public schools and Bethany College in Topeka, and a private school in Washington, and also took a special course in music at the Conservatory of Music in Boston.

Her ancestors were renowned for their military achievements. Her father, Samuel J. Crawford, was a cavalry leader in the Civil War, and played a big part in the wars against the Indians. He was one of the best known early Kansans, and in 1870 founded the town of Florence, Kansas, naming it for Mrs. Capper—Florence Chase Crawford before her marriage.

Senator and Mrs. Capper were mar-

ried December 1, 1892, and from that time until Kansas sent Senator Capper to Washington in 1919, her home and interests were in Topeka. In Mr. Capper's struggling years as a young publisher, she assisted him actively in his business.

Mrs. Capper was never known, except to relatives and her very intimate friends, as the brilliant, talented woman that she really was. She was a writer of verse and a very talented musician. She was an especially skilled harpist. She published several songs of her own composition and played a number of her own compositions on the harp. She collaborated with Mrs. Myra Williams Jarrell on songs for children.

While not naturally given to public appearance or display, Mrs. Capper long exercised a quiet but effective influence on Kansas affairs. She was always intensely interested in her husband's career, had a keen perception of people and events, was familiar with state affairs, and acquainted in national circles. She was an able helpmeet and partner to Senator Capper.

Mrs. Capper was a personal friend of Mrs. Coolidge. On May 6, the latter drove from Washington to the hospital in Baltimore, where the two women had their last visit together.

Mr. and Mrs. Capper have always been "home lovers." During the four years that Arthur Capper was governor of Kansas they lived at their own home on Eleventh and Topeka Avenues, rather than at the executive mansion. Practically all of their time away from Washington, with the exception of their European trip, was spent at home.

So it is at their old home, in the midst of familiar surroundings, that Senator Capper arranged to have the simple funeral ceremony performed.

More About Sweet Clover

Greater Possibilities Than Expected

By Fred Barber

UP to the spring of 1925, with what I had read, and what experience I had, it would seem that sweet clover possibilities were exhausted, but after the experience I had the past season, I began to realize the sweet clover proposition is only in its infancy as regarding surprises.

In the spring of 1924, I sowed with oats, twenty-two acres of Biennial White Blossom on the best of clay loam soil, and got not only a perfect stand of young clover, but a bumper crop of oats as well.

In the spring of 1925, as work was crowding, I couldn't get time to fence off a piece for pasture, so I let the cattle have entire run of the whole piece until the sixth of June, when I fenced off five acres. From then until September 1, those five acres pastured ten cows, one heifer that came the November previous, and four head of horses.

With the exception of a short while, owing to a defective line fence, I turned them at night on a piece of light ground with a scant stand of clover. All during the day they had free access to salt and water. Of the ten cows, only two were fresh in the spring—none of the others were fresh later than the first of the previous November, but I never got such a deluge of milk in all my life, including the years when my cows freshened in

during spring on the native grasses.

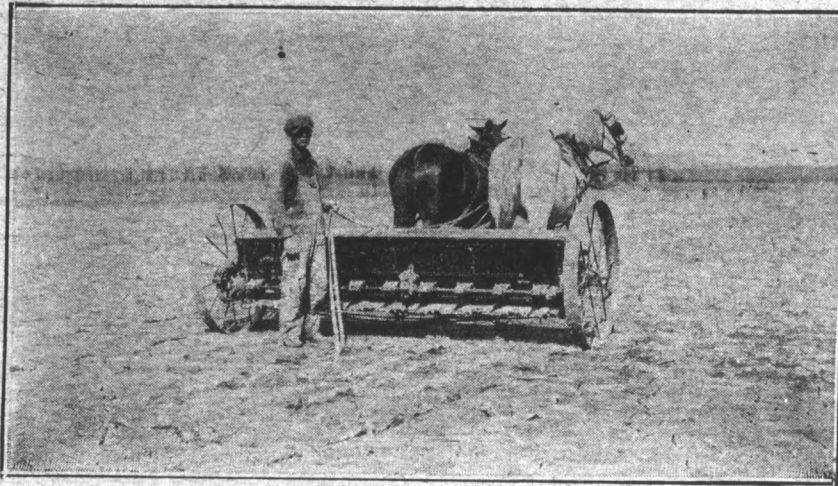
Never dreaming of such a flood, I had sent all my calves and young stock to a distant pasture, and all I had left at home to consume the skim-milk was three hogs, two calves, one heifer, and thirty head of chickens. During the high tide of production, I gave as much as fifteen gallons of skim-milk per day to a neighbor, after which I got busy and bought some pigs.

On the first of September, I decided there wasn't much good left in the old stubby seed-laden stalks—that it would be worth more for seed. I turned the stock into a field of new seeding and cut three loads of hay from the old pasture. The cows went down on their milk production and the seed was too ripe, and shelled so I didn't think it worth the time to thresh. It made fairly good hay, but it would have been much more valu-

able if used for pasturing purposes.

On the remaining seventeen acres, I cut the first crop of hay, commencing the last week in June, and the quality was the very best, owing to the stock grazing it so late. The second crop came on immediately. It grew so quickly, and looked so promising, that I decided to let it go to seed. About two-thirds of it got dry enough to be threshed, but the other third had to be used as hay owing to damp, cold weather in the fall. All told, I got thirty bushels of seed. Besides, the clover straw made good hay which the stock ate with relish.

I haven't had a case of bloat for over three years, or since I pastured the stock on sweet clover. I think that is pretty fair for one piece of ground, four crops in one short season—pasture, two crops of hay, and seed, to say nothing of the crop of milk, hogs (including the neighbors'), etc. And as a fitting sequel, I will say that I am just now in the process of harvesting one of the finest crops of large, strong, lusty calves that has ever been my pleasure to raise. I am no prophet, but out of thirty acres which I seeded this season, I expect to pasture ten acres, milk twelve cows, and keep four horses, and I am fortifying myself against a cloudburst of milk by assuring myself plenty of porkers. This cow, hog and clover business is sure great stuff.



Lime Will Help Assure a Good Sweet Clover Crop.

When Cooperatives Cooperate

A Successful Experience in the Upper Peninsula

WE have all been told repeatedly that successful cooperative organizations are founded on the plan of each member pooling his interests with the other members. Cooperation means working with the other fellow, not competing with him.

It is now relatively easy to find examples of successful farmer-owned cooperative associations. Farmers have demonstrated that they can submerge personal initiative and freedom to work together when it is to their mutual economic benefit.

It has remained for two farm cooperatives, located at Bruce Crossing, Ontonagon county, Michigan, to furnish an example of unselfish, yet exceedingly efficient, cooperation between two cooperative organizations.

These two cooperatives are the Settlers' Cooperative Trading Company, which operates a cooperative store, and the Ontonagon Valley Cooperative Creamery Association, owners of a cooperative creamery.

Bruce Crossing is a small town, probably less than 100 people. In this Upper Peninsula section, the lumbering days are not yet over, and most of the farms have been started since 1910. Land clearing is still the chief farm enterprise on the 200 farms that occupy the trading territory contiguous to Bruce Crossing. Over eighty per cent of these farmers are of Finnish nationality or descent. They are a thrifty-hard-working group of pioneer farmers. The soil of the county is a heavy red clay, and dairying is depended upon as the chief income producing farm enterprise.

These new farmers organized a cooperative store in 1919. The gross sales during 1925 were \$82,683.30. The average inventory carried was about \$8,000, indicating a remarkably rapid turnover of the stock. It also shows that the management was not being hypnotized by clever salesmen into buying large orders of slow moving

merchandise. The stock of the store was sold at prices comparable to those charged in other stores. The gross profit was only 17.8 per cent, while the actual expense was but 7.6 per cent, an extraordinary low cost of doing business. The net surplus was \$8,371.13. After paying interest on all invested capital a considerable sum was put into various reserve funds, and a trade dividend of 7½ per cent was declared.

Only \$3,000 has been invested in the store, and yet in these seven years the net worth has grown to \$26,486.44. The patrons of the store have received good quality merchandise as cheap or cheaper than they could purchase the same articles elsewhere; have been given a generous patronage dividend at the end of the year; have secured interest on their invested capital; and at the same time they have seen this investment of theirs multiply in value eight times during the seven-year period. The store company has no indebtedness of any kind. Late in 1925, a branch store was started at

Paynesville, a town located three miles east of Bruce Crossing.

The outstanding success of this cooperative store has been due to several factors. The Finnish people are unsurpassed as cooperators, and the farmers in the Bruce Crossing community have given their store loyal support. The store manager, Mr. John Polkky, possesses to a rare degree, those qualities that fit a man to manage a cooperative retail business. He has a personality that from the very first won the confidence of the people of the community. He is a careful buyer, an excellent accountant, and a good executive in his relationship with the other employes of the store company.

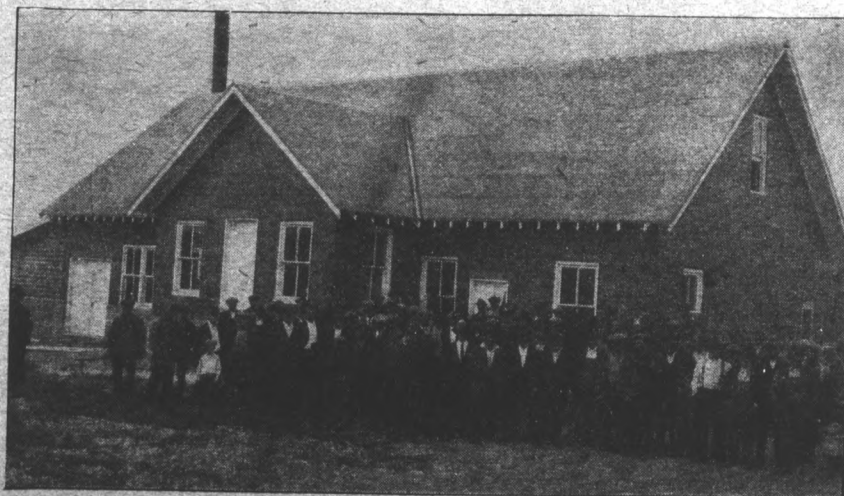
Much credit is due the Cooperative Central Exchange, with head offices at Superior, Wisconsin, but which is in reality a central administrative agency for sixty-five cooperative organizations operating in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan. The Cooperative Central Exchange operates a cooperative wholesale grocery, a wholesale

bakery, a hardware jobbing service, an expert accounting service that audits twice a year the books of all its member organizations, and also trains men and women for service in the various cooperatives that are members of the Central Exchange. From the first the Settlers' Cooperative Trading Company has maintained a close contact with this central organization.

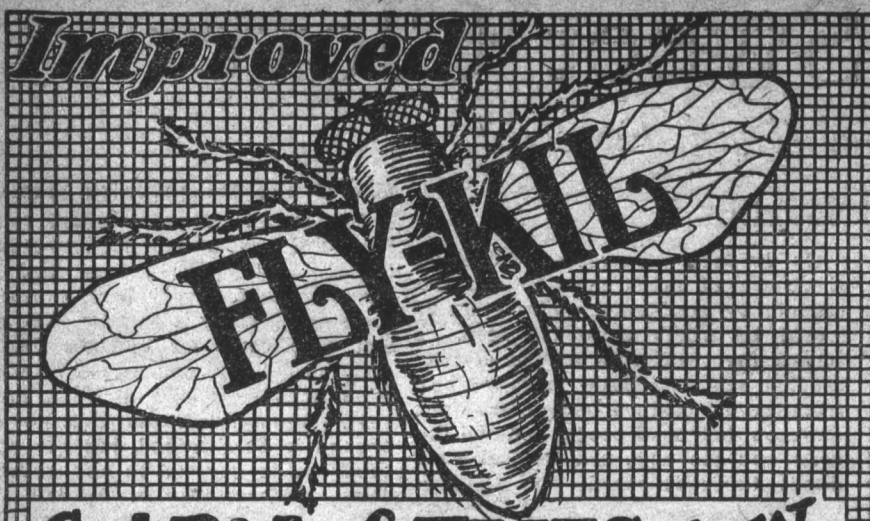
An important project with the store at Bruce Crossing has been the cream buying station operated in connection with the store. There was no local market for cream and the store acted as local agent for a centralizer creamery that operates a plant in a nearby city. A couple of years ago the farmers began to talk about forming a cooperative creamery association and operating a creamery. The co-op store at once announced they would not compete with a cooperative creamery, and would cease to act as agent for the centralizer, provided the creamery project could be carried through. This meant a loss of income to the store, but an issue like this showed the difference between a cooperative store and a privately owned store.

The new creamery was nearly two years in maturing into an incorporated organization, erecting a creamery building, installing the machinery, and actually getting started with the manufacture of butter. About 180 men invested \$50 to \$500 each, and signed an agreement that pledges them to deliver all of their cream to the cooperative creamery or else forfeit their investment as liquidated damages.

A commodious creamery building was constructed. It is built of vitrified tile, and is practically fire proof. All modern and efficient machinery was selected to equip the building. They have an ammonia refrigerating system, and cold storage for a carload of butter. An artesian well over 400 feet deep provides water of excep-



The Ontonagon Creamery, the Result of Cooperative Cooperation.



Get Rid of FLIES NOW

It is now generally recognized by farmers and dairymen that it pays well to protect stock against fly annoyance. And it has also become generally recognized that "Dairyman's FLY-KIL"—(it's now "Improved FLY-KIL") is a most effective and thoroughly satisfactory spray. This year it will be even better than before—more powerful action with less odor. "Improved Dairyman's FLY-KIL" does actually protect cows all day against fly annoyance. It kills instantly every fly it hits and is a positive repellent for many hours after spraying. It is colorless, sweet smelling, will not stain or burn the hide and positively will not taint dairy products. That "Improved Dairyman's FLY-KIL" does the work effectively is proved by the fact that it is the most widely used dairyman's spray in the country. Practically all of the leading agricultural colleges and principal dairy herds of the central states use it.

"HOUSEHOLD FLY-KIL"

a new product, is equally effective for residence use. Contains no oily substance, safe and pleasant to use, rids the home of flies, mosquitoes and other insects. Millions of gallons of fly spray are used in city homes—you can now keep your house free from flies.

"FLY-KIL" is demonstrated right on your own farm by our factory representative. We want him to show you how it works on your place. If our man has not called on you write for prices and name of nearest distributor.

We Need Men In Some Territories

to show farmers and others how "FLY-KIL" kills flies. Write at once to learn if your home territory is open. Address

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Minutes for Knowledge

YOU are busy. You haven't time to learn about things unless they can really interest you. Yet here's a way to learn about everything that concerns your personal life in almost no time at all. Just turn through pictured pages and run your eye down interesting reading. You learn of the best way to shave, dress, brush your teeth, make your food better, health stronger, home richer, self happier. The razor, underwear, tooth-brush that will act in the best way for you. New wonders you can buy—where to buy them, what to pay, the exact good they'll do. What thousands of other people are enjoying, just what those enjoyments are. Good taste in home decoration, serving of foods—how to avoid mistakes, make the most of yourself, the most of your money; how to save.

All this in just the few minutes it takes to glance over advertising columns. Fast knowledge! Advertisements talk to you simply, briefly. They spread wares plainly before you. You get their meaning at once. Form the pleasant little habit of getting their good news in every issue. Their facts mean wisdom for you.

Advertisements tell you where to buy, what, when and how—read them

tional purity. Altogether the factory and equipment represents an investment of over \$22,000.

Unfortunately the stockholders in the creamery organization did not have sufficient funds to cover the necessary \$22,000 investment. Local financial institutions were reluctant to advance money to a cooperative enterprise that had not yet demonstrated it could or would operate successfully. There was a short period when those interested in the creamery were at their wits' end to find a way to complete the building and get the factory in operation.

It was at this time the Settlers' Cooperative Trading Company stepped forward to take \$4,500 from their reserve funds and turn it over to the cooperative creamery organization. Never was an offer more thankfully accepted. While it was true that many farmers were members of both organizations, and to them it was only a process of taking money from one pocket and placing it in another, the fact remained that the membership rolls were a long way from identical. Added to this should be considered the reluctance any young organization would naturally have to tie up its liquid reserves. The unselfish spirit that prompted the store association to loan the \$4,500 to the creamery organization meant the giving up of a plan that was much desired by the store association members. In 1922 the co-op store burned to the ground with a complete loss of the building and merchandise.

The store business has since been carried on in cramped quarters in a warehouse, and the plan has been to erect a commodious store building in keeping with the volume of business that is being done. Loaning this money to the creamery organization meant the indefinite postponement of this plan.

The \$4,500 loan put the creamery organization on its feet. The factory building was rushed to completion, the machinery installed, and the first churning of butter was made on August 12, 1925. An excellent nearby demand for the butter made it possible to sell every pound at the creamery door, and without making it necessary for shipments to be made to outside points. Over 20,000 pounds of butter are being made each month, and a net profit of about \$500 has remained from each month's operation after the farmers received the centralizer price for butter, all expenses were paid, depreciation charged on the building and equipment, reserves set up for contingencies, and interest paid on all invested capital and borrowed money.

The cooperation between the co-op store and the cooperative creamery did not stop with the loaning of the \$4,500. Both organizations felt the need of a skilled accountant, for it is now common knowledge that accurate and detailed financial statements, regularly placed in the hands of the officers and stockholders of a cooperative association, are an invaluable safeguard, and an aid to the establishment of confidence in the organization. Neither the store nor the creamery had a volume of business that would alone justify the paying of a salary large enough to secure a really skilled accountant. An arrangement was therefore worked out whereby the two concerns shared in the expense, and this man spends his mornings in the store and his afternoons in the creamery. Both organizations have the advantage of better bookkeeping records than either could secure singly, and at less actual cost.

The store operated a truck that delivered merchandise from the store to the farmers in the locality. The creamery bought a truck and operated a cream route over part of the territory. It occurred to the officers of these two organizations to pool their truck equipment, and now the territory has been divided and each truck carries mer-

chandise from the store on the outward trip, and brings in cream on the homeward trip. The store and the creamery have each doubled this part of their service, and at practically no additional expense. Incidentally the farmers of the community have gained both ways.

The identity and individuality of the co-op store and of the cooperative creamery have been carefully preserved. The friendly cooperation between the two organizations has not cramped or injured either concern. On the other hand, each has benefited. The creamery would have been hard pressed without the \$4,500 loan, and the store will profit from the increased revenue that will accrue from the presence of an improved local market for cream, the chief farm product.

News of the Week

The woman's division of the Amateur Athletic Association has urged the elimination of competitive athletic contests between women. The thought is to devote more time to physical development than to "physical destruction."

Rioting and civil war rages in Poland, with all but two provinces rallying to the support of Premier Witos. The revolt leader, Marshall Pilsudski, is demanding terms which will virtually make him premier.

Michigan State College celebrated its sixty-ninth anniversary on May 13. Charles Garfield, of Grand Rapids, a graduate of the class of 1870, spoke on "Looking Both Ways."

The total automobile production in this country for 1925, as announced by the federal commerce department, is 4,157,830, which includes all types of motor vehicles.

Edwin Denby, of Detroit, former secretary of war, is interested in a floating hotel at Beaufort, S. C. The hotel will be built in the hull of the old U. S. Monitor Amphitrite.

An airplane route has been opened between Chicago and Dallas, Texas, with airships which are called "flying trucks," because they are larger than the usual commercial flying planes.

Henry Ford recently bought the pipe used in the first water system ever built in New England. These wooden conduits were laid by the Plymouth Aqueduct Company in 1797. They will be added to the collection of relics at Ford's Botsford Inn near Detroit.

The royal servants of King George were detailed for strike duty during the big strike in Great Britain.

Rioting between Fascists and Monarchists in Paris caused injury to over 400 people.

Despite the strike, England will make its regular payment of \$67,910,000 on its debt to the United States.

Commander Richard Byrd flew in the "Josephine Ford" airplane over north pole on May 9. He accomplished in a few hours what took Commander Peary months to do with dog sleds.

Alton B. Parker, democratic nominee for president in 1904, who was defeated by Theodore Roosevelt, died in New York, from heart disease on May 10.

Investigation shows that the Russian Soviets are selling American arms and ammunition in China. These war supplies are part of what Russia bought from us during the world war.

The British general strike, which for nine days paralyzed the industry of Great Britain, was called off May 12. The miners, for whom the other unions went on strike, will still remain idle pending negotiations for better terms.

American bankers in connection with London financial leaders, are planning to loan Europe \$400,000,000.

The railroad strike in Cuba, which involved three railroads, has been ended.

The Amundsen-Ellsworth dirigible sailed over the north pole on May 12, three days after Commander Byrd did the same feat.

W. O. Hotchkiss, president of the Michigan College of Mines, said that the iron supply in the Lake Superior region would last only about twenty years if used at the present rate of consumption.

The French debt to this country has been satisfactorily funded. France meeting the United States' wishes on terms.

Using Horses to Advantage

Two Efficient Hitches Explained

By H. H. Barnum

THE scarcity of man power on our farms is rightly considered one of our major agricultural problems. Nothing in sight at the present time seems to indicate the easing up of this condition, hence the wide use of labor-saving machinery is rendered imperative.

And, in compliance with economic law, to which all must inevitably submit, those who steadily refuse to avail themselves of more efficient implements cannot hope to successfully compete with the more progressive

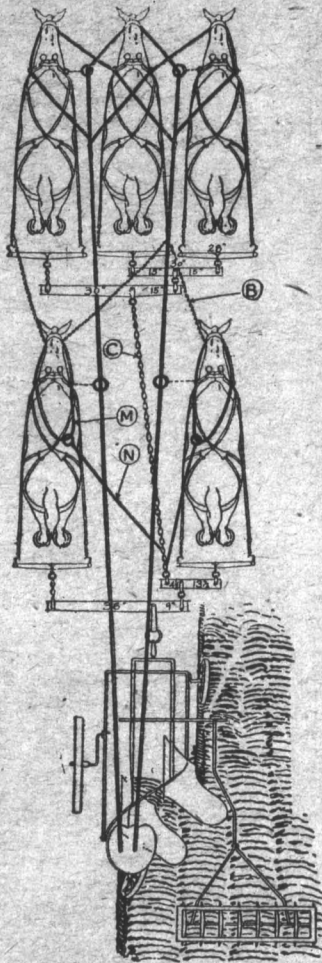
yet, work their farms with horses and mules.

A rapidly increasing percentage of the farmers in this group, seeking to accomplish the maximum amount of work per man, have turned to the use of larger horse-drawn implements and multiple hitches.

The multiple hitch is easily arranged on many tools, but with others, especially the gang-plow, various problems arise. Two horses abreast hitched to a plow, work very satisfactorily. However, when the number is increased to three or more, the questions of side-draft, over-heating, crowding, harness-chafing, and others arise.

The Horse Association of America, cooperating with the University of Illinois, has spent much time in working out hitches that will overcome the above difficulties, and their efforts have met with marked success. They have demonstrated beyond doubt that the tandem hitch is the most satisfactory method of applying horse-power to the gang plow, and have worked to ingenious devices that make the handling of horses so hitched an easy matter.

By using the tandem hitch, the effective pull of the horses is directly forward of the "true center of draft" of the plow. Thus the plow is pulled with the minimum amount of effort and can do its best work. The lead horses are driven from the plow seat with lines, while the wheel team is automatically controlled by "tie" and "buck" straps, B and N in the accompanying diagrams.



Home-made Five-horse Hitch.

Dimensions shown are correct for two-bottom gang plow, 14-inch bottoms, two horses in furrow, three horses on unplowed ground. Point of attachment to plow 15½ inches from furrow wall, or 22½ inches from center of furrow.

B—Halter tie chain.

C—Draw-chain about 10 feet long.

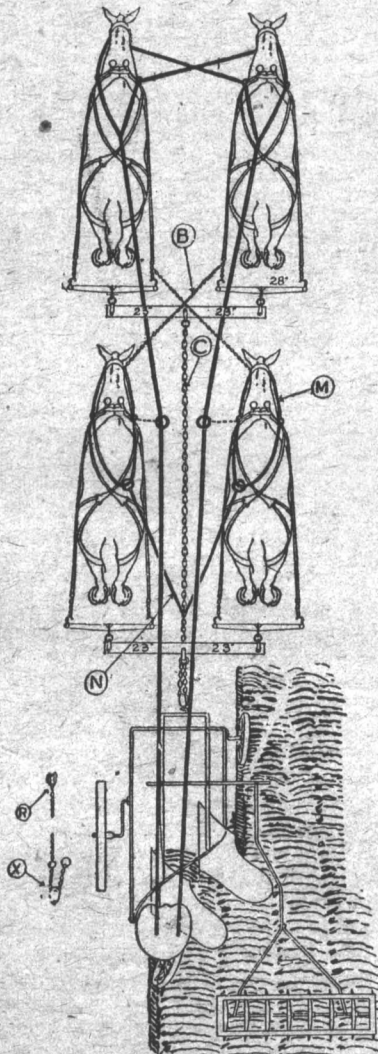
M—Bridle reins with ring loose where it loops.

N—Buck strap tied into loose ring on bridle reins, thence to draw-chain. Prevents rear horses pulling too far forward.

farmers that do. If, in these days of agricultural stress, even those whose equipment enables them to turn out the maximum amount of product per hour of man labor, are barely able to keep the balance on the right side of the ledger, what will be the condition of those who accomplish no more per man hour than they did during extremely favorable agricultural conditions?

Manufacturers, to meet the fierce competition in their field, are constantly compelled to invest heavily in new machinery or go under. Under the conditions of our social and economic structure, no man's reward is necessarily proportional to the amount of hard work done, but is absolutely determined by the results accomplished, minus the cost of production.

This question then, is one worthy of careful thought. The tractor has come to the farmer's aid, and with it one man can accomplish as much as three did formerly. The tractor has proven itself a capable supplement to the horse, and is here to stay, but nevertheless, for various reasons, thousands of farmers will for some time



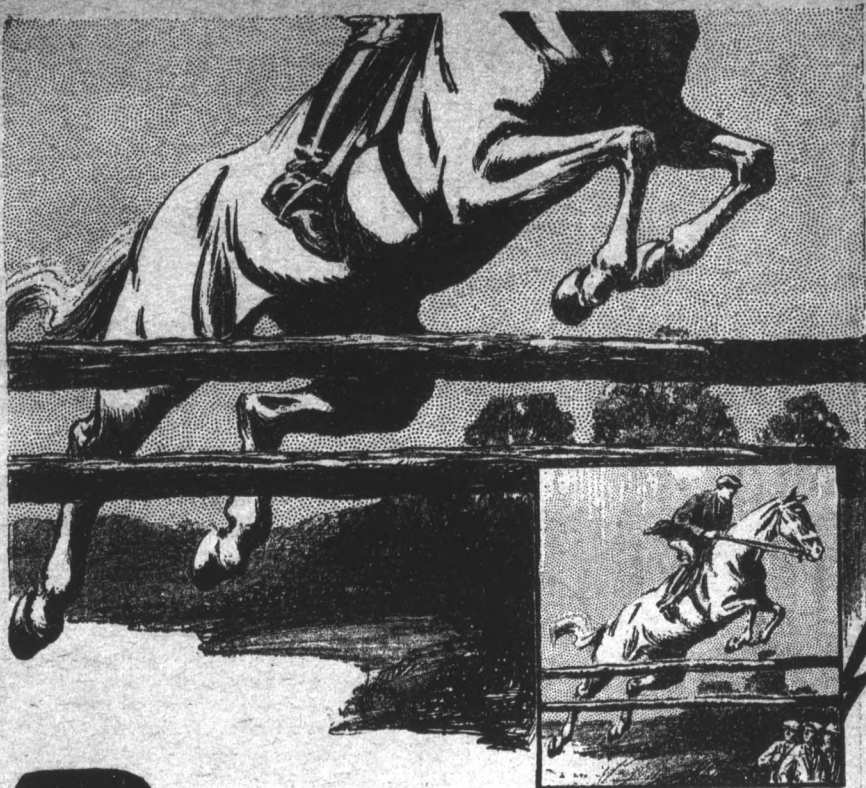
Home-made Four-horse Hitch.

Dimensions shown are correct for two-bottom gang plow, 14-inch bottoms. Point of attachment to plow 16 inches from furrow wall, or 23 inches from center of furrow.

R—Forward end of draw chain and clevis. Draw chain about 13 feet long, adjusted enough so that rear horses cannot step on doubletree of leaders.

X—Weld large ring in chain 3 feet from end. This allows flexibility between front and rear pair, yet prevents rear team from going too far ahead if buck straps should loosen.

For B, C, M, N, see notes on 5-horse hitch.



Power

EVERY man wants power and judges values by it. Power is a sure and accurate measure of merit in men, materials or machines. You respect it wherever you see it.

The speed of a horse, the strength of an ox, the endurance of a mule—all are examples of power revealed in work. You judge an animal by his power to perform. And you are safe in using the same yardstick to measure the value of a truck, a tractor, or any farm machine.

You can quickly tell when you get more power. We emphasize the power of Havoline Oil for that reason. You cannot be deceived about power—it is there or it isn't—and any oil which invites so rigid a test has a right to your

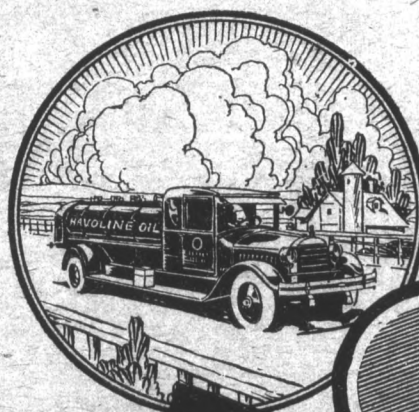
confidence. Proof is so easy!

Havoline is all made at one great Central States refinery, from a consistent, first-grade crude piped in from surrounding oil fields. For more than 19 years the refining of Havoline has been in the hands of the same experts. Therefore uniformity is certain—the Havoline you buy a month from now will be the same as that you buy today.

Get the power you paid for from all your farm engines. Try Havoline! Once you feel the improvement it makes, you will be sold to stay sold. Order now—in 5-gallon cans, 30- or 50-gallon drums—direct from nearby Havoline dealer plant or a convenient Indian station. Reliable, prompt delivery is part of Havoline service.

Indian Refining Company, Inc.
Lawrenceville, Ill.

Oil is more than oil—it is power



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—the power oil
INDIAN REFINING COMPANY, Incorporated

INDIAN GAS

Havoline's partner in power—made from the same crude, by the same experts, at the same Central States refinery at Lawrenceville, Ill.

Murphy broke his leg

We Paid Him \$603.00

YOU would have had to dig up every penny of it in cold cash. But not so with A. J. Murphy, Carthage, S. D. He was protected with a Woodmen Accident policy. IT SAVED HIM \$603.00.

You know farm work IS hazardous. One farmer in 8 is seriously injured each year. YOUR turn may come any day. Accidents lurk everywhere. Yet, protection costs little.

2½ CENTS A DAY PROTECTS YOU

DOUBLE WEEKLY INDEMNITY FOR HOSPITAL CASES	
DEATH BY ACCIDENT \$1000	TOTAL DISABILITY \$10 A WEEK
LOSS OF ONE EYE \$250	PARTIAL DISABILITY \$25 A WEEK
LOSS OF BOTH EYES \$1000	LOSS OF ONE HAND \$500
LOSS OF ONE FOOT \$300	LOSS OF BOTH HANDS \$1000
LOSS OF BOTH FEET \$1000	LOSS OF ONE HAND AND FOOT \$1000

You simply can't afford to carry your own risk. It's too great. Just think what this policy saved Murphy. Study the chart. See the remarkable benefits it offers. Mighty big savings when injuries come. Thousands of farmers swear by the Woodmen Accident policy. Investigate!

COUPON BRINGS FULL DETAILS

In 35 years the Woodmen Accident Co. has saved over \$5,000,000 for its policy holders for accidents and accidental deaths. Greatest farm accident policy. Protect yourself NOW. Get all the details. Read what hundreds of policy holders say. Mail the coupon TODAY.

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Lincoln, Nebraska. 504
Please send me details of your accident insurance policies.

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Occupation.....

P. O.

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OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

Always Give Name and Address When Sending Inquiries as Satisfactory Service Cannot be Given to Unassigned Letters

HIGHWAY RIGHTS.

The county has set stakes for the improvement of a road running past my farm. The stakes are set three feet inside my fence. A row of apple trees outside the fence three feet will be six feet on the highway. Has the county a right to have these trees destroyed?—B. A. R.

The county has the right to make use of all the land within the highway so far as necessary for maintenance of a proper road for travel; and when this necessity arises it may, upon suitable notice, require the owner of the trees to remove them, and if he fails to do so, the highway commissioner would have the right to remove them. Land could not be taken outside of the highway without condemnation.—Rood.

A PRIVATE LAKE.

I own three-fourths of a small lake, equal to about two and one-half acres. My neighbor owns the remainder. This lake has no inlet or outlet and cannot be reached without trespassing on our property. No fish have been planted in it by the government to our knowledge, at least, not for the last twenty-five years. Can we keep the public from fishing and bathing in this lake?—G. B.

Apparently the lake is private property and the public may be excluded.

FENCE ALONG PUBLIC ROAD.

On the farm I have bought, there is a "rotten barb wire fence next to the road." May I legally replace this with a good barb wire fence, or must it be made of something else?—F. C. H.

There is no obligation to maintain a fence along the highway, but the owner may build one of any substance he may desire that is not particularly dangerous to the public. A barbed wire fence is a legal fence.—Rood.

AN INTRUDER DOG.

A dog which has no license tag comes to my place and sucks the eggs in our chicken coop. May I shoot him and not be liable?—D. S.

The dog may be killed whenever found within the inclosure, not accompanied by an owner or his agent.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR NECESSARY.

I gave a married woman a mortgage on a farm for six years. It was due March 1, 1926. Before this date the lady died. I have been paying to her through a local bank. I am ready to pay this mortgage up, but have been informed that it cannot be discharged now without an administrator being appointed in this state. The lady was a resident of Ohio when she died. Her husband did not have her estate probated in Ohio, but I have been told that he has assigned part of the mortgage to his daughter, according to abstract. Can I be charged compound interest from March 1 until it is paid? What is the proper procedure to get this settled?—W. F. M.

It is not apparent how there could be any charge made for interest on the interest. It is necessary to have an administrator appointed in the county where the land is, although the mortgagee was a non-resident of the state. This is necessary to clear the title. No payment could be made until an administrator is appointed and qualified to receive the money.

A BEAN CONTRACT.

I had a bean contract with a company, which furnished us the seed which came to \$160. We had a poor year. The beans were not good and the company would not take them. The company was to take their seed out of our beans, as stated in the contract. I did not pay them for the seed but sold my beans elsewhere. The company did not live up to the contract, so I did not. Seven and a half years after this, or last fall, this

company started trying to collect on this contract. Can they collect? Nothing had been paid on it and the matter had run for seven and one-half years.—E. M. L.

Unless there has been some new promise it would seem that that liability is outlawed. The statute of limitations must be especially pleaded as a defense.—Rood.

EMPLOYEE'S INSURANCE.

Is there any law in Michigan that would require an employee working at any trade or occupation to carry any insurance of any kind for his own or his family's benefit in case he should meet with some accident while thus employed? Do you know of any other state that has such a law?—L. G.

We are not aware of any law of this or any other state requiring employees to carry insurance.—Rood.

DEBT OUTLAWED.

May a debt be collected after a period of six and one-half or seven years?—R. B.

Simple debts are outlawed in this state six years from the time the debts became due, or the last payment of principal or interest was paid upon it, or from the date of the last written promise to pay it; but if the debt is secured by a mortgage upon land the mortgage may be foreclosed at any time within ten years from these dates.—Rood.

DAMAGE FROM DOGS.

I would like the opinion of Mr. Rood on the dog law passed in 1919, pages 603 and 609. It states that a justice shall view the animals killed or injured, and report the damage to the board of supervisors. It also states that the amount paid for horses cannot be more than \$100; cattle, \$50; hogs, \$12. It says nothing about the price of sheep. Has the board any authority to pass a resolution that they will not allow more than \$15 for any sheep killed? If a man has a ram that he has paid \$75 or \$100 for and the dogs kill him and the justice values him at \$50 or \$75, has the supervisor any authority to say they will only allow \$15?—H. A. B.

The law has placed with the justice of the peace the determination of the amount of the damage, and this power cannot be taken from him by any action of the supervisors. The board of supervisors has no authority to abrogate state law.—Rood.

SHOOTING BLUE JAYS.

We encourage robins and other song birds to make their home with us; we have been told that blue jays destroy these birds, and wish to know if it is permissible to shoot blue jays.—A. B.

The subject of this question seems to be covered principally by Public Acts (1921) No. 117, which provides (Section One), "All wild animals and wild birds, both resident and migratory (native and introduced) found in this state are hereby declared to be the property of this state." Section Two, "No person shall at any time of the year, or in any manner take, pursue, wound, or kill any wild animal or wild bird mentioned in this act." The only birds excluded from the protection of the act are, English sparrows, black birds, crows, hawks, kingfishers, and owls.

During February of this year, five times the number of tractors were exported from this country that were exported in February of last year. Over 7,500 tractors were exported, of which Russia received over 3,500.

Michigan has 124 accredited hatcheries. The territory around Zeeland has twenty-eight, and the Holland region has nineteen. Ottawa county, in which these two cities are located, has a total of fifty-one accredited hatcheries.

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Take concrete into partnership. Use it to modernize old buildings. Use it to construct new buildings. Use it to increase the value of your farm, increase production, cut repair bills, save labor and to make the business of farming yield greater satisfaction.

Crib or granary walls, floors, and foundations of concrete, effectively keep out rats. You can't sell rats. Why feed them?

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Concrete walks mean less work for your wife. They keep mud and dirt out of the house.

Clean dairy barns mean healthy, contented cows, a greater quantity and a better quality of milk—hence increased dairy profits. Concrete in the barn is easy to clean and keep clean.

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KILLS THE MOULD

300 STRAWBERRY PLANTS \$2 POST PAID
150 Sen. Dunlap, 150 Warfields
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Traction Sprayer

Does the biggest, most necessary job in crop raising. Insures investment in crops and increases yield from 50 to 200 per cent. Eliminates bugs, mold and blight. Quickly sprays potatoes, tomatoes, garden truck, cabbage, cucumbers, pickles, tobacco, beans, sugar beets, celery, etc.

The Eureka has 1, 2 or 3 nozzles per row and 4, 6 or more rows per boom. Wheels adjustable to various width rows. 60 to 100 gal. tanks with double or triple action pumps. May be equipped for spraying orchards and bushes.

In stock near you. Write today for catalogue on Eureka Sprayers and Potato Machines

Eureka Mower Co. Box 1408 Utica, N.Y.



NEWS FROM CLOVERLAND

DAIRY CAMPAIGN ECHOES.

IN the spring of 1924 the Michigan State College Development Bureau ran a Pure-bred Dairy Sires Special through the Upper Peninsula in connection with the Pure-bred Sires Campaign. At the present time, while the campaign is over, the effect and influence still carry on.

Toivo Mattson, a young farmer living near Trenary, visited the train when it stopped at Trenary back in 1924, and there he heard something of the value of a pure-bred bull, saw some good ones on the train, took home a prize package and thought the whole thing out. One of the bulletins in the package was all about club work. Toivo read this through several times and when the county agent made his rounds in the spring, signing up members, he became a "charter" member in his neighborhood.

Toivo proved to be an excellent member, attending meetings and demonstrations and studying all the time. In the course of time he won a pure-bred heifer as a prize for being a champion club boy. He was somewhat disappointed when the heifer gave birth to a bull calf, but he raised the calf to a nicely grown out individual.

The cow tester found a buyer for the calf in a man by the name of Keutta, but Mr. Keutta delayed too long and his neighbor, John Savola, hearing of the good qualities of the bull went over and purchased the animal from Toivo.

"He told me to try and get his purchase put in the Michigan Farmer," writes Toivo, "because he is going to kill his scrub bull." So, as a result of the work two years ago, another replacement of a scrub bull is credited to Alger county.—E. G. Amos.

SEASON LATE.

THE season is two or three weeks late in the Upper Peninsula this spring. Ice has left the lakes the latest for many years. Farmers who ordinarily have their oats planted at this time are somewhat concerned. The lateness has also affected navigation in the Great Lakes, especially with iron ore shipments. Last year ore boats were picking up loads on the fifteenth of April, and it will be the seventh or eighth of May this year.

NEW BOOKLETS.

LYPSYKARJAN ROUKKIMINEN" may be a twister for some people, but try this—"Karjan Rehun Kotona Kasuattaminen." The first one is the dairy feeding pamphlet written by J. G. Wells, Jr. The second is on the growing of field crops for dairy farmers in the Upper Peninsula. This is written by G. W. Putnam, superintendent of the Experiment Station at Chatham. The Upper Peninsula Development Bureau published them both.

There is a large demand for these booklets among the Finnish farmers in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Profits in Tomatoes

Newaygo County Growers Make Money

THE addition of tomatoes to the list of profitable cash crops that can be grown in northern Michigan seems to be assured by experiments in Newaygo county last year. About fifteen years ago the Fremont Canning Company tried the growing of tomatoes, but early fall frosts destroyed the bulk of the crop and it was given up as a failure. But with the development of an early maturing strain of the John Baer variety by the Michigan State College, northern canners hope to harvest full crops of this luscious fruit, and the success of growers last year for the Roach Cannery at Kent City promises to fulfill expectations.

Hugh Ranney, of Ashland township, planted two acres on May 30, setting 3,000 plants to the acre. He used 200 pounds of 2-12-6 fertilizer to the acre. A heavy wind storm destroyed about a third of the plants soon after setting. The field was cultivated twice and hoed twice. The first picking was made August 10 and the last October 5. A total of thirty tons was harvested, which at the contract price of \$12 a ton brought \$180 an acre. Mr. and Mrs. Ranney were able to pick the crop until they were ready to harvest lima beans, when \$20 was paid for help. The only other cost was for plants at \$3.50 per thousand, or \$10.50 per acre. The net returns were thus \$159.50 per acre.

H. D. Hollinger, of the same township, set out four acres on the same day as Mr. Ranney. He set these four by four and one-half feet, using 9,000 plants, and 175 more were used for re-setting. One hundred pounds of a 2-12-6 fertilizer was broadcast over the field. Mr. Hollinger asserts that broadcasting fertilizer is better than the hill method on account of the large area taken up by the small feeder roots. The fertilizer was sowed two days prior to setting.

The first picking of packing tomatoes was made August 15, but prior to this fifty or sixty bushels were picked and sold to local consumers at fifty to seventy-five cents per bushel at the farm. During the last days of the season, hired pickers picked 700 bushels at seven cents per bushel. One picker averaged seventy-five bushels per day.

The total crop was 2,200 crates, or sixty tons at \$12 a ton, or \$198 an acre. Mr. Hollinger received an additional \$50 for plants selected and picked for seed, making a total of \$842 income from four acres, from which he paid \$49 for picking and \$31.50 for plants. His idea is that two people can care for two acres of tomatoes.

Walter Purcey grew tomatoes for the general market, and he secured the remarkable yield of 500 bushels from 500 plants by heavy fertilizing with barnyard manure and the use of water during the dry season. He had a patch of black raspberries just set out eight feet each way, and he set the tomatoes half way between the raspberries. He has an overhead irrigation system for the raspberries and he used this three times on the tomatoes. The plants grew until they touched. He then went through them with a corn knife and relentlessly mowed off the tops.

The plants were grown in four-inch pots in the greenhouse and transplanted directly to the field. They were set about the middle of May and a frost came after they were set. Mr. Purcey prepared for this by covering them with discarded tin cans from the cannery. He began picking in July and continued throughout the season, the entire crop maturing. He received from fifty cents a bushel to seven cents a pound.

With these encouraging results, several northern canners are writing acreage contracts for tomatoes this year.—Spooner

A Richly Deserved Success for McCormick-Deering Primrose the Ball-Bearing Cream Separator

GREAT changes are coming about in this world we live in. Everything is moving on or passing out. Things that have not kept pace with the times are being eclipsed by the new and better.

The success of the McCormick-Deering Primrose Cream Separator is a good example. Here is a wonderfully designed, ultra-modern machine with outstanding improvements, which has been rewarded by a tremendous demand wherever cows are milked.

The success of the McCormick-Deering Primrose—both in sales and popularity—has been the most important "news" of the cream separator world of late years.

Ball Bearings have been a chief feature in this success. But that is only one factor. There are many other advantages in Primrose ownership—features that make up simplicity, durability, clean skimming, easy cleaning, etc. This cream separator brings with it the McCormick-Deering reputation and service.

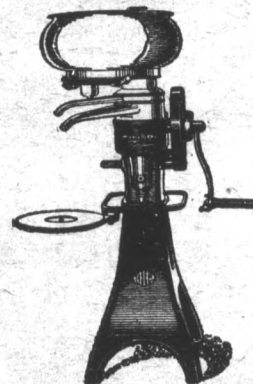
Don't fail to have the McCormick-Deering Primrose Ball-Bearing machine demonstrated and compared with others. Sold by the McCormick-Deering dealer in your town.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
606 So. Michigan Ave. of America (Incorporated) Chicago, Illinois

Ball Bearings

have been a chief feature in this success. Ball Bearings have put the Primrose far in advance of any other type of separator. They have reduced friction almost to the vanishing point. They have made Primrose turn easier, run steadier, and last longer. Ball Bearings belong in the modern machine and the Primrose has them.

12 Full Months to Pay



12 Distinctive Features

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9. Easy Bowl Adjustment
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They bring results with little cost, see rates on page 673 of this issue.

The Michigan Farmer,
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Special Mated	\$11.00	\$52.50
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BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK, S. C. WHITE LEGHORN chicks hatched from pure-bred, blood-tested, accredited flocks. 100% safe arrival guaranteed. Order from this ad. Terms 10% with order, balance 5 days before shipment.

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Barred Plymouth Rocks (A)	\$12.00	\$57.50	\$115.00
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S. C. White Leghorns	10.00	50.00	100.00

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This is the time to get your flocks started, Raise Good Stock

Learn to Dress It and
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Brickbats and Bouquets

An Open Forum for the Use of Our Readers

SAVE THE FOUNDATION.

THE recent article in the Michigan Farmer on this subject by W. Milton Kelly, was indeed thought-provoking. To me, it was a refreshing oasis in the desert of present-day agricultural writing, when everybody and every organization seems bent upon getting anybody but the farmer to do something for agriculture. Agricultural news has been one long succession of dispatches about this group and that going to Washington to memorialize the President and congress, importuning each to do something to save the American farmer "from the state of virtual bankruptcy in which he at present finds himself." And when Kelly came along with the suggestion that there were some things that the farmer could do himself to better his own situation, it was like a refreshing vagrant zephyr that wafts over the hayfield on a depressing July day.

During the last three or four years, there has been so much talk about agricultural depression, and so many delegations have beckoned to congress for assistance for agriculture, that temporarily agriculture seems paralyzed with self-pity. I am a farmer myself; I sow my own alfalfa seed, spread limestone with my own right arm, slop my own hogs and drive my own horses, but it strikes me that this perpetual din about farmers being down at the heel has got to the point where it is doing a lot of harm without any compensating good. Whenever the idea gets abroad that agriculture is about bankrupt, that is the time when farm boys and girls leave

the farm, when farmers have difficulty in getting their mortgages renewed, and when there is little faith in a great industry that has always been basic, and by the same token, always will be. With population increasing as fast as it is in this country, the man who raises food will be a factor in American life for many years to come.

Put tersely, the farmer has but one problem. His problem is to keep the cost of his products less than the selling price. And there are but two ways to do this, one to increase the selling price and the other to reduce the costs. If he can do both, he has just that much more to gain.

At a time when it was unpopular to say so, I said that I believed the solution for the farmers' problems lay in the organization of cooperative marketing enterprises that would handle his products at cost, study markets and make an attempt to adjust supply to demand. I am of the same opinion still. The only good help there is is self-help. The fellow who, by accident, has a game leg will never get any better if he does not eventually throw his crutches away and go it alone. Just so long as he depends upon his crutches, just so long will he have to depend upon them. Co-operative marketing, now endorsed by all students of the farmers' problems, is the sane solution that will work us out of the present morass of low prices—for some products. Government help must be regarded as a very fragile crutch at the best, surely to be thrown aside when the sufferer accumulates more strength.—I. J. M.

Rural Health

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

TEACH THE CHILD TO LIKE GOOD FOOD.

DOES your child eat what he likes? I hope so; or rather I hope that he likes the good food that you supply, for it is a sad thing if there is no pleasure at the dining table. Even the most finicky youngster, if trained carefully and persistently, learns to eat wholesome food with enjoyment. But if good food habits are spoiled in the early years of life by unlimited indulgence in sweets and other palate ticklers, you will need genuine patience in bringing back an appetite for healthful food. It can be done, however.

Milk is a standard food for every growing child. The bones need it, the blood needs it, the teeth positively cry for it. Your child must take milk. Early prejudices against it may be overcome in some cases by the simple trick of encouraging the child to take it through a straw. If necessary, it can be colored by chocolate, or flavored with fruit juice or vanilla. There are many ways to serve it other than as a beverage. It can be used plentifully on cereals, in stews and gravies, in mashed potatoes, in puddings and sauces. It makes little difference how it is fed, but be sure that you feed it. The standard is one quart a day.

Fruits and vegetables are very essential to any diet, but especially that of the growing child. Since oranges and grapefruit are often expensive, cheaper fruits may be substituted. The humble prune is still the friend of little children, and properly cooked, is very appetizing. Apples can be kept the greater part of the year, and for most children are easy of digestion. The exceptional child who finds diffi-

culty in digesting apples often can eat baked or scraped apple without trouble, thereby demonstrating that the real trouble is careless mastication. Let every child eat spinach. It may be given almost from babyhood. Stewed carrots may also be given at an early age, and as the child grows older he may eat them raw, if he likes. A sweet, raw carrot is quite a treat to the child who learns to like it. Lettuce, celery, chard, and cauliflower are good vegetables for health, too; do you give them to your children?

CATCHING SCARLET FEVER.

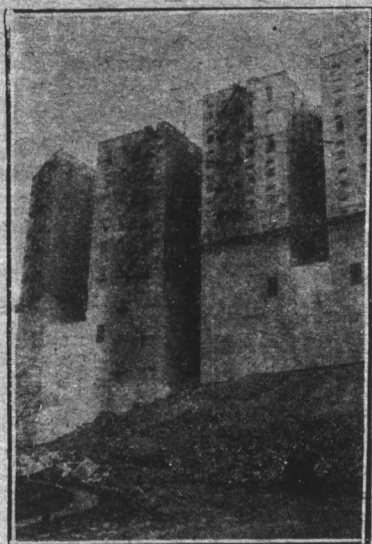
There is a family living close to us where there is a case of scarlet fever. If a member of the family comes over to visit me, could she carry it to us? How old do you have to be before it is not very dangerous to you?—X. X.

Scarlet fever is a very contagious disease and there is just a possibility that it may be carried by intermediate persons who do not have the disease, but have been in contact with the patient. The chief element of danger is being in direct contact with the patient, of course, but there is some possibility of the disease being spread by discharges from the patient being caught in the clothing or on the person of attendants, and so transmitted. The most susceptible ages to scarlet fever are those of children and quite young adults; but it is quite possible for older persons to take it.

The "eyes" of a star fish are at the ends of its arms.

Kaolin, a kind of pottery clay, is being used in the east as medicine for cholera.

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



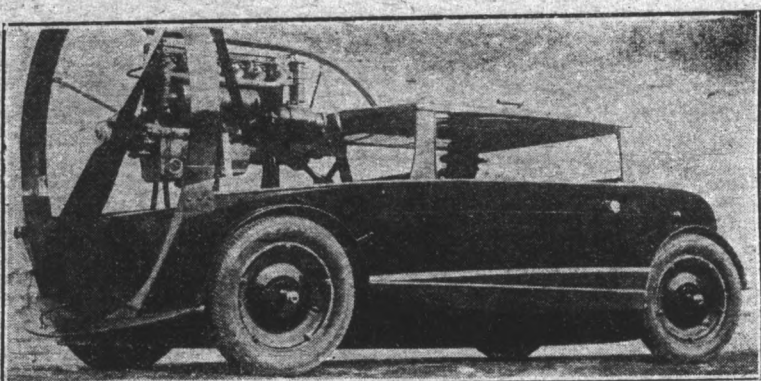
Perched on cliffs overlooking Hudson, these New York apartment houses emulate cliff dwellers.



Henry Ford's penchant for old-fashioned dances was visualized recently by the Bacon dancers on the lawn of his Savannah estate, Strathey Hall, an old colonial mansion built in 1760.



Great throngs in Tokyo celebrated the 2,494th birthday of Gautama Buddha.



George McLaughlin, auto dealer in Bangor, Maine, is inventor of a new type of automobile which travels equally well on land, snow, ice or water. It is propelled by a 70 H. P. plane motor.



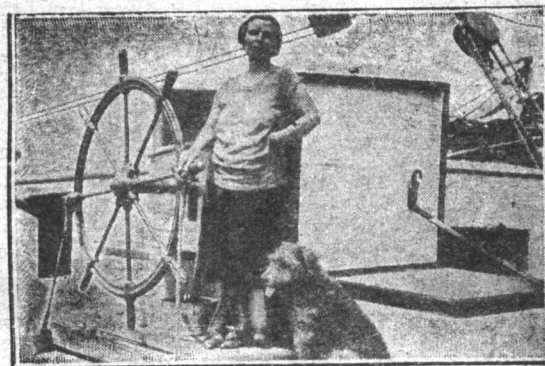
James Barton, proprietor of towing-path inn between Oxford and Iffley, England, fell from his raft recently. His funeral car was the same raft polled down the river by his sons.



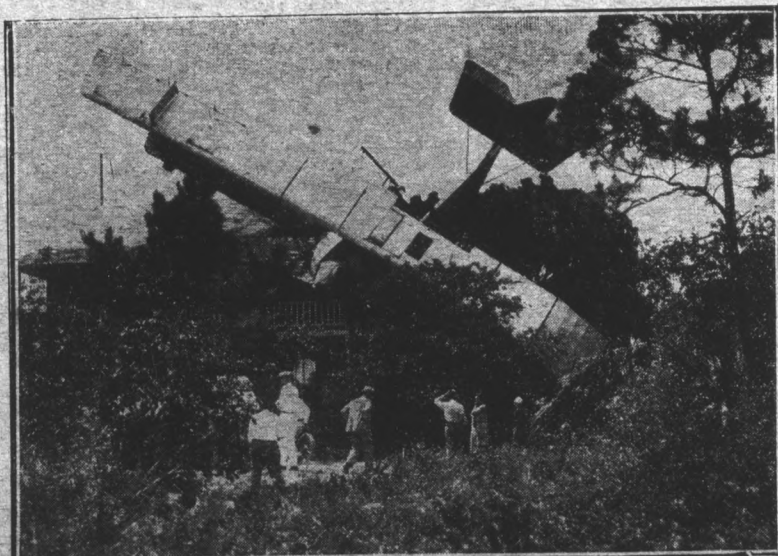
His Majesty, Alfonso XIII, decorated the Spanish aviators who successfully flew from Palos to Buenos Aires.



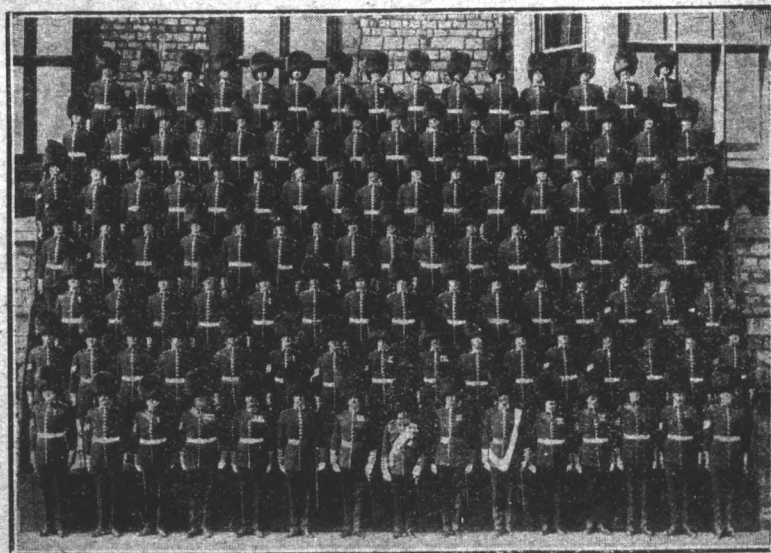
Lieut-General Sir Robert Baden-Powell is the founder of the order of Boy Scouts.



Mrs. Rosendal, wife of the captain of schooner, Irene, which battled the Pacific for a month and a half with only fish and rain water to eat.



Something went wrong with W. T. Carew's plane as he was flying over Coconut Grove, Florida, and he landed on the roof of this bungalow, with only slight injury to self and his mechanic.



His Majesty, King George of England, inspecting the Grenadier Guards in front of Windsor Castle. The average height of the men is 6 feet 2 inches. His majesty poses in center of front row.

DON'T know me, do you?" the man asked.

The girl stared at the slouch-ed form, at the peaked, beard-covered face and shrank nearer the wall. A moment ago he had come swaying down the trail and half fainted on the step.

"I'm Martin," he resumed, after the interval. Ruth's heart all but ceased beating.

"You—you're Martin?" she gasped. The other nodded.

"Yes. That's me. And I've come all the way from camp. I've walked and run and crawled all these twenty miles since morning. And I've got to get back tonight."

"You're a murderer," the girl went on, struggling against an overpowering desire to faint. "You killed Old Ted last week. And now—now you've broken out of jail."

"Right again, little woman," he returned with a grin. "I'm it. But maybe—maybe you can get me something to eat. Haven't had a bite since last night. And—and it's a long tramp back."

Without a word Ruth groped along the wall toward the cupboard, setting out the crude, cold fare that had awaited her father's return. She was thankful for the excuse to move—to get away from him. Maybe, while the man was eating, there would be a chance of getting the revolver that hung in the corner. She noted, too, that Martin was unarmed.

"All alone?" the man spoke up bluntly, while he devoured the crisp, cold bacon. Ruth nodded. It was better to tell the truth.

"Dad's at camp," she explained. "But he'll be home before dark," she added, as an afterthought. The man glanced nervously about.

"I—I got to get back to camp—before morning, girl." He took a deep drink of cold tea. "Got a horse—maybe?"

"You'll have to ask Dad," she faltered. Martin shrugged his shoulders and frowned.

"Can't wait that long. It's twenty miles down the trail—and I want an early start. If you don't mind, I'll just borrow one and"—he started to his feet and lurched toward the open door. With a heart that choked in her throat, Ruth whirled about and gripped the revolver from the holster on the wall.

"Sit down!" The shrilly pitched voice caused the man to turn in a flash. At the sight of the leveled revolver, he sank wearily into a chair. A half-smile twitched at his thin lips.

"What's this for?" he finally broke out.

"You're going to stay here and wait for Dad," the girl returned. "He'll take you back to camp—in a hurry, I reckon."

"You—you ain't going to make me stay until then, girl," he answered, evenly. "I got to get back—right away. I got to save a man's life. A life of an innocent man, girl."

"I—I don't believe you! You're trying to get to the railroad and escape from the country!"

"Listen to me, girl," Martin came back. "I killed a man, and I guess there's a price on my head, but no matter how bad I am, I'm not going to see an innocent fellow suffer. I broke jail, and he'll be responsible for it. I didn't think much about it at the time; but if I don't show up before morning—it'll go hard with the fellow. The boys are desperate and not responsible. I just got to get back there. You won't make me wait until your Dad comes, will you, girl?"

The gun slipped from Ruth's fingers and clattered to the floor. The first color showed in her cheeks.

"You—you're going to give yourself up—to save the other man?" she stammered. "You're going to do that?"

"I'm guilty. Tain't right to make the boy suffer."

"I didn't think any man would do

that," she went on. "Why—you're going back to camp—to die! You're free now. Suppose they did hang the boy for letting you get away—do men—like you—care?"

His face wrinkled curiously and he fumbled for the space at his torn, black shirt.

"I guess, sometimes, when men like me are in a tight hole—we get to thinking, thinking pretty hard. I killed old Ted in self-defense, but the boys won't believe that, and there's no one to prove it. Besides, you can't blame them, either, 'cause Ted was one of

"God, but you're a brave little woman," he choked.

CHAPTER II.

They plunged straight from the yard into the deep, shadowed gully.

Ruth led, guiding carefully around the sharp twists in the dim trail, avoiding the deeper ruts, fashioned by late cloudbursts, and choosing a single path out of half a dozen that seemed to radiate here and there like a veritable mystic maze.

After an hour's ride, they crossed a low, log-built bridge and she waited

ments, all white and fluffy, were still piled. "I was so happy—so foolishly happy. * * * And then, one night Howard fell into a gully and tore his side terribly. He asked me to bind it up. The sight of all the blood and the dirt and the horrid wound sickened me * * * I fainted. When I awoke he laughed at me, and said I was a miserable coward. I told him to go away, and never, never speak to me again. I went back with all the pretty clothes—and cried all night."

Martin did not reply for an interval, and only the steady pound of the horses' hoofs broke the silence. Then he looked up.

"What was his name—his full name?"

"Howard Blake," she replied, and to hide the tears, that forced themselves unbidden from her eyes, she urged the pony ahead. And the man followed, more slowly, while in his eyes there burned a strange light that did not dim for a long time.

They were steadily ascending now, and the walk of the ponies became slow and monotonous. Sometimes, because of the towering walls, the canon was shrouded in a deep, almost impenetrable gloom; and again, for stretches, the trail became vivid in the flood of moonlight.

It was while jogging wearily through a dark cut, and chancing to glance ahead, where the trail crept out into the light, that Ruth uttered a sharp cry and reined in her mount.

"Dad's coming!" she exclaimed. "He mustn't see us. He—he wouldn't understand!" And, obeying her summons, the man followed her quickly into the dense undergrowth that lined either side of the road.

The approaching horseman jogged steadily down toward them. In the shelter of the brush, both Ruth and Martin waited, anxiously. The father might have passed, wholly unsuspecting, had not one of their ponies stamped unexpectedly.

Out on the trail the horseman reined in and his voice came in the silence.

"Who's there? Speak up!" Ruth's trembling, numbed fingers found the other's arm. An age seemed to pass before she dared to breathe. And then came the shot, ringing like a bell from wall to wall. Martin lurched and swore. The girl's heart took a sudden throb and threatened to stop beating.

"You hit?" she choked, feeling her throat tighten at the words.

"Just a bare scratch—on my arm—that's all," Martin returned. The horseman, evidently satisfied at the ensuing silence, rode on. Almost an hour the two waited among the deep shadows, speaking only in whispers, and then but seldom. Finally they made their way out and went slowly up the trail. The next hour dragged. Ruth's poor little head and body began to ache and throb dreadfully. Somehow Martin seemed to lag behind more than usual, and to aid him, where the trail was faint, she held back the pony and waited.

With the slow passing of the weary, dragging hours came the first faint tinge of daylight. Countless pink streamers came slowly upon the highest peaks, tinting them like fire. And yet, below them, in the deep gully the little stream roared steadily, swathed in an impenetrable mist.

When, half an hour later, they reached its level, she allowed her pony a rest and a deep, refreshing drink, turning to watch the man approach. An abrupt determination came to her.

"I think it would be better if—I bound up your arm," she declared, conscious that he swayed limply in his saddle. "I'm afraid the loss of blood is—weakening you."

"Do you—think you can?" he managed to return, faintly.

In answer she slipped swiftly from the saddle, bent over the stream and wet her handkerchief in the cold water. Straightening, she started to bare

The Courageous Coward

By Roland A. Phillips

A Story Complete in This Issue

A Maytime Song

By C. A. Brunais

O, that my pen could but portray
Some of my springtime ecstasy!
And that my hand could share the
fire
This Maytime beauty does inspire
In my lethargic breast!

Beauty abounds! The old crab apple
tree
Stands forth in petaled dress of
snowy white,
And welcomes the complaining bum-
ble-bee,
Who takes her all, yet deems the
gift but light
And leaves still voicing his complaint.

A butterfly mounts on the drifting
breeze,
Sips here and there, surmounts the
nectared crest

And flits away. A flash among the
trees
Proclaims the oriole whose pending
nest
Rocks cradle-like in the old elm.

A little wren makes music for my
song.
A bluebird's young are in the hollow
pole.
Here from my window I see all day
long
A yellow-hammer drill himself a
hole
Wherein to make his summer home.

The robin's call at break of day
Drives slumber's drowsiness away,
And as the sun comes rolling o'er
The hilltop I am at the door—
My spirit's on the wing.

them, and I was a stranger."

Already the sun had slipped behind the rise and the blue, cold shadows were creeping up from the dim canon. A flock of bluejays scolded loudly about a tall pine near the door. The man watched them, dully, his head bent forward, his fingers at rest, and wordless. Ruth, her pulses galloping beyond any attempt at control, clung desperately to the table edge.

"You—can take either one of the ponies—outside," she wavered. "Better get away before Dad comes."

The man straightened. "Thanks," he answered simply. And, coming erect to his feet, he stumbled slowly across the floor.

An abrupt recollection flashed to Ruth's mind and she put out an arm to his shoulder.

"You've never been down the trail before, have you?" she asked. The man turned and shook his head.

"Then you can't make it—alone!" Martin shrugged his big shoulders and went out into the yard. Ruth followed. At the gate where both the ponies grazed, he turned and faced the girl.

"What you following for?" he asked, sharply.

"You can't ever make it to camp—alone," she answered quietly. "I'm going along. We got—got to save the man, haven't we?"

For the moment Martin stood there, dumb with amazement; and then he put out his hand.

for the other to come up, while her pony drank deep of the swift-running stream. Where the canon widened, the moon flooded the trail in a wondrous silver sheen.

"You're very—quiet, little woman," Martin spoke up, breaking the silence that had lasted between them since the start. "Thinking, are you?"

Ruth looked up from the stream and nodded. "Just thinking how brave you are—and how cowardly I am," she answered.

But the man laughed. "Cowardly? A girl who can guide a man down these rocks—in the night—ain't a coward to my way of thinking." He leaned forward, suddenly serious. "Did any one ever call you that—a coward?"

"Howard called me that!" came her reply. He raised a clenched fist and brought it down upon the saddle.

"I'd have liked to have been around at the time," he burst out so earnestly that the girl drew back in amazement. Then they rode on.

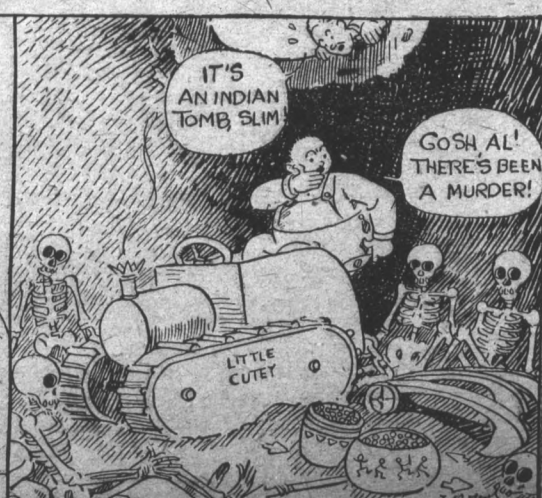
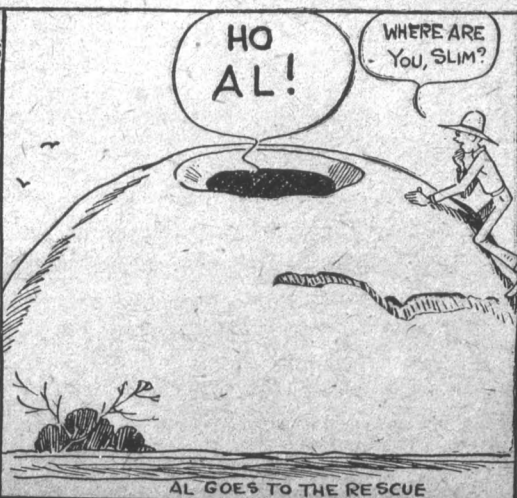
"Tell me about it," he begged, urging his pony alongside of her. "Will you?" Ruth felt a strange bond of sympathy for this brave, unconcerned man who could ride so lightly, so carelessly to his death.

"Howard and I were to have been married—last week," she began slowly, her eyes upon the pony's drooping ears. "I had all my clothes ready"—her mind raced back to the little dark bedroom of the shack in which the gar-

Activities of Al Acre—Slim Drops in on a Few Old Times

Frank R. Leet

ON LAST WEEK'S PICTURE, SLIM TRIED TO FLOW OVER A MOUND WITH AL'S TRICK TRACTOR, JUST AS HE REACHED THE TOP OF THE MOUND HE FELL IN — NOW LET'S SOLVE THE MYSTERY!!



AL GOES TO THE RESCUE

his arm. With a little choke in her throat, she fell back.

"Man, man," she broke out, her pulses throbbing, her knees weakening. "You said—it was only your arm! Look! Look! Your side!"

The man laughed in a pitiful, futile attempt to ease her fears. "It ain't much," he hurried, clapping a hand to cover the ugly, bleeding gash that showed distinct in the faint light. "Never mind, girl. It isn't pretty to look at, either. It'll make—you sick."

The sight of the dripping blood unnerved her and she put out a hand to the saddle in order to keep herself erect. And yet, somehow, with almost unnatural courage, she managed to get his hand away, to bathe the wound and then to carefully, tenderly bind it up with the torn strips of his shirt.

When she had finished, the man put out a timid, cold hand to her throbbing head. "You—you're a bully—little woman," he gasped, and his words served to strengthen her wondrously. They went ahead.

The sun came higher and higher; the canon walls grew more and more distinct.

"Would—you mind riding—long-side?" the man spoke up again at length. "Just keep—a hold on my arm. I'm a bit dizzy. Funny, ain't it?"

Ruth obeyed, dumbly. And for a long time they went on and on, the trail steadily widening, until, finally, at a sudden turn the girl uttered an exclamation.

"Look, look!" she cried. "There's the camp! Don't you understand? It's the camp. We're here, before sunrise."

Martin swayed drunkenly in his saddle as he lifted his head. But in his eyes there shone a great light.

"You—you got me here—in time to save—the boy, didn't you?" he whis-

pered, hoarsely. "Just in time. He won't ever call you a—a coward, now—little woman—not now!"

"What do you mean?" she interrupted, while he grew heavy on her arm. "What do you mean?"

Martin groaned and toppled from his horse full across her saddle. Like a woman possessed, she clung to him madly and went on. His lips were moving, and she bent down to catch the half incoherent words.

"It's—Howard Blake—you've saved," he murmured, his thin, white lips smiling. "He was the man who—was watching me. I guess—we've got here—just in time!"

His lips trembled and a curious little shiver traveled through the length of his body.

Looking up through her tears, with the body of the man held before her and dragging like a leaden thing upon her arms, she saw a crowd of men running toward her, and at their head, bare-headed, was Howard.

She gasped a few, mumbled sentences, and the fearful strain over, it was his arms that caught her as she swayed forward, and it was his eager, trembling words that rang so sweetly in her ears.

"Brave little woman," he said. "God bless you!"

THE END.

LIABILITY ON NOTE.

A. and B. live in Wisconsin. A. gives a note to B. Later, A. moves to Michigan and is owner of property there. Can B. collect the note?—L. M.

The maker of the note is liable personally upon it wherever he may be found. Judgment may be recovered against him there and any property liable to execution seized.



Adventures of Tilly and Billy

The End of the Tale of the Tick of a Watch

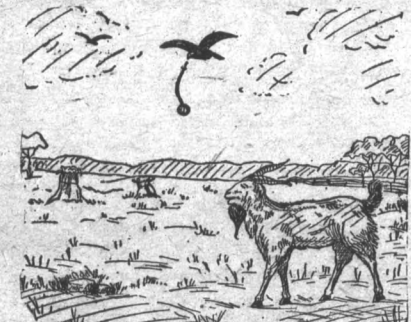
WHEN Blackie Crow poked his head out of the hollow of the gnarly oak tree, the Little Gold Watch was grasped tightly in his bill. "Caw, caw! What is that?" asked his mate.

"I don't know," answered Blackie Crow, "but see how it shines!" Blackie Crow had always had a particular fancy for anything that was bright and shiny.

"Yes; but what will we do with it? Caw, caw, hurry, hurry, Slinky Sly Fox is coming," said Blackie's mate, and off they flew. High up in the air, Blackie cawed to his mate, "We'll take our treasure to old King Crow. Perhaps he can tell us what it is."

They had not gone far when "Kerchoo!" Blackie had to sneeze, and away went the Little Gold Watch straight to the ground.

"Oh, oh, oh!" thought the Watch,



The Little Gold Watch Went Tumbling to the Ground.

"now I'll be broken and Billy will never find me." But the little Watch was not broken. It fell on a bunch of soft grass. As Blackie darted down toward the ground to pick up his treasure, he heard a "gruff, gruff" close by. Flying up in the air at a safe distance, Blackie Crow turned to see Billy Goat Gallop right beside the Little Watch. "Caw, caw, go away from my treasure, Billy Goat Gallop," said Blackie.

"It's not yours. You stole it, Blackie Crow, just like you do all bright and shiny things you see," said Billy Goat Gallop.

"I want it, I want it," cawed Blackie, flying as near as he dared.

"You can't have it. I shall take it to my master. He will find the owner," replied Billy Goat Gallop.

Then Billy Goat Gallop picked the Little Gold Watch up carefully between his teeth and galloped off.

"Tick, tick, tick," said the Little Little Watch, very frightened, for, not at all, did he like to be carried in a goat's mouth.

Out in the garden Billy Goat Gallop found his master. He was just planting some seeds. Standing by watching him were a little boy and girl.

"Well, well, look what Billy Goat Gallop has brought us this time," said the man, stroking the goat on the head. Then the man picked up the Little Gold Watch that Billy Goat Gallop had laid at his feet.

"Why, that's my Watch," said the little boy that was standing by, who was none other than Billy Bounce. "See, it has my name on it."

"But where did Billy Goat Gallop get it?" asked Tilly. "You lost it the day we were playing in the woods."

"Billy Goats do queer things," was all the man could answer.

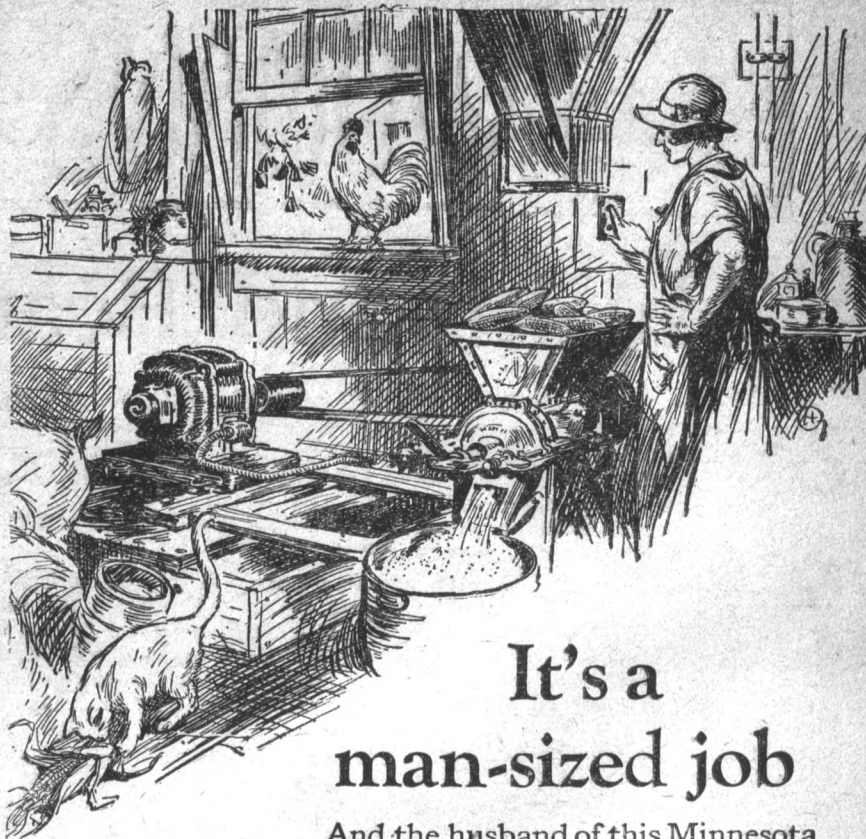
Then the Little Watch ticked merrily in Billy's pocket, glad to be safe again. But it was very sorry it could not tell its master of the adventure with Bunny Brown Ears, Frisker the Squirrel, Slinky Sly Fox, Blackie Crow, and of how good Billy Goat Gallop had been to bring it back safely to the owner.

THE SWEET SINGER.

The canary, as a songster,
Is a most enchanting bird.
And the night-in-gale's a wonder,
Where his melodies are heard.

And some praise up the meadow lark,
And some the chick-a-dee,
But none of these can fill the bill
If you just ask me.

For the song that reaches to my heart
And does me good to hear,
Is the music of the laying hen,
When she cackles, loud and clear.
—Mrs. Bessie Buckley.



It's a man-sized job

And the husband of this Minnesota farm woman is away most of the time.

But it is done—a Faribault County woman tells how:

"I can pump water myself by only pulling the switch and adjusting the belt. I can open the chute, let down the desired amount of feed, *press the button* and the feed is ground."

That briefly is the story of electricity on the farm. It eases the everlasting grind of farm work and makes farm life more worth while.



The General Electric Company manufactures many electrical products which are used on the farm. The G-E Farm Book describing these products may be obtained from your local light and power company.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

7A-115

2-19-26

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



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
Prices Effective May 10th, 1926.				
Wh. Wyandots, Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Minorcas	\$7.00	\$13.50	\$65.00	\$125.00
Extra Quality Barron White Leghorns	6.50	11.00	52.00	100.00
S. C. White, Brown, Buff and Bl. Leghorns, Anconas	6.00	10.00	47.00	93.00
Barred and Wh. Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Bl. Minorcas	6.75	13.00	63.00	120.00
Assorted Heavy Mixed	5.50	10.00	47.00	93.00

Parks Pedigreed Barred Rocks, 13c each. Assorted Light: 50, \$4.50; 100, \$8; 500, \$38; 1000, \$75. We can ship C. O. D. by Express or Parcel Post. If you have never raised 20th Century Chicks, give them a trial this year and be happy. Get our Free Catalog for 1926 or order direct from this ad and save time. Ref.—Commercial Bank. 20TH CENTURY HATCHERY, BOX K, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO.

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, insure 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. MICHIGAN POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY - BOX M, 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 Tanager-Barren 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.



WOMAN'S INTERESTS



Health and Beauty in Buttermilk

Sour Milk Also Has Many Uses in This Farm Home

OUR old family doctor had been a diet specialist. When ready to retire from active city practice, he moved to northern Montana, where he could fish and hunt to his heart's content, away from scenes of pain and suffering. His fame had followed him, however, and we, his new neighbors, would not let him rust out nor forget what he knew. Hale and hearty, he practiced what he preached on health questions, he had not had a sick day in his life. I shall never forget how he would preach to us on the therapeutic value of buttermilk and "clabber milk."

"It's generally admitted," he would say, "that the Balkan nations show the highest record for longevity. It is nothing unusual over there to see men and women a hundred years of age or over, who look no older than our people at sixty. Why is this? you ask. Because they live largely on buttermilk, sour milk, koumiss, and potatoes boiled with their jackets on. The potato skins contain valuable vitamins, while the sour milk, etc., can do more than anything else to prevent fermentation in the bowels. Premature old age is caused more by such fermentation and its resulting putre-

prefer buttermilk as a beverage to sweet milk.

As we grew more and more accustomed to it and realized its therapeutic value, it occurred to me that we could learn to cook with it, and thus profit still more from the knowledge gained from old friend Doc. So we searched through all the cook books we could find, but to no avail; all the recipes, as if to mock us, expressly called for sweet milk. What should we do? After experimenting and mustering our ingenuity, we discovered that in nearly every baking recipe, sour milk or buttermilk could be substituted for sweet milk, provided we used one level teaspoonful of baking soda for each two cups of sour milk or buttermilk needed.

Our next step was to learn to make cottage cheese from clabber milk, and then to concoct new tempting dishes containing this cheese. A kind old farmer's wife, a cracker-jack of a cook, gave us several recipes which she had invented, and which we tried out and found very good. In closing, I will write down these recipes, so that others may profit by her culinary wisdom.

Cottage Cheese.

Put some sour milk in a warm place until the curds and whey separate, but not for too long a time, or the cheese will grow tough. Then hang it up in a bag, as for making jelly, to drain the whey from the curds. Next wash the curds repeatedly by pouring water through them. This step is of importance; by paying attention to this detail, you wash away every vestige of the whey, which if left in, turns sour and spoils the cheese. Next, mix the curds with sweet cream or butter, salt, and pepper to taste. Some prefer a small amount of caraway seed, and others, chives, a fine grass onion, cut up finely, to give the cheese a flavor.

Cottage Cheese Fruit Salad.

1 cup mixed, preserved fruits
1/2 cup plain cottage cheese, unseasoned
1/2 cup chopped nuts
Lettuce leaves

Add the nut meats and half the preserved fruit to the cottage cheese, and mix well. Place a large tablespoonful of this mixture on lettuce leaves and garnish your dish with some more of the preserved fruit. This will be enough for a family of average size.

Mrs. F. E. Buchen

Filling For Cottage Cheese Pie.

Juice of 1/2 lemon 3 eggs, beaten separately
1 cup of sugar 3 cups of cottage cheese

To the sugar and beaten yolks, add the lemon juice. Stir. Beat the cheese thoroughly so as to remove lumps and then add it to the other ingredients. Lastly, fold in the whites, beaten stiff, in a pie-plate with puff-paste or plain pie dough. Pour in the filling and bake with moderate heat.

DIRT AND TENSION CAUSES THE LION'S SHARE OF TROUBLE FOR SEAMSTRESS.

DIRT causes eighty per cent of all sewing machine troubles and poorly adjusted tensions causes three-fourths of the other twenty per cent, estimates clothing specialists. Loose and worn bearings plus dirt make any machine run hard.

As a warning to sewing machine owners against the efforts of salesmen to sell them new machines, it is first most economical to see if parts are not available to replace the parts worn out on your old machine. If your dealer cannot supply you with the necessary parts, write a letter to this department, giving the name of your machine and the number of the part to be replaced. We will do the best we can to locate the parts for you.

If you do not have complete directions for using all the attachments for your machine, you are losing time with every day's sewing. On receipt of a stamped self-addressed envelope to this department, I will tell you where you may obtain this time-saving information.—Martha Cole.

A SMALL HOME-MADE CHURN.

MANY farm wives make butter for market during cold weather, but find it easier to sell cream during the summer. If the family is small, they do not need to use the large churn used in churning for market, when they only wish to churn enough for table use. Anyone that has had experience knows what a "messy" task it is to churn a gallon of cream in a ten-gallon churn. We have solved this problem, and now churn as small an amount of cream as we wish, thus

having fresh butter as often as we want. My husband took the lid from an eight-pound lard pail and made a hole in the center just large enough for a broom stick to pass through smoothly. This was then pounded down so as not to leave rough edges. With the short broom stick for a handle, he made a small dasher to fit in the lard pail, and our little old-fashioned dasher churn was complete.—Mrs. N. D.

CLIPPED FROM LETTERS.

I HAVE found that a rubber sponge is excellent for taking up the fuzz, lint, and hair that collects on woolen clothing. Moisten the sponge with water and squeeze almost dry, then rub



These Lads of Milford, Michigan, Have Grown up to be Real Farmers.

faction than by any other known cause."

"Did you know, young lady," Doc would go on to say, "that the sour milks will do much toward improving your complexion? Taken internally, their purifying effect on the blood clears the skin, and when applied externally to hands, face and neck and allowed to dry on, the lactic acid whitens your skin beautifully, without causing the harm which the artificial bleaches do."

"There are so many vitamins in unboiled buttermilk and so much real nutriment, that athletes in training have been known to let one of their daily meals consist of nothing but unsweetened buttermilk. Yes, unsweetened! Till you are used to it, it may be a little hard to drink it that way, but you cheat yourself of some of the beneficial effects of the milk by adding sugar, that starts the fermentation all over again, inside your system."

Gradually these little sour milk sermons began to soak in. We became so fond of it, that our children would



Bird Houses, Aptly Located, will Keep Feathered Friends Near the House.

over the material to be cleaned. This kind of sponge is also good to moisten woolen material for pressing.—Mrs. H. D.

This spring when I was cleaning my basement, I hit upon the idea of attaching a faded window shade to the shelves that hold my canned fruit and vegetables. Now, instead of having to wrap each jar separate to keep out light and dust, I merely have to pull down the shade.—Mrs. V. K.

I keep a small box of paper clips in my sewing basket and use them almost as much as I do pins.—Mrs. F. R.

I use a small glass jar with a screw top, such as commercial foods are purchased in, as a container for string in my kitchen. The string is just tucked into the jar and I can readily see what string I want. I use the same kind of a jar in my sewing basket for buttons, and by shaking it I can see if I have the kind of button I need. When my sewing basket is accidentally tipped over, no buttons go rolling over the floor.—Mrs. S. O.

To keep my straight under-slips from hanging below my dress when I raise my arm, I snap the under-arm seam of my slip to the under-arm seam of my dress.—Miss B. I.

"The shepherds watched their flocks by night—and it would be well if pastors did the same."

Robbing Self

THE proper management of a home is at last beginning to be recognized as something more than a mere accident. The old idea that a woman, simply because she is a woman, instinctively and intuitively knows how to manage a household, is fast disappearing. We are coming to recognize that homemaking requires much study and a goodly amount of training. The business of homemaking is making rapid strides toward a high place in the list of professions.

To keep up with any profession, no matter what one's experience may be, requires continuous study. The extension departments of our agricultural colleges have done commendable work in broadcasting the seeds of inspiration toward better homemaking. The daily press, weekly, and monthly magazines are, more and more, giving stress and space to things of interest to women. The homemaker does not want for information on any branch of her homekeeping business.

It is the duty of every homemaker to so arrange her daily work that she will have time to study the material that is so readily available to her. For in devoting too much time to the routine of her daily work, she is robbing herself of the opportunity for advancement in her profession.

They Make You Look Slender



No. 355—Style for stout figures. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 40-inch material.

No. 227—Bloomer dress. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires 2½ yards of 40-inch material with ¾ yard of 15-inch contrasting.

No. 258—One-piece dress. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards of 32-inch material with ¾ yard of 32-inch contrasting.

No. 248—Frock with side flare. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4¼ yards of 40-inch material with ½ yard of 32-inch contrasting and 2¼ yards of binding.

No. 363—Smart junior frock. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1½ yards of 40-inch material.

No. 382—Frock with shirrings. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4¾ yards of 36-inch material with 1½ yards of binding.

These patterns can be obtained through the Michigan Farmer Pattern Department, Detroit, Michigan, for 13c each. Enclose 13c extra when you order your pattern, and a copy of our large Pattern Catalogue will be sent to you.

Household Service

CAKES FOR THE WEDDING DAY.

I am to be married the last of June. So many questions have come up for me to decide, that I am wondering if you can help me. We are planning on a home wedding. Could you give me a good recipe for a wedding cake and a white cake? Should the fruit cake be made early, and how can the cakes be decorated at home?—Miss F. T.

Custom declares that the wedding cake should be rich with nuts and fruits. Any good cake will serve, but I think you will find this one particularly good.

10 egg yolks
2 cups sugar
1 cup sour cream
1 cup molasses
1 tsp. soda
4 cups flour
1 tsp. each of cinnamon, 8 egg whites
cloves, and allspice

Beat egg yolks very light and add sugar. Add half of soda to molasses and half to sour cream. Mix well and add to mixing bowl. Dredge fruit and nuts with part flour, add them with rest of dry ingredients to the mixing bowl. Lastly, fold in the beaten egg whites. Steam three hours and bake one hour in a slow oven, or bake in a very slow oven for five hours. This makes three loaves. A fruit cake should be made early to allow the flavor to develop. If you have no pastry tube, crystallized flowers and little silver candies will make attractive decorations. To make them, select firm, perfect flowers. Violets and rose petals are very pretty. Make a sugar syrup of one cup of sugar and one-half cup of water. Boil until it forms a hard ball when dropped into cold water. Completely immerse the flowers and petals in the syrup by means of a hat pin. Lay on a waxed paper to cool. If the flowers are completely coated with the syrup, they will not turn dark.

A good recipe for a bride's cake which tradition says must be white, is made by this recipe:

1½ cups sugar
1 cup shortening
¾ cup milk
2½ cups flour

4 tsp. baking powder
Salt, flavoring
8 egg whites

Cream shortening, beat in sugar. Sift flour, baking powder and salt twice, and add it alternately with the milk. Add flavoring, and lastly fold in the beaten egg whites. Bake in a moderate oven. Baked in pyramid fashion and decorated with colored icing, makes a cake that is attractive as well as delicious.

Reduced Prices—Best Chicks

Michigan State Accredited
Better Chicks at Less Cost
S. C. White Leghorns

Real Money-Makers—lively, strong, large, healthy chicks from best selected stock.

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed
Tancred Strain

50-\$6.50; 100-\$12.00; 500-\$57.50; 1000-\$110.00

English Tom Barron Strain

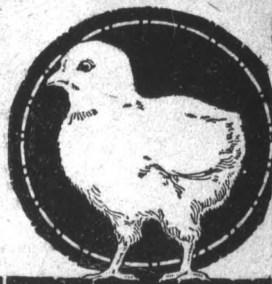
50-\$5.50; 100-\$10.00; 500-\$47.50; 1000-\$90.00

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.

Order now! Satisfaction guaranteed.

Knoll's Hatchery,
R. R. 12, Box M, Holland, Mich.



SILVER WARD ACCREDITED CHICKS NEW LOW REDUCED PRICES

Now you can get chicks from high record foundation stock at surprisingly low prices. Back of these chicks are high production birds of world-famous heavy laying ancestry, selected and endorsed by Michigan State College experts. Yet they cost you no more than the ordinary kind. Shipped C. O. D. if desired.

ORDER AT THESE LOW PRICES

FOR JUNE AND JULY DELIVERY

100% alive, postpaid.	25	50	100	500	1000
Extra Selected Barron or Tancred White Leghorns	\$3.00	\$5.50	\$10.00	\$45.00	\$90.00
Barron S. C. White Leghorns	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.50	80.00
Extra Selected Sheppard's Famous Anconas	3.00	5.50	10.00	50.00	95.00
S. C. Anconas, Quality Matings	2.75	5.00	9.00	45.00	85.00
Selected Park's Bred to Lay Barred Rocks	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
Assorted Chicks	2.15	4.00	7.00	35.00	70.00

Every Silver Ward Accredited Chick carries the breeding and ancestry necessary for poultry success. Reports received show customers raising 90 to 95% of their chicks; pullets laying at 4 to 5 months of age; 73% flock production by customer's pullets (raised from Silver Ward Chicks) in September as compared with 30% flock production expected of good standard layers; prizes won in hot competition at shows. **SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.** Send your order now to be sure of getting your chicks exactly when wanted. Catalog Free.

SILVER WARD HATCHERY - BOX. 29 ZEELAND, MICH.

BABY CHICKS

White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns and Anconas

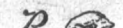
\$9 Per 100, \$45 Per 500, \$88 Per 1000

ASSORTED
ODDS AND ENDS { \$7.50 Per 100, \$70 Per 1000

Order direct. Live delivery guaranteed. Prompt shipments by prepaid mail.
Reference, State Commercial Bank.

MAIN HATCHERY, BOX M, ZEELAND, MICH.

1,000,000 BABION'S QUALITY CHICKS



35 VARIETIES. For 1926. Brooders of Highest egg-producing strains in all leading varieties.

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed—Postpaid prices	25	50	100	500	1000
English White & Single & R. Brown Leghorns	\$2.75	\$5.50	\$10	\$45	\$88
Buff and Black Leghorns	2.75	5.50	10	45	88
Barred & White Rocks, R. I. Reds	3.75	7.00	13	62	120
Black Minorcas, Mottled Anconas	3.75	7.00	13	62	120
White Wyandottes, Buff Rocks	3.75	7.00	13	62	120
Heavy Mixed, \$10 per 100. Light Mixed, \$8 per 100.					

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.

Queen Hatchery Accredited Chicks

PERSONAL ATTENTION HATCHERY
Reduced Prices on Michigan Accredited Chicks

	Per 50	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000	June Prices	Per 50	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	\$5.50	\$10.00	\$47.50	\$25.00	\$4.75	\$9.00	\$42.50	\$90	
Browns & Anconas, Barred Rocks	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00	6.50	12.00	57.50	110	
R. C. Reds	7.50	14.00	67.50	135.00	7.00	13.00	65.00	130	

QUEEN HATCHERY, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN.

Special Sale of June 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 APPELDORN BROS. HOLLAND HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, R. 7-C, Holland, Mich.



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, 8c; Anconas, 9c; Barred Rocks, 10c; Assorted, 7c. Reliable chicks have proved satisfactory for years. You can depend on them. Order today at above prices. Orders less than 100, 1c omga. Bank reference. **RELIABLE HATCHERY, 46 SEVENTEENTH ST., HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.**

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 order passed by inspectors under supervision of Michigan State College.

Varieties Postpaid prices on:

S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, S. C. Anconas	100	500	1000
Barred Rocks	13.00	60.00	100.00
Mixed or Browsers	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.

GRANDVIEW SUPREME LAYERS

OF 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.

Winner of First Prize in Production Class Chicago 1925. Member of our official champion contest winners.

WINSTROM BIG HUSKY CHICKS

FROM ACCREDITED FLOCKS EXCLUSIVELY. Strong, Healthy Chicks from these selected flocks, inspected and culled by State Inspectors. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Reduced Postpaid Prices June and July

Barron W. & Br. Leghorns, Anconas	50	100	500	1000
Tancred White Leghorns	\$5.25	\$10.00	\$47.50	\$90.00
Barred Rocks, S. C. Reds	5.75	11.00	52.50	100.00
Mixed Chicks, (not Accredited)	6.25	12.00	57.50	110.00

Order at once for June and July delivery. Bank Reference. There is no risk.

WINSTROM HATCHERY, Albert Winstrom, Prop. Box C-6, Zeeland, Michigan.

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

KNOX HATCHERY

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

English & Hollywood S. C. White Leghorns	50	100	300	500	1000
S. C. Brown Leghorns, Anconas	\$7.25	\$14	\$41	\$67	\$130
Tancred White Leghorns	7.25	13	33	62	120
Barred White & Buff Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds	8.50	16	47	77	150
Silver Laced and White Wyandottes	9.00	17	50	83	160
Columbian Rocks, Jersey Giants	10.50	20	57		

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

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.

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

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

Chicks a Specialty!

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

Prices (post paid) on

S. C. White Leghorns	25	50	100	500	1000
Bar. Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas & Bl. Minorcas	\$4.00	\$7.50	\$14.00	\$67.50	\$130
White Rocks, White & S. L. Wyandottes	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.50	140
Assorted Chicks, \$12.00 per 100	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.50	150

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

ACCREDITED 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.

S. C. White Leghorns	25	50	100
Sheppard Strain Anconas	\$3.50	\$6.75	\$13.00
S. C. R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks	3.75	7.25	14.00
White Wyandottes	4.00	7.75	15.00
Mixed Chicks (Light)	4.50	8.50	16.00
Mixed Chicks (Heavy)	3.00	6.50	10.00
	3.25	6.25	12.00

CARL POULTRY FARMS, Dept. A, MONTGOMERY, MICH

PROFIT PRODUCING CHICKS

RED ROCKS LEGHORNS R. I. REDS

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 pure-bred varieties. Hatching eggs. Free circular and big discount before buying elsewhere.

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



Turkey Raising Hints

Some Essentials For Success

By L. M. Thornton

THE turkey is the only purely American fowl, and takes advantage of the fact by always bringing his owner several cents a pound more than can be secured for chickens, ducks, geese, or even the sweet songed Guinea hen.

Turkeys are not difficult to raise if one remembers that they must be kept dry until at least six months old, that they need free range or plenty of lettuce, and that June is plenty early enough for the first hatching.

Keep the Young Dry.

While poults are young, they can be kept in runs five feet square, and they must never be let out of their coops until the sun has dried every bit of moisture from the grass. A drabbed turkey is a dead one. The houses should have open fronts, with a heavy wire tacked across so that the young birds cannot get out on rainy days. Several houses are better than one large one, and eight turkeys can be comfortably raised in a house seven feet long, five feet wide and six feet high. When they are approaching maturity, they will insist upon sleeping in trees, but to let them do so is a bad practice. Build a long open shed with tree branches for roosts, in one end of the range, feed the turks their supper in this shed, and you will have little difficulty in encouraging them to roost there.

If growing turkeys cannot have fresh grass, give them green food three or four times a day, lettuce being perhaps the best food, with dandelions and fresh-cut clover once a day.

Diet For Poults.

For new hatched turkeys give beaten egg and milk, one egg to each cupful of milk, and during dog days give a teaspoonful of epsom salts in a gallon of milk or water every other day. If there seems a tendency to looseness of the bowels. Keep a good-sized handful of rusty nails in the bottom of the drinking dishes, or give a few drops of tincture of iron in the drinking water. It is well to cut out all green foods except lettuce, until the trouble is entirely controlled.

Turkeys will grow more in three sunny days than in a week of cool spring weather, and the late hatched birds will often surpass those who were stunted during early cold days, when Thanksgiving time comes.

The critical time in the life of a young turkey is when they "shoot the red," usually at about a month old. The feathers disappear from their heads at that time, and in a few days new ones grow. It is during this period that the feeding of raw eggs is especially recommended, and a light dusting of cayenne pepper over the egg is advisable, if the poults reach this trying period during a continued rainy spell.

Use Hens For Hatching.

The turkey hen will usually lay about thirty eggs, before wanting to set, and these can be placed under hens as fast as settings of eight can be secured. Setting too many eggs under one hen is a mistake, as eight young poults will be all she can brood.

The domesticated bronze turkey is very similar to its wild ancestors, and is the heaviest of the breeds, about thirty-six pounds being the average weight. White turkeys seldom weigh over twenty-six pounds, and Narragansetts and buff and red breeds about the same.

Turkey eggs hatch in twenty-eight days and the turkey hen is noted for

the faithfulness with which she remains on the nest, often coming to the end of her work so weakened because of food and exercise, that she needs the best of care in order to properly nourish her brood.—L. M. T.

AVOID SLOPPY WET FEEDS.

DURING our career in the poultry game, we have had our ups and downs. One of the things that we learned early in the business was not to feed mash until the chicks was a week or ten days old. But mother used to feed wet mash or corn-bread dough to the little chicks, and naturally, since she did it—why, her son thought it was all right. However, "experience keeps a dear school, and fools will learn in no other," has convinced us to not feed any kinds of sloppy wet feeds. This is due to the fact that the young chick's digestive system is not well adapted to the assimilation of wet mashes. Moreover, it is impossible to keep the utensils sanitary when feeding wet foods. Then, too, a great deal of labor and time is required in preparing them.

The only thing that can be said in favor of feeding the mash wet is that the chicks will eat more of it. However, it is harder to digest and more is wasted. If the chicks never get started to eating it, they will never know how much better it tastes than the dry mash. Therefore, feed dry mash at all times. Soaked bread should be given to the old hens but not to the growing chicks. We have learned from experience. If you don't believe this, keep feeding the wet mash to your young chicks and when you lose half of them, tack this motto up in your poultry yard: "Experience Keeps a Dear School, But Fools will Learn in No Other."—H. Q. Holt.

WHEN DO DUCKS LAY?

My ducks have laid about ten eggs, then stopped laying. They never set. What is the trouble with them? Will ducks lay in one nest all the time? Will they start to lay again? What can I do for them?—H. C.

Many duck breeders keep their stock fastened up early in the morning as most of the eggs are produced at that time and ducks do not always lay in the same nest. In fact, the eggs may be laid all around the range and even in the water. The time that egg production stops will vary with different ducks, and in some cases it does not pay to hold the breeding birds long after May 1, because of the low production.

Some duck raisers plan to sell all surplus breeding birds as soon as they stop laying. They moult soon after production stops, and are usually in better condition to market than after the moulting has continued for several days. Egg production will vary somewhat, depending on the feed. If the ducks receive the same laying mash used for hens, it will help to stimulate production. This can be given twice each day, mixed into a crumbly state with water.

Farmers in Tennessee are being urged to give their homes distinctive names.

Ink for some high speed printing presses is fed to them by air pressure.

Most lizards can grow new tails if original member is broken or torn off.

The Wells

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

SPEAKING of wells makes me think of the time when I was pastor of a little church at Scituate, Massachusetts. Here Samuel Woodworth was born, famous as the author of "The Old Oaken Bucket." Woodworth has been dead since 1842, but people still point out the farm where he lived when he wrote his famous song.

One day Isaac's herdsmen had trouble with the Philistines. Their master had become wealthy, and his sheep and cattle and camels covered so many hills that he became the envy of his neighbors. Water is as hard to get in that land as whiskey is in Michigan, and when water gives out, it means move, or the death of the animals. So quiet, even-tempered, kindly Isaac moved. He did not fight, nor assert his rights. Perhaps he



should. Evidently he believed that the meek shall inherit the earth. He might have contended for his rights, and won. We would all uphold him in that. Filling up wells in order to kill off

one's animals is contemptible, dastardly business. It is like poisoning one's dog, only on a larger scale.

But Isaac did not fight. He moved. When he got to where his father had lived before him, he dug out the old wells and gave them the old names. Strange, isn't it? Different from what an American would do. The American would dig new wells, with new machinery, give them new names, and then advertise what wonderful water he had discovered, which would cure every kind of rheumatism.

The old wells, the old names. It sounds good to read about it. He had entered upon the work of his father. Come to think of it, how much of what we have is the fruit of our fathers' toil? The old folks get in the way, we think, at times. They must make way for progress. But when it is all over, and we have gotten a little older ourselves, we begin to consider that father and mother were not so hopelessly behind. If they had not worked, lived clean lives, been moral, been religious, practiced thrift, where would we be now? Young folk often are impatient with father's ways, but they always seem willing to accept father's cheques, or eat mother's pies. Well, Isaac thought that father's wells were all right. So he opened them up and used them.

NOW, for fear I am misunderstood, this point ought to be pressed a little further. One cannot live on the past, and a community where things are done as they always have been done, is a first-class place for young people to leave. The old have not the right to impose their ideas on the young, beyond reasonable limits. Each generation must work out its own destiny. Come to think of it, the older generation ought not to brag too much. They are leaving to the oncoming youngsters a world in debt up to its eyes, with misunderstanding and hatred between nations, and class war going on somewhere most of the time. Before the older ones complain too loudly of the next generation, they must take stock of what they are leaving behind them.

Now, religion cannot escape this process of change. Some people shiver when one says that, but it is true. Look back. I see a great state church, that dominates the lives of millions. It entered into every life and dominated it. The church baptized, married, blessed, forgave the sins of the people, and buried them. But woe to any man who proposed ideas that were at variance with the accepted creed. Dou-

ble woe to him if he opposed any of the practices of the church. He found himself in a prison cell, or standing tied to an iron stake, with the flames about him.

Someone had to oppose this, and someone did. Millions began to believe differently. We are glad they did. Not so long ago ministers on Sunday morning preached on the damnation of babies who died unbaptized. That, too, has changed, at least for most people. Hence, we must not be over-critical at the religious beliefs of the young today. They should be taught and reasoned with, remembering that these seemingly wild ideas are growing pains. No doubt Isaac believed exactly as his father did. But he lived in an uneventful, static age, when change was unknown.

ONE thing is forever true: responsibility is sobering. Many a young man thinks not too seriously on religious things. But when he becomes a father, and babes climb his knee and ask him for a bed-time story, he begins to think. Every year the churches receive thousands of new members who have been brought face to face with the facts of life, by reason of the children around the hearthstone.

The old wells! Is the old or the new the more necessary? We Americans would have nervous prostration if we had to give up the new. But what would we do if we had to get along without the old? Drink is a live subject. Some folk say they must have easier access to drink other than water. Suppose we all had to give up water, the oldest beverage known, and drink alcoholic beverages. But we need not press that. It would not work. Water is incomparably the best known drink for man and beast. And the next best is also very ancient. When our ancestors caught and tamed their first wild cow no one knows. Probably they did not catch a cow at all, but a calf, and brought her up in the way she should go, and began to get milk from her. There would be trouble enough should we endeavor to get a substitute for this extremely old-fashioned drink.

AND light. What substitute for the sun? And the growth of crops? And the soil? Synthetic chemistry is marvelous, but not as marvelous as the radishes that grow in your garden. It is all right to make rouge for the outside of your skin, but you want something better for the inside.

"Tell us how to be happy," said a little girl once. That is what lots of folk are saying, and it looks as though happiness will have to travel by the old worn roads for a long time to come. Henry Vandyke has set up a few guide-posts for travelers:

"To be glad of life because it gives you the chance to love and to work and to play and to look up at the stars; to be satisfied with your possessions, but not contented with yourself until you have made the best of them; to despise nothing in the world except falsehood and meanness, and to fear nothing but cowardice; to be governed by your admirations rather than by your disgusts; to covet nothing that is your neighbor's except his kindness of heart and gentleness of manners; to think seldom of your enemies, often of your friends, and every day of Christ; and to spend as much time as you can with body and spirit, in God's out-of-doors—these are little guide-posts on the foot-path to peace."

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR MAY 23.

SUBJECT:—Isaac and his wells. Genesis 26:1 to 5 and 12 to 33.

GOLDEN TEXT:—A soft answer turneth away wrath, but grievous words stir up anger. Prob. 15:1.



THREE BREEDS To Choose FROM

Wyngarden Strain

Tancred Hollywood Barron White Leghorn
BABY CHICKS
MICHIGAN STATE ACCREDITED.

Your success with poultry depends largely upon the quality of stock you select. Wyngarden Chicks are from pure-bred, production type hens with many high egg records.

FIVE of our hens laid 270 Eggs at the 1925 Michigan International Egg Laying Contest. TEN birds 1924 Contest averaged 232 Eggs and finished THIRD place.

We also hatch Brown Leghorns and Anconas. FREE Catalog gives full information and tells why leading egg farmers choose Wyngarden Strain Chicks. Send for copy.

ORDER DIRECT AT THESE LOW PRICES.

	Special Prices for May 18th and 25th only.				Prices for June.			
	Per 50	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000	Per 50	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
S. C. W. Leghorns, A Mating.....	\$8.30	\$16.20	\$76.50	\$149	\$7.25	\$14.00	\$66	\$125
S. C. W. Leghorns, B Mating.....	7.00	13.50	63.00	122	6.00	11.50	53	100
S. C. W. Leghorns, C Mating.....	6.00	11.70	54.00	105	5.00	9.70	44	85
Mottled Anconas and Brown Leghorns	7.00	13.50	63.00	122	6.00	11.50	53	100
Broiler Chicks (Not Accredited)	4.75	9.00	42.00	80	4.00	7.50	35	70

Wyngarden Farms & Hatchery, Box M, Zeeland, Mich.

ROYAL EGG BRED CHICKS

75% OF OUR SALES EACH YEAR ARE TO OLD CUSTOMERS

Hanson -- Tancred -- English
Michigan Accredited S. C. White Leghorns

Our White Leghorns won the 1925 Michigan Egg Contest with pen average of 241 eggs per bird. 1000 birds in contest averaged 176 eggs. 50 sisters of these contest winners averaged 200 eggs per bird at home. Brothers and sons of these birds head my matings this year.

Special Low Prices for June

	Per 50	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
A Mating	\$6.00	\$11.50	\$55.00	\$105.00
B Mating	5.00	9.50	45.00	85.00

Order from this ad at above prices. I guarantee 100% live delivery in good condition. Will book your order for earliest date possible and if not satisfactory you can cancel. Circular fully describing these winning blood lines sent free. Reference—Zeeland State Commercial & Savings Bank.

ROYAL HATCHERY & FARMS, S. P. Wiersma, Prop. R. 2, Box M, ZEELAND, MICH.

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 **S.C.R.I. Reds,**
(Large Type English) (Special Mated American)

Anconas, **Barred Rocks,**

SEND FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST

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

Write Today for Free Catalog Which Gives Complete Information

VAN APPELDORN BROS., Holland Hatchery & Poultry Farm
R. 7-C, Holland, Mich.

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.

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 Turkeys, Geese, Ducks.

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

PULLETS---Barred and White Rocks, Buff Orpingtons.

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.

	Per 50	Per 100	Per 500
White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Heavy, Mixed.....	\$6.50	\$12.50	\$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. Shoppers' 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.

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.

	Per 50	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
For delivery June 1st and after.....				
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns.....	\$3.00	\$5.25	\$10.00	\$47.50
Barred Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds.....	3.50	6.25	12.00	57.50
Mixed Chicks, \$7.00 per 100. Free catalog. 100% live delivery prepaid. 10% down books upon order. Our chicks are Michigan State Accredited.				

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

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Are Crosswords Beneficial?

Some Merry Circlers' Opinions

CERTAINLY they are! Indeed, why not? However, for the benefit of the skeptical ones, here are a few reasons given in the following paragraphs:

First, crossword puzzles increase one's vocabulary. I do not believe anyone will doubt this. When one is working the puzzles out, as the unfamiliar words are usually keyed entirely, he will learn these words and what they mean from their definitions.

Second, the crossword puzzle fan becomes acquainted with art, science and other subjects of interest to every man or woman, boy or girl, who wishes to discover something new, something he or she has not known before.

Third, the crossword puzzles make one think more swiftly, especially if the puzzles are used which are designated as those that should be completed in ten, fifteen, or even twenty minutes, if the puzzle is very difficult.

Fourth and last reason, when a long

crossword puzzle and a dictionary. As for myself, I find no special amusement in them, as I very seldom solve them.—Linda Gaeth, M. C., Unionville, Michigan.

Yes, they are beneficial. These puzzles acquaint us with many new and educating words. They increase our vocabulary, develop our minds to work faster and also encourage one to consult the dictionary more frequently, and arouse our interest in many things that we were not acquainted with before.



OUR LETTER BOX



Dear Uncle Frank:

I certainly miss Harold Coles and Herbert Estes. Have they passed the age limit or have they gotten black eyes? I have been answering contests by the bushel, but the prizes go to the higher class ones, I guess. Well, I will close.—Your want-a-prize-niece, Frances Tillman, M. C., Osseo, Mich.

Harold is beyond the age limit, and, I guess, Herbert is just resting. I am sorry that you have not had better luck, but I admire your pluck in keeping on with the puzzles. I bet they have done you some good, even though you have not won a prize.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I have wanted to write you and thank you for my M. C. pin, but mother has been too busy to help me. I like the pin very much and wear it to school every day.

We have had a great deal of water around here. One morning mother and sister were going to take me to school in the car. We have two bridges right together to cross. We had to go about twenty yards through water almost to the running board, before we got to the bridges. We got to the first bridge and found that the boards were gone off of it. Several had been washed partly off, so we could not go across. Mother tried to back, but the bands got wet and she could not control the car. So she had to get out and walk through the icy water to the house, which is one-half mile back, and then had to go on back to the woods another half mile before she could get daddy. My sister and I stayed in the car, and we had a good time. On all sides, water, and once in a while the water would go out from under some ice and the ice would crack. We had

It is true that some may neglect their school duties, but those some do not include all. They most probably would if these puzzles were not heard of anyway. And as to the neglect of studies: Aren't crossword puzzles simply a review of any school lesson? Do we not get different items pertaining to history, weight in arithmetic or even grammar review, as in pronouns and such like? In fact, we can say these puzzles are commonly taken from our school studies.

They, too, are very interesting and help pass the time away much faster. If it were not fun, we may have passed these same hours in loneliness. Why, then, find fault? Let them continue.—Genevieve Heing, New Lothrop, Michigan.

a good time reading and singing. When daddy came, he fixed the bridge and we went on to school. But I'm kind of afraid every time I go across that bridge.

Well, I must stop. Thanking you again for the pin, and I'm going to try and live up to it, too.

Your mother apparently didn't have as good a time as you did. It must have been lots of fun sitting on top of the water and singing. Too bad that the auto could not have been turned into a boat. Your contribution helps. Thanks.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Well, Mr. George Peterson, you demand an answer to Helen Kish's letter, do you? I'll say it again and again, that prohibition is not enforced enough. The punishment is not strict enough, so there!

Now about my poem—everyone can't think the same way you do, George, so you see I don't in the least understand why I should have composed my poem in the way you did, because I don't believe in what you preach.

Now, don't get the idea that I abhor sheik belts, sweaters, bell pants, etc., as I don't—in fact, I like them, but why you boys slam at our dress and actions is beyond me, seeing that boys are every bit as silly.

Evolution? Bunk! I don't believe in it, do you Uncle? I'm not a beauty, but I can't be convinced of such bunk that my ancestors were probably monkeys. No, siree!

Gee, Uncle, I sure miss the M. F. I always looked forward to the day when we expected it. How is the M. C. fund growing? Am sending a little toward it. So-long, everyone.—A City

Jane Cousin, Helen Kish, M. C.

So you have moved to the city. How do you like it? I would like to be out in the country at this time of the year. You can find out something about liquor enforcement in Detroit. While we may not have come from monkeys, plenty of us make monkeys of ourselves. I am glad you miss our M. C. activities. You ought to have the paper come to your house, even though you are in the city.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I wonder if you are doing what I am—making flower beds. We planted eighteen different kinds, so I think we have enough for one year.

Uncle Frank, why don't you have the ones who send money, put some kind of a mark on the envelope so you would not have to open everyone to see if there was any?

As for the Charleston, it looks as if some hen was trying to scratch and did not know how. I have long legs, but I can't learn to do it fast enough.

Uncle Frank, don't you think the world is getting worse than it used to be? I do, in some ways.—Etty M. Davis, Vassar, Mich.

I don't think it necessary to put marks on the outside of an envelope containing a contribution for the fund. The main thing is to put the coin in



Some of Doris Remington's Young Friends.

journey is being taken on the train, how monotonous becomes the trip in the swaying, jerking cars! Of course, the picturesque landscape can be seen from the window, but that cannot be enjoyed as the train speeds on. Then with what welcome relief one turns to the crossword puzzle on the back of a stray newspaper.

It may also be mentioned here that a most enjoyable evening can be spent at home with a crossword puzzle. This every fan knows, of course. Then one becomes better acquainted with the dictionary and other literature from which the words are gleaned. Incidentally, a knowledge of much that is helpful is gained.

Now, Merry Circlers and other friends, are you not agreed that crossword puzzles are beneficial and should not be abolished as some would have us believe?—Lucile Nagelkirk.

Crossword puzzles are great fun and solving them is a harmless amusement. But we are told by Dr. H. E. Jones, Columbia University psychologist, that they do not extend one's vocabulary and explain the meaning of an obscure word or two. They are more easily solved by the intelligent. Experiments have shown that they are good intelligence tests. The students received a copy of the puzzle and were instructed to fill in the vacant spaces as quickly as they could. After forty or forty-five minutes, the papers were gathered and the numbers of the correct words were tallied for each student so as to obtain a crossword score. As a result, it was found that the students who scored highest in the intelligence test scored highest in the puzzles also.

Millions of people seek no further happiness than that supplied by a



Carl Cowing Makes His Pet Dog and Cats Like Each Other.

the inside. I open every envelope. No, I don't think the world is getting any worse. I think it is getting better. No, I'm not planting flowers, but wish I were.

From Fund Contributors

Below are extracts from a few letters which came with contributions for the M. C. fund, which is being raised to buy a radio for the Crippled Children's Home at Farmington.

I am sending a dollar for the radio fund. I feel sorry for the boys and girls who cannot run and play and have good times. Now I am going to tell you how I got this dollar.

Our school entered the spelling contest that is being carried on by a newspaper. I won in my grade, then spelled the school down, then went to the district contest that was held at Romeo High School.

My grandfather told me that if I won he would give me a dollar. I did not win, but was not the first one down either, so he gave me fifty cents. My mother gave me five cents each for my sister Louise, my brother Robert, and my baby sister Helen. My grandma gave me thirty-five cents to make a dollar.

I am eight years old and in the fifth grade. Lois is in the primer class.—From your niece, Dorothea Ebeling.

I am a grandmother. I was reading the children's letters to my little grandchildren and they want to send their birthday money to the crippled children at Farmington. Althea asked me to write for her and send her money. She asked, "Will the little girls and boys like the radio?" I told her that it will help to pass the time pleasantly for them while they are getting well.

I think you have a nice way of entertaining the children, in the Michigan Farmer. They all look anxiously to see if their letters are in print.—Good-bye, from Althea and Evelyn Dunn.

A mite for the children's radio.—A Farm Mother.

Three Qualities For Success

Emphasized by Dr. Shailer Mathews

Here are three qualities that I believe will help you win success as men or farmers:

HONESTY.—No man can hope to be a really successful man without this quality. He may make temporary gains, but it is quite impossible for a man to succeed permanently who is known to be tricky and insincere.

SOCIAL-MINDEDNESS.—The ability to act as a member of a community and not simply as an isolated individual. In the new age, into which we are going, it will be impossible for any man to win the respect of the world, or amount to what he should, unless he has this quality of social-mindedness.

THE SPIRIT OF SACRIFICE for the good of others. To see how valuable this is, a boy has only to ask himself how he likes to see other people act. The boy who will play the game honestly as a member of a team, and with a willingness to sacrifice his own advantages for the benefit of the whole team, will make the sort of man the world needs, and that is more important than simply to grow rich.—Shailer Mathews.

One of America's foremost religious leaders is Dr. Shailer Mathews of Chicago University, long president of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, and author of many notable religious books. All boys should study his message, especially his emphasis on "social-mindedness"—that is to say, thinking about the good of the community rather than your own selfish individual good.

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

FARM CONTEST.

THE contest this week will be one of the essay kind. For this, I would like you to tell of the good qualities of farming as an occupation and as a life. There are a great many features about farming that are much better than city life, but I think many have not actually thought out why farming is better. This contest is for the purpose of stimulating thought along these lines.

For the ten best papers of 250 words or less we will give prizes as follows: The first two, the latest style pocket pencils; the next three, dictionaries of over 300 pages; the next five, cute little pocket knives.

Please write your name and address in the upper left-hand corner of your paper, and put M. C. after your name if you are a Merry Circler. Send your papers to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, before May 28, as the contest closes then.

THE READ AND WINNERS.

THE following had all of the answers to the Read-and-Win Contest correct and were fortunate enough to be picked as winners in the contest:

Pencil Boxes.

Margaret Brauher, Ithaca, Mich.
Margaret Cox, Rockwood, Mich.
Dictionaries.
Frances Phair, R. 8, Coldwater, Mich.
Inez Ordish, Grass Lake, Mich.
Henrietta Kierpaul, Prescott, Mich.
Pencils.
Mildred Rush, R. 3, Clarksville.
David Fero, Levering, Mich.
Margaret Shelby, R. 3, Coleman.
Thelma L. Brown, R. 2, Hudsonville.
Arthur Dannes, R. 1, Whitmore Lake, Mich.

READ-AND-WIN ANSWERS.

BELOW you will find the answers to the Read-and-Win Contest announced two weeks ago:

- 1-Saturn-624-14.
- 2-Harry Burn's-23-633.
- 3-Edward Averill-5-615.
- 4-Parma, Michigan-5-615.
- 5-A collar which causes strain on the shoulder muscles-638-28.
- 6-Lot II-636-26.
- 7-Mrs. T. R.-630-20.
- 8-Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield-634-24.
- 9-133 bushels-11-621.
- 10-1,200-632-22.

OUR COWS.

We have a little cow,
And her name is Rose,
She is nearly all brown,
Except her nose.

Then we have another,
Her name is Tillie,
She snorts like a bull,
But looks like a Lillie.

Then the big red one,
Her name is Jess,
She tries to milk lots
But always milks less.

Here comes a pet,
Her name is Bell,
She is so very small
That she fell in the well.

Then comes a black one,
Her name is Daisy,
She can't hardly walk,
'Cause she's so blamed lazy.

Here is a funny one,
Her name is Kitt,
On one of her sides,
It's just like a mitt.

Then comes an old one,
Her name is Blossom,
She walks in the barnyard
And tries to "Boss em."

That's all I have time for,
To tell you today,
I may drop in again,
Perhaps in next May.

—By Raindrop.

VOCABULARY AND FLAPPERS.

Dear Uncle Frank and M. C. Cousins:
I am through the grade school, but am not much on using the much desired "vocabulary" words. If that is a word let us notify Webster and he may welcome it into his dictionary. Coming to the topics of the day, let me say I think most flappers appear ludicrous in my eyes. When I see a pair of bare knees, I feel shivers down

my back, and think the owner will catch "her death of cold." As for prohibition, if it has been as complete a failure elsewhere as here, the Volstead Act might as well be repealed. More crimes, deaths, etc., have appeared than ever before, after the attempt at enforcing prohibition.

My pen is poor and my paper is impossible, so I will close.—Warno Helander, Ontonagon, Mich.

You are not ludicrously vocabularical anyhow, are you? I, too, often shiver in sympathy with a flapper. The trouble with prohibition is that the rummers have been feeding some of the enforcement officers wet hay.

THE M. C. FUND.

THE contributions keep coming but not as fast as I, or the boys and girls at the Crippled Children's Home, would like. It will take some time to get that radio if the nickels and dimes don't come faster. Please speed yours along.

Several have asked how they should send their money. Most of the money comes in coin, generally wrapped in a piece of paper. None has been lost, as far as I know, by sending it this way. Others send stamps, and still others send money orders, especially if the amount is fairly large. It is not hard to send the money and it is not hard to get a nickel or dime, so why not send yours now?

Here are the names of those who have sent in money from May 3 to May 13 inclusive:

North West, Thurman Huff, Levado Huff, Myra Smith, Raymond N. Calovon, Anna Athearn, Arthur Sturgis, Rena Pluggemeyer, William Tompkins, Rodney G. Unterkircher, William Slager, Arlene Ballard, June Wake-man, Eleanor Cheney, Elisabeth Glynn, Grace Lankfer, "A Niece," Alfred Dinsmore, Ida Mastie, Lila Smith, Dorothea Smith, Josephine Van Singel, Emma Carty, Una Smith, Ida Renfors, Howard Schneider, Rowland Schneider, Lucile Schneider, Dorothea Ebeling, Mrs. S. H. S., Juliet Glupker, "A Farm Mother," Hazel Bowles, Glenn Cawtor, Florence Haubenstriker, Grace Smith, Elsie Tousignant, Esther Richardson, Marjorie Stickley, Della Stickley, Irene McComb, Etty M. Davis, Jeanette Daining, Cecelia Heimler, Helen Kish, "Vera," Caniff Leavenworth, Ruby Rosenberg, Agnes Blanshan, Anna G. Wrona, Mary Louise Baker, Marjorie Barry, Martha Speckine, Edna Ratzlaff, Doris Hansen Elton Hansen, Thelma Hansen, Pearl Boysen, Margaret Cook, "Tenderfoot," Francis Hay, Roberta Brace, Hazel Crispin, Howard Krick, Etta Krick, Kenneth Springett, Ada Miller, Mildred Rush, Mabel Denning, Wilbur Huff, Claretta Pluggemeyer, "Mayflower," Edgar Harwood, Josephine Szeglog Mildred E Merritt, Veikko Pihl.



Eagle Nest

OHIO ACCREDITED

BABY CHICKS



BIG CUT IN EAGLE NEST CHICKS						
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	25	50	100	300	500	1000
White and Silver Laced Wyandottes	\$2.75	\$5.25	\$10.00	\$28.00	\$45.00	\$90
Barred, White and Buff Rocks, Black Minorcas, S. C. & R. C. Reds, and						
Buff Minorcas	\$3.25	6.25	12.00	34.50	57.00	110
Heavy Mixed, \$10.00 per 100	4.50	8.25	16.00	47.00	75.00	...
Light, \$8.00 per 100						

Order direct from this ad. June prices effective May 24th.

THE EAGLE NEST HATCHERY, Dept. 17, UPPER SANDUSKY, OHIO, U. S. A.

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

REDUCED PRICES

on these fine pure-bred baby chicks. Same high quality and good service, but lower prices.

SPECIAL STOCK. Write for prices on extra quality chicks. Our literature tells the story.

Prices effective June 1st.

S. C. W. Br., Buff Leghorns, Anconas	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. & R. C. Reds, Brd., Wh. Rocks,	\$3.00	\$5.25	\$10	\$49.50	\$95
Blk. Minorcas	3.25	6.25	12	57.50	115
Buff Orpingtons, Wn. Wyandottes	3.75	6.75	13	62.50	125
White Orpingtons	4.00	7.25	14	67.50	135
Jersey Giants, Sil. Spangled Hamburgs	6.00	11.00	20	95.00	...
Mixed Heavies (Not Accredited), \$10.00 per 100					
Mixed Light (Not Accredited), \$9.00 per 100					

100% live delivery. Order today.

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

Best Pure-bred Stock

EARLY MATURING BABY CHICKS

From Pure-bred Blood Tested Stock

We cull, we trapnest, we blood test all our breeding stock. Our experience is your guarantee of quality, size and egg production. Prices Postpaid on

Foreman Strain, B. P. Rocks, & R. I. Reds. \$4.75 \$9.50 \$18.00 \$35.00

Extra Select B. P. Rocks, & R. I. Reds. 4.25 8.00 15.00 70.00

Select B. P. Rocks & R. I. Reds. 3.75 7.00 13.00 60.00

Special American S. C. White Leghorns (Tanered) 4.00 7.50 14.00 65.00

Utility & English Barron S. C. W. Leghorns 3.50 6.00 11.00 55.00

Mixed Chicks (Heavy or Light) 3.50 6.00 11.00 55.00

Order direct from this ad with full remittance to save time, or write for circular telling why our foundation stock, with their high official records assures you of high average egg production. Your yearly profits are determined by the breeding of your chicks and the number that you raise. Many pleased customers say our chicks are the best they ever purchased. Member of International Baby Chick Ass'n.

MILAN HATCHERY, BOX 4, MILAN, MICH.

ONE MILLION "GOOD LUCK" QUALITY CHICKS

LEADING BREEDS - LOWEST PRICES!

BUY YOUR "GOOD LUCK" CHICKS NOW

LAST CHANCE FOR 1926. Thousands of pleased customers again testify this year to the quality of our inspected "GOOD LUCK" Chicks. Don't fail to get our ART BOOK, showing our birds in their natural colors, many letters highly indorsing our Chicks. All Leading Varieties. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Postpaid Prices Effective June 1st-Sept. 1st.

White and Buff Leghorns, Anconas 2.50 4.75 9.00 25.50 42 80

Single Comb & R. C. Brown Leghorns 2.50 4.75 9.00 25.50 42 80

Barred & White Rocks, R. C. & S. C. Reds. 3.25 6.00 11.50 33.00 52 100

White & Silver Wyandottes, Black Minorcas. 3.75 7.00 13.50 39.00 62 120

Buff & White Orpingtons, Buff Rocks. 3.75 7.00 13.50 39.00 62 120

Buff & White Minorcas, 50, \$8; 100, \$15. Assorted Heavy, \$9.50 per 100 straight. Assorted Light, \$8 per 100. Also QUALITY and SPECIAL QUALITY "GOOD LUCK" CHICKS. Bank Ref. Member

I. B. C. A. NEUHAUSER HATCHERIES, Box 62, NAPOLEON, OHIO.

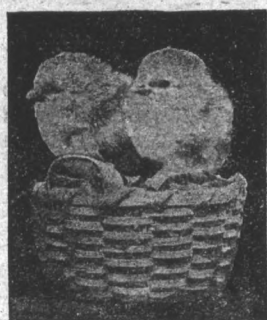


Diligent Chicks Did It & Will Do It For You

Ideal weather is with us now, and look at our prices. Our stock culled by the very best experts. Do not pay fancy prices for chicks that are not better. We guarantee safe delivery. Ten years of honest dealing behind us. Send us your order today. Pullets after May first.

S. C. White Leghorns	500	100	50	25
Barred Plymouth Rocks	\$42.50	\$9.00	\$4.75	\$2.50
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	\$32.50	11.00	5.75	3.00
S. C. Mottled Anconas	\$25.00	11.00	5.75	3.00
Mixed Chicks	45.00	9.50	5.00	2.75
	32.50	7.00	3.75	2.00

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



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



**BETTER
AND BETTER
ALWAYS
BEST**

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

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

**MORE
WATER
WITH
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WIND**

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

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

AERMOTOR CO.
Chicago, Kansas City, Dallas, Des Moines, Minneapolis, St. Louis, St. Paul, Toledo, and many other cities.
Backed by greatest experience in building steel windmills.

BARRED ROCKS & REDS

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

	50	100	500
Foreman Strain B. P. Rocks	\$9.00	\$17.00	\$80.00
Selected B. P. Rocks	8.00	15.00	70.00
Selected R. I. Reds	8.00	15.00	70.00
Mixed Heavy	12.00	20.00	60.00

100% live delivery guaranteed. Parcel Post prepaid.

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

Order from this ad.

Second year of blood test for White Diarrhea

**KRUEPER POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
MILAN, MICHIGAN.**

BOS Quality Class A CHICKS

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

BARGAINS

In S. C. W. Leghorns, the world's greatest egg machine. 25,000 chicks for May and June delivery at greatly reduced prices. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 50 for \$5.25; 100 for \$10.00; 500 for \$46.50 postpaid. For June 1st and thereafter 1c less per chick. All chicks are from Mich. Accredited flocks.

DRENTHE HATCHERY,

Rt. 3, Box 95, Zeeland, Michigan

SEND NO MONEY FOR SILVER LAKE 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, 14c; mixed, 8c. Less than 100 chicks 1c each more. **SILVER LAKE HATCHERY, Box M, Silver Lake, Ind.**

SPECIAL PRICES

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

BLOOD TESTED BABY CHICKS

Prices per 50 100 500 1000
Extra Selected B. P. Rocks... \$9 \$17 \$82.50 \$100
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 trapped, pedigreed blood lines. Egg contest winners for years. Shipped C. O. D. Guaranteed to Live. Prompt shipment. Low prices. **FULLER'S HENS**
Write for Special Sale Bulletin and Free Catalogue.
GEO. B. FERRIS, 834 Union, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

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.**

LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING

DIMENSIONS OF "MODEL" COW STALL.

THE grain and ensilage manger of the model cow stall is made right on top of the cement floor of the stable. It is two feet wide and the cement sides are six inches high. The front of the stall, the side towards the feeding alley, is five feet high, with a door or space eight inches from the bottom through which to feed grain and ensilage.

The hay manger is formed by nailing a 2x4 to the feeding alley front on the side towards the cow, and twenty-eight inches above the grain manger. To this 2x4 are nailed four-inch slats projecting back over the cow's head at an angle of forty-five degrees and nailed to another 2x4 which is supported by the partitions between the cows. These slats are three feet long.

The bed for the cow, and which keeps her absolutely clean, is formed by placing a 2x4 edgewise across the stall just in front of the cow's hind feet when she stands naturally, eating from the grain manger. This space between the manger and this 2x4 just in front of her hind feet should be filled in with earth or matted with straw even with the top of the 2x4. When the cow lies down she naturally steps ahead and lies upon this clean bed. That is the reason she never is dirty in the stable. The cow is fastened with a chain around her neck which is stapled to the upright forming the partition between the cows. This stall gives the cow the utmost freedom possible and at the same time compels her to keep clean.

SHORT-COURSE MEN HONORED.

MEN from fourteen different counties received special honors during the short course commencement at Michigan State College. These honors were distributed among the winners in the live stock judging contest, boxing tournament, wrestling tournament, and those making the basketball team. The competition for all of these honors was very keen as there was a total of 252 men and women enrolled in the short courses this winter.

The live stock judging contest undoubtedly receives the warmest competition. The winner of the contest this year was Morris Carter, of Lake Odessa. His father was also a graduate of the Short Course in 1898. The other winners were as follows:

Second, Albert Holtforth, Fenton;

first judging horses, George Brooks, Clinton; first judging beef cattle, Seymour Hesche, Lowell; first judging of sheep, Glenn Cutler, Plainwell; first judging dairy cattle, James Vanderstar, Fibre; first judging of swine, Delmont Chapman, South Rockwood.

FEEDING THE GROWING LAMBS.

THE flock owner who is anxious to push his lambs should direct special attention to feeding liberally while they are suckling their dams. Good milking ewes produce enough milk to give the lambs a good start, but additional feeding is necessary to keep the lambs growing.

I have always found it a splendid practice in the management of my growing lamb crop to supply the lambs with a light grain ration as soon as they are old enough to feel the need of more nourishment than they are receiving from the ewes. I find it pays to construct a small pen in a convenient place, either in the sheep barn or pasture, with a shallow trough where grain may be kept in easy reach of the lambs. This pen should be so constructed that there is a small opening for the lambs to pass in and out, but not large enough to admit the old sheep.

I have found it an easy and quick way to build this pen to have four panels constructed so that when they are put together, they will make a pen twelve feet square. The opening is built into one panel in a way that it is adjustable so that it may be made larger as the lambs grow older. I can set this pen up either in the sheep barn or pasture. The trough is eight feet long and ten inches wide, with four-inch sides and mounted on legs six inches up from the ground. There is a six-inch strip through the center of the trough so the lambs can not get into the trough and get their feed dirty.

The grain ration for growing lambs should be appetizing, nutritious and laxative. It should not be fattening, but should have essentials to encourage the lambs to grow bone and keep in good flesh. My experience has been that wheat bran, two parts; finely ground oats, one part; with a small allowance of oil meal, make an excellent grain ration to grow the lambs on. Later, I add one part more of cracked corn (old corn) to the ration. This ration may be kept before the lambs without any danger of over-feeding.—Leo C. Reynolds.

84 Testers Report

Thirteen Percent of Cows Exceed 40 lbs. Butter-Fat in a Month

DURING the month of March reports were received from eighty-four Michigan Cow Testing Associations. More than 23,000 cows were tested in the 2,115 herds owned by the members of these associations.

A summary of all of the reports shows that 2,961 cows made more than forty pounds of butter-fat for the month of March, while 1,527 cows produced above fifty pounds of butter-fat.

An interesting item showing that the work of the cow testing association is continuous and is not a short-time proposition is found in the number of unprofitable cows sold out of the associations during March. The average Michigan association tests about 290 cows, while in March alone more than 320 cows were sold as unprofitable animals. Thus it could be said that the entire cow population of one of the 108 Michigan Cow Testing

Associations was sold for beef during March.

Feed shortages are becoming more acute in many sections. A new testing association, reporting for the first time, shows that seventeen herds were losing money and that the majority of the dairymen were very low in feeds. Springtime will thus be welcomed by all. It will be especially welcomed by the dairymen, in that it helps reduce the labor about the barn, and the cows will respond also because of the improvement and change in the feed.

Dairymen should be particular, however, regarding turning their cows out on pasture too early. The first growth of pasture grass is exceedingly heavy in water content. More than seventy-five per cent of the weight of pasture grass is water, and for this reason a great abundance of grass is needed to

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

GUERNSEYS for sale, males, females, sired by sires whose dams have records of 19,400.50 milk, 909.05 fat, and 15,109.10 milk, 778.80 fat. T. V. HICKS, R. 1, Battle Creek, 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.**

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.**

A REAL HERD SIRE

Three-fourths white, well grown and a No. 1 for type and conformation. An excellent prospect combining Colantha and Homestead breeding.

His sire has eight 1000-lb. sisters, including two above 33,000 lbs. milk and averaging 1,350 lbs. butter, both with world's records. His dam is a 31-lb. daughter of a 30.5-lb. cow with 1,231.75 lbs. butter and 26,053 lbs. milk in a year.

Send for pedigree of Tag No. 184.

"The Michigan State Herds."



**Bureau of
Animal Industry
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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 Siebe 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.**

HEREFORD STEERS

60 Wt. around 925 lbs. 66 Wt. around 800 lbs.
80 Wt. around 730 lbs. 82 Wt. around 650 lbs.
88 Wt. around 550 lbs. 48 Wt. around 500 lbs.
Good quality, dark reds, deboned, 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.; 50-800 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.**

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.**

Benmyhome Farms Offers Milking Strain. Short horns, both sex of breeding age, from heavy milking, easy fleshing dams. Write **JOE MORIARTY, R. No. 3, Hudson, Mich.**

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

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

HOGS

MICHIGAN'S PREMIER DUROC HERD

A few real fall boars. Several very type 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.**

Duroc Jerseys A few choice fall boars with the right type, quality, and breeding. **F. J. DRODT, Monroe, 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, from blood lines. Cholera immune. Shipped C. O. D. **JOHN C. WILK, St. Louis, Mich.**

O. I. C's. Choice fall boars and gilts. Sired by Giant Boy and Jumbo's Bell Boy. Brown Swine. **MILO H. PETERSON, R. 2, Ionia, Mich.**

BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITE SPRING PIGS, with extra quality, breeding and growth, either sex, not related. **LUCIAN HILL, Union City, 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. FELDAMP, Manchester, Mich.**

FOR SALE Hampshire Fall Glits, bred for July and August farrow. **J. P. SPITLER & SON, R. 1, Henderson, Mich.**

satisfy the maintenance and milk production requirements of the dairy cow. The pasture itself also suffers severely when cows are turned onto it too early.

During March the highest producing two-year-old was a pure-bred Holstein owned by the Michigan Farm Colony at Wahjamega, Michigan, members of the Tuscola No. 1 Cow Testing Association. A pure-bred Jersey owned by J. M. Landis, of the Hillsdale No. 2 Association, was second in this age class for all cows under test in Michigan.

E. W. Fenton, member of the Macomb No. 2 Association, owned the highest three-year-old. His cow produced 100.49 pounds of butter-fat under four times a day milking, and was retested under official testing super-

vision. This cow was a pure-bred Holstein.

A pure-bred Jersey, four years old, owned by Black & Nieuwsma, members in the Newaygo County Cow Testing Association, oldest in the United States, was the highest producing four-year-old. This cow, under retest and three times a day milking, produced 87.47 pounds of butter-fat.

H. B. McMurray had the two highest producing cows in the mature age class; both of these pure-bred Holstein cows were retested. Mr. McMurray is a member of the Kalamazoo No. 2 Cow Testing Association.

The following list compiled by the Dairy Extension Office, Michigan State College, of the ten highest producing cows in each age class out of more than 23,000 cows under test in Michigan during March, is as follows:

Ten High Cows Under Three-year Class.					
Association and Owner.	Breed.	Date Fresh.	Av. Milk.	%Test.	Aver. Fat.
Tuscola No. 1, Michigan Farm Colony (x).....	PB H	1-20-26	1965	3.9	76.64
Hillsdale No. 2, J. M. Landis.....	PB J	2-26-26	1519	5.0	75.95
Kent East, Maryland Farm (xx).....	PB H	2-4-26	1655	4.5	74.48
Charlevoix, Elmer Murray (x).....	Gr G	.....	1649	4.5	74.21
Kent East, Maryland Farm (xx).....	PB H	2-10-26	2325	3.1	72.08
Kent-Grand Rapids, John Butth.....	PB H	2-19-26	1503	4.4	66.13
Washtenaw-Ann Arbor, James F. Warner.....	PB J	2-27-26	1300	5.5	66.00
Kent East, Maryland Farm (xx z).....	PB H	3-3-26	1666	3.8	64.97
Allegan North, Zetfas Brothers.....	PB H	2-14-26	1894	3.6	64.94
Isabella, Myron Maxwell.....	Gr H	3-5-26	1818	3.9	63.10
Ten High Cows Under Four-year Class.					
Macomb No. 2, E. W. Fenton (xxo).....	PB H	3-6-26	2393	4.2	100.49
St. Joseph, W. C. and C. L. Harder (r).....	PB J	2-23-26	1240	7.3	90.05
Ionia-Belding, Michigan Reformatory (xx).....	PB H	2-5-26	2613	3.1	81.00
Oakland, Pontiac St. Hospital (xxf).....	PB H	2-27-26	2310	3.2	73.92
Delta South, Emil Mosen.....	Gr H	12-28-25	1299	6.1	73.75
Genesee No. 1, Ivan Parsons.....	PB J	.....	1228	6.0	73.68
Ottawa-Jamestown, Clyde Hollis (r).....	Gr J	1-26-26	1535	4.81	73.71
Shiawassee, George Winegar & Son.....	PB J	.....	1206	6.0	72.36
Owena East, Ernest Haight (r).....	PB G	2-23-26	1198	5.99	71.88
Genesee No. 5, Miller Bros. & Dickenson (r).....	Gr G	2-23-26	1431	5.0	71.58
Ten High Cows Under Five-year Class.					
Newaygo, Black & Nieuwsma (x r).....	PB J	1-..-23	1562	5.0	87.47
Kalamazoo No. 2, H. B. McMurray (xx r).....	PB H	2-4-26	2606	3.0	79.98
Oakland, Pontiac St. Hospital (xx ff).....	PB H	2-23-26	2039	3.9	79.52
Jackson-Rives, Herman Schmidt (x).....	PB H	10-18-25	2176	3.6	78.38
Gogebic, C. E. Johnson.....	Gr H	3-12-26	2133	3.6	76.79
Jackson-Parna, Dennis Cobb.....	PB H	2-10-26	1931	3.9	75.31
Ottawa-Coopersville, Ed Johnson.....	Gr H	1-11-26	2341	3.3	75.25
Kent-Grand Rapids, Robert Holmes.....	PB G	12-14-25	1209	6.1	73.75
Kalamazoo No. 2, L. J. Bradley.....	PB J	2-3-26	1311	5.6	73.43
Shiawassee, Fred Martin.....	PB H	12-15-25	1736	4.2	72.91
Ten High Cows Over Five-year Class.					
Kalamazoo No. 2, H. B. McMurray (xx r).....	PB H	3-7-26	2570	3.9	100.33
Kalamazoo No. 2, H. B. McMurray (xx r).....	PB H	2-23-26	2583	3.4	98.02
Genesee No. 3, Michigan School Deaf (xx o).....	PB H	.....	2718	3.6	97.87
Bay-Pinconning, Herb Wilder (xx o).....	PB H	8-3-26	2450	3.9	96.51
Oscoda-Reed City, F. Hurst (x r).....	Gr RP	2-24-26	2463	3.8	95.82
Genesee No. 3, Michigan School Deaf (xx).....	PB H	.....	2589	3.6	95.20
Washtenaw-Ann Arbor, John G. Lewis (x).....	PB H	2-27-26	2238	4.1	91.76
Ionia-Belding, Ionia State Hospital (x).....	PB H	1-27-26	2372	3.8	90.14
Alger, U. P. Experiment Station (xx r).....	PB H	1-26-26	2210	4.05	89.43
Tuscola No. 1, Frank Crosby (x).....	PB J	1-28-26	1566	5.7	89.26
One (x) indicates three-time milker; two (xx) indicates four-time milker; one (r) indicates a retest has been run; one (o) indicates cow was on official test; one (z) indicates 28 days; one (f) indicates 30 days; and one (ff) indicates 29 days.					

One (x) indicates three-time milker; two (xx) indicates four-time milker; one (r) indicates a retest has been run; one (o) indicates cow was on official test; one (z) indicates 25 days; one (f) indicates 30 days; and one (ff) indicates 20 days.

ADD TO INTERNATIONAL ATTRACTIONS.

THE International Live Stock Exposition, to be held at Chicago, November 27 to December 4, should prove more attractive to both exhibitors and visitors than ever before, as a result of action taken at the spring meeting of the board of directors. A new class for swine carcasses of the bacon type has been added, and the Rambouillet wether classes reinstated. The rules have been changed to allow the feeding of concentrates to carloads of feeder cattle between October 1 and the show. Special committees will soon make other important announcements, according to Secretary-Manager B. H. Heide.

MICHIGAN GUERNSEY CHAMPION.

THE new Guernsey state champion of Michigan in Class EEE (Junior three-year-old, 305-day record, milked twice daily), is Wil-Holm Bonita 134-511, with a record of 6,729.7 pounds of milk, containing 367.8 pounds of butter-fat. She was bred, and is owned by Robert A. Holmes, Grand Rapids.

CLOSER FARM INSPECTION IN SIGHT.

THE average American dairyman probably feels that he is already over-inspected, but there is a possibility that he will be checked up even closer. While talking with the health inspector of one of the larger Wisconsin cities, he told me that he was trying to persuade the dairy companies to spend more time making bacterial studies of the milk right on the producing farms, rather than trying to

remedy everything by tests of the milk at the distributing plant.

It is the old idea of keeping or securing the milk in good order right at the source, so that the problem of the distributor will be simplified; the keeping of dirt out of the milk, rather than of removing it afterwards. What the dairies will look and test for probably will be harmful types of bacteria, such as haemolytic "strep" and other pathogenic or disease-producing germs, which faulty pasteurization might let by occasionally.

It seems to me that the farmer who is anxious to produce the best possible quality of milk should welcome the help of the bacteriologist. Most distributors want to keep their farmer patrons, and will desire to shut off only those who persistently try to evade all the rules of producing clean, safe milk. One of the greatest benefits of a constant bacteriological check-up is that it tells exactly what is wrong with the milk, so that a remedy may be applied without delay.—W. A. Freehoff.

HORSE MEAT SOLD ABROAD.

AMERICAN horse meat is being sold quite extensively in Europe, according to the department of commerce. France and Holland are large consumers. The American consul at Amsterdam says the increased sale of American horse flesh in Holland is due to the fact that it is the product of young horses raised and fed expressly for meat purposes, and therefore more tender and palatable.

Fires are raging in the forests on Grandfather mountain in North Carolina.

Michigan Feeds this Ration to Over 1700 State-Owned Pure Breds

—and averages more than 10,000 lbs. of milk per cow, annually

Increased production is the first result of feeding Michigan State Rations everywhere, every time. More milk per cow—more money, for what you sell—more dairy profit at the end of the year.

One herd reports an increase of 400 lbs. per day. Others report bigger production, smaller feed bills—and more profits.

A Feed for Every Need

Eight different formulae—one for every need—each prepared by dairy experts to insure the right feed for every herd, a feed adapted to the needs of each herd. Michigan State Rations formulae were prepared for the use of State-owned herds—not for selling purposes. They were designed to give the right proportions of protein, fat, and digestible nutrients to insure big milk production.

Cost Less than Ordinary Feeds

The materials used in Michigan State Rations actually cost more than those in ordinary feeds but you can buy them for much less. You pay only for materials and milling. Direct selling from the mill to you eliminates middlemen's profits, high expenses and commissions to salesmen. You buy at a price that saves you \$4.00 to \$8.00 per ton.

Get the Facts: Ask for a complete description of Michigan State Rations. Select the one best adapted to the needs of your herd, then buy that feed at a big saving. Write today!

A. K. ZINN & CO., 1405 Liberty Street, Battle Creek, Mich.

Feed it to Your Herd at the Same Price Per Ton and Save \$4. to \$8. 0

Only \$220.00 Big Reduction in KALAMAZOO Tile Silo PRICES

Now you can buy a genuine Kalamazoo Tile Silo for as low as \$220—fire-safe, frost-proof, permanent, attractive. Write for free book with new low prices and easy terms. Also Glazed Building Tile for all farm buildings. Kalamazoo Tank & Silo Co. Dept. 412 Kalamazoo, Mich.

SO-BOSS SAVES MILK!

So-Boss Cow Hobbles & Tail Holder. prevents cows kicking or switching tail. 75c—hardware stores or sent prepaid. SIMONSEN IRON WORKS, Sioux Rapids, Ia.

MINERAL COMPOUND FOR SYMPTOMS OF HEAVES

Booklet Free \$3.25 Box guaranteed to give satisfaction or money back. \$1.10 Box Sufficient for ordinary cases. MINERAL REMEDY CO. 483 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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DON'T BUY A ROD OF FENCING Gates, Steel Posts, Barb Wire, Metal or Ready Roofing, Paints, etc., until you get my new Cut Price Catalog. I want you to see the big savings I'm giving this season. Write today for my Big 112-page Bargain Book. Get my cut prices before you buy. I pay the freight, guarantee the quality.—Jim Brown. THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO., Dept. 2804, Cleveland, O.

60 -- Michigan Guernseys -- 60

Second Annual Consignment Sale

East Lansing, May 27, 1926

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

Cows --- bred and open heifers --- heifer calves --- bulls. A. R. and C. T. A. records backing.

Some of the females are sired by, or in calf to sons of such noted bulls as Itchen King, A. R., Langwater Master Fred, A. R., Langwater Eastern King, Brookmead's Sensation, A. R., Rockingham Holliston, and Lone Pine Ranger

For catalogs, address

W. D. Burrington, Box 1018, East Lansing



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, May 18.

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 1 red \$1.65; No. 2 red \$1.64; No. 2 white \$1.65; No. 2 mixed \$1.64.

Chicago.—July \$1.35@1.35½; Sept. \$1.31@1.31½.

Toledo.—Wheat \$1.62½@1.63½.

Corn.

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

Chicago.—July 73½c; Sept. 77½c.

Oats.

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

Chicago.—July 41c; Sept. 41½c.

Rye.

Detroit.—No. 2, 85c.

Chicago.—July 83½c; Sept. 85½c.

Toledo.—Rye 84c.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$4.40.

Chicago.—Spot Navy, Mich. fancy hand-picked at \$4.40 per cwt; red kidneys \$9.

New York.—Pea, domestic \$4.50@5.25; red kidneys \$8@9.

Barley.

Malting 74c; feeding 69c.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Cash red clover at \$21; alsike \$17; timothy \$3.45.

Buckwheat.

Detroit.—Buckwheat \$1.75 per cwt.

Hay.

Detroit.—No. 1 timothy \$23.50@24; standard \$22.50@23; No. 1 light clover, mixed \$22@23; No. 2 timothy \$21@22; No. 1 clover \$20@21; wheat and oat straw \$13.50@14; rye straw \$14.50@15.

Feeds.

Detroit.—Bran at \$35@36; standard middlings at \$34; fine middlings \$37; cracked corn \$36; coarse cornmeal at \$33; chop \$32 per ton in carlots.

WHEAT

After several days of firmness, wheat prices have had another sharp decline. Crop news is generally favorable, and pressure to move old crop holdings appear from time to time, inducing liquidation of speculative holdings of the May delivery. Settlement of the British strike has not brought enough improvement in export demand to stem the tide. The official forecast of 549,000,000 bushels of winter wheat was slightly lower than expected, but, since the reports were gathered, rains have improved prospects in the dry sections of Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado. No basis for an upward trend in prices is apparent at present. The small reserves of old crop wheat are a strengthening factor and will tend to slow down the decline to a new crop price level. The chance of any important advance because of these limited holdings seems to have passed. Evidence of serious damage to the new crop seems to be the only factor likely to cause a material upturn.

RYE

Unfavorable prospects for the new crop, a decrease in the visible supply, and indications of light stocks in first hands were the main strengthening influences in rye in the past week, but the market does not respond well as the visible supply is large, export business is lacking and Russia seems to be in position to make fair shipments again.

CORN

Corn prices had a modest rally after declining to new low levels for the season. Demand appears to be a little better, while the movement from first hands is slow, and the visible supply has declined for six consecutive weeks. Underlying conditions in corn remain weak, so that any rise in prices will be slow. Stocks still on farms in the surplus sections are large. These are likely to come on the market sooner or later, although in spasmodic fashion. No chance of export sales is apparent, with Argentina ready to market a surplus of 225,000,000 to 250,000,000 bushels, and liberal offerings of old crop corn being made from Danubian countries. Heavier feeding will eventually reduce the domestic supply, but abundance is assured throughout the crop year.

OATS

Opening of lake navigation has been marked by a heavy movement of oats eastward, but current cash demand is

dull. Prices have not changed much for two weeks. Receipts are small, but terminal stocks are heavy and new oats will fill up southern demand within a month or six weeks. The new crop is developing a little unevenly in the middle west.

BARLEY

Cash demand for barley has been more active recently, both in the middle west and along the Pacific Coast. The new crop has been affected unfavorably by weather conditions in the northwest.

SEEDS

The spring demand for seeds is about over. Sales for the season were curtailed by the unseasonable weather, but prices held up unusually well. Retail prices in general averaged lower on May 1 than on the corresponding date in 1925.

FEEDS

The feed market is irregular with demand slackening as pastures improve. Wheat feeds are more plentiful and were marked generally lower last week. Demand is chiefly for small lots for immediate shipment, and orders for future delivery are scarce.

EGGS

Receipts of fresh eggs continue large but prices advanced at the close of last week. The flush in production is coming later than usual this year, due to the cold spring, and the lay will continue longer into the summer. The high point has been passed in some sections, however, and receipts will begin to decrease in two or three weeks when prices of strictly fresh eggs will gradually advance. The holdings of eggs in storage on May 1 of 3,717,000 cases were more than a million cases short of the same time a year ago, making for a strong statistical situation.

Chicago.—Eggs, fresh firsts 28½@29c; extras 29½@30c; ordinary firsts 26½@27½c; miscellaneous 28c; dirties 26@26½c; checks 26c. Live poultry, hens 27½@30c; broilers 42@50c; roosters 19c; ducks 30@32c; geese at 16c; turkeys 35c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 29@29½c. Live poultry, broilers 45@50c; heavy hens 32c; light

hens 30@31c; ducks 35@36c.

BUTTER

The butter market continued in a strong position last week chiefly as a result of moderate supplies. Production has been affected by the late season, and the excess over the make in the corresponding time last season, when the heavy spring output had already started, is fast diminishing. Current receipts continue to increase from week to week, however, and with pastures rapidly getting in condition following the recent rains, there is every reason to expect a liberal supply of butter. Consumptive demand is excellent, and dealers have been more active in taking on supplies ahead of their immediate requirements. Some butter was stored last week, and the excess over a year ago is mounting. Holding on May 1 totaled 17,490,000 pounds, a surplus of nearly 14,000,000 pounds over the corresponding date last season. The trend in butter prices during the next month will depend largely on the weather, but in view of the liberal supply, it does not seem likely that prices will be marked much higher for awhile.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago 39½c; New York 41½c. In Detroit fresh creamery in tubs sells for 38@40c per pound.

POTATOES

The old potato market was unsettled last week and prices declined. Supplies were not burdensome, but the large percentage of poorly graded stock depressed the market. Prices are already recovering, however. The movement of old stock normally decreases rapidly during May until by June 1 more new stock than old stock is rolling to market. Shipments of new potatoes so far this season have been less than half as large as in the corresponding period last year, and prices have averaged nearly twice as high. New stock remained firmly held during the past week in spite of the lower prices on old potatoes. Northern round whites, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at \$3.50@3.75 per 100 pounds, sacked, in the Chicago carlot market. Florida Spaulding Rose, U. S. No. 1, are held at \$10.50 per double-head barrel.

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, May 18.

CHICAGO

Hogs.

Receipts 16,000. Market mostly unchanged at Monday's average; a few light weak to 10c lower; majority 240-325 butchers \$13.30@13.85; bulk desirable 200-225 weight \$13.90@14.25; bulk better 180 lbs. down \$14.35@14.50; top 150-160 weight \$14.60; packing sows largely \$12.50@13.75; selected killing pigs up to \$14.70.

Cattle.

Receipts 10,000. Market on matured fed steers slow, weak to 15c lower; yearlings steady; shipping demand is narrow for weighty kind; best heavy \$10.25; long yearlings up to \$9.85; light yearling heifers in liberal supplies; she stock uneven, steady to lower; better grades fat cows sharing steers' decline; canners, bulls, active, strong to 10c higher; vealers erratic, mostly 15@75c up; bulk to packers at \$11@12.60; outsiders up to \$14.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 8,000. Market on fat clipped lambs and slaughter sheep full 25c higher; California spring lambs opening 50c higher; four cars of Californians with light sort average around \$17@17.25; bulk of desirable clipping lambs \$15.25@15.50; top \$15.50; in-between and grassy offerings \$14.25@14.75; choice 113-lb. clipping California ewes \$8.25; good California lambs and yearlings mixed \$14.50; these 50c higher than last week; demand for thin California broad; asking about \$14 for best end.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 245. Market steady. 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@ 7.00 Butcher cows 5.50@ 6.50 Cutters 4.50@ 5.00 Canners 4.00@ 4.50 Choice light bulls 6.50@ 7.00 Bologna bulls 6.00@ 6.75 Stock bulls 5.50@ 5.75 Feeders 6.50@ 7.75 Stockers 6.00@ 7.00 Milkers and springers \$50.00@ \$100

Veal Calves.

Receipts 663. Market steady. Best \$13.00@13.50 Others 4.00@12.50

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 642. Market 25c higher on lambs; sheep steady. Best \$14.50@14.75 Fair lambs 12.50@13.25 Light and common 7.00@10.25 Fair and good sheep 7.00@ 7.50 Culls and common 3.00@ 4.00

Hogs.

Receipts 468. Market steady. Mixed hogs \$ 14.60 Heavies 13.00@13.75 Pigs 15.00 Yorkers 14.75 Roughs 12.25 Stags 9.00

BUFFALO

Hogs.

Receipts 1,140. Hogs closing steady. Heavy \$14; medium \$14.50@15.25; under 200 lbs. mostly at \$15.50; packing sows and roughs \$12@12.25.

Cattle.

Receipts 100. Market is steady; steers 1100 lbs. up \$8.25@9.90; steers 1100 lbs down \$6.50@9.25; yearlings \$9.75; heifers \$7@8.50; cows \$3@7.25; bulls \$5.50@7.25.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 250. Market steady. No choice lambs here. Best clipped lambs \$14.75; culls \$13 down; best yearlings \$11@12.50; aged wethers at \$8.50@9; ewes \$6.50@8.

Calves.

Receipts 500. Tops \$13; culls \$10 down.

BEANS

The bean market remained firm last week with fancy C. H. P. whites quoted slightly higher at \$4.45 per 100 pounds, f. o. b. Michigan shipping points. There are still plenty of beans left in growers' hands, but the unsatisfactory prices and the press of spring work keep the movement to market at a minimum. Demand is moderate and gives little evidence of possible improvement.

GRAND RAPIDS

Better growing weather during the past two weeks was reflected this week in larger offerings of farm produce and lower prices on the Grand Rapids markets. Quotations follow: Asparagus 75c@\$1 per dozen bunches; rhubarb 75c@\$1.25 bu; spinach \$1.50@1.75 bu; green onions 20@25c dozen bunches; leaf lettuce 17@18c per lb; radishes 85c@\$1 dozen bunches; hot-house tomatoes \$3.25 per 7-lb. basket; cucumbers \$1.75@2 dozen; hothouse cabbage \$2.25 bu; potatoes \$1.75@2.20 bu; beans \$3.65@3.75 cwt; red kidney \$8 cwt; wheat \$1.46 bu; apples \$1@2.50 bu; eggs 26@27c; butter-fat 41c; old hens 25@30c; broilers 35@50c.

WOOL

Wool trade has made but little progress recently. Settlement of the British strike eliminated continental inquiries for foreign wools in this country as well as the possibility that importations of British woolen goods would be checked. Domestic mills are not doing much buying, so that seaboard markets are almost at a stand-

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.

still, and prices are largely nominal. More buying in the west has taken place since the sale of the Jericho clip. A range of 31@34c covers most of the sales. In Michigan, growers are holding for 38@40c, with buyers offering 35c or less. Whether prices will recover later depends to a large extent on the degree of the slump in general business.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Asparagus \$1.60@2 dozen bunches; apples \$1@2.50 bu; beets 60@75c bu; carrots \$1.50@2.50 bu; beets 60@75c bu; cabbage 75@1 bu; dry onions \$1.40@1.50 bu; green onions 50@75c dozen bunches; root parsley \$3@4 bu; curly parsley 50c dozen bunches; potatoes \$2@2.75 bu; topped turnips \$1@1.75 bu; dandelions 50@75c bu; parsnips \$1@1.75 bu; leeks \$1@1.25 dozen bunches; rhubarb, hothouse 80c@\$1.15 dozen bunches; outdoor 80c@\$1 dozen bunches; horseradish \$1@2 bu; sorrel \$2@2.50 bu; cabbage plants \$1@1.25 flat; tomato plants \$1@1.25 flat; spinach \$2 bu; celery plants \$1.25@1.50 flat; aster plants \$1.50 flat; pansies \$2.25@2.50 per 15-lb. box flat; geraniums \$2.40@3 dozen; butter 55@60c; maple syrup \$3@3.50 gallon; eggs, wholesale 30c; retail 33@35c; hens, wholesale 33@35c; retail at 35@37c; broilers, wholesale 45c; retail 50@60c; veal 17@18c; small live pigs at \$7.50 each; dressed hens 40@45c.

COMING LIVE STOCK SALES

Herefords.

May 25—Martin Harris, Howell, Mich.

Guernseys.

May 27—Michigan Guernsey Breeders' Ass'n., East Lansing, Mich.

12 Registered Herefords

CATTLE AT PUBLIC AUCTION, TUESDAY, MAY 25th, 1926, at 3 o'clock P. M.: 3 bulls, 1 to 5 years old; 6 heifers, 2 yrs. old, all bred in February; 2 yearling heifers, not bred; 5 grades. 8 Miles N. E. of Howell, Mich. Martin Harris, Prop.

VETERINARY.

Intestinal Parasites.—I have an Angora tom cat which has fits. Could you tell me the cause and cure for fits? E. M. VanL.—Withhold food for twelve hours, then give santolin and calomel, a half grain of each, in gelatin capsule. This can be repeated once each



YOU need your horses every day. Watch carefully for strains, bruises and minor ailments. And be sure to keep Gombault's Caustic Balsam on your shelf—ready for instant use. For over 41 years it has been famous as a remedy for Sprains, Spavin, Splint, Capped Hock, Curb, Fistula, Thoroughpin, Shoe Boils, Poll Evil, Wire Cuts and Muscular Inflammation. Apply it yourself. Just follow directions that come with bottle. Much better than firing and doesn't discolor the hair or leave the slightest scar. Don't let your horses suffer from something you can cure yourself. Buy Gombault's Caustic Balsam today. \$2.00 at all druggists, or direct from us on receipt of price. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.

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GOMBAULT'S
Caustic
BALSAM

I made money on my Maine farm



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 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

Maine Farmers Make Good

An official publication. Write today for your free copy. Address

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Desk 20, State House, Augusta, Maine

Standard Garden Tractor

A Powerful Motor Cultivator and Lawnmower for Gardeners, Florists, Truckers, Nurseries, Berrymen, Suburbanites, Estates, Parks, Cemeteries.
Does 4 Men's Work.
Discs, Harrows, Seeds, Cultivators, Runs Belt Machinery & Lawnmower. Catalog Free.
STANDARD ENGINE COMPANY
3271 Como Ave. S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

This classified advertising department is established for the convenience of Michigan farmers. Small advertisements bring best results under classified headings. Try it for want ads and for advertising miscellaneous articles for sale or exchange. Poultry advertising will be run in this department at classified rates, or in display columns at commercial rates.
Rates 8 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; for four or more consecutive insertions 6 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany order.
Live stock advertising has a separate department and is not accepted as classified. Minimum charge 10 words.

One	Two	Three	Four
10.....\$0.80	24.40	26.....\$2.08	36.24
11......88	2.64	27......216	6.48
12......96	2.88	28......224	6.72
13.....1.04	3.12	29......232	6.96
14.....1.12	3.36	30......240	7.20
15.....1.20	3.60	31......248	7.44
16.....1.28	3.84	32......256	7.68
17.....1.36	4.08	33......264	7.92
18.....1.44	4.32	34......272	8.16
19.....1.52	4.56	35......280	8.40
20.....1.60	4.80	36......288	8.64
21.....1.68	5.04	37......296	8.88
22.....1.76	5.28	38......304	9.12
23.....1.84	5.52	39......312	9.36
24.....1.92	5.76	40......320	9.60
25.....2.00	6.00	41......328	9.84

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

REAL ESTATE

FRUIT AND GENERAL FARMS, terms and prices reasonable. Write for list. Chas. Schmieding, Shelby, Mich.

week for several weeks, if found necessary.

Eczema.—My little pigs were all well until about two weeks ago, when they became covered with a kind of scab. The backs of their ears crack open and part of their tails drop off. What is the cause of this? Can you give me a cure? H. J. S.—Keep the pigs in clean, dry quarters. Give a laxative, such as epsom salts. This is also of benefit, through its alkaline action on the blood. It would also be advisable to reduce their feed.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

Allegan Co., May 13.—Farmers are behind in oat seeding. Wheat looks poor; soil is dry. Pastures are somewhat backward in starting. Potatoes are nearly all sold at \$2.25 per bushel. R. W.

Bay Co., May 14.—Farm work is backward but progressing nicely at this time. The weather is cold. Soil is drying out good. Live stock is in fair condition, with the feed supply short. Pasture is coming slowly. Beans and hay are being marketed. Beans bring \$3.75; hay \$25. Good help is scarce.—J. M.

Ionia Co., May 14.—Farmers are two or three weeks behind in work on account of the backward spring. Oats are about all sown and plowing for corn has begun. About the usual acres will be planted. Seed corn is scarce. Wheat is improving some. Help is hard to secure. Hay is about all used up, but plenty of old oats on hand. Pasture is short. Alfalfa will be given a larger trial this spring. Wheat is bringing \$1.55; potatoes \$2.50; beans \$3.50; oats 45c; wool 35c; butter-fat 40c; eggs 36c.—J. W.

Ontonagon Co., May 13.—Crops look good. Farmers are finishing seeding. Fruit will be in bloom next week. Prospects are good for a hay crop. Old hay is scarce at \$22 per ton; eggs 22c; creamery butter 39c; potatoes at \$2.50 per bushel. Milk cows are scarce, several cars having been shipped out last winter. Labor can be had at \$3.00 per day. Weather is good, there being plenty of rain. Roads are good.—E. L. F.

Shiawassee Co., May 13.—Weather is too dry and soil conditions are unfavorable. Oat seeding is below normal on account of late spring. Many farmers are doing no hiring on account of high wages. But little ground has been opened for corn and beans. Stock is looking good. Coarse feed is scarce and high. Not much marketing being done. Eggs are plentiful; potatoes scarce.—C. E. C.

Lapeer Co., May 13.—Oats are a little better than half sown, with more than the usual acreage planted. Weather is cold, grass just nicely started. Not much spraying is done here. Live stock wintered fairly well. Only a few beans are left to market. Ninety per cent of the farmers in this section are selling milk. Eggs are quite plentiful and bring 25c per dozen.—A. D.

Berrien Co., May 12.—Oats seeding is two weeks late, but is practically completed. Some corn has been planted. A considerable amount of plowing is yet to be done. The weather is cold and dry. Soil works up fine. A great deal of spraying has been done. There is excellent prospect for a big fruit supply. Many farmers are out of hay, while pastures are slow. No help to be had. A few tramps, but they do not want work.—C. C.

Barry Co., May 11.—Farmers are busy putting in spring crops. Some have planted potatoes; others are plowing for corn. The weather is backward, and heavy ground has been too wet to work.

WANTED FARMS

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

MISCELLANEOUS

READ OUR AD ABOUT "FLY-KILL" on page 680 of this issue. Every word of it is true. It is a wonderful product with tremendous sales possibilities. Our men are making big money selling it—earnings that would surprise you. For the next 90 days this is the liveliest selling product you can get hold of. Write at once for proposition. "Fly-Kill" Division, Wilhelm Oil Co., St. Paul, Minn.

QUALITY DARK BLUE FOXES.—That produce large litters and wonderful pelts. Buy direct from one of the world's largest Blue Fox Farms. Low Prices. Breeder Agents wanted. Write for Free Booklet, price list and credit plan giving the purchaser one year to pay after delivery. Member Chamber of Commerce. Bank references. Grover Cleary Fox Farms, Smith Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

MAIL YOUR KODAK FILMS to us; we develop roll, make 6 good prints and return for 25c coin or stamps. Cowie Studio, 12 Fountain Ave., Springfield, Ohio.

PET STOCK

REGISTERED COLLIES, from natural heelers. 12 champions in pedigree. Cloverleaf Farms, Tiffin, Ohio.

COLLIE PUPPIES.—A. K. C. pedigreed, natural heelers. C. M. Bedinger, Berrien Springs, Mich.

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.

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, Cabbage, 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, \$4.50; 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 open field grown Cabbage and Tomato Plants, Copenhagen, Flatdutch, Danish Ballhead Wakefield; Tomato, Greater Baltimore Stone Matchless, 300, \$1; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2. Postpaid, 10,000, \$12.50 express. Potato and Ruby King Pepper, 300, \$1.50; 500, \$2; 1,000, \$3.50. If you want good plants and a square deal, order from Ideal Plant Company, Franklin, Va.

CABBAGE PLANTS.—5 ACRES. Ready June 1st. Copenhagen Market, Wakefields, Ballhead, Flat Dutch. Prepaid, 100, 45c; 300, \$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.

VEGETABLE PLANTS.—Millions now ready. Special Wholesale Prices. Cabbage, \$1 1000; 5000, \$4.50; 10,000, \$7.50. Tomato, \$1.50; 10,000, \$12.50. Pepper, \$2.50; 10,000, \$20. Cauliflower, \$4; 10,000, \$30. Sweet Potato, \$3.50; 10,000, \$30. Cash. Prompt shipments, delivered safely anywhere. Farmers' Supply Co., Franklin, Virginia.

MILLIONS hardy cabbage and tomato plants, field grown, dozen varieties. 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$1.75, prepaid. Express, 10,000, \$10. Cauliflower, 50c per 100; \$4 per 1,000, prepaid. Well packed, satisfaction guaranteed, price list late plants free. J. T. Council & Sons, Franklin, Virginia.

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.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS.—Pure Nancy Hall, Southern Queen, Porto Rico. Grown from nice hand-picked, chemically-treated seed, free from disease. Postpaid, 500 for \$2; 1,000 for \$3.50. Express, \$3.25 per 1,000. Jesse Russell, R. 2, Bowling Green, Ky.

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.

COPENHAGEN CABBAGE PLANTS. \$1 1000; Tomatoes, \$1; Ruby King Pepper, \$2; Sweet potato, \$2; Onion, \$1. Large open field grown. Prompt shipment. Qultman Plant Co., Qultman, Ga.

CERTIFIED ROBUST BEANS.—Improved Strain, germination 98%, \$3.75 per bu. in 10 bu. lots. Got good beans while they are cheap. C. R. Oviatt, Bay City, Mich.

CERTIFIED IMPROVED ROBUST BEANS.—choice, hand picked, \$6.50 per hundred P. O. B. Owosso, bags free. Freight prepaid on five hundred or more. A. B. Cook, Owosso, Mich.

CABBAGE AND TOMATO PLANTS.—Standard varieties one dollar per thousand. Cauliflower plants four dollars per thousand. Charges collect. Cash with order. Clifford A. Cutchins, Franklin, Va.

CHOICE DARK RED KIDNEY BEANS.—free from sprouts. First prize, 1926 crop show. \$10.50 per hundred P. O. B. Mason. Bags free. Willis Collar, Dansville, Mich.

MILLIONS of Cabbage and Tomato Plants; Copenhagen, Market Ballhead and Wakefield; cabbage plants; Baltimore, New Stone and Matchless Tomato Plants, \$1.25 per thousand. Delivery charges collect. V. C. Lankford & sons, Franklin, Va.

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.

SPECIAL OFFER.—For 20 days I will sell Cumberland Raspberry for \$10 per 1000; Dunlap Strawberry for \$3.25 per 1000. Fred Stanley, Bangor, Mich.

MILLIONS, Cabbage, Tomato and Onion Plants, \$1 1000. Catalogue free. Clark Plant Co., Thomasville, Georgia.

PLANTS.—leading varieties, open field grown. Cabbage, 1000, \$1; Tomato, \$1; Ruby King Pepper, \$2. Prompt shipment. W. W. Williams, Franklin, Va.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO GUARANTEED.—Chewing, five pounds, \$1.50; ten, \$2.50. Smoking, ten, \$1.50. Pipe free; pay when received. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN CHEWING or smoking tobacco: 5 lb., \$1.25; ten, \$2; twenty, \$3.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. United Farmers of Kentucky, Paducah, Ky.

GUARANTEED TOBACCO.—chewing or smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; ten, \$2; pipe free, pay when received. Farmers' Association, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.

POULTRY

WHITE LEGHORN HENS and cockbirds now half price. Thousands of eight-week-old pullets. Also baby chicks and hatching eggs shipped quick. Trapped, pedigreed foundation stock, egg-bred 26 weeks. Winners at 10 egg contests. Catalog and special price bulletin free. I ship C. O. D. and guarantee satisfaction. Geo. B. Ferris, 634 Shirley, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

DARK, White Cornish; Buff, Partridge Cochins; Langshans, Brahmas; Sussex, Polish; Campines, Houdans; Hamburgs; Andalusians, Spanish, Minorcas; Javas; Giants; Bantams; Turkeys; Ducks; Geese; Guinea. State wants. Arthur Jarvis, Waveland, Ind.

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. Kroodsmu, Zeeland, Mich.

LARGE TOULOUSE GEES EGGS, 50 cents each. J. McLeod, Inlay City, 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 Chix. Rocks blood tested second time for Bacillary White Diarrhea. Hanover, Mich.

BABY CHICKS AND EGGS.—Superior Rinklet 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

TURKEY EGGS.—Thousands of them, all breeds, strictly pure-bred. Special price list free. Eastern Ohio Poultry Farm, Beallsville, Ohio.

MAJESTIC BRONZE TURKEY EGGS. \$6.00 per 10, Ralph Wise Nurseries, Tiffin, Mich.

HELP WANTED

YOUNG MAN as milk salesman. Must be responsible, have references and \$200 cash bond, \$35 a week guaranteed. Write for appointment, Belle Isle Creamery, 3600 Forest E., Detroit, Mich.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.—an elderly woman, around fifty years, on farm. German preferred. A home if suited. John Buhl, Mayville, Mich.

MARRIED COUPLE for farm work, by month or year. Write Box 672, Michigan Farmer, Detroit.

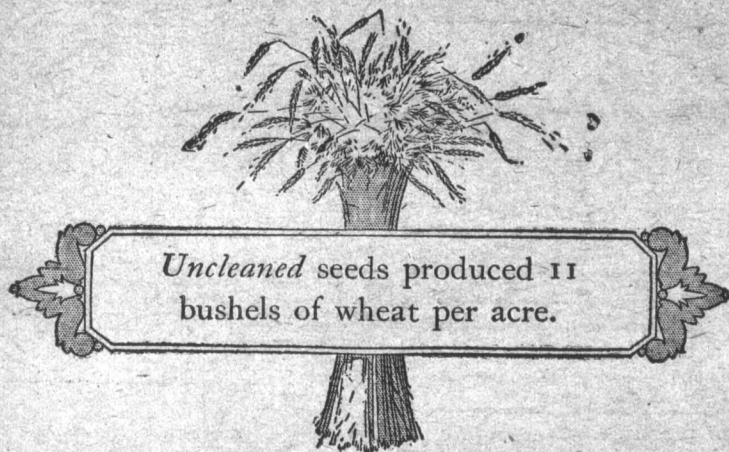
AGENTS WANTED

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

MAKE MONEY AT HOME selling stamped, hem-stitched and embroidered pillow cases. Send for free booklet. Rose Art Co., Dundee, Mich.

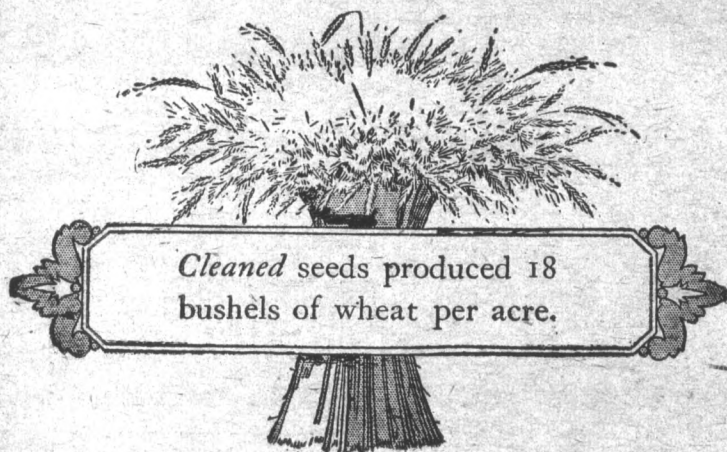
MICHIGAN FARMER
Classified Ads. pay well.
Try one.

How it paid this farmer to clean wheat seeds



According to a prominent farm paper it cost this middle-western farmer 32 cents per acre to clean wheat seeds at planting time. But the cleaned seeds produced 18 bushels of wheat per acre, as against an 11 bushel yield for uncleaned seeds which were planted in another part of the same field. And the grain from the cleaned seeds brought 15 cents more per bushel.

How it pays any farmer to use Mobiloil



Mobiloil, like cleaned wheat seeds, costs a trifle more than common oil. But once Mobiloil goes to work in your engines, you will find that in many ways it pays handsome dividends on the few cents more you pay for it.

For one thing, Mobiloil frequently reduces oil consumption in cars and trucks, from 10% to 50%. And in tractors a crankcase full of Mobiloil often gives efficient lubrication for twice as long as other oils.

Nor is that all. Mobiloil leaves surprisingly little carbon. It also provides the best protection against undue wear and unexpected breakdowns. *By the year and by the mile, Mobiloil is actually the cheapest oil to use.*

Make the CHART your guide

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars are specified below.

The grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil are indicated by the letters shown below. "Arc" means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic.

If your car is not listed here, see the complete Mobiloil Chart at your dealer's.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1926		1925		1924		1923	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chandler.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chevrolet.....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chrysler 4.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chrysler 6.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Essex.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford.....	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin.....	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hudson.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Jewett.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Maxwell.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Nash.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oakland.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile (4 & 6).....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Overland.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard 6.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard 8.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Paige.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Reo.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Star.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Studebaker.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Velie.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Willys-Knight 4.....	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.
Willys-Knight 6.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.

Why oil must fit

Your first step toward lubricating economy is to buy oil of high quality. Your next and equally important step is to buy oil of correct body and character. An oil that fits your tractor perfectly, may cost you a burned-out bearing, if used in your car or truck.

But it is easy to buy the right oil for each of your engines when you go to the Mobiloil dealer. He has the Mobiloil Chart to guide him. This Chart is prepared only after painstaking study of *all* automotive engines by the Mobiloil Board of 42 Engineers. And 609 manufacturers of automobiles and other automotive equipment approve this Chart. See the nearest Mobiloil dealer today. Put scientifically correct lubrication to work in your car, your farm truck and your farm tractor. It will save you both money and trouble.

Vacuum Oil Company, branches in principal cities.
Address: New York, Chicago, Kansas City or Minneapolis.

GARGOYLE
Mobiloil
Make the chart your guide

VACUUM OIL COMPANY